



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15





DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
ANNUAL REPORT 2014 - 15

Department of Police and Emergency Management
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- > In the event of an emergency (police, fire, ambulance), phone Triple Zero (000)
- > For non-emergencies, phone the Police Assistance Line on 131 444
- > To anonymously report a crime, phone Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000
- > To contact Tasmania Police from an interstate location, phone 1800 POL TAS (1800 765 827).

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LETTER TO THE MINISTER

Hon M T (Rene) Hidding MP
Minister for Police and Emergency Management
Parliament House
HOBART TAS 7000

Dear Minister

In accordance with Section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and Section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I am pleased to submit the Annual Report, including Financial Statements, for the Department of Police and Emergency Management for the financial year 2014-15.

Yours sincerely



D L Hine APM
Secretary
Department of Police and Emergency Management

8 October 2015



I am pleased to present the 2014-15 Annual Report for the Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM). The report outlines our progress towards reaching the goals set in the *2014-15 Business Priorities* of the Department and how we have measured our success.

In many ways, 2014-15 marked a significant year of achievements, as well as structural change for the Department. I was honoured to attend the award ceremony at which Assistant Commissioner Donna Adams was named Telstra Tasmanian Business Woman of the Year, as well as receiving the Community and Government Award and the Business Innovation Award. These awards recognised the leadership that Assistant Commissioner Adams has shown in relation to innovative projects undertaken by the Business Improvement Unit and Information Technology.

The Tasmania Police focus on high-visibility policing was again positively reflected in the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*. The percentage of the community, who felt safe walking locally, both during the day and during the night, was at or above the national average. The percentage of Tasmanians that were generally satisfied with policing services remained at 77% and equalled the national average.

The commitment by the Tasmanian Government to rebuild the police service allowed for the recruitment of an additional 27 police officers. To support the *Business Priorities* of the Department, these police officers were allocated across Road and Public Order Services, Serious Organised Crime Unit, Special Response and Counter Terrorism Unit and Human Resources. A total of 38 police officers were recruited via two courses and a further two officers through the accelerated learning program.

The serious organised crime investigation capability for Tasmania Police was established through the creation of the Serious Organised Crime Division, comprising the Serious Organised Crime Unit, Fraud and e-Crime Investigation Services, and the Computer Forensics Unit. A major priority for the Serious Organised Crime Unit involved targeting serious organised crime entities listed on the National Criminal Target List, and the development of the State's *Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Plan 2015 – 2017*.

Enhancing road safety on Tasmania's highways and particularly on rural roads, occurred through various strategies, including increased police patrol hours and targeted operations, with a focus on high-visibility, enforcement and public education.

We have improved police safety, with officers undertaking frontline duties now equipped with new high visibility Multiuse Integrated Protect Vests.

The vests provide the best available protection for officers, with ballistic and edged weapon protection, and load-bearing capacity for police accoutrements.

A significant *Business Priority* for this reporting period was the Corporate Services Integration Project, which explored the feasibility of combining

corporate functions across the Department as a whole. This Project continues to be implemented and the scope has expanded to include exploration of the amalgamation of other relevant business units.

In 2014-15 the State Emergency Service (SES) reporting arrangements were aligned to the Tasmania Fire Service, with the State Fire Commission assuming responsibility for the majority of SES funding. This solution recognised opportunities for increased collaboration and resource sharing between the two volunteer-based emergency services organisations.

SES continued to make a significant contribution. Earlier this year, the New South Wales Government requested support for assistance to a large number of East Coast storm damaged properties. Within 36 hours of receiving the request, 21 SES volunteers and one staff member travelled to New South Wales where they responded to 220 incidents in the Maitland and Macquarie Lake areas. This response highlights the level of commitment and dedication shown every day by SES volunteers and staff.

I am proud to acknowledge members, State Service Employees and volunteers of the Department of Police and Emergency Management for their work and dedication to achieving our Vision of 'a safe, secure and resilient Tasmania' throughout 2014-15.

D L Hine APM

Secretary

Department of Police and Emergency Management

ABOUT US – AN OVERVIEW



Profile

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) provides policing and emergency management services to the Tasmanian community. The Department includes Tasmania Police, State Emergency Service (SES), Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) and Tasmania Fire Service* (TFS).

The Department comprises three geographical police Districts, with five specialised support districts and three SES regional areas, which are supported by a State Headquarters.

In 2014-15, an expenditure budget of \$203.207 million was allocated to DPEM. The Parliament of Tasmania *Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services Volume 2 (2014-15)* provides detailed information on the delivery of

policing and emergency management outputs. The Department's four key service delivery areas of *Public Safety*, *Crime*, *Traffic Policing* and *Emergency Management* are aligned with the Output Groups, as follows:

* TFS produces a separate annual report.

<i>DPEM Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services Volume 2 – Output Group</i>	<i>Business Priorities 2014-15 Key Service Delivery Area</i>
Output Group 1 – Public Safety 1.1 Support to the Community	Public Safety <i>Aim: For the community to feel safe and be safe</i>
Output Group 2 – Crime 2.1 Investigation of Crime 2.2 Poppy Security 2.3 Fisheries Security 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	Crime <i>Aim: To reduce crime</i>
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing 3.1 Traffic Policing	Traffic Policing <i>Aim: To improve driver behaviour through traffic law enforcement</i>
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management 4.1 State Emergency Service 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	Emergency Management <i>Aim: To contribute towards community resilience through effective security and emergency management</i>

Key Service Delivery Areas

Throughout the reporting period, the Department focused its activities, and measured its performance against the *DPEM Strategic Framework 2012-17*, *Business Priorities 2014-15* and the Parliament of Tasmania *Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services Volume 2 (2014-15)*, Police and Emergency Management chapter.

DPEM business priorities for the reporting period have focused on activities aimed at meeting the Department's Vision and Mission.

Vision

A safe, secure and resilient Tasmania

Mission

To deliver quality policing and emergency management services

Values

- Integrity
- Equity
- Accountability.

Corporate Governance

The Secretary is responsible for managing DPEM, and also holds the positions of Commissioner of Police, and State Emergency Management Controller.

Agency Management Group

The Agency Management Group (AMG) addresses issues of strategic importance to the Department and provides advice to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management. The AMG comprises:

- DPEM Secretary and Commissioner of Police
- Deputy Commissioner of Police
- Chief Officer, TFS
- Director, Finance and Physical Resources
- Director, Information Services and Communication Technology.

Police Corporate Management Group

The Police Corporate Management Group (PCMG) is a strategic leadership group in relation to Tasmania Police matters, which provides advice and

elevates issues of a whole-of-agency nature to the AMG. Membership comprises the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations and the Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development.

Senior Executive Officers' Group

The Senior Executive Officers' (SEO) group is a whole-of-agency consultative and communication body. The purpose of the SEO is to provide a forum to discuss strategic issues and priorities including high level consultation on organisational, policy and technical issues affecting operations and services provided by DPEM. Membership comprises:

- Commissioner of Police
- Deputy Commissioner of Police
- Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime and Operations
- Assistant Commissioner of Police, Planning and Development
- Chief Officer, TFS
- Deputy Chief Officer, TFS
- Director, Human Services, TFS
- Director, Community Fire Safety, TFS
- Director, SES
- Director, FSST
- Director, Finance and Physical Resources
- Director, Information Services and Communication Technology
- Assistant Director, Operations and Resources, SES
- Assistant Director, Emergency Management, SES
- Regional Chiefs, TFS
- Commanders of Police (geographical Districts and support Commands)
- Principal Legal Officer
- Manager, Media and Communications
- Manager, Office of the Commissioner (also Secretariat)
- Project Manager, Corporate Services Integration Project
- Project Manager, Radio Networking Project.

Supporting Governance Arrangements

Management teams for each police Command, SES, Corporate Services and FSST, implement action plans and report to AMG on a regular basis.

The DPEM Audit Committee is a statutory board that operates in accordance with Section 22 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, and *Treasurer's Instruction No. 108*. The Audit Committee members are listed in Appendix B: Boards.

The Project Management Board is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. It provides governance to major business and technology projects and advises AMG on corporate project needs and priorities.

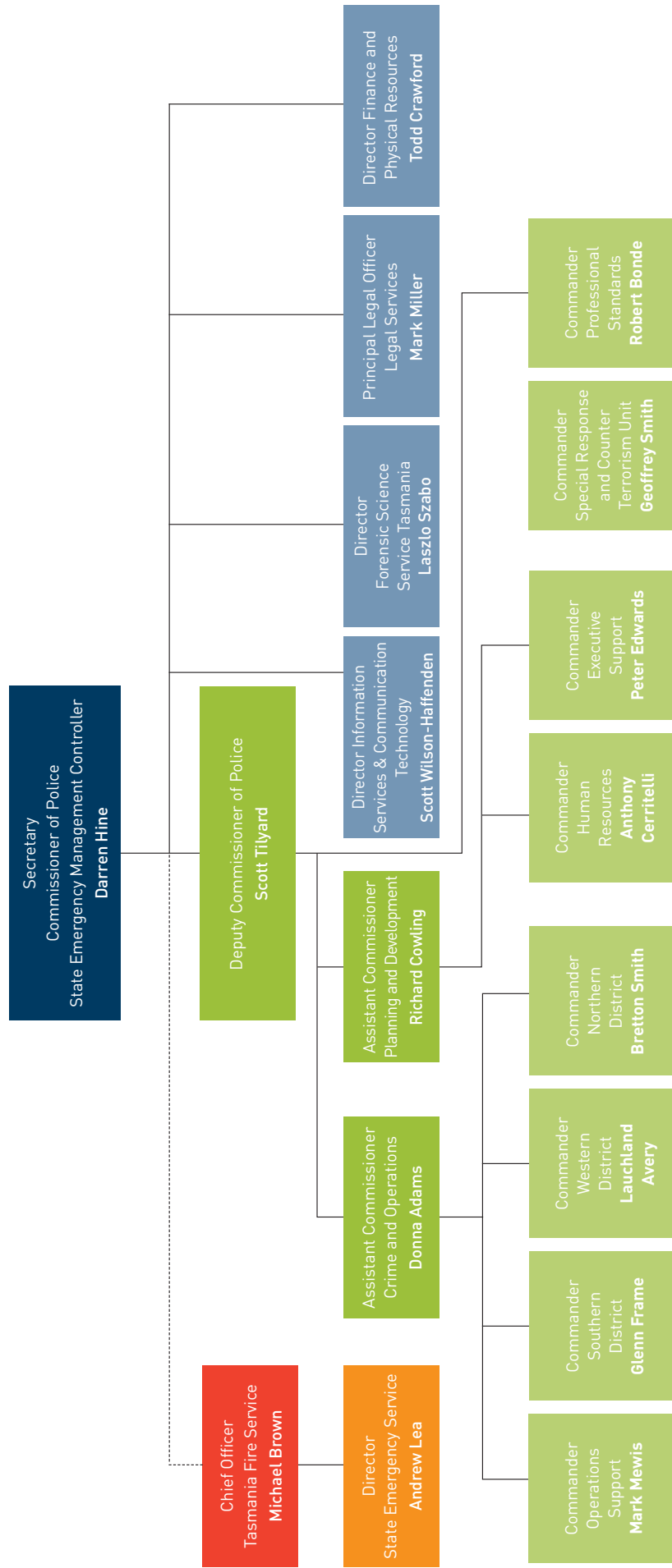
The Procurement Committee oversees the allocation and expenditure of departmental funds in accordance with policies, statutory requirements and best practice for purchases and disposals over \$10,000, as well as the engagement of consultants. The Committee is chaired by the Director, Finance and Physical Resources, and comprises representatives from Asset Management Services, Finance and Payroll Services and Information Technology Services.

Enabling Legislation

In 2014-15, the Minister for Police and Emergency Management was responsible for the following legislation:

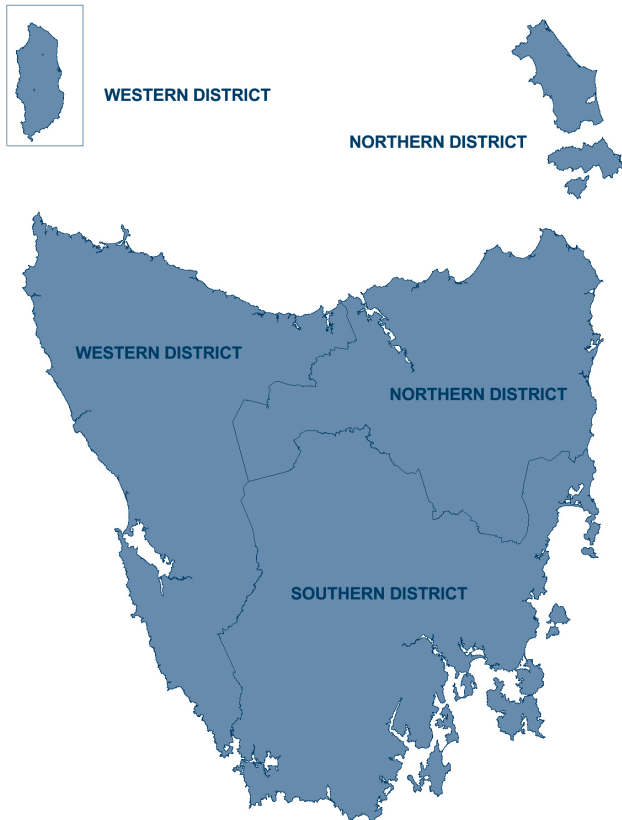
- *Australian Crime Commission (Tasmania) Act 2004*
- *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005*
- *Emergency Management Act 2006*
- *Firearms Act 1996*
- *Fire Service Act 1979*
- *Marine Safety (Misuse of Alcohol) Act 2006*
- *Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971*
- *Police Offences Act 1935*
- *Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000*
- *Police Service Act 2003*
- *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970*
- *Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Act 1999*
- *Witness Protection Act 2000*

Department of Police and Emergency Management Organisation Structure (at 30 June 2015)



Organisation Profiles

Tasmania Police (at 30 June 2015)



Tasmania Police Districts Map

Southern District	
Headquarters Address	43 Liverpool Street HOBART TAS 7000
Division	Stations
Bridgewater	Bothwell Bridgewater Bushy Park Hamilton Kempton Liawenee Maydena New Norfolk Oatlands
Glenorchy	Glenorchy
Hobart	Hobart
Kingston	Alonnah Cygnet Dover Geeveston Huonville Kingston Woodbridge
South East	Bellerive Bicheno Clarence Plains Dunalley Nubeena Orford Richmond Sorell Swansea Triabunna
Support Services	Community Support Services Criminal Investigation Branch District Support Services Drug Investigation Services Prosecution Services (including Coronial Services) Road and Public Order Services
Size ¹	25,518 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2015 ²	257,043
Police positions per 1,000 population ³	1.81

Northern District	
Headquarters Address	137 – 149 Cimitiere Street LAUNCESTON TAS 7250
Division	Stations
Deloraine	Beaconsfield Campbell Town Cressy Deloraine Evandale Exeter Longford Perth Westbury
Launceston	Launceston Newnham Ravenswood
North East	Bridport Derby Fingal George Town Gladstone Lady Barron Ringarooma Scottsdale St Helens St Marys Whitemark
Support Services	Community Support Services Criminal Investigation Branch (includes Drug Investigation Services) District Support Services (includes Prosecution Services and Coronial Services) Road and Public Order Services
Size¹	19,975 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2015²	143,792
Police positions per 1,000 population³	1.66

Western District	
Headquarters Address	88 – 90 Wilson Street, BURNIE TAS 7320
Division	Stations
Burnie	Burnie Currie Smithton Wynyard
Devonport	Devonport Latrobe Penguin Port Sorell Railton Sheffield Ulverstone
Queenstown	Queenstown Rosebery Strahan Waratah Zeehan
Support Services	Community Support Services Criminal Investigation Branch (includes Drug Investigation Services) District Support Services (includes Prosecution Services and Coronial Services) Road and Public Order Services
Size¹	22,526 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2015²	113,927
Police positions per 1,000 population³	1.91

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): Volume 3 – Non ABS Structures, July 2014, Tasmania Local Government Area ASGS Non ABS Structures Edition 2014.csv.

- Source: ABS, 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia; Table 6. Provisional Estimated Resident Population for 30 June 2014, Local Government Areas, Tasmania. Released 31 March 2015
- Rate is District police positions at 30 June 2015 (District population/1,000). These figures are not directly comparable with those in previous annual reports.

Tasmania Police State Headquarters

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

Corporate Services

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

Corporate Services provides support to the Department in the following areas:

- Asset Management Services
- Communications and Information Technology Services
- Finance and Payroll Services
- Information Services (including Traffic Liaison Services, Accident Records, Criminal History Services, Records Information Services, Forensic Procedures Compliance Unit, Operational Information Services and Business Systems Support).

Corporate Services provides administrative support to Legal Services, which reports directly to the Commissioner of Police.

Executive Support

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

Executive Support provides high-level support and advice to AMG. Services include: business reform, legislative development (including Right to Information), policy and procedures, statistical reporting, media, organisational performance, corporate documents, and internet and intranet publishing.

Executive Support delivers these services through the following areas:

- Business Improvement Unit
- Legislation Development and Review Services
- Media and Communications
- Policy Development and Research Services
- Reporting Services.

Human Resources

Tasmania Police Academy,
South Arm Road, ROKEBY TAS 7019

Human Resources (HR) ensures adequate recruitment and deployment of both police officers and State Service Employees to meet community demand for services.

HR provides support, training and educational opportunities for police and State Service Employees, through the following areas:

- Employee Relations Services
 - Equity and Diversity
 - State Service Recruitment
 - Injury Management and Advisory Service
- Professional Development Services
 - Education and Information Services
 - In-service Training
 - Promotion Services
 - Operational Skills
- Staffing Services
 - Healthy Lifestyle Program
 - Police Recruitment
 - Recruit Training
 - Staff Support Services.

Operations Support

30-32 Bathurst Street, HOBART TAS 7000

Operations Support provides specialist functions and statewide support to other Districts and Commands, through the following divisions:

- Operations Support Administration
- Forensic Services
- Firearms and State Community Policing Services
- Marine and Rescue Services (including helicopter operations)
- Radio Dispatch Services
- Investigation and Intelligence Support Services (incorporating)
 - State Intelligence Services
 - Telephone Interception Services
 - Technical Surveillance Services
 - Physical Surveillance Services

- Serious Organised Crime Division (incorporating)
 - Fraud and e-Crime Investigation Services
 - Serious Organised Crime Unit
 - Computer Forensics Unit.

Professional Standards

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

Professional Standards incorporates Internal Investigations and Management Review. Internal Investigations is responsible for the investigation of complaints against police and Management Review is responsible for audits, reviews and proactive measures intended or designed to improve professionalism and accountability.

Professional Standards works proactively with all police Commands to improve police professionalism through the development of policies, shared learning and the provision of integrity training.

Special Response and Counter Terrorism Unit

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

The Special Response and Counter Terrorism Unit (SRCTU) is a member of the Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group, and works closely with the Emergency Management Unit, and the Office of Security and Emergency Management, Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC).

SRCTU provides a focal point for whole-of-government activities and projects, involving counter terrorism. It liaises with the private sector, the Australian Government and other jurisdictions in relation to counter-terrorist arrangements and contributes to the development of national counter terrorism policies. SRCTU also manages a range of specialist capabilities maintained as part of the response to a terrorism incident.

SRCTU encompasses:

- Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Coordination
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Exercise Management
- Policy and Planning
- Specialist Capability Support.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania

St Johns Avenue, NEW TOWN TAS 7008

FSST is operationally independent of Tasmania Police, with the Director reporting to the Secretary, DPEM.

FSST provides a comprehensive range of forensic biology and forensic chemistry services including:

- analysis of paint, glass, explosives, accelerants and chemical warfare agents
- bloodstain pattern analysis
- detection of illicit and pharmaceutical drugs
- DNA profiling and maintenance of a forensic DNA database
- examination of crime scenes for biological evidence
- testing for alcohol and drugs in blood.

Clients include police officers investigating crime, medical practitioners treating victims of sexual assault, forensic pathologists conducting post-mortems, coroners investigating the cause of death and identifying deceased persons, prosecutors in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, fire and insurance investigators, and lawyers and barristers defending clients.

Forensic scientists give expert opinion evidence in the Supreme Court of Tasmania, the Magistrates Court of Tasmania, and occasionally interstate.

