



# ANNUAL REPORT 2017–18

Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management

Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Annual Report 2017-18

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An electronic version of this report is available on the Tasmania Police website ([www.police.tas.gov.au](http://www.police.tas.gov.au)).

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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 Tasmania 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 Michael Ferguson MP  
Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management  
Parliament House  
HOBART TAS 7000

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 36(1) of the *State Service Act 2000* and section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I am pleased to submit for presentation to Parliament, the 2017-18 Annual Report of the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management.

Yours sincerely



D L Hine APM  
Secretary  
Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management

8 October 2018



# SECRETARY'S REPORT

I am pleased to present the 2017-18 Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Annual Report which outlines our performance in maintaining a safe and resilient Tasmania.

It has been a busy year, highlighted by an unprecedented number of projects to improve community safety, the safety of our employees and the way we do business, celebrations of 100 years of women in policing in Tasmania and a strong result in crime reduction and clearances. Importantly, Tasmanians continue to have a high level of trust and confidence in their policing service.

Tasmania Police is undertaking projects to ensure we remain a responsive, contemporary and future-focused service. These include Project Authenticate to roll out body worn cameras to frontline officers from August 2018. The anticipated benefits of body worn cameras are many, with the primary aim to improve the safety of our police officers and the community. As part of our commitment to enhancing the safety of victims of family violence and their children, the Family Violence Electronic Monitoring Project is developing a trial of electronic monitoring devices for family violence perpetrators. Project Unify will deliver an integrated, operational policing information system, to improve our business and the safety of police officers.

Other major projects that impact all emergency services include the Tasmanian Government Radio Network Project and the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch Project. The Tasmanian Government Radio Network Project is working to deliver a statewide interoperable, sustainable and contemporary radio capability, and the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch Project will produce an integrated dispatch system that will share information across emergency services, increasing efficiency and improving safety.

The wellbeing of our employees is a priority. The Health and Wellbeing Program is a proactive, preventative program in relation to both physical and mental health that will provide intervention and support when necessary. It aims to provide services that positively support the health and wellbeing of emergency first responders, and our State Service Employees.

The commitment from the Tasmanian Government to rebuild the police service has continued in 2017-18, with 125 additional police officers to be employed over the four-year term. I am pleased to report that throughout the year, 58 constables have completed the trainee course to fill operational frontline positions across the State. This increase in police numbers will assist in developing our response capability and help to keep Tasmanian communities safe. A Capability Review is underway to ensure our resources are allocated appropriately and to consolidate future focus planning for policing in Tasmania.

“ We celebrated a milestone during the reporting period, marking 100 years since Tasmania Police employed the first police woman, and took the first step towards becoming a gender inclusive workforce. ”

The Tasmanian community can be reassured by the reduction in crime offences and strong results in clearing crime. In 2017-18, the crime rate was below the three-year average. Total offences in Tasmania reduced by five per cent, following a 10 per cent increase the previous year. Contributing to this fall in crime were decreases of seven per cent in offences against property and 11 per cent in other (miscellaneous) offences. Also of note in 2017-18 was the decrease in serious crime by 15 per cent (86 offences). We have work to do in some areas; the number of assaults increased and is above the three-year average. In a significant result, the clearance rate for offences reached 51 per cent, which is the highest level in 45 years. Tasmania remains a safe place with one of the lowest crime rates in the country.

These results are reflected in the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2017-18*. The percentage of the Tasmanian community who reported that they 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. The Survey results this year also indicated Tasmanians who were generally satisfied with policing services rose to 88 per cent, up from 79 per cent in 2016-17, which was above the national average (80 per cent).

The Department has a continued focus on public safety, with frontline officers proactively engaging in high-visibility policing activities at events such as fun runs, festivals, parades and sporting events, and working with local councils and other stakeholders to tackle alcohol and drug-related public order issues.

We celebrated a milestone during the reporting period, marking 100 years since Tasmania Police employed the first police woman, and took the first step towards becoming a gender inclusive workforce. We have come a long way in supporting gender diversity in Tasmania Police over the past century, and we will continue our progress in becoming a gender and culturally diverse agency, which reflects the community we serve. It was an honour to be involved in the celebratory events conducted throughout the year.

I am proud of our achievements in 2017-18 and thank all staff across the Department for their continued professionalism, responsiveness and commitment to deliver quality policing, fire and emergency management services to the Tasmanian community.

*D. Hine*



D L Hine APM  
Secretary  
Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management



# STRUCTURE OF ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report comprises of four sections:

## **About Us**

- an outline of the strategic framework the Department operates within, including the operational profiles of each area of the Department

## **Strategic Directions**

- a summary of the Department's progress in meeting the four areas of strategic focus that are outlined in *Future Focus 2017-2020*

## **Strategic Output Groups**

- a summary of the Department's actions to deliver on the four Output Groups in both the *2017-18 Government Services Budget Paper No. 2 Volume 1* and the Tasmania Police Business Priorities 2017-18

## **Compliance Report**

- an outline of the Department's annual legislative reporting responsibilities.



# ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ATO	Australian Tax Office
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPFEM	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
Ex	Excluding
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GJ	Gigajoule
GPS	Global Positioning System
GST	Goods and Services Tax
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards

km/h	Kilometres per hour
LGA	Local Government Area
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine
N/A	Not Applicable
PCYC	Police and Community Youth Clubs
PV	Police Vessel
SES	Senior Executive Service
SSE	State Service Employee
TasGRN	Tasmanian Government Radio Network
TMRN	Trunk Mobile Radio Network
TI	Treasurer's Instructions



# ABOUT US

The Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management is an all-hazards emergency management agency responsible for providing quality policing, fire and emergency management services to the Tasmanian community.

The Department consists of Tasmania Police, Tasmania Fire Service, State Emergency Service, and Forensic Science Service Tasmania, with corporate support provided by Business and Executive Services.

The Tasmania Fire Service and State Emergency Service, although significant arms of the Department, are not addressed substantially in this report, as their operation is reported in the 2017-18 State Fire Commission Annual Report.

## OUR VISION, MISSION, VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

The Department has a common vision, mission and values for all its operational arms, and this is supported by a set of principles. These guide the delivery of our services and the behaviours of our people.

### Our Vision

A safe, secure and resilient Tasmania

### Our Mission

To provide effective policing, fire and emergency management services

### Our Values

#### Integrity

We believe in honest, professional, transparent and ethical behaviour in all aspects of our business

#### Equity

We believe in fair, consistent and inclusive behaviour when interacting with our people and our community

#### Accountability

We believe in being answerable for our decisions and actions, behaving professionally and being responsible for our outcomes

### Our Principles

#### Community Focus

We will engage and work with the community to provide effective services for the community

#### Collaboration

We will work together and with others to achieve positive outcomes

#### Values-led

Our service and behaviours will reflect our service-specific values

#### Professional

We will be respectful, honest, confidential and competent

#### Accountable

We will be responsible and transparent

## OUR STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The Department's strategic direction is established by the strategic direction document, *Future Focus 2017-2020*. *Future Focus* identifies four areas of strategic focus for the Department as a whole, and for its operational services.

### Community Service

Delivering what the community needs to be safe, engaged and reassured

### Leadership

Having the skills and resources to be informed, accountable and innovative in what we do

### People

Looking after our workforce and planning for the future

### Communication

Ensuring that our messages are heard by the community and that their voices are heard by us

## STRATEGIC OUTPUT GROUPS

The *2017-18 Government Services Budget Paper No. 2, Volume 1* outlines the Department's four key service delivery areas (excluding the Tasmania Fire Service) of Public Safety, Crime, Traffic Policing and Emergency Management.

In 2017-18, an expenditure budget of \$246.133 million was allocated to the Department (excluding the Tasmania Fire Service which is funded through the State Fire Commission).

The Department utilises its budget allocation to deliver a range of key deliverables to meet these outputs.

These include the following major Tasmanian Government initiatives:

- roll-out of body worn video cameras to frontline police officers
- upgrades to several major police facilities as part of the Capital Investment Program
- upgrade of the Emergency Alert system
- development of the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch system
- Health and Wellbeing Program
- Large Vessel Replacement Program
- progress towards the development of an integrated and contemporary data management system as part of Project Unify
- employment of additional police officers as part of the Rebuilding the Police Service election commitment
- Shoplifting Prevention Awareness Campaign
- upgrades to police housing.

Tasmania Police operations consist of four key areas, known as output groups. Each output group has a specific aim and set of priorities and key performance measures. These are used to track and report progress towards realising our vision, as part of the Tasmania Police Business Priorities 2017-18.

The four output groups are reflected across both the *2017-18 Government Services Budget Paper No. 2, Volume 1* and the Tasmania Police Business Priorities 2017-18, as outlined in the table below.

<b>2017-18 Government Services Budget Paper No. 2, Volume 1 – Output Groups</b>	<b>Tasmania Police Business Priorities 2017-18 Key Service Delivery Area</b>
<b>Output Group 1 – Public Safety</b> 1.1 Support to the Community	<b>Public Safety</b> Aim: For the community to feel safe and be safe
<b>Output Group 2 – Crime</b> 2.1 Investigation of Crime 2.2 Poppy Security 2.3 Fisheries Security 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	<b>Crime</b> Aim: To reduce crime
<b>Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing</b> 3.1 Traffic Policing	<b>Traffic Policing</b> Aim: To improve driver behaviour through traffic law enforcement
<b>Output Group 4 – Emergency Management</b> 4.1 State Emergency Management Services 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	<b>Emergency Management</b> Aim: To contribute towards community resilience through effective security and emergency management

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

The high-level governance and decision-making forums for the Department are outlined below.

### Agency Management Group

The Agency Management Group provides a forum for whole-of-agency decision-making and coordination. The Group consists of the Secretary, Deputy Commissioner, Chief Officer of the Tasmania Fire Service and Deputy Secretary of Business and Executive Services.

### Senior Executive Officers

Senior Executive Officers is a whole-of-agency consultative and communication group. Senior Executive Officers provides a forum to discuss strategic issues and priorities, including high-level consultation on organisational, policy and technical issues affecting operations and services provided by the Department. The group consists of Senior Executive Officers from across Tasmania Police, Tasmania Fire Service, State Emergency Service, Forensic Science Service Tasmania and the Department more broadly.

## COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

The Department also has a range of committees and boards to provide assurance that we effectively manage our resources and risk, to deliver our key priorities.

Membership of these groups is listed in Compliance Report D: Corporate Governance, Boards and Committees.

### Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk 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 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.

### Procurement Review Committee

The Procurement Review Committee is established in accordance with *Treasurer's Instructions No. 1116* and *No. 1218*. The Committee is responsible for ensuring that a fair and equitable procurement process is followed and that the principles and processes required by the *Treasurer's Instructions* and in the Free Trade Agreements Guideline (where applicable) are adhered to.

The Committee is responsible for reviewing the Department's procurement processes prior to the purchase or awarding of a contract where the procurement is valued at \$50,000 or over (excluding GST). It encompasses the procurement of goods and services, consultancies, building maintenance and construction work.

### Police Review Board

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

### State Emergency Management Committee

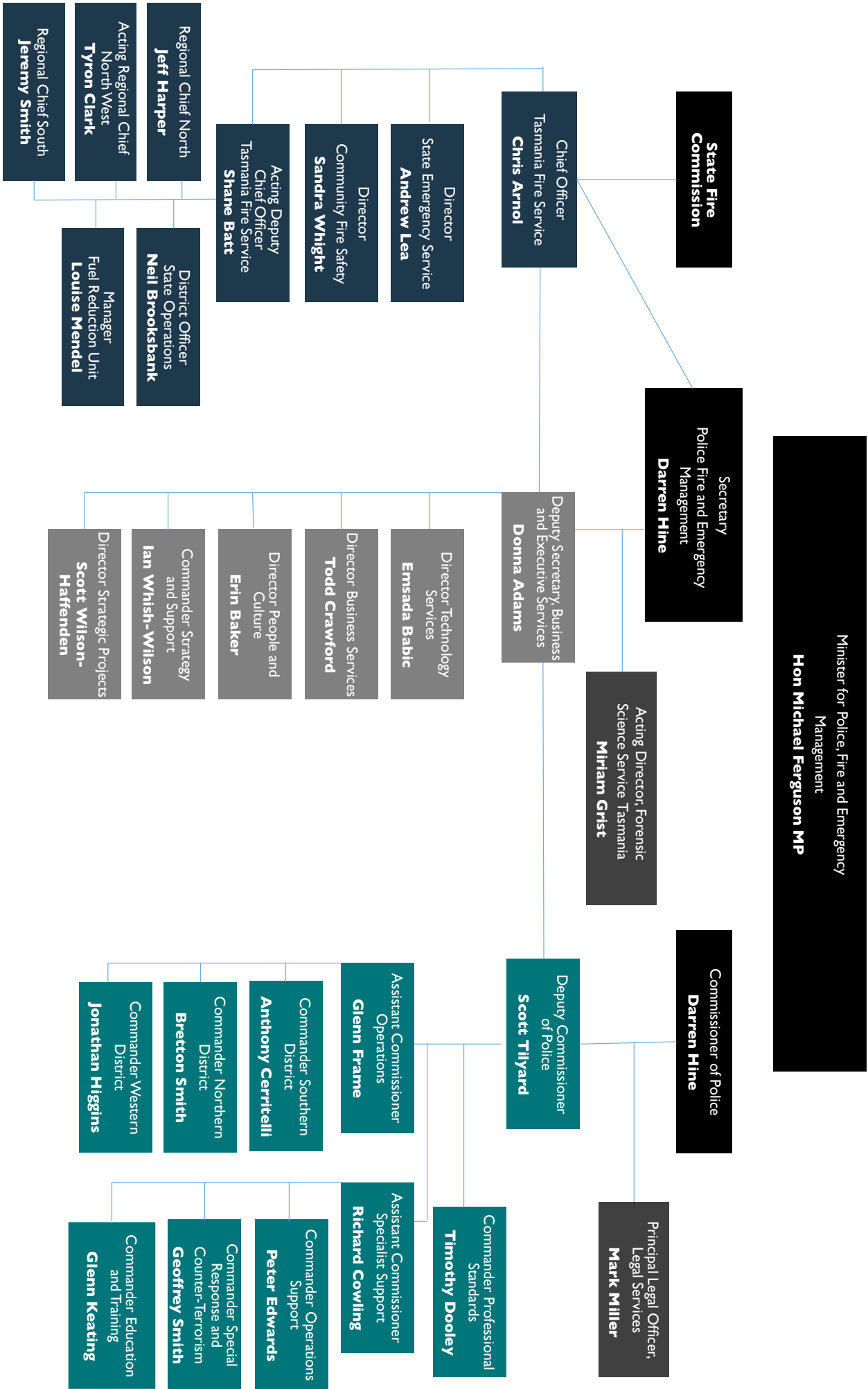
The State Emergency Management Committee is established under sections 7-9 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* to support the institution and coordination of emergency management, including review of emergency management policy. Schedule 3 of the Act makes provisions for the membership and the conduct of meetings. The Secretary of the Department, as the State Controller, is chair of this Committee.

### Tasmania Police Charity Trust

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



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE (AT 30 JUNE 2018)

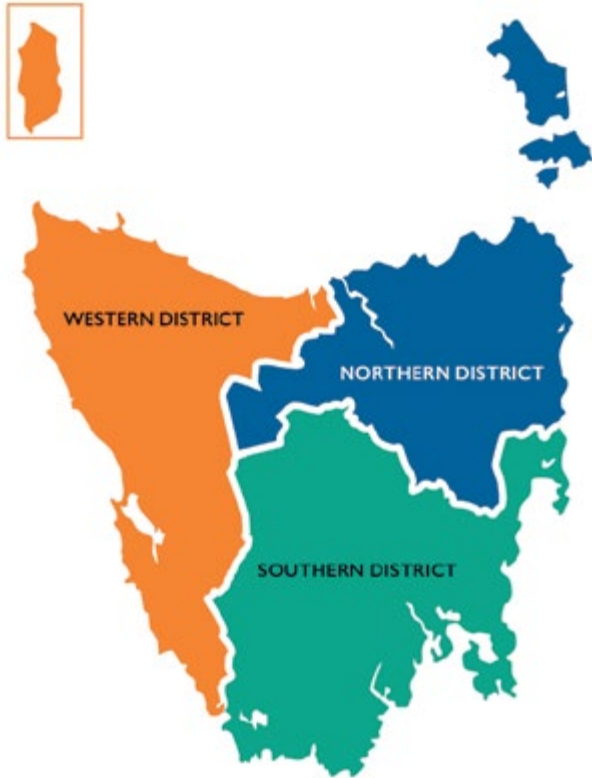


## ORGANISATIONAL PROFILES

### Tasmania Police

Tasmania Police consists of seven commands, including three geographical police districts (Southern, Northern and Western) and four support commands (Education and Training, Operations Support, Professional Standards and Special Response and Counter-Terrorism).

#### Tasmania Police Districts Map



#### Southern District

Headquarters Address	43 Liverpool Street HOBART TAS 7000
Division	Stations
Bridgewater	Bothwell Bridgewater Bushy Park Hamilton Kempton Liawenee New Norfolk Maydena 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 (includes Coronial Services) Road and Public Order Services
Size <sup>1</sup>	25,518 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2017 <sup>2</sup>	265,147
Police positions per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>	1.87

## Northern District

<b>Headquarters Address</b>	<b>137 - 149 Cimitiere Street LAUNCESTON TAS 7250</b>
<b>Division</b>	<b>Stations</b>
Deloraine	Beaconsfield Campbell Town Cressy Deloraine Evandale Exeter Longford Perth Westbury
North East	Bridport Derby Fingal George Town Gladstone Lady Barron Ringarooma Scottsdale St Helens St Marys Whitemark
Launceston	Launceston Newnham Ravenswood
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
Size <sup>1</sup>	19,975 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2017 <sup>2</sup>	144,107
Police positions per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>	1.78

## Western District

<b>Headquarters Address</b>	<b>88 - 90 Wilson Street BURNIE TAS 7320</b>
<b>Division</b>	<b>Stations</b>
Burnie	Burnie Smithton Wynyard
Devonport	Devonport Latrobe Port Sorell Railton Sheffield
Central West	Currie Penguin Queenstown Rosebery Strahan Ulverstone Waratah Western Marine Services, Stanley Zeehan
Support Services	Criminal Investigation Branch (includes Drug Investigation Services, Forensic Services, Crime Management Unit and Family Violence Unit) District Support Services (includes Prosecution Services, Road and Public Order Services and Community Support Services)
Size <sup>1</sup>	22,526 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2017 <sup>2</sup>	111,623
Police positions per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>	2.18

1. Area of police districts is the sum of the land area of Local Government Areas (LGA) contained in the district. Source of area data: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia; Table 6. Provisional Estimated Resident Population for 30 June 2017, LGA, Tasmania. Released 24 April 2018. Note: The sum of the land area for Western District does not include the South West Heritage area, as it does not have a specified LGA.

2. Source: ABS, 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia; Table 6. Provisional Estimated Resident Population for 30 June 2017, LGA, Tasmania. Released 24 April 2018.

3. Rate is actual district police positions reported in the June 2018 Corporate Performance Report per 1,000 persons (district population/1,000). These figures are not directly comparable with those in previous annual reports.

## Education and Training

Tasmania Police Academy, 151 South Arm Highway, ROKEBY TAS 7019

Education and Training provides high-level support for the policing arm of the Department in the form of recruiting, recruit training, promotion and professional development advice and business operations. Education and Training includes:

- Business Operations
- Learning and Development Services
  - in-service training
  - promotion training
  - oversight of all police curricula
  - management of the Department's online learning environment
- Recruit Training Services
  - police recruiting
  - recruit training
  - operational skills.

## Operations Support

30-32 Bathurst Street, HOBART TAS 7000

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

- Firearms and State Community Policing Services
- Forensic Services
- Investigative and Intelligence Support Services
- Marine and Rescue Services (including Helicopter Operations)
- Operations Support Administration
- Radio Dispatch Services
- Safe Families Coordination Unit
- Serious Organised Crime Division.

