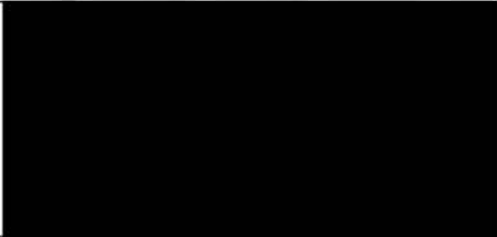


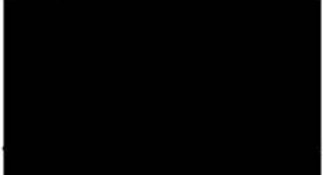
**IN THE MATTER OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION
INTO FAMILY VIOLENCE**

ATTACHMENT TH3 TO STATEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT TIMOTHY JOHN HANSEN

Date of document: 9 July 2015
Filed on behalf of: State of Victoria
Prepared by:
Victorian Government Solicitor's Office
Level 33
80 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000



This is the attachment marked "TH3" produced and shown to **TIMOTHY JOHN HANSEN** at the time of signing his Statement on 9 July 2015.



Before me:



**An Australian Legal Practitioner within
the meaning of the Legal Profession Uniform Law (Victoria)**

NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH FUND

Grant Proposal Application Form

To be submitted by email to:

ndlerf@aic.gov.au

or by mail or courier to:

NDLERF Secretariat
Australian Institute of Criminology
GPO Box 2944
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Any enquiries in relation to the Grant Proposal Application Form should be directed to:

The NDLERF Secretariat
Telephone (02) 6260 9200
Email ndlerf@aic.gov.au

1. Full title of Project

The cost of policing alcohol

2. Short title of Project for correspondence purposes

Cost of alcohol

3. Project Synopsis

Please provide a brief description of the project (up to 100 words), including key research questions and objectives, as well as proposed methodology.

<p>Victoria Police seeks to determine the cost of alcohol to law enforcement. The study will consider all police activities that are related or attributable to alcohol, including preventative action, responding to harm caused by alcohol, road policing activities, policing licensed venues and enforcing alcohol-related laws. The research will provide an improved understanding of the variety of activities involved in the management of alcohol, including proactive, preventative and strategic activities, and, on this basis, a detailed cost estimation of policing alcohol.</p> <p>The project's quantification and cost estimation of policing activities will provide an evidence base that will facilitate further research on the cost of alcohol to law enforcement, government and society, as well cost-effectiveness or cost-benefit analysis. The project will provide findings able to be used to establish a benchmark of the cost of alcohol-related policing and to assess the effectiveness of future initiatives aimed at reducing alcohol-related harm through the establishment of a standardised set of indicators that can be utilised to determine the cost of policing alcohol. The research could also be used to inform policy and decision-making regarding alcohol within law enforcement agencies and in the broader policy environment.</p>

4. Details of organisation/institution to which the grant is to be paid

Name of organisation/institution reviewing the grant	tbc	
Australian Business Number	tbc	
Description of organisation/institution	tbc	
Name and title of officer responsible for research grant administration	tbc	
Business address		
Business telephone		Business email

5. Certification of head of organisation to which the grant is to be paid

Name TBC	
Position TBC	
I certify that the project is appropriate to the general facilities of my organisation and that I am prepared to have the project carried out in my organisation and to supervise the expenditure of funds allocated.	
Signature	Date

6. Certification of Chief Project Officer

Name TBC	
Position TBC	
I certify that the project is appropriate to the general facilities of the organisation and that I am prepared to manage the project, supervise the research to be undertaken, and produce a project report suitable for publication by NDLERF (where appropriate).	
Signature	Date

7. Details of Specified Personnel

Note: Please attach an abridged curriculum vitae (up to three pages) for all specified personnel, highlighting experience directly relevant to this proposed research

	Chief Project Officer	Applicant 2	Applicant 3
Title, (eg Prof, Dr Mr, Ms) Given name/s and Surname	TBC		
Current Appointment			
Name of Organisation/ Institution			
Postal Address			
Email			
Phone			

Number of hours / week the individual will devote to the project			
Signature
Date/...../...../...../...../...../.....