State Emergency Service

State and Southern Regional Headquarters,
28 Bathurst St,
HOBART TAS 7000

SES Emergency Management Unit,
Level 1, 47 Liverpool St,
HOBART TAS 7000

Northern Regional Headquarters,
339 Hobart Rd,
YOUNGTOWN TAS 7249

North Western Regional Headquarters,
88 Wilson St,
BURNIE TAS 7320

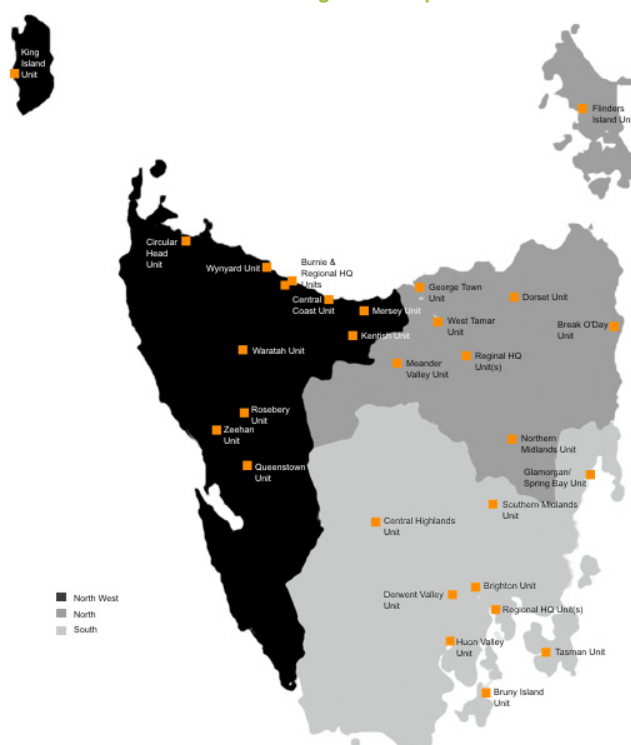
SES is a statutory service established under the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. SES is operationally independent of Tasmania Police and TFS, with the Director SES reporting to the Chief Officer TFS.

SES functions include:

- emergency response, rescue services and support (including flood and storm response, road crash rescue, search and rescue and general emergency response and support)

- maintenance and support of an SES volunteer workforce, based in 36 units across Tasmania
- learning and development for volunteers and staff
- emergency management education and public awareness
- emergency management planning, risk assessment and policy development
- administrative and executive support to the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) and the three Regional Emergency Management Committees and Chairpersons
- project management and the implementation and management of the National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience and associated Tasmanian programs.

SES Regions Map





At 30 June 2015, the Department employed 1,210¹ police officers and 353¹ State Service Employees (SSE), and utilised the services of 521² emergency service volunteers statewide.

To achieve the Mission of providing a quality policing and emergency management service, DPEM provides a focus on the Values of Integrity, Equity and Accountability with an emphasis on People by striving for:

- Support to the frontline
- Effective communication
- Workforce capacity
- Safe and healthy workplaces.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for People:

Support to the Frontline

Operational Readiness

The Department remains committed to serving the Tasmanian community in the most efficient and effective manner with the Vision to deliver a

1. Figures based on headcounts and excludes casual staff
2. These figures are exclusive of TFS.

safe, secure and resilient Tasmania. During 2014-15, DPEM maintained its commitment to developing operational readiness strategies to meet service delivery demands and prioritising the allocation of resources to frontline positions. This included ongoing review of priority service delivery to reform strategic allocation of resources.

In the reporting period, work commenced on developing the Strategic Organisational Planning Project. The Project is part of a larger organisational review to determine the current position of the Department's human and physical resources and to provide a basis for the Department to meet future strategic policing needs.

DPEM continues to build individual and organisational capacity through maximising the use of technology to support effective and agile policing services.

Following the major bushfires in 2013, a statewide rostering review was undertaken to maximise rostering efficiencies, meeting a demand driven methodology. As a result, a

shared network of District rosters was designed to more effectively meet service delivery demands and assist in the response to future emergencies. The rostering network informs decision-making as to the placement of personnel at key times.

The operational readiness of police has been enhanced by the use of resource management tools such as the Crew Log-on and Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) systems, and technological innovations such as the Common Operating Picture (COP). Access to these systems, in conjunction with personally issued Microsoft Windows 8 tablets, ensures that Tasmania Police is operationally ready to provide prompt and appropriate response to situations at any given time.

DPEM continues to ensure police personnel are available to provide high quality service delivery through ongoing training and education programs. A renewal and refreshment program is offered to members to ensure all personnel maintain frontline competency. Three frontline refresher

training programs were conducted for 30 participants, providing upskilling for personnel returning to the frontline from other positions, extended leave, or members wishing to update their skills.

Recruitment

Recruitment continued in the 2014-15 period with 38 new members graduating from two recruit courses. A further two members completed an accelerated training program during this time. It is anticipated that an additional 20 recruits will undergo training and graduate in the 2015-16 financial year.

Taking into account forecast separation rates, recruitment modelling indicates that two to three annual courses of approximately 20 recruits, will achieve the 1,228 establishment target within the current term of government.

Effective Communication

Education and Training

The Police Officer Training Continuum was fully unitised in partnership with the University of Tasmania (UTAS), enabling new recruits to be awarded units towards a Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) at the completion of their training. Police officers and managers who successfully complete the Inspector's Development Program will be awarded a Graduate Certificate (Public Management) through UTAS. Participants can also continue on to complete a Professional or Research Honours (Public Sector Management).

The renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DPEM and UTAS, and a review of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS), has resulted in an increased uptake of tertiary study across the Department. A total of 33 staff received study assistance across a diverse range of tertiary disciplines, such as education, business, fine arts, policing

and behavioural science. In addition, 137 police officers commenced the Tasmania Police Professionalisation Program (TP3), which involves 18 months study leading to an Associate Degree of Arts, UTAS.

The Department commenced the new Executive Leadership Development Program which invites commissioned officers and SSE managers (Band 7-9) to register for a personalised learning and development plan. The plan is developed with each participant and their manager and is in response to organisational and individual learning and development needs.

Integrity, Equity and Diversity Training

Education and training on ethical conduct remains a high priority for the Department. The completion of the Equity and Diversity Training and Ethics and Integrity Training programs are mandatory for all employees and are accessed via the DPEM's intranet e-learning management system (e-LMS). Presentations on these topics are also delivered to police recruits and at in-service courses.

An Equity and Diversity training module is included in the induction package for all newly employed SSEs. The training includes relevant provisions of the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998*, awareness of disability issues and agencies that are available to provide appropriate support and assistance.

Workforce Capacity

People Plan 2013-2016

The *People Plan 2013-2016* (the Plan) continued to form part of the strategic plan for the management, development and support of the Department's employees during 2014-15.

The Plan provides a focus on equity and diversity, reinforcing the Department's *Guiding Principles* and commitment to its values and ethical behaviour. The Plan contains a number of initiatives, including providing better access to information, operational readiness, building on leadership skills, developing more flexible learning practices and supporting access to technologies.

Enterprise Bargaining Agreement for Police

The Enterprise Bargaining Agreement (EBA) negotiations were completed in late 2014. The EBA was registered with the Tasmanian Industrial Commission and commenced on 19 February 2015, concluding on 1 January 2018.

Safe and Healthy Workplaces

Uniform Projects

After two years of extensive trials and research, 2015 marked the completion of the Uniform and Multiuse Integrated Protection Vest (MIPV) projects. As a result, Tasmania Police officers undertaking frontline operational duties were equipped with the latest in personal protection equipment, as part of their mandatory uniform.

The MIPV is high visibility, with load-bearing and personal protection capacity, to provide the best protection available to officers. The vest provides ballistic and edged weapon protection, load-bearing capacity for police accoutrements, such as handcuffs, baton, radio and capsicum spray. Each vest comes with a high visibility over-garment, which is worn by members when conducting general duties, resulting in greater visibility in public spaces and contributes to a safer working environment.

Medals and Awards

In 2014-15, the Australian Police Medal was presented to three Tasmania Police officers, and the National Police Service Medal was awarded to 128 members of Tasmania Police. These medals recognise the role of police officers in protecting the community and represent past and future commitment in providing ethical and diligent service.

There were 115 police officers recommended for receipt of the Commissioner's Medal and Award, including clasps. In addition, 39 retired or separated members were also awarded the Commissioner's Medal. During 2014-15, the Commissioner awarded Commendations for eight separate incidents and two of these were awarded to SSE personnel.

The Australia Day 2015 Honours List included two recipients of the Emergency Services Medal for exceptional conduct in the SES or emergency management sector,

including one member who received a Humanitarian Overseas Service Medal in recognition of services provided in response to the Christchurch earthquake disaster.

SES also recognised 113 members for long and diligent service with the awarding of 47 SES Service pins, 13 SES Long Service Medals, 34 SES Long Service Medal Clasps and 19 National Medals/Clasps, which included recognition of one member for 50 years of long and diligent service.

Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations, Donna Adams was awarded the Telstra Tasmanian Business Woman of the Year in October 2014. In November 2014, she was joint winner of the Business Innovation Award at the 2014 Telstra Australian Business Women's Awards. The awards provide recognition of her operational and strategic leadership, and in particular her initiative to equip frontline police with personal electronic devices (PEDs) or tablets.



To achieve the Mission to deliver a quality policing and emergency management service, DPEM has a focus on innovation and aspires to:

- Innovative opportunities and initiatives
- Lateral thinking and problem-solving abilities
- Effective and efficient development and use of resources and systems.

DPEM also undertook the following major Tasmanian Government initiatives relating to:

- Crime Stoppers Online Reporting Business Case
- Rebuilding the Police Service
- Road Safety
- Support for the Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC) Network
- Large Vessel Replacement Project
- Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch Project
- State Emergency Services alignment with TFS.

Innovation

Serious Organised Crime Investigation

The serious organised crime investigation capability for the Department was developed through the creation of the Serious Organised Crime Division (SOCD), comprising the Serious Organised Crime Unit (SOCU), Fraud and e-Crime Investigation Services and the Computer Forensics Unit (CFU).

Following the creation of SOCD, the SOCU commenced targeting serious organised crime entities as listed on the National Criminal Target List, and the development of the State's *Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Plan 2015 – 2017*, to better coordinate police activities.

Development of Business Solutions for Police Property and Digital Storage

The Department undertook a number of assessments to develop business solutions for digital storage requirements. A comprehensive

assessment was made of an off-the-shelf Record Management System (RMS) solution, which was designed to effectively organise, track and access information and digital images coming into the Department. During the assessment stage, it was identified that any RMS solution should also be capable of delivering a fully integrated property management system. A business case will be developed at the conclusion of the assessment process.

An evaluation of a digital storage solution for the secure and managed storage of digital images was also conducted and included the detailed examination of a new Forensic Register. A business case for implementation will be developed once the examination and evaluation process is complete. In the interim, a solution to enable uploading of videos into the Department's RMS was developed and will be deployed once testing is completed.

Major Initiatives

Crime Stoppers Online Reporting Business Case

The State Government allocated funding of \$25,000 to Crime Stoppers Tasmania to assist in the preparation of a business case for online reporting via the Crime Stoppers website.

With a growing proportion of the public preferring to use online communication for this, the availability of online services and digital channels is increasingly important for organisations in the delivery of services, provision of information and interaction with the public. The experience of Crime Stoppers in other jurisdictions has shown that well designed and effective online facilities can increase the volume and quality of reports of crime.

Several options for online reporting have been identified in a concept proposal with the preferred option to be the subject of an implementation plan. Further funding for the statewide roll-out of the proposed online reporting functionality is being sought.

Rebuilding the Police Service

The Tasmanian Government provided a commitment to rebuild the police service with the employment of an additional 108 police officers. Employee Services, through the Strategic Operational Planning Project (SOPP), identified four stages to achieve this target between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2018.

Stage one was completed during 2014-15, with an additional 27 police officers allocated across a number of areas in Tasmania, including Northern and Southern Road and Public Order Services (RPOS), Serious Organised Crime Unit, Special Response and Counter Terrorism Unit, and Human Resources. Stage two will include 27 additional police officers allocated to areas across the State during 2015-16.

Road Safety

The Tasmanian Government committed to a multi-faceted safety program to target a number of road safety challenges. Tasmania Police focused strategies on the most significant causes of serious and fatal injury crashes - the *fatal five*: speeding, drink and drug-driving, distraction and inattention, seatbelts and fatigue.

In 2014-15, a review of the *Arterial Road Strategy* was conducted, resulting in the development of the *Rural Road Policing Strategy 2015-16*. This Strategy is supported by the Road Safety Advisory Council (RSAC) and provides for increased police patrol hours and targeted operations on rural roads, with a focus on high-visibility, enforcement and public education.

Tasmania Police activity has been focused in areas where serious injury crashes are more likely to occur, employing a range of measures, including the redeployment of speed cameras to unmanned fixed pole deployments. Fixed pole deployments enable cameras located in higher speed zones to operate 24 hours a day.

On 17 June 2015, the first of the fixed speed cameras was installed on the Brooker Highway at Rosetta. Seven additional fixed camera sites will be spread throughout the State in locations that meet several criteria, including a high number of traffic crashes, a high speed limit and a high volume of traffic. The additional southern locations include Southern Outlet at Tolmans Hill, Brooker Highway at Queens Domain and the Tasman Highway at Cambridge Park. The north-west sites are Bass Highway at Round Hill and Bass Highway at East Devonport. The fixed speed sites in the north include East Tamar Highway at Invermay and Midland Highway at Kings Meadows Link Road.

In addition to direct enforcement activities, Tasmania Police engaged

in a range of road safety public education, such as *Operations Crossroads* and *Zero*.

Police Community and Youth Club (PCYC) Network

The Tasmanian Government committed funding of \$250,000 per annum for four years to assist PCYCs in supporting young people at-risk, by diverting them away from antisocial and criminal behaviours, while building positive relationships with police.

In 2014-15, DPEM worked with the Tasmanian Association of PCYC Inc. to establish a grants program to disseminate the additional funding. The program criteria focused on cost-benefit of purchases and sustainability of programs.

The first grants funding round was held in December 2014, and has enabled upgrades to equipment and facilities. It has also provided operational assistance and funded programs at Launceston, Bridgewater, Swansea, Hobart, Queenstown and the Tasmania Police Academy PCYC.

Large Vessel Replacement – Endeavour Project

In August 2014, the State Government allocated \$5 million over two years for the replacement of the *PV Fortescue*. The *Endeavour Project* is supported by specialist marine consultants from Thompson Clarke Shipping Pty Ltd who are developing specifications for the new vessel, in-line with the 2012 Large Vessel Review. The new vessel must have the capacity and capability to safely undertake marine enforcement and fisheries patrols, as well as search and rescue operations out to 200 nautical miles from the coast of Tasmania, in extreme weather and water conditions.

The procurement of a new vessel will be undertaken through a Request for Tender process in the next reporting

period. This process will determine whether a fit-for-purpose vessel can be purchased or whether one needs to be designed and built.

It is anticipated that delivery of the new vessel will be achieved by the end of the first quarter in 2017.

Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch Project

The Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) Project will address the replacement of the three separate computer aided dispatch (CAD) systems currently operating in Tasmania Police, TFS (including SES) and Ambulance Tasmania with an emergency services CAD system. It is anticipated that developing a single ESCAD system will provide significant operational and economic efficiencies, as well as enhancing responder safety across the combined emergency services.

Treasury approved funding for the ESCAD development on 28 May 2015, with \$15.3 million committed over two years. \$6.6 million has been allocated for the 2015-16 financial year.

State Emergency Service

In the 2014-15 Tasmanian Budget, the Tasmanian Government announced its decision to more closely align SES with TFS, with the Director, SES reporting to the Chief Officer, TFS. The State Fire Commission also assumed responsibility for the majority of SES funding.

This initiative recognised the opportunities for more collaboration and resource sharing between the two volunteer-based emergency services organisations. It also recognised the importance of retaining individual service identities, cultures, internal reporting arrangements and operational responsibilities. The realignment included a commitment to work towards a more sustainable funding model for SES.



The aim of this key Output Group is for the community to feel safe and be safe. The performance of the Department is measured by its actions and commitment to the following business priorities:

- Maximise the visibility of police within the community
- Enhance the agency public order response capability
- Ensure police officers are operationally ready.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for Public Safety:

Visibility

Tasmania Police focuses on providing high-visibility policing in communities across the State. The value of a high-visibility approach has been consistently reflected in the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*. The percentage of the community, who felt safe walking

locally, both during the day and during the night, was at or above the national average in each of the past five years (Figures 1 and 2). The percentage of Tasmanians who were generally satisfied with policing services remained at 77% and equalled the national average.

DPEM collaborates with a number of organisations to deliver a range of public safety strategies including, local government community partnerships and planning committees for major events such as: Burnie's *A Night on the Terrace*; *Dark Mofo*; Queenstown's *Heritage and Arts Festival*; and *Targa Tasmania*.

The Department utilises RPOS to police all high volume public events. RPOS provides high-visibility patrols to reduce street violence and antisocial behaviours, and to maintain public order, with a particular focus on entertainment precincts. RPOS also provides a focus on the effective management of licensed premises.

Figure 1

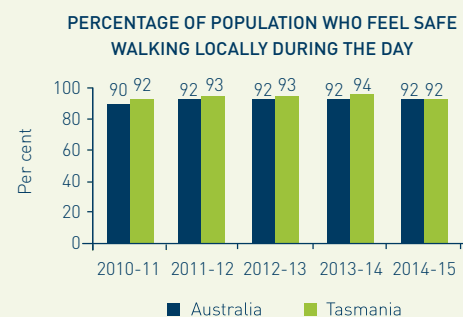
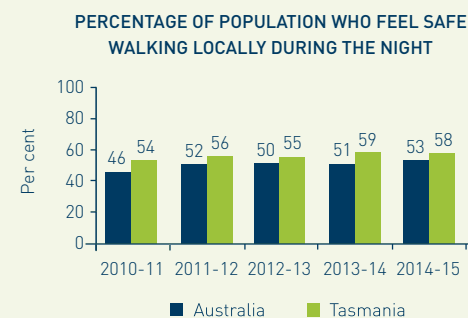


Figure 2



The *Safer Hobart Community Partnership* is a collaboration between key stakeholders to improve community safety and the perception of safety in the Hobart area, including supporting crime prevention initiatives. During the reporting period Tasmania Police, the Salvation Army and Hobart City Council focused on reducing anti-social behaviour and improving public safety in Hobart's night-time entertainment areas, under the Safer Hobart Program.

The Program aimed to enhance public amenity through a police presence that was complemented by increased security at the taxi rank, and the work of the Salvation Army volunteer *Youth Street Teams* program in helping people keep safe.

Public Order Response Capability

The Tasmanian Government's commitment to increase police numbers has enhanced the public order response capability of Tasmania Police. In 2015, the number of police officers assigned to RPOS in the Northern and Southern District Commands was increased and it is anticipated that Western District Command RPOS numbers will increase in 2015-16.

Tasmania Police employs a range of strategies to address issues associated with public order incidents, which include assaults, licensing breaches, underage drinking and alcohol-fuelled antisocial behaviour and violence. In order to combat these issues, Tasmania Police formed the Public Safety Group (PSG) to provide an additional police presence on the Hobart waterfront and other entertainment areas in the Hobart Division.

The Department maintains a strong focus on alcohol-related issues, with all District Commands continuing to maintain close liaisons with licensees

to prevent or minimise public order incidents.

Tasmania Police has placed an emphasis on utilising technology to increase its public order response capability. The Police Infringement Notice System (PINS) mobile application is an example where the use of technology has eliminated manual handling and processing of paper-based notices. PINS has assisted police officers in dealing with low-level street offences more efficiently, particularly where detention is not required, allowing officers to spend more time on patrol and in the community.

The use of social media by Tasmania Police to provide real-time information about public order issues continues to be an effective way for Tasmania Police to remain engaged with the community and to promote public safety messages.

In 2014-15, public order incidents decreased to the lowest level in over ten years, following a 3% increase the previous year (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Year	Number of Total Public Order Incidents
2009-10	35,605
2010-11	31,829
2011-12	28,387
2012-13	24,828
2013-14	25,486
2014-15	23,518

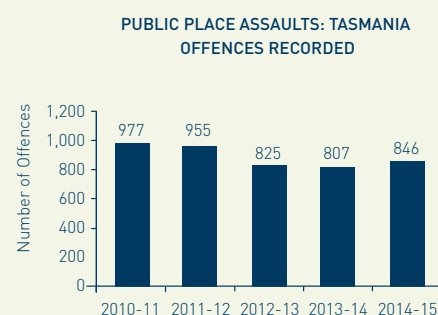
Source: Tasmania Police Annual Corporate Performance Report (CPR) 2014-15.

Note: Total Public Order Incidents comprise an amalgam of offences and prohibited behaviours such as: vandalism, public place assaults, abusive language, damage, licensing breaches, public noise, and vehicle complaints (including hooning).

Public Place Assaults increased by 5% in 2014-15, following decreases in each of the previous five years (Figure 4). The general overall downward trend over a five year period demonstrates

that maximising the visibility of police within the community, together with enhancing public order response capabilities, has contributed to a safer community.