## Professional Standards

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

The Professional Standards Command provides specialist functions and support. It has statewide responsibility to protect and promote integrity and ensure policing in Tasmania remains a trusted profession.

The Command comprises of two units: Internal Investigations and Management Review. Internal Investigations is responsible for the investigation of complaints made against police, including allegations of criminal offences, corruption and high-risk behaviours involving police.

Management Review is responsible for audits, reviews and evaluation intended to develop and contribute to policies and training that set the standards for performance, conduct, and integrity of police. Professional Standards works with all police commands, providing advisory, consultancy, and training services, to improve professionalism, accountability, performance and conduct.

Professional Standards collaborates with the Integrity Commission, Equal Opportunity Tasmania and Ombudsman Tasmania in all matters that relate to Tasmania Police, and shares information with other police jurisdictions.

Professional Standards is responsible for managing an external provider to conduct drug and alcohol testing of police officers.

## Special Response and Counter-Terrorism

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

The Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Command is a member of the Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group, and works closely with the Emergency Management Unit, State Emergency Service and Office of Security and Emergency Management, Department of Premier and Cabinet.

The Command provides a focal point for whole-of-government security activities and projects involving counter-terrorism. It liaises with the private sector, the Australian Government and other jurisdictions in relation to counter-terrorism arrangements and contributes to the development of national counter-terrorism policies.

Special Response and Counter-Terrorism also manages a range of specialist capabilities, maintained as part of the response to a terrorism incident and encompasses:

- critical infrastructure and crowded places resilience building and protective security advice
- countering violent extremism intervention program coordination
- counter-terrorism policy, planning and exercising
- emergency management policy, planning and exercising
- specialist capability support.



## Tasmania Fire Service

Head Office, Corner of Argyle and Melville Streets,  
HOBART TAS 7000

The Tasmania Fire Service is the operational arm of the State Fire Commission and includes over 230 fire brigades across Tasmania and its islands. These fire brigades comprise 330 career firefighters (including those in leadership and communications roles) and approximately 4,800 volunteer firefighters.

The Tasmania Fire Service is a dynamic and diverse organisation that undertakes:

- emergency response
- emergency call handling and dispatch
- fire investigation
- training
- community fire education
- building safety
- fire equipment sales and service
- fire alarm monitoring
- implementation of mitigation and prevention programs for both structure and bushfires
- risk modelling and predictive services.

The Tasmania Fire Service has its operations reported in the 2017-18 State Fire Commission Annual Report.

## State Emergency Service

Head Office, Corner of Argyle and Melville Streets,  
HOBART TAS 7000

The State Emergency Service provides a volunteer response capability for severe storms and floods, road crash rescue, search and rescue/recovery and general rescue. It also undertakes a range of support roles for communities and other emergency service organisations, including local councils.

The State Emergency Service, through the Emergency Management Unit, provides whole-of-government advice and executive support to the State and Regional Emergency Management Committees. The State Emergency Service fulfils a coordination role for much of Tasmania's emergency management education, and takes the lead with planning and emergency risk management work.

The Emergency Management Unit administers Australian Government grant programs and liaises with external bodies such as local government, the Australia/New Zealand Emergency Management Committee, the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council and other non-government agencies for emergency management matters.

With the exception of some business outputs relating to emergency management, information in relation to the State Emergency Service is reported in the separate 2017-18 State Fire Commission Annual Report.

## Forensic Science Service Tasmania

St Johns Avenue, NEW TOWN TAS 7008

Forensic Science Service Tasmania provides a comprehensive range of forensic biology and forensic chemistry services including:

- examination of major crime scenes for biological evidence and bloodstain pattern analysis
- screening of evidence items for biological and physical trace evidence
- identification of blood, semen, human hair and other biological material
- DNA profiling and maintenance of the Tasmanian DNA database
- toxicology analysis of alcohol and drugs in coronial, criminal and road safety cases
- confirmation of illicit drugs in drivers following positive oral fluid screening tests
- identification of illicit drugs in pills and powders
- botanical cannabis identification
- investigation of clandestine drug laboratories
- analysis of glass, paint and fibres
- detection and identification of explosives
- identification of trace ignitable fluids from suspected arson cases
- general identification of unknown chemicals and powders
- calibration and certification of evidential breathalysers for Tasmania Police.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania is operationally independent of Tasmania Police, with the Director of the Service reporting to the Deputy Secretary.

Clients of the Service 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.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania is accredited to national and international quality standards by the National Association of Testing Authorities, an independent accreditation organisation.

## **Business and Executive Services**

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

Business and Executive Services provides support to the Department in the following areas:

### **Business Services**

Business Services provides core corporate services across the Department and includes:

- Finance and Payroll Services
- Property and Procurement Services
- Engineering and Fleet Services
- Information Services.

### **Technology Services**

Technology Services provides core information technology and communication services across the Department and includes:

- Information Technology Services
- Information Security
- Communications Systems and Technology.

### **People and Culture**

People and Culture provides high-level advice and services across the Department in the following areas:

- vacancy management
- workplace relations
- organisational development
- injury management and advisory service (including workers compensation)
- work health and safety
- psychological services
- equity and diversity
- welfare and chaplaincy.

## **Strategy and Support**

Strategy and Support provides high-level support and advice across the Department and includes the following areas:

- Legislation Development and Review Services (including Right to Information)
- Media and Communications
- Policy Development and Research Services
- Reporting Services.

### **Strategic Projects**

Strategic Projects manages and develops projects of strategic significance to the Department and currently comprises the following:

- Business Improvement Unit
- Tasmanian Government Radio Network Project
- Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch System Project
- Triple Zero Project
- Project Unify.



# COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community Service is one of four areas of strategic focus and reflects the Department's commitment to engage and work with the community to provide effective services. This is primarily achieved through the three output areas outlined below.

## EFFECTIVE SERVICES

### White Ribbon Accreditation

The White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation Program is a key priority of the Tasmanian Government's *Safe Homes, Safe Families - Tasmania's Family Violence Action Plan 2015–2020*. The Action Plan is being implemented across all Tasmanian Government agencies to support employees who are experiencing family violence, and to better equip all employees to recognise and appropriately respond to family violence.

The Department achieved accreditation in October 2016, and will be working with White Ribbon to ensure re-accreditation is achieved in October 2019. Accreditation is valid for three years and requires evidence of an ongoing and sustainable commitment by the accredited party towards the prevention of violence against women. The program targets adults through their employer to raise awareness of, and enhance positive actions towards, the stopping of violence against women.

The Department does not tolerate violence, especially violence against women and children.

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

### Social Media

The operational arms of the Department use social media, particularly Facebook, to engage with communities. About 160,000 people 'like' the Tasmania Police Facebook page, which represents about 31 per cent of the State's population. The page is used for seeking witnesses and information about crime, sharing crime prevention advice and generally engaging with the community on crime and safety issues.

The Tasmania Police Facebook audience is highly engaged, and it is not unusual for the community to identify wanted people within hours of images being posted.

### Community Policing

State Community Policing Services is responsible for the management and support of community-based programs. It provides a statewide liaison and coordination service for community groups and district community policing officers. A specific focus is placed on programs that build relationships, reduce crime and assist those members of the community at a higher risk of becoming a victim.

State Community Policing Services undertakes the following roles:

- secretariat support to the Crime Stoppers Tasmania Board, including Crime Stoppers telephone line and information databases
- statewide coordination and administration of charitable collection permits
- representation on the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards Board
- support to the Veterans and Veterans Families Counselling Service
- support to Neighbourhood Watch Australasia and Tasmania Boards
- support to multicultural communities and organisations including CatholicCare Tasmania, TasTAFE, Migrant Resource Centres and the Humanitarian Settlement Program
- administrative support to the national cyber safety ThinkUKnow Program.

## REASSURANCE

### First Aid Review

Following a review of first aid training for police officers in 2017-18, training was assessed as being broader than the common themes police deal with in an operational capacity. The review determined that the first aid training needs of police officers should be redesigned to ensure that a greater focus is placed on responding to significant trauma and sustaining life until trained ambulance or medical attention is available.

Tasmania Police will undertake a tender process to select a provider for the new training, following which the program will be rolled out in stages.

### Family Violence Electronic Monitoring Project – Project Vigilance

Enhancing the safety of victims of family violence and their children is a key priority for the Department. Project Vigilance is a trial of electronic monitoring of high-risk family violence perpetrators. It is funded jointly by both State and Australian Governments.

The aim of the initiative is to deter family violence perpetrators from offending through the use of electronic monitoring, which will track and monitor all of their movements by means of GPS tracking ankle devices. Victims assessed as suitable can also elect to opt into the program and carry a small personal safety alarm with an inbuilt GPS tracker.

It is expected that electronic monitoring will assist with a timely police response to potential family violence breaches, reduce social and justice-related costs of family violence and increase convictions for family violence associated offences for perpetrators involved in the trial.

It is anticipated that the trial will commence in the last quarter of 2018, and will run for two years. The trial will be independently evaluated by the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies research unit within the University of Tasmania.





# LEADERSHIP

Our strategic focus on leadership reflects the Department's commitment to ensure accountability and transparency, while exploring contemporary and evidence-based approaches to the services we deliver. This is primarily achieved through the eight output areas outlined below.

## ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORKS

### Key Accountability Frameworks

In 2017-18, the Professional Standards Command developed and implemented a number of key accountability policies for Tasmania Police, including:

- Commissioner's Directions for Alcohol and Drug Testing, which commenced in July 2017
- the declarable associations component of the Tasmania Police Manual, which commenced in February 2018
- information access audits, which commenced in March 2018
- the conflict of interest and police use of social media components of the Tasmania Police Manual, which commenced in April 2018.

A Corruption Prevention Strategy was also drafted in 2017-18, with first level consultation to commence in the next reporting period.

### Conduct Management System for Police Officers

In 2017-18, Tasmania Police implemented a new conduct, complaint and compliance review system. The system,

known as Abacus, was implemented on 1 March 2018. Abacus is supported by the Commissioner's Directions for Conduct and Complaint Management, and Compliance Review.

Abacus is an integrated, centralised, clear and fair system for the management of conduct, complaints, and compliance review. It can be used by all police officers, and is also available to the public.

Abacus is a contemporary approach to the concept of a police disciplinary system. It focuses on continuing professional development with the aim of improving police conduct and performance. Unless a police officer's conduct is so serious that it is unacceptable for them to continue to be employed as a member, the focus will be on improvement and development.

### Use of Force Review

In 2017-18, a working group was established to review use of force by police officers, to support current community and stakeholder expectations and the safety of officers. The working group will continue to conduct research and provide evidence-based recommendations to Tasmania Police's Corporate Management Group for consideration.

## Integrity Commission Review

During 2017-18, the Integrity Commission released its report on its own-motion investigation into management of information in Tasmania Police. The investigation was not triggered by a complaint but by the Commission's recognition, along with similar jurisdictions interstate, that significant advances in technology have increased the risk of information abuse within the public sector. Tasmania Police was selected as the subject of the investigation as our work relies on information to a greater degree than many other public sector organisations. The review focused on unauthorised access to, and misuse of, information by police officers.

The Integrity Commission found that, overall, Tasmania Police's policies, practices and procedures are adequate and appropriate. Some suggestions for improvement were made and are being considered. The Integrity Commission also particularly commended Tasmania Police for the processes used in its ongoing internal audits of access to information, relevant new provisions in the Tasmania Police Manual, and the new conduct, complaints, and compliance management system, Abacus.

## POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

### Legislation Update

The Department has continued to review and enhance the legislation it administers on behalf of the Minister. In 2017-18, a number of significant legislative changes were developed and put into effect.

In August 2017, the Australian Crime Commission Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2017 was tabled in the House of Assembly. This Bill aimed to update several pieces of legislation to address the merger of the CrimTrac agency and the Australian Crime Commission. The Bill was not finalised, as it was not debated in the Legislative Council before the State election was called. It is anticipated the Bill will be reintroduced to the Parliament in 2018.

Following a long-running review of laws pertaining to drink and drug-driving, the Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Amendment Bill 2017 was introduced into the Parliament at the end of 2016-17. The Bill was debated in early 2017-18, but will not commence until proclaimed. This is anticipated to occur during 2018 and will see the implementation of a number of reforms. Most significantly, the reforms will allow police officers to collect samples of oral fluid from drivers who return a positive screening test for drugs. The testing of oral fluid samples will alleviate the need for blood samples, which place a burden on police and health resources.

In October 2017 the Sentencing Amendment (Assaults on Off-duty Police) Bill 2017 was introduced into the Parliament, following development work within the Department. The Bill was not passed by the Legislative Council at that time; however, it was reintroduced to the Parliament in May 2018 by the Attorney-General, following the State election. The Bill aims to extend the current mandatory sentencing provisions for offences against police that result in serious bodily harm to offences against off-duty police officers that are motivated by the officer's employment.

In late 2017, the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Amendment (Presumption of Cause of Disease) Bill 2017 was also introduced to, and passed by, Parliament. This Bill extends presumptive cancer provisions to apply to career firefighters, volunteers, and other State Service Employees whose duties involve firefighting.

The final amendments to the *Firearms (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2015* commenced on 4 December 2017, with the proclamation of the final sections of the amendment Act and the amendment of the *Firearms Regulations 2016*. These amendments substantially updated firearms storage laws in Tasmania and involved significant stakeholder engagement through the regulatory impact assessment process. Two other changes to the Act had previously commenced on 4 November 2015 and 17 August 2016.

The Police Offences Amendment (Prohibited Insignia) Bill 2018 was introduced to the Parliament in June 2018. This Bill aims to limit the ability of outlaw motorcycle clubs to use their insignia to incite fear in the community. The Bill will be debated by the Parliament during 2018-19.

A list of the legislation administered by the Department is provided in Compliance Report K.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is fundamental to effective governance within the Department. The Department's Agency Management Group is responsible for oversight of a Strategic Risk Register, which contains our corporate risks.

The Audit and Risk Committee is chaired by the Deputy Secretary and reports to the Agency Management Group. The Committee has responsibility for risk identification, assessment, mitigation and review. The Committee is also responsible for Internal Audit Plans and for reviewing and monitoring external audits.

The Department has appointed an Audit and Risk Manager, who is responsible for implementation of the Department's Risk Framework, and supports the Audit and Risk Committee.

Wise, Lord and Ferguson, an accounting and advisory firm, provides independent internal-audit advice to assist the Department to manage risk through accounting, administrative and operational controls.

In 2017-18, the following internal audits were completed:

- compliance with *Treasurer's Instructions*
- incident-related procurement and credit cards
- post-implementation review of the Finance One System.

## EXPLORING INNOVATIVE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS

### Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch Project

The Tasmanian Government has provided \$17 million to fund the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch Project to deliver a contemporary and fully integrated dispatch system to be used by all emergency services. This will significantly improve functionality and allow far greater visibility across the emergency services of the resources being deployed in response to incidents.

Tasmania Police implemented the new Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch system on 3 October 2017, together with a mobile data client for all operational police officers. It is anticipated that Tasmania Fire Service, State Emergency Service and Ambulance Tasmania will implement the system in 2018-19.

The project has engaged a number of local contractors and consultants in order to ensure successful delivery of the project and to build project skills within the Department. The Department will continue to work with local information technology firms to support the product post-implementation.

### Vehicle Fleet Review

In 2017-18, a working group was established to review the Department's current vehicle fleet. An options paper was completed, and an interim report including recommendations will be progressed in 2018-19.

A process is now in place to evaluate new vehicles for their suitability for policing, with assessments completed and reported on by the Operational Skills Unit.

## DEVELOPING CONTEMPORARY EMERGENCY SERVICE RESPONSE MODELS

### Web-based Emergency Operations Centre Information Management System

The Web-based Emergency Operations Centre is a web-based multi-agency information sharing system used to manage and record information during an emergency incident. The system is used to improve situational awareness, manage resources and support decision-making.

The online software program is licensed to the Department and is managed within the Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Command.

The Web-based Emergency Operations Centre supports all-hazards emergency management and training. Partner agencies using the program include Tasmania Fire Service and State Emergency Service and other government agencies, councils and non-government organisations.

Tasmania Police provides three levels of Web-based Emergency Operations Centre training to police and emergency management partners, including basic awareness training, introductory user training and agency representative training.

## USING EVIDENCE TO INFORM PRACTICE

### Shoplifting Prevention Awareness Campaign

In 2017-18, the Tasmanian Government allocated funding of \$115,000 for a Shoplifting Awareness Campaign. Crime Stoppers Tasmania will conduct the campaign in an effort to raise awareness among the Tasmanian retail sector, business community and consumers.

The main aim of the shoplifting campaign is to empower Tasmanian businesses to report, reduce and prevent incidences of shoplifting. Crime Stoppers Tasmania plays an important role in raising awareness of crime, encouraging people to take action to prevent crime and to report crime when it does occur.

The new evidence-based campaign will be developed and implemented in collaboration with the retail sector, other businesses and the wider community.

The campaign will support a philosophy of engage early, collaborate fully and achieve success. The campaign has the capacity to impact positively on Tasmania's retail business sector and enhance public safety through the development of innovative crime prevention solutions and increased avenues to report crime.

## BUILDING AND MAINTAINING CONTEMPORARY INFRASTRUCTURE

### District Headquarters and Major Support Service Building Refurbishment

We have continued work under the Tasmanian Government's Capital Investment Program to upgrade a number of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems at several major police facilities.

During 2017-18, the program finalised the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning upgrade at Burnie and Launceston District Police Headquarters, and the Tasmania Police Academy. A tender was also released for the replacement of the thermal plant equipment at Hobart City Police Station, which is due for completion during 2018-19.

Throughout this process, hydrofluorocarbon refrigerant (R22 – an ozone-depleting substance) has been removed from Burnie, Launceston, and the Tasmania Police Academy in line with the *Montreal Protocol (1989)*. Hobart City Police Station will also be R22 free following the thermal plant upgrade.

### Upgrade Police Housing

In addition to the upgrading of police facilities, we have continued work under the Tasmanian Government's Capital Investment Program to upgrade police housing. Initially \$2 million was allocated over two years to improve residences situated on the West Coast. This was enhanced by a further \$5 million four-year initiative to improve residences statewide.

This funding has resulted in significant upgrades to 15 police residences and the purchase of a further two residences. This work has predominantly focused on the West Coast, but residences have also been upgraded at Derby, Gladstone and King Island.

Work is also being completed on residences at Orford, Swansea and Triabunna and preliminary design work commenced in preparation for further housing upgrades in 2018-19 to police residences at Geeveston, Bicheno and Flinders Island.

### Large Vessel Replacement

The Large Vessel Replacement Project, known as the Endeavour Project, forms part of a progressive and ongoing procurement program to ensure that police vessels are replaced at regular intervals and are fit for purpose.

The Tasmanian Government allocated \$8.6 million over a period of two years for the procurement of a new Offshore Police Patrol Vessel to replace *Police Vessel (PV) Fortescue*.

The vessel, *PV Cape Wickham*, was launched at Geraldton, Western Australia on 26 June 2017, and underwent extensive harbour and sea trials before its delivery voyage from Western Australia to Tasmania. Tasmania Police took final delivery of *PV Cape Wickham* on 4 August 2017.

## ENHANCING TECHNICAL SERVICE STANDARDS

### The Tasmanian Government Radio Network Project

The Tasmanian Government Radio Network Project aims to transition multiple government-funded agencies and Government Business Enterprises from independent radio networks to a shared mobile radio communications capability. The project will provide an interoperable, sustainable and contemporary public safety-grade radio network that addresses the operational and response requirements of emergency services, land management organisations and electricity supply industry organisations.

The Tasmanian Government Radio Network Project Steering Committee comprises of representatives from each of the key stakeholder agencies and organisations including Tasmania Police, Tasmania Fire Service, State Emergency Service, Ambulance Tasmania, Sustainable Timber Tasmania, the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Hydro and TasNetworks, along with representation from the Departments of Premier and Cabinet, and Treasury and Finance.

