

The crest of the Western Australia Police Service is centered in the background. It features a crown at the top, a shield with a blue field containing two kangaroos and a sun, and a banner at the bottom with the word 'POLICE'. The shield is flanked by two kangaroos and a banner with the motto 'PROTECT AND SERVE'.

Western Australia Police Service

Drug and Alcohol Action Plan

2003-2005

POLICE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Western Australia Police Service has three major objectives, each of which has a number of key directions.

Law, Justice and Enforcement

To reduce the supply of illicit drugs and the illegal supply of alcohol.

Key Directions

- **Reduce the supply of illicit drugs and other substances into and across our state and local community borders.**
 - Enhance drug law enforcement eg (targeted policing practices) to reduce the availability of drugs
 - Develop an integrated approach to detect illicit drugs crossing our state and community borders
 - Enhance the continued targeted policing of organised crime and its involvement with the illicit drug market
 - Provide ongoing intelligence based policing aimed at the eradication of illegal drug crops
 - Promote a commitment, through intelligence based policing to the ongoing, dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories

- **Reduce the illegal supply of alcohol within our communities by regulating the sale, supply and consumption, and the use of premises on which liquor is sold.**
 - Enhance liquor related law enforcement to reduce the illegal supply of /or trade in liquor
 - Enhance liquor related law enforcement through policing the Liquor Licensing Act 1988
 - Assist with the establishment and maintenance of local community Liquor Accords
 - Promote an ongoing commitment, through intelligence based policing to the ongoing reduction of alcohol related crime at a community level

- Actively assist local communities in the introduction of appropriate controls over alcohol availability and trading hours
- Maintain effectiveness of the random breath-testing program by continuing high public profile of the strategy

PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

Contribute to the development and implementation of a broad range of strategies aimed at reducing the incidence of alcohol and other drug related harm.

Key Directions

- **An ongoing commitment to the delivery of quality Youth oriented alcohol and other drug education and awareness through the GURD strategy.**
 - Enhance the GURD education package, which is a set of lesson plans and activities designed for police to target youth from years 4 to 9 within the school environment
 - Promotion of GURD within the community through further youth based interactive activities that also target parents and the community
 - An awareness of GURD “alcohol and drug education” through school based parent and teacher presentations and awareness sessions
 - Innovative approach to the design of GURD reward based merchandise to support the strategy
 - The ongoing marketing of the GURD strategy by utilising purpose built vehicle and Mobile Drug Education Resource Trailer at community promotional events
 - Review of GURD strategy based upon principles of best practise in school drug education
 - Contribute to the better coordination and integration of school drug education by collaborating in an inter agency initiative involving the Drug and Alcohol Office
 - Enhancement of media marketing to promote GURD and his messages to the youth, parents and the community through television, cinema and print mediums

- **Maintain a focussed approach to supporting local communities-empowering parents through the ongoing provision of community based parent education and other initiatives.**
 - Enhance the ongoing support for local communities by the provision of well-resourced alcohol and other drug awareness sessions
 - Increase parental understanding and awareness of Alcohol & Other Drug Services available at a local level
 - In partnership with Drug and Alcohol Office conduct a review of parent, drug education and work towards implementing recommendations based upon the outcomes
 - Develop partnership protocols between Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers (APLO's) and the Noongar Alcohol and Substance Abuse Service Inc (NASAS) and other related services
 - Investigate the possibilities of extending these partnership protocols wider to include other ethnic communities

- **Implement state-wide drug diversion programs aimed at diverting eligible offenders into areas including education and or treatment.**
 - Provide for, and manage the continuation of the Adult Cannabis Cautioning System allowing for adult persons, meeting certain criteria, the opportunity of being diverted into a mandatory education session
 - Implement the state-wide expansion of drug diversion to include all other drugs effectively permitting police the use of discretion, which will allow for adult persons meeting certain criteria the opportunity of being diverted into an educational assessment program
 - Encourage the involvement of Juvenile Justice Teams in the area of juvenile drug diversion into education and /or treatment
 - Promote Protective Custody Act, to lessen the impact of solvent abuse on young persons
 - Monitor the proposed legislative changes to the Misuse of Drugs Act by the introduction of the Cannabis Control Bill 2003

