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CORRUPTION AND CRIME COMMISSION

OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

ACTING COMMISSIONER SCOTT ELLIS

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

AT PERTH ON MONDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 2020, AT 8.58 AM

COUNSEL:

MS NADIA PANTANO

WITNESS: ANDREW JAMES SMITH

WITNESS COUNSEL:

MS KIRSTY STYNES

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Please be seated.

THE ASSOCIATE: The Commission is about to conduct a number of examinations for the purposes for an investigation under the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003. The scope and purpose of the Commission investigation is to enable to the Commission to examine how culture contributes to serious misconduct in Hakea and other prisons in Western Australia.

 There is a Commission practice direction which prohibits the use of electronic devices in the hearing room while the examination is in session. Therefore, all mobile phones and tablets must be switched off.

Bona fide members of the media and members of the legal profession sitting at the Bench are exempt. Copies of the practice directions are available upon request. In accordance with the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003, a suppression order is in place not to publish the names of certain people and any information that might identify them.

Contact should be made with the Commission for further information in this regard. Compliance with non-publication maintains the integrity of the Commission's work, thus the Commission will view any contravention of these orders by the media and any other person as extremely prejudicial.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: On behalf of the Corruption and Crime Commission, I acknowledge the traditional owners of the land on which this hearing is being held, the Wadjuk people of the Noongar nation. I pay my respect to their elders past, present and emerging.

As you've heard, the scope and purpose of these examinations is to enable the Commission to examine how culture contributes to serious misconduct in Hakea and other prisons in Western Australia. The present examinations arise out of an allegation of the use of excessive force against a person in a position of disadvantage.

The allegation was that a prisoner at Hakea Prison was assaulted by prison officers. The prisoner wound up facedown on the concrete floor in the senior officer's office at Hakea, being restrained by three police officers.

In some of the material obtained by the Commission, this was described as receiving "Concrete justice". It was not justice at all. The Commission has already conducted private examinations into the circumstances of the use of force.

The evidence obtained suggests that the use of force was unjustified. More significantly, evidence obtained through those private examinations and the Commission's other investigations suggests that there had been a cover up by the officers involved.

The evidence suggests that the reports prepared by the prison officers about the incident were false. Reports disguised what had happened and who had been there. These false reports had been presented to and relied upon by the internal inquiry into the matter.

The purpose of these public examinations is to consider the broader questions of the culture of Hakea Prison and Corrective Services and see how this contributes to this sort of conduct.

Ordinarily, hearings by the Commission are conducted in private. Under section 140 of the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act, the Commission may open an examination to the public if it is considered that it's in the public interest to do so.

In deciding whether to conduct public hearings, the Commission must consider the benefits of public exposure and public awareness, the potential for prejudice or privacy infringements and the public interest.

The Commission accepts that there is a risk associated with a public hearing. One person has already pleaded guilty to a charge arising out of this incident. Others may face criminal prosecutions as well. However, these public hearings will not examine the persons directly involved in the incident in Hakea Prison.

 Further, the persons to be examine during these hearings hold, to a greater or lesser extent, public positions. The examination will not consider conduct by these persons in their private capacities.

 More significantly, the conduct of prison officers and the management of the State's prisons is a matter of importance to the people of Western Australia. Western Australia has 16 public prisons, one private prison and five work camps.

In the 2019/2020 year, the facilities collectively housed an average of 6,957 adult prisoners. Hakea Prison is the main remand facility for men. There is a significant disparity in power between prisoners and prison officer and between junior officers and recruits and the senior, more experienced, officers, who establish and maintain the culture of an institution.

Staff working in prisons, particularly prison officers, are entrusted with power to manage prisoners, including the power to use force when necessary. When a prison officer uses force against a prisoner, the officer is required to prepare a report about the incident.

It's imperative that use of force incidents are reported accurately and are scrutinised. The Commission has a longstanding interest in this area. In 2018, the Commission reported on allegations of inaccurate reporting and cover ups by prison officers at Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison, Bunbury Regional Prison and Hakea Prison.

 It observed a culture within certain prisons that discouraged staff from reporting misconduct of their fellow colleagues. In February this year, the Commission conducted public examinations of senior executives of the Department of Justice about ways the Department identifies and addresses misconduct risks.

Corrective Services Commission, Mr Tony Hassall noted that changing the culture in a prison setting is incredibly difficult. The Commission accepts that this is the case. The Commission also acknowledges that the work of prison officers is very difficult.

Prisoners are often antagonistic to prison officers to say the least. During the private examinations, the Commission heard evidence of assaults on officer by prisoners. However, the Commission's investigations to date indicate that cultural issues persist within prisons.

These issues may most effectively be highlighted and addressed by public rather than private examinations. The Commission considers therefore that on balance, it's in the public interest that these hearings take place in public.

The Commission acknowledges the active cooperation of the Department of Justice and Corrective Services in the conduct of its investigation. It would not have been possible to get to the bottom of the alleged cover up without the active cooperation of Corrective Services.

Now, Ms Pantano, do you wish to make any opening submissions?

49 PANTANO, MS: I do, sir.

Culture. The social behaviour and norms found in human societies, encompassing the beliefs, capabilities and habits of the individuals within those groups. It represents a shared set of values, attitudes, goals and practices that characterises and institution or organisation.

The Royal Commission into whether there had been corrupt or criminal conduct by WA Police Officers commonly referred to as the Kennedy Royal Commission identified in its report that the prevention and exposure of corrupt and criminal conduct is affected not only by the operations procedures put in place but by the prevailing culture.

The Commission's public examinations this week are focussed on the culture within WA prisons, particularly Hakea Prison. The examinations will explore the impact a toxic culture has had and continues to have on ongoing serious misconduct involving systemic concealment of use of force incidents.

The use of physical force by prison officers against prisoners is sometimes necessary in a prison environment. However, there are comprehensive guidelines to limit when force can be used and to provide a framework for assessing the appropriateness of use of force incidents that do occur.

The Commission is aware that the underreporting and cover up of use of force incidents within WA prisons has been occurring for some time. The Commission has previously reported on this issue. However, despite the Commission's extensive reporting, the issue remains live.

And recent investigations have illustrated that a closed-door culture continues to the present day. The influence of culture has been reported widely, extending to all corners of the globe.

The Mollen Report, which followed an investigation into allegations of police corruption within the New York Police Department observed that corruption had flourished within the NYPD not only because of opportunity and greed, but because of a police culture that exalted loyalty over integrity.

Because of the silence of officers who feared the consequences of ratting on another cop. Because of wilfully blind supervisors who feared consequences of a corruption scandal more than corruption itself. Because of the demise of the principal of accountability that makes all commanders responsible for fighting corruption in their commands. And the abandonment of responsibility to ensure the integrity of its members.

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The Commission acknowledges the challenging environment within which prison officers operate, at times performing a thankless task by providing offenders with the skills they require to address their offending, committed to breaking the cycle of crime and reducing the number of prisons who reoffend and return to custody.

However, it is because of their role in maintaining security of offenders and the imbalance of power that ensues between officers and inmates that necessitates that prison officers operate with the upmost integrity and accountability when performing their duties.

Prisons are closed environments that cannot be easily scrutinised by the public, which is what makes internal use of force protocols so important. It is this feature of prisons that also makes a toxic culture of under-reporting so problematic. Often, no one but the prisoner involved and other prison officers witness the use of force take place. Therefore, no one else is in a position to stand up for the prisoner.

While prisoners are being held for a reason, it is fundamental to our values as Western Australians that they should also be treated with a level of respect and, while there is unjustified or excessive use of force by a prison officer towards a prisoner, all prisoners have a fundamental human right to have it dealt with fairly and transparently.

The Commission has previously reports on a poor reporting culture within the Department of Justice in its 2018 report into misconduct risks in WA prisons. The Commission identified that a culture existed which discouraged staff from reporting against their colleagues, attributed in part to a lack of confidence in the confidentiality of reporting and fear or repercussions from other staff, including prison management.

 Following public examinations earlier this year, the Commission heard from department representatives of the many changes it was making to the policy landscape. It provided hope and reassurance of a department committed to change for the better, to provide clear guidance on the department's expectations of staff professionalism and integrity. It released a justice integrity framework, anti-fraud and corruption plan, and revised Code of Conduct, reformed employee screening and vetting processes.

While the Commission acknowledges the efforts of the department in acting on many of the Commission's recommendations following the 2018 parliamentary report, current investigations have uncovered a toxic culture that has been slow to change. In a department that manages almost 7,000 adults at 16 public prisons and one private prison, culture plays a pivotal role.

Australian and international research has shown the most effective protection against corruption is a strong organisational culture that is alert to integrity risks. The Kennedy Royal Commission report highlighted a number of observations from the various reports on corruption throughout history. It identified a consistent analysis of the causes of corruption and the prescription for the measures for the control of it.

It stated that the rotten apple theory is long gone, and there is now no room for doubt that culture and poor management are principal factors in allowing corruption to continue unimpeded. The Commission's investigations into the Department of Justice have highlighted that these are not one-off incidents. The Commission has witnessed the steps involved in the cultural indoctrination of various levels within WA prisons, whether from the ground up or the top down, all the way to influence of the Western Australia Prison Officers Union.

As is often the case in Commission investigations the initial report appears seeming innocuous. This was the case in the current investigation. The Commission's investigation team worked collaboratively with the department in its attempt to uncover what is suspects has been a deliberate and calculated attempt to cover up an assault by[sic]9.13.21 a prisoner by a prison officer, the officers involved having been entrusted to support and protect those very prisoners.

Throughout the Commission's investigation into the alleged assault and cover-up, it utilised various surveillance techniques and heard from numerous witnesses in private examinations, and the message has remained consistent. Prison officers live and die by their incident description reports, which are the reports that prison officers are required to write after being involved in a use of force incident.

Prison officers stick with their reports, even when they are not accurate. A culture exists within the prisons whereby officers cover for each other, even when an officer has engaged in criminal conduct. A culture exists of sticking by your colleagues, even when that loyalty could result in

the commission of a criminal offence, and the Western Australian Prison Officers Union, together with senior prison officers, are contributing to a toxic culture which undermines the disciplinary process, thereby breeding corruption.

During the Commission's investigation it has become apparent that there is a real fear of reprisal which is inhibiting officers from coming forward and saying, "Enough is enough". There are officers who have attempted to uphold the values entrusted in them as public officers in standing up for what is right, and standing up against institutional cover-ups to break the cycle of corruption. However, what the Commission has uncovered is a culture where these individuals are ostracised, shunned and shamed, all in the name of protecting a comradeship which values secrecy, furtiveness and deceit.

The Commission has decided to conduct these examinations in public in part to address the ongoing concerns about prison officers colluding in the preparation of their reports, and the ability of prison officer, particularly those in senior-ranking positions, influencing and controlling the use of force reporting process. The Commission is aware of those individuals who choose to close ranks to protect, rather than focus on accountability and integrity.

The flow-on effect is the disruption of the disciplinary process with the department and beyond. The purpose-built Professional Standards Division attempts to hold to account those officers who fail to uphold the integrity and accountability expected of public officers within the department. However, their processes, together with the Commission's processes, are frustrated by the efforts of individuals who deliberately and actively undermine these accountability measures.

The examinations this week will provide yet another example of systemic corrupt practises within Western Australia's public sector, this time focused within the Department of Justice. The Commission is aware, and is watching the red flags, analysing the data and following the trends. The Commission continues to put its resources into effecting real change with a long-term strategic focus on reducing serious misconduct within Western Australia's prison system.