8. Please provide details of other grants the personnel specified in item 7 above are currently funded under

Chief Project Officer	Applicant 2	Applicant 3
TBC		

9. Project Objectives

What are the specific objectives of the project? Please list in point form.

- To identify policing activities that are alcohol-related and, as a subset of these, to identify policing activities that are attributable to alcohol
- To quantify policing resources relating to the management of alcohol
- To determine the cost of alcohol-related policing activities
- To identify issues relating to the identification and definition of 'alcohol-related'
- To establish standardised data indicators that can be utilised for the estimation of the cost of policing

10. Relevance to NDLERF Terms of Reference, Objectives and Funding Priorities

Indicate how the project is relevant to the NDLERF Terms of Reference, Funding Criteria and Research Funding Priorities.

NDLERF STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS:

This project addresses all of NDLERF's strategic directions.

- The project will create research which leads to quality evidence-based practice in drug law enforcement
- The project addresses a recognised gap in research and will be valuable to all Australian jurisdictions in terms of the cost of policing alcohol, but also the cost to society generally.
- By considering both reactive operational activities and proactive educational and preventative work, this project will enhance strategic alliances and linkages between law enforcement personnel, human service providers, and research agencies, for the purpose of preventing and reducing the harmful effects of licit and illicit drug use in Australian society

NDLERF TERMS OF REFERENCE:

This project addresses all the three of NDLERF's Terms of Reference:

- The project aims to facilitate the research, evaluation and review of law enforcement activities relating to the policing of alcohol.
- The provision of robust data on the cost of different activities will facilitate cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis and will enable an assessment of the impact that the policies and practices of the law enforcement sector and other stakeholders have on each other and on law enforcement and drug harm reduction outcomes.
- This research will facilitate enhancement of the role of law enforcement and justice personnel in the research, development, piloting and evaluation of innovative licit and illicit drug law enforcement practices

NDLERF FUNDING CRITERIA:

This research addresses NDLERF's second funding criteria:

- to collect data and undertake evidence-based research which leads to better informed decision-making by law enforcement agencies.

11. Anticipated practical value of the outcomes of the Project

Briefly describe (between 300 - 500 words) what the project will contribute to drug law enforcement knowledge and / or policy and practice, highlighting national applicability, if relevant.

The project responds to a recognised lack of research relating to the resourcing and cost of policing alcohol-related matters. It will provide data that will improve the evidence-base relating to the cost of alcohol and, more specifically, the cost to law enforcement. It will also develop a standardised set of indicators that may be used for future estimations of the cost of policing alcohol. This research will therefore provide a much needed evidence-base that will be of value to any economic or resourcing estimation, cost-effectiveness or cost-benefit analysis or evaluation relating to the cost of policing alcohol. This project will improve Victoria Police's understanding of the extent of activities relating to the policing of alcohol and, by extension, will provide data on the resourcing and cost of such activities, which will be of significant value to any estimation of the cost of alcohol to society, government or law enforcement, regardless of jurisdiction.

The project will deliver:

- The identification of the activities that are directly and indirectly related to the policing of alcohol
- An estimated cost of alcohol-related policing activities and, as a subset of these, what is the cost of policing activities directly attributable to alcohol
- A standardised set of indicators can be used to estimate the cost of policing alcohol for other police jurisdictions

12. Avoiding duplication

What steps have you taken to ensure that this project will not duplicate work already undertaken?

An extensive literature review has been conducted and consultation has occurred with a number of leading academics, including Dr Matthew Manning from ANU and Professor Michael Kidd from QUT. There is a recognised lack of research on the cost of policing alcohol related or attributable matters.