Figure 4



Note: Public Places as defined by the *Police Offences Act 1935*, include public halls; auction rooms; liquor-licensed premises (including billiard/eight-ball rooms); racecourses; sports, show and regatta grounds; public streets; as well as any other place to which the public have access.

Ensure police officers are operationally ready

The Department has committed to ensuring police officers are operationally ready and able to meet the expectations of the community by responding quickly and effectively to calls for assistance.

Tasmania Police offers a renewal and refreshment program to ensure all members maintain frontline competency. The program identifies police officers who have been in a non-operational area for a period of time, and provides opportunities for those individuals to undertake a secondment to a position where their frontline responder knowledge and skills can be enhanced and updated. In particular, Western District police officers working in areas of specialised focus, such as RPOS, participate in a 10 week rotational secondment to general duties in order to maintain skills in all aspects of operational police responses.

The validation process of Tasmania Police is essential in ensuring police officers are operationally ready to use the accoutrements essential to their work, including the Glock semi-automatic pistol, Sabre OC spray and the newly introduced MIVP.

The Department supports a number of resource management tools and systems, such as Crew Log-on, AVL and COP to enable prompt deployment of police resources, with access to

contemporary investigation tools. Training in the Department's web-based emergency management information system (WebEOC) is mandatory to ensure that all members can access the system in times of emergency, public events and other major planned activities.

The importance of ensuring police are operationally ready was highlighted earlier this year during a siege in Northern Tasmania. Within hours of

the initial response from Launceston Uniform, an inner and outer cordon was established around the property. Over a three day period, a large number of police personnel was utilised on a 24 hour basis. The impact on policing resources was managed effectively and highlighted the value of a skilled and flexible workforce.

Summary of Performance Information – Output Group 1: Public Safety

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Target	2014-15 Actual
Satisfaction with police services*	%	78 (77 nat)	77 (75 nat)	≥ nat av	77 (77 nat)
Satisfaction with police in dealing with public order problems*	%	68 (68 nat)	71 (70 nat)	≥ nat av	70 (73 nat)
Assaults in public places ¹	Number	824	807	≤ 3 yr av	846 (862 av)
Public Order incidents	Number	24,828	25,486	≤ 3 yr av	23,518 (26,234 av)
Cost of policing per capita ²	Dollars	379	399	n/a	n/a ³
Perceptions of safety in public places – during the day*	%	93 (92 nat)	94 (92 nat)	≥ nat av	92 (92 nat)
Perceptions of safety in public places – during the night*	%	55 (50 nat)	59 (51 nat)	≥ nat av	58 (53 nat)
Perceptions of safety at home – alone during the day*	%	97 (95 nat)	n/a	≥ nat av	n/a
Perceptions of safety at home – alone during the night*	%	90 (88 nat)	93 (89 nat)	≥ nat av	91 (89 nat)

Business Priorities 2014-15	Status
Number of vehicle patrol hours	309,981
Ratio of marked vehicles to unmarked vehicles	2.5 : 1
Number of personnel validated (Head Count)	1,076
Number of personnel available for operational deployment (Head Count)	1,076

Notes:

1. Data for 2013-14 have been revised.

2. Figures for 2012-13 to 2013-14 have been adjusted to reflect 2013-14 dollars. Source: *Report on Government Services 2015*.

3. Figure not available until the *Report on Government Services 2016* is released in January 2016.

*Results taken from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2014-15* conducted by The Social Research Centre. The National Survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month with eligible respondents required to be aged 15 years or over. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each geographical police District within Tasmania using the Random Digit Dialling method. The random sampling method allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by geographical police District to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each geographical police District in each quarter. This ensures that interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2014-15, approximately 28,300 people were surveyed nationally, including 2,400 in Tasmania. There is a Standard Error (SE) associated with all results from the Survey. Tasmania's SE was approximately ± 2 per cent for all questions.



In 2014-15, the strategic direction of the Department aimed to reduce crime by focusing on the business priorities of:

- High-risk offenders and groups
- Offences involving firearms
- Enhance capability to combat serious and organised crime.

Total Crime

In 2014-15, crime increased by 12%, following a 4% increase the previous year. Crime decreased every year in the period 2005-06 to 2012-13. The recent increases have returned the crime rate to approximately the 2010-11 level.

Contributing to this rise in crime were increases of 14% in Offences Against Property and 21% in Fraud and Similar Offences.

The clearance rate for Total Offences increased from 42% in 2013-14 to 43% in 2014-15.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for Crime.

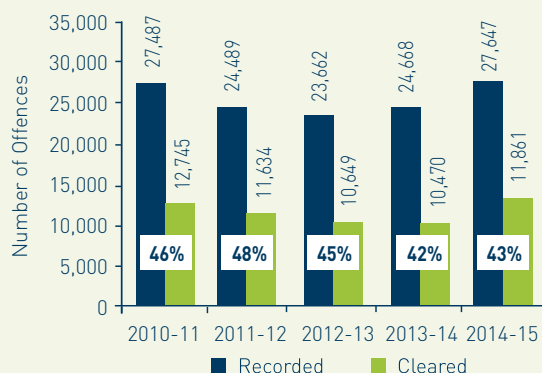
High-Risk (Serious Crime) Offenders and Groups

In 2014-15, DPEM business priorities concentrated on reducing crime in the community, with a continued focus on high-risk offenders and groups, including Serious Crime Offenders, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs), home burglaries, and offences against persons and property.

A principle strategy of Western District

Command in 2014-15 was the *Criminal Network Disruption and Targeting Strategy*. The Strategy used intelligence holdings to direct operational patrols into locations where known criminals operate or reside. Patrols in those areas target all levels of offences: traffic and public order breaches, drink and/or drug driving, movement of suspicious persons and searches for drugs and/or stolen property. The Strategy has been highly successful in detecting offences, interrupting the movement of drugs and stolen property and locating stolen property and firearms.

Figure 1
TOTAL OFFENCES: TASMANIA
OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/PERCENTAGE CLEARED



In June 2015, Northern District Command conducted *Operation Lockdown*, aimed at disrupting crime and enforcing traffic laws on rural roads in Tasmania. The Operation breath tested 200 drivers with a number of persons charged for offences relating to crime, drugs and traffic matters.

Southern District Command introduced a *District Priority Target Strategy* in 2014-15, to respond to a minority of recidivist offenders committing a significantly disproportionate amount of crime (either alone or as part of a group). The Strategy focused on taskings to aid in the detection, disruption, investigation and intelligence gathering process of criminal activities.

Operation Whistle, targeting organised shoplifting groups, continued in 2015 with notable success achieved over peak Christmas/New Year. The Strategy continues to be both well received and supported by the local business community in the Southern District.

Serious Crime

Serious Crime includes Serious Assault, Serious Sexual Assault, Robbery, Homicide-related offences and Arson, as well as incidents of other offences involving property valued at \$50,000 or more. In 2013-14, the Serious Crime definition was expanded to include several new offences, such as Involving Minor in Child Exploitation and Child Prostitution.

Serious Crime decreased by 25 offences (5%) in 2014-15, following no change the previous year, despite the increase in scope. The Serious Crime clearance rate increased to 82%, in 2014-15.

In 2014-15, there were 34 Serious Crime offences recorded in incidents involving property valued \$50,000 or more. Further information is provided in Figure 3.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of Serious Crime Offences in 2014-15.

Figure 2

SERIOUS CRIME: TASMANIA OFFENCES RECORDED AND CLEARED/PERCENTAGE CLEARED

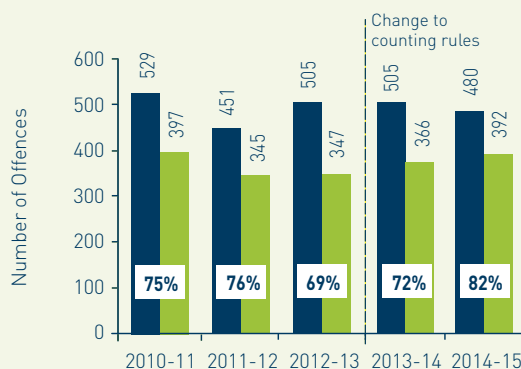


Figure 3

Serious Crime offences from incidents involving property valued ≥ \$50,000

Value Stolen/Damaged	2014-15
\$50,000 - \$99,999	19
\$100,000 - \$199,999	12
\$200,000 - \$399,999	2
\$400,000 or more	1
Total	34

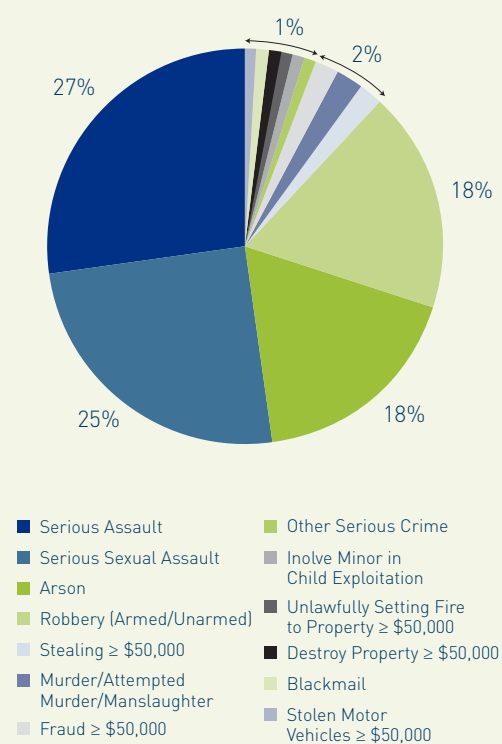
Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

In 2014-15, there were six nationally recognised OMCGs established in Tasmania, with approximately 300 members. Tasmania OMCG Chapters have proven links to interstate OMCG Chapters and crime gangs involved in the manufacture, distribution and trafficking of illicit drugs and firearms. Investigations by Tasmania Police confirmed these activities extend to Tasmania.

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) National Anti-Gang Squad (NAGS) provides support to state and territory task forces to enhance investigations, as well as providing the increased ability to access information, intelligence and capabilities of Australian Government agencies, including the international network of the AFP.

Tasmania Police is an active participant in the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) National Task Force, *Operation Morpheus*, aimed at providing an effective platform for coordinated,

Figure 4: Serious Crime Offences 2014-15



collaborative national action against OMCG criminal activity.

Tasmania Police continued to be an active member of the ACC National Task Force *Attero*, which is focused on disrupting, disabling and dismantling the criminal activities of the Rebels OMCG.

In July 2014, the ACC-directed National Task Force, *Operation Eligo*, led to the arrest of six people, including four members of Rebels OMCGs. The joint operation involved Tasmania Police, Queensland Police Service, AFP and Australian Customs and Border Protection Services (now Australian Border Force (ABF)) in partnership with the West Mercia Police, United Kingdom. The arrests were for offences of alleged trafficking, possession and importation of more than 8kg of amphetamine (4kg was seized in Tasmania), with a street value of approximately \$20 million.

A joint operation to interrupt criminal activities undertaken by OMCGs occurred between Tasmania Police, other state and territory police services, AFP NAGS, Australian Gangs Intelligence Coordination Centre, Tasmania Prison Service, Biosecurity Tasmania, Department of Immigration and Border Protection Services (DIBPS), Australian Customs and Border Protection Services (now ABF) and the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The week of action in June 2015, resulted in the seizure of a number of firearms including automatic pistols, crystalline methylamphetamine and other illicit drugs, and cash.

Tasmania Police has a strategic focus on the Rebels OMCG due to their links with the importation and distribution of drugs. One initiative has been to work with the Liquor and Gaming Branch, Department of Treasury and Finance to oppose the issuing of liquor licenses to OMCGs, as these clubs are known to use the sale of alcohol as part of their recruitment of young people.

Tasmania Police participates in bi-monthly OMCG management and intelligence meetings involving representatives from all Australian police jurisdictions and the ACC.

Offences Involving Firearms

Tasmania Police works in collaboration with other police jurisdictions, AFP, ACC, Australian Customs Border Protection Service (now ABF), and ATO to intercept and disrupt organised crime activity.

In 2014-15, firearm amnesties continued across the State, including mobile firearms amnesty events. The amnesties allow people with unregistered or unwanted firearms to surrender them to police without fear of prosecution. Since September 2013, a total of 712 firearms have been handed to Tasmania Police for disposal through the mobile amnesties. In the most recent mobile Firearm Amnesty, as part of *Operation Unification*, a total of 101 unregistered firearms and quantities of ammunition were handed to Tasmania Police for destruction. The number of firearms surrendered indicated the ongoing success of amnesty events.

The *Firearms Crime Management Plan October 2013 - September 2014* identified critical areas where police can impact on offences involving firearms and proposed specific actions for implementation, as well as providing guidance to members responding to firearm-related incidents. The outcomes of the Plan have been integrated into operational police practices.

For the reporting period, 189 firearm-related incidents were recorded, which was greater than the three-year average of 155 incidents.

Enhance capability to combat serious and organised crime

The development of a serious organised crime capability for Tasmania Police was established through the creation of the Serious Organised Crime Division (SOCD), comprising the Serious Organised Crime Unit (SOCU), Fraud and e-Crime Investigation Services, and the Computer Forensics Unit. SOCU is responsible for the investigation of serious organised crime entities and syndicates in Tasmania, including OMCGs. It also reviews cold cases tasked by the Cold Case Review Committee. SOCU is supported by other state and territory police services and Australian Government agencies, including the ACC, AFP, ATO, and the Australian Customs Border Protection Service (now ABF).

A major piece of work for SOCD involved trialling an operating model for investigations under new unexplained wealth laws, in conjunction with the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Fraud and e-Crime Investigation Services is represented in the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network (ACORN) User Advisory Group.

The *Crime Response Plan 2015-17* was developed in response to evidenced crime trends. The Plan highlights a number of strategies for reducing crime, including a focus on policing disposal points for stolen property and the prevention of home and car burglaries.

The following provides additional information against the Summary of Performance Information – Output 2: Crime.

Serious Drug Offenders

Tasmania Police works in partnership with other Australian jurisdictions to develop strategies to deal with drug issues emerging at a national and international level. During the reporting period, Tasmania Police was involved in a number of multi-agency operations to disrupt drug trafficking activity in Tasmania, including *Operations Electus* and *Caustic*. These operations resulted in significant seizures of methylamphetamine (crystalline and powder) and cocaine.

Drug Investigation Services (DIS), in each of the three geographical District Commands, conducted operations that disrupt, investigate and prosecute those involved in the manufacture, supply and distribution of illicit drugs and illicitly-used pharmaceuticals.

During the reporting period, a significant quantity of crystalline methylamphetamine was seized in the Northern District. Two of the most notable seizures involved the same male offender on separate occasions. In October 2014, a targeted operation by Northern District DIS resulted in two people being apprehended at the Launceston Airport, in possession of 570 grams of crystalline methylamphetamine. In December 2014, the same man was arrested after a search of a Launceston hotel room located 225 grams of crystalline methylamphetamine and \$58,000 in cash.

Operation Crimson also investigated the importation and trafficking of crystalline methylamphetamine, resulting in two firearms and approximately \$1 million in drugs seized. Six people were charged.

In 2014-15, 454 offenders were charged with serious drug offences (Figure 5), which represents a 7% increase on the number detected in the previous year. An additional 212 offenders were charged with other drug offences.

Poppy Security

The Poppy Advisory and Control Board (PACB), Department of Justice (DoJ), administers the Tasmanian poppy industry. Tasmania Police is a member of the PACB. During the growing and harvesting season, crops are monitored by PACB field officers. Tasmania Police is responsible for the investigation of poppy-related incidents, including poppy thefts.

The number of poppy hectares sown decreased from 25,661 in 2013-14, to 21,846 in 2014-15. In 2014-15, there were seven interferences recorded, with 331 poppy capsules stolen.

Fisheries Security

Tasmania Police is responsible for the protection of marine resources, through the provision of marine compliance and enforcement activities, for both the recreational and commercial fishing sectors. Tasmania Police used a combination of overt and covert sea patrols, in-port, at sea and fish processor inspections to target offenders and facilitate the protection and security of marine resources.

In 2014-15, 1,241 marine offenders were proceeded against.

Support to Judicial Services

The Department invested significant resources into supporting Tasmanian Judicial Services, including the prosecution of offenders, provision of diversionary programs, bail/warrant processing, family violence strategies, victim support services and investigation, and administrative and investigation services on behalf of the Coroner.

Family Violence Incidents

The Whole-of-Government approach to family violence and the *Safe at Home* initiative, continued to rely on high-level interaction and cooperation between government agencies. In the reporting period, police recorded 2,615 family violence incidents (under the *Family Violence Act 2004*), as well as 1,810 family arguments (events not classified as family violence).

Figure 5: Serious Drug Offenders 2014-15

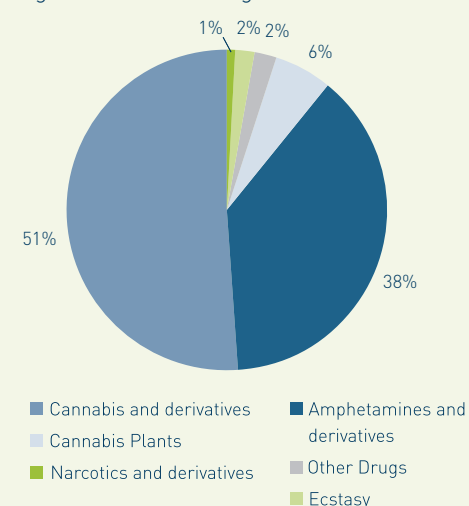


Figure 6

DIS Serious Drug Offender Seizures*	2014-15
Processed Cannabis	88 kg
Unprocessed Cannabis	3,053 plants
Amphetamines/Dexamphetamines	7,841 g
Ecstasy/MDMA	4,982 tablets
Heroin	0 g
Cocaine	134 g
Analogue/Synthetic Drugs	602 g
Poppy	0 capsules
Poppy Product	19 g
Opioids	717 tablets 178 mL
Benzodiazepines	36 tablets

*Source Tasmania Police Annual CPR 2014-15

Figure 7: Family Violence Incidents: Tasmania

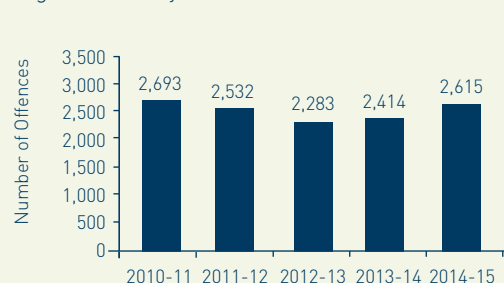


Figure 7 shows that family violence has increased in the last two years but remains lower than the level recorded in 2010-11.

Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 2: Crime

DPEM Budget Paper	Unit of Measure	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014 -15 Target	2014-15 Actual
Investigation of Crime						
Total Offences ¹	Number	24,489	23,662	24,668	≤ 3 yr av	27,647 (24,273 av)
Total Offences clearance rate ¹	%	48	45	42	≥ 3 yr av	43 (45 av)
Total Serious Crime ¹	Number	451	505	505	≤ 3 yr av	480 (487 av)
Serious Crime clearance rate ¹	%	76	69	72	≥ 3 yr av	82 (72 av)
Total Offences Against the Person ¹	Number	4,208	3,689	3,778	≤ 3 yr av	3,768 (3,892 av)
Offences Against the Person clearance rate ¹	%	94	91	90	≥ 3 yr av	93 (92 av)
Total Offences Against Property ¹	Number	19,596	19,153	20,074	≤ 3 yr av	22,957 (19,608 av)
Offences Against Property clearance rate ¹	%	37	35	32	≥ 3 yr av	34 (35 av)
Serious Drug Offenders charged	Number	403	416	423	≤ 3 yr av	454 (414 av)
Total firearm-related incidents ^{1,2}	Number	137	155	174	≤ 3 yr av	189 (155 av)
Poppy Security						
Number of poppy crop interferences per 1,000 hectares sown	Number	0.47	0.61	0.82	≤ 3 yr av	0.32 (0.63 av)
Fisheries Security						
Total Marine Offenders detected	Number	1,290	1,155	1,091	≤ 3 yr av	1,241 (1,179 av)
Support to Judicial Services						
Family violence incident reports ¹	Number	2,532	2,283	2,414	≤ 3 yr av	2,615 (2,410 av)
State charges prosecuted ¹	Number	50,189	40,667	40,072	≤ 3 yr av	44,180 (43,643 av)
Business Priorities 2014-15						Result
Home Burglary clearance rate						31%

Notes:

1. Data for 2013-14 was updated.

2. Data for 2011-12 was revised from the 2014-15 DPEM Budget Chapter.

Performance Information Comments

The Summary of Performance Information reports on measures relating to crime detection and investigation. The performance measure 'Total Offences', includes all offences which generate an offence report, whilst 'Total Serious Crime' includes the most severe offences against the person and financially damaging offences against property. The performance measure 'State charges prosecuted' is a measure of the number of charges that were prosecuted across the whole State.