 The Commission acknowledges the cooperation of many individuals who have assisted the investigation and provided frank and candid accounts of how culture is affecting the way in which the department is effectively able to deal with serious misconduct. The Commission is cognisant of their

1 2 3	privacy and their reputations, and will not be calling them to give evidence in a public forum.
4	During the course of this week and next, the Commission will
5	hear evidence from union officials, prison officers at
6	various levels of seniority and the Commissioner of
7	Corrective Services, in an attempt to tell a story of how a
8	culture of loyalty overrides integrity and accountability.
9	
10	Commissioner, the first witness to be called is Andrew Smith.
11	
12	THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Ms Pantano.
13	
14	I order that the witnesses are not to discuss their evidence
15	with any other witnesses until that witness has completed
16	giving his or her evidence. We will now adjourn briefly to
17	enable the witness to take the stand.
18	
19	(Short adjournment)
20	
21	(TIMESTAMP) / 09 17 43 AM

1 THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Be seated please. 2 3 SMITH, ANDREW JAMES CALLED AT 09.34 AM: 4 5 THE ASSOCIATE: Before your examination beings, it is necessary for you to take an affirmation. Please stand, 6 7 take the card in your right hand and read the affirmation 8 out loud. 9 10 SMITH, ANDREW JAMES AFFIRMED AT 09.35 AM: 11 12 THE ASSOCIATE: Thank you, you may be seated. 13 THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Mr Smith, I see you have received 14 15 and signed the notice to witnesses?---Yes, sir. 16 17 Thank you. I have appointed Ms Pantano, Ms Tower and Ms Loo 18 to assist me in this matter. They will ask questions on my 19 behalf. 20 21 Yes, do you seek to appear? 22 23 May it please, Acting Commissioner, Stynes. I STYNES, MS: 24 appear for Mr Smith this morning. 25 26 THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Thank you, you have leave. 27 28 STYNES, MS: Thank you, sir. 29 30 THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Ms Pantano? 31 32 PANTANO, MS: Can you please state your full name?---Andrew 33 James Smith. 34 35 And are you currently employed?---Yes, I am. 36 37 what capacity?---As the secretary of the WA Prison Officers' Union. 38 39 40 And how long have you held that role for?---Approximately 41 two-and-a-half years. 42 43 And how would you briefly describe what your duties entail?--- I supervise the management and the administration of the 44 prison officers' union, which we advocate for prison officer 45 throughout the State of Western Australia. 46 47 48 Okay. On what sort of things do you advocate? --- Anything prisons, 49 from staffing levels at safety, 50 prison officer may be - anything from short of pay, access to leave or disciplinary investigations and processes. 51

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6 So prior to your role as secretary, what role did you 7 occupy?---I was the assistant secretary.

8

9 Okay. For how long?---Approximately two years, two or three 10 years.

11

12 Okay. And prior to that?---Just an industrial officer for 13 the union as well.

14

And how long were you an industrial officer for?---Around two years. I've been with the union for approximately nine years in total.

18

19 Okay. So during that time, you've been an industrial 20 officer, assistant secretary, and now secretary?---Yes.

21

22 And in your current role as secretary, do you also sometimes 23 act as an industrial officer?---I can give advice to members 24 on that level, yes.

25

You can give advice to members, did you say?---Yes, on that level, yes.

28

And again, just briefly, what does your role as an industrial officer, what does that entail?---Advocating for an officer who may have any problem to do with their employment as a prison officer.

33

And - sorry, you said you were with the union for approximately nine years, you've been the secretary for just over two, the assistant secretary for approximately two, and an industrial officer for two - - -?---It must have been four or five years as an industrial officer, yeah.

39

40 Right. Okay?---Yes.

41

And prior to your role at the union, what did you do before that?---I was a prison officer at Hakea Prison.

44

And how long did you occupy that role for?---Approximately seven to eight years, seven-and-a-half maybe.

47

All the time at Hakea Prison?---I worked at other prisons on a temporary basis, at Wooroloo and Bandyup.

Okay. And what was the highest level that you reached, or the highest rank, I guess?---I had short periods as acting principal officer and acting security - acting superintendent in Security, there were two roles in there, yeah.

And your substantive position was a prison officer?---Senior prison officer.

Senior prison officer? Okay. And prior to your role as a prison officer at Hakea, what did you do prior to that?---I was a salesman and a chef in Sydney.

Okay. Mr Smith, I want to take you to some comments that you've made previously to the Standing Committee on Legislation, and this is back in 2014, so I appreciate it's some time ago, but I'm going to bring it up on the screen for you. And the comments that you've made to the standing committee were in relation to the Custodial Legislation (Officers) Amendment Bill, and you gave this evidence before the standing committee while you were occupying the position as assistant secretary of the Western Australia Prison Officers' Union.

So if I could have 0104^ please.

0104^

 PANTANO, MS: So you can see there it's the Standing Committee on Legislation, Custodial Legislation (Officers Discipline) Amendment Bill and it's the transcript of evidence taken on 2 October 2014. Do you recall giving evidence before that Standing Committee, Mr Smith?---I don't recall exactly what I said but I do recall - - -

Sure?--- - - giving evidence, yes.

And if I can turn the page please to page 2, we see that the hearing there commenced at 10.07 am and it mentions you as Acting Secretary of the Union and some other people who were also sworn and examined and if we can just scroll down to the bottom of page 2, you say there:

I need to make four points obvious before we start. We are concerned and we would like to ensure that the Bill as it is presented, if there are to be changes in our current disciplinary process that prison officers would be equated with the same rights and protections that public servants are afforded foremost.

You go on to talk about some other points. If we could turn over to page 3, the top of page 3, and where it says in the second paragraph:

The final point that we would like to make, I will have to go to my submission shortly, is that the Prison Officers' Union does not tolerate criminality in any way.

 Any evidence of criminal activity should be investigated and criminal activities should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. As an ex-prison officer I would like to elaborate on the point that I have made there.

Having worked at three of the State's prisons and worked extensively with a number of officers, in excess of 500 or 600 officers, I share their opinion that prison officers who perform acts that are illegal need to be out of the job.

19 No prison officer wants to work next to an officer who is 20 doing anything that would be considered to be illegal or an 21 illegal act.

Just in relation to that statement, Mr Smith, would you say - now, granted that was back in 2014 but is that - would you say that's what you stand for today?---Yes.

Okay. And in your opinion, is that what you understand the union also stands for?---Yes, it is. Yeah.

Okay. Tell me, what do you do in your role to demonstrate that criminality will not be tolerated?---In my role - role I oversee our industrial officers, ensure that they follow a strict guideline to the Prisons Act, Prisons Regulations and mostly - or most of all our Industrial Agreement with the Department. They are - probably the Industrial Agreement is the thing that takes most of our - most of our time is mainly officers that have problems in their working conditions, so not necessarily the disciplinary side. Although the - - -

Not necessarily what, sorry?---And not necessarily the disciplinary side. Most of our work is taken up with industrial issues. But when it is disciplinary, those are the principles that I ensure. I like to think that I ensure that our industrial officers also follow.

And but what I'm asking you is how. What - what do you do to demonstrate that these are the principles that you stand by? Practically, what does it look like?---I'm in contact with our industrial officers daily, am aware of the cases

that they're looking at and would give advice, when - when required, to ensure that they are adhering to that.

Adhering to?---To that principle that we'd - we'd strictly follow, that officers when they come to us tell us the truth and that they're not committing acts that will be considered to be criminal.

Okay. So other than being in contact with industrial officers daily and giving advice to them and ensuring that officers are telling the truth, is there anything else you do to demonstrate that criminality will not be tolerated within the prison officer, its cohort?---I'm not sure I fully understand where you want me to - to - to go but I'd exude that, that's my background.

Yes?---And the people that are employed by the union and the people that I deal with daily on our committee know that they're the principles - principles that I uphold.

Yes? So what I'm asking you is what do you do in your - in your daily life as a - as the secretary of the Prison Officers' Union and acting at times as an industrial officer? You've said that you have contact with industrial officers and you give them advice and that you say that officers, prison officers, should tell the truth. Is there anything else that you do to demonstrate that you don't stand for criminality?---I uphold those principles myself and I believe that I - I show that to the people that are employed in the union and that are on our various committees.

So you uphold those values yourself. So what I'm asking you is how. How - practically, how do you demonstrate that?--In - in the way that I operate daily.

So tell me about - - -?---In the way that I'm talking - - -

Tell me about that, tell me about the things that you do daily when you operate. What do you do?---If I'm overseeing our industrial officers, if they have an issue, that is our primary concern. That - that initially everything that we're dealing with fits within agreements that we have and that we're not stepping out - outside of those principles. I'm overseeing that, daily.

When you say stepping outside of agreements, you're talking about the Industrial Agreement?---Industrial Agreement. And if there is a - a disciplinary process, obviously there's codes of conduct and the Prisons Act, Prisons Regulations that officers are - are expected to work within and - and we make sure that they - they fit within that. That's our only course of - of a defence for an officer, as an advocate.

Okay. So you mentioned that you would advise officers to tell the truth?---Yes.

What about would you - do you advise members to tell the truth even in circumstances where it might result in that member calling out another member for wrongdoing?---Yes.

In your opinion does the union, as a whole, share these same values as you?---Yes.

And if you become aware that someone within the union was not acting in this way and upholding these same values, what would you do?---We've had incidences where - we're only called to be an advocate so we don't take a case if it does progress to a - a charge by the WA Police. But if an officer has committed something that would be contrary to code of conduct, I've had occasions where we've actually advised that the officer should resign because we don't back them being in the job if they're not doing what they're required to do. People don't come to us with a - a legal matter, they're referred elsewhere for us. We don't represent them. We're not lawyers.

Okay. So whose interests then - this may be an obvious question but whose interests do you see that you're serving, above all else?---Our members that I'm employed by, the members.

And what do you consider the union's role to be with the Department of Justice? How do you see the interplay between the two?---Effectively, to ensure that the Department acts as a responsible employer and provides all the things to our members that they're entitled to receive.

What about with Professional Standards? How would you describe the interplay between the union and Professional Standards, if any?---Currently it's disappointing. We in recent years, possibly the last two years, have not had the relationship that we've had with Professional Standards in the past. In fact, I would go so far as to say it's almost non-existent. We used to enjoy a - I say "enjoy". We used to have a professional relationship where we would still - our primary focus would be to represent our members but we'd have a - a relationship with the Professional Standards that would enable us to recognise that certain officers can make a mistake and it's not a serious mistake and it can be rectified and they become good officers but we would also be able to recognise - we would be party to perhaps a little

bit more information that would enable us to give advice to wheedle out those that are doing the wrong thing. That doesn't exist now, unfortunately.

And in your opinion, why is that the case?---I - I can't answer that one. I don't know. I - I don't have necessarily an opinion. It's just the way it's transpired. There was a - a significant change in the make-up of Professional Standards and there's now - there isn't that - - -

11 So you mentioned information sharing, you said that that's diminished between yourself and Professional Standards?--13 Yes.

Okay. And when you said diminished would it - is it the information coming from Professional Standards to the union rather than info from the union to Professional Standards?---Predominantly, but it is both.

And in order to, I guess, rectify or try to restore that relationship, from your perspective what are some of the things that you think would assist?---Initially it would be imperative for a - a higher level of communication from myself to - we - I think these days we're a little bit unsure of the - the structure of Professional Standards. certainly at higher level to - to establish а communications background. There are quite a few people that just literally make a mistake and it's not serious but it's treated, unfortunately, now as top level.

So when you - you're talking about conduct of prison officers as being treated at high level, what - what do you mean by that?---I - I think the - the current environment is even if a prison officer's made a small mistake, the intent is to issue the - the highest level of punishment for that rather than addressing it as a - as a mistake and a correctable one.

 Has that had any influence on how you advise your members?---I think we're going to a higher level of discussion at an early stage. We used to be able to converse with Professional Standards and be able to involve deputy commissioners or commissioners to address the issue in the way that it should be, at a lower level. We've - we've heard so many times from Professional Standards that that was the intent. The intent was not always to - to sack officers for every misdemeanour, that it - it was the intent to correct behaviours but we haven't seen that. We haven't seen it.

So when I asked you about the influence that that may have had on the advice that you give members or the way that you

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deal with them you said you would now go into a high level of discussions with the members at an earlier stage, is that correct?---Yes.

Okay. Is there any other impacts that's had on your dealings with members?---I don't think so, no. No.

So why do you - why has I guess a harder stance, for want of a better word, from PSD, why has that now translated into the union having to go into a higher level of discussions with members and why is that a bad thing?---I - I think having a conversation with Professional Standards if it's a lower-level misdemeanour would enable us to call up and - and fix the problem. And now we have to go into full protection mode, we - we make an assumption that there's going to be a more grave outcome.