- **Facilitate improvement in the organisational capacity to develop protocols and develop practices that allow for a more collaborative working relationship with people and communities affected by drug and alcohol use.**
 - Provide leadership in drug and alcohol issues for Police and local community partners
 - Build upon the capacity of the Western Australia Police Service to collaboratively work with people and communities with alcohol and drug issues
 - Commit to broadening the understanding of the principles of “Harm Reduction” within the policing environment
 - Provide quality In-service training for staff on alcohol and drug issues
 - Facilitate the commitment to foster collaboration and partnerships within the area of Alcohol and Drugs
 - Provide recreational alternatives for young persons i.e. “Blue Light Disco’s, PCYCs and GURD activities”

- **Commit to the reduction of harms associated with the use of alcohol at a State and Community level.**
 - Demonstrate an ongoing ability to promote the responsible sale, supply and marketing of alcohol
 - Provide for an ongoing development of protocols with external partners in mandatory education regarding the management of licensed premises
 - A commitment to assist local government, sporting bodies and other agencies with implementing responsible alcohol and drug policies
 - Establish collaboration with youth entertainment venues and event organisers to address drug and alcohol issues at venues and events
 - An ongoing commitment to training at organisational level so as to ensure a better understanding of harm reduction when applied to legislation relating to liquor
 - Maintain protocols with the Department of Racing Gaming and Liquor and provide for intervention and advocacy when issues arise

Co-Ordination

Enhance the effectiveness of law justice and enforcement strategies by ensuring the coordination of resources within the Western Australia police service and links with other Government and non- Government organisations.

Key Directions

- **Develop realistic and co-ordinated approach to referral from Police to Community, Alcohol and other Drug Services.**
 - Maintain a close working relationship with staff of other Government and non-Government agencies e.g. Drug and Alcohol Office, Divisions of General Practice, Office of Racing gaming and Liquor, Local Community Drug Service teams and population health units, etc

- **Research the opportunity of a more collaborative approach to the innovative collection and sharing of statistical data.**
 - Develop and maintain internal and inter agency protocols to permit the sharing of data relating to AOD matters

- **Create more effective linkages between WAPS and other Law Enforcement Agencies and Regulatory Bodies.** (See matrix p22)
 - Encourage and foster closer links between WAPS, Australian Federal Police, and other Police services throughout Australia
 - Develop a coordinated approach to linking with other Federal State and local Government regulatory bodies

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The development of the Western Australia Police Service drug and alcohol plan represents a significant step towards an integrated response to drug and alcohol issues in this state. A Key State Government commitment to 'Deliver a Better Government' has underpinned the implementation of cohesive and integrated Government policy, enabling greater coordination and integration of services. This commitment has also been embraced by the Western Australian community through the WA Community Drug Summit, which has demanded more than a 'siloed' response from Government.

The response to the Summit, called 'Putting People First', reflected an ideological shift in responding to drug and alcohol related problems by primarily treating them as a health and social issue, rather than a criminal or justice issue. Furthermore, Government recognised the importance of a more seamless system of care for those in need, and a coordinated response from the many agencies and individuals involved. This approach was spearheaded by the development of '*Putting People First*' *The Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Strategy, 2002 - 2005*.

The WA Drug and Alcohol Strategy provides a framework for all key stakeholders. It builds on the priorities of the WA Community Drug Summit, and provides a clear commitment to target attention towards the unmet needs of a number of priority groups in our community, namely children and young people, families, indigenous people and communities, people from regional, rural and remote communities, and people with co-occurring mental health and drug use problems.

The approach outlined in the WA Drug and Alcohol Strategy is hinged on pragmatism and is consistent with the directions of the National Drug Strategy. The priority areas for action, which are based on the National Framework and the WA Community Drug Summit, include Prevention and Early Intervention, Treatment and Support, and Law, Justice and Enforcement.