A business case for future radio capability was developed in collaboration with stakeholder agencies in 2018.

### Enhanced Procedures

Forensic Science Service Tasmania acquired a scientific instrument in 2017-18, which will be used for validation of the confirmation of illicit drugs in oral fluid samples of drivers. It is anticipated this will be implemented within three months of Tasmania Police securing an appropriate oral fluid collection device in 2018-19.

The Extensive Drug Screen in Toxicology was introduced for routine Forensic Science Service Tasmania casework in August 2017. This method has nearly doubled the number of detectable drugs, while enabling detection at lower concentrations than previously possible. The improved efficiencies of this method have also significantly improved sample throughput and consequently reduced turnaround times.

All current toxicology staff have been fully trained in the laboratory analysis and instrumental techniques.





# PEOPLE

Our strategic focus on people reflects the Department's commitment to look after our workforce and plan for the future. This is primarily achieved through the six output areas outlined below.

At 30 June 2018, the Department (excluding Tasmania Fire Service) employed 1,304 police officers and 493 State Service Employees<sup>1</sup>. Further information about our Human Resources can be found in Compliance Report J: Human Resource Statistics.

## FRONTLINE SUPPORT

### Rebuilding the Police Service

The Tasmanian Government committed to rebuild the police service through the employment of an extra 108 police officers. Recruitment has continued throughout 2017-18, with 58 constables completing the trainee course to fill operational frontline positions throughout the State. A total of 113 additional police officers have now been recruited, with the inclusion of five officers within the Safe Families Coordination Unit, enhancing the public order response capability and establishing a serious organised crime capacity.

The Tasmanian Government has committed to continue the upward trajectory of new police recruitment, with at least 125 more police officers to be employed over the current term of Government.

### Active Armed Offender Training

Active armed offender training is a mandatory training package for all police officers. It supports nationwide strategies to prepare and respond to active armed offender incidents.

In 2017-18, selected police officers from Northern and Southern Police Districts received practical skills training in responding to active armed offender incidents. Additional training was also provided to Public Order Management Teams. This training was delivered as a trial.

An instructor's course for the training is scheduled for July 2018, which will enable delivery of training statewide.

<sup>1</sup>. Figures based on headcounts and excludes casual staff.

## Investigative Training Continuum Review

The investigative training continuum review was completed during the reporting period and involved consultation across investigative areas within, and external to, Tasmania Police. The review resulted in the creation of a new Professional Honours course provided by the University of Tasmania, in collaboration with Tasmania Police and Griffith University's Centre for Investigative Interviewing.

Police officers commenced the frontline and detective levels of this training, with delivery to recruits scheduled to commence in 2018-19. Opportunities for police officers who have previously completed investigative training will also be provided, to promote consistency of contemporary interviewing techniques in the field.

## A SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE WORKPLACE / WELFARE SUPPORT

### Overview

In 2017-18, we maintained a commitment to the continuous improvement of our safety management systems and the prevention of work-related injury and disease. We also continued to proactively approach work health and safety while complying with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

Injury Management and Advisory Services has continued to provide workers compensation and rehabilitation case management services to meet injury management and rehabilitation needs of the workforce.

Health and safety committees have been established across the Department with contributions from health and safety representatives. These committees meet regularly, at a strategic and operational level, to discuss, update and improve Departmental policies and procedures.

Work health and safety governance was a key focus for the Department during 2017-18. An important outcome of this focus was the establishment of the first whole-of-agency Work Health and Safety Policy Statement.

During 2017-18, other significant workplace health and safety initiatives included:

- re-election of health and safety representatives across the Department
- facilitation and administration of over 1,400 influenza vaccinations
- re-establishment of the Department's Strategic Work Health and Issues Group
- development of the Department's Work Health and Safety Incident Notification Protocol.

## Industrial Relations

The Department has a range of representative forums and mechanisms for consultation that provide opportunities for employees to contribute to decision-making and put forward their views on employment matters. Some of these mechanisms include formal work health and safety consultation structures, statewide engagement processes to inform enterprise bargaining negotiations, and participation in and use of information produced through the State Service *People Matters Survey*. These also include forums, focus groups and requests for feedback that inform topics relating to diversity and inclusion, program and strategy development and change management.

The Department maintains internal grievance procedures for investigating complaints about how we behave and carry out our responsibilities. These procedures include formal inquiry and/or disciplinary procedures under the *Police Service Act 2003* and the *State Service Act 2000*.

### Enterprise Bargaining Agreement

During 2016-17, the Department conducted jurisdictional research and statewide consultation regarding enterprise bargaining on the Police Award. Following the negotiation process, the *Police Award No.1 of 2018* was ratified by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission, and implemented in the first full pay period after 1 January 2018.

### Health and Wellbeing Program – Project Wellbeing

In 2017-18, the Tasmanian Government provided funding for the development of a proactive and preventative program that positively supports the health and wellbeing of the emergency services workforce across both our Department and Ambulance Tasmania.

Strong foundations to support the health and wellbeing of our workforces already exist. The Health and Wellbeing Program aims to build on these foundations, looking at opportunities to improve our approach across all aspects of the health and wellbeing of our workers and volunteers.

In 2017-18, a large body of work was completed to initiate this project and inform the design of the program. This has included the establishment of governance and project management structures, including the appointment of a project manager. The work also included the completion of a comprehensive consultation and needs analysis phase reaching emergency service workers in all regions of the State, union bodies and professional service networks. Work will continue in 2018-19 to design the program and commence implementation.

## Body Worn Cameras

The health and safety of our employees is a priority for the Department. The roll-out of body worn cameras to frontline police officers will help improve the safety of our police officers.

During 2017-18, the Department undertook an open tender process and procured a preferred body worn camera vendor.

The commencement of a staged roll-out of body worn cameras will occur during 2018-19, which will deliver on this key priority. Tasmania Police has developed robust policies and guidelines and will deliver training to frontline police officers to support the appropriate use of body worn cameras.

## SUPPORTING A DIVERSE AND EQUITABLE, AND ENGAGED WORKFORCE

### Workforce Diversity

We are committed to creating and promoting a working environment that recognises and embraces diversity including race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, culture, age, physical ability, religious beliefs and political beliefs.

The Department continues to undertake valuable work through the Gender Diversity Working Group, with representation across all arms of the Department. The group promotes, advises and supports the Department in its goal for a workforce reflective of the community it serves.

During 2017-18, the group developed an action plan, which outlines a range of activities focused on improving and promoting the continued development of a gender diverse workforce. Support to implement the action plan remains a business priority for the Department in 2018-19.

For further information, refer to Compliance Report G: Gender Diversity.

### Recruitment strategy to increase diversity

In 2017-18, the Department reviewed recruitment strategies with the aim of increasing the number of applicants from more diverse backgrounds. Strategies to increase diversity have included the development of a recruitment campaign to encourage more women to apply to join Tasmania Police. The campaign, which was themed 'You got this', encouraged women to project themselves into the role of a police officer. There has been a significant increase in female applicants since the campaign launched.

A key focus in 2018-19 will continue to be identifying barriers to recruitment, as well as commencing a review of the promotional process to promote further gender diversity.

### 100 Years of Women in Policing in Tasmania

Tasmania Police celebrated a significant milestone in October 2017, marking 100 years of women in policing. The challenges faced and achievements attained by those women have contributed to shaping the Tasmania Police service of today, a workplace that acknowledges the benefits of diversity and equality and is representative of the community we serve.

In 2017-18, Tasmania Police published a book to pay tribute to the women who are part of the story of *100 Years of Women in Policing in Tasmania*. The images and stories tell the history of women in Tasmania Police through their recollections, anecdotes and historical records. The book was launched at a reception hosted by Tasmania's first female Governor, Her Excellency Professor the Honourable Kate Warner AC. There were a number of other celebratory events conducted throughout the year, including a Women in Police Recruiting Expo and family fun day at Camp Clayton in Ulverstone and a High Tea at Launceston Country Club.

### Disability Action Plan

In 2017-18, the Department finalised actions under the previous *Disability Action Plan 2014-2017*, and developed a new *Disability Action Plan 2018-2021* to support the Tasmanian Government's commitments under *Accessible Island: Tasmania's Disability Framework for Action 2018-2021*.

The Disability Action Plan builds on previous work and reflects the Department's commitment to continue to improve our approach to removing barriers for people with disabilities. It includes a range of actions targeted at improving interaction with the community through accessibility to services, information and infrastructure, and also includes a number of actions that target internal processes and policies so that the Department can better support an inclusive and diverse workforce.

### Integrity, Equity and Diversity Training

The Department supports an inclusive workplace culture by minimising barriers that would otherwise impede individuals from fully and actively participating in work.

Equity, diversity, ethics and integrity is incorporated into a number of training programs across the Department, and includes relevant provisions of the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998* and awareness of disability issues and services that are available to provide support and assistance.

## BUILDING CAPABILITY AND FLEXIBILITY

### Forensic Services

The Tasmania Police Forensic Services Division provides high-quality forensic support to investigations. During 2017-18, there was a focus on capability building, particularly in response to the changing technological landscape.

The Digital Evidence Unit, within Forensic Services, procured specialist equipment and training for audio enhancement and restoration, which has significantly assisted investigators. The Unit also completed specialist facial biometric training with the Australian Government Department of Home Affairs in preparation for delivery of the National Facial Biometric Matching Capability.

In 2018, Tasmania Police hosted the Electronic Evidence Specialist Advisory Group forum, which was attended by 35 computer and technology forensic experts to discuss and resolve issues of national significance.

Members of the Crime Scene Examination Section have been upskilled in the areas of blood spatter analysis, body exhumation, motor vehicle identification and counter-terrorism forensic coordination. Four purpose-built vehicle pods have been locally designed, manufactured and deployed to enhance mobile capability and improve service delivery.

Forensic Services took delivery of a mobile laboratory that can be deployed at crime scenes to enable a faster forensic response.

### Intelligence Strategic Plan

Implementation of Tasmania Police's Intelligence Strategic Plan 2015-2020 continued throughout 2017-18. The Plan articulates a number of outcomes that the Operations Support Command will continue to progress. This specifically includes the development and delivery of a two-week Police Intelligence Course and further strengthening of the Tasmania Police Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee Intelligence Capability.

Dedicated Joint Intelligence Group training has now been included in the annual training calendar (five days per year), and the nomination and training of three additional inspectors as Joint Intelligence Group Commanders has occurred. Further work will continue through the life of the plan to develop and embed the intelligence function within future police activities.

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In 2017-18, the Department continued to focus on professional development for senior and middle managers through a number of training programs, including the Executive Leadership Development Program, State Service Strategic Management Program and Developing Future Leaders Program.

In addition, facilitation of the Balance Program in 2017 sought to further develop female leadership within the organisation, with the inclusion of both police and State Service Employees.

Improvements in professional development for supervisors and managers has occurred by incorporating in-field and online learning opportunities into courses and by providing access to programs provided by the University of Tasmania.

### Performance Management

The focus of the Department's performance management system for both police officers and State Service Employees continues to be on the quality of the discussion between an employee and their supervisor. Performance management ensures that key performance goals are developed for each employee within the context of government priorities, Departmental strategies, work area operating plans and statement of duties.

State Service Employees are assessed against core competency frameworks and expected workforce behaviours that are discussed during reviews. Employees have the opportunity and are encouraged to provide upward feedback on their manager's leadership and people management skills. Where any disagreement arises, an internal review system is available to resolve issues identified.

Employee learning and development needs are discussed during performance reviews, with needs collated and met through the Department's different organisational arms.

Police officers use the Individual Performance Review, which is designed to provide sworn members with feedback and guidance on their performance, as well as identify actions and opportunities to assist them with their further development. The review contains capability profiles for respective ranks to assist supervisors to review the core capabilities of each member.

The review also provides supervisors and managers with a structured means of monitoring the performance of members under their control. The Individual Performance Review is not intended to replace other feedback provided by supervisors, and it is expected that supervisors will meet regularly with individual members as part of their normal supervisory role and responsibilities.

## MEDALS AND AWARDS

While not an output area under our strategic focus on people, we value and recognise our employees' achievements in protecting the community and providing ethical and diligent service.

In 2017-18, the Australian Police Medal for distinguished service was presented to three Tasmania Police officers, and the National Police Service Medal was awarded to 58 serving and seven retired members of Tasmania Police.

One hundred and seven police officers received the Commissioner's Medal for 10 years' ethical and diligent service, or clasps for 20 and 30 years. Three clasps were provided to members who had completed over 40 years of service. In addition, 10 retired members were awarded the Commissioner's Medal or clasps. The Commissioner awarded 16 Commendations, and 31 State Service Employees were presented with Commissioner's Awards.





# COMMUNICATION

Our strategic focus on communication reflects the Department's commitment to enhance our internal and external communication systems.

## ENHANCING COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

### Departmental Intranet Redevelopment Project (Project Conexus)

The construction and implementation of a single common intranet platform to support the whole of the Department has been a key priority in 2017-18.

The second phase of Project Conexus commenced at the beginning of the reporting period and concluded in November 2017. This discovery phase provided an opportunity to explore the functional intranet needs of each work area.

A request for quotation was released to market in January 2018. Following a rigorous evaluation process, a preferred provider was identified and engaged in May 2018 and has commenced the design and development of an enterprise web-based collaboration and content management platform.

Project Conexus has progressed according to timelines and projected milestones, with the launch of the new intranet platform anticipated in late 2018.

### Project Unify

Access to accurate and reliable information is critical to the safety of both operational police members and community members, and to meet data sharing responsibilities. The Department currently maintains a significant number of core operational systems that are not integrated. Project Unify was established to replace a number of legacy and ageing policing information systems within the Department.

A request for tender to procure a commercial off-the-shelf solution was released to the market on 3 June 2017 and contract negotiations with the preferred supplier have progressed.

A request for proposal to secure a systems integration partner was released to the market on 24 February 2018 and closed on 21 March 2018. A preferred supplier was selected and contract negotiations were underway by the end of the reporting period.

The commercial off-the-shelf solution will support the development of a secure, integrated and contemporary data management environment. It is anticipated that phase one of the project will be launched in August 2019.

### **Systems Alignment Project**

In November 2016, the Department commenced the Systems Alignment Project, which focused on information management, finance and payroll activities. The project provided an opportunity to establish consistent support mechanisms, define infrastructure requirements and build consistent business practices to support the operational arms of the Department.

The project concluded in 2017-18 with the successful integration of the three enterprise systems – Empower (payroll), RM8 (information management) and Technology One (finance). The project also delivered sound foundations from which to create further efficiencies and business process reform across the Department.

### **Emergency Alert System**

Emergency Alert is the national telephone warning system used by emergency management agencies. Funding was provided by the Tasmanian Government to assist in the provision of an emergency warning system, as agreed to by the Council of Australian Governments in 2009.

The Emergency Alert system sends voice messages to landlines and text messages to mobile telephones within a defined area, about likely or actual emergencies such as fire, flood, acts of terrorism or extreme weather events.

A total of two Emergency Alerts were activated in 2017-18. These Emergency Alerts were activated by the Tasmania Fire Service and related to fires in St Helens and George Town.

### **Electronic Reporting**

In 2017-18, Forensic Science Service Tasmania successfully introduced electronic item-based reporting for serious crime cases in the Forensic Biology section. Forensic Science Service Tasmania now electronically report DNA and biological examination results from serious crime cases via the Forensic Register as soon as testing is completed on each evidence item.

Investigators are able to receive results as soon as they are available, rather than waiting until all forensic biology testing has been completed in a case before a report is issued. Investigators receive an email when results from one of their cases have been loaded to the Forensic Register. These emails contain a link to the Forensic Register, where another link provides a view of a table of results, with the most recently completed testing at the top of the table. Once all testing in a case has been finished, the case scientist sends the investigator a copy of the completed table of results that can be added to the investigation file. A court report can be requested by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions if required.

### **Electronic Learning System**

Learning and Development Services, within the Education and Training Command, manages the Department's online learning environment. A business plan has been implemented with the formation of the Online Learning Steering Committee and employment of two educational technologists to manage the system. The system is expected to be fully operational by the end of 2018.



# PUBLIC SAFETY

The aim of the public safety output is for the community to feel safe and be safe. Public safety relates to personal safety in the community, maintaining public order and the provision of safety initiatives that assist in developing safe, secure and resilient communities. The Department aims to ensure that the public has confidence and satisfaction in the services provided, through the provision of high-visibility targeted police patrols and the establishment of partnerships with community organisations.

The performance of the Department for 2017-18 was measured by its actions and commitment to the following key priority areas:

- high-visibility policing
- alcohol and drug-related public order issues
- operational readiness.

## HIGH-VISIBILITY POLICING

Tasmania Police continues to focus efforts on high-visibility policing. We recognise that putting our people in the right places, at the right times, is essential to building safe communities, maintaining community confidence and providing an effective policing service for the Tasmanian community.

During 2017-18, Tasmania Police used a variety of prominent policing strategies to increase the visibility of police officers in the community. Some of these formed part of statewide police operations relating to crime and traffic enforcement, whereas others had a more local focus with police presence at public events such as fun runs, festivals, parades and sporting events.

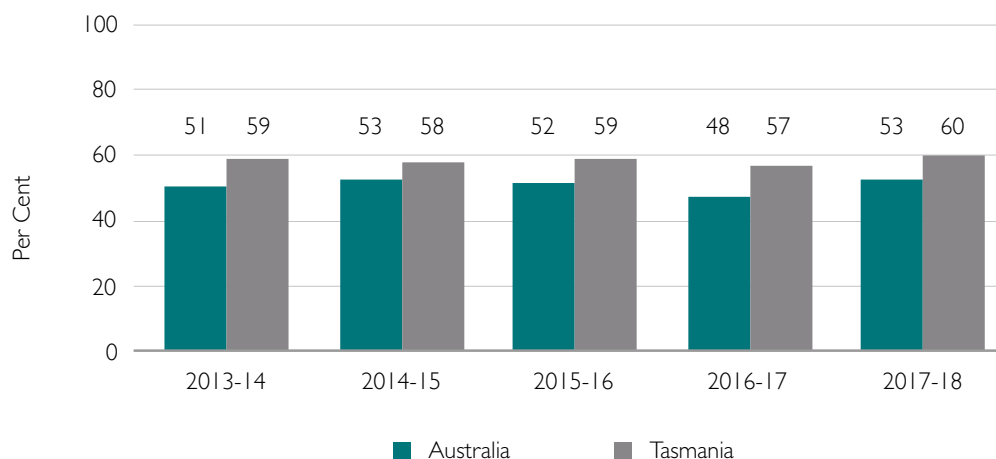
In each geographical police district, Road and Public Order Services focused on a range of high-visibility policing issues, supplementing the work of divisional police officers. The deployment of high-visibility vehicles and uniformed police on foot patrols in areas and times of high social interaction in public places assisted in preventing violence in public areas.

Tasmania Police continued to focus on early engagement with event organisers to determine suitable responses to public events occurring within each geographical police district. This ensured sufficient police resources were deployed, or available to be deployed, to support events.



**FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING LOCALLY DURING THE DAY**

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, the Social Research Centre in 2017-18



**FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING LOCALLY DURING THE NIGHT**

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, the Social Research Centre in 2017-18

As an organisation committed to seeking feedback about its performance both internally and from the community, the Department values results that quantify performance levels. Tasmania Police collates information from a number of sources, including its own Corporate Performance Reporting as well as national survey data in order to remain responsive and meet the safety needs of the Tasmanian community.

Results from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* conducted by the Social Research Centre have been used over a number of years to reinforce our commitment to be responsive to the public safety needs of the Tasmanian community.

An indication of the community perception of public safety is evidenced by the responses to how people feel about walking locally during the day and at night. The National Survey reported that the percentage of the community that 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 rose to 88 per cent, which was above the national average (80 per cent).

## ALCOHOL AND DRUG-RELATED PUBLIC ORDER ISSUES

Tasmania Police recognises that the misuse of alcohol is directly related to the occurrence of public place assaults. Tasmania Police maintains a focus on alcohol-related public order issues and undertakes a range of strategies to address issues associated with binge drinking, underage drinking, and alcohol-fuelled antisocial behaviour and violence.