Okay. And when you say you have to go into full protection mode, tell me about what that actually looks like practically, on the ground level?---Well, the - when the new legislation came in - we used to have hearings in front of superintendents and it provided an opportunity to - to provide a more interactive response and now we are more under the Public Sector Standards so it's all written replies and there isn't the ability to put emotion and background into what - what we had before, and that was our reluctance with the changes in legislation back in 2014.

So you no longer have an ability to put, you said, emotion into the responses to PSD?---I don't feel that we do, no.

Okay. And, sorry, you mentioned that you have to go into full protection mode so I'm just interested in exploring that, Mr Smith. What do you mean by that, what do you do to go into full protection mode for your members?---When the member comes to us with a problem we're automatically assuming that it's the most grave outcome, that it might be the job. So it's probably - probably a little bit more exploratory than we would normally have done in the past.

Okay. So more exploratory is one thing but you said "full protection mode". I'm - I'm interested in that comment?--- I think I've covered it with the we are assuming that it wouldn't be senior management saying, look, "Don't do that again, this is how we might correct that". We're now assuming automatically that everything from, you know, failing to write something in a book might end up with your job.

I understand that might be the final result or you're anticipating that might be the final result. I understand

that. So what I'm asking you is can you provide examples then, if that's what you're anticipating might happen what's 3 this full protection mode? What do you do to stay in this protection mode for your members? What - what are you doing 4 differently now?---We would probably inquire a little bit more deeper into the circumstances around the allegations 6 7 than we would have in the past where we might have made an 8 assumption that we could ring and say, look, this is a bit 9 of a mistake and - and sort the problem out. We can't do 10 We - it's - we would start to prepare a full that now. 11 written response on every issue.

12 13

1415

So are you saying your full protection mode consists only of you making further inquiries than you ordinarily would have?—
--Yes, we'd - the - our replies are much more involved and - and detailed than they would - would have been prior.

16 17

18 Is there anything else, other than further inquiries that 19 you go - sorry, that you make?---I think that probably covers 20 it.

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So your full protection mode that you now go into just involves you going into further detail with your members about an incident?---More or less, yes. Yeah.

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Anything else?--- (No audible answer).

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Mr Smith, I want to show you some additional exhibits but before I do, the context in which I'll be showing them to you is that you and others from the union had previously met with a number of individuals who had been stood down in August of this year following a suspected assault of a prisoner by a prison officer and further, that there was a suspicion that those officers then may have covered up the involvement of a - of what actually happened and the involvement of a particular prison officer. So that's the context in which I'm going to be showing you some additional exhibits this morning.

38 39 40

Can I have 0198-4?

41 42

And, Mr Smith, you're going to hear audio and you will also see a document come up on the screen in front of you.

43 44

45 0198-4^

46 47

START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT:

48

49 Part conversation 09:17:36 to 09:20:07

1 2 3	SMITH: If at this point in time we can still talk to ya, I'll probably get you into the office so we can have a chat.
4 5 6 7 8	: Uhm so, ah sorry I know that you gotta go but what, what's the process like I've been uhm like you know and this is what, this is what everyone's been saying to me that they're fuckin' chasing me but at the end of the day, and it
10 11 12	SMITH: Well look it's, it's simple if what you told me on Monday morning
13	: Yeah.
14 15 16 17 18 19	SMITH: was, was fact okay, it's, it was fucking simple everybody stays schtum that's it. But if it, quite simply if the crim has come forward and I'm this is hypothetical so I'm still
20	: Yeah.
2122232425	SMITH: trying to get the information. I've wasted three days right but if the crim has come forward and said that he was assaulted by you in that office. Right?
26	: Yep.
27 28 29 30	SMITH: If that's his statement, by you if he's named you, when
31	: Yep.
32 33 34 35 36	SMITH: gone to the reports and they've looked and you're not in the office it looks like hang on it, because all you need is somebody to say yeah, yeah was in the office and we don't know that nobody said that
37 38	: But, but
39 40 41 42 43	SMITH: but then it looks like everybody's colluded to cover up that you have assaulted him. Doesn't matter what the facts are and we can argue the facts
44	: Yeah, yeah.
45 46 47	SMITH: but that's what they will be looking at and we need to react to what they looking at
48 49 50	: But

SMITH: so that we can gather evidence to prove that's not the case.

: but I don't know if you, you did hear me or you didn't hear me Andy but I did say that I went into the office.

SMITH: Yeah.

: I went into the office

SMITH: Yeah, yeah but I'm just saying that what you said is not right. Okay so other people that were there, you, you know the, 'cos what the one thing I say is when you come into the office tell us exactly what happened, the truth 'cos we, we don't have to tell the truth to anybody

: Yeah.

SMITH: but other people that were there said you were already in the office. You weren't in the control room and some of the reports say that like the girl went and got the spit hood it's just like it none of it act, actually adds up which is (indistinct) you know

: Yeah.

SMITH: react to, to what the facts are and uhm they 'cos they're gonna find all that

: Yeah.

SMITH: so yeah we just need to be on the ball.

 : Yeah and, and look like as I said and I think we fucked up 'cos there were so many people there talking on Monday but I did go in the office. I, I went in the office and then as I said to, to, to Kenny when he said did you go in the office when it first started I said no I stood at the in between the fuckin' door and the other door.

SMITH: Yeah. Look let, let me find out what Paul's got from others because the, the triple C being involved stops conversation going on.

END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT.

PANTANO, MS: Okay. I just want to take you through a couple of portions of that transcript, Mr Smith. If I can go to page 2 and where you say:

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All you need to say, yeah, was in the - in the office and we don't know that, nobody said that. But then it looks like everybody's colluded to cover up that you've assaulted him.

And you said:

Doesn't matter what the facts are and we can argue the facts.

Why does it not matter what the facts are, Mr Smith?---I think it - it needs to be put into relation and - and another line on there where I've said, "You didn't tell me the truth when you first came in, "okay? It - I - it doesn't matter what the fact - the first thing I say to people when they come in - and this, industrial officers are the same - is tell us the truth. It doesn't matter what the truth is, you need to tell us the truth because we will advise you accordingly. That didn't happen on this occasion. That did not happen on this occasion. And that's what I've alluded to there that that particular individual, what they told us, and - and your party to the fact that you know it's an assault. When they first come in, it was whether - my belief whether he was on worker's compensation and should have been in the unit. And I think I said that in my evidence previously here.

Yes?---So my point is, it doesn't matter what the facts are, we will deal with the facts. But you need to be honest.

Right. Then you go on further to say - sorry, before I ask the next question, the context of this call is that you had already met with this individual and you'd already met with other individuals involved who had told you a different story, a different version, is that correct?---Their stories didn't marry up, yes.

No, they didn't. So you were aware that there were two different versions, or various versions?---But I didn't know at that point - this is only with this conversation that it came out that it may have hinged on him being - him having committed an assault.

 I'll put it to you, Mr Smith, that it wasn't in this conversation that you found that out. I'll put it to you, Mr Smith, that it was during your earlier meetings with other individuals who were involved in this incident that it was flagged there may have been an assault?---No one actually said that. That was my feeling that that may have occurred.

So when you say:

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It doesn't matter what the facts are and we can argue the facts. But that's what they will be looking at. And we need to react to what they are looking at so that we can gather evidence to prove that's not the case.

Why is that your starting point?---Because that's the information that he gave to us that that didn't occur.

 No, that's correct. But you've got one officer, who's at the centre of something, telling you one version, but then you've got several other individuals because the Commission is aware you've met with several other individuals. Not just one?---Yep.

Several others who were directly involved in the incident, telling you a different version?——We — we're not there to determine what — one — one other person actually backed up what his story was. So we're not there to discern that. And to be honest, like I've said, there were three days wasted. Because if he'd have told us the truth and if we'd have known what was going on, he wouldn't have even come to us. We refer them directly to either legal — well, either way, it's a legal representation.

So you just then said it's not for you, as in the - I'm assuming the union - to determine. But why do you then go on to say "So that we can gather evidence to prove that's not the case"?---If there is evidence, we can gather evidence. That's what we would do. If there was evidence to prove otherwise, if what he was telling us was the truth, it's not up for us to decide with four or five people telling us what happened which one is actually telling the truth. With him, he was telling one story. If he's got evidence to prove that what he's saying is right, then give us the evidence.

If we can go to page 1? In the middle of page 1 at paragraph 10, or line 10, where you say:

41 It was fucking simple. Everybody stays (indistinct). That's 42 it.

What did you mean by that?---In - in all these cases, we always advise that you don't collude. You don't talk. Everybody stays (indistinct), it means you don't amongst yourselves. They decided on that day that that wasn't going to happen. They all gave us an opinion.

Further, on the second page, where you say at line - starting at line 36:

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What you said is not right. The one thing I say is when you come into the office, tell us exactly what happened, the truth, cos we - we don't have to tell the truth to anybody?---We - we don't - if somebody comes to us and gives us a story, we don't portray that to anybody. It's confidential. If they tell us that - their perception of the truth, and in this case, we did not know - we had no idea what this was going to be. And I actually said - and I've - I've not said it in this conversation but said to the other, wait until we get what we get from professional standards. We had no idea what the case was. So we don't tell the truth to them. don't actually go out and speak to everybody. Professional standards, which we believed at that point in time it was only professional standards when they first came into us, and they gave us literally "These are the allegations and these are the facts". So that's what we wait for before we say to them "Okay. Now, tell us". That's how we proceed.

But you had in this case though, the members had come to see you because they'd received a stand down notice, which briefly outlined what they were being stood down for, is that correct?---Yep. And I don't have it in front of me, but from my memory, it referred to an incident approximately two years ago.

Yes?---And it - it said where it occurred, but it didn't say what it was. My - that's my recollection.

But following discussions with the members, so prior to this particular call, you had been advised by those members of what they thought their version of events, which was very different to this member's version of events, is that correct?---I - and I still got a phone call following their meetings with us from somebody from Hakea, and I can't remember who it was, that said it was centred around this individual being in the unit while they were on worker's compensation and that was where it was going. I didn't know, at the point they came in, that it was actual - a - an assault investigation. We didn't have the paperwork from professional standards.

No, I - I appreciate that, Mr Smith. But the information that the Commission has is that you were told by other members who came to see you prior to this call that there may have been an alleged assault, that you were aware that there may have been an alleged assault by this individual member who had allegedly been on worker's comp?---At no point did some - any - any of the five say an alleged assault. At one point, one person said that he may have been heavy-handed. Now, I've been a - an officer at Hakea and on many

occasions had - I've had prisoners going off. And if you've got to stabilise them, put handcuffs on, there are - there have been many occasions where allegations are that you've gone in heavy. So we had no facts. We had no charges. The professional standards hadn't given any allegations in detail. So at the point - I had my own feelings. At the point somebody said he may have been heavy-handed, we didn't know to what extent. There was no allegations. We didn't have the allegation.

So Mr Smith, the stand down notice did in fact mention the prisoner's name, the – the date and that the prisoner was unlawfully assaulted by a prison officer in the senior officer's office within unit 7 at Hakea Prison. And that the prison officers on shift that day conspired with each other to conceal both the circumstances of the alleged assault together with the identity of the officer or officers responsible. So that was in the stand down notice, which all – – -?---I – –

- - - members had prior to this discussion. And the Commission is also aware that several of those members brought their stand down notice with them when they met with you at the office?---I - I - I don't recall reading it. As - and I - I think I've said before, when they come in, the first thing we do is we don't know what the - what professional standards are going to do with it, so we - - -

 I appreciate you made - -?--And - and we didn't - we didn't offer them any advice of that. That's - I was just - I - I - apart from wait until you get the - the allegations in detail.

Are you sure you didn't offer any advice around this time to the members, are you sure about that?---I - I told them to be sure of exactly what - what they want to, how they wanted to proceed with that.

What do you mean by that?---I had - I - because there were four or five different stories. There was something amiss, but we didn't have the - where - where it was going to go at that point.

Was there a common denominator within those four or five different stories though, Mr Smith?---In what way, sorry?

You said there were four or five different stories. Well, was there anything similar about those four or five different stories?---The participation of one particular individual.

```
Right. That wasn't included in those reports. The
participation of one individual?---I - I hadn't seen the - I
hadn't seen the reports.
```

5 No, but from what the members told you, what was the common 6 theme?---One particular person was involved in it.

7

8 Yes, and that that one particular person hadn't been included 9 in the incident description reports?---He - he was included The - the - what they were telling us was just 10 in there. 11 where he was while that went on.