Two key features of this new approach are the development of both *Agency Drug and Alcohol Action Plans*, and *Area Drug and Alcohol Plans*. Agency plans provide the basis for development of specific agency and sectorial contribution to drug response, for the first time clearly outlining the contribution and directions of key Government Departments in overall drug and alcohol strategy. Area Planning is both an important process of community engagement, and a means of targeting action to local need. While Area Plans are necessarily broader in scope than the activities of Government, the resultant documents should support and complement each other, and therefore should be read in parallel. Put simply, Agency Plans in turn provide, a basis and mechanism for Area Plans through 'top-down'

support of the central authority, and Area Plans provide a vehicle for Agency action at the local level.

LINKS TO BROAD SOCIAL POLICY

The impact of drug and alcohol use on the human service sector is well documented. The police and justice sectors have reported figures that up to 80% of their work is drug and alcohol related. The Health sector reports that up to 30% of hospital admissions, and up to two-thirds of mental health conditions are also closely associated with drug and alcohol use.

The Department for Community Development reports that approximately 70% of Care and Protection Applications made to the Children's Court during 2000 involved parental drug and alcohol use in combination with factors such as family violence, mental illness and poverty, including homelessness. Other figures suggest that up to around 50% of marital breakdown is related to drug and alcohol use. Clearly, all human sector agencies have an investment in ensuring effective responses to drug and alcohol harm.

Yet drug and alcohol use and associated harms do not occur in isolation. New research clearly shows that drug and alcohol-related risk and harm share common causal pathways with a range of other social problems, including crime, welfare dependency, physical and mental ill-health, and even school and work performance and participation. Drug and alcohol use and related harm is but one part of the complexity of the human condition, not the root cause of all social ills. But when present, drug and alcohol use problems can exacerbate and complicate these other issues, such that an effective and combined response to drug use becomes essential, and can achieve solid improvements and gains. Drug use treatment and prevention has been shown to achieve up to an \$7 return on every \$1 invested¹.

Drug and alcohol issues affect the entire community and have significant health, social and economic impacts on all West Australians. The annual cost of alcohol and other drugs to the Australian community has been estimated for 1998/99 at \$34.4 billion (includes tobacco at a total cost of \$21.1 billion) by Collins and Lapsley². ***The same study developed, for the first time, estimates of the cost of drug attributable crime in 1998/99. These were: alcohol attributable crime - \$1.7 billion, illicit drug attributable crime - \$3.0 billion and an additional \$1.2 billion to crime attributable to both alcohol and illicit drug (that could not be separated)***².

¹ National Institute of Drug Abuse 2000, Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A research based guide, Bethesda Maryland. National Institute of Health. NIH Publication No: 00-4180.

² Collins, D., & Lapsley, H. (2003). *New estimates of the social costs of drug abuse in Australia*. Paper presented to the *International Research Symposium – Preventing substance use, risky use and harm: What is evidence-based policy?* National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Fremantle 24-27 February 2003.

The need now is to develop cross-sectoral responses that can capture the depth of people and their needs.

This is illustrated by a number of recent Government inquiries into serious health, social and economic problems in Western Australia that have all identified common themes. The inquiries and major themes include:

1. The State Government 'Response to the findings of the Inquiry into Response by Government Agencies to Complaints of Family Violence and Child Abuse in Aboriginal Communities' (Gordon Inquiry):
 - *Significantly the Report found that violence and child abuse are grave social problems that are endemic in many Aboriginal communities*
 - *The report recommended the need to shift from planning within individual agencies to planning that is sector wide and responds to each community's need for integrated service provision*
2. The Government's Response to the Report of the Homelessness Taskforce 'Putting People First' May 2002:
 - *The combined resources of the social sector, together with the continuing input of the community, are essential in tackling this social issue*
 - *The social, economic and health issues associated with the risk of being homeless include, but are not limited to; family conflict, mental illness, family violence, and problematic alcohol and other drug use*
3. The Early Years Taskforce: The Government established the Early Years Taskforce to develop an 'early years strategy' aimed at improving the wellbeing of young children aged 0-8:
 - *The Strategy is to be based on strong cooperation between State and Local Government service agencies and non-government service providers and a high degree of consultation and engagement with local communities*
 - *In keeping with the social determinants model, the Early Years Strategy aims to improve outcomes for children*