An offence is considered 'cleared' if an offender has been identified and proceeded against by police; or cannot be proceeded against and further investigation cannot be established; or if the offence is withdrawn by the victim.



The aim of this key service delivery area is to improve driver behaviour through traffic law enforcement. In 2014-15, DPEM focused on the business priorities of:

- High-visibility deployments on highways
- High-risk traffic offenders.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for Traffic Policing:

High-Visibility Deployments

Tasmania Police continued to provide a high-visibility approach to traffic policing, conducting 902 traffic operations in both metropolitan and rural areas, with a focus on highways and improving driver behaviour through traffic law enforcement.

Statewide Operations

During 2014-15, Tasmania Police conducted a number of statewide operations. These included *Operation Zero*, a joint initiative conducted

between Tasmania Police and the Road Safety Advisory Council (RSAC).

Tasmania Police also joined with other police jurisdictions to contribute to high profile national operations including *Operation Crossroads* (Christmas and Easter), National Road Safety Week and AUSTTRANS. These statewide operations focused on education, traffic law compliance and vehicle checks and were supported by considerable media exposure, including Facebook, to assist in delivering the road safety message.

Tasmania Police conducted *Operation Lockdown* involving both high-visibility and covert patrols in over 20 rural locations across the Northern District. The operation resulted in breath testing of 200 drivers and a number of persons being charged with a variety of offences relating to crime, drugs and traffic matters.

Review of the Highway Patrol Strategy

In this reporting period, Tasmania Police reviewed the *Arterial Road*

Strategy with a view to enhancing road safety on the State's highways. The review identified that the priority for road safety should be rural roads. The analysis of crash data revealed that almost half of all fatal and serious injury crashes occurred on roads in 100km/hr zones (41%) or in 110km/hr zones (6%), which are typically rural.

In response, a two-year *Rural Road Policing Strategy* (the Strategy) commenced on 1 January 2015, in-line with the *Tasmanian Road Safety Strategy 2007-2016*. The Strategy detailed crash analysis to direct road policing to rural roads that present the highest risk. Under the Strategy, geographical police districts review localised action plans every six months to refine their activities. In addition, performance under the Strategy is subject to ongoing monitoring and more formalised reporting each year. At the conclusion of the Strategy an independent review will be sought to inform future road policing activity, with the ultimate aim of reducing deaths and injuries on Tasmanian roads.

High-Risk Driving Behaviour

Dangerous and Reckless Driving

In 2014-15, Tasmania Police recorded 84 charges resulting from the high-risk offences of Dangerous Driving, Reckless Driving, Cause the Death of Another Person by Negligent Driving or Cause Grievous Bodily Harm to Another Person by Negligent Driving. In addition, there were three charges of the more serious offence of Causing Death by Dangerous Driving. There was also an increase in Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes (Figure 1) relative to the previous reporting period.

Speeding 15 km/h and over the Speed Limit

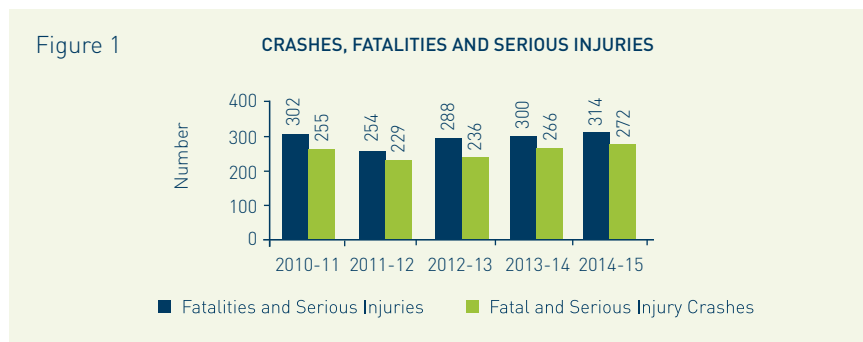
In 2014-15, 18,222 drivers received an infringement for exceeding the posted speed limit by 15 km/h or more. This is an increase of 2,367 from the previous period. Police officers detected 17,237 offences and Speed Cameras detected 985 offences.

Drink Driving Enforcement

Tasmania Police conducted 475,510 Random Breath Tests, which resulted in 2,575 drivers being charged with exceeding the prescribed alcohol limit or driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Of the drivers tested in 2014-15, 99.5% complied with the prescribed alcohol limit which matched the 99.5% compliance rate of the previous year. There were 99 drivers charged with refusing to provide a breath or blood sample for analysis, an increase from 45 in the previous year.

Drug Driving Enforcement

Tasmania Police conducts targeted Oral Fluid Tests to detect the presence of proscribed drugs, with 3,431 tests conducted in 2014-15, representing a substantial increase from 1,819 in 2013-14. Of the 3,431 tests, 1,969 drivers were required to undergo



Note: A fatality is a death resulting from a crash, within 30 days of the crash. A serious injury is an injury resulting from a crash in which the victim is hospitalised for 24 hours or more.

a confirmatory blood test. In the reporting period, 1,770 drivers were detected driving with a proscribed illicit drug in their blood, or driving under the influence of a drug, with 112 blood results still pending at June 30, 2015.

Traffic Law Compliance Outputs

Traffic Infringement Notices

Tasmania Police issued 63,497 Traffic Infringement Notices including 32,661 Cautions (51.4%) (Figure 2).

Speeding Offences

Tasmania Police issued 42,020 Infringement Notices for speeding offences, compared to 40,699 in 2013-14 (Figure 3). The number of speeding detections by speed cameras increased from 7,518 in 2013-14 to 9,234 in 2014-15.

Mobile Speed Cameras operated roadside for 13,965 hours, a reduction from 17,078 hours in 2013-14. This resulted in 6,036 speeding infringements being issued. The two permanent speed cameras on the Tasman Bridge resulted in 2,933 Speeding Infringements. The new fixed camera on the Brooker Highway at Rosetta commenced operation on 17 June 2015 and resulted in 265 Speeding Infringements.

Clamping and Confiscation of Vehicles

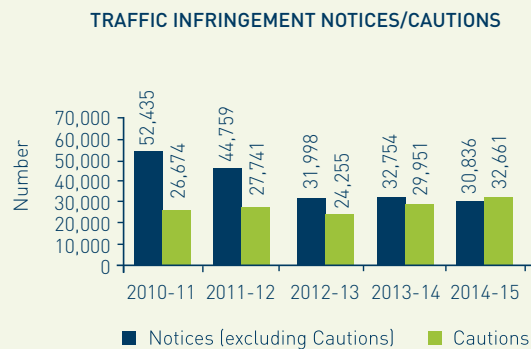
Tasmania Police clamped or confiscated 602 vehicles, which is consistent with the 596 vehicles clamped or confiscated in 2013-14, and 602 in 2012-13. Some of the offences for clamping or confiscating vehicles included evading police (253 vehicles), driving whilst disqualified (146 vehicles) and hooning type offences (102 vehicles).

The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2014-15 reported that 60% of Tasmanian respondents (61% nationally) indicated they felt that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood, compared to 58% of Tasmanian respondents in 2013-14. The 2014-15 figure is a slight increase following consistent decreases in this measure from 2011-12, where 72% of respondents considered this an issue.

Driving Using Mobile Phone

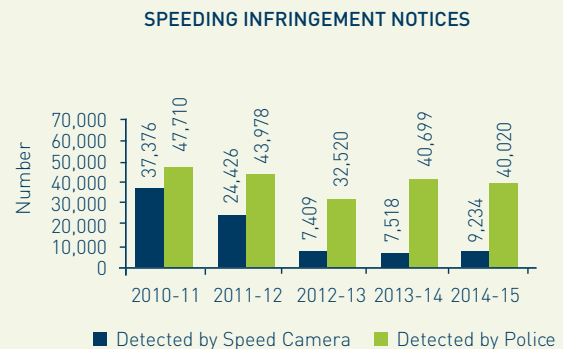
Tasmania Police issued 3,258 Infringement Notices for Driving whilst using a hand-held mobile phone, an increase from the 2,914 Infringements Notices issued the previous year. The National Survey also showed that 21% of Tasmanian respondents (25% nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven using a hand-held mobile phone at least some of the time. This is a decrease from 23% in 2013-14.

Figure 2



Note: Only includes infringements issued by Tasmania Police.

Figure 3



Excludes: Emergency Vehicles attending an emergency incident

Road Safety Advisory Council

DPEM works in partnership with the Motor Accident Insurance Board (MAIB) and the Department of State Growth in the development,

implementation and monitoring of a road safety program aimed at decreasing fatal and serious injury crashes. The program operates through RSAC and is fully funded by MAIB, who have committed funding until December 2017.

The funding allocated to DPEM supports 16 police officers to undertake traffic law enforcement across the three geographical District Commands.

Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 3: Traffic Policing

DPEM Budget Paper	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Target	2014-15 Actual
Performance Measure¹					
Number of high risk driver behaviour detections	Number	19,426	22,692	23,164	25,780
Speeding Offences: Police Issued Infringements	Number	32,520	40,699	39,054	42,020
Random Breath Tests conducted	Number	550,354	551,444	440,000	475,510
Number of persons who self-reported driving whilst over the alcohol limit in the previous six months*	%	9.6	9.1	≤ prev yr	8.8 (7.6 nat)
Oral Fluid Tests conducted ²	Number	1,698	1,819	1,500	3,431
Number of persons who self-reported driving whilst impaired by medication or other drugs in the previous six months*	%	5.6	3.8	≤ nat av	3.9 (4.4 nat)
Speed Camera operating hours ³	Hours	11,555	17,078	na	13,965
Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes	Number	236	266	≤ 3 yr av	272 (244 av)
Proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in the neighbourhood*	%	66	58	≤ nat av	60 (61 nat)

Notes:

- The performance measure 'Road Deaths per 100,000 registered vehicles' has been removed to ensure the Department's measures continue to align with objectives, give a genuine sense of performance and reflect effectiveness, efficiency and equity as per the *Auditor-General Special Report No. 72: Public Sector Performance Information*.
 - The measure 'Random drug tests conducted' was renamed to accurately reflect the procedure undertaken.
 - The Department has removed the target for this performance measure, as it no longer represents the strategy being implemented with regard to speed detection.
- * This indicator is derived from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2014-15* conducted by The Social Research Centre. There is an error margin of 2 per cent on State figures and 1 per cent on national figures.



The aim of this key service delivery area is to contribute towards community resilience through effective security and emergency management. Activities to support this aim are conducted through SES, Search and Rescue, and the Special Response and Counter Terrorism Unit (SRCTU). In 2014-15, DPEM focused on the business priorities of:

- Interoperability and collaboration
- Resilience through risk-management
- Support to SES volunteers
- Implementation of recommendations from the Tasmanian Bushfire Inquiry.

Interoperability and Collaboration

In the reporting period, DPEM undertook a number of activities, and participated in a number of jurisdictional and inter-jurisdictional

forums, to facilitate emergency services to work more effectively together.

SES developed a number of interoperability and collaborative arrangements for the sharing of skills and resources between State Government agencies. Under these collaborative arrangements, DPAC maintains a register of staff from various government agencies who have volunteered to be temporarily deployed to another agency for a maximum of two weeks, to assist with emergency management operations in Tasmania. For the reporting period, WebEOC training was conducted for interoperability staff, and State Government volunteers participated in the 'Wet Feet IV' SES-led exercise. WebEOC is a critical incident management tool.

SRCTU coordinated four large-scale, multi-agency exercises designed to enhance and test interoperability arrangements across the emergency services. An additional 15 exercises were undertaken in the geographical

police Districts, to test the preparedness of Tasmania Police in responding to major emergencies.

SRCTU also coordinated 19 Australia-New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC) drill-style exercises. All Tasmania Police counter terrorism capabilities participated in individual and joint deployments, discussion and functional exercises.

Resilience through Risk-Management

The Tasmanian State Natural Disaster Risk Treatment Plan contains 32 risk treatments designed to manage risks assessed in the 2012 Tasmanian State Natural Disaster Risk Assessment. Delivery of eight of the risk treatments is either fully or partially funded by five State Emergency Management Program grants, and one Natural Disaster Resilience Grants Program grant, provided under the National Partnership Agreement (NPA) on Natural Disaster Resilience.

SES was allocated responsibility for leading the delivery of four flood interventions, five severe storm treatments and two tsunami treatments. Tasmania Police was allocated responsibility for leading the delivery of an earthquake treatment. SES and Tasmania Police were jointly allocated responsibility of the delivery of a flooding treatment. At the end of the reporting period, four risk treatment actions were completed for severe storm.

During the 2014-15 grants round, all of the Australian Government funding under the NPA was allocated. The funding was distributed through the Natural Disaster Resilience Grants Program (11 projects totalling \$0.8m), the Emergency Volunteer Fund (10 projects totalling \$0.41m) and the State Emergency Management Program (14 projects totalling \$1.13m).

Support to Volunteers

The 2014 SES Volunteer Survey was completed in the reporting period. The Survey is conducted every five to seven years to identify trends and issues, including motivation to volunteer, training needs, equipment or uniform issues and general management and support. The report will inform management on how support to volunteers can be improved.

In April/May 2015, SES responded to a request from the New South Wales (NSW) Government to provide emergency support following devastating East Coast storms. Within 36 hours of the request, 21 SES volunteers and one SES staff member arrived at Maitland, NSW to commence work on storm damaged properties. Over a four day period, the group responded to 220 incidents in the Maitland and Macquarie Lake areas.

Implementation of Recommendations from the Tasmanian Bushfire Inquiry

The *2013 Tasmanian Bushfires Inquiry Report* was released on 15 October 2013, and provided 35 recommendations of direct relevance to the Department. Eleven of these recommendations were prioritised for immediate implementation, and the remaining 24 recommendations were identified as 'non-immediate'.

Following the release of the Report, 10 of the 'immediate' recommendations were completed, with one outstanding that requires the development of a state-level policy on evacuation, which include specific requirements for vulnerable people.

Of the 24 'non-immediate' recommendations, eight have been completed, with the remaining 16 recommendations being progressed, within varying periods for completion. Implementation of the recommendations is monitored through the SEMC governance arrangements.

Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 4: Emergency Management

State Emergency Service

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Target	2014-15 Actual
Total volunteer training hours	Hours	22,021	25,543	≥ 20,000	26,215
Number of active registered volunteers	Number	531	548	≥ 3 yr av	521 (546 av)
Number of SES call-outs	Number	660	1,211	na	1,216

State Security and Rescue Operations

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Target	2014-15 Actual
Number of Search and Rescue Operations	Number	210	281	n/a	240
Number of exercises managed	Number	44	30	≥ prev yr	19

Business Priorities 2014-15

Number of inter-agency counter terrorism and other exercises ¹	4
Number of inter-agency emergency management exercises ²	38

1. This measure represents the number of exercises managed by SRCTU.

2. This measure represents the number of exercises managed by SES.



In achieving the DPEM Mission to deliver quality policing and emergency management services, the Department provides a focus on leadership in the area of Business, with the following aims to:

- Continuously improve current business processes to enhance our service
- Develop business opportunities and processes to streamline and assist frontline service delivery
- Enhance collaboration, coordination and cooperation in key business ventures.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for Business:

Enhancing Our Service

Enhancing Corporate Services Functions

A significant business priority for this reporting period has involved exploring the feasibility of combining corporate service functions across the Department as a whole. A review was undertaken by Wise Lord and Ferguson, to ensure that a cohesive and sustainable model for the delivery of corporate services was developed.

A Corporate Services Integration Project Team was established and business units provided baseline data, organisational structures and accommodation requirements to the Team for analysis as part of phase one of the project. A number of information sessions with staff and associated unions occurred and a number of Change Management Plans have been developed to assist in the integration of business areas. Further work on the integration will take place during the next reporting period.

The implementation of an electronic time and attendance system has been postponed pending a Whole-of-Government review of Human Resource systems.

Improving Corporate Information Management

During the reporting period, work was undertaken to implement the Asset Information System (AIS), including loading data from a property assessment survey into a test environment. It is anticipated that the AIS will be functional by September 2015.

An information security risk assessment process was developed to address information security risk, and inform security considerations for incident management and incident response. A review of information security policies and safeguards is being undertaken, including the development of an information security training program for all employees. A cyber threat, early warning capability

was established between DPEM and the Australian Cyber Security Centre.

The DPEM Information and Communication (ICT) Strategic Plan project has been placed on hold pending the Corporate Services integration and will be recommended in-line with the integration of ICT areas across the Department.

Implementation of the Graduated Management Model

DPEM utilises the Graduated Management Model (GMM) to manage misconduct complaints in a timely manner. In collaboration with the Integrity Commission, a review of the GMM was undertaken with an aim to establish whether the objectives of the GMM were achieved and if the model required further amendment.

The Professional Standards Command developed a project framework to address the agreed recommendations arising from the review of the GMM. A Steering Committee was established to oversee the project, including the secondment of an additional project officer.

Business processes within Professional Standards are being remodelled in preparation for the implementation of the GMM Review recommendations. These have included the development of an implementation and training plan, and the review and redrafting of the Tasmania Police Manual provisions and procedures relevant to complaint management. A number of stakeholders were identified and it is envisaged that consultation will occur as policy and modelling is further developed.

In-field software (*BlueTeam*) for the Professional Standards complaint management system, *IAPro*, was rolled out statewide. *IAPro* enhances documentation, reporting, linkage of documents and analysis of data for complaints. Advanced training on the interrogation and reporting

of complaint data using *IAPro* is scheduled for August 2015.

Enhancing Helicopter Services

A number of enhancements to the helicopter training plan were finalised and approved by the Helicopter Management Committee (HMC), including new Standard Operating Procedures. The HMC also ratified the Strategic Asset Replacement Plan, which was forwarded to the Tasmanian Air Rescue Trust for implementation.

A 14-hour, two shift coverage of qualified personnel was introduced with a view to reducing helicopter crew fatigue and overtime. However, an increase in demand during the reporting period limited the impact on overtime.

During 2014-15, the helicopter flew 236 missions for a total of 400.15 hours, which is an increase of 15.59 hours on the 2013-2014 financial year. In addition to the increase in missions, a number were of an extended nature which also increased overtime costs.

Assisting Frontline Service Delivery

Legislative Reform Agenda

The Department continued to develop, review and improve legislation administered by the Agency. The *Firearms (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2015* received approval from the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council in May 2014, and will be proclaimed in stages over the next reporting period. The Bill proposes major changes to the *Firearms Act 1996* including allowing members of the public with an appropriate licence to apply for registration as a Paintball Range Operator; allowing children from fourteen years of age to use firearms when under the supervision of a licence holder; and stricter storage requirements to make it harder for firearms to be stolen in Tasmania.

Amendments to the *Police Offences Act 1935* passed through both Houses of Parliament and took effect in December 2014. Changes included regulating behaviour in public places to ensure that the law accurately reflected changes in community expectations and standards, as well as advances in technology. Various regulations made under the Act were also repealed and consolidated into one consistent set of regulations, the *Police Offences Regulations 2014*.

The Department also progressed the drafting of a Bill to amend the *Police Service Act 2003*, to allow random drug testing of police officers and to govern the dress and appearance standards of its members.

Ministerial approval was given in October 2014, to commence a review of the *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005*. The Act provides the legislative framework for the registration of offenders who commit sex offences against adults and children, and aims to reduce the likelihood that certain offenders will reoffend. The Department commenced a review of the Act and it is anticipated that following a consultation period and further examination of the legislation, legislative amendments will be proposed to the Tasmanian Government during the next reporting period.

Review of the Tasmania Police Internet and Intranet

Over the duration of the reporting period, DPEM underwent significant organisational and technological change, including developments arising from the Corporate Services Integration Project and the deployment of mobile devices and new business systems.

As a result, a review of the Tasmania Police intranet and internet sites was commissioned to ensure they are contemporary and better meet

the needs of the Department. In consultation with TFS and SES, an issues paper and evaluation matrix, to include technology recommendations, is under development.

Improving Drug Screening Procedures in Toxicology

FSST continued the development and validation of enhanced drug screening procedures in toxicology, to broaden the range of drugs identified in drivers, deceased persons and in criminal investigation cases.

Streamlining FSST Reporting Processes

FSST commenced a project to improve the electronic reporting of forensic test information to investigators.

The project aims to ensure that results will be available as soon as forensic analysis is completed on each evidence item, rather than at the completion of all work in a case.

Conduct gap analyses of Tasmania Police Emergency Management arrangements

Tasmania Police completed an internal gap analysis of its emergency management capability with findings reported to senior management in March 2015. The analysis aimed to identify potential gaps in current Tasmania Police emergency management practice, in comparison with emergency management practices of other Australian police services. A series of recommendations aimed at enhancing Tasmania Police emergency management practices were subsequently made.