12

13 And what he was doing?---Whether he was giving a spit - none 14 of it added to me. There were - but nobody actually that it 15 was an assault occurred at any time.

16

17 They may not have - - -?---But then - - -

18

19 - - - used those particular - - -?---Yep.

20

21 - - - words, Mr Smith. But the Commission has information 22 to indicate that the information you were provided by several members that there may have been a use of force, an excessive 23 24 force, used by a particular prison officer, is that correct?-25 --I - I had that feeling.

26

27 Yes?---(Indistinct). But we - we don't offer legal advice. 28 They - automatically anybody that's accused of that is 29 referred to professional.

30

31 But the union do assist at times, don't they, in helping members prepare their responses to the suspensions letter?-32 33 it is just purely a suspension letter 34 professional standards.

35

36 Yes?---But not if it's a charge with WAPOL. We don't get 37 involved at all.

38

39 No, but no one's been charged with these - in relation to 40 this matter at the time that they came to see you, had they?---That's right. 41

42

43 No. Okay. So further down on page - the bottom of page 2, 44 you said:

45

46 Look, let me find out what Paul's got from others because 47 the CCC being involved stops conversation going on.

48

49 Is that Paul Ledingham, you're - you're referring to?---I'm pretty sure, yes. Yes. 50

Do you have another Paul who works at the office?---No.

Okay. What role does Paul Ledingham hold?---He's currently the assistant secretary.

Okay. But at this time, what was his involvement?---At that particular time, none. Bar that I - I was aware that he was dealing with other people that had contacted him. But the instruction I give - I'd given him was the same as what this individual, was that we would find you a lawyer to represent you and then we wash our hands of it, I suppose.

So why did you need to find out from Paul what he'd been getting from the others if all you needed to do was find a lawyer?---I don't know why I've said that, to be honest.

You've what, sorry?---I don't know why I've said that at that point, because even at that point, I'm - I'm in a vehicle. I'm caught off guard. I did not expect to get a phone call from him and I'm basically fobbing him off because I just need - yeah. And like we did with this individual was referred him to legal advice.

It was a seven-minute call so you didn't exactly fob him off, Mr Smith. What were you wanting to find out - this wasn't that long ago. What were you wanting to find out from Paul what he got from the others?---I - I can't recall because my instructions to Paul were just to refer. And that's exactly what - what happened. All the others go - referred for professional advice.

Right. You didn't say "I'm just going to refer you to a lawyer. I'm going to get Paul to get a lawyer for you". You said "Let me find out what Paul's got from others". You were trying to find out more info from what other members had said, weren't you?---I - I can't remember my intent there, but that's how it appears.

Take your time. Because it wasn't that long ago. You've got the time, so you can cast your mind back, Mr Smith?---I - I honestly cannot recall why I said that, what I intended to get, because my intent was always to refer and the others to - to professional advice. We do not represent them at all. We do not offer them any advice when it is something that involved this Commission or WAPOL. We do not under any circumstances offer them advice.

But Mr Smith, not once in - in - in at least this portion of the call do you talk about just referring Mr off to get a lawyer. You're wanting to know what else other people have said?---Again, I don't recall exactly why I asked the question. I was mobile in the vehicle. I did not - we don't offer advice. Under no circumstances do we offer any advice to a member when it is a serious matter. We - we don't handle those cases.

How did you know this was a serious matter at this point? You hadn't received anything from PSD. So how did you know it was a serious matter?---Probably my gut feelings, as I've said on many occasions, was that it was not as it appeared to be. But I can't - I - I'm not there to determine exactly what happened in - in that occurrence.

So then did you say further up on page 2 that:

We need to react to what they are looking at so that we can gather evidence to prove that's not the case.

You keep saying "We". You don't say professional standards.
You don't say WAPOL. You don't say CCC?---But as I've said
previously today, if - any of these cases, we need to gather
the facts to know what we're going to do.

Right?---If - if he's going to give us proof that he wasn't there or he didn't do anything, then we need to ascertain that. That's fair.

So is that why you wanted to get information from Paul?---I - I don't recall exactly what I was thinking on that occasion, but it may have been to - to actually try and determine what exactly was happening.

Is that ordinarily what you would do in these circumstances?—
This is — this is — this is probably the only case that
I've dealt with at this level in my nine years with the
union.

Okay. So is that what you were doing in this instance?---I - I can't recall exactly what - what I asked that - that question for. Because I had no further conversation with this individual.

Why does the CCC being involved stop conversation going on?---Because that's the first we do. That's - we refer people to professional help. We do not get involved. have got involved in any information or any advice to do with the CCC case. We refer people to get a lawyer. refer lawyers and we have no further conversation whatsoever. And that's exactly what happened from this -this point. I spoke to this person. I actually informed Paul to get a -a referral. And I had no further conversation with this individual, which is exactly how we should have - should have done it. Had I - in - in retrospect, I would not have even picked up the phone call if I'd have known it was that individual.

But the CCC weren't involved with this individual at this point in time?---That's what - I'd spoken with Paul. I knew there were others. And I'd authorised him to get them legal assistance, which may have been the only reason I said I need to speak to Paul, because I need to refer him - him on. But I had no contact with this individual post that - that conversation.

So once the CCC are involved, you said "We" - as in the union - would have no further conversation once you're aware the CCC is involved. Why?---Whilst we're not trained - we're not trained lawyers, it is our - and I've inherited that as an instruction, that when CCC is involved, the lawyers represent them. We do not get involved with individuals.

Who have you inherited that instruction from?---From the previous secretary.

Do you know whether other union reps share that same view within your office that once the - - -?---They absolutely should. That's my instructions. And that's what we've done on this occasion. And it's what we've done with that individual, is referred them for legal assistance and had no - and the instruction is no further conversation with him.

Okay. Could the union act as a - say a support person for a member once the CCC are involved?---No. Well, our office doesn't act as a support person, no.

On any occasion?---Not that I'm aware of.

Okay. And why not?---It would conflict with the instruction that I've given. Once they're - a - a union or a - a prison officer with - regardless of whether they're a union member or not, if - if they need support, there is outside providers, EAP, through the Department. And we teach - we - we have our own mental health program for prison officers to teach them to do exactly that.

Okay. Just on the topic of once the CCC are involved, would you advise a member that other members had been contacted by the CCC? Would that be appropriate, in your opinion?---I - I wouldn't do that. I - I - yeah.

49 Why not?---Just again, we're not trained in this, but it's just my interpretation once the CCC are involved, we don't

- we don't discuss the matter. Or we shouldn't discuss the 2 matter.

Why shouldn't you discuss it?---My - my contact with the CCC now under these circumstances, I'm aware of legislation that I - I not been aware of prior to this.

What legislation is that, that you're talking about?---Well, just instruction that I've received while summonsed to here that conversations are more restricted than I believed they were prior to this.

Okay. But even prior to now, your involvement, you said that your understanding was at this point in time, so in August, that once a member has been contacted by the CCC that the union is to have no further involvement?---We shouldn't contact them, no.

Right. So I'll just go back to my earlier question, is that would you think - or do you think it's appropriate to advise a member that other members have also been - sorry, have been contacted by the CCC. To disclose that fact to another member?---I - I wouldn't think so now. I would not think that. At the time, I probably - I - I still think I would have known to say that, yeah.

You still think you would have known. Did you know or did you not know? It was only a couple of months ago?---I know it's only a couple of months ago. There's a - like (indistinct) for a couple of months. But yeah, I was pretty sure that I - I was aware of that. That would be sound to say "No, don't discuss anything between people".

Yes, but to - so my specific question is, do you think it is okay to, as a union rep, to advise one member that other members have been approached by the - - -?---No.

-- CCC? And why not?---It's my belief now that that's not appropriate. And not - it's not allowed, it's just - you wouldn't do that.

And what are some of the reasons why you wouldn't let one member know that other members had been approached by the CCC? Tell us some of the reasons why you wouldn't do that, other than it may be against legislation, but what are some of the other reasons?---Well, I think my main concentration would be the fact that it's not permissible.

It's not what, sorry?---Permissible.

Right. What about confidentiality of those members who had been contacted by the CCC, and then you are disclosing that fact to another member?---It wouldn't be something that I would do or recommend, no.

Just while we're on confidentiality, in circumstances where you've been approached by several members relating to the one incident, like what happened in this case, how do you deal with that? For example, do you assign separate industrial officers to deal with each member?---Ordinarily, we would - and this is the first case that I've dealt with where there's a large number, but if there are two individuals, which is the maximum we've dealt with in the past, so we'd have two separate industrial officers assigned. On this particular occasion, these individuals came in pairs and - I think it was two pairs and one - -

Mm hmm?---But ordinarily, they would be assigned - but we didn't get to that stage because we didn't have to. It's - it was a matter that we wouldn't deal with.

So you didn't get to that stage "because we didn't have to"? What do you mean?---It wasn't an industrial matter. It was higher, it was CCC, but even Professional Standards, we hadn't got to that, it was taken out of our hands before then. We gave them legal representation.

It was taken out of your hand - what, sorry?---We gave them legal representation. I didn't have to assign - there wasn't a point at which I assigned different industrial officers. We assigned everybody legal representation.

You met with several members involved in this incident - sorry, I'll rephrase that. Did you in fact meet with all of the five individuals were involved in this alleged incident?--Yes.

Why did you not assign someone different to meet with some of those individuals to keep some sort of - or to avoid any potential conflict of interest that may arise from you meeting with all of them?---At the point at which they came in, from - and in hindsight I might have fixed that - well, moving forward I have, but I didn't know the extent of what the allegations were. They came in in pairs because they chose to, and I didn't know what - what it was until they came in, and at that time it was too late. I should have had a better control over how they came in and who they saw, and so on. To be honest, five of them, I'm not sure, in a small office like ours, how I would have dealt with that, but yeah - hindsight, it would have been dealt with in a much different way.

1	
2	Can I have 0198-1^ please.
4 5	0198-1^
6 7	START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT
7 8 9	Part conversation 09:14:05 to 09:15:33
10 11 12	SMITH: Uhm, ah, I'm a little bit disturbed about where we're currently at or where your situation is uhm, ah, have you been contacted by triple C?
13 14	: No.
15 16	SMITH: You haven't? Okay
17 18	: No.
19 20 21 22 23 24	SMITH: so I, I at this point in time I can still talk to yabut one of the things that greatly worries me is when you first came in on Monday the one thing I said to you mate is tell us the truth. What happened.
25	: Yeah.
26 27 28	SMITH: Uhm and we've basically lost three days and once the triple C contact you we can't talk to you anymore.
29 30	: Yeah.
31 32 33 34	SMITH: Uhm so what I expected from you was the truth and it's not, you and you didn't tell us that you know. : Okay.
35 36 37 38 39 40 41	SMITH: And so we're way behind the fuckin' eight ball. I'll speak with Paul when I get back in the office. He's aware of things that are goin' on in the background and we might uhm give you a call to see what we can do uhm, I'm not, I, I think we've missed the boat uhm three days is a fucking long time uhm with this so let, I'll, I'll be speaking with Paul within about half an hour
43 44	: Yep.
45 46 47	SMITH: uhm and then if we can do something for you we will uhm I think at this point in time uhm
48 49 50	: So, so it is me then that they're chasing.
/ \ /	

SMITH: Well it's looking like that mate, it's looking like that and yeah had we had known what was actually going on, on Monday I would have reacted in a way, different, in a different way you know I would have been able to engage you know uhm ah

: I

SMITH: different people to help ya.

END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

PANTANO, MS: So this is the same call as we heard earlier it's just a different portion of it. It's an earlier portion of the call. So again, you also talk again about speaking with Paul.

He's aware of things that are going on in the background, and we might - I'll give you a call to see what we can do.

Were you looking for extra information so you could get all of their stories straight?---No. I know what you're inferring. No, absolutely not. I do not, and I will not, stand beside an officer that is doing the wrong thing, that has illegally used force that he shouldn't have - he or she - and even there, you can tell, if he had have been honest with me in the first - in the first instance - I didn't know, because he came in first - my gut feeling is he told me a story. As it progressed during the day, my gut feeling was there was something amiss, and I would have referred him straight - straight to legal advice and washed my hands of it, which is what I've told him there, if he had have told me the truth in the first part - and I'm still, having been a prison officer, I in a way still wanted him to have the opportunity to say to me what the truth was.