4. The Statement of Commitment to a New and Just Relationship between the Government of Western Australia and Aboriginal Western Australians:

- *The agreement commits the parties to work together to build a new and just relationship between the Aboriginal people of WA and the government of WA*
- *The shared objective is to negotiate a new approach in Aboriginal affairs policy and administration in WA based on regional agreements*
- *The partnership framework aims to enhance negotiated outcomes that protect and respect the inherent rights of Aboriginal people and to significantly improve the health, education, living standards, and wealth of Aboriginal people*

AGENCY CONTEXT

AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Police Service's Strategic Plan 2001–2006 outlines our vision for the future safety and security of West Australians. It also outlines our vision for the type of organisation we seek to become in order to best serve the community.

Given our enforcement role, relating to alcohol and drug related crime; the police must tread a fine line between upholding the law and acknowledging treatment of alcohol and drug use as a health issue.

Drug diversion schemes are likely to play an increasingly important role in the police response to drug-users, while intelligence-led policing and productive partnerships with national and international law enforcement agencies will remain critical in tackling the supply of drugs and the role of organised crime in drug trafficking.

With respect to alcohol related issues the police have a duty imposed upon them, by the Liquor Licensing Act 1988, to enforce this legislation and to minimize harm or ill-health caused to people, or any group, due to the use of liquor.

The Western Australia Police Service was instrumental in the implementation of Alcohol Accords into the state in 1996. Since that time twenty-four Alcohol Accords have now been established across the state. The Accords that are currently in existence across the state are serviced by police officers at a local level.

Police officers are instructed in the provisions of the Liquor Licensing Act 1988 (as amended) to allow for a more informed policing of licensed premises in an effort to reduce alcohol related assaults, service of alcohol to juveniles, provision of alcohol to intoxicated persons and anti-social behaviour caused by persons using alcohol.

There is increasing recognition that the most effective long-term solutions to crime prevention are the 'upstream' early intervention strategies; that is, interagency programs that tackle social and family risk factors linked to the underlying social causes of criminality and drug use.

This philosophy underpins the more holistic, whole-of-government approach to safety and justice, and The Western Australia Police Service intends to formally integrate across-government initiatives into our own planning.

The Police Service focus on intelligence-led policing does not exclude or hamper us from being key players in 'upstream' early intervention. We have a clear vested interest in stopping or reducing the flow of young people at risk from becoming offenders. At the Local/District level, this process can be

encouraged through working with local groups to develop creative, early intervention solutions to address specific local problems, such as youth at risk. The Plan's vision and objectives will provide the context for managers to develop local initiatives.

In conclusion, the key strategies identified in our agency plan will be monitored and evaluated and given priority in the context of changing circumstances and budgetary parameters. An annual audit of our progress will be established and we will report our performance against our key objectives.

CO-ORDINATION

At a corporate level, responsibility for alcohol and other drugs for the Western Australia Police Service is invested in the Crime Investigation and Intelligence Services portfolio.

From a state perspective, the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordination Unit coordinates liquor licensing and alcohol and other drug issues across the state. The primary function of the unit is to contribute to minimising the harms and hazards associated with alcohol and other drug use throughout Western Australia by developing corporate policies and providing a centralised unit to coordinate the development of strategies and initiatives.

The Unit provides alcohol and drug education programs to police officers and community groups including the coordination of training and development of district personnel relating to investigation techniques, and the enforcement of liquor licensing and gaming laws. The Unit monitors and provides advice on matters of national drug and alcohol policy and provides representation at national and state forums.

At a Police District level the function of coordinating activities surrounding liquor licensing and alcohol and other drug issues is invested in dedicated Alcohol and Drug Advisors.