One outcome of the analysis was to create a Tasmania Police Emergency Management Section located within SRCTU. The new section will coordinate emergency management preparedness and planning for Tasmania Police, along with supporting

the position of State Emergency Management Controller.

Continue implementation of WebEOC

WebEOC is the approved emergency management information sharing system for Tasmanian emergency services and was introduced into Tasmania Police, TFS and SES during 2014-2015. Implementation was finalised at command level for all three services and comprehensive training for members continues to be rolled out.

The position of WebEOC Administrator has been established to finalise the roll-out of the program and scope its use within services.

Within Tasmania Police, WebEOC is part of the current prescribed training on e-LMS. There are 281 police members who have already completed the training through e-LMS and a number of face-to-face training presentations have been provided. WebEOC continues to be rolled out within the TFS and SES.

Collaboration, Coordination and Cooperation

Early Intervention Model for Children and Young People

In 2012, DPEM undertook a review of the Inter-Agency Support Team (IAST) Program from a Tasmania Police perspective. IASTs provide a collaborative approach to dealing with at-risk children, young people and their families.

Following the review, a Steering Committee was established with representatives from the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, Premier and Cabinet and DPEM to examine ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the IAST Program to support children and young people with multiple and complex

needs. The Steering Committee agreed that improvements would be achieved through two projects - the Collaborative Early Intervention Project (CEIP) and IAST Rationalisation Project.

CEIP will determine what is required to support a sustainable and effective collaborative early intervention framework that provides children and their families with the opportunities, support and resources for improved life outcomes and wellbeing. The IAST Rationalisation Project provides a broader approach to improve the operation of the IAST Program through the application of revised eligibility criteria for Program partnerships and amalgamation of some Teams, where appropriate. IAST reform will continue during the next reporting period.

APPENDIX A – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABF	Australian Border Force
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ACORN	Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AIS	Asset Information System
AMG	Agency Management Group
ANZCTC	Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee
ASGS	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AVL	Automatic Vehicle Location
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CEIP	Collaborative Early Intervention Project
COP	Common Operating Picture
CPR	Corporate Performance Report
DAP	Disability Action Plan 2014-2017
DFA	<i>Disability Framework for Action 2013-17</i>
DIBPS	Department of Immigration and Border Protection Services
DIS	Drug Investigation Services
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoJ	Department of Justice
DPAC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPEM	Department of Police and Emergency Management
EBA	Enterprise Bargaining Agreement
eLMS	Electronic Learning Management System
ESCAD	Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania
g	Grams
GMM	Graduated Management Model
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HMC	Helicopter Management Committee
HR	Human Resources
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
IAST	Inter-Agency Support Team
ICT	Information and Communication

kg	Kilograms
km/h	kilometres per hour
MAIB	Motor Accident Insurance Board
MIPV	Multiuse Integrated Protection Vest
mL	Millilitre
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
n/a	Not available
NAGS	National Anti-Gang Squad
nat av/ nat	National average / national
NPA	National Partnership Agreement
NRS	National Relay Service
NSW	New South Wales
OMCG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang
PACB	Poppy Advisory and Control Board
PCMG	Police Corporate Management Group
PCYC	Police and Community Youth Club
PED	Personal Electronic Device
PINS	Police Infringement Notice System
prev yr	previous year
PSG	Public Safety Group
PV	Police Vessel
RMS	Record Management System
RPOS	Road and Public Order Service
RSAC	Road Safety Advisory Council
RTI	Right to Information
SE	Standard Error
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SEO	Senior Executive Officers Group
SES	State Emergency Service
S OCD	Serious Organised Crime Division
SOCU	Serious Organised Crime Unit
SOPP	Strategic Operational Planning Project
SRCTU	Special Response and Counter Terrorism Unit
SSE	State Service Employee
TEAS	Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
TP3	Tasmania Police Professionalisation Program
TTY	Teletypewriter
UTAS	University of Tasmania

Statutory Boards

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is established in accordance with Section 22 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and *Treasurer's Instruction No. 108*. The Committee is established to provide high-level assistance, advice and oversight with respect to matters of financial reporting, corporate governance, risk and control, and internal and external audit functions.

Membership	Position
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Chair
Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations	Member
Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development	Member
Director, Corporate Services, DPEM	Member
Director, Corporate Services, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Deputy Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Manager, Financial Resources, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment	External Member

Police Review Board

The Police Review Board is established under the *Police Service Act 2003*. The principal functions of the Board involves the determination of applications for review in respect to promotions, demotions and terminations.

Membership (at 30 June 2015)	Position
Ms Patricia Leary	Chair
Mr Michael Stoddart	Member
Ms Linda Mason	Member
Mr Tom Tully	Member
Mr Ross Paine	Member
Mr Jonathan Rogers	Secretariat

State Emergency Management Committee

The State Emergency Management Committee is established in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act). Its functions and powers are detailed in Section 9 of the Act.

Membership	Position
State Emergency Management Controller (Commissioner of Police)	Chair
Director, State Emergency Service	Executive Officer
Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet	Member
Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services	Member
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Member
Deputy Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet	Member
Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Chief Executive Officer, Ambulance Tasmania	Member

Non-Statutory Boards

Tasmania Police Charity Trust

The Tasmania Police Charity Trust was established in December 2006, to provide the opportunity for DPEM employees to work together with the community, to raise funds to support nominated charities and disadvantaged individuals in Tasmania.

Membership	Position
Commissioner of Police	Chair
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Deputy Chair
Director Corporate Services	Treasurer
Legal Officer, DPEM	Public Officer
Administrative Assistant	Secretariat
Senator Stephen Parry	Member
Inspector Michael Johnston	Member
Sergeant Tony Peters	Member
Constable Leigh Devine	Member
Constable Richard Douglas	Member

APPENDIX C – CARBON EMISSIONS

The Department is committed to addressing climate change through a reduction in emissions. The Department's Emissions Reduction Plan (the Plan) is consistent with the Tasmanian Government's *Framework for Action on Climate Change*, and is aimed at concentrating efforts on better energy usage, more efficient travel and transport, reducing waste, and raising awareness and commitment.

The goals established under the Department's Action Plan are to:

- reduce emissions associated with energy consumption within the Department's owned and leased properties
- reduce emissions through more efficient and effective transportation means, including the use of the Department's vehicle fleet
- decrease the total waste produced by the Department and increase the use of recycled products
- foster an organisational culture that recognises and encourages the actions of individuals and workgroups in achieving emissions reductions.

Energy

All new developments and renovations incorporate, where possible, the following Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD) initiatives:

- performance double-glazing for optimal glazing thermal efficiencies, both in hot and cold situations
- windows screened by metal fins and screen shading louvers, to minimise solar loadings
- zoned lighting and heating mechanisms, which can be controlled as required
- a Building Management System, which controls the building's internal climate
- energy efficient floor plan
- heavy insulation
- use of low volume water saving plumbing fixtures
- instant gas hot water systems, to reduce storage demand on hot water systems
- recycling and re-use of the former building.

A new police station and residence was constructed at Dunalley, including double glazed windows, solar panels and Light-Emitting Diode (LED) lighting. The construction was rated 6.7 star on the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS).

The new St Mary's residence was constructed to a 7.5 star rating.

All new buildings or renovations require consideration of carbon emissions reduction.

Waste

The Department continues to explore technology based initiatives to reduce its waste and a number of tangible waste reduction strategies have been implemented. This includes paper and cardboard recycling of office generated products. The Department has also extended its recycling initiative through the provision of recycled materials salvaged from the Glenorchy Divisional Headquarters renovations and re-used these in the Dunalley Bushfire response.

Awareness

All areas of DPEM are represented on the Emissions Reduction Committee, which focuses on continuing to develop and implement the Plan, and promote awareness across the Department.

Transport

DPEM has actively sought to reduce and diversify its vehicle fleet to produce a smaller carbon footprint associated with the operation of its vehicles.

Summary of DPEM Energy Use and Emissions

	2013-14 Emissions All Scopes (TC02-e)	2013-14 GJ Consumption	2014-15 Emissions All Scopes (TC02-e)	2014-15 GJ Consumption
Electricity	2,577	42,168	2,565	40,145
Diesel Consumption (Transport)	1,875	24,968	2,136	28,674
Unleaded Petrol Consumption (Transport)	1,756	24,316	1,637	22,738
Premium Unleaded Consumption (Transport)	59	823	47	660
Unleaded with 10% Ethanol Consumption (Transport)	0	5	0	0
Totals	6,268*	92,280	6,386*	92,217

*Rounded figures accounting for all decimal places.

APPENDIX D – CONSULTANCIES AND CONTRACTS

The Department ensures procurement is undertaken in accordance with the mandatory requirements of the Treasurer's Instructions relating to procurement, including that Tasmanian businesses are given every opportunity to compete for Agency business. It is the Department's policy to support Tasmanian businesses whenever they offer best value for money for the Government.

Table 1 provides a summary of the level of participation by local businesses for contracts, tenders and/or quotations with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST).

Table 1

Contracts with a value of > \$50,000 (excluding GST)	Value	Number
Contracts Awarded (including consultancy) – Total	\$7,622,029	17
Contracts Awarded (including consultancy) – to Tasmanian businesses	\$1,687,857	7
Tenders/Quotations (excluding consultancy) with a value of > \$50,000 (excluding GST)	Number	
Number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	14	
Number of bids and/or written quotations received – Total	100	
Number of bids and/or written quotations received – from Tasmanian businesses	46	
Number of contracts awarded utilising <i>Treasurer's Instruction 1127 or 1231</i>	0	

Table 2 provides detailed information on contracts (excluding consultancy) with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST)

Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Total Value \$
Aero and Military Products	Victoria	Supply of Night Vision Equipment to the Tasmania Police Special Operations Group	29/06/2015- 29/09/2015	\$119,412
Airmaster Australia	Invermay, TAS	Maintenance of Mechanical Services (North/North West)	1/2/2015- 31/1/2020	\$175,231
Airmaster Australia	Invermay, TAS	Maintenance of Mechanical Services (South)	1/2/2015- 31/1/2020	\$253,892
Australia Defence Force Apparel (ADA)	Coburg, VIC	Supply of Police Uniform - General and/or Specialist Trousers	8/9/2014- 8/9/2019	\$697,900
BMW	Mulgrave VIC	Replacement of Departmental Police Pack Motorcycles	12/9/2014- 12/9/2017	\$420,000
Draeger Australia	Knotting Hill, VIC	Supply and Maintenance of Evidential Breath Analysers	17/3/2015- 17/3/2016	\$458,216
Hellweg International	Bayswater, VIC	Supply of Police Uniform - Multiuse Integrated Protection Vest Undergarments	8/9/2014- 8/9/2019	\$1,923,048
Hellweg International	Bayswater, VIC	Supply of Police Multiuse Integrated Protection Vests	25/7/2014- 25/7/2017	\$1,500,000
Hughes Marine	Kettering, TAS	<i>PV Dauntless</i> Repower	31/05/2015- 31/08/2015	\$118,695
Industrial Fire and Electrical	Launceston, TAS	Maintenance of Fire and Electrical Services (Statewide)	1/2/2015- 31/1/2020	\$252,811
Leigh Kelly Agencies	Youngtown, TAS	Supply of Police Uniform Soft Shell Jackets and/or High Visibility Raincoats	24/2/2015- 1/1/2020	\$251,250
Otis Elevators	Hobart, TAS	Maintenance of Lift Services	1/2/2015- 31/1/2020	\$172,353
Stubbs Construction	Burnie, TAS	Construction of Multipurpose Shed	20/10/2014	\$463,625
Tech-Wear by Carrycode Pty Ltd	St Peters, NSW	Supply of Police Uniform Soft Shell Jackets and/or High Visibility Raincoats	24/2/2015- 1/1/2020	\$331,650

APPENDIX E – DEATHS IN CUSTODY

Deaths in Police Custody and during Custody-Related Police Operations (Tasmania)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Category 1	0	0	0	0
Category 2	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Category 1: Institutional or Close Contact Custody:

- deaths in (or during transfer to/from) institutional settings (including police stations, lockups, police vehicles)
- other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased.

Category 2: Other Custody-related Police Operations:

- other deaths during custody-related police operations (including situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour, and most sieges).

Note: Deaths in Custody are monitored in response to a recommendation from the *Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody*.

In response to the introduction of the Tasmanian Government *Disability Framework for Action 2013-2017* (DFA), DPEM developed a *Disability Action Plan 2014-2017* (DAP). The focus of the DAP was to meet the objectives of the DFA, in identifying and removing barriers for people with disabilities.

In August 2013, DPEM released the *Disability Access and Inclusion Policy*. This policy acknowledges the aims of the DFA with the following statement:

It is the policy of the Department of Police and Emergency Management to deliver quality policing and emergency management services to people with disabilities, their families and carers, ensuring that they have equal access to the full range of services, information and facilities provided by the Department.

For the period 2014-15, DPEM reported to the Tasmanian Government on progress against the four key areas of the DFA:

1. Access to services and programs
2. Access to employment opportunities, career development, retention and recruitment
3. Access to buildings, facilities, venues and off-premises events
4. Access to information (printed materials, websites, audio and video).

1. Access to services and programs

DPEM's *Equity and Diversity Policy* is underpinned by the principles of the Tasmanian *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998*, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. All employees participate in regular equity and diversity training, to ensure awareness of the rights of people with a disability. DPEM facilitates access to appropriate services including:

- A teletypewriter (TTY) service (a hearing impaired specialist telephone to assist people with

hearing disabilities to access Radio Dispatch Services)

- the National Relay Service (NRS) (for those who are deaf or have a hearing or speech impairment)
- *Triple Zero, No Voice* policy (police are dispatched to an address if no voice is heard).

During the reporting period, DPEM continued to deliver *Interviewing Vulnerable Witnesses* training statewide. This course is available to all employees both in DPEM and other State Government agencies who may need to interview or interact with people with a disability.

Equity and diversity training is a mandatory component of the Tasmania Police recruit training curriculum. All police officers undertaking an in-service professional development course also undertake further training. Equity and diversity training must be completed by all employees on a regular basis and can be accessed on-line.

To complement the *2013 Disability Access and Inclusion Policy*, a feedback and suggestions provision relating to access issues was included on DPEM internet sites.

2. Access to employment opportunities, career development, retention and recruitment

The Department regularly reviews State Service vacancies for opportunities to consider all recruitment methods, including the State Service Disability Employment Register.

DPEM employees who identify as working with disability are supported in the workplace and in their career development.

3. Access to buildings, facilities, venues and off-premises events

The Department ensures that any refurbishment and construction of new DPEM buildings meet the Australian Disability Standards.

The development of the new Glenorchy Divisional Headquarters and Marine and Rescue Services facilities were substantial projects completed in the reporting period. The development was planned and completed to comply with contemporary access standards.

4. Access to information (printed materials, websites, audio and video)

Implementation of the *Web Content Accessibility Guidelines to the Level AA standard on the Tasmania Police website was achieved during the reporting period.*

The Tasmania Police website provides alternative options to contact the Department, including Twitter, Facebook, NRS and TTY.

Accessibility options are available on the website, including the option to select documents in various formats. Further assistance in accessing information to suit individual needs is available on request.

The DPEM website (www.dpem.tas.gov.au) provides contact information and links to Tasmania Police, FSST, SES and TFS.

Corporate Publications

- *Aboriginal Strategic Plan*
- *Alcohol Implementation Plan*
- *Annual Report*
- *Business Priorities*
- *DPEM Contracts - \$2 million*
- *Crime Statistics Supplement*
- *Disability Action Plan*
- *Guiding Principles*
- *Service Charter*
- *Strategic Direction*

Community Relations Documents

- *Alcohol and Boats*
- *Child Safety Handbook*
- *Closed Circuit Television*
- *Graffiti and aerosol paint laws*
- *Home/Business Security Audit*
- *Laser Pointer information*
- *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) Liaison Officers*
- *Personal Safety Handbook*
- *Protests and Demonstrations in Tasmania*
- *Residential Burglary Prevention*
- *Robbery Prevention and Procedures*
- *Rural and Remote Area Crime*
- *Safe and Secure Living, Your Personal Safety Handbook*
- *Shoplifting Prevention and Detection*
- *Tasmania Police Colouring Book*
- *Tattooing, Body Modification and Body Piercing of Youths*
- *Vehicle Clamping and Confiscation laws*
- *Verbal and Physical Abuse Poster*
- *Youth and Alcohol*

All documents and publications are available from the Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au).

APPENDIX H – FIREARMS

Firearms held/received under the <i>Firearms Act 1996</i> and other legislation	2014-15
Firearms held as at 1 July 2014	57
Firearms Act – seized	2,259
Firearms Act – surrendered	2,397
Other Acts – miscellaneous property	0
Other Acts – found property	0
Transferred from Ballistics Reference Library	0
Total	4,713
Firearms disposal under the <i>Firearms Act 1996</i> and other legislation	2014-15
Destroyed	1,761
Returned to owner	2,854
Transferred to Ballistics Reference Library	18
Donated to museums etc. for display	0
Total	4,633
Firearms held as at 30 June 2015	80

[Source: Firearms and Weapons Data System]

Note: This statement does not include firearms held in the Ballistics Reference Library or for issue to police officers in the course of exercising their duties and those held at police stations pending legal proceedings or transfer to Firearms Services, DPEM.

State Emergency Management Act 2006

Section 63 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* (the Act) requires the State Emergency Management Controller (Head of Agency for the Department) to report on the operation of that Act. The report is to include details about each authorisation or declaration of a state of emergency made, amended or extended under Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 3 of the Act, or any other matters required by the Minister. Appropriate details are provided under the Emergency Management section of this report.

The authorisations relate to the use of risk identification/assessment powers of entry, emergency powers and special emergency powers.

During 2014-15, no authorisations or declarations of a state of emergency under Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 3 of the Act were made during the financial year.

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002

Section 86 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002* (the Act) requires the Department to report on its activities in relation to the Act. The Department has prepared guidelines identifying the roles and responsibilities for key stakeholders, as well as the investigation process and reporting system. These guidelines are available on the Tasmania Police internet site (www.police.tas.gov.au).

During 2014-15, no disclosures were made to the Department under the Act.