Can I have 0200-2^.

0200-2^

This is not a call involving you, Mr Smith, but it references you - again about the same incident we're talking about.

START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

Part conversation 17:45:59 to 17:46:17

LLOYD-CRESSWELL: What, what are they gonna do? His word against fuckin' four officers, five officers.

: Yeah. Yeah.

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LLOYD-CRESSWELL: So.

: I mean, fuckin' like, as I said to 'cos fuckin' Andy and Ken are like look in here we don't give a fuck so if someone's givin' him a touch up, tell us.

END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

PANTANO, MS: I appreciate this is somebody else repeating what they think that you have said, or words to the effect of what you've said. Is that the message that you were giving?---No, it is not the message I'm giving, and Pete -I've been an officer, a senior officer, and a principal officer at Hakea Prison, and that is not ever, ever, ever my intent under any circumstances. I don't know why he said that, and I'm deeply offended by it. I've held positions of high responsibility at Hakea. I've overseen a management unit, which is a punishment unit there, and under no circumstance and in no circumstances was an officer ever on my shift ever investigated or charged with an incident, because I don't - I do not condone that behaviour.

Can I have 0179-1^ please.

0179-1^

Again, another call not involving yourself, but referencing you, Mr Smith. This is on another day.

START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

: Yeah well when I talked to Talunga he said what they're gonna do is try and break one of youse

: Yep.

: (indistinct) he said like look, we'll look after you if you tell me what actually happened?

41 42

43 : Mm.

44 45

: But as long as we all stick together and we all say what the truth is that we went, like the reports

46 47 48

: Mm.

49 50

51

: it is what it is, we wrote that for a reason because that's what happened

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SMITH, A.J. (Public Examination)

1 2	: Yeah.
3 4 5	: like you have, you won't have an issue but if one lingers off by himself and says something you're fucked.
6 7	: Yeah, yeah exactly.
8 9 10 11	: But 'cos there's so many of you you've gotta be careful make sure that you're all on the same page, you're all gonna make sure that you all stick to your reports and
12 13 14	: Yeah.
15 16 17	: you're all gonna be on the same page like if you're not you're fucked.
18 19 20	: Hundred per cent and that's what Clive and Andy ah Smith has said.
21 22 23	: What have you talked to and and and they understand that as well?
24 25 26	: Yeah, yeah they, they understood that at the pub but I'll give 'em a ring after I get off the phone.
27 28	: Yep make sure.
29 30 31	: And just let, let them know that, that uhm the Unions gotten back to me.
32 33 34	: Yeah 'cos apparently they're gonna do everything they can to separate us.
35 36	: Yeah.
37 38	: Yeah.
39 40 41	: hundred per cent. Yeah, they'll say oh look well, you'll get immunity if that's
42 43	: Yeah.
44 45 46	: but at the end of the day the reports, (indistinct) reports that's what happened.
47 48	: Yep, perfect. That's exactly right. Yep, okay, cool.
49 50 51	: I mean, I mean at the end of the day as I said they're gonna, just can't instantly thought that I had fucken belted him and I said that to Clive.

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PANTANO, MS: So again, Mr Smith, someone has referenced advice that allegedly you have given about sticking with reports?---I've had two contacts with this individual, one in the office. At the point - he was the first one in - and I wasn't sure of what the allegations were, and you've got a transcript of my only other conversation with this individual.

Mm hmm?---At no time have I given him the advice that he's referring to there. They are the only two contacts I've had with him, and he was referred to legal counsel after that, and that's it. There's no - so I've not said that; they are the only two times I've contacted that individual.

What about the other individual in the call? Did you give that advice to the other individual?---I've not spoken to anybody about this case to anybody else.

 So are you saying it wasn't your advice to anybody to stick with their reports?---Absolutely not, and I think I've given that before to the same question. That is not my advice, that is - people need to - when it's apparent that the reports not reflect what has actually happened, I give advice that they need to seriously think about telling the truth.

Can I have 0171-1[^]. Another call, another day, involving different parties.

0171-1^

46 START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

48 Part conversation from 21:11:35 to 21:12:50

1 2 3	: Just 'cos he tried to call me and I don't know what, do I tell him that we told them or, I don't know (laughs).
4	(taugiis).
5	: Nah.
7 8 9	BROWN: Just don't contact him like you guys aren't meant to speak aren't ya?
10 11 12	: No but he's trying to call me, he like called me like three times.
13	: Has he? He hasn't tried calling me three times.
14 15	: (indistinct)
16 17	: Doesn't matter if we tell, we just told him the
18	truth because that's what he wanted to know.
19 20	BAWDEN: Mm.
21 22	: Mm.
23 24	: (indistinct)
25	· (Indistinct)
26	: As far as, as far as aware, we're saying what
27 28	the report is.
29	BAWDEN: Mm.
30	
31 32 33 34	: Yeah okay. So you reckon just tell him that like yeah we told them but they ment, like they, but they said stick by your report and just, oh fuck I'm fucken over him man.
35	- Vach dark som
36 37	: Yeah just say we
38 39	BAWDEN: Just stick to your report.
40 41 42 43 44	: we told them what happened and they just said stick with our reports. That's all he needs to know. At the end of the day we're covering for him remember so he should be quite thankful that that's what we've done.
45	: Yeah.
46 47	: Don't stress over it, I'm not stressed after today.
48	
49 50 51	: No it's not that, I just don't want to deal with being like ahh at me.

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(Public Examination)

Epiq

Yeah 'cos they're out to try and take our jobs, the Union are trying to help us keep them.

: Yeah, that's it.

: Yeah.

END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

PANTANO, MS: The messages are seemingly quite consistent, Mr Smith, that the takeaway from these officers, who the Commission is aware met with you and other union reps, their takeaway message was that, despite telling the union the truth, they came away with the message that they were to stick by their reports?---I am the secretary of the union, employed by the members, and that is not my advice to them. It never has been, never would be. That is not my advice. My instruction to the employees of the union, which in this instance you've got Paul Ledingham's name, but there are two other industrial officers, would not be that.

Did anyone, throughout this entire - we'll call it incident - in your presence give advice to any member that they were to stick with their reports, despite the fact that they have some suspicion that the reports were not correct?---The advice, I believe, from the president of the union at that time was that they had filled out a report; at this point their report stands, not to stick regardless of fact, regardless of what happened. That was not - what you've just said did not occur.

So just to take that back and to break that down a little bit, you and other union - sorry, is it correct that you and other members knew at some point that there were various versions of the one incident?---Whilst we never discussed - we were all party to those conversations. I think that anybody that had worn the uniform would have realised there were disparities between the parties.

Right, and that those disparities were not reflected in these prison officers' reports? Is that correct?---We hadn't seen the reports, and we weren't party to the reports - - -

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No - - -?---At all.
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-- but from what you had been told, I understand you may not have seen the reports, but from what you and other union members, in your presence, had been told was that the disparities that were being discussed with you were not reflected in the reports that these prison officer had

prepared?---And at the point that they attended the union office, I expected that to come out through Professional Standards.

Okay, but before that, what I'm asking you is, at the point at which these people had met with you and the president of the union, were you aware that the discrepancies that were being discussed in relation to this incident, were not reflected in these officers' reports?---I can't say we were aware. We had our suspicion that that's exactly what had occurred.

Based on what these members were telling you - - ?---Just on what they were telling us - -

Right?---It seems that that would be the case.

Right, okay. So that, despite the fact that you and the president were being made aware that there were disparities between the versions of the same incident, that these disparities were not reflected in their individual reports, is it the case that the president was still giving the advice that they were to stick with their reports?---No. We were both there - part of the advice - when the first two people came in, they had their story and it was the same, so we had no suspicion at that point.

Okay?---When the second people came in, I made the comment again - there were two - two comments, that you have already filled out a report. If that's what you believe happened, you stick with it, but what I said to them, what I actually said to them, was, "It doesn't ring true to me. You need to - actually, when you're speaking with Professional Standards, be sure of what the truth actually is. They were both told that, the second people that came in were both told that. And that's not reflected in these conversations.

 No, but what is reflected in several of these conversations, Mr Smith, is these members take away from their meeting with you and the president was that we've told them the truth, we've got everything off our chest, but we need to stick with our reports, and our reports are not reflecting the truth?---It's not the advice I gave. I can only go speak for me, that was not the advice I gave, have ever given, and I wouldn't give it in the future.