Data Collection

The Western Australia Police Service continues to collect statistics in relation to alcohol and other drug related issues.

The data includes Random Breath Testing statistics, Cannabis Cautioning and Mandatory Education System and All Drug Diversion details as required by the National Minimum Dataset and the number and types of drug seizures on a quarterly basis as well as data from the Department of Racing Gaming and Liquor.

The currency and accuracy of this data is essential to this agency and the numerous external partners involved in the alcohol and other drug field.

Drug Awareness / Education

The Western Australia Police Service provides alcohol and other drug awareness and educational presentations to police officers, personnel from government agencies and members of the community including private enterprise. This awareness and education service is co-coordinated through the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordination Unit and provided by trained officers in the various police districts.

The Police Service has developed and implemented the GURD Youth Alcohol and Other Drug Education strategy for school children between the ages of 9 and 14 years to make them aware of the legal and social consequences surrounding the uses of alcohol and other drugs. This initiative is delivered by trained officers throughout the state, in conjunction with the School Drug Education Project.

Diversion Initiatives

The Cannabis Cautioning and Mandatory Education System was implemented on a statewide basis in March 2000 and has been operating in all parts of the state since that time.

For the year ending 31 December 2002, members of the Police Service issued 989 Cannabis Cautioning and Mandatory Education System notices. For the first quarter of 2003 ending 31 March, 183 Cannabis Cautioning notices were issued.

The Council of Australian Government All Drug Diversion Initiative, for illicit drugs other than cannabis, has been subject of a pilot scheme operating in the Central, and West Metropolitan Districts and the Geraldton Sub-District since January 2001. This initiative is mooted to be implemented state wide as of January 2004.

During the pilot of the Council of Australian Government All Drug Diversion Initiative, 22 persons have been diverted to treatment and counselling.

Harm Reduction

While the Western Australia Police Service's main focus is on **supply reduction** it has been identified that the service has a major role in the areas of **demand and harm reduction**.

The Police Service has implemented policies regarding the policing of *Needle and Syringe Programme facilities* and *Attendance at Non-Fatal Opiate Overdose*. These policies have encouraged injecting drug users to patronise these facilities for the collection of clean injecting equipment or to call an ambulance in the case of overdose without fear of police intervention.

Although not widely recognised as a harm reduction technique the Police Service continues to conduct Random Breath Testing in an effort to remove drivers who have consumed alcohol from our roads.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE MISSION

“In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Western Australia by providing quality police services”

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE SERVICE OBJECTIVES

- Reduce the level of offending
- Deter community members from offending lifestyles
- Improve the community's perception of safety
- Maintain public order and safety
- Manage and co-ordinate emergency response
- Provide an effective response to offending
- Successfully investigate offences
- Provide quality evidentiary support to prosecutions
- Work with key partners to develop a fully integrated criminal justice system

Broad Policy Directions

The key directions of the Western Australia Police Service are reflected in the Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2001-2005. The way in which we both develop and enforce laws has a significant impact on drug related outcomes. The Western Australia Police will participate in the process of Drug law reform, and play a role in educating the community of resultant changes.

Under the heading: -

● Law Justice and Enforcement

It is identified that the key directions for the service are: -

- *Disruption and reduction in the supply of illicit drugs and*
- *The reduction in the illegal supply of alcohol*
- *Maximise the impact of Diversion Programs and aim to*
- *Reduce the harm associated with drug use*

Law enforcement initiatives will aim to: -

- Link with prevention by exploring collaborative models
- Link to treatment by maximising the number of offenders with drug problems engaged in diversion programs at each stage of the criminal justice system
- Reduce the supply of illicit drugs and the illegal supply of alcohol

● **Prevention and Early Intervention**

Based on the National framework and the WA Community Drug Summit, Prevention and Early Intervention, Treatment and Support and Law, Justice and Enforcement are the priorities of the WA Drug and Alcohol Strategy.