There are two comparable studies that exist. The 2007 NDLERF supported study by Donnelly, Scott, Poynton, Weatherburn, Shanahan & Hansen provided a comparable study of the cost of resourcing policing relating to alcohol in NSW. Delia Hendrie from the School of Population Health at University of Western Australia produced a research project with Western Australia Police entitled 'A Preliminary Study of the Cost to WA Police Service of Operations Relating to Alcohol-involved Duties'. This research only provided a preliminary outline. This project extends, builds upon and updates this existing research.

13. Has the Project already commenced?

Yes / No

If yes, when did it start?

If no, when could it commence and how flexible can the starting time be?

What is the expected duration of the project, including completion of the final report?

14. Has other external funding support been sought or obtained for the Project?

Yes / No

If yes, please indicate details below.

Name of organisation/institution(s) or funding body	Funding received (Y/N)	\$ Amount

15. If any specialist skills essential to the success of the Project are not available within the Project team (e.g. statistical analysis, economic analysis, evaluation etc.) please list below.

Skill area	Outline how this is to be addressed
N/A	

16. Have you consulted with any Law Enforcement Agencies which may be required to assist with your project? (Duplicate table as required for each agency)

Name
Position / Organisation
Contact details
Specify the nature of the support

17. Ethics Approval

In projects requiring access to governmental, institutional or personal records, or where the project requires consulting/interviewing members of the public, ethics approval **must** be obtained prior to project commencement.

Please provide below a comprehensive list of all data/activities that will be used in the project and outline details of the ethics approval status for each listed item.

Research data/activity	Name of ethics approval body	Status of approval process (Where relevant, attach documentation of approval)
• Police LEAP data	Police ethics	Not yet obtained
• Police IFS data	Police ethics	Not yet obtained
• Police CAD data	Police ethics	Not yet obtained
• Police LEADR 2 data	Police ethics	Not yet obtained
• Police LPIR data	Police ethics	Not yet obtained
• Police crime statistics	Police ethics	Not yet obtained
• Interviews with police	Police ethics	Not yet obtained

18. Literature Review

To date there have been very few studies that have estimated the cost of policing alcohol. Of the few studies that exist, most have either considered policing as part of broader consideration of cost to society and have applied limited data on police resourcing to crime statistics. Collins and Lapsley (2008) estimated the cost of alcohol to Australian society as a whole to be \$15.31 billion, with policing cost estimated at \$747.1 million. Collins and Lapsley employed a methodology that brought together estimated costs of activities and the estimated proportion of these costs casually attributable to specific types of drug use. The attributable fractions for police were derived from the Drug use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) survey data. The DUMA survey provides illicit-drug information on people who are detained and brought to a police station, which obviously only captures information in relation to specific policing activities. This form of estimation is therefore limited by the quality of the data relating to the resourcing of police activities, the calculation of the attributable fraction and, related to both, the specific and narrow range of activities that were surveyed.

Manning, Smith and Mazerolle (2013) estimated the direct costs of alcohol-related harm for Australia to be \$14.35 billion, with the criminal justice system costs (which include policing) estimated at \$2.95 billion. These estimates are largely based on an update of the figures provided by Collins and Lapsley, by applying the same data to current crime statistics and updating costs by indexing them against the current costings. Estimations of resourcing is drawn from research undertaken by Palk, Davy and Freeman (2007), who researched the prevalence of alcohol-related incidents attended by operational police in Brisbane, Gold Coast and Townsville.

In 2007 Donnelly, Scott, Poynton, Weatherburn, Shanahan & Hansen undertook a NDLERF supported two eight-day police activity study across a representative sample of one in five of the Local Area Commands (LACs) in a proactive unit NSW. This research provided valuable insights into the estimated total cost of policing alcohol-related activities across NSW for the survey period, as well as costs attributable to proactive and reactive policing and specific types of activities, such as the policing of licensed premises, random alcohol testing and undertaking administrative tasks associated with alcohol related matters. This research provided an evidential basis for the NSW Auditor-General's Report to Parliament *Cost of alcohol abuse to the NSW Government*, which estimated a total cost to NSW Government of \$1.029 billion per annum and a cost of policing estimated to be \$372.4 million.