Did Mr Brown give that advice to stick with your reports?————I think they may — they may picked that up from — from what he said, but it was clear I added to it, and said that it just doesn't ring true.

```
1
    Did Mr Smith give advice to these individuals, who have come
    to you - - -?---Mr Brown.
2
3
    Sorry, Mr Brown, apologies, did Mr Brown give the advice to
 4
    these individuals after they had highlighted discrepancies
    with what went on, did he give advice to them to still stick
7
    with their reports?---My recollection is he gave the advice,
8
    you've written reports and you stick - but that was at the
9
    beginning of the meetings, not after we had noticed - and
    it's my recollection.
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12
    Commissioner, now might be an appropriate time for a
13
    15-minute adjournment.
14
15
    THE ACTING COMMISSIONER:
                              Before we go, you just said that
16
    Mr Brown gave that advice at the beginning of the interview.
17
    Did he ever correct it?---I corrected by - - -
18
19
    No?---Sorry.
20
21
    At the time, did Mr Brown ever correct that advice as the
    interview went on?---I - I don't - don't recall whether
22
23
    anything else was. I know what I said, Commissioner,
24
    directly after that there was - it didn't appear to be
25
    correct.
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27
    We'll adjourn for 15 minutes.
2.8
29
                       (THE WITNESS WITHDREW)
30
31
                        (Short adjournment)
32
    (TIMESTAMP) / 10.40.20 AM
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SMITH, ANDREW JAMES RECALLED ON FORMER AFFIRMATION AT 10.58 AM:

2 3 4

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Please be seated.

Yes?

PANTANO, MS: Mr Smith, just to take you back to where we left off you said that — in your evidence now that you recall Mr Brown giving the advice to the members, to stick with their reports, prior to you and him becoming aware or having a suspicion that there may have been differing versions, is that correct?——It's my recollection, because it's not an unusual statement. At this point in time you're working with a report. That's what we work on. It's my recollection that that's what occurred.

And you could somewhat understand giving that advice if members had come in to see you and, given the lapse of time, they may have been unsure in their recollection of what had actually occurred. Would you agree that that would be a common piece of advice to give, "Well, listen, what you wrote at the time is a contemporaneous version of or account of what happened, you wrote it shortly after the incident. So stick with that because that will be the best - your best version," would you agree?---I would agree with what you -you're saying.

Right?---And this occasion, I think it was two years but - - -

Yes?---And that might be some - yeah.

However, the difference in this occasion, Mr Smith, is that on a lot of the information that the Commission has, many of these officers weren't confused, they didn't - they couldn't not recall what had happened. They recalled what happened, it was just different to what they'd put in their reports. So it wasn't a case that they'd come into the union and said two years ago, we can't remember. The difference here was they did remember and it was different to what they had written down?---The first two people that came in were - that was their story. The second - -

Yes?--- - - I already had suspicions but they were also told by me that what you're saying doesn't jell, you need to make a choice. This - tell the truth.

Right?---So the second people in were clearly told not stick by your reports, they were clearly told by me there - there is a truth in here and it's not what we're seeing. They

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(Public Examination)

were clearly told that and that's not reflected in - in what you've seen but they were clearly told that.

Clearly told by you just to - to - to what? What was your advice to them---You make - make a choice. If - if you're saying something in a report that doesn't reflect what actually happened, you need to tell the truth. They were clearly told that by me.

Okay. But now by Mr Brown, you said just earlier that he gave the advice of sticking with your - with their reports. This is the second group of people, the one that - a male and female who came in in a pair that - now, I just want to be clear. Is it your advice today that he gave that advice, to stick with their reports, before or after they gave their recount of what actually happened?---It - it's my recollection that it's what - it's a standard thing we're saying to people you've got a report, that you would say that at the beginning of a meeting with them. It became clear during their recollection this isn't right.

Okay?---And the advice that they got clearly at the end was from me, that it's not jelling. It's what I said to the individual where you played the report, what you're telling us is not the truth; the first thing, and they've all said it. But we've specifically told them to tell the truth and it didn't appear to be that way.

Okay.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: To tell the truth to you?---To tell the truth to us to start - - -

The instructions were that they should tell - - -?--- Commissioner, yes, but - - - $\!$

- - - you the truth?---But - - -

You didn't say tell everybody - - -?---Yes.

41 --- the truth?---Yes, I did. Yes, I - yes, I did, 42 Commissioner.

That's not the evidence you've been giving?---In the second meeting. Not in the first because we weren't aware that there was any anomalies, but in the second it was clear that they needed to make a - a choice.

Mr Smith, a few seconds ago you said that by the time the second couple of prison officers came in you had suspicions that what the first couple of officers had told you wasn't

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1 correct?---No, I think I've said when they came in and gave 2 their account that's when it became evident that there was 3 a difference in their stories.

4

5 Well - - -?---I didn't have any idea - when the first people 6 had come in that was their story.

7

9

That's not my recollection of what you said earlier. My recollection of what you said earlier was when the second lot came in you had suspicions - - -?---After they'd - - -

10 11 12

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14

- - - by the time they came in?---After they'd given us their account. I'd had no suspicion - we only had two accounts and they both jelled, so I had no suspicion until we got another story.

15 16

Don't you think it's reckless to tell prison officers to stick with their reports before you've asked them what had happened?---(No audible answer).

20

21 But they come in, first thing you say to them is stick to 22 your report and then you say, "What happened"?---It wouldn't 23 be - - -

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Isn't that reckless?--- - - something that I would do, Commissioner.

262728

Well - - -

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PANTANO, MS: Isn't it the case, Mr Smith, that that's not what Mr Brown did? That Mr Brown in your presence said after he had heard the versions, that he said after that, "Still stick with your reports"?---It - it's not my recollection.

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Mr Smith, I'm going to put some evidence that you've previously given the Commission to us - sorry, given to the Commission to you and you said, when I asked you on a previous occasion did Mr Brown say words to the effect of stick to your reports your response was, "Yes; he must have done it, yes." And I asked you:

40 41

42 He may or he did, Mr Smith?---Yes, he did.

43

Why were you reluctant to commit to that?---Good question.
It's - yeah, just was reluctant.

46

Yes, I know you were. That's my interpretation. I'm asking you why?---Can't obviously answer the question.

Take your time? --- Possibly because I thought at the time it was probably not a good advice to - to give. And I did correct the advice.

3 4 5

> 6 7

> 2

What did you do to correct the advice?---I actually said to everybody, I said to each individual, 'We don't know what the particulars are, wait until we do and get a copy of your report'.

8 9 10

Why did you think it wasn't correct advice to give?---Because I - like I've said before, I had a suspicion that the stories didn't align.

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So your advice on an earlier - your evidence, sorry, on an earlier occasion was that Mr Brown had given these members the advice to stick with their reports after there was a suspicion raised that something wasn't right?---I think if you reread it, I corrected his advice. I didn't say I did it there and - I didn't say, 'Shut up, Ken, this is it'. I 20 corrected the advice once I'd heard their reports.

21

22 Yes. But I said why did you not think - sorry, "Why did you 23 think it wasn't correct advice to give," that being 24 Mr Brown's advice. You said:

25 26

Because like I've said before, I had a suspicion that the stories didn't align.

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So you already had the - and I understand it's your suspicion that the stories didn't align. It may not have been Mr Brown's suspicion but you had a suspicion that the stories didn't align when you gave - when you corrected Mr Brown's advice. Now, you've just given evidence today that said where you said that you only formed a suspicion that stories didn't align until after you had heard the version of events from the - from the - from the other two members who came to see you and Mr Brown?---Yes.

37 38 39

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41

Is that correct? Right. So if you didn't - if you only formed that suspicion after you had heard a different version of events - - -?---What you've read is my evidence. I've not specifically - - -

42 43 44

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Mr Smith?---Sorry.

45 46

Wait for the question to be finished.

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PANTANO, MS: If you didn't form your suspicion that there's something else was going on until after hearing the version of events from these two other members, Mr Brown was in the same meeting as you, you were of the opinion, based on your

evidence last time, that Mr Brown's advice was not correct, to stick with their reports and the reason you said it wasn't correct was because you had a suspicion that the stories didn't align. So my question is cast your mind back, 4 Mr Brown - sorry, Mr Smith, and is it the case that Mr Brown 6 gave these members the advice to stick with their reports 7 even after you - you and Mr Brown had heard a differing 8 version?---No. And the way you've read that out, I - I've 9 said I've corrected his advice. His advice to them was don't worry, stick to your story. My - when I've listened to the 10 11 story I've corrected it and gone no, it - it doesn't jell. 12 I have not at any time said that I immediately stopped him 13 speaking and corrected it. I don't do - I wouldn't do that, 14 anyway. But they've - the - the two pieces of - of advice 15 were at two different times and it was only in the second 16 interview not in the first, because we only had one story at 17 the - at the first.

Even if you read it there I've not said I directly stopped him speaking or anything. I've just said he gave advice, "We've got an account of what happened," and I've gone no, that's not good advice and I've told them to tell the truth.

2223

I understand what - - -?---I've told them all to tell the truth.

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I understand what you said you've told them but what I'm interested in is that you've said something in a previous examination, we've then got several members who've met with you and Mr Brown, all appearing to come away from meetings with you both with the same message - and I'll play you some more calls, Mr Smith - and that is to stick to our reports?---I - I - I can't say what they take away from the meetings but they've also - if they've taken away that, okay. But in all of them they all refer to me having told them to tell the truth or they're all talking about what - that's all - all we've said to them, "Tell the truth".

36 37 38

That's not entirely correct and I'll take you back to some of those calls where that's not actually correct.

39 40 41

Can I have 0179-1, please?

42

0179-1^

43 44 45

START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

46 47

Part conversation 17:57:40 to 17:59:06

48 49

: Yeah well when I talked to Talunga he said what they're gonna do is try and break one of youse

1	: Yep.
2 3 4	: (indistinct) he said like look, we'll look after you if you tell me what actually happened?
5 6 7	: Mm.
8 9	But as long as we all stick together and we all say what the truth is that we went, like the reports
10 11 12	: Mm.
13 14	: it is what it is, we wrote that for a reason because that's what happened
15 16 17	: Yeah.
18 19 20	: like you have, you won't have an issue but if one lingers off by himself and says something you're fucked.
21 22	: Yeah, yeah exactly.
23 24 25 26	But 'cos there's so many of you you've gotta be careful make sure that you're all on the same page, you're all gonna make sure that you all stick to your reports and
27 28	: Yeah.
29 30 31	: you're all gonna be on the same page like if you're not you're fucked.
32 33 34	Hundred per cent and that's what Clive and Andy ah Smith has said.
35 36 37	: What have you talked to and and and they understand that as well?
38 39 40	: Yeah, yeah they, they understood that at the pub but I'll give 'em a ring after I get off the phone.
41 42	: Yep make sure.
43 44	: And just let, let them know that, that uhm the Unions gotten back to me.
45 46 47	: Yeah 'cos apparently they're gonna do everything they can to separate us.
48 49	: Yeah.
50 51	: Yeah.

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PANTANO, MS: I don't need the audio. We've already listened to this. If I could just have the transcript, please? And if we can leave it at that. Sorry, just scroll down just a little bit so we can see the (inaudible).

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BROWN: Mm hm.

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: if your report said came and put the spit hood 1 on that's all you guys are rollin' with. 2 3 4 BROWN: Mm hm. Perfect. 5 6 END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT 7 8 PANTANO, MS: Again, we're hearing the same message. This 9 is not them saying that PSD are telling them to stick with their reports or anybody else. It's following a meeting 10 with the union, where the consistent take home message of 11 12 these officers was to stick with their reports?---It is not 13 my message to them. 14 15 Can I have 0175-9^? Same call, but different portion. 16 17 0175-9^ 18 19 START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT 20 21 Part conversation 13:27:35 to 13:28:16 22 23 : 'Cos we got that thing off our chest. That's the 24 main thing that's basically been plaguing, plaguing us. 25 26 BROWN: Yeah I don't blame you for that, that would stress me 27 out. 2.8 29 : If the union weren't concerned about it then that 30 doesn't concern me now. It takes the weight off my chest. 31 32 BROWN: Yeah. 33 34 ■: Just that I was worried about that we were gonna go 35 into the union and tell them the same story that we were rollin' with was, even though we told 'em and they didn't 36 really care anyway 'cos they were just like no that's all 37 38 good, I'm, I'm glad you told us but you're gonna roll with 39 this anyway. They can't prove fuck all. 40 41 BROWN: Good. 42 43 : Unless one of you fuckin' changes your story dramatically, they can't prove fuck all. 44 45 END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT 46 47 48 PANTANO, MS: What do you have to say about that, Mr Smith?-49 --Still the same. My message to them was that their stories 50 didn't gel. And it's in the transcript to - to . Their

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1 stories did not gel. They need to make a choice to tell the 2 truth. 3 4 Did anybody - - -?---Can only say that's my story. 5 6 Did anybody in your presence give differing advice after 7 being made aware that there were differing versions?---Not 8 to my knowledge, no. There were no conversations that went 9 off - went on after they left the union office, to my 10 knowledge. 11 12 So did anybody in your presence then give contrary advice to 13 what you're saying what you gave? --- Only what I've said in 14 my previous evidence. 15 16 That Mr Brown told them to stick with their reports. But 17 that was given prior - - -?---Yep. 18 19 - - - to him knowing of a different version. Is that - - -?-20 --Well - - -21 22

- - - what your evidence is?---My recollection of that, yes.

Not only do we have the - a consistent message in these calls, Mr Smith, that to stick with - with the reports, but there's another message that's coming through. And I'm -I'm going to put to you that the other message that's coming through is that the union don't care what the truth is. And he said - the individual in this instance said:

Even though we told 'em, they didn't really care anyway.

And I've shown you calls where you've also said, words have come out of your mouth, "Tell us the truth. We don't have to tell the truth to anybody". The message appears to be coming out of the union. And this is my interpretation, that the union don't care what the truth is because "We're not going to tell anybody what the truth is. And neither are you, members. You are going to stick with your reports". That is message, in my opinion, of what's coming through these calls. What do you have to say about that?---That's your opinion and it's incorrect.