By Government facilitating and adopting a comprehensive approach to Prevention and Early Intervention involving all relevant agencies, including the Western Australia Police Service as well as other Non Government organisations, the aims are to:

- Contribute to the reduction of risk factors and the development of protective factors relating to problems associated with drug use, in local communities
- Support physical, cultural and social environments that discourage problematic drug use
- Develop the knowledge, attitudes and skills of the community, children and young people, and adults to avoid drug related problems
- Prevent and/or delay the onset of illicit drug use, and the hazardous use of other drugs; and
- Involve local communities, including children and young people, families, workplaces, schools, community groups and others, in strategies to prevent drug related problems.

In addition to state-wide programs and strategies, specific local initiatives will be incorporated in Area Drug and Alcohol Plans.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

KEY STRATEGY AREA: LAW, JUSTICE AND ENFORCEMENT

Action Issue	Target Group/s	Action	Other key stakeholders	Area	Implementation Timeline
Reduce the supply of illicit drugs	Drug dealers, traffickers	Enhance drug law enforcement eg targeted policing practices	ACC, AFP, Customs	State-wide	Ongoing
	Drug dealers, traffickers	Integrated approach to detect illicit drugs crossing our state and community boarders	ACC, AFP, Customs	State-wide	Ongoing
	Organised crime	Targeted policing of organised crime and it's involvement with the illicit drug market	ACC, AFP, Customs	State-wide	Ongoing
	Drug cultivators	Intelligence based policing aimed at the eradication of illegal drug crops	ACC, AFP, Customs	State-wide	Ongoing
	Illicit drug manufacturers	Dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories	ACC, AFP	State-wide	Ongoing
Reduce the illegal supply of alcohol	Licensees, licensed premises	Enhance liquor related law enforcement	DRGL, LGA, DOH/DAO	State-wide	Ongoing
	Licensees, licensed premises	Policing the Liquor Licensing Act 1988	DRGL, DOH/DAO	State-wide	Ongoing
	Licensees	Assist with the establishment and maintenance of local community Liquor Accords	Liquor Industry (LI), LGA, DOH/DAO, DRGL	State-wide	Ongoing

Action Issue	Target Group/s	Action	Other key stakeholders	Area	Implementation Timeline
	Licensees, patrons, local community	Intelligence based policing to reduce alcohol related crime at a community level	LI, Security Personnel	State-wide	Ongoing
	Local community, LGA	Assist local communities introduce appropriate control over alcohol availability and trading hours	LGA, DRGL, DOH/DAO	State-wide	Ongoing
	Motorists	Maintain high profile random breath-testing program	ORS	State-wide	Ongoing

KEY STRATEGY AREA: PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

Action Issue	Target Group/s	Action	Other key stakeholders	Area	Implementation Timeline
Drug Diversion	Those who have committed a drug offence	Implement the All Drug Diversion program (this allows for adult drug offenders meeting certain criteria to be diverted into an educational assessment program)	CDST, DAO	State-wide	Jan 2004
	Those who have committed a first cannabis offence	Manage the Adult Cannabis Cautioning and mandatory education session program	CDST	State-wide	Ongoing
		Monitor the proposed legislative changes to the Misuse of Drugs Act by the introduction of the Cannabis Control Bill 2003	CDST, DAO, NDRI	State-wide	TBA in 2004/05
	Juvenile offenders	Encourage the involvement of Juvenile Justice Teams in the area of <u>juvenile</u> drug diversion into education and /or treatment	JJT, CDST, JAG, NASAS, Justice, parents	State-wide	2004/05
	Solvent users	Lessen the impact of solvent abuse on young persons (using the Protective Custody Act)	NASAS, parents	State-wide	Ongoing
School based drug education	Students in years 4 to 9 (ages 9 to 14 years old)	Delivery of GURD Youth Alcohol and Drug Education Strategy – lesson plans and activities that complement the education department K-12 drug education syllabus	School Drug Education Project, local teachers	State-wide	Ongoing