Road and Public Order Services provide high-visibility patrols in and around popular public areas to reduce antisocial behaviour and maintain public order. Road and Public Order Services, together with Licensing Units across the geographical police districts, work collaboratively with local government, alcohol industry representatives and other stakeholders to support a range of initiatives aimed at increasing public safety and amenity, in relation to alcohol issues in accordance with the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*.

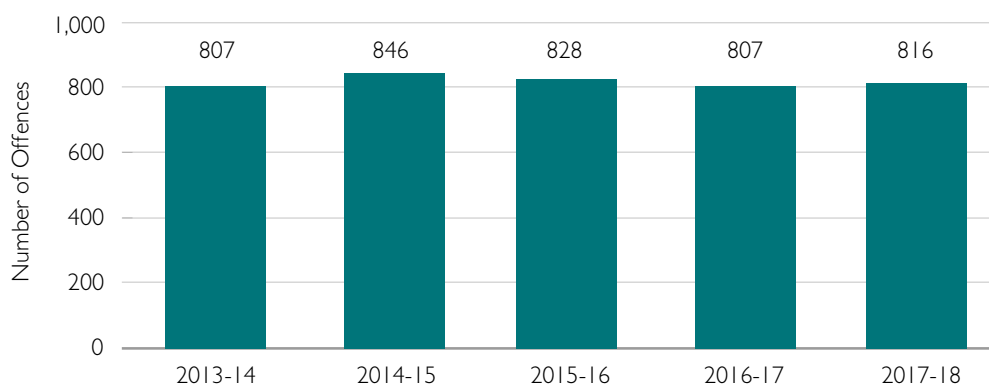
Southern District continued to be involved in the Safer Hobart Community Partnership led by the City of Hobart. This partnership involves the development of strategies and initiatives to address antisocial behaviour and issues involving licensed premises on the Hobart waterfront. Supporting this approach is the Salvation Army Street Teams Program, which promotes public order by engaging with patrons and offering water, tea and coffee during Friday and Saturday nights in the Salamanca and waterfront areas.

Western District focused on public event planning and response, including liaison with local stakeholders to ensure any potential alcohol-related issues were minimised and addressed.

The Northern District has also undertaken a number of initiatives to improve public order in regard to licensed venues, including joint licensed premise inspections conducted in partnership with the Liquor and Gaming Branch, Department of Treasury and Finance. It is anticipated that the City of Launceston and the Tasmania Fire Service will soon be part of this combined operation.

Tasmania Police Drug Investigation Services regularly use drug detection dogs in and around licensed premises to improve public order through high-visibility operations. This strategy has resulted in positive outcomes including drug detections and persons being charged.

Public place assaults statewide increased by one per cent (nine offences) in 2017-18, following a three per cent decrease the previous year (Figure 3). Public place assaults have remained relatively constant over the last five years. Tasmania Police is targeting public place assaults by maximising the visibility of police within the community and enhancing public order response capabilities.



**FIGURE 3: NUMBER OF RECORDED PUBLIC PLACE<sup>I</sup> ASSAULTS**

Source: Tasmania Police Offence Reporting System.

I. 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.



## OPERATIONAL READINESS

Tasmania Police is committed to supporting police officers to be operationally prepared and able to respond rapidly and effectively to calls for assistance through a number of training and development programs.

Tasmania Police ensures police officers are operationally ready by conducting an ongoing validation process to maintain the validity of using accoutrements essential to operational policing. This process is to ensure the knowledge and competency for personnel using accoutrements, such as pistols, oleoresin capsicum spray and the multi-use integrated protection vest, which protects police officers against injury from firearms and edged weapons.

Other programs include the Renewal and Refreshment Program, which ensures all police officers maintain operational competency, and the Front Line Refresher Course which is facilitated on a needs basis, with one course delivered during 2017-18. This course primarily targets police officers who have worked for long periods of time in non-operational positions, returned from extended leave or external secondments, or personnel wanting to update their knowledge and skills.

Southern District officers demonstrated their operational ability by providing a coordinated response across divisions for a prolonged period during the major flood event in May 2018. The flood placed numerous lives at risk, which demanded a significant police response to ensure public safety. Southern District had conducted several desktop exercises (including flood) throughout the reporting period to test the response and capability of members. Divisional inspectors also continually monitor the skill competencies of their staff to ensure all members possess current skills in terms of training for natural disasters.

In 2017-18, with the assistance of the Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Command, the Western District held desktop exercises and workshops relating to natural disasters and mass casualty events. This included an emergency management workshop to plan a response model in the event of a dam failure.

The West Coast has received funding to upgrade the emergency operations centre within the West Coast Council offices, which will provide a capability appropriate to a full scale response to any emergency that may arise.

Over the reporting period, Northern District officers undertook training at several venues around Launceston that simulated an active shooter environment. Police officers were required to work in small teams, clear open spaces and small rooms and actively engage targets.

## SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

The Department primarily measures its performance against the performance measures included in the *Government Services Budget Paper*, which are intended to assess the extent to which the Department has achieved the Tasmanian Government's policy objectives or outcomes. The Department also includes additional Key Performance Indicators in the Tasmania Police Business Priorities.

**Table 1: Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 1: Public Safety**

<b>Government Services Budget Paper – Performance Measure<sup>1,7</sup></b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2014-15 Actual</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>
Satisfaction with police services*	%	77	79	79	≥ nat av	<b>88</b> (80 nat)
Satisfaction with police in dealing with public order problems*	%	70	73	72	≥ nat av	<b>77</b> (73 nat)
Assaults in public places <sup>1</sup>	Number	846	828	807	≤ 3 yr av	<b>816</b> (827 av)
Total public order incidents <sup>1,2</sup>	Number	23,518	16,511	16,178	≤ 3 yr av	<b>17,283</b> (15,937 av)
Cost of policing per capita <sup>3</sup>	Dollars	416	421	441	n/a	<b>n/a<sup>4</sup></b>
Perceptions of safety in public places – during the day*	%	92	94	94	≥ nat av	<b>94</b> (90 nat)
Perceptions of safety in public places – during the night*	%	58	59	57	≥ nat av	<b>60</b> (53 nat)
Perceptions of safety at home – alone during the night*	%	91	88	91	≥ nat av	<b>91</b> (88 nat)
Family violence incident reports	Number	2,673	3,223	3,155	≤ 3 yr av	<b>3,385</b> (3,017 av)
Offences against the person	Number	3,802	4,100	4,310	≤ 3 yr av	<b>4,574</b> (4,017 av)
Offences against the person clearance rate	%	92	94	92	≥ 3 yr av	<b>95</b> (93 av)

**Table 2: 2017-18 Tasmania Police Business Priorities**

<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of marked vehicle patrol hours <sup>5</sup>	355,729
Number of public place assaults involving alcohol <sup>6</sup>	247
Number of public place assaults involving drugs <sup>6</sup>	48
Number of personnel available for operational deployment (head count) <sup>7</sup>	1,304

Notes:

1. Data for 2016-17 have been revised.
2. The definition of public order incidents was revised in 2015-16 to exclude vehicle complaints, breaking the time series. The three year average target for this indicator has been generated using the new counting rules.
3. Data for this indicator have been revised to reflect 2016-17 dollars as per the *Report on Government Services 2018*.
4. This figure is not available until the *Report on Government Services 2019* is released in January 2019.
5. Uniform police patrol hours have been provided in the place of marked vehicle patrol hours, which is not available.
6. For approximately 50 per cent of recorded public place assaults, it is unknown whether alcohol or drugs was an associated factor. Figures on alcohol and drug involvement are therefore underestimates.
7. The head count number of police officers includes trainees.

\* This indicator is derived from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2017-18* conducted by The Social Research Centre. There is an error margin of approximately 4 per cent on State figures and 1 per cent on national figures.



# CRIME

The crime output relates to the detection and apprehension of offenders, including investigation of serious and organised crime. The Department aims to reduce the number of offences committed against both people and property through crime prevention and detection strategies and legislative reform.

The performance of the Department for 2017-18 was measured by its actions and commitment to the following key priority areas:

- firearms
- serious and organised crime
- violence against women and children
- volume crime.

## FIREARMS

Tasmania Police is committed to reducing firearm crime and this has remained a key business priority during the 2017-18 reporting period. Firearm crime consists of offences involving firearms as weapons and as the target of theft, and specific offences relating to firearm discharge and possession, as well as offences relating to firearm licensing and storage.

Tasmania Police is an active participant in the National Task Force, Operation Athena, targeting the illicit use of, and trade in, firearms by serious and organised crime groups. Tasmania Police works collaboratively with state and territory police services, the Australian Federal Police, Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, Australian Border Force, and the Australian Taxation Office to intercept and disrupt organised crime activity.

Tasmania Police is committed to offering opportunities for people to surrender unwanted and illegal firearms around the State. Under the *Firearms Act 1996* Tasmania has a permanent firearms amnesty. In late 2017, Tasmania Police participated in a National Firearms Amnesty, which resulted in 1,830 firearms being handed in to police by Tasmanians, and 57,324 firearms handed in nationally. Mobile amnesty days have proven to be successful across the State, with some of the most successful amnesties being in rural areas. Amnesty days also provide opportunities for police officers to provide advice about storage and registration of firearms.

Geographic police districts continue to be proactive in identifying and charging members of the community who have trafficked firearms. For the reporting period, 73 incidents involving firearm use were recorded, that is, incidents with a firearm used as a weapon or discharged. This was higher than the previous three-year average.

## Firearm Disposal

In 2017-18, 3,375 firearms were destroyed (up from 1,426 destructions the previous year). This figure may include items registered for the purposes of destruction that are not whole firearms (for example firearms parts).

During the reporting period, 1,647 kilograms of ammunition was destroyed by Tasmania Police.

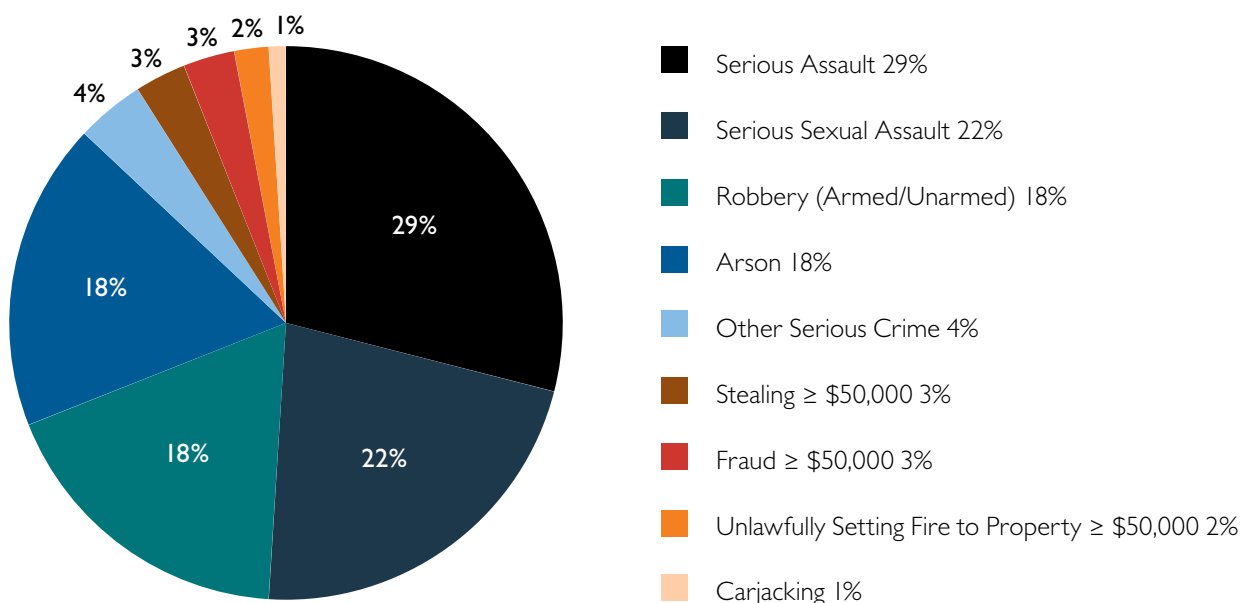
## SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

We have continued to focus on serious crime offences and clearance rates, serious drug offenders, and serious organised crime, particularly criminal activity by outlaw motorcycle gangs.

## Serious Crime

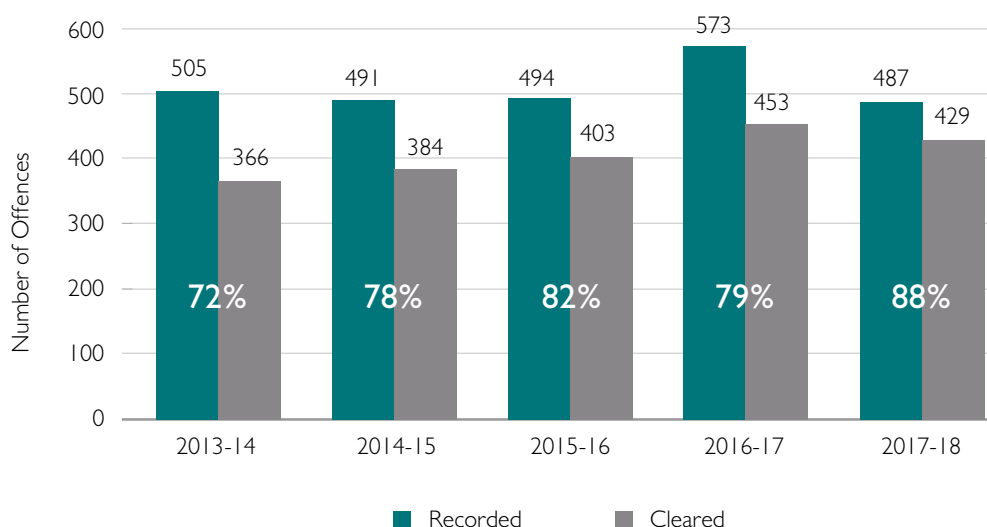
The definition of serious crime includes offences such as: serious assault, serious sexual assault, robbery, homicide-related offences, involving a minor in child exploitation, child prostitution, and arson, as well as incidents of other offences involving property valued at \$50,000 or more. The distribution of serious crime by category in 2017-18 is shown in Figure 4.

In 2017-18, serious crime fell by 15 per cent (86 offences), following a 16 per cent rise the previous year. The serious crime clearance rate increased from 79 per cent in 2016-17 to 88 per cent in 2017-18 (Figure 5).



**FIGURE 4: SERIOUS CRIME OFFENCES DISPLAYED BY CATEGORY IN 2017-18**

Source: Tasmania Police Offence Reporting System.



**FIGURE 5: SERIOUS CRIMES RECORDED IN TASMANIA AND PERCENTAGE OF SERIOUS CRIMES CLEARED**

Source: Tasmania Police Offence Reporting System.

Through targeting those who commit crime, and conducting regular bail curfew checks, districts hold those who commit crime to account. A strong focus is placed on the timely investigation and clearance of serious crime.

In 2017-18, Criminal Investigation Branches across districts have continued to tackle serious crime in a timely manner. A notable example was the well-publicised shooting incident at Pablo's Cocktails and Dreams bar in Harrington Street, Hobart. An intensive investigation resulted in a 38-year-old male from Glenorchy being charged with Recklessly Discharging a Firearm without due regard for the Safety of Persons or Property, along with numerous firearm related offences. At the time of this report, the matter is still progressing before the courts.

### **Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs**

In 2017-18, there were six established outlaw motorcycle gangs in Tasmania, comprising 18 clubhouses/chapters and approximately 259 members. Tasmania Police continued to actively target all outlaw motorcycle gangs statewide using a variety of tactics to interfere with their ongoing violent and illegal activities, including drug trafficking and the possession and use of firearms.

In this reporting period, two outlaw motorcycle gang 'national runs' were held in Tasmania, with 230 Rebels and 170 Bandidos members undertaking mass rides during October and November 2017 respectively. The rides were closely monitored by local and interstate police officers, with numerous offences detected.

The Rebels conducted their national run in the North-West and Hobart, and the Bandidos conducted their national run on the North-West coast. With nearly all outlaw motorcycle gang members and vehicles arriving and departing via the *Spirit of Tasmania* at Devonport, major operations were conducted at each arrival and departure, requiring additional police and specialist resources from interstate and federal jurisdictions.

Tasmania Police, through the monitoring of legislative and policy developments across the country, has led proposed changes to Tasmanian law in an effort to curb the criminal activity of outlaw motorcycle gangs. Tasmania Police is an active participant in collaborative national policing actions against outlaw motorcycle gang criminal activity.

### **Serious Drug Offenders**

Tasmania Police works in partnership with other Australian jurisdictions to develop strategies to deal with drug issues emerging at national and international levels.

In 2017-18, Tasmania Police collaborated with relevant government agencies to reduce the supply of, and demand for, crystalline methamphetamine (ICE) and to support harm reduction approaches. Work also continued to reduce the supply of precursor chemicals that may be used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission is progressing the National Electronic End User Declaration Project to develop and implement a system in regard to precursor chemicals sales.

### **Statewide Serious Drug Operations**

Drug Investigation Services, in each of the three geographic police districts, conducted operations that investigated, disrupted and prosecuted those involved in the manufacture, supply and distribution of illicit drugs and illicitly-used pharmaceuticals.

During December 2017, Southern Drug Investigation Services commenced an operation targeting the importation of cocaine and MDMA into Tasmania from Queensland. In June 2018, the principal alleged offender was extradited from Queensland and charged with trafficking in cocaine and MDMA. As a direct result of this operation, another five people were also charged with trafficking in controlled substances. During the operation, 353 grams of cocaine were seized, which had an approximate street value of \$105,900, in addition to 5,700 MDMA tablets and 735 grams of MDMA powder, which had an approximate street value of \$208,000. Two illegal firearms were also recovered during this operation.

During 2017-18, Northern Drug Investigation Services saw significant seizures of cannabis, MDMA, amphetamine and heroin. In July 2017, one search conducted at a Launceston hotel resulted in the seizure of 100 grams of heroin, 500 ecstasy tablets, 72 grams of MDMA powder and 34 grams of methamphetamine.

During September and October 2017, Western Drug Investigation Services conducted Operation Nile, which resulted in the seizure of 116 grams of methamphetamine, having a street value of approximately \$110,000. The methamphetamine seized during this operation was being sent via Australia Post. As a result of this investigation, four people were arrested and charged with trafficking in a controlled substance.



Details of Serious Drug Offender Seizures by Drug Investigation Services are provided in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Drug Seizures by Weight, 2017-18**

Drug Investigation Services Drug Seizures	2017-18 <sup>1</sup>
Processed cannabis	147 kg
Unprocessed cannabis	1,890 plants
Methylamphetamines and derivatives	1,738 g
Amphetamines/Dexamphetamines	452 g
Ecstasy/MDMA	8,862 tablets
Heroin	137 g
Cocaine	238 g
Analogue/Synthetic drugs	335 g
Poppy capsules	651 capsules
Poppy product	14 g
Opioids	1,017 tablets 286 mL
Benzodiazepines	439 tablets
Steroids	1,190 mL

Source: Tasmania Police Drug Investigation Services.