Byrnes, Doran and Shakeshaft (2012) undertook a study that provides a per incident of crime cost measure for New South Wales. This quantified the individual cost of an assault, property damage, sexual offence and disorderly conduct in New South Wales by reference to estimated costs associated with the criminal act, police involvement, prosecution in criminal courts and incarceration. Obviously this extends well beyond the scope of the proposed project, to consider the broader criminal justice administration cost. The study is also limited in its consideration of police activities insofar as police involvement is only based on reportable crime statistics.

Considerably more studies exist in the area of alcohol-related harm generally. For example, the NDLERF supported study *Understanding and responding to alcohol-related social harms in Australia: Options for policing* (2008) provides an overview of the research concerning the extent of social harms associated with alcohol consumption in Australia, policing-focussed strategies and options for policing to reduce alcohol-related harm in Australia. However, as with the research undertaken on the estimation of the cost of policing, research in this area is limited by a lack of robust data on the extent of alcohol-related activities. For example, in Killian, Lloyd,

Laslett and Best's (2012) overview of literature and compilation of available data in relation to the 'hidden' harms from alcohol and other drug use, they observed a lack of consistent or available data to identify and measure hidden harms of alcohol and other drugs in Australia. In relation to estimates derived from police data, this study noted that:

(t)he interpretation of police statistics is not straightforward because they are based on reported crimes and therefore are influenced by the propensity of victims or witnesses to report. (3)

While there are issues with the lack of quality data derived from crime statistics, this further highlights limitations of estimations of alcohol-related events or activities based on factors derived from crime statistics or surveys of offenders. Obviously not all alcohol-related activities result or are derived from offences, charges or detained persons. Considerable work occurs in areas of proactive, preventative and educational policing, along with a broad range of administrative, procedural and operational activities that are not directly connected to crime events.

While there is some research that exists that has sought to determine the proportion of activities that are attributable or related to alcohol, it has been either very limited in scope (for example, deriving data from detainees) or data sources (such as Arro, Crook & Fenlon 1992 and Ireland & Thommeny 1993).

References

- Arro, P. Crook, G. Fenlon, T. 1992 *The Nature and Extent of Alcohol Related Incidents Requiring Police Attention in South East Queensland*, Department of Health and Queensland Police Service, Brisbane.
- Byrnes, J. Doran, C. and Shakeshaft, A (2012) 'Cost per incident of alcohol-related crime in New South Wales' *Drug and Alcohol Review* (November 2012), 31, 854–860
- Collins DJ & Lapsley HM (2008). *The costs of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug abuse to Australian society in 2004/2005*. National Drug Strategy Monograph series no. 66. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing
- Donnelly, Scott, Poynton, Weatherburn, Shanahan & Hansen (2007). *Estimating the short-term cost of police time spent dealing with alcohol-related crime in NSW*. NDLERF Monograph No.25
- Ireland, C.S. and Thommeny, J.T. 1993 *The Crime Cocktail: Licensed Premises, Alcohol and Street Offences: Drug and Alcohol Review*
- Killian, J et al. (2012) *Hidden Harms of Alcohol and Other Drugs in Australia: A Feasibility Study* Hidden Harms of Alcohol and other drugs in Australia was commissioned by the IGCD through the National Drug Strategy Cost Shared Funding Model
- Laslett A et al. (2010). *The range and magnitude of alcohol's harm to others*. Fitzroy, Victoria: AER Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health
- Manning, Matthew, Smith, Christine and Mazerolle, Paul (2013) 'The societal costs of alcohol misuse in Australia' *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* No. 454 April 2013
- New South Wales Auditor-General (2013) *New South Wales Auditor-General's Report Performance Audit: Cost of alcohol abuse to the NSW Government*, Audit Office of NSW: Sydney
- Nicholas, Roger (2008). *Understanding and responding to alcohol-related social harms in Australia. Options for policing: A discussion paper prepared at the request of the Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and the South West Pacific Region*. National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund

Palk G, Davey J & Freeman J (2007). Prevalence and characteristics of alcohol related incidents requiring police attendance. *Journal of Studies of Alcohol and Drugs* 68(4): 557–581

Victorian Auditor-General, (2012). *Effectiveness of Justice Strategies in Preventing and Reducing Alcohol-Related Harm* Victorian Government Printer: Melbourne

19. Detailed Project Description

Research questions

- What are the activities that are directly and indirectly related to the policing of alcohol?
- What is the cost of total alcohol-related policing activities and, as a subset of these, what is the cost of policing activities directly attributable to alcohol?
- What standardised set of indicators should be used to estimate the cost of policing alcohol?

Objectives

The methodology of previous studies has either involved an audit of police activities and resultant costing estimation (Donnelly et al, 2007) or has quantified total costs to resource an activity and then estimated the proportion of these costs causally attributable using an attribution factor derived from surveys (i.e. DUMA) (Manning et al, 2013). This project will provide an understanding of what activities relate to the policing of alcohol and a corresponding estimation of policing cost and will provide an estimation of cost that draws on data relating to police activities rather than offenders, offences or the harm resulting from alcohol. Crime statistics only provide a partial measurement of the cost of policing alcohol, since not all enforcement results in reportable crime. Additionally, other preparatory, proactive and educational work will not directly address or respond to alcohol matters, but will involve the consideration of alcohol issues. For this reason the proposed study will draw data from member surveys rather than reported crime. This study will provide an audit, quantification and analysis of all alcohol related and directly attributable activities. The project will therefore go beyond estimates derived from crime statistics or reported crime events, to reveal the full spectrum of policing activities including those that are proactive, preventative and educational. In this way it will provide a data set that will be useful for further cost estimations in other jurisdictions or as part of broader estimations of cost to government or society.

Overview

The total cost of policing alcohol, not just the cost of alcohol related crime Costs directly attributable to policing alcohol are easily counted and are uncontroversial, however, any meaningful estimation of cost of alcohol has to go beyond the costs of enforcing the service and sale of alcohol, to factor in the broader costs associated with activities involving drunk and intoxicated people. This is much harder to estimate since the extent of alcohol's role in contributing to police matters in this broader context must rely, to some extent, on speculation and opinion of police members. Nevertheless, an estimation of the total cost of policing alcohol must attempt to identify all policing activities that involve alcohol. If the data is presented in a way that differentiates between matters that relate to the cost of directly enforcing and policing alcohol sale, consumption and use; matters understood to be caused by alcohol; and matters where alcohol was involved or was a factor, then the study's findings will provide valuable insights in the cost of alcohol in a variety of contexts, as well as an aggregated whole.

Defining 'alcohol related'

The study will consider activities that are alcohol related, in which alcohol is identified as playing a contributory role, and activities that are identified as directly attributable to alcohol, in which alcohol is understood to play a major or significant causal role. For example, certain reactive enforcement activities will be clearly linked to events that are able to be attributed the enforcement of laws relating to alcohol sale, purchase and consumption, along with offences connected with these. Policing licensed premises, roadside alcohol tests and enforcing alcohol laws will be regarded as alcohol attributable. Matters that involve alcohol, like assault by an intoxicated person, will be deemed alcohol-related, since the offence is assault and offender has consumed alcohol. Further examples of 'alcohol-related' will include offences that do not directly relate to alcohol offences, but involve alcohol-affected persons. Victoria Police members will make use of Modus Operandi codes relating to alcohol use from 1st July 2015, recording where a subject or offender is 'alcohol affected'. In circumstances involving subjects or offenders, the definition of alcohol-related will align with 'alcohol affected'.