D L Hine APM

Secretary

Department of Police and Emergency Management

30 June 2015

APPENDIX J – HUMAN RESOURCES STATISTICS

Total Employees						
(As at 30 June 2015)	Police		State Service		TOTAL	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Full-time equivalent employees	1,153.31	1,170.19	353.31	325.97	1,506.62	1,496.16
Head count excluding casuals	1,191	1,210	380	353	1,571	1,563
Head count casuals	N/A	N/A	8	5	8	5
Head count junior constables	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0

Police Employees: District						
(As at 30 June 2015)	2013-14			2014-15		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Commissioners	3	0	3	3	0	3
Commissioner's Office	3	0	3	3	0	3
Corporate Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Executive Support	14	0	14	14	0	14
Human Resources	59	1	60	64	2	66
Northern District	231	20	251	230	21	251
Operations Support	129	19	148	134	20	154
Professional Standards	8	0	8	8	0	8
Southern District	433	34	467	439	37	476
Special Response and Counter Terrorism Unit	7	0	7	8	0	8
Western District	217	13	230	215	12	227
TOTAL	1,104	87	1,191	1,118	92	1,210

State Service Employees: District								
(As at 30 June 2015)	2013-14				2014-15			
	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total
Commissioners	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Commissioner's Office	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	4
Corporate Services	98	18	0	116	85	19	0	104
Executive Support	14	9	0	23	13	6	0	19
Forensic Science Service Tasmania	28	7	1	36	27	5	1	33
Human Resources	19	6	0	25	19	7	0	26
Northern District	21	5	0	26	15	7	0	22
Operations Support	44	4	7	55	41	5	4	50
Professional Standards	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Southern District	35	9	0	44	31	10	0	41
Special Response and Counter Terrorism Unit	3	2	0	5	3	1	0	4
State Emergency Service	23	0	0	23	21	2	0	23
Western District	18	12	0	30	16	13	0	29
TOTAL*	308	72	8	388	278	75	5	358

Police Employees: Rank

(As at 30 June 2015)	2013-14	2014-15
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	2	2
Commander	8	8
Inspector	41	41
Sergeant	207	209
Constable	912	927
Trainee	20	22
TOTAL	1,191	1,210

State Service Employees: Award Classification

(As at 30 June 2015)	Tasmania Police		SES		FSST	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Head of Agency	1	1	0	0	0	0
Senior Executive Service	2	2	1	1	1	1
Tasmanian State Service	315	287	22	22	13	10
Professional (inc. FSST & Allied Health)	1	1	0	0	22	22
Legal Practitioners	9	10	0	0	0	0
Misc. Workers (Public Sector)	1	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL*	329	302	23	23	36	33

Employment Authority

(As at 30 June 2015)	Police		State Service	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Permanent	1,180	1,199	349	335
Fixed-term	0	0	34	18
Contract	11	11	5	5
TOTAL*	1,191	1,210	388	358

Age Profile

(As at 30 June 2015)	Police		State Service	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
15-19	3	2	1	0
20-24	55	56	4	4
25-29	122	118	27	20
30-34	160	169	41	43
35-39	193	176	37	27
40-44	268	256	67	59
45-49	187	212	57	56
50-54	151	169	67	60
55-59	40	38	46	48
60-64	12	14	30	29
65-69	0	0	11	12
TOTAL*	1,191	1,210	388	358

Gender				
(As at 30 June 2015)	Police		State Service	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Male	828	832	140	128
Female	363	378	248	230
TOTAL*	1,191	1,210	388	358

Turnover						
	Police		State Service			
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14		2014-15	
			Perm	Fixed-term	Perm	Fixed-term
Commencements*	74	42	15	28	14	12
Separations*	28	23	18	10	30	26

Separation Reasons				
	Police		State Service	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Resignation	17	8	6	26
Retirement - Age	1	1	0	0
Retirement - Ill Health	0	0	1	0
Retirement - Voluntary	9	14	4	8
End of Contract (Section 29 - <i>State Service Act 2000</i>)	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract*	0	0	10	15
Dismissal	0	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0
Redundancy	0	0	0	0
Transfer/Promotion	1	0	4	6
Completion of Secondment to DPEM	0	0	0	0
Commence Secondment Tasmanian State Service	0	0	2	1
Redeployment (Section 49 - <i>State Service Act 2000</i>)	0	0	0	0
Abandonment of Position	0	0	0	0
Termination - Probation	0	0	0	0
Separation Incentive	0	0	1	0
TOTAL*	28	23	28	56

Secondments

(As at 30 June 2015)	Police		State Service	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
To other Agencies	0	2	0	2
From other Agencies	0	1	0	0

Leave Without Pay

(As at 30 June 2015)	Police		State Service	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Number of Employees	19	20	12	3

Sick Leave

	Police		State Service	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Sick Leave Hours - Full Pay	50,925.62	55,175.48	19,421.21	21,112.63
Sick Leave Hours - Average Hours per Employee	42.76	45.60	51.11	59.81

Excess Leave

(As at 30 June 2015)	Police		State Service	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Excess Annual Leave pro rata - Number of Employees (Excess Annual Leave more than two years accrual)	32	40	14	15
Excess Long Service Leave - Number of Employees (Excess Long Service Leave 100 days)	0	0	0	0

State Emergency Service Volunteers

(As at 30 June 2015)	2013-14	2014-15
Male	415	397
Female	133	124
Total	548	521

[Source: Human Resources Quarterly Report – June 2015]

* Includes casual SSE.

Disclaimer: The HR statistics provided in this Appendix are not directly comparable to figures provided by HRIS, Payroll.

APPENDIX K – REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Right to Information

Application Process

A Right to Information (RTI) application can be submitted on the Application for Assessed Disclosure Form, available on the Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au).

Applicants should ensure the requested information is not already publicly available, as the application may be refused. The Application fee is \$37.75.

RTI Reporting

Tasmania Police: Applications for Assessed Disclosure In accordance with the provisions of the <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i> (the Act)		2014-15
Applications received		323
Refused (under Sections 9, 12, 17, 19, 20 of the Act)		41
Exempt information provided (under Sections 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 of the Act)		163
For internal review (under Section 43 of the Act)		7
Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in full		5
Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in part		2
Internal review outcome – original decision reversed in full		0
For external review by the Ombudsman (under Part 4 of the Act)		5
External review outcome – original decision upheld in full		2
External review outcome – awaiting determination		3

During 2013-14, there were no RTI requests made to FSST or SES.

Other Services

Coronial Matters

Description	Coronial matters currently under investigation.
Fee	Determined upon request
Process	Apply in writing to Tasmania Police, Coronial Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Southern District: GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001Northern and Western Districts: PO Box 45, LAUNCESTON TAS 7250

Description	Historical/completed coronial matters
Fee	Determined upon request
Process	Apply in writing to Coronial Clerk (Department of Justice): <ul style="list-style-type: none">21 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000, orcoroners.hbt@justice.tas.gov.au

Crime Reports

Description	Verification that a crime has been reported to police, including a description of any property reported stolen or damaged
Fee	\$53.90
Process	Apply in writing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records Release Information Services, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001

Photograph

Description	Photograph copy (limited availability, reviewed on a case-by-case basis)
Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photograph (per image): 10x8" = \$18.15; 9x6" = \$14.85; 8x6" = \$11.55; 6x4" = \$6.05 CD (per image): \$6.05
Process	Apply in writing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer in Charge, Forensic Services, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001

Police File Disclosure of Information

Description	Prosecution/Police File relating to offence/s you have been charged with
Fee	\$53.90
Process	Application form available from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.police.tas.gov.au, or Your nearest Prosecution Services office; Hobart, Launceston or Devonport Station (contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au)

Police Record Check

Description	Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters
Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasmania Police Record: No cost for supply of one per year National Police Record: \$45* National Police Record and Fingerprint Check: \$120* National Police Record for accredited volunteers: \$5
Process	Application form available from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Stations Service Tasmania outlets Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au)

*Can also require completion to satisfy requirements associated with Security or Gaming Licences, or VISA applications

Speed Camera Photograph

Description	Speed Camera photograph relating to an infringement notice
Fee	Nil (determined on a case-by-case basis, potential fee of \$15.40)
Process	Contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Your nearest police station (contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au)Traffic Liaison Services, Tasmania Police, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001

Traffic Accident/Crash Records

Description	Traffic Accident/Crash Report (for a crash you or your vehicle were involved in)
Fee	\$53.90
Process	Apply in writing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Your nearest Accident Records office; Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Launceston or Queenstown Station (contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au)

Appeals

Speed Camera Infringement Notices

To enquire or apply to the Issuing Authority for withdrawal of a Speed Camera Infringement Notice, contact Traffic Liaison Services, Tasmania Police on (03) 6173 2480, or email traffic.liaison@police.tas.gov.au.

Applications for Withdrawal are required in writing.

Police Record Check

For enquiries or concerns regarding a Police Record Check, contact Criminal History Services, Tasmania Police on (03) 6173 2928, or criminalhistoryservices@police.tas.gov.au. Submissions of concerns are required in writing. Further information is available on the Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au).

Right to Information (review of a decision)

Information in relation to the Assessed Disclosure Review Process can be found in *Part 4 - Review of Decisions: Right to Information Act 2009*.

Applications for review should be made in writing within the required timeframes, and addressed to:

Principal Officer
Right to Information
Department of Police and Emergency Management
GPO Box 308
HOBART TAS 7001

Superannuation Certificate

I, Darren Hine, Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management, hereby certify that the Department of Police and Emergency Management has met its obligations under the Commonwealth *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*, in respect of employees of the Department who are members of the following complying superannuation schemes to which this Department contributes:

- Australian Government Employees Superannuation Trust
- AMP Super Savings Trust
- Asgard
- AustralianSuper
- BT Lifetime Super
- BT Super for Life
- CBUS Super
- Colonial First State
- Colonial Super Retire Fund
- Ellington Superannuation Fund
- Fiducian Superannuation
- GuildSuper
- Health Employees Superannuation Trust Aust. Ltd (HESTA)
- HOSTPLUS Superannuation Fund
- ING Life Ltd – Integra
- IOOF Portfolio Service Superannuation Fund
- Little Family Super Fund
- Micron Superannuation Fund
- Netwealth Superannuation Master Fund
- Officers' Superannuation Fund
- Qsuper
- Quadrant Superannuation Scheme
- REST Super
- Ringrose Superannuation Fund
- S&A Bennett Superfund
- Samborski Superannuation Fund
- Spectrum Super
- Summit Master Trust Personal Superannuation and Pension
- SuperWrap
- Tasplan Superannuation Fund SG
- Telstra Superannuation Scheme
- UniSuper Limited
- Universal Masterkey Super
- Victorian Superannuation Fund
- Voyage Super Master Trust

The above listed are the only complying superannuation funds (other than those established under the provisions of the *Retirement Benefits Act 1993* and the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999*) to which this Department made employer superannuation contributions during the 2014-15 financial year.



D L Hine APM

Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management
30 June 2015

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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Certification

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Department of Police and Emergency Management are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2015 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

At the date of signing I am not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



D L Hine APM

Secretary

14 August 2015

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations				
Revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	2.10(a), 8.1	183,841	186,295	187,369
Appropriation revenue - works and services	2.10(a), 8.1	500	-	-
Other revenue from Government	2.10(a), 8.1	1,500	1,500	5,165
Grants	2.10(b), 8.2	4,147	3,866	2,970
Sales of goods and services	2.10 (c), 8.3	2,360	2,352	2,717
Contributions received	2.10(e), 8.4	-	986	-
Other revenue	2.10(f), 8.5	9,060	17,513	14,362
Total revenue and other income from transactions		201,408	212,512	212,583
Expenses from transactions				
Employee benefits	2.11(a), 9.1	154,851	157,048	153,556
Depreciation and amortisation	2.11(b), 9.2	7,890	10,163	10,025
Supplies and consumables	9.3	35,641	45,753	46,526
Grants and subsidies	2.11(c), 9.4	2,297	2,973	2,142
Finance costs	2.11(e), 9.5	122	66	233
Other expenses	2.11(e), 9.6	2,406	2,755	2,490
Total expenses from transactions		203,207	218,758	214,972
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		(1,799)	(6,246)	(2,389)
Other economic flows included in net result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	2.12(a)(c), 10.1	-	274	(1,145)
Total other economic flows included in net result		-	274	(1,145)
Net result		(1,799)	(5,972)	(3,534)
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	14.1	26,571	-	-
Total other comprehensive income		26,571	-	-
Comprehensive result		24,772	(5,972)	(3,534)

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 5 of the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Assets				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	2.13(a), 15.1	214	3,104	3,516
Receivables	2.13(b), 11.1	1,749	1,361	1,163
Other financial assets	2.13(c), 11.2	80	131	98
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	2.13(d), 11.3	628	879	782
Property, plant and equipment	2.13(f), 11.4	245,137	195,972	200,473
Intangibles	2.13(g), 11.5	1,280	62	661
Other assets	2.13(h), 11.6	1,744	1,289	1,530
Total assets		250,832	202,798	208,223
Liabilities				
Payables	2.14(a), 12.1	2,178	3,197	3,395
Interest bearing liabilities	2.14(b), 12.2	1,904	1,905	1,905
Employee benefits	2.14(d), 12.3	48,765	54,305	51,813
Other liabilities	2.14(f), 12.4	492	1,050	2,019
Total liabilities		53,339	60,457	59,132
Net assets		197,493	142,341	149,091
Equity				
Reserves	14.1	160,313	110,844	111,271
Accumulated funds		37,180	31,497	37,820
Total equity		197,493	142,341	149,091

This Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 5 of the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Cash inflows				
Appropriation receipts - recurrent		183,841	186,295	187,369
Other revenue from Government		500	500	1,500
Grants		4,147	3,866	2,978
Sales of goods and services		2,360	2,380	2,749
GST receipts		6,100	5,644	6,143
Other cash receipts		9,060	16,839	12,618
Total cash inflows		206,008	215,524	213,357
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits		(154,764)	(154,559)	(150,496)
GST payments		(6,100)	(5,627)	(6,231)
Supplies and consumables		(39,641)	(45,747)	(45,355)
Grants and transfer payments		(2,297)	(3,055)	(2,020)
Other cash payments		(2,406)	(2,644)	(2,425)
Total cash outflows		(205,208)	(211,632)	(206,527)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	15.2	800	3,892	6,830
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		-	264	-
Other cash receipts – TMRN digital upgrade		-	-	2,440
Other cash receipt – Interoperability Gateway Project		-	592	-
Total cash inflows		-	856	2,440
Cash outflows				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(500)	(5,160)	(9,486)
Total cash outflows		(500)	(5,160)	(9,486)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(500)	(4,304)	(7,046)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash outflows				
Finance costs		(122)	-	(233)
Repayment of borrowings		-	-	(4,328)
Total cash outflows		(122)	-	(4,561)
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		(122)	-	(4,561)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents		178	(412)	(4,777)
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		36	3,516	8,293
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	15.1	214	3,104	3,516

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 5 of the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2014		111,271	37,820	149,091
Total comprehensive result		-	(5,972)	(5,972)
Transfer sale proceeds to the Crown Lands				
Administration Fund (CLAF)		-	(778)	(778)
Transfer to/(from) reserves	14.1	(427)	427	-
Balance as at 30 June 2015		110,844	31,497	142,341

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2013		111,271	41,354	152,625
Total comprehensive result		-	(3,534)	(3,534)
Transfer sale proceeds to the Crown Lands				
Administration Fund (CLAF)		-	-	-
Transfer to/(from) reserves	14.1	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2014		111,271	37,820	149,091

This Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Note 1 Administered Financial Statements

1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions				
Sales of goods and services	2.10(c), 17.2	232	241	239
Regulatory fees	2.10(d), 17.3	500	667	621
Other revenue	2.10(d), 17.4	-	64	1,652
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions		732	972	2,512
Administered expenses from transactions				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		732	972	2,512
Total administered expenses from transactions		732	972	2,512
Administered net result from transactions attributable to the State		-	-	-
Administered comprehensive result		-	-	-

This Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 17.1 of the accompanying notes.

1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

The Department does not have any administered assets or liabilities.

1.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Administered cash flows from operating activities		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Administered cash inflows				
Sales of goods and services		232	241	239
Fees and fines		500	667	621
Other revenue		-	64	1,652
Total administered cash inflows		732	972	2,512
Administered cash outflows				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		(732)	(972)	(2,512)
Total administered cash outflows		(732)	(972)	(2,512)
Administered net cash from (used by) operating activities		-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in administered cash held		-	-	-
Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		-	-	-
Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period		-	-	-

This Schedule of Administered Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 17.1 of the accompanying notes.

1.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

The Department does not have any administered changes in equity.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Objectives and Funding

The Department's objectives are:

- to be a values-based organisation, which embraces the values of integrity, equity and accountability,
- for the community to feel safe and be safe,
- to reduce crime,
- to improve driver behaviour through traffic law enforcement, and
- to contribute towards community resilience through effective security and emergency management.

The Department is structured to meet the following outcomes:

- an effective community service,
- a safe and secure environment,
- prevention of crime in the community, and
- law enforcement services aimed at detecting, investigating and resolving offences.

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

Controlled activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right.

Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Department, on behalf of the Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

The Department is a Tasmanian Government not-for profit entity that is predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations. It also provides services on a fee for service basis, as outlined in Notes 17.2 and 17.3. The financial report

encompasses all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

2.2 Basis of Accounting

- The Financial Statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:
- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations, and
- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*.

The Financial Statements were signed by the Secretary on 14 August 2015.

Compliance with the Australian Accounting Standards may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as the AAS include requirements and options available to not-for-profit organisations that are inconsistent with IFRS. The Department is considered to be not-for-profit and has adopted some accounting policies under the AAS that do not comply with IFRS.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year except for those changes outlined in Note 2.6.

The Financial Statements have been prepared as a going concern. The continued existence of the Department in its present form, undertaking its current activities, is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Department's administration and activities.

2.3 Reporting Entity

The Financial Statements include all the controlled activities of the Department. The Financial

Statements consolidate material transactions and balances of the Department and entities included in its output groups. Material transactions and balances between the Department and such entities have been eliminated.

2.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Department's functional currency.

2.5 Fair Presentation

No departure from Australian Accounting Standards has been made in preparation of these Financial Statements.

2.6 Changes in Accounting Policies

(a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the Department has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

- *AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting* - The objective of this Standard is to specify budgetary disclosure requirements for the whole of government, General Government Sector (GGS) and not-for-profit entities within the GGS of each government. Disclosures made in accordance with this Standard provide users with information relevant to assessing performance of an entity, including accountability for resources entrusted to it. There is no financial impact.
- 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments [Operative dates: Part A Conceptual

Framework – 20 December 2013;
Part B Materiality – 1 January 2014;
Part C Financial Instruments –
1 January 2015] – The objective
of this Standard is to make
amendments to the Standards
and Interpretations listed in the
Appendix:

- a) as a consequence of the issue
of Accounting Framework
AASB CF 20131 Amendments
to the Australian Conceptual
Framework, and editorial
corrections, as set out in Part A
of this Standard;
- b) to delete references to
AASB 1031 Materiality in
other Australian Accounting
Standards, and to make editorial
corrections, as set out in Part B
of this Standard; and
- c) as a consequence of the
issuance of IFRS 9 Financial
Instruments – Hedge Accounting
and amendments to IFRS 9,
IFRS 7 and IAS 39 by the IASB
in November 2013, as set out in
Part C of this Standard.

There is no financial impact.

(b) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards yet to be applied

The following applicable Standards
have been issued by the AASB and are
yet to be applied:

- AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts
with Customers* – The objective
of this Standard is to establish
the principles that an entity shall
apply to report useful information
to users of financial statements
about the nature, amount, timing,
an uncertainty of *revenue* and cash
flows arising from a *contract* with a
customer. This Standard applies to
annual reporting periods beginning
on or after 1 January 2017. Where
an entity applies the Standard to
an earlier annual reporting period,
it shall disclose that fact. The

financial impact has not yet been
assessed.

- 2010-7, 2014-7 and 2014-8
Amendments to Australian
Accounting Standards arising
from AASB 9 – The objective
of these Standards is to make
amendments to various standards
as a consequence of the issuance
of AASB 9 Financial Instruments
in December 2010. It is anticipated
that there will not be any financial
impact.
- 2014-4 Amendments to Australian
Accounting Standards –
Clarification of Acceptable Methods
of Depreciation and Amortisation
[AASB 116 & AASB 138] – The
objective of this Standard is to
make amendments to:
 - a) AASB 116 Property, Plant and
Equipment; and
 - b) AASB 138 Intangible Assets;

as a consequence of the issuance
of International Financial Reporting
Standard *Clarification of Acceptable
Methods of Depreciation and
Amortisation* (Amendments to IAS 16
and IAS 38) by the International
Accounting Standards Board in
May 2014. It is anticipated that there
will be no financial impact.

- 2014-8 Amendments to Australian
Accounting Standards arising
from AASB 9 (December 2014)
– Application of AASB 9
(December 2009) and AASB 9
(December 2010) [AASB 9 (2009
& 2010)] – The objective of this
Standard The objective of this
Standard is to make amendments
to:
 - a. AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*
(December 2009); and
 - b. AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*
(December 2010);

as a consequence of the issuance
of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* in
December 2014. It is anticipated that
there will not be any financial impact.

- 2015-2 Amendments to Australian
Accounting Standards – Disclosure
Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101
[AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 134 &
AASB 1049] – The objective of this
Standard is to make amendments
to various standards (as noted) as
a consequence of the issuance of
International Financial Reporting
Standard Disclosure Initiative
(Amendments to IAS 1) by the
International Accounting Standards
Board in December 2014, and to
make an editorial correction. It is
anticipated that there will not be
any financial impact.
- 2015-3 *Amendments to Australian
Accounting Standards* arising from
the Withdrawal of AASB 1031
Materiality – The objective of this
Standard is to effect the withdrawal
of AASB 1031 Materiality and to
delete references to AASB 1031
in the Australian Accounting
Standards, as set out in
paragraph 13 of this Standard.
- 2015-6 Amendments to Australian
Accounting Standards – *Extending
Related Party Disclosures to Not-
for-Profit Public Sector Entities*
– The objective of this Standard is
to extend the scope of AASB 124
Related Party Disclosures to include
not-for-profit public sector entities.
There will be no material financial
impact.
- 2015-7 Amendments to Australian
Accounting Standards – Fair Value
Disclosures of Not-for-Profit Public
Sector Entities [AASB 13] – The
objective of this Standard is to
make amendments to AASB 13
Fair Value Measurement to relieve
not-for-profit public sector entities
from certain disclosures applying
to assets within the scope of AASB
116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*
whose future economic benefits
are not primarily dependent on the
asset's ability to generate future
net cash inflows. There will be no
material financial impact.

2.7 Administered Transactions and Balances

The Department administers, but does not control, certain resources on behalf of the Government as a whole. It is accountable for the transactions involving such administered resources, but does not have the discretion to deploy resources for the achievement of the Department's objectives.

Administered assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues are disclosed in Note 1 to the Financial Statements.

2.8 Activities Undertaken Under a Trustee or Agency Relationship

Transactions relating to activities undertaken by the Department in a trust or fiduciary (agency) capacity do not form part of the Department's activities. Trustee and agency arrangements, and transactions/balances relating to those activities, are neither controlled nor administered.

Fees, commissions earned and expenses incurred in the course of rendering services as a trustee or through an agency arrangement are recognised as controlled transactions.