## Serious Drug Offender Data

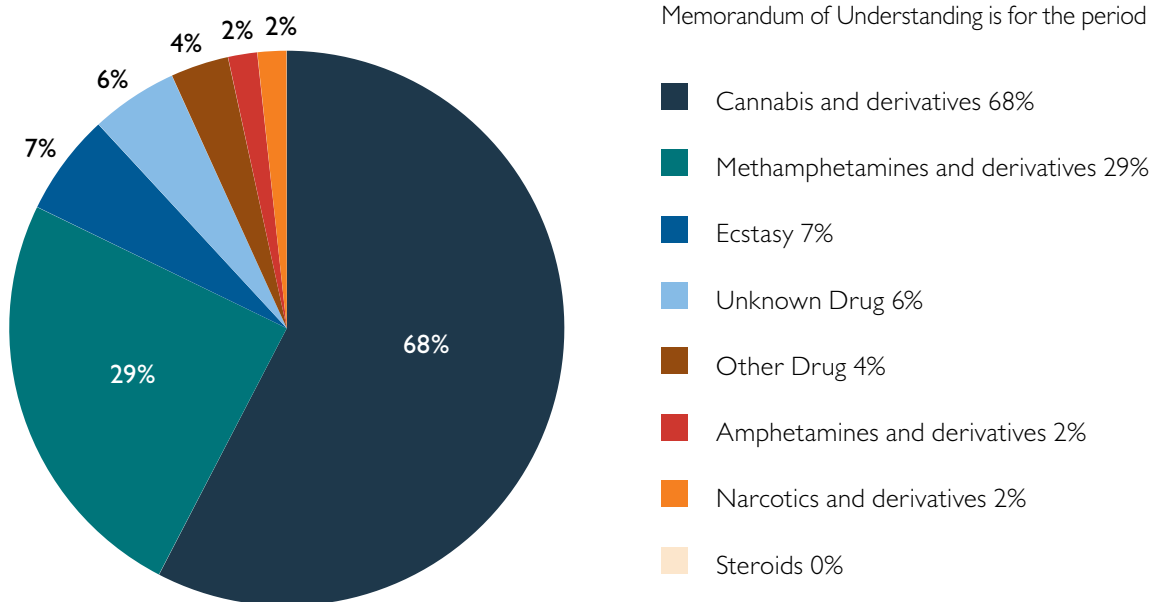
In 2017-18, Tasmania Police recorded 494 serious drug offenders (Figure 6). This represents a one per cent increase on the previous year's figure. Tasmania Police also recorded 2,684 non-serious drug offenders, with 2,811 total drug offenders recorded in 2017-18.

The method used to collate drug offenders was modified in 2016-17 to have the statistics automatically captured from Tasmania Police's statistical databases.

Of the 2,811 total drug offenders in 2017-18, 2,075 resulted in court proceedings, 187 received a youth justice caution or community conference and 549<sup>2</sup> received a drug diversion or cannabis caution as part of the Tasmania Police Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative.

The Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative is a program that seeks to divert adult minor drug offenders from the criminal justice system to health-based interventions, where eligibility criteria are met. The Alcohol and Drug Service within the Department of Health and non-government health providers deliver education, counselling or treatment.

A Memorandum of Understanding between our Department and the Department of Health provides funding to assist in supporting the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative. During the past 12 months, both Departments have continued to work collaboratively in the delivery of the initiative to improve the health, social and economic outcomes for individuals and communities, by preventing and reducing the harmful effects of licit and illicit drugs. The Memorandum of Understanding is for the period 2017-20.



**FIGURE 6: SERIOUS DRUG OFFENDERS BY DRUG TYPE 2017-18<sup>3</sup>**

Source: Prosecution and Information Bureau Systems, Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management.

1. Seizure data may exclude seizures that are not finalised by the reporting deadline

2. This figure excludes diversions where the offender fails to expiate the required undertakings and is subsequently charged

3. Multiple drug types can apply to one offender, resulting in percentages in the pie chart exceeding 100%.

## Cybercrime Investigation Policy and Capability

Cybercrime is nationally recognised as being an area of growth and increasing concern to the community. Referrals to Tasmania Police via the Australian Cybercrime Online Reporting Network have doubled from 20 per month to 40 per month since the introduction of this portal in 2014. To respond to the expanding nature of technology enabled crime, Tasmania Police is in the process of enhancing the digital literacy of its first responders and investigators.

From an administrative perspective, policy and procedural changes are being advanced together with operational development via selected officers undertaking relevant tiered interstate training courses and the scheduled updating of recruit and detective training curricula.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### Family Violence Incidents

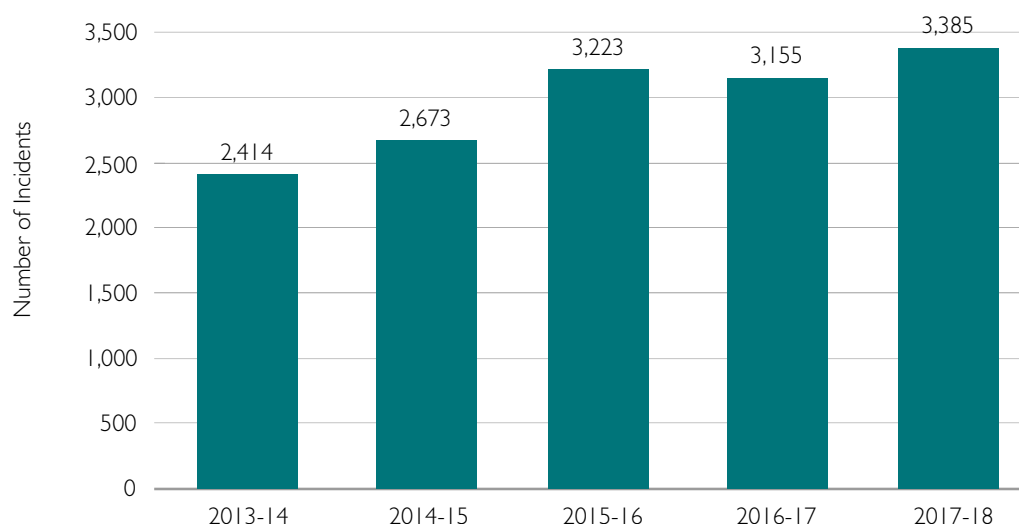
The Department plays a key role in the Tasmanian Government's whole-of-government integrated criminal justice response to family violence, Safe at Home, which was established under the *Safe Homes, Safe Families: Tasmania's Family Violence Action Plan 2015-2020*.

Tasmania Police is the lead agency for the Safe Families Coordination Unit, a multi-agency collaborative unit which brings together resources from the Departments of Justice, Health, Communities Tasmania, and Education.

The Safe Families Coordination Unit provides assistance to victims of family violence through the provision of timely and targeted recommendations to stakeholders for the delivery of services. These activities are informed through cross-agency information sharing practices. Tasmania Police maintains a Family Violence Unit in each geographic police district, which focuses on victim safety through risk assessment and perpetrator management.

In the reporting period, Tasmania Police recorded 3,385 family violence incidents (under the *Family Violence Act 2004*), as well as 2,245 incidents classified as family arguments or family information reports (family-related incidents not involving family violence).

Figure 7 shows a consistent upward trend in reported family violence incidents over the past five years. An increase in incidents does not necessarily mean that family violence is increasing; it could also suggest an increase in reporting to police, which would be positive. The underlying reason for changes in reported numbers is not conclusively known.



**FIGURE 7: RATE OF REPORTED INCIDENTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN TASMANIA**

Source: Family Violence Management System.

## VOLUME CRIME

High-volume offences significantly impact on the level of total offences recorded. The highest volume offence types recorded in 2017-18 were stealing (9,272 offences), burglary (3,189 offences), destroy/injure property (3,099 offences) and common assault (2,857 offences).

The use of various crime prevention initiatives, such as the District Targeting List, Crime Car, and the use of social media, have been successful in both disrupting and preventing crime.

The use of social media in combatting crime has been a valuable tool in eliciting timely and effective information from the public. The identification of suspects, property and the location of these suspects are some of the outcomes achieved through the use of social media in a criminal investigation context.

The overall objective 'To Reduce Crime and Increase Public Safety' was achieved through planned activities such as searches, offender targeting, warrant arrests, curfew checks and licensed premises operations.

### Total Offences

In 2017-18, total offences<sup>4</sup> reduced by five per cent, following a 10 per cent increase the previous year. The 26,174 total offences recorded in 2017-18 was below the previous three-year average (26,720 offences). Crime has been fluctuating between 24,000 and 28,000 offences in the past five years, following a period of crime decreasing each year between 2005-06 and 2012-13.

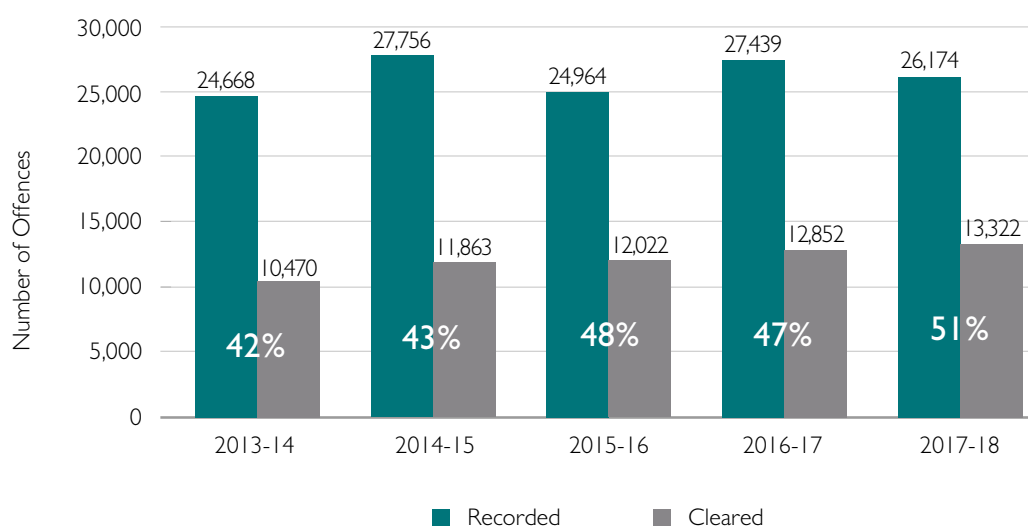
Contributing to this fall in crime were decreases of seven per cent in offences against property and 11 per cent in other (miscellaneous) offences.

The clearance rate for total offences rose from 47 per cent in 2016-17 to 51 per cent in 2017-18, as can be seen in Figure 8.

### Crime Reduction Activities

In the Northern District during 2017-2018, significant reductions were seen across a number of volume crime categories, including a 31 per cent decrease in business burglaries and a 29 per cent decrease in car burglaries. These results have come about, in part, through the use of social media, closed-circuit television systems and the assistance received from local business and communities.

A crime reduction taskforce, known as Operation Saturate, was implemented in the Southern District in January 2018. The taskforce was initially scheduled to operate for three months; however, due to excellent early results in the reduction of total offences, the taskforce was extended until 30 September 2018. It is anticipated that the operation will be reviewed to assess the requirement for future activity. The taskforce formed part of the Southern District 10 Point Total Offences Reduction Plan. The intent of the taskforce was to prevent a repeat in the increase of volume crime that occurred between January 2017 and June 2017.



**FIGURE 8: TOTAL OFFENCES RECORDED IN TASMANIA AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENCES CLEARED**

Source: Tasmania Police Offence Reporting System.

4. Total offences consists of crimes within the meaning of the *Criminal Code Act 1924*, offences involving dishonesty or injury to persons or property; and offences which, because of their nature, method of commission, or the offender concerned, are important from a criminal intelligence point of view.

The taskforce was not measured against any specific activity, but, a variety of crime prevention strategies and initiatives were undertaken and included the following:

- targeting of high volume crime offenders
- targeting of habitual bail offenders
- targeting of areas prone to crime (hot spots)
- investigation and following-up of intelligence provided by the Southern Crime Management Unit regarding targeted persons and areas of interest
- high-level interventions with recidivist offenders.

Western District conducted Operation Scelus from April to June 2018. The taskforce identified and targeted a broad range of high priority offenders. During the 12-week period, the taskforce made 27 arrests, identified 15 positive drug drivers and conducted 72 searches of individuals and addresses. Juvenile offenders were identified as being a significant contributor to the overall offences within the Western District, with many detected offending while on bail conditions.

Western District also increased its fingerprinting capabilities through the upgrade of equipment to deliver the rapid examination of fingerprints.

## SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

The Department primarily measures its performance against the performance measures included in the *Government Services Budget Paper*, which are intended to assess the extent to which the Department has achieved the Tasmanian Government's policy objectives or outcomes. The Department also includes additional Key Performance Indicators in the Tasmania Police Business Priorities.

The following provides additional information against Table 4: Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 2: Crime

### Poppy Security

This Output Group focuses on the protection and security of poppy crops, the prevention of poppy crop interferences and the targeting of offenders through investigative techniques. The involvement of industry groups in the protection and security of poppies contributes to the reduction in the number of poppy diversions onto the illicit market.

The Poppy Advisory and Control Board is a statutory body established under the *Poisons Act 1971* and has a mix of broadly defined advisory and regulatory powers related to the Tasmanian poppy industry. The Detective Inspector of Southern District is a member of the Board. During the

growing and harvesting season, crops are monitored by Board field officers. Tasmania Police is responsible for the investigation of poppy-related incidents, including poppy thefts.

The number of poppy hectares sown increased from 9,665 in 2016-17, to 12,718 in 2017-18. There were 14 interferences recorded during 2017-18, with 1,430 poppy capsules stolen. This is a significant reduction from 12,239 poppy capsules stolen in 2016-17.

### 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. These involve strategic enforcement activities carried out at Hobart, Strahan, Stanley, George Town, St Helens, Bicheno, Triabunna, King Island and Flinders Island.

Tasmania Police also works closely with the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment to coordinate activities and operations, and with the Australian Government to patrol nationally protected marine parks and to assist with surveillance flights.

In 2017-18, there were 1,479 marine offenders recorded by Tasmania Police. This is an increase from the 1,408 marine offenders recorded by Tasmania Police in 2016-17.

### Support to Judicial Services

In 2017-18, the Department invested significant resources into supporting Tasmanian judicial services, including the prosecution of offenders, provision of diversionary programs, bail/warrant processing, victim support services and investigation, and administrative and investigation services on behalf of the Coroner.

In addition, the Department plays a lead role in education and management in relation to family violence in Tasmania. (For more information, please see the section 'Violence Against Women and Children' in this Chapter).

**Table 4: Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 2: Crime**

<b>Government Services Budget Paper – Performance Measure<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2014-15 Actual</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>
<b>Investigation of Crime</b>						
Total offences <sup>3</sup>	Number	27,756	24,964	27,439	≤ 3 yr av	<b>26,174 (26,720 av)</b>
Total offences clearance rate <sup>3</sup>	%	43	48	47	≥ 3 yr av	<b>51 (46 av)</b>
Total serious crime <sup>3</sup>	Number	491	494	573	≤ 3 yr av	<b>487 (519 av)</b>
Serious crime clearance rate <sup>3</sup>	%	78	82	79	≥ 3 yr av	<b>88 (80 av)</b>
Offences against property <sup>3</sup>	Number	23,014	19,793	21,937	≤ 3 yr av	<b>20,430 (21,581 av)</b>
Offences against property clearance rate <sup>1</sup>	%	34	38	37	≥ 3 yr av	<b>40 (36 av)</b>
Serious drug offenders charged <sup>3,4</sup>	Number	454	412	489	≥ 3 yr av	<b>494 (452 av)</b>
<b>Poppy Security</b>						
Number of poppy crop interferences per 1,000 hectares sown	Number	0.32	0.67	2.91	≤ 3 yr av	<b>1.10 (0.97 av)</b>
<b>Fisheries Security</b>						
Total marine offenders detected <sup>3,5</sup>	Number	1,241	1,277	1,408	≥ 3 yr av	<b>1,479 (1,309 av)</b>
<b>Support to Judicial Services</b>						
State charges prosecuted <sup>3</sup>	Number	44,182	46,676	50,524	≥ 3 yr av	<b>52,714 (47,127 av)</b>

1. Total firearm-related incidents was removed as an indicator from the 2017-18 Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management chapter within the *Government Services Budget Paper*.

2. The indicators offences against the person, offences against the person clearance rate and family violence incidents reports were transferred from Output Group 2 to Output Group 1 for the 2017-18 Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management chapter within the *Government Services Budget Paper*.

3. Data for 2016-17 have been revised from the figures published in the 2016-17 Annual Report.

4. Total Offences consists of crimes within the meaning of the *Criminal Code Act 1924*, offences involving dishonesty or injury to persons or property; and offences which, because of their nature, method of commission, or the offender concerned, are important from a criminal intelligence point of view.

5. In 2016-17, marine offenders was revised to be an automated indicator reported out of Departmental databases. Previous years' data were not revised.

#### 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 that generate an offence report, while '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.

The above table should be read in conjunction with the additional information provided on the previous page.



**Table 5: 2017-18 Tasmania Police Business Priorities**

Key Performance Indicator <sup>1</sup>	Total
Incidents involving firearm use <sup>2</sup>	73
Number of Firearm Prohibition Orders issued	12
Number of firearm inspections	5,401
Number of firearm theft incidents	36
Number of assaults against women <sup>3</sup>	1,437
Number of assaults against children <sup>4</sup>	360
Number of sexual assaults against women <sup>3</sup>	95
Number of sexual assaults against children <sup>3</sup>	74
Number of family violence charges <sup>5</sup>	3,150
Number of Priority Family Violence Perpetrator Plans	50
Home burglaries <sup>6</sup>	1,301
Home burglary clearance rates	34%
Car burglaries <sup>7</sup>	1,356
Car burglary clearance rates	26%
Business burglaries <sup>8</sup>	674
Business burglary clearance rates	44%

1. The indicator 'Number of family violence incidents' has been provided in Table 1 of the Public Safety chapter.

2. The indicator 'Total incidents involving firearms', from the Tasmania Police Business Priorities 2017-18, has been found to be statistically unreliable and has been replaced with the indicator 'Incidents involving firearm use'.

3. Women are defined as female victims aged 18 years or more at the date of report.

4. Children are defined as victims aged 17 years or less at the date of report.

5. Includes arrests and summons.

6. Home burglaries comprise most burglaries of dwelling premises.

7. Car burglaries comprise all burglaries of motor vehicles.

8. Business burglaries comprise burglaries of retail and non-retail businesses.



# TRAFFIC POLICING

The aim of traffic enforcement activities is to minimise road trauma, improve driver behaviour and enhance traffic law compliance. The performance of the Department in 2017-18 was measured by its actions and commitment to the following key priority areas:

- high-visibility deployments
- high-risk traffic offenders.

## HIGH-VISIBILITY DEPLOYMENTS

Tasmania Police continued to provide a high-visibility approach to traffic policing, conducting a total of 1,054 road safety operations in both metropolitan and rural areas. A focus on rural roads and improving driver behaviour through traffic law enforcement was a target for all districts.

### Statewide Operations

During 2017-18, Tasmania Police joined with other Australian policing jurisdictions in the roll-out of regular high-profile national operations including:

- Operation Crossroads – a road safety blitz targeting driving behaviour during Christmas and Easter holiday periods
- National Road Safety Week.

Tasmania Police conducted many other road safety operations that were supported by considerable media exposure, and focused on education, traffic law compliance and driver behaviour, particularly in relation to high-risk behaviours.

Western District continued to focus on traffic policing rural roads in 2017-18, conducting operations targeting causative factors in serious and fatal road crashes. Operations to address local issues were conducted, such as targeting of drink and drug driving from local sporting events. A 'Week of Action' focused on motorcyclists, who are an over-represented demographic in serious and fatal crashes.

Western District joined with local councils in using variable message boards, and with the State Emergency Service at 'Driver Reviver' locations, across peak holiday periods to display a common road safety message. Enforcement equipment was upgraded with the purchase of six stationary/mobile traffic safety radars for use by remote stations on rural roads.

Northern District continued to foster positive relationships with the media to assist in traffic policing strategies. This included targeting those over-represented in crash data, such as motorcycle riders and tourists. There is an ongoing education campaign using radio, newspaper and television features, alongside the increased use of variable message boards in crash hotspots.

The *Cops Corner* segment is a regular radio feature on 89.3 LAFM, which provides the opportunity to discuss and highlight policing issues generally, with a particular focus on traffic-related matters. Northern District Road and Public Order Services regularly employ the services of the Drug Detection Dog Unit to aid at oral fluid drug testing sites. High-visibility traffic operations are conducted around major events such as Party in the Paddock, Launceston Cup, and Festival.