The project will provide a total estimation of policing all alcohol in the broad sense, encompassing both categories. However, because the two categories are distinct and different in important ways, they will be quantified separately and presented as both separate and aggregated as an estimated total cost.

Further detail in relating to the activities can be captured in terms of the nature of activities. For example, different types of activities, like the completion of paperwork, the preparation of briefs or processing offenders, will be captured so that a detailed breakdown of activities can be provided. On this basis the cost estimation will provide information on the cost of specific activities. A detailed break-down will ensure that the evidence collected will be modified for us in other jurisdictions.

Method

The project will be based on data drawn from two 14-day police activity studies across a representative sample of police divisions, along with studies undertaken with road policing, RAZON, Liquor licensing and Divisional Licensing Units. The timing of the surveys will be structured so as to control for seasonal factors across each of the police regions. The percentage of police officers' time that is spent dealing with alcohol-related issues will then be estimated and this data will be used to quantify the salary costs associated with these activities.

The selection of police divisions will be based on a stratified sampling methodology, based on the four police regions. The number of police divisions selected from each stratum (region) was a function of the number of police within each region. Within each region, the sampling probability for each division will be based on the number of officers who worked in the division. This 'sampling proportional to size' method meant that every officer within a given region had an equal probability of being included in the activity survey.

The additional units and divisions including road policing, RAZON, Liquor licensing and Divisional Licensing Units and Family Violence Unit will be selected as units identified as having specific alcohol focused activities that distinguish them from the other divisions. For this reason, they will be weighted differently in the estimation of costs, distinct from the sampling of regular divisions, since they are not proportionally representative of cost per member, but must be included in a cost estimation.

All time spent on activities that directly relate to alcohol matters is obviously factored into the costing. Surveys will identify other activities, like preparatory, proactive work

or policing that involves alcohol as a contributory factor, and this will be quantified accordingly. In order to ensure that surveys accurately capture the time spent on alcohol related activities, the process will be fed into existing data collection processes as much as possible.

As noted above, from 1st July 2015 Modus Operandi Codes for alcohol will be available via the Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP). This will provide a valuable data source for cross-referencing data. Additionally, information collected on ADRIFT (Alcohol Drug Recorded Intelligence For Tasking) and IFS (Incident Fact Sheet) systems can also be cross-referenced with the survey data. These data systems capture different and occasionally overlapping information about certain types of alcohol events. This data will only provide a partial representation of activities relating to the policing of alcohol, however, it will provide useful insights relating to the accuracy of the survey data. It may be possible to employ statistical methods to address any deficiencies identified in the survey data, but picked up through other data systems.

Outcomes

It will enable Victoria Police to better understand what activities are undertaken in relation to policing alcohol and, on this basis, will establish an evidence base that will inform strategic and policy decisions moving forward. This project will therefore also provide valuable data that can be utilised for future estimations of the cost of alcohol for law enforcement and more generally in Victoria and elsewhere. The project will provide:

- The identification of the activities that are directly and indirectly related to the policing of alcohol
- An enhancing understanding of the resources involved in the policing management of alcohol
- An estimated cost of the total alcohol-related policing activities and, as a subset of this, what is the cost of policing activities directly attributable to alcohol
- A standardised set of indicators can be used to estimate the cost of policing alcohol for other police jurisdictions

This will provide an evidence base that will facilitate further research on the cost of alcohol to law enforcement, government and society, as well cost-effectiveness or cost-benefit analysis.

Limitations

A limitation of the research will be the accuracy of data captured by police used to determine whether an activity is alcohol related. Nevertheless, this also highlights the value in research that identifies where such limitations exist, what implications they have and how they may be overcome. The project design will address this potential limitation by ensuring that survey data feeds into and aligns with existing data collection processes.