2.9 Transactions by the Government as Owner – Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements

Net assets received under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are designated as contributions by owners and adjusted directly against equity. Net assets relinquished are designated as distributions to owners. Net assets transferred are initially recognised at the amounts at which they were recognised by the transferring agency immediately prior to the transfer.

Following the government's 2014-15 budget process the management arrangements within the Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) have been revised. This has

resulted in a change to the State Emergency Service (SES) governance arrangements, which now sees SES reporting through the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS). However, for administrative purposes SES financial arrangements have remained unchanged with TFS making a payment to DPEM for their required funding component. As such the Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) has included all SES financial transactions in its 2014-15 financial statements. These transactions are reported under Output Group 4: Emergency Management.

Both DPEM and TFS are working towards a suitable reporting arrangement with regard to the SES administrative restructuring in 2015-16.

2.10 Income from Transactions

Income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when an increase in future economic benefits related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

(a) Revenue from Government

Appropriations, whether recurrent or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. Except for any amounts identified as carried forward in Notes 8.1, control arises in the period of appropriation.

(b) Grants

Grants payable by the Australian Government are recognised as revenue when the Department gains control of the underlying assets. Where grants are reciprocal, revenue is recognised as performance occurs under the grant. Non-reciprocal grants are recognised as revenue when the grant is received or receivable. Conditional grants may be reciprocal or non-reciprocal depending on the terms of the grant.

(c) Sales of goods and services

Amounts earned in exchange for the provision of goods are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

(d) Fees and fines

Revenue from fees and fines is recognised upon the first occurrence of either:

- i) receipt by the State of self-assessed fees or
- ii) the time the obligation to pay arises, pursuant to the issue of an assessment.

(e) Contributions received

Services received free of charge by the Department, are recognised as income when a fair value can be reliably determined and at the time the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the Department obtains control of the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the Department, and the amount can be measured reliably. However, where the contribution received is from another government agency as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements, they are recognised as contributions by owners directly within equity. In these circumstances, book values from the transferor agency have been used.

(f) Other revenue

Revenue from other sources is recognised when the goods or services which generate this revenue are provided.

2.11 Expenses from Transactions

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

(a) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

(b) Depreciation and amortisation

All applicable non-financial assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential. Land, being an asset with an unlimited useful life, is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed annually. Major depreciation periods are:

Vehicles	3-5 years
Plant and equipment	2-20 years
Buildings	5-90 years
Infrastructure	5-10 years

All intangible assets having a limited useful life are systematically amortised over their useful lives reflecting the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Department.

Major amortisation rates are:

Software	2-5 years
Rent	2-3 years

(c) Grants and subsidies

Grant and subsidies expenditure is recognised to the extent that:

- the services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed; or
- the grant eligibility criteria have been satisfied.

A liability is recorded when the Department has a binding agreement to make the grants but services have not been performed or criteria satisfied. Where grant monies are paid in advance of performance or eligibility, a prepayment is recognised.

(d) Contributions provided

Contributions provided free of charge by the Department, to another entity, are recognised as an expense when fair value can be reliably determined.

(e) Finance costs

All finance costs are expensed as incurred using the effective interest method.

Finance costs include interest on bank overdrafts and short term and long term borrowings.

(f) Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised when it is probable that the consumption of loss of future economic benefits resulting in a reduction in assets and/or an increase in liabilities has occurred and the consumption or loss of future economic benefits can be measured reliably.

2.12 Other Economic Flows included in Net Result

Other economic flows measure the change in volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.

(a) Gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

Gains or losses from the sale of non-financial assets are recognised when control of the assets has passed to the buyer.

(b) Impairment – financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that there are any financial assets that are impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss, in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(c) Impairment – nonfinancial assets

All non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether any impairment exists. Impairment exists when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The Department's assets are not used for the purpose of generating cash flows; therefore value in use is based on depreciated replacement cost where the asset would be replaced if deprived of it.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each

reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(d) Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows

Other gains/(losses) from other economic flows includes gains or losses from reclassifications of amounts from reserves and/or accumulated surplus to net result, and from the revaluation of the present values of the long service leave liability due to changes in the bond interest rate.

2.13 Assets

Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Department and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

(a) Cash and deposits

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund. Deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value.

(b) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any impairment losses. However, due to the short settlement period, receivables are not discounted back to their present value. Tax assets are the input tax credits receivable from the Australian Government and are recognised at the amount receivable.

(c) Other financial assets

The Department records accrued expenses at the expected recovery amount.

(d) Inventories

Inventories held for distribution are valued at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Inventories acquired for no cost or for nominal consideration are valued at current replacement cost. Inventories are measured using the weighted average cost formula.

(e) Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are remeasured in accordance with the Department's accounting policies. Thereafter the assets (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Valuation basis

Land and buildings are recorded at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other non-current physical assets, including work in progress, are recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All assets within a class of assets are measured on the same basis.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The costs of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they

are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Fair value is based on the highest and best use of the asset. Unless there is an explicit Government policy to the contrary, the highest and best use of an asset is the current purpose for which the asset is being used or build occupied.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Department and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of daytoday servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation thresholds adopted by the Department are:

Land	\$10,000
Buildings	\$50,000
Plant and equipment	\$10,000
Infrastructure	\$10,000
Heritage	\$10,000

Assets valued at less than the threshold amount are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

(iv) Revaluations

The Department has adopted a revaluation threshold of \$50,000 above which assets are revalued on a fair value basis.

Assets are grouped on the basis of having a similar nature or function in the operations of the Department.

Assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of a full revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

(g) Intangibles

An intangible asset is recognised where:

- it is probable that an expected future benefit attributable to the asset will flow to the Department; and
- the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets held by the Department are valued at fair value less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses where an active market exists. Where no active market exists, intangibles are valued at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(h) Other assets

The Department records prepaid expenses at the expected recovery amount.

2.14 Liabilities

Liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

(a) Payables

Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost,

which due to the short settlement period, equates to face value, when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

(b) Interest bearing liabilities

Bank loans and other loans are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Bank loans and other loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(c) Provisions

A provision arises if, as a result of a past event, the Department has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Any right to reimbursement relating to some or all of the provision is recognised as an asset when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

(d) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements

are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid if discounting is not material.

A liability for long service leave is recognised, and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Sick leave entitlements are not vested in employees and are not considered to give rise to a liability therefore no provision has been made.

(e) Superannuation

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when they fall due.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Department does not recognise a liability for the accruing superannuation benefits of Departmental employees. This liability is held centrally and is recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

(f) Other liabilities

Revenue received in advance is recognised as a current liability with the revenue being allocated to the period to which it relates.

2.15 Leases

The Department has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for property, plant and equipment,

where the lessors effectively retain all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items leased. Equal instalments of lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease term, as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

The Department is prohibited by Treasurer's Instruction 502 *Leases* from holding finance leases.

2.16 Unrecognised Financial Instruments

The Department has no unrecognised financial instruments.

2.17 Judgements and Assumptions

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, the Department is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by the Department that have significant effects on the Financial Statements are disclosed in the relevant notes to the Financial Statements. These judgements include:

- Asset revaluations refer Note 2.13(f)(iv)

- Provisions refer Note 2.14 (c)
- Contingencies refer Note 13.2
- Depreciation and amortisation refer Note 2.11 (b)

The Department has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

2.18 Foreign Currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date.

2.19 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards. In 2012-13 the Department remapped its chart of accounts to better reflect its revenue and other income, and expenses from transactions in the financial statements.

Details of the impact of changes in accounting policy on comparative figures are at Note 2.6.

Where amounts have been reclassified within the Financial Statements, the comparative statements have been restated.

Restructures of Outputs within the Department (internal restructures) that do not affect the results shown on the face of the Financial Statements are reflected in the comparatives in the Output Schedule at Notes 3.1 and 3.2.

The comparatives for external administrative restructures are not reflected in the Financial Statements.

2.20 Budget Information

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2014-15 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

2.21 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. As a consequence, rounded figures may not add to totals. Amounts less than \$500 are rounded to zero and are indicated by the symbol "...".

2.22 Departmental Taxation

The Department is exempt from all forms of taxation except for Fringe Benefits Tax and the Goods and Services Tax.

2.23 Goods and Services Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax, except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. Receivables and payables are stated exclusive of GST. The net amount recoverable, or payable, to the ATO is recognised as an asset or liability within the Statement of Financial Position.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, the GST component of cash flows arising from operating, investing or financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, classified as operating cash flows.

Note 3 Departmental Output Schedules

3.1 Output Group Information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Output Group 1 – Public Safety

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	103,161	102,647	103,604
Other revenue from Government	1,500	1,500	-
Grants	290	513	17
Sales of goods and services	2,360	687	812
Other revenue	8,390	10,464	10,602
Total revenue and other income from transactions	115,701	115,811	115,035
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	87,561	86,735	85,802
Depreciation and amortisation	6,003	5,477	5,417
Supplies and consumables	20,261	27,594	25,574
Grants and transfer payments	541	512	386
Finance costs	122	34	119
Other expenses	1,625	1,407	1,131
Total expenses from transactions	116,113	121,759	118,429
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(412)	(5,948)	(3,394)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	5	(584)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	5	(584)
Net result	(412)	(5,943)	(3,978)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	13,552	-	-
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	13,552	-	-
Comprehensive result	13,140	(5,943)	(3,978)
Expense by output			
Output 1.1 Support to the Community	116,113	121,759	118,429
Total	116,113	121,759	118,429
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		112,140	118,194
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		(33,101)	(34,154)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		79,039	84,040

Output Group 2 – Crime

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	58,385	60,914	59,655
Grants	-	164	209
Sales of goods and services	-	472	517
Contributions received	-	986	-
Other revenue	520	1,923	1,705
Total revenue and other income from transactions	58,905	64,459	62,086
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	48,570	52,859	51,073
Depreciation and amortisation	1,315	2,965	2,916
Supplies and consumables	9,323	8,102	10,175
Grants and transfer payments	472	318	335
Finance costs	-	21	72
Other expenses	540	978	946
Total expenses from transactions	60,220	65,243	65,517
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(1,315)	(784)	(3,431)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	267	(355)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	267	(355)
Net result	(1,315)	(517)	(3,786)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	8,237	-	-
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	8,237	-	-
Comprehensive result	6,922	(517)	(3,786)
Expense by output			
Output 2.1 Investigation of Crime	43,462	46,872	46,249
Output 2.2 Poppy Security	1,143	1,068	1,289
Output 2.3 Fisheries Security	5,584	6,241	6,505
Output 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	10,031	11,062	11,474
Total	60,220	65,243	65,517
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 2 - Crime		57,372	56,814
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 2 - Crime		(20,600)	(18,854)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 2 - Crime		36,772	37,960

Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	17,968	13,532	12,860
Grants	2,450	2,846	2,337
Sales of goods and services	-	215	248
Other revenue	-	526	358
Total revenue and other income from transactions	20,418	17,119	15,803
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	16,809	11,979	11,331
Depreciation and amortisation	426	1,530	1,505
Supplies and consumables	3,263	3,642	4,136
Grants and transfer payments	105	164	128
Finance costs	-	10	37
Other expenses	241	275	284
Total expenses from transactions	20,844	17,600	17,421
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(426)	(481)	(1,618)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	2	(183)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	2	(183)
Net result	(426)	(479)	(1,801)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	4,251	-	-
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	4,251	-	-
Comprehensive result	3,825	(479)	(1,801)
Expense by output			
Output 3.1 Traffic Policing	20,844	17,600	17,421
Total	20,844	17,600	17,421
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		29,244	29,202
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		(5,005)	(4,517)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		24,239	24,685

Output Group 4 – Emergency Management

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	4,327	9,202	11,250
Grants	1,407	343	407
Sales of goods and services	-	978	1,174
Other revenue	150	4,601	1,664
Total revenue and other income from transactions	5,884	15,124	14,495
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	1,911	5,476	5,295
Depreciation and amortisation	146	191	188
Supplies and consumables	2,794	6,415	6,513
Grants and transfer payments	1,179	1,979	1,293
Finance costs	-	1	5
Other expenses	-	95	113
Total expenses from transactions	6,030	14,157	13,406
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(146)	967	1,089
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	-	(23)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	-	(23)
Net result	(146)	967	1,066
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	531	-	-
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	531	-	-
Comprehensive result	385	967	1,066
Expense by output			
Output 4.1 State Emergency Management Services	1,557	5,242	4,634
Output 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	4,473	8,915	8,772
Total	6,030	14,157	13,406
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		4,041	4,013
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		(1,750)	(1,606)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		2,291	2,407

Output Group – Capital Investment Program

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation – capital	500	-	-
Other revenue from Government	-	-	5,165
Total revenue and other income from transactions	500	-	5,165
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	-	-	54
Supplies and consumables	-	-	129
Other expenses	-	-	17
Total expenses from transactions	-	-	200
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	500	-	4,965
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	-	-
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	-	-
Net result	-	-	4,965
Comprehensive result	500	-	4,965
Expense by output			
Capital Investment Program	-	-	200
Total	-	-	200
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Capital Investment Program		-	-
Total liabilities incurred for Capital Investment Program		-	-
Net assets deployed for Capital Investment Program		-	-

Further details of specific projects within this Output are included in Note 15.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds.

3.2 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	13,140	(5,943)	(3,978)
Output Group 2 – Crime	6,922	(517)	(3,786)
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing	3,825	(479)	(1,801)
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	385	967	1,066
Output Group – Capital Investment Program	500	-	4,965
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	24,772	(5,972)	(3,534)
Reconciliation to comprehensive result			
Comprehensive result	24,772	(5,972)	(3,534)

3.3 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Net Assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	142,341	149,091
Reconciliation to net assets		
Net assets	142,341	149,091

3.4 Administered Output Schedule

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions			
Sales of goods and services	232	241	239
Fees and fines	500	667	621
Other revenue	-	64	1,652
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions	732	972	2,512
Administered expenses from transactions			
Grants and transfer payments	732	972	2,512
Total administered expenses from transactions	732	972	2,512
Administered net result from transactions (net operating balance)	-	-	-
Administered net result	-	-	-
Total administered comprehensive result	-	-	-
Administered expense by output			
Administered items	732	972	2,512
Total	732	972	2,512

Note 4 Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements

	State Funds	Australian Government Funds	State Funds	Australian Government Funds
	2015 Actual \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
National Partnership Payments				
<i>Via Appropriation</i>				
Natural Disaster Mitigation Plan	-	-	-	46
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	-	798	-	640
Emergency Management Framework	-	152	-	147
Community Engagement	-	-	-	112
Emergency Volunteer Fund	-	260	-	94
State Emergency Management Program	-	339	-	-
Total	-	1,549	-	1,038

Note 5 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

The following are brief explanations of material variances between original budget estimates and actual outcomes. Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of budget estimate or \$1.5 million.

5.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Revenue and other income from transactions					
Appropriation receipts – recurrent	(a)	183,841	186,295	2,454	1.3
Contributions received	(b)	-	986	986	100.0
Other revenue	(c)	9,060	17,513	8,453	93.3
Expenses from transactions					
Employee benefits	(d)	154,851	157,048	2,197	1.4
Depreciation and amortisation	(e)	7,890	10,163	2,273	28.8
Supplies and consumables	(f)	35,641	45,753	10,112	28.4
Other comprehensive income					
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	(g)	26,571	-	(26,571)	(100.0)

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) The increase in Appropriation relates to the drawdown of the Crown Lands Administration Fund (\$2.038m) for the Divisional headquarters upgrade and refurbishment of police residences, and supplementary appropriation for the pay pause adjustment (\$0.416m).
- (b) As part of the 2013-14 Budget, the Department of Justice was provided with \$1.0 million to address the immediate security and safety issues at the Launceston Reception Prison (LRP). The LRP forms part of the Launceston Police Headquarters, which is controlled by the Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM). As a result, the upgrade works to address the security and safety issues at LRP has been transferred to DPEM and has been recognised as a contribution received for no cost.
- (c) This variance relates to additional revenue received for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) (\$1.1m), payment from the Tasmania Fire Service towards the costs of the State Emergency Service (\$2.4m), insurance proceeds for the Dunalley Police Station (\$0.2m), funding for the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) system (\$0.185m),

unbudgeted paid parental scheme payments (\$0.36m), additional unbudgeted National Partnership Payments (NPP) (\$1.4m), reimbursement for officer secondments (\$0.275m), and higher than anticipated seized proceeds (\$0.6m).

- (d) The increase in Employee benefits over budget relates to higher superannuation and long service leave costs. No funding is received from the State Government for superannuation rate increases.
- (e) The increase in depreciation and amortisation relates to the full year effect of depreciation due to the capitalisation of the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network Digital Upgrade which was completed in 2013-14.
- (f) This variance relates to unbudgeted expenditure for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) service fees (\$6.0m), purchase of integrated operational equipment vests (\$1.5m) and unbudgeted information technology expenses (\$1.1m). The budget for the TMRN is held by Finance-General, Department of Treasury and Finance.
- (g) In 2014-15 the indexation factor applicable to both land and building assets was determined to be zero resulting in no change to the value of land and buildings shown in the financial statements. This was not anticipated at the time that the budget was formulated.

5.2 Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position variances are considered material where the variance exceeds the greater of 10 per cent of Budget estimate or \$1.5 million.

Budget estimates for the 2014-15 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2014-15. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2014-15. The following variance analysis therefore includes major movements between the 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 actual balances.

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Variance \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Assets						
Cash and deposits	(a)	214	3,104	3,516	2,890	(412)
Property, plant and equipment	(b)	245,137	195,972	200,473	(49,165)	(4,501)
Intangibles	(c)	1,280	62	661	(1,218)	(599)
Liabilities						
Employee benefits	(d)	48,765	54,305	51,813	5,540	2,492
Reserves						
	(e)	160,313	110,844	111,271	(49,469)	(427)

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) The increase in Cash and deposits is due to funding being carried forward under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* for the vessel replacement program, and unexpended Commonwealth project funds.
- (b) The decrease in Property, plant and equipment over budget reflects the fact that the original budget forecast anticipated an increase in property values which has not occurred since the budget was formulated. The decrease in actual figures between financial years reflects the full year effect of depreciation of the Tasmanian Mobile Network digital upgrade which was capitalised in 2013-14.
- (c) Intangibles arose due to the early payout of monthly rental costs associated with the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network digital upgrade. The original budget has not been adjusted for the amortisation of this asset.
- (d) The increase in Employee benefits over budget relates to higher superannuation and long service leave costs. No funding is received from the State Government for superannuation rate increases. The variance between financial years reflects the increased value of long service leave due to wage indexation factors.
- (e) The decrease in Reserves reflects a subdued property market in Tasmania which was not anticipated when the original budget was formulated.

5.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash inflows					
Appropriation receipts- recurrent	(a)	183,841	186,295	2,454	1.3
Other cash receipts	(b)	9,060	16,839	7,779	85.9
Cash outflows					
Grants	(c)	2,297	3,055	758	33.0
Supplies and consumables	(d)	39,641	45,747	6,106	15.4
Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash outflows					
Payments for the acquisition of non-financial assets	(e)	500	5,160	4,660	>100.0

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) The increase in Appropriation relates to the drawdown of the Crown Lands Administration Fund (\$2.038m) for the Divisional headquarters upgrade and refurbishment of police residences, and supplementary appropriation for the pay pause adjustment (\$0.416m).
- (b) This variance relates to additional revenue received for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) (\$1.1m), payment from the Tasmania Fire Service towards the costs of the State Emergency Service (\$2.4m), insurance proceeds for the Dunalley Police Station (\$0.2m), funding for the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) system (\$0.185m), unbudgeted paid parental scheme payments (\$0.36m), additional unbudgeted National Partnership Payments (NPP) (\$1.4m), reimbursement for officer secondments (\$0.275m), and higher than anticipated seized proceeds (\$0.6m).
- (c) This variance relates to unbudgeted payments for the National Early Warning System (NEWS) (\$0.224m), and other unbudgeted national contributions (\$0.4m) and payment towards the Enhancing Community Resilience project (\$0.080m).
- (d) This variance relates to payments of the integrated operation equipment vests (\$1.5m), Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (\$1.8m) and unbudgeted information technology expenses (\$1.1m).
- (e) The variance relates to the capitalisation of expenditure on Divisional headquarters upgrade (\$2.2m), upgrade of police buildings (\$1.4m), Interoperability Gateway Project (\$0.6m) and purchase of new plant and equipment (\$1.0m), not being included in the original budget estimates. The original budget of \$0.5m was to be used for the replacement of police vessels. These funds have been carried forward to 2015-16.

Note 6 Events Occurring After Balance Date

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on the Department's Financial Statements as at 30 June 2015.