Southern District continued to participate in joint operations with the Department of State Growth that targeted general vehicles and the heavy haulage transport industry (focusing on driver behaviour and roadworthiness). Numerous high-visibility traffic operations linked to high-profile activities were undertaken, including 'return to school' and 'tradies break-up', AFL Grand Final Day, Hobart Cup, Australia Day celebrations and Dark MOFO entertainment activities.

### Rural Road Policing

Tasmania Police's Rural Road Policing Strategy 2015-16 was a two-year strategy coinciding with the last two years of the Tasmanian Road Policing Strategy 2007-16. Following a review of the Strategy within each police district, the actions have been embedded into ongoing road policing activities to address crashes on rural roads. The continuing focus on policing rural roads is to reduce the incidence of fatal and serious injury crashes by:

- improving driver behaviour through increased exposure to police road safety activities
- creating an environment in which drivers expect to encounter police enforcement activities on rural roads
- preventing, detecting and prosecuting offences and high-risk driving behaviour by motorists on rural roads
- coordinating high-visibility operational activities between police districts to maximise the impact on motorists on rural roads.

High-risk driver behaviours identified under the Strategy, the '*fatal five*': speeding, drink and drug driving, inattention, seatbelts and fatigue, continue to remain a high priority when policing rural roads.

### Automatic Number Plate Recognition Upgrade Project

The Automatic Number Plate Recognition Upgrade Project enhances Tasmania Police's ability to detect unlicensed, suspended and disqualified drivers, and wanted persons in arrest warrants. The increased functionality and ability to create custom watch lists enables Tasmania Police to identify and target any subset of road users who pose a risk to public safety or are over-represented in serious and fatal traffic crashes.

## HIGH-RISK TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

### Speeding by 15 km/h or more

Police officers detected 21,693 drivers exceeding the posted speed limit by 15 km/h or more in 2017-18. Fixed speed cameras detected an additional 1,120 drivers exceeding the posted speed limit by 15 km/h. These figures are down slightly compared with 21,796 drivers detected by police officers and the 1,877 drivers detected by speed cameras in 2016-17. In 2017-18, 47 vehicles were clamped or confiscated for the primary reason of exceeding the speed limit by at least 45 km/h.

### Drink Driving Enforcement

Tasmania Police conducted 478,219 random breath tests in 2017-18, a decrease from the 505,445 conducted in 2016-17. In 2017-18, 2,173 drivers were charged with exceeding the prescribed alcohol limit or driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, compared with 2,296 in 2016-17. There were 112 drivers charged with refusing to provide a breath or blood sample for analysis.

The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2017-18* showed that eight per cent of Tasmanian respondents (eight per cent nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven when they felt that they might have been over the alcohol limit. This was the same percentage of respondents as the 2016-17 Survey.

### Drug Driving Enforcement

Tasmania Police conducts oral fluid testing to detect the presence of prescribed drugs in drivers. In 2017-18, 3,936 tests were conducted, an increase from 3,726 the previous year. A total 2,212 drivers were subsequently charged with driving while a prescribed illicit drug was present in blood, an increase from 2,158 charged in 2016-17.

The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2017-18* showed that six per cent of Tasmanian respondents (compared to five per cent nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven when they felt they might have been impaired by medication or other drugs. This is not a statistically significant increase from the five per cent of respondents in 2016-17.

### Driving Using Mobile Telephone

In 2017-18, Tasmania Police detected 2,789 drivers driving while using a hand-held mobile telephone, a decrease from 3,103 the previous year. The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2017-18* showed that 23 per cent of Tasmanian respondents (compared to 28 per cent nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven using a hand-held mobile telephone at least some of the time. This was the same percentage of Survey respondents as 2016-17.

### Seatbelt Offences

In 2017-18, Tasmania Police detected 2,382 vehicle occupants not wearing a seatbelt, a reduction from 2,720 offenders the previous year. Despite the many injury prevention benefits seatbelts provide, the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2017-18* indicated that seven per cent of Tasmanian respondents (compared to four per cent nationally) reported that in the previous six months they had driven without wearing a seatbelt. This was the same percentage of respondents as the 2016-17 Survey.

### Dangerous and Reckless Driving

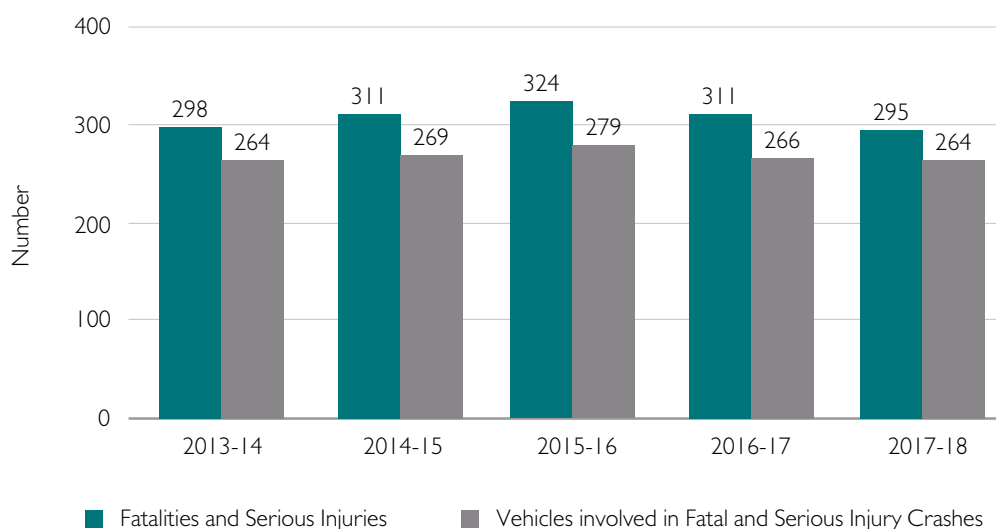
In 2017-18, Tasmania Police recorded 182 charges resulting from the high-risk offences of: Dangerous Driving, Reckless Driving, Cause the Death of Another Person by Negligent Driving or Cause Grievous Bodily Harm to Another Person by Negligent Driving. In addition, there were five offenders who committed the more serious offence of Causing Grievous Bodily Harm by Dangerous Driving or Causing Death by Dangerous Driving. This number is an increase from the 153 charges recorded in 2016-17.

### Evade Police

In 2017-18, 451 offenders were proceeded against for the offence of Evading Police, including 222 offenders who were charged with the new more serious charge of Evading Police (Aggravated Circumstances). This is a slight decrease from 2016-17, where 462 offenders were proceeded against. In 2017-18, Tasmania Police also clamped or confiscated 493 vehicles for the primary reason of Evading Police.

### Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes

There was a slight decrease in fatal and serious injury crashes (Figure 9) relative to the previous reporting period.



**FIGURE 9: TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDED CRASHES, FATALITIES AND SERIOUS INJURIES**

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.

Source: Department of State Growth Crash Data Manager Database

## Total Traffic Offenders

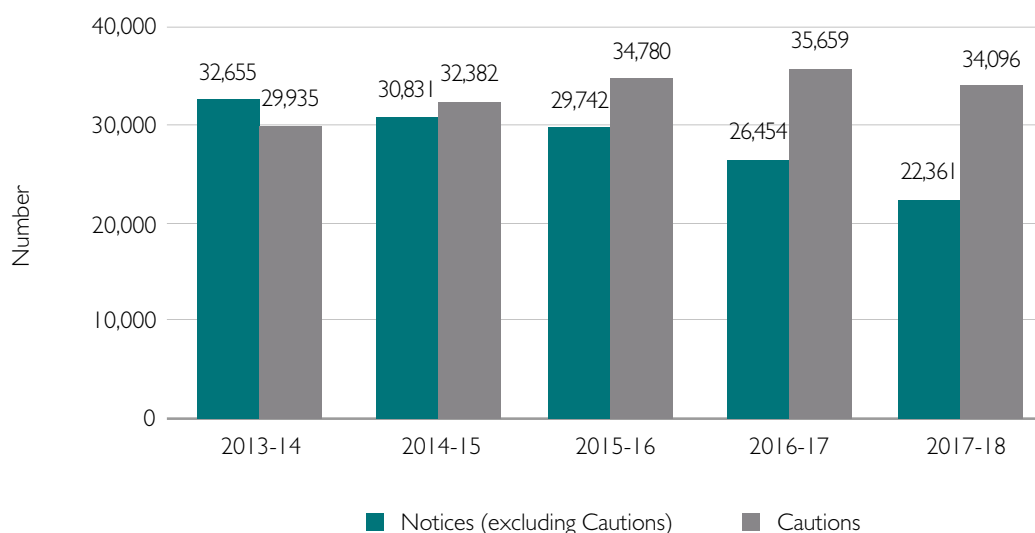
Tasmania Police issued 56,457 traffic infringement notices in 2017-18, of which 34,096 were cautions (Figure 10). Tasmania Police also prosecuted 9,249 offenders through the courts, and 104 were given youth cautions.<sup>1</sup> In total, 65,810 offenders were detected in 2017-18 for traffic-related offences, a decrease from 71,949 offenders in 2016-17.

## Speeding Offenders

In 2017-18, police officers detected 41,021 drivers exceeding the posted speed limit. Of these, 24,891 offenders received a caution (including 11 youth cautions), 15,504 received an infringement notice, and 629 were prosecuted through the courts. This was a decrease on the 44,945 drivers detected speeding in 2016-17.

The number of speeding detections by fixed speed cameras decreased from 14,454 in 2016-17 to 11,421 in 2017-18.

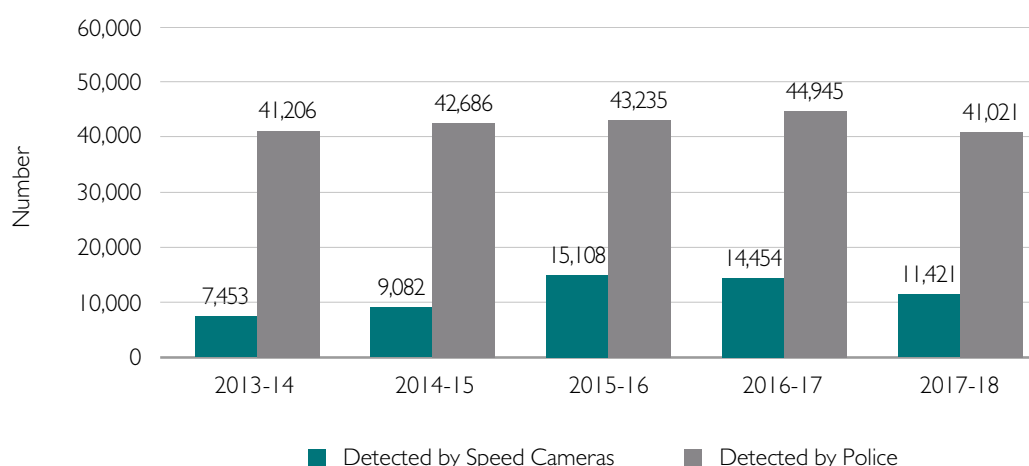
Figure 11 compares speeding detections by police officers and fixed speed cameras.



**FIGURE 10: TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES AND CAUTIONS ISSUED**

Note: Only includes infringements issued by Tasmania Police.

Source: Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Fines and Infringements Database, Prosecution System and Information Bureau Database.



**FIGURE 11: TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEEDING OFFENDERS DETECTED**

Excludes: Emergency vehicles attending an emergency incident.

Source: Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Fines and Infringements Database.

1. Generally youth cautions are issued to people under 18; however, traffic youth cautions may be issued to persons under 17 years old when they are found driving a vehicle when too young to hold a driver's licence, as well as when they commit other traffic offences such as driving offences, seatbelt offences cyclist offences or pedestrian offences.



## Clamping and Confiscation of Vehicles

In 2017-18, Tasmania Police clamped or confiscated 741 vehicles, a decrease from the 793 vehicles clamped or confiscated in 2016-17. The offences that most often result in clamping or confiscation of vehicles include Evading Police (493 vehicles), hooning type offences (91 vehicles) and driving while disqualified (99 vehicles).

## CRASH INVESTIGATION

Crash investigation is a challenging work environment due to the nature of the duties undertaken. In January 2018, officers from district Crash Investigation Services enhanced their skills following training by Greg Russell, a recognised leading worldwide expert in the use and application of the Bosch Crash Data Retrieval Unit. The course conducted at the Tasmania Police Academy was attended by crash investigators, as well as members from Victoria and New Zealand Police.

In 2017-18, road friction testing capacity at road crash scenes was upgraded with the purchase of three Vericom series motion performance instruments for each geographic crash investigation area. The new units, described as the most innovative instrument for measuring tyre to road friction and vehicle performance, updated Vericom units initially purchased by Tasmania Police in the 1990s.

In 2017-18, northern-based First Class Constable Nigel Housego was the recipient of the 2018 Rotary Excellence in Policing Awards for his work in crash investigation. To be considered for the award, a police officer must demonstrate excellence in a particular policing discipline, role or duty, exemplify the core departmental values of equity, integrity and accountability and ease the public's confidence in Tasmania Police.

Succession planning is essential to ensure that a professional and timely response to crash investigation occurs. A number of police officer secondees worked within Southern District Crash Investigation Services in 2017-18, with the strategic aim of identifying personnel suitable to undertake an upcoming basic crash investigation course. Those on secondment will continue to develop in-field skills, and will later transfer to Crash Investigation Services on a more permanent basis should a vacancy occur.

In March 2018, two crash investigators from Western District travelled to New Zealand to undertake an Advanced Crash Investigation Course. The successful completion of the course has afforded both officers nationally recognised qualifications in crash investigation.

## ROAD SAFETY ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Department works in partnership with the Motor Accident Insurance Board and the Department of State Growth to develop, implement and monitor a road safety program aimed at decreasing fatal and serious injury crashes. The program operates through the Road Safety Advisory Council and is fully funded by the Motor Accident Insurance Board, which has committed funding for the program through to 30 June 2021.

The funding allocated to the Department supports 16 police officers to undertake traffic law enforcement, across the three geographical police districts (eight in the Southern District, and four each in the Northern and Western Districts).

In addition to this program, the Road Safety Advisory Council has worked in partnership with Tasmania Police on a number of other road safety campaigns including:

- Operation Crossroads (December 2017 - January 2018 and Easter 2018)
- Drive Safe This Long Weekend (also known as the We've Been Everywhere campaign).

## SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

The Department primarily measures its performance against the performance measures included in the *Government Services Budget Paper*, which are intended to assess the extent to which the Department has achieved the Tasmanian Government's policy objectives or outcomes. The Department also includes additional Key Performance Indicators in the Tasmania Police Business Priorities.

**Table 6: Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 3: Traffic Policing**

<b>Government Services Budget Paper - Performance Measure<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>2014-15 Actual</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>
Number of high-risk traffic offenders <sup>2</sup>	Number	28,222	30,164	32,197	26,000	<b>31,282</b>
Number of speeding offenders <sup>3</sup>	Number	42,686	43,235	44,945	42,000	<b>41,021</b>
Random breath tests conducted	Number	475,510	469,610	505,445	440,000	<b>478,219</b>
Number of drink driving offenders	Number	2,591	2,400	2,296	2,550	<b>2,173</b>
Oral fluid tests conducted	Number	3,431	3,738	3,726	3,250	<b>3,936</b>
Number of drug driving offenders	Number	1,500	2,021	2,158	1,700	<b>2,212</b>
Fatal and serious injury crashes	Number	269	279	266	≤ 3 yr av (271)	<b>264</b>

Sources: Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Prosecution System, Fines and Infringements Database, Information Bureau Database and Corporate Performance Report 2017-18.

1. Data has been adjusted to reflect revised counting rules to include traffic offenders from court prosecutions and youth cautions.
2. The 'high-risk traffic offenders' definition has been updated to include mobile telephone offenders.
3. Indicator renamed 'speeding offenders', which includes court prosecutions and youth justice cautions, in addition to infringement notices.

### Performance Information Comments

Traffic performance indicators were modified in 2017-18 to include data from court prosecutions and youth justice cautions, in addition to infringement notices. As a result, all figures in the 2017-18 Annual Report have been revised.

The performance measure 'high-risk traffic offenders' includes all offenders detected speeding by 15 km/h or more by both speed cameras and police officers, seatbelt compliance offenders, mobile phone offenders, dangerous and reckless driving offenders, and drink and drug driving offenders.

**Table 7: 2017-18 Tasmania Police Business Priorities**

<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of fatal and serious crashes	264
Report against Rural Road Policing Strategy	See above
Number of high-risk traffic offenders	31,282
Number of persons who self-reported driving over alcohol limit in previous six months*	8%
Number of drink and drug driving offenders <sup>1</sup>	4,453
Number of persons who self-reported driving while impaired by medication or other drugs in previous six months*	6%
Number of speeding offenders <sup>2</sup>	41,021
Number of offenders charged with Evade Police	451

Sources: Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Prosecution System, Fines and Infringements Database, Information Bureau Database and Corporate Performance Report 2017-18.

\* This indicator is derived from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2017-18* conducted by The Social Research Centre. There is an error margin of two per cent on State figures and one per cent on national figures.

1. Offenders charged with both drink and drug driving as a result of a single incident are only counted once.
2. Indicator renamed 'speeding offenders', which includes court prosecutions and youth justice cautions, in addition to infringement notices.



# EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The aim of the emergency management output is to contribute towards community resilience through effective security and emergency management. To achieve this, the Department has focused on the implementation and evaluation of recommendations from the Independent Review of Emergency Management Arrangements in Tasmania, together with the continued provision of high level search and rescue capability and responses to emergency situations, including terrorism.

## REVIEW OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The 2015 Independent Review of Emergency Management Arrangements in Tasmania by the Department of Justice contained 52 recommendations, which were subsequently endorsed by the Tasmanian Government. This Department is responsible for 38 recommendations and the Department of Premier and Cabinet is responsible for 14 recommendations.

The recommendations address enhancements to emergency management legislation and planning, state-level governance, disaster control arrangements, support to local government, exercise management arrangements, emergency recovery provisions and improvements to information management.

The Department has continued to work on the implementation of the recommendations during 2017-18 in partnership with key stakeholders, including various State Government agencies and municipal authorities. Amending the *Emergency Management Act 2006* has been the priority for 2017-18, and it is anticipated an Emergency Management Amendment Bill will be considered by Parliament in early 2018-19.

There are 32 remaining recommendations. It is expected that a number will be implemented following the amendments to the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, and a number will require additional resourcing.

The recommendations of the Independent Review of the Tasmanian Floods of June and July 2016 have been consolidated to inform proposals for additional emergency management resources, some of which have been approved as part of the Tasmanian Government's 2018-19 State Budget, with \$500,000 per annum dedicated to fund a Flood Policy Unit within the State Emergency Service.

The establishment of a Flood Policy Unit will significantly improve State and local government understanding of flood hazard and will enhance our capacity to prepare for and manage any future hazards. The Unit is expected to achieve the following objectives:

- coordination of flood policy across all government agencies, including Government Business Enterprises, with a whole-of-government and community focus

- undertaking of a comprehensive assessment of flood mapping in Tasmania to identify gaps and work collaboratively with councils to deliver detailed flood studies
- development and maintenance of authoritative statewide flood polices, data and risk analysis essential to enable local flood planning.

## TASMANIA POLICE SEARCH AND RESCUE CAPABILITIES

A total of 304 search and rescue operations were reported in 2017-18. This is a 12 per cent reduction on the 2016-17 reported number of 345.

### Westpac Rescue Helicopter

The Hobart-based Westpac Rescue Helicopter delivers a number of vital emergency, rescue and medical-related services as well as assisting in police operations and surveillance. Since its introduction in 2000, the helicopter has performed thousands of rescues across the State.

During 2017-18, the demand for helicopter services remained high with a total of 452 missions being flown amounting to 751 flying hours. For the previous year, the helicopter flew 384 missions, with a total of 748 flying hours. A renewed contract with service provider Rotorlift Aviation has seen an increase in contracted hours from 30 to 50 hours per month.