Can I have 0200-2, please?

46 0200-2^

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48 PANTANO, MS: Another call involving not you, but another 49 two individuals.

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51 START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

> 16/11/20 SMITH, A.J. (Public Examination) Epiq

1 2 Part conversation 17:45:59 to 17:46:17 3 LLOYD-CRESSWELL: What, what are they gonna do? His word 4 5 against fuckin' four officers, five officers. 6 7 : Yeah. Yeah. 8 9 LLOYD-CRESSWELL: So. 10 : I mean, fuckin' like, as I said to 'cos 11 fuckin' Andy and Ken are like look in here we don't give a 12 fuck so if someone's givin' him a touch up, tell us. 13 14 15 END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT 16 17 PANTANO, MS: Same message?---No, different - different 18 message. My - my message to everybody that comes in is they need to tell me the truth. "I can't make a - a choice unless 19 you tell me the truth. I don't care what the truth is. 20 21 tell me". And that's standard for everything regardless of 22 whether it's the use of a pen, taking something through the 23 - the gate, whatever. You've put it - a different spin to 24 it. That's always what I would stick with. I've asked them 25 to tell the truth. 26 Yes, to the union?---I have never - - -27 2.8 29 Tell the truth to the union, is that advice?---In the first 30 instance. And as I've said before, in the second - the 31 second two people that came into the union office were told 32 by me that they need to make a - a choice. You need to tell 33 the truth. There were anomalies in the reports. 34 hadn't seen the reports. They were only in their stories 35 that they gave us. 36 37 Can I have 0192-3, please? 38 39 0192-3^ 40 41 START TELEPHONE INTERCEPT 42 43 Part conversation 18:37:03 to 18:37:26 44 45 : But what, what they're, he's trying to allege that 46 fuckin' uhm was the one that did it all to him. 47 48 POPE: What, assaulted him? 49 50 : Yeah, assaulted him. 51

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POPE: Yeah, uhm ah youse are all as long as you all stick to 2 the same story 3 4 : Yeah, that's 5 6 POPE: that is not what happened, he did not assault him, it 7 all happened when he hit the ground. 8 9 : And that's what the union's tellin' us to do as long 10 as you say 11 12 POPE Is that what the story 13 14 : as per my fuckin' report. 15 16 POPE: is that what the story, paperwork said? 17 18 END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT 20 PANTANO, MS: As you can see at line 10: 21

19

And that's what the union is telling us to do. As long as you say as per my fucking report.

Again, another call involving other parties?---In previous transcripts, you've seen reference to two union delegates at Hakea. So advice - it appears to me advice is coming from all over the place. And if - if their wearing a badge and given a - it's not coming from the interview that we had with them in the union office. And certainly not coming from me. It is not advice that I've ever given or would ever contemplate giving.

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> The Commission's aware that the individual highlighted at line 10 met with you and met with Mr Brown. The Commission knows that?---So line 10, sorry, you made a reference - - -

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The person at line - the individual at line 10 who said:

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And that's what the union is telling us to do as long as you as per my fucking report.

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That individual met with you and Mr Brown. So yes, there may be other union reps, but the Commission knows that that individual met with you and Mr Brown. We know that. His message throughout all of these calls, his takeaway message from his meeting with you and Mr Brown has been very consistent. And that is stick to our reports:

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That what's the union's telling us to do as long as you as per my fucking report.

16/11/20 Epiq

SMITH, A.J. (Public Examination)

?---It is not the advice I gave them and that's all I can say. It is not the advice that I gave them - I gave them.

I'm finished with that call, thank you.

Is there any way, Mr Smith, help me to understand if there's any way that these members have got your advice and Mr Brown's advice so wrong? Help me to understand how they've got it so wrong. How could that have happened, in your opinion?---As I've said before, they're two conflicting pieces of advice. That they should have walked away - in my eyes, walked away with my advice, which was "You need to tell the truth".

But based on what we've seen today, no one's walked away with that advice. So I'm asking you to help me to understand how they've got it so mixed up. How could they in your opinion?——In — in my opinion, as I've just stated only minutes ago, they're getting advice from other people. They're making reference to at least two other people. And — and it's not my advice. It's not the advice that would come out of the union office. It is absolutely not the advice that comes from the paid officials of the union.

Sitting here today, seeing these calls, is it still your evidence that you don't think that advice is coming out of the union office?---It is not coming from paid officials at the union. It is not my instruction. It is not what we teach our industrial officers. And it is not something that should come out of the union office.

It maybe shouldn't come out, but would you from hearing what your members are taking away from meetings at the union office, if you could just let me finish, please, can you see that that is what these members are taking away from meeting with you and Mr Brown? That's their takeaway. So is something getting lost in translation, Mr Smith?---I - I can't answer for those individuals as to why they took away what they did and what they're stating. I can only say to you what I actually said in those meetings and the advice I gave as a paid official of the union. And I would stand by that now. That was prior to this meeting. And moving forward, that is our advice.

Can I have 0175-8, please?

48 0175-8^

PANTANO, MS: Again, it's not a call between yourself. It's others.

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5

Part conversation 13:19:54 to 13:20:22

6 7 8 : They said we could be required for an interview or we might not be so, uhm they were, they're gonna send us a letter the Professional Standards and that's gonna be the full allegation

9 10 11

BROWN: Mm hm.

12 13

: where we have to respond and then the union will doctor it so you'll have to help me with that.

14 15 16

BROWN: Oh okay. So you'll

17 18

: But the Union will

19 20

BROWN: send your response to the union and then they'll edit it from there.

212223

: the union and they'll edit it

2425

BROWN: Yep.

26 27

: how they want it to be.

28 29

BROWN: Yep.

30 31

: So it just so it doesn't look like they've copied and pasted everyone's.

32 33 34

END TELEPHONE INTERCEPT

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PANTANO, MS: What's your understanding of what they're talking about here, Mr Smith?---As I've said before, the point that they came into the - and I'm not sure when this occurred in relation to the - the visits into the union At that point, we believed it was professional office. standards that they would - and as it says there, would give the full allegation. And what we current - we always do, we get the individual to reply by putting it in writing. And we doctor it. We correct spelling mistakes. We put it in a way that is presentable. That's what we do. That's public That's standard I think sector standards. in most situations. That's - that's it.

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Orrecting spelling mistakes is one thing - - -?---And - and putting in a form that would accurately represent - take out emotion if there's abuse or there's quite a bit that goes

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into it. That's what we do with every response to professional standards.

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You said earlier in your evidence that one of your - the 4 criticisms that you had of the way that the system is being dealt with now or that the way the system is dealing with 6 7 these issues now as opposed to before was that it's not just 8 a matter of picking up a phone or meeting with the Department 9 on these sorts of issues. You've got to do a written And one of your - the criticisms that you had 10 11 about that process was that emotion was taken out of it. 12 And the way I interpreted what you said was that that wasn't 13 a good thing. So you just said now that one of the things 14 that you actively would do is that when you're going through 15 a member's written response, you would take out the emotion. So if - if you saw it as a good thing in the - I was going 16 17 to say the olden days, why - why are you talking it out now?---Surely you would understand there's two types of emotion. 18 19 If somebody's dealing with a minor issue, they need to put it emotion in there that they might regret what they've done 20 21 and - and fall on their sword. In this instance, there might 22 be anger in there. So you're taking out - sometimes you 23 take out if there's anger or abuse or - so the - the both 24 are - are correct.

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26 Right?---It - it's a case that you're asking what we would 27 do with this. It comes in. We read it. We - we change it. 28 We take out if there's abuse or if things aren't relevant 29 or - - -

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31 So taking out emotion then, would - - -?---May or may not. 32 We may leave it in.

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If - if it's in the - not appropriate, would you agree that's a subjective - that's quite a subjective thing for a - a member to include in their report. Would you agree? Or not their report, their response?---Maybe.

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It's subjective. It's - it's - it's personal to them, the emotion that they might put on the page?---It may or may not be. Yes, depending on what they're referring - it's not characterised always to be appropriate and emotive.

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Right?---It might be inappropriate emotion. Like I say, anger or abuse.

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Right. Well, when at line 15 the member as said:

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49 So it just - so - so it doesn't like they've copied and 50 pasted everyone's.

What do you understand that to mean?---I don't know what 1 they mean with that. 2

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4 It says:

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The union, they'll edit it how they want it to be so It just doesn't look like they've copy and pasted everyone's.

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9 I - I don't know what they mean by that. That's their 10 statement.

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No, I understand. But does the union have any involvement 12 13 so it doesn't look like people have copy and pasted responses to allegations?---As you're inferred earlier on today, if -14 15 if we assign different people to - to do different returns, 16 it ensures that it's not just a - and at this point in time, 17 we thought that it was a - a - professional standards would And that it wasn't to the extent that it currently 18 19 is. So under those circumstances, there would be a reply come in and there would be different people - that might be 20 21 their interpretation of what that means. It certainly doesn't refer to anything that I would say. 22

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You mean different industrial officers replying to the one incident?---Yes.

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Right. But that didn't happen in this case, did it? didn't - It didn't get - apologies, I'll rephrase. It didn't get referred to different industrial officers, did it?---It didn't get anywhere. But it didn't get any returns like they're - they're stating there, they're stating things that didn't happen either.

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No, but there were several meetings that went on with these individuals, weren't there?---No, the - we had the one meeting on - there were several people.

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Yes?---But it was only on that one occasion, that one day.

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40 But they were all - all meetings were had with you and 41 Mr Brown though, weren't there.

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43 Right. Do you see an issue relating to - and we'll - we've touched on this earlier about conflicts of interest. 44 45 fact that you and Mr Brown met with any individual who was involved in this incident, do you see that as a potential 46 47 issue?---I - I think I've said in my previous that yes, had 48 I - could I apply hindsight, we had no idea the extent of 49 what we were entering into on that day. And hindsight 50 applied, I wouldn't have approached this in the way that we did on that occasion.

How would you do it differently?---It - again, hindsight's a wonderful thing. Knowing all the facts, I wouldn't have had meetings with them. They would have been referred to legal counsel immediately.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Mr Smith, when the prison officers came in, they brought with them the stand-down notices. Those stand-down notices referred to collusion. Didn't that set any alarm bells ringing about the need to interview people separately?---The first two had chosen to come in - yes, in hindsight, I probably should have applied that, but we didn't know until we saw that paperwork - - -

But then the next ones? There had been a collusion allegation before; it didn't set the alarm bells off?---I - as I say, in hindsight, I would not - absolutely would not have done it. Again, it happened very quickly on that particular day, and I - the first event, I would do - I would have done it a different way.

PANTANO, MS: When you say it happened quickly, a number of these members had rung and made appointments prior to their arrival, hadn't they?---I think they came in at 10 and 1 - - -

Yes?---And I'm exceptionally busy, and they were put in, and I went ahead with meetings and, as I say, in hindsight, I would not have done it in that way.

But on several occasions they had rung in advance and made a booking. They had booked a time, they didn't just show up at the door?---Until they came in, I had no idea, and, as the Commissioner has pointed out, reading into it, I should have separated the second two, but in hindsight, and you're asking me to give my opinion, I would not have even met with them, in hindsight.

Is it because at the time - - -?---But it's hindsight.

Yes, I understand. But is it because at the time, Mr Smith, you weren't interested in keeping things separate, is it because you were - you wanted to know what everybody was saying in this instance? Is that the case?---No more than we asked for the truth and find out what's going on, no more than that.

Because we saw in earlier calls involving you and one of the individuals at the centre of these allegations that you said, "I'm going to go off and talk to Paul, because I know he's been meeting with some of the others, so I can find out some

more information". You wanted to know what was going on with all the others. Isn't that the case?---That's your interpretation, it's not what I said. I couldn't recall why I asked him that question.

Is it because it would not be appropriate for you to go and speak to Mr Ledingham about what other members had told him about this incident?---No, I've been honest with you in all of this, and I've been honest with you on that case as - on that question as well.

Mr Smith, have you ever told a union member that PSD are just fishing, or on a fishing expedition?---No.

Or said words to that effect?---No, it's not a phrase I would use.

Or words to that effect?---No. We deal with issues as they come in. PSD aren't on fishing exercises. We get given paperwork, and we deal with it, that's it.

Right?---So - - -

Have you ever told a member that PSD are just trying to justify having internal investigators up in head office?--I've made flippant comments on occasions regarding PSD, yeah.

Yes? What are those flippant comments that you've made?---Probably that one.

Yes? Why?---I just see the department - I've made the statement, it's a large department, that's it. That's it, no more.

Commenting on merely the number of investigators within a department is one thing, if you're commenting on the size, but saying that to a member, or members, that PSD are just trying to justify having to have a certain number of investigators in head office has a different connotation? ---No, I think we've - as a union, we spent, under the previous government, years of being told that the prison officers themselves are corrupt, and in actual

prison officers in the majority are doing their jobs, and we've always stated that, they are just doing their job, and we always back when people aren't, they are removed from the job.

How do you - just on that, how do you back when people aren't doing the right thing, tell me what you do?---I can give you an occasion where Ken Brown and I have sat in an office with an officer and asked them - well, on two occasions - to resign, because they have not been truthful.