The project scope will be limited to identified police activities and the cost estimations will be limited to the cost to police in relation to those activities. This will not cover indirect effects of alcohol related matters that do not correspond to authorised policing activities, or to the effects extending beyond the ordinary scope of policing work. It will involve work with victims, offenders and proactive educational work and outreach, but the cost will only be attributable where this aligns to ordinary policing practices and activities. While this project will not itself provide strategic or policy

recommendations relating to the management of alcohol, it provides the necessary evidence base for such work.

20. Project Timetable

Proposed commencement date
1 / 7 / 2015 or as determined by NDLERF
Proposed duration of project and completion date
17 Months 1 / 12 / 2016 or as determined by NDLERF

Please indicate the project stages (e.g. design and development of research instruments or techniques, pilot study or exploratory field work, data analysis, evaluation) and estimate the time needed for each stage.

Stage	Duration	End date
Lit review	1 month	8/2015
Consultation with other jurisdictions	1 month	9/2015
Data mapping (some of which is done)	3 months	12/2015
Key informant interviews	2 months	2/2016
3 x months data collection	3 months	5/2016
Interim report	5 months	10/2016
Final report	2 months	12/2016

21. Proposed Budget - Personnel details

Year 1	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3
Classification of position			
Full time equivalent salary			
Proportion of time worked (eg. 0.5 full time equivalent)			
Role and duties each will have in the project			
Actual salary costs			
Actual payroll tax			
Actual workers compensation			

Actual Superannuation Guarantee Levy			
Actual other superannuation (if applicable)			
Actual leave loading			

Year 2	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3
Classification of position	N/A		
Full time equivalent salary			
Proportion of time worked (eg. 0.5 full time equivalent)			
Actual salary costs			
Actual payroll tax			
Actual workers compensation			
Actual Superannuation Guarantee Levy			
Actual other superannuation (if applicable)			
Actual leave loading			

Year 3	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3
Classification of position	N/A		
Full time equivalent salary			
Proportion of time worked (eg. 0.5 full time equivalent)			
Actual salary costs			
Actual payroll tax			
Actual workers compensation			
Actual Superannuation Guarantee Levy			
Actual other superannuation (if applicable)			
Actual leave loading			

TOTAL COSTS FOR ALL PERSONNEL FOR ALL YEARS	
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22. Proposed Budget – Equipment / Assets

Equipment / Assets – Please specify items	\$ Year 1	\$ Year 2	\$ Year 3
N/A			
TOTAL YEARLY EQUIPMENT COSTS			

TOTAL EQUIPMENT / ASSETS COSTS FOR ALL YEARS	\$NIL
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23. Proposed Budget - Miscellaneous Budget Items

Note: Report printing costs will be met by NDLERF

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Generic Qld Research assistance			
Telecommunication			
Data Processing			
Travel			
Other (please provide details)			
TOTAL			

TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS COSTS FOR ALL YEARS	\$73,000
--	-----------------

24. Summary of proposed annual Budget

Note: All costs must be quoted as GST inclusive

	Personnel	Equipment & Assets	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
Year 1				
Year 2 (if appropriate)				\$
Year 3 (if appropriate)				\$

GRAND TOTAL				
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25. Justification of miscellaneous budget items

--

26. In-kind contributions from applicant/s and/or agency/s

--

27. Expertise the research personnel bring to the project

Please outline what specific skills and expertise each research team member will bring to the project

--

28. Pre-existing intellectual property

Is there any pre-existing intellectual property that will be used during the project that will continue to remain vested with the applicant?

Intellectual Property Description	Proposed utilisation of material in project
TBC	

29. Dissemination of project findings

The NDLERF Board is keen to ensure the findings of its projects are widely and appropriately distributed and that the insights developed as a result of the research are communicated to law enforcement personnel. Please indicate: how you propose to disseminate the findings of the project; and, how you plan to transfer relevant skills or knowledge to drug law enforcement agencies.

TBC