As a result of a Tasmanian Government commitment to increase funding, Ambulance Tasmania will enhance its aero-medical and patient recovery capability, further emphasising the increased demand for helicopter services and crew training requirements.

### Marine and Rescue Services

Hobart-based Marine and Rescue Services provides coordination and training to specialist part-time units, including the dive squad, land search and rescue squad and helicopter crew.

Marine and Rescue Services provides a comprehensive coverage of coastal waters, although response is dependent on weather and other climatic conditions. Tasmania Police utilises the resources of Surf Life Saving Tasmania, which maintains and crews a number of volunteer marine rescue assets across the State. Tasmania Police and Surf Life Saving Tasmania work cooperatively to provide a swift water rescue capability.

As noted in the Leadership chapter, the replacement of the Tasmania Police large vessel fleet continued during the reporting period. *PV Cape Wickham* was commissioned in October 2017 and replacement plans for *PV Dauntless* and *PV Van Diemen* were well underway during the reporting period.

The addition of *PV Cape Wickham* to the fleet provides the opportunity for a large patrol vessel to be deployed and readily available at either end of the State, increasing the capacity of Tasmania Police to undertake patrols of State and Australian Government fisheries and ensure safety compliance on the water.

### Land-based Searches

Tasmania Police coordinates land-based searches in response to events such as personal locator beacon activations by lost or injured bushwalkers. These land-based search activities are supported by the State Emergency Service and bushwalking clubs in a volunteer capacity.

A mandated training program for all search and rescue groups continued to be a high priority for Tasmania Police. A major exercise is conducted annually with all emergency services and volunteers to ensure operational readiness.

## TASMANIA POLICE RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

During 2017-18, ongoing training was conducted to test the responsiveness and capabilities of police officers involved in emergency responses. This crucial training will continue into the future to ensure that operational members remain prepared. Interagency exercises proved beneficial in this reporting period, with several discussion-based and field exercises conducted with TasWater, the Department of Education and the Tasmanian Health Service, with a focus on responding to natural hazard events. Exercises covered such events as dam failure, severe weather incidents and heatwave.

A police operations centre was established during the TasWater dam failure exercise, allowing a hands-on response from those involved and the ability to validate their training and identify any response gaps.

During the reporting period, Tasmania Police also provided assistance to the fruit fly infestation and East Coast bushfire response. Those deployed were embedded into incident management teams, which allowed for enhanced capability, real time exposure and strengthened interagency relationships.

## STATE COUNTER-TERRORISM SECURITY

Tasmania Police continued to provide whole-of-government policy advice relating to counter-terrorism during 2017-18. This included active engagement through the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee to maintain and enhance Tasmanian counter-terrorism capabilities.

Nineteen counter-terrorism exercises were conducted in Tasmania during 2017-18, including a major multi-capability deployment exercise, Exercise Peninsular, which tested interoperability and counter-terrorism plans.

### Terrorism Resilience

In ensuring resilience to terrorism and other major security threats, the Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Command continued to develop capacity among key stakeholders through the delivery of Security Risk Management and Exercise Management courses during 2017-18. Course participants included State Service Employees and representatives of owners and operators of critical infrastructure and crowded places.

Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Command proactively provides jurisdiction and sector-specific information to owners and operators of critical infrastructure and crowded places on a range of security topics.

Consultations with owners and operators of critical infrastructure and crowded places continue and will be aided by the establishment of regional Crowded Places Forums to strengthen partnerships.

### Crowded Places Forums

Inaugural Crowded Places Forums were conducted regionally in August 2017. The forums were in support of Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism, developed by the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee.

In addition, a statewide Crowded Places Forum was held in March 2018. A broad range of sectors from within Tasmania were well represented, with positive feedback provided on their content. The objectives of the Crowded Places Forum are to:

- increase resilience to the threat of terrorism
- provide a strategic platform for the development of partnership approaches to help prepare, prevent, respond to and recover from terrorism
- facilitate effective information exchange between owners and operators of crowded places, Tasmania Police and Australian Government agencies
- enable the provision of information on specific issues and threats.

## SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

The Department primarily measures its performance against the performance measures included in the *Government Services Budget Paper*, which are intended to assess the extent to which the Department has achieved the Tasmanian Government's policy objectives or outcomes. The Department also includes additional Key Performance Indicators in the Tasmania Police Business Priorities.

Note: A summary of performance outputs for the State Emergency Service is reported in the 2017-18 State Fire Commission Annual Report.

**Table 8: Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 4: Emergency Management**

<b>Government Services Budget Paper – Performance Measure</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>2014-15 Actual</b>	<b>2015-16 Actual</b>	<b>2016-17 Actual</b>	<b>2017-18 Target</b>	<b>2017-18 Actual</b>
<b>State Security and Rescue Operations</b>						
Number of search and rescue operations conducted by police	Number	240	262	345	n/a	<b>304</b>
Number of exercises managed by Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Command	Number	19	25	31	20	<b>19</b>
Total helicopter hours <sup>1</sup>	Number	377	623	748	n/a	<b>751</b>

1. Total helicopter hours was reported in the 2017-18 Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management budget paper for the first time since 2012-13.

### 2017-18 Tasmania Police Business Priorities

The Key Performance Indicator for Emergency Management in the Tasmania Police Business Priorities is the implementation and evaluation of relevant recommendations from the Review of Emergency Management Arrangements in Tasmania. As noted above, Tasmania Police has progressed a number of recommendations, with work on remaining recommendations dependent on resourcing and the progression of the Emergency Management Amendment Bill.





# COMPLIANCE REPORT A

## Appeals and Reviews against Decisions Made by the Department

Under section 9 of the *State Service Regulations 2011*, the Department is required to report annually on processes available for appeals against decisions made by the Department.

### INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

To enquire or apply to the issuing authority for review of an infringement notice, contact Traffic Liaison Services, Tasmania Police on (03) 6173 2963 or email [traffic.liaison@police.tas.gov.au](mailto:traffic.liaison@police.tas.gov.au). Applications for review are required in writing.

### POLICE RECORD CHECK

Submissions of concerns regarding Police Record Checks are required in writing. Further information is available on the Tasmania Police website ([www.police.tas.gov.au](http://www.police.tas.gov.au)) or by contacting Criminal History Services, Tasmania Police on (03) 6173 2928 or email [criminalhistoryservices@police.tas.gov.au](mailto:criminalhistoryservices@police.tas.gov.au).

### OTHER APPEALS AGAINST DECISIONS

The Department operates under, and enforces, a diverse range of legislation. Where an individual or organisation seeks review of a decision made by the Department, the process may vary depending on the legislation under which the decision was made and the output in question.

For internal administrative review, the first contact point should be the inspector or manager-in-charge of the area responsible for the decision. Contact details for the various areas are available on the Department's website ([www.dpfem.tas.gov.au](http://www.dpfem.tas.gov.au)).

If a dispute cannot be resolved at inspector or manager level, written requests for review can be directed to the commander or director of the relevant area. Details of the organisational structure are also available on the Department's website.

Some administrative decisions may also be reviewable by the Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division). For more information, see the Magistrates Court Tasmania website ([www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au/about\\_us/administrative\\_appeals\\_division](http://www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au/about_us/administrative_appeals_division)).

### RIGHT TO INFORMATION (REVIEW OF A DECISION)

Information in relation to the right to information review process can be found in Part 4 - Review of Decisions, of the *Right to Information Act 2009*.

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

#### Principal Officer (Right to Information)

Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management  
GPO Box 308  
HOBART TAS 7001



# COMPLIANCE REPORT B

## Asset Management and Capital Works

The Department ensures that the management of assets is undertaken in accordance with the mandatory requirements of the *Treasurer's Instructions* relating to the asset management policies, strategies and initiatives, including information on major capital projects.

### OVERVIEW

Property and Procurement Services is responsible for delivering key property management elements of planning, procurement and sustainability for the Department. All capital works programs are delivered with direct input from the relevant operational arms.

### ASSET MANAGEMENT

Assets are managed within whole-of-government policies and guidelines. Key strategies for the effective and efficient use of assets include:

- optimising the use of built resources to support the provision of emergency services activities at dispersed sites
- managing capital funding for building improvements equitably and according to priorities, ensuring appropriate standards of accommodation to support best practice in service delivery

- optimising maintenance effort through strategic management and managing resources in accordance with statutory obligations, work health and safety, optimum service delivery and asset retention
- progressing initiatives to identify, rank and mitigate risks within the context of the government's overall risk management strategy
- progressing towards industry best practice in procurement practices and full compliance with the Department of Treasury and Finance requirements
- maximising the responsible use of facilities, facilitating partnership agreements for sharing facilities and enhancing community engagement and utilisation in relation to volunteer facilities where appropriate
- supporting the Strategic Asset Management Committee to provide strategic oversight and direction in asset management
- contribute and assist with the development of the Strategic Asset Management Plan.

In 2017-18, the Department continued to implement initiatives to improve the management of assets. This included the upgrade of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems, fire management systems and electrical infrastructure at District Headquarter buildings and major support service buildings.

## ACQUISITIONS

During 2017-18, the Department purchased residences at:

- 5 Rifle Range Road, Currie (\$425,000)
- 27 Fraser Street, Strahan (\$401,000).

## DISPOSALS

Disposals of all properties managed by the Department are undertaken through Property and Procurement Services. Once properties are declared surplus by the Department, and approved by the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management, properties are allocated to the Department of Treasury and Finance which undertakes the disposal process in conjunction with real estate professionals. Proceeds from sale are returned to the Department via the Crown Lands Administration Fund and Request for Additional Funding.

The Department did not dispose of any property during the 2017-18 financial year.

## MAINTENANCE

In 2017-18, Property and Procurement Services continued to manage statutory maintenance programs across the Department to ensure building compliance. Where required, works were promptly completed to ensure compliance with the *Building Act 2000*.

A number of maintenance projects were completed during 2017-18. This included a major upgrade of heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems at Burnie, Launceston, the Tasmania Police Academy and Forensic Science Services Tasmania. Significant maintenance works at Launceston District Headquarters (roofing) and Tasmania Police Hobart Headquarters (floor coverings) were also undertaken.

Maintenance staff responded to a number of emergency maintenance calls during the year including flooding, electrical outages, wind damage, fire alarms and mechanical failures.

## ASSET MANAGEMENT AND THE DISABILITY ACTION PLAN

From the built environment perspective, Property and Procurement Services is a key contributor to the Department's Disability Action Plan. In 2017-18, \$180,000 was allocated to address disability access issues at the Tasmania Police Hobart Headquarters building.

## MAJOR CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM

In 2017-18, the Department commenced, progressed and delivered a number of significant capital works projects. Major capital works projects completed in 2017-18 included the Upgrade District Headquarters and Major Support Services Building Refurbishment and Upgrade Police Housing – Statewide.

An outline of ongoing and completed projects is provided below.

### Completed Capital Investment Program Projects 2017-18

Projects	Total Cost \$'000
Upgrade Police Housing - Statewide	859
District Headquarters and Major Support Service Building Refurbishment	1,590
<b>Expenditure from Crown Lands Administration Funds Revenues</b>	
Upgrade Police Housing - Statewide	937
District Headquarters and Major Support Service Building Refurbishment	293
	<b>3,679</b>

## Ongoing Capital Investment Program Projects 2017-18

Projects	2017-18 Expenditure \$'000	Estimated total cost \$'000	Estimated cost to complete \$'000	Estimated completion year
Upgrade Police Housing - Statewide	859	5,000		
- Lady Barron, Franklin Parade			360	2018-19
- Whitemark, Robert Street			360	2018-19
- Geeveston, Arve Road			200	2018-19
- Bicheno, 2 Champ Street			330	2018-19
- Oatlands, 10 Barrack Street			250	2019-20
- Bushy Park, 453 Gordon River Road			250	2019-20
- Dover, 6975 Huon Highway			250	2019-20
- Scottsdale, 13 George Street			250	2019-20
- Scottsdale, 6 Alfred Street			250	2019-20
<b>Crown Lands Administration Fund Projects</b>				
Upgrade Police Housing - Statewide	937	3,500		
- Swansea, 6 Noyes Street			125	2018-19
- Orford, 14 Charles Street			125	2018-19
- Triabunna, 2 Vicary Street			125	2018-19
- Nubeena, Nubeena Road			250	2019-20
- Currie, 3 Meech Street			300	2020-21
- Bridport, 55 Main Street			250	2020-21
- Alonnah, 24 William Carte Drive			250	2020-21
- Kempton, 87 Main Street			250	2021-22
- Fingal, 22 Steiglitz Street			250	2021-22
- Campbell Town, 105 High Street			250	2021-22
District Headquarters and Major Support Service Building Refurbishment	293	750	457	2018-19
	<b>2,089</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>5,132</b>	



# COMPLIANCE REPORT C

## Carbon Emissions

The Department is working to address climate change through a reduction in emissions. The Department's Emissions Reduction 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 Plan are to:

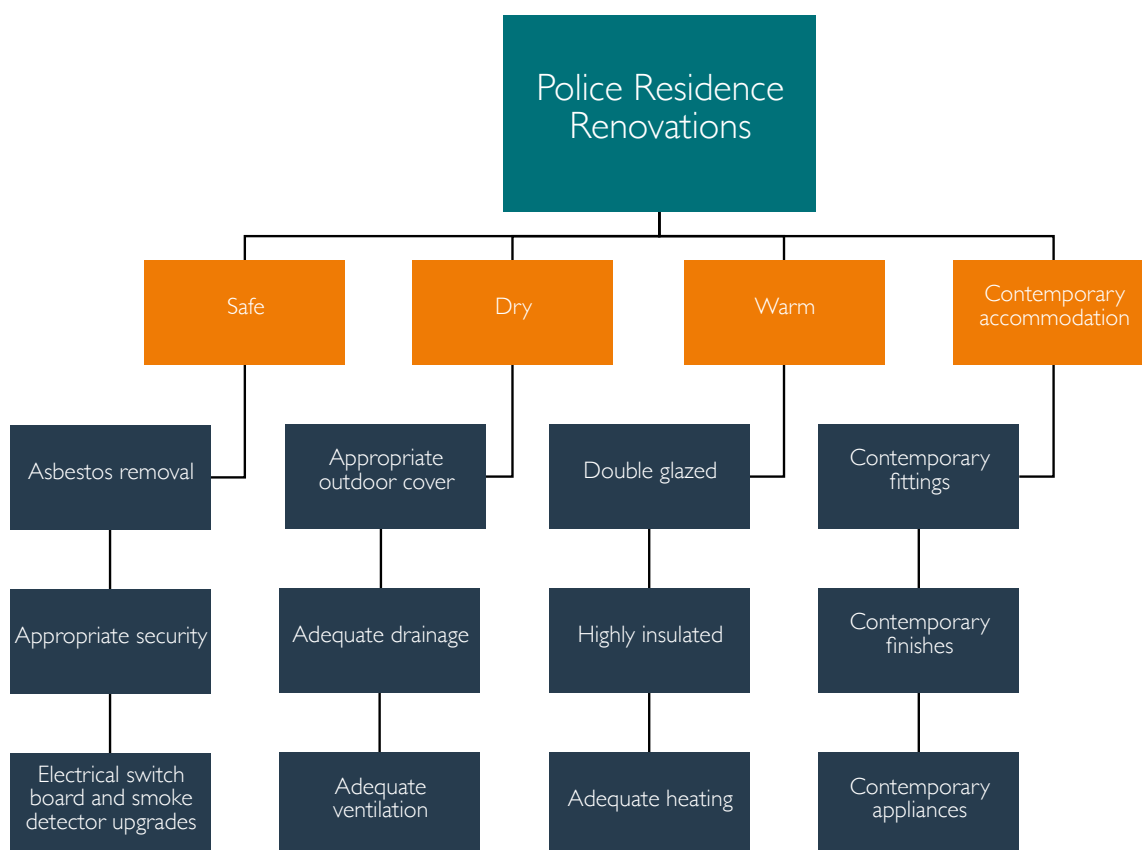
- reduce emissions associated with energy consumption within the Department's owned and leased properties
- reduce emissions through more efficient and effective transportation means, including the use of the Department's vehicle fleet
- decrease the total waste produced by the Department and increase 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 capital works projects and renovations undertaken in 2017-18 incorporate, where possible, ecologically sustainable design initiatives. Some of the key design principles and features of a Tasmania Police residence include energy efficient open-plan living areas and a focus on the efficient use of energy, water and building materials.

In 2017-18, the upgrade of two police residences at Strahan and Waratah on the West Coast, and the purchase of a residence on King Island, were completed. Works are ongoing for three police residences situated in Swansea, Orford and Triabunna on the East Coast. The scope of works for these renovations addressed the following cost effective, energy efficient output principles:





## 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.

## TRANSPORT

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

### Summary of the Department's Energy Use and Emissions (excluding the Tasmania Fire Service)

	2016-17 Emissions All Scopes (TC02-e)	2016-17 GJ Consumption	2017-18 Emissions All Scopes (TC02-e)	2017-18 GJ Consumption
Electricity	1,220	33,901	1,645	31,163
Diesel Consumption (Transport)	2,283	30,638	2,390	33,893
Unleaded Petrol Consumption (Transport)	1,123	15,700	1,091	16,136
Premium Unleaded Consumption (Transport)	139	1,953	59	878
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,765*</b>	<b>82,192</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>82,070</b>

Source: Tasmanian Climate Change Office, Department of Premier and Cabinet

\*Figures have been rounded.