Action Issue	Target Group/s	Action	Other key stakeholders	Area	Implementation Timeline
School based drug education	Students in years 4 to 9, parents, community	Supporting community displays, activities, media and merchandise	LDAGs	State-wide	Ongoing
	Police officers, Aboriginal Police Liaison Officers (APLOs)	Training in the delivery of the GURD Youth Alcohol and Drug Education Strategy	School Drug Education Project	State-wide	Feb 2004
Community based drug education	Parents/carers, teachers, community and employee groups	Delivery of alcohol and other drug awareness sessions	WASUA	State-wide	Ongoing
		Empowerment of parents to address drug issues within the family		State-wide	Ongoing
		Referral to local A&OD services	NASAS, CDST, DAO, NGOS	State-wide	Ongoing
Partnerships	Community	Provide leadership in drug and alcohol issues for Police and local community partners	LGA, LDAGS CDST	State-wide	Ongoing
	Police officers, Alcohol and Drug Advisers, APLOs	Build the capacity for WAPS to work with people and communities with alcohol and drug issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for quality In-service training for staff on alcohol and drug issue Develop protocols between APLOs, NASAS and ethnic community groups	DAO, DRGL, LDAGs, CDST	State-wide	Ongoing
	Aboriginal and ethnic communities		APLOs, NASAS, ethnic community groups	State-wide	Ongoing

Action Issue	Target Group/s	Action	Other key stakeholders	Area	Implementation Timeline
	Youth and community	Provide for recreational alternatives for young persons i.e. "Blue Light Disco's, PCYC's and GURD activities"	Parents, PCYC, community and sporting groups	State-wide	Ongoing
Alcohol harm reduction	Liquor industry (LI), patrons of licensed premises	Promote the responsible sale, supply and marketing of alcohol	Accord members, LI, DRGL, ORS	State-wide	Ongoing
	Licensees, managers, bar staff	Deliver mandatory education regarding the management of licensed premises	AHA, Aragon, DRGL	State-wide	Ongoing
	Sporting clubs, LGA, local council	Assist local government, sporting bodies and other agencies with implementing responsible alcohol and drug policies	LGA, Accords, DAO, DRGL	State-wide	Ongoing
	Event organisers	Collaboration with youth entertainment venues and event organisers to address drug and alcohol issues at venues and events	HDWA, LGA, Security personnel, DRGL	State-wide	Ongoing
	Police officers, APLOs	Training to ensure a better understanding of harm reduction when applied to legislation relating to liquor	DRGL	State-wide	Ongoing
	Liquor Industry	Maintain protocols with the Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor and provide for intervention and advocacy when issues arise	DRGL, HDWA, Liquor Licensing Court	State-wide	Ongoing

KEY STRATEGY AREA: CO-ORDINATION

Action Issue	Target Group/s	Action	Other key stakeholders	Area	Implementation Timeline
Co-ordination	State Police Services, AFP, ACC, LGA, Customs,	Develop more effective links with other law enforcement agencies and regulatory bodies	State Police Services, AFP, ACC, LGA Customs,	National	Ongoing
	CDST, DAO Divisions of GP	Develop more effective links with A&OD services	CDST, DAO Divisions of GP	State-wide	Ongoing
	NDRI, DAO, NDARC	Develop more effective links with research bodies to enable the collection and sharing of relevant data	DAO, NDRI, NDARC	National	Ongoing

EMERGING POLICY ISSUES

The need to conduct behavioural evaluations of community-based and school-based education programs, i.e. the longer-term outcomes of these programs in changing people's behaviour.

The development of programs based on the 'Developmental Pathways Approach'.

The development of programs that reduce risk factors and enhance protective factors for drug use.

The co-ordination of these approaches across drug prevention and crime prevention programs.

The development of internal Policies that facilitate partnerships and the sharing of information in order to attain common goal's in the reduction of Alcohol and Other Drugs related harm.

Further develop the innovative approach in our response to issues relating to recidivist offenders charged with "Drink Driving" offences.

The development of processes used by this agency in collaboration with its partners when dealing with impaired driving offences by persons under the influence of Other Drugs.