Did you do that on this occasion?---We can get to that stage - we didn't get to that stage.

You did have some conversations, so you had enough - you were told - I'll rephrase that - you were made aware that what one officer may have told you may not have been correct by several others, not just one?---And I've answered that I told them to tell the truth, and that's the last conversation. So there was no facts given to us. We didn't ever see reports, we didn't actually see what they put in, and we weren't at any point asked or, conversing with then, to give them advice at that level.

What role do you see Professional Standards playing, in your opinion?---They're tasked with investigating reports of misconduct, investigating acts of misconduct, and hopefully dealing with it in the appropriate manner. I've made enough comment earlier on today that we don't have sufficient contact, and I don't believe that the structure is such that it's conducive to being effective, because it sits outside of working with the Commissioner and the Commissioner's aim. However, that's not in my control. I would like to see a reversion back to the way we used to operate before. I think it would be more effective, but it's - -

So are you just saying that the current - is it the current structure you were saying sits outside the Commissioner's aim, did you say?---I think the Commissioner should have more control to ensure that there is the contact between us. There - it just seems to be disjointed.

Can you just elaborate on that a little bit further for me.
What do you mean by that?---Professional Standards doesn't
sit under the Commissioner.

Right, and why in your opinion do you think it should?---I think we would have better communications.

Why?---Because, effectively, the industrial relations works well under the Commissioner. I just have faith that there would be more interaction.

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: More influence?---Sorry?

More influence?---More?

Influence?---Professional Standards having more influence?

No, if there was - if Professional Standards sat underneath the Commissioner, do you think that you would have more influence?---No, I think there would be a speedier response. One of our greatest concerns is sometimes officers are charged, and it can be a year or two years before matters are dealt - dealt with, and we have - because there's no conversation, there's no way of ensuring that people's mental health is respected or dealt with. I think it would just be more efficient, Commissioner, rather than where it's currently sitting, where there's no conversation at all. We used to enjoy - if a case was taking two years, that we would be able to just discuss that with Professional Standards. There's no lines of communication at the moment.

PANTANO, MS: You said that industrial relations seems to work well under the current Commissioner, why is that?---He encourages conversation.

Between who?---Between the union and individuals within the department. Where that occurs, we are able to solve problems quickly.

So how does the Commissioner currently encourage conversation between the union and other members of the department? How does he do that?---Well, it exists. I'm not sure what conversations he has locally.

Well, just - you said he encourages conversations between the union and the department - - -?---I believe - I believe - -

I'm just interested - if you could just let me finish - I'm just interested to know how you know he encourages those conversations?---I just believe he's a good leader. It seems that when we speak - if I speak to the Deputy Commissioner, he will say, "Tony's asked me to give you a call," - or it's just effective communication.

Do you have much contact with the Commissioner himself?--- Monthly, probably.

And are they sort of set scheduled meetings, or is that just general - - -?---Sporadic.

Right, and are they meetings or conversations over the phone?---Either. Obviously, if there's something going on, an issue that needs addressing, a safety issue, I can call direct. He will then normally get somebody, a Deputy Commissioner, or someone to call me back.

Anything else? What are the other times - what are the other reasons why you would speak directly to the Commissioner, either he call you, or you call him?---Mainly on major issues. If there was a - for instance, on Friday a severe lack of staff at one of the female institutions, so I would ring the Commissioner and he got the Deputy Commissioner to call me back, so anything of a major issue that I can call - and likewise, if we are causing an issue, or there's an issue, then the Commissioner has my telephone number to call me or so.

Mr Smith, based on the evidence that's been presented today, on one view it would appear that the union in this instance were playing a role in assisting with the cover-up of this alleged assault. Do you agree with that statement?---No. You have made that statement.

Yes?---I think that I've made an error of judgment on the first day, and could have managed it in the correct way, but no, that is not the case.

What's your error of judgment that you made?---As I've come back to, if - hindsight, if I can apply hindsight, I probably wouldn't have met with them. Even in the way that we controlled that particular situation, I should have met with them separately. From that point, we've referred them in the correct way. A number of internal issues that I've addressed and put into play, that we will control things going forward in a much more controlled manner.

What are some of those internal things?---I'm rewriting the - our code of conduct internally and what - which, when I inherited - there is no code of conduct in written form, there's nothing.

Okay, so you said you're rewriting it, but there wasn't one to begin with, is there?---Writing - writing.

You're writing one? Because the union didn't have a code of conduct before? Is that correct?---A verbal code of conduct, and introduction and an induction into the union when you come to work for them, but it's not - not formalised.

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What's the - what's the verbal code of conduct? What does that comprise of?---Like you've touched on before, this is the way we perform, but it's not a - we - like I say, I would have handled this one a little bit different, and I intend to formalise it.

So you're writing the code, what else? Anything else you're doing?---It isn't - I'm managing, as I normally do, but this particular instance we will address the way this is managed and formalised.

You said you were doing - putting a number of things in place internally, so I'm just trying to ascertain what these things were?---Nothing that will pertain to this. I'm rewriting our rules and updating things, there's other internal administrative things that haven't been done for a long time.

So you're rewriting rules, what rules were in place before?--We have a set of rules that's - that is registered, and I
just need to update them, but - - -

Okay?--- - - it's administrative.

Mr Smith, do you think there is a toxic culture amongst prison officers?---No. I think the culture of prisons has changed considerably since I joined in 2004.

In what way?---The way in which prisons and prisoners are managed has changed considerably since I first started, and I'm involved with the retired prison officers, so going back 30, 40, 50 years it's changed considerably. It has updated, but its Corrective Services, it's a fluid environment, and is always prone to change, and should be changed. It always has room for improvement.

What role, in your opinion, do you see the union playing in the culture within Corrective Services, if any?---We have a major involvement with the mental health of prison officers. It is an area that the department have totally ignored in all states for decades, where it's a pressure industry, the police may arrest an offender and deal with him for an hour. All prison officers deal with those offenders en masse for 12 hours a day, in close proximity, in an environment that is under-funded and over-muster - it's - where prisoners are stacked into a unit designed - or a wing designed for 16 prisoners, there's now 32. It**'**s a high-stress environment, and the union - we play a very large part in the mental health of our prison officers. Beyond that, we represent them wherever we can in industrial matters, which is the majority of our work, and provide assistance with legal matters or misconduct matters.

What's your awareness of the culture when it comes to prison officers standing by fellow prison officers, even when they've done the wrong thing?---If there are individuals that do that, there is no - there is no room for them in the service. They are individuals, I don't believe that it is a culture any more. I may have believed that when I first started the job, but even - and even when I started it had - it didn't exist, but it had previously, but I - -

You're saying, when you began as a prison officer, that culture didn't exist?---People spoke of a culture, but I also deal with prison officers that worked at Fremantle, going back into the 50s; the culture that existed there is not in place now. Most of our - most of our officers are under four or five years' experience, so they don't go back into that culture.

It's just that - I hear what you say, it may have been more prevalent with the older generation of prison officers? Is that what you're saying?---No, that's not what I'm saying. What I'm saying is that if we go back decades - - -

Mm hmm?--- - - it may have been something that existed, but even people that have been in the job for a long period of time have changed. We manage prisons in a different way. We unlock and engage with prisoners now, which didn't happen at Fremantle.

I'm talking specifically about standing by fellow officers, even when they've done the wrong thing. That's what I'm specifically asking about?---I know.

Mr Smith, the Commission - you've seen a snapshot of it today, but what the Commission has uncovered is a very real culture within the prison system of many officers covering for each other, even when an officer, or officers, have engaged in criminal conduct. We've heard that evidence. And are you tell me, as a union rep, that you've not come across that in any recent times?---You've asked me for my opinion.

Yes?---I don't believe that the culture exists, I believe there are individuals, and we're dealing with - you are dealing with an issue at the moment, but I've also - and I've also been in circumstances where I've witnessed officers doing exactly what they should have, where an officer has exerted excessive force, the officers that were present reported it, and the officer was removed from his employment.

So equally, if you ask me for my opinion, there are far more prison officers that are doing their job safely, in extreme conditions, and doing the right thing. That is my opinion, and I firmly stand by that.

Would you agree with the assertion that there are certain units - and I want to just stick with Hakea Prison, because that's what we're focusing on at the moment, would you agree that there's certain units within Hakea Prison where this culture of standing by fellow prison officers is, I guess, is more rife, as opposed to other units within the prison. Are you aware of that?---I think that may have been the case decades ago, but I haven't worked in the - unless you work in an environment - I'm not aware of it.

The Commission is also aware throughout its investigations, not just this particular one, but over the years, and it's been highlighted in several of our reports, that officers feel the threat of being victimised if they stand up and say something different to what the majority are saying. What do you have to comment about that?---I can only say an individual may have that opinion. I've seen a change in culture, I've seen prison officers that are comfortable saying exactly what they feel.

 Because the Commission has witnessed evidence to the contrary, Mr Smith, and what I'm asking you is, what's your understanding of that?---I can't comment on cases I haven't seen, but it's not - not something that I'm involved in anymore. I haven't worked in the gaols for nine years.

But from your experience as a union rep, and often industrial officer, do you see members coming to you who express a reluctance to come forward?---I don't. We deal with probably more bullying cases or fear cases when it's - and this is true - when it is management and a prison officer than we do when it is prison officer against prison officer. And there are processes with the department that deal with that quite effectively, and when it does come up, we - we refer it. It's an internal matter; it's not a union matter.

 Out of fairness, Mr Smith, I'm going to put some statements to you for your comment, because this is based on various sources of information that the Commission has received. The Commission has got information suggesting that, relating to this particular incident, that union reps have advised officers to stick with their reports, even when the actual events are different than what has been reported. What do you have to comment about that?---As I've stated before "union reps" can mean a number of things, but it is certainly not employees of the union.

I'll be more specific, then. The Commission has information suggesting that relating to this incident union employees have advised members that Professional Standards can't prove anything unless someone rolls or changes their dramatically?---No.

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Further, the Commission has information suggesting that relating to this incident union employees have advised that - members that their reports are the sword and that you live and die by them?---No.

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Have you heard that phrase being used?---No.

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Never?---It's on movies but it's not in the prison environment, no. Absolutely not.

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Further, the Commission has information indicating that union employees have advised members that if you stick to your reports and officers stick together there is nothing anyone can do to them?---No. Union employees have - have not to my knowledge ever said that.

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Or words to that effect?---Not - no.

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And further, that the Commission has information indicating that union employees have advised that where there is an investigation for members to offer no additional conflicting information beyond what they've said in their reports?---No.

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Mr Smith, how do you feel about knowing that some union members are making the work life of other union members difficult or unbearable and that there is a pressure to maintain a closed shop? How do you feel about that?---It's one of the reasons we have developed our own mental health program. I think that's abhorrent and that the workplace should be as I enjoyed it, a comfortable place to work.

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Commissioner, now might be an appropriate time just for a short 10-minute adjournment.

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> THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: We'll adjourn for 10 minutes.

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(THE WITNESS WITHDREW)

46 47

(Short adjournment)

48 (TIMESTAMP) / 11.52.17 AM

1	SMITH, ANDREW JAMES RECALLED ON FORMER AFFIRMATION AT
2	12.01 PM:
3 4	THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Please be seated.
5	THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Please be seated.
6	PANTANO, MS: Commissioner, I have no further questions for
7	Mr Smith and we also ask that Mr Smith not be released from
8	his summons.
9	
10	THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
11	
12	Ms Stynes, do you have any questions?
13 14	CHIVNES MS. No thank you Commissioner
15	STYNES, MS: No, thank you, Commissioner.
16	THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
17	
18	Mr Smith, you're not excused from your summons; nor are you
19	released from further attendance here. You are to present
20	yourself to the Commission at a time and date which you will
21	be informed of.
22	
23	(THE WITNESS WITHDREW)
24 25	THE ACTING COMMISSIONER: We will adjourn until 12.20.
26	THE ACTING COMMISSIONER. WE WITH adjourn until 12.20.
27	AT 12.01 PM THE MATTER WAS ADJOURNED ACCORDINGLY

Certificate Made Under Section 50A of the Evidence Act 1906

The transcript of Andrew James Smith heard on Monday, 16 November 2020

was made in good faith and, subject to any qualification referred to below, is correct, accurate and complete transcription of the contents of the recording;

was produced from recordings that were suitable for making an accurate and complete transcript except where otherwise stated in the body of the transcript. Any "indistinct" or "inaudible" or other notations indicating difficulty with the transcription contained within the transcript refers to those parts of the proceedings that could not be accurately transcribed due to speech clarity, recording quality or other factors impacting word intelligibility.

Certified on this 16th day of November 2020 by: Glenda Judge, Sheila Robbshaw, Joshua Stevenson

Full Name: Glenda Judge

Sheila Robbshaw Joshua Stevenson

Occupation: Transcriber and officer of the Commission under the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003 ss 182, 3 who has taken an oath before the Commissioner.

Signature: (Glenda Judge) (Sheila Robbshaw) (Joshua Stevenson)

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