Note 7 Underlying Net Operating Balance

Non-operational capital funding is the income from transactions relating to funding for capital projects. This funding is classified as income from transactions and included in the net operating balance. However, the corresponding capital expenditure is not included in the calculation of the net operating balance. Accordingly, the net operating balance will portray a position that is better than the true underlying financial result.

For this reason, the net operating result is adjusted to remove the effects of funding for capital projects.

	Notes	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		(1,799)	(5,972)	(3,534)
Less impact of Non-operational capital funding				
Other revenue from Government		-	-	5,165
Contributions received		-	986	-
Other revenue – Interoperability Gateway Project		-	592	-
Other revenue – TMRN digital upgrade		-	-	2,440
Total		(1,799)	1,578	7,605
Underlying net operating balance		(1,799)	(7,550)	(11,139)

Note 8 Income from Transactions

8.1 Revenue from Government

Revenue from Government includes revenue from appropriations, appropriations carried forward under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* and Items Reserved by Law.

The Budget information is based on original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	183,841	186,295	187,369
Total	183,841	186,295	187,369
Appropriation revenue – works and services	500	-	-
Revenue from Government - other			
Appropriation carried forward under section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year	1,500	1,500	5,165
Total	2,000	1,500	5,165
Total revenue from Government	185,841	187,795	192,534

Section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* allows for an unexpended balance of an appropriation to be transferred to an account in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund for such purposes and conditions as approved by the Treasurer. In the initial year, the carry forward is recognised as a liability, Revenue Received in Advance. The carry forward from the initial year is recognised as revenue in the reporting year, assuming that the conditions of the carry forward are met and the funds are expended.

8.2 Grants

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Grants from the Australian Government		
Specific grants	123	225
Total	123	225
Other grants		
State Government grants		
Motor Accident Insurance Board	2,697	2,660
Department of State Growth	970	-
Department of Health and Human Services	76	76
Non-Government grants	-	9
Total	3,743	2,745
Total revenue from Grants	3,866	2,970

8.3 Sales of goods and services

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<i>Services</i>		
Commissions	33	30
Helicopter evacuations	946	1,140
National criminal history checks	1,066	1,222
Police Academy facilities hire	217	266
Prosecution document search fees	28	29
Other	62	30
Total	2,352	2,717

8.4 Contributions received

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Fair Value of assets assumed at no cost or for nominal consideration	986	-
Total	986	-

8.5 Other revenue

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Property rental	508	430
Contributions from Government	1,069	1,063
Contribution from Tasmania Fire Service for State Emergency Service	2,494	-
Workers compensation recoveries	370	348
Reimbursements	2,697	2,296
TMRN service fees	7,051	6,000
TMRN digital upgrade	-	2,440
Interoperability Gateway Project	769	-
National partnership program	1,449	728
Insurance Proceeds	238	-
Other	868	1,057
Total	17,513	14,362

Note 9 Expenses from Transactions

9.1 Employee benefits

(a) Employee Expenses

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Wages and salaries <i>(including fringe benefits and non-monetary components)</i>	123,130	120,469
Annual leave	12,082	12,160
Long service leave	4,399	3,937
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	9,473	9,044
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	7,751	7,729
Other employee expenses	213	217
Total	157,048	153,556

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Superannuation Provision Account held centrally and recognised within the FinanceGeneral Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current employer contribution rate is 12.75 per cent (2014: 12.5 per cent) of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to the superannuation funds at a rate of 9.5 per cent (2014: 9.25 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the SPA a “gap” payment equivalent to 3.25 per cent (2014: 3.5 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution scheme.

(b) Remuneration of Key management personnel

2015	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits				Total
	Salary	Other Benefits	Super-annuation	Post-Employment Benefits	Termination Benefits	Other Benefits & Long-Service Leave	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Key management personnel</i>							
Darren Hine, Commissioner	272	23	35	-	-	8	338
Scott Tilyard, Deputy Commissioner	223	24	31	-	-	9	287
Donna Adams, Assistant Commissioner	195	18	25	-	-	-	238
Phillip Wilkinson, Assistant Commissioner (resigned 5/09/2014)	73	7	6	-	-	26	112
Richard Cowling, Assistant Commissioner (commenced 22/09/2014)	178	10	21	-	-	1	210
<i>Acting key management personnel</i>							
Todd Crawford, Director Corporate Services	144	20	19	-	-	3	186
Total	1,085	102	137	-	-	47	1,371

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the agency, directly or indirectly.

Remuneration during 2014-15 for key personnel is set by the *State Service Act 2000*. Remuneration and other terms of employment are specified in employment contracts. Remuneration includes salary, motor vehicle and other non monetary benefits, including notional value of car parking. Longterm employee expenses include movements in long service leave entitlements, long service leave paid out, superannuation obligations and termination payments. Superannuation means the contribution to the superannuation fund of the individual. Superannuation obligations for members of a defined scheme were calculated using a notional cost equivalent to 3.25 per cent (2014: 3.5 per cent) of salary.

Acting Arrangements

When members of key management personnel are unable to fulfil their duties, consideration is given to appointing other members of senior staff to their position during their period of absence. Individuals are considered members of key management personnel when acting arrangements are for more than a period of one month.

9.2 Depreciation and amortisation

(a) Depreciation

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Buildings	3,365	3,295
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1,164	1,384
Infrastructure	5,035	4,727
Total	9,564	9,406

(b) Amortisation

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Intangibles	599	619
Total	599	619
Total depreciation and amortisation	10,163	10,025

9.3 Supplies and consumables

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	62	58
Audit fees – internal audit	39	52
Operating lease costs	9,784	10,178
Consultants	547	1,267
Property services	5,053	5,694
Maintenance	4,887	4,056
Communications	10,847	9,487
Information technology	3,309	4,936
Travel and transport	4,441	4,764
Advertising and promotion	50	77
Other supplies and consumables	6,734	5,957
Total	45,753	46,526

9.4 Grants and subsidies

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	708	682
State Emergency Management Program	339	-
Emergency Volunteer Fund	260	94
Early Intervention Pilot Program	-	94
Enhancing community resilience in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities	80	120
PCYC Funding	343	65
SES Vehicle Replacement Program	195	144
Road and Rescue Call Outs	103	100
Other grants	945	843
Total	2,973	2,142

9.5 Finance costs

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	66	233
Total	66	233

9.6 Other expenses

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Workers Compensation	1,456	1,505
Other	1,299	985
Total	2,755	2,490

Note 10 Other Economic Flows included in Net Result

10.1 Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	(1,145)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	274	-
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	274	(1,145)

Note 11 Assets

11.1 Receivables

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Receivables	949	720
Less: Provision for impairment	3	5
	946	715
Tax assets	415	448
Total	1,361	1,163
Settled within 12 months	1,361	1,163
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	1,361	1,163

Reconciliation of movement in provision for impairment of receivables	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	5	59
Amounts written off during the year	-	54
Amounts recovered during the year	2	-
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	3	5

11.2 Other financial assets

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Accrued revenue	131	98
Total	131	98
Settled within 12 months	131	98
Total	131	98

11.3 Inventories

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Uniform store	712	599
Forensic Science Service Tasmania store	167	183
Total	879	782
Consumed within 12 months	879	782
Total	879	782

11.4 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Carrying amount

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Land		
At fair value (Land revalued on 30 June 2012)	35,097	35,479
Total	35,097	35,479
Buildings		
At fair value (Buildings revalued on 30 June 2012)	147,505	142,476
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(9,854)	(6,503)
	137,651	135,973
Work in progress (at cost)	-	1,045
Total	137,651	137,018
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At cost	20,377	22,266
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(16,109)	(17,637)
	4,268	4,629
Work in progress (at cost)	172	119
Total	4,439	4,748
Infrastructure		
At cost	35,926	35,926
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(18,167)	(13,132)
	17,759	22,794
Work in progress (at cost)	592	-
Total	18,351	22,794
Heritage assets		
At cost	434	434
Total property, plant and equipment	195,972	200,473

The Department's land and buildings were revalued as at 30 June 2012 by independent valuer's LG Valuation Services. The revaluation was based on fair value in accordance with relevant accounting standards and Treasurer's Instructions.

Accumulated depreciation at the date of the full revaluation was eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

(b) Reconciliation of movements

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below. Carrying value means the net amount after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

2015	Land Level 2 (in active markets) \$'000	Buildings Level 2 (in active markets) \$'000	Plant equipment and vehicles \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	35,479	137,018	4,748	22,794	434	200,473
Additions	-	4,412	835	-	-	5,247
Disposals	(382)	(414)	(152)	-	-	(948)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress at cost	-	-	172	592	-	764
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,365)	(1,164)	(5,035)	-	(9,564)
Carrying value at 30 June	35,097	137,651	4,439	18,351	434	195,972

2014	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant equipment and vehicles \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	34,701	135,537	5,757	25,081	434	201,510
Additions	778	4,876	256	2,440	-	8,350
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments (decrements)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	(1,145)	-	-	-	(1,145)
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress at cost	-	1,045	119	-	-	1,164
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,295)	(1,384)	(4,727)	-	(9,406)
Carrying value at 30 June	35,479	137,018	4,748	22,794	434	200,473

11.5 Intangibles

(a) Carrying amount

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Intangibles with a finite useful life		
At cost	1,435	1,435
Less: Accumulated amortisation	1,373	774
Total	62	661

(b) Reconciliation of movements (including fair value levels)

	2015 Level 2 \$'000	2015 Total \$'000	2014 Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	661	661	1,280
Additions	-	-	-
Amortisation expense	(599)	(599)	(619)
Carrying amount at 30 June	62	62	661

11.6 Other assets

(a) Carrying amount

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Other current assets		
Prepayments	1,289	1,530
Total	1,289	1,530
Settled within 12 months	1,289	1,530
Total	1,289	1,530

Note 12 Liabilities

12.1 Payables

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Creditors	2,529	2,734
Accrued expenses	668	661
Total	3,197	3,395
Settled within 12 months	3,197	3,395
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	3,197	3,395

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

12.2 Interest bearing liabilities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Loans from the State Government	1,905	1,905
Total	1,905	1,905
Settled within 12 months	1,905	1,905
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	1,905	1,905

In 2012-13, the Department took out a loan with the Department of Treasury and Finance under the Voluntary Targeted Employment Separation Arrangement (VTESA) to fund costs associated with separation payments. This loan is scheduled to be fully repaid by 30 June 2016.

12.3 Employee benefits

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Accrued salaries	5,339	4,771
Annual leave	16,449	16,344
Long service leave	32,347	30,541
Accumulated leave schemes	170	157
Total	54,305	51,813
Settled within 12 months	20,878	20,683
Settled in more than 12 months	33,427	31,130
Total	54,305	51,813

12.4 Other liabilities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Revenue received in advance		
Appropriation carried forward from current and previous years under section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	500	1,500
Other liabilities		
Employee benefits – on-costs	550	519
Total	1,050	2,019
Settled within 12 months	554	1,554
Settled in more than 12 months	496	465
Total	1,050	2,019

Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies

13.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
By type		
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
Buildings	2,000	2,063
Infrastructure	15,270	-
Plant and equipment	6,460	5,000
<i>Total capital commitments</i>	23,730	7,063
<i>Lease Commitments</i>		
Operating leases	24,272	39,280
<i>Total lease commitments</i>	24,272	39,280
By maturity		
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
One year or less	13,500	2,063
From one to five years	10,230	5,000
More than five years	-	-
<i>Total capital commitments</i>	23,730	7,063
<i>Operating lease commitments</i>		
One year or less	10,071	14,628
From one to five years	14,201	23,767
More than five years	-	885
<i>Total operating lease commitments</i>	24,272	39,280
Total	48,002	46,343

The Department's principal operating lease commitments relate predominately to the rental of 47 Liverpool Street, helicopter lease and vehicle leases.

The lease cost of 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart is indexed based on CPI at the discretion of the lessor. The contract term is 12 years commencing 6 January 2008 with an option for a further five years at the conclusion of that period.

The lease cost of the helicopter is indexed each year on 1 August, based on 30 June CPI.

The lease of vehicles is undertaken in accordance with the whole-of-government common use contract GITC/V672 which expires on 30 April 2016. Each vehicle has its own separate lease term with no requirement for renewal at the end of the lease period.

Capital commitments for buildings include the upgrade of police housing primarily on the West Coast of Tasmania. Capital commitments for plant and equipment encompass the replacement of police vessels. Infrastructure commitments relate to an integrated emergency services computer aided dispatch (ESCAD) system for Tasmania's emergency services (Tasmania Police, Ambulance Tasmania, the Tasmania Fire Service and the State Emergency Service).

13.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position due to uncertainty regarding the amount or timing of the underlying claim or obligation.

Quantifiable contingencies

A quantifiable contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A quantifiable contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities		
<i>Contingent claims</i>		
Agency litigation	79	268
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	79	268

As at 30 June 2014, the Department had a number of claims against it for legal disputes.

Note 14 Reserves

14.1 Reserves

	Land & Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
2015		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	111,271	111,271
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	-	-
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(427)	(427)
Balance at end of financial year	110,844	110,844

	Land & Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
2014		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	111,271	111,271
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	-	-
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit)	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	111,271	111,271

(a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve

The Asset Revaluation Reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-financial assets, as described in Note 2.13(f).

Note 15 Cash Flow Reconciliation

15.1 Cash and deposits

Cash and deposits includes the balance of the Special Deposits and Trust Fund Accounts held by the Department, and other cash held, excluding those accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance		
T519 Department of Police and Emergency Management Operating Account	3,090	3,505
Total	3,090	3,505
Other cash held		
Cash and deposits	14	11
Total	14	11
Total cash and deposits	3,104	3,516

15.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Net result	(5,972)	(3,534)
Non-operational capital funding	(592)	(2,440)
Contributions received free of charge	(986)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	10,163	10,025
(Gain) loss on non-financial assets	(274)	1,145
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(51)	875
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(97)	(154)
Decrease (increase) in accrued revenue	(33)	(18)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	167	192
Decrease (increase) in tax assets	33	(230)
Increase (decrease) in creditors	5	1,564
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	7	(179)
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits	2,491	3,222
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(969)	(3,638)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	3,892	6,830

15.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds

The Department received Works and Services Appropriation funding to fund specific projects.

Cash outflows relating to these projects are listed below by category.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

(a) Project expenditure

	2015 Budget \$'000	2015 Actual \$'000	2014 Actual \$'000
Capital Investment Program			
Headquarters redevelopment and refurbishment	-	-	5,165
Total	-	-	5,165

(b) Classification of cash flows

The project expenditure above is reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows.

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Cash outflows		
Payments for acquisition of assets	-	4,789
Other cash payments	-	376
Total cash outflows	-	5,165

Note 16 Financial Instruments

16.1 Risk exposures

(a) Risk management policies

The Department has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk,
- liquidity risk, and
- market risk.

The Head of Agency has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Department's risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Department, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

(b) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Department if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Assets		
Receivables	Receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for impairment.	Credit terms are generally 30 days.

Cash and deposits	<p>Cash and deposits are recognised at face value.</p> <p>It is a requirement for any changes in deposit strategy to be approved by the Treasurer.</p>	Cash means notes, coins and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution.
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The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral or other security. The following tables analyse financial assets that are past due but not impaired:

Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2015 but not impaired	Not past due \$'000	Past due >30 < 60 days \$'000	Past due > 60 < 90 days \$'000	Past due > 90 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	918	23	4	1	946

Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2014 but not impaired	Not past due \$'000	Past due >30 < 60 days \$'000	Past due >60 < 90 days \$'000	Past due > 90 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	709	4	-	2	715

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Liabilities		
Payables	Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at the amortised cost, which due to the short settlement period, equates to face value, when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.	Settlement is usually made within 30 days.
Interest bearing liabilities	Loans are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.	Interest payable is based on forecast cash and 3 year bond rates.

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Department by remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position:

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities								
2015	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	3,197	-	-	-	-	-	3,197	3,197
Interest bearing liabilities	1,905	-	-	-	-	-	1,905	1,905
Total	5,102	-	-	-	-	-	5,102	5,102

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities								
2014	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	3,395	-	-	-	-	-	3,395	3,395
Interest bearing liabilities	1,905	-	-	-	-	-	1,905	1,905
Total	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	5,300	5,300

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the Department is exposed to is interest rate risk.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Department's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	1,905	1,905
Total	1,905	1,905

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the Department's Statement of comprehensive income and equity:

Sensitivity Analysis of Department's Exposure to Possible Changes in Interest Rates				
	Statement of Comprehensive Income		Equity	
	100 basis points increase	100 basis points decrease	100 basis points increase	100 basis points increase
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
30 June 2015				
Interest bearing liabilities	19	(19)	19	(19)
Net Sensitivity	19	(19)	19	(19)
30 June 2014				
Interest bearing liabilities	19	(19)	19	(19)
Net Sensitivity	19	(19)	19	(19)

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2014.

16.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	3,104	3,516
Loans and receivables	1,077	813
Total	4,181	4,329
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	5,102	5,300
Total	5,102	5,300

16.3 Reclassifications of Financial Assets

The Department did not reclassify any financial assets during 2014-15.

16.4 Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Department did not derecognise any financial assets during 2014-15.

16.5 Comparison between Carrying Amount and Net Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	Carrying Amount 2015 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2015 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2014 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2014 \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	3,104	3,104	3,516	3,516
Other financial assets	1,077	1,077	813	813
Total financial assets	4,181	4,181	4,329	4,329
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Payables	3,197	3,197	3,395	3,395
Interest bearing liabilities	1,905	1,905	1,905	1,905
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	5,102	5,102	5,300	5,300

16.6 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

2015	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
Financial liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities	-	1,905	-	1,905
Total financial liabilities	-	1,905	-	1,905

2014	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
Financial liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities	-	1,905	-	1,905
Total financial liabilities	-	1,905	-	1,905

The recognised fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements. The Department uses various methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. The methods comprise:

Level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial Liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors are approximated by their carrying amounts.

Note 17 Notes to Administered Statements

17.1 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

The following are brief explanations of material variances between revised budget estimates and actual outcomes. Variances are considered material where the variance exceeds 10 per cent of budget estimate.

(a) Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Fees and fines	(a)	500	667	(167)	(33.4)

Notes to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses variances

(a) The increase in Fees and fines relates to greater than anticipated revenue relating to firearms fees.

(b) Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Fees and fines	(a)	500	667	(167)	(33.4)

Notes to Schedule of Administered Cash Flow variances

(a) The increase in Fees and fines relates to greater than anticipated revenue relating to firearms fees.

17.2 Administered Sales of Goods and Services

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Services		
Document search fees	118	114
Academy trainee board	107	116
Other sales of goods and services	16	9
Total	241	239

17.3 Administered Fees and Fines

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Fees		
Firearms licenses/registrations	667	621
Total	667	621

17.4 Administered Other Revenue

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Contribution	-	1,573
Found and confiscated proceeds	64	40
Sale of surplus equipment	-	39
Total	64	1,652



Independent Auditor's Report

To Members of the Tasmanian Parliament

Department of Police and Emergency Management

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2015

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Police and Emergency Management (the Department), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by the Secretary of the Department.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion the Department's financial statements:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, its financial position as at 30 June 2015 and its financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended
- (b) are in accordance with the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The Responsibility of the Secretary for the Financial Statements

The Secretary of the Department is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Section 27 (1) of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based upon my audit. My audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, I considered internal control relevant to the Secretary's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Secretary, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

My audit is not designed to provide assurance on the accuracy and appropriateness of the budget information in the Department's financial statements.

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical requirements. The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes independence by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of State Entities but precluding the provision of non-audit services, thus ensuring the Auditor-General and the Tasmanian Audit Office are not compromised in their role by the possibility of losing clients or income.

Tasmanian Audit Office



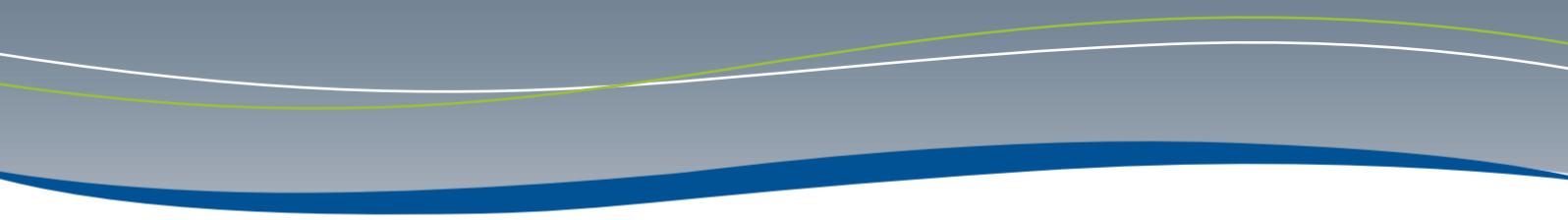
E R De Santi
Deputy Auditor-General
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Hobart
25 September 2015

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