# COMPLIANCE REPORT D

## Corporate Governance, Boards and Committees

### CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

#### Agency Management Group

Membership	Position
Secretary/Commissioner of Police	Chair
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Member
Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Deputy Secretary, Business and Executive Services	Member
Manager, Media and Communications	Member
Manager, Office of the Commissioner	Member
Principal Executive Officer, Business and Executive Services	Member
Principal Staff Officer, Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member

#### Corporate Management Group

Membership	Position
Secretary/Commissioner of Police	Chair
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Member
Deputy Secretary, Business and Executive Services	Member
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Operations	Member
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Specialist Support	Member
Manager, Media and Communications	Member
Staff Officers/Principal Executive Officers	Members

## Senior Executive Officers

Membership	Position
Secretary/Commissioner of Police	Chair
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Member
Deputy Secretary, Business and Executive Services	Member
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Operations	Member
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Specialist Support	Member
Tasmania Police Commanders	Members
Director, Business Services	Member
Director, Strategic Projects	Member
Director, Technology Services	Member
Director, Forensic Science Service Tasmania	Member
Director, Community Safety, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Director, People and Culture	Member
Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Deputy Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Regional Chiefs, Tasmania Fire Service	Members
Director, State Emergency Service	Member
Assistant Director, Operations and Resources, State Emergency Service	Member
Assistant Director, Emergency Management, State Emergency Service	Member
Principal Legal Officer	Member
Manager, Media and Communications	Member
Manager, Office of the Commissioner	Member

## Senior Executive Officers, Tasmania Police

Membership	Position
Commissioner of Police	Chair
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Member
Deputy Secretary, Business and Executive Services	Member
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Operations	Member
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Specialist Support	Member
Tasmania Police Commanders	Members
Manager, Office of the Commissioner	Member
Manager, Media and Communications	Member

## STATUTORY BOARDS

### Audit and Risk Committee

Membership	Position
Deputy Secretary, Business and Executive Services	Chair
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Member
Director, Business Services	Member
Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Support	Member
Assistant Commissioner, Operations	Member
Deputy Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
General Manager, Shared Services, Department of Health and Human Services	Independent Committee Member
Internal Audit Representative from Wise, Lord and Ferguson	Member
Senior Executive Officer	Secretariat

## State Emergency Management Committee

Membership	Position
State Emergency Management Controller (Commissioner of Police)	Chair
Director, State Emergency Service	Executive Officer and Member
Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet	Member
Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services	Member
Secretary, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment	Member
Secretary, Department of State Growth	Member
Secretary, Department of Justice	Member
Secretary, Department of Education	Member
Secretary, Department of Treasury and Finance	Member
Deputy Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet	Member
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Member
Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Chief Executive Officer, Tasmanian Health Service	Member
Director of Public Health, Department of Health and Human Services	Member
Chief Executive Officer, Ambulance Tasmania, Department of Health and Human Services	Member
Chief Executive Officer, Local Government Association of Tasmania	Member
Regional Emergency Management Controllers, Tasmania Police	Members
Chairs of State Emergency Management Committee Sub Committees	Members
Any other person holding a position or office determined by the State Controller	As Required
Any other persons the State Controller considers appropriate	As Required

## Police Review Board

Membership	Position
Mr Donald Jones	Chair
Mr Michael Stoddart	Member
Mr Ross Paine	Member
Ms Leigh Mackey	Member
Vacant	Member
Policy Officer, Strategy and Support	Secretariat

## NON-STATUTORY BOARDS

### Tasmania Police Charity Trust

Membership	Position
Commissioner of Police	Chair
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Deputy Chair
Director, Business Services	Treasurer
Ms Rebecca Munnings, Public Officer, Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management	Member
Inspector Michael Johnston, Tasmania Police	Member
Sergeant Anthony Peters, Tasmania Police	Member
Constable Richard Douglas, Tasmania Police	Member
Constable Leigh Devine, Tasmania Police	Member
The Hon Stephen Parry	External Member
Ms Catherine Shaw	Secretariat

## COMMITTEES

### Procurement Review Committee

Membership	Position
Director, Business Services	Chair
Manager, Property and Procurement Services	Member
Manager, Procurement and Contract	Member
Manager, Finance and Payroll Services	Member
Manager, Accounting and Budget Services	Member
Manager, Tasmania Fire Training	Member
Assistant Manager, Procurement and Contracts	Member
Executive Officer, Purchasing	Member



# COMPLIANCE REPORT E

## Corporate Publications

In 2017-18, the Department published the following documents on the Tasmania Police website:

- Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Annual Report 2016-2017
- Tasmania Police Business Priorities 2017-2018
- Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management 2017-2020 Future Focus
- Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management 2016-17 Crime Statistics Supplement
- Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Organisation Structure – as at March 2018
- *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002* Procedures Manual
- Gifts and Benefits Registers:
  - Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management – Gifts, Benefit and Hospitality Register (as at 30 June 2017)
  - Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management – Gifts, Benefit and Hospitality Register (as at 30 September 2017)
  - Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management – Gifts, Benefit and Hospitality Register (as at 31 December 2017)
- Tasmania Police Corporate Performance Reports:
  - 2016-17 Annual Corporate Performance Report
  - July 2017 Corporate Performance Report
  - August 2017 Corporate Performance Report
  - September 2017 Corporate Performance Report
  - October 2017 Corporate Performance Report
  - November 2017 Corporate Performance Report
  - December 2017 Corporate Performance Report
  - January 2018 Corporate Performance Report
  - February 2018 Corporate Performance Report
  - March 2018 Corporate Performance Report
  - April 2018 Corporate Performance Report
- Tasmania Police Manual – as at May 2017 – updated 15 November 2017
- Abacus – Commissioner's Directions for Conduct and Complaint Management, and Compliance Review
- Organised Criminal Groups Legislation – Position Paper.

All documents and publications are available from the Tasmania Police website ([www.police.tas.gov.au](http://www.police.tas.gov.au))

# COMPLIANCE REPORT F

## Deaths in Custody

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

### Deaths in Police Custody and during Custody-Related Police Operations (Tasmania)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Category 1	0	1*	0	0
Category 2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* The death relates to a police shooting incident in Cooe on 24 May 2016. An internal investigation has been completed and the matter has been referred to the Coroner.

### 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).





# COMPLIANCE REPORT G

## Gender Diversity

### **GENDER DIVERSITY IN THE TASMANIAN STATE SERVICE**

The State Service has a commitment to achieve 50/50 gender diversity in the senior executive, with at least 40 per cent by 2020.

As at 30 June 2018, the gender profile for the Department (excluding Tasmania Fire Service data which is reported separately) reflects a greater proportion of men than women. Across the total number of staff, the gender profile is 60/40 and in the senior executive it is 57/43.

The Department is committed to creating and promoting a working environment that recognises and embraces gender diversity. We acknowledge that a diverse workforce that is reflective of the community enables better service delivery and opportunity to draw on different perspectives.

The Tasmania Police Corporate Management Group has undertaken unconscious bias training and the Department has formed a Gender Diversity Working Group, with representatives from all arms of the Department. This Group provides advice and strategies on achieving gender balance in the senior executive and all workplaces.

Police recruiting also has a focus on gender diversity. Recruitment has been reviewed and recruit training courses now have predominantly a 50/50 gender representation. This change is beginning to be reflected in promotions throughout sworn ranks. The Department's State Service recruitment policies are reflective of whole-of-government practice and will lead to greater gender diversity in the future.

## GENDER PROFILE

Senior Executive by band, as at 30 June 2018

State Service Senior Executive	2016		2017		2018	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Prescribed SES Specialist	1		1		1	
SES 1	3	1	2	1	1	2
SES 2	1		2		2	
SES 3		1		1		
SES 4						1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Male/Female numbers for past three years (headcount), as at 30 June 2018

Tasmania Police	2016		2017		2018	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>430</b>

State Service Employees	2016		2017		2018	
	Male	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>297</b>

Male/Female by police rank, as at 30 June 2018

Rank	Males	Females
Deputy Commissioner	1	0
Assistant Commissioner	2	0
Commander	9	0
Inspector	38	7
Sergeant	187	39
Constable	627	369
Trainee	10	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>430</b>

Male/Female by State Service Employee classification, as at 30 June 2018

Classification	Males	Females
Head of Agency	1	0
Senior Executive Service Level 4	0	1
Senior Executive Service Level 2	2	0
Senior Executive Service Level 1	1	2
Legal Practitioner Level 5	1	0
Legal Practitioner Level 4	1	0
Legal Practitioner Level 2	0	4
Legal Practitioner Level 1	2	6
Allied Health Level 5 or Equivalent	0	1
Allied Health Level 4 or Equivalent	1	2
Allied Health Level 3 or Equivalent	4	6
Allied Health Level 2 or Equivalent	5	4
Tas State Service Band 9-10	1	0
Tas State Service Band 7-8	31	17
Tas State Service Band 4-6	77	64
Tas State Service Band 1-3	77	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>297</b>

# COMPLIANCE REPORT H

## Government Procurement

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.

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

### Summary of Participation by Local Business (for contracts, tenders and/or quotations with a value of \$50,000 or over (ex GST))

Total number of contracts awarded (including consultancy) to Tasmanian businesses	27
Value of contracts awarded	\$22,448,434
Value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$17,673,272
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	32
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	74
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	58

The following table provides detailed information on contracts (excluding consultancy) with a value of \$50,000 or over (ex GST) for the financial year 2017-18.

**Contracts with a Value of \$50,000 or over (ex GST)**

<b>Contractor Name</b>	<b>Contractor Location</b>	<b>Contract Description</b>	<b>Contract Period</b>	<b>Total Value of Contract (ex GST)</b>
Lamcon Construction	Lindisfarne, Tasmania	Redesign of Level 3M Office Communication Areas located at Bathurst Street, Hobart	01/08/2017 – 01/10/2017	\$53,349
Tasmanian Electronic and Communication Services Pty Ltd	Invermay, Tasmania	Tasmanian Electronic and Communication Services Pty Ltd	Single purchase	\$127,592
TCM	Moonah, Tasmania	Heating, ventilation, air-conditioning system – Tasmania Police Academy	13/07/2017 – 17/01/2018	\$518,190
ES&S Weather Tech	Richmond, Tasmania	Portable Automatic Weather Stations	Single purchase	\$228,839
Stubbs Construction	Wivenhoe, Tasmania	Renovation work to Level 2, Burnie Police Station to include Western District Administration and Police Operation Centre	20/09/2017 – 01/12/2017	\$115,187
VOS Construction	Kingston, Tasmania	Hobart City Police Station - Access improvements to public enquiries	31/10/2017 – 31/03/2018	\$153,445
PHOS-CHeK Australasia Pty Ltd	Lavington, New South Wales	Class A Surfactant - Class A Firefighting Foam	Single purchase	\$146,749
Chu & Company	Blackmans Bay, Tasmania	TasGRN Quality Assurance Advisor	01/11/2017 – 30/10/2018	\$91,250
Leigh Kelly Agencies	Hobart, Tasmania	Procurement of trousers	Single purchase	\$150,000
Axon Public Safety Australia Pty Ltd	Sydney, New South Wales	Body Worn Camera and Digital Evidence Solution	31/05/2018 – 30/05/2022	\$3,500,000
Eighty Options	Hobart, Tasmania	DPFEM intranet redevelopment	07/05/2018 – 31/10/2018	\$232,100
Tasmanian Welding Supplies	Moonah, Tasmania	Provision of operational footwear (boots and shoes)	08/06/2017 – 08/09/2025	\$138,195
Denstock	Roma, New South Wales	Provision of operational footwear (boots and shoes)	08/06/2017 – 08/09/2025	\$638,858
MPH Builders	Prospect, Tasmania	Renovation of three police residences in Swansea, Orford, and Triabunna	16/04/2018 – 15/07/2018	\$650,930
Wilson Security	North Hobart, Tasmania	Security and front desk reception services	19/02/2018 – 18/02/2021	\$214,257
SCIEX	Mt Waverley, Victoria	Liquid Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer scientific instrument	Single purchase	\$418,435
Philip-Lighton	Sandy Bay, Tasmania	Design consultancy - Building and civil works - 1020 Cambridge Road	01/03/2018 – 01/06/2018	\$105,040
Isuzu	Derwent Park, Tasmania	Supply of 7.5 Ton Crew Cab 4x4 Cab Chassis	01/05/2018 – 30/04/2021	\$2,750,000
SimPRO	Eight Mile Plains, Queensland	TasFire Equipment Mobility Business Management System	Single purchase	\$71,120
Philip-Lighton	Sandy Bay, Tasmania	Request for Quotation - Design consultancy, Internal fit-out: 315 - 319 Main Road Glenorchy	15/02/2018 – 30/04/2018	\$60,683

Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Total Value of Contract (ex GST)
GMC	Hobart, Tasmania	Engagement of temporary Procurement Manager, TasGRN	01/06/2018 – 28/02/2019	\$184,000
Action Builders	Bellerive, Tasmania	Middleton Fire Station	01/06/2018 – 01/10/2018	\$100,843
TCM Pty Ltd	Moonah, Tasmania	DPFEM City Police Station, Level 2 - Air-conditioner upgrade	30/04/2018 – 07/08/2018	\$81,765
Isuzu	Derwent Park, Tasmania	Medium Tanker Prototype Chassis	Single purchase	\$69,902
Kapish	Melbourne, Victoria	Support for Records Manager and or Content Manager (RM /CM)	01/07/2018 – 30/06/2019	\$198,296
Lazaro Cleaning	Hobart, Tasmania	Cleaning of 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	01/10/2018 – 31/01/2020	\$196,918
Back in a Flash Constructions	Strahan, Tasmania	Renovation of two police residences, one in Strahan and one in Waratah	24/11/2017 – 14/05/2018	\$470,251
Mead Constructions Pty Ltd	Spreyton, Tasmania	Fire Reduction Unit Shed – Tasmania Fire Service North-West Regional Headquarters Complex - Three Mile Line	27/06/2018 – 30/10/2018	\$155,161

The following table provides detailed information on consultancies with a value of \$50,000 or over (ex GST) for the financial year 2017-18.

#### Consultancy Contracts with a Value of \$50,000 or over (ex GST)

Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Total Value of Contract (ex GST)
Technology One	Hobart, Tasmania	Integration of Technology One	01/07/2017 – 30/09/2017	\$69,700
Mingara Australasia Pty Ltd	Melbourne, Victoria	Technical Consultancy Services for TasGRN	1/7/2017 – 30/6/2018	\$944,127
Deloitte	Hobart, Tasmania	Consultancy Services for TasGRN	1/7/2017 – 30/6/2018	\$499,319
Minter Ellison	Melbourne, Victoria	Consultancy Services for TasGRN	1/7/2017 – 30/6/2018	\$76,340

The following table provides detailed information on contracts awarded as a result of a direct/limited submission sourcing process approved in accordance with *Treasurer's Instruction 1114* for the financial year 2017-18.

#### Contracts Awarded as a Result of Direct/Limited Submission Sourcing

Supplier Name	Contract Description	Reason for Approval	Total Value of Contract ex GST (\$)
Zetron Pty Ltd	Ambulance ACOM Operational Consoles	Approved in accordance with <i>Treasurer's Instruction 1114</i> section 1(c)	\$104,128
Ericsson Pty Ltd and TasNetworks	TMRN Support Contract until implementation of the TasGRN (2021)	Approved in accordance with <i>Treasurer's Instruction 1114</i> section 1(b)(ii)	\$14,100,000

The following table provides information on contract extensions approved in accordance with *Treasurer's Instruction 1115(2)* for the financial year 2017-18.

#### Contract Extensions 2017-18

Supplier Name	Contract Description	Contract Extension Period	Total Value of Contract ex GST (\$)
J.J. Richards and Sons	Tasmania Fire Service waste removal	01/05/2018 – 30/04/2021	\$73,980

The following table shows exemptions approved during 2017-18 in relation to procuring legal services under *Treasurer's Instruction 1118* or *Treasurer's Instruction 1224*. Agencies must refer all requests for legal advice to Crown Law who in turn may determine if external advice is required.

#### Exemptions to Procuring Legal Services

Supplier Name	Contract Description	Reason for Approval	Total Value of Contract ex GST (\$)
HWL Ebsworth	Legal Services in relation to TMRN and TasGRN	Exemption from <i>Treasurer's Instruction 1118</i>	\$187,500

#### Procurement from Businesses that Provide Employment to Persons with Disabilities

Under *Treasurer's Instructions 1127* and *1231*, agencies may directly procure from businesses that 'predominantly exist to provide the services of persons with a disability' without the need to undertake a full quotation or tender process. No contracts were awarded under these instructions in 2017-18.

#### Exemptions Approved During 2017-18 in Relation to Disaggregate Contracts

Under *Treasurer's Instructions 1119(5)* and *1225(5)*, a Head of Agency may approve an exemption from the requirement to disaggregate substantial contracts. No exemptions were approved during 2017-18 as outlined in this instruction.

#### Confidentiality of Government Contracts

*Treasurer's Instruction 1401* provides for a Head of Agency to approve the inclusion of a confidentiality provision for contracts entered into on or after 15 September 2012. No confidentiality provision for contracts were approved during 2017-18.





# COMPLIANCE REPORT I

## Head of Agency Authority

### **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT 2006**

Section 63 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006* 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 in the Emergency Management chapter of this report.

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

During 2017-18, no authorisations or declarations of a state of emergency under Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 3 of the Act were made.



D L Hine APM  
Secretary  
Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management

30 June 2018

# COMPLIANCE REPORT J

## Human Resources Statistics

Total number of Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management employees (as at 30 June 2018)

	Police		State Service		TOTAL	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Full-time equivalent employees	1,232.59	<b>1,265.47</b>	445.39	<b>461.68</b>	1,677.98	<b>1,727.15</b>
Head count excluding casuals	1,272	<b>1,304</b>	475	<b>493</b>	1,747	<b>1,797</b>
Head count casuals	N/A	<b>N/A</b>	11	<b>8</b>	11	<b>8</b>

Total number of Tasmania Police employees by Command (as at 30 June 2018)

Command	2016-17			2017-18		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Commissioners	3	0	3	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
Commissioner's Office	3	0	3	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
Strategy and Support*	18	0	18	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Education and Training	39	0	39	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>
Business and Executive Services	0	0	0	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>
Human Resources*	24	5	29	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Northern District	241	20	261	<b>238</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>257</b>
Operations Support	153	24	177	<b>160</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>181</b>
Professional Standards	9	0	9	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
Southern District	452	32	484	<b>460</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>498</b>
Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit	12	0	12	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
Western District	222	15	237	<b>229</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,304</b>

\* The decrease in Tasmania Police employees in Strategy and Support and Human Resources in 2017-18 reflects the integration of services across the Department, with these areas attributed to the newly formed Business and Executive Services in 2017-18.

### Total number of State Service Employees by business unit (as at 30 June 2018)

Business Unit	2016-17				2017-18			
	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total
Secretary/Commissioner	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Commissioner's Office	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	2
Business and Executive Services#	193	32	0	225	204	34	0	238
Education and Training	13	6	0	19	14	8	0	22
Forensic Science Service Tasmania	27	5	1	33	26	6	0	32
Legal Services	4	1	0	5	3	1	0	4
Northern District	20	9	0	29	18	12	0	30
Operations Support	48	5	10	63	48	9	8	63
Professional Standards	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Southern District	34	11	0	45	36	9	0	45
Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit	4	1	0	5	5	2	0	7
State Emergency Service	20	6	0	26	24	2	0	26
Western District	19	10	0	29	20	9	0	29
<b>Total*</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>501</b>

# The increase in State Service Employees is attributable to the continuing integration of Tasmania Police and Tasmania Fire Service corporate service business units under the new Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Business and Executive Services area.

### Tasmania Police employees by rank (as at 30 June 2018)

Rank	2016-17	2017-18
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	2	2
Commander	8	9
Inspector	46	45
Sergeant	219	226
Constable	976	996
Trainee	20	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,304</b>

### State Service Employees Award Classification (as at 30 June 2018)

Award Classification	Tasmania Police		Forensic Science Service Tasmania		State Emergency Service	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Head of Agency	1	1	0	0	0	0
Senior Executive Service	5	6	1	0	1	1
Tasmanian State Service	406	421	10	10	25	25
Professional (inc. Forensic Science Service Tasmania and People and Culture)	1	1	22	22	0	0
Legal Practitioners	13	13	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Workers (Public Sector)	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total*</b>	427	443	33	32	26	26

### Employees by Employment Authority (as at 30 June 2018)

Employment Authority	Police		State Service	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Permanent	1,261	1,292	429	440
Fixed-term	0	0	49	53
Contract	11	12	8	8
<b>Total*</b>	1,272	1,304	486	501

### Age profile of all employees (as at 30 June 2018)

Age Range	Police		State Service	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
15-19	3	7	0	2
20-24	45	55	19	20
25-29	131	135	24	30
30-34	168	164	61	57
35-39	181	171	49	56
40-44	221	217	65	64
45-49	268	265	78	85
50-54	170	180	68	61
55-59	69	95	68	73
60-64	16	15	35	35
65-69	0	0	19	18
<b>Total*</b>	1,272	1,304	486	501

## Gender analysis (as at 30 June 2018)

	Police		State Service	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Male	864	874	204	204
Female	408	430	282	297
<b>Total*</b>	1,272	1,304	486	501

## Staff turnover (as at 30 June 2018)

	Police		State Service			
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17		2017-18	
			Permanent	Fixed-Term	Permanent	Fixed-Term
Commencements*	49	64	43	38	33	44
Separations*	29	32	23	25	33	29

## Separation reasons

Separation Reasons	Police		State Service	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Resignation	9	15	19	16
Retirement - Age	0	0	1	0
Retirement - Ill Health	1	2	1	1
Retirement - Voluntary	16	12	6	10
End of Contract (Section 29 - <i>State Service Act 2000</i> )	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract*	0	0	16	19
Dismissal	0	0	0	0
Deceased	1	0	0	0
Redundancy	0	0	0	0
Transfer/Promotion	2	3	4	9
Completion of Secondment to Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management	0	0	0	2
Commence Secondment Tasmanian State Service	0	0	0	4
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	1
<b>Total*</b>	29	32	48	62

### Leave without pay (as at 30 June 2018)

	Police		State Service	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Number of employees	19	18	5	12

### Sick leave (as at 30 June 2018)

	Police		State Service	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Sick leave hours - Full pay	63,357.29	67,841.88	30,469.55	34,038.95
Sick leave hours - Average hours per employee	49.81	52.03	64.15	69.04

### Excess leave (as at 30 June 2018)

	Police		State Service	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Excess Annual Leave pro rata - Number of employees (Excess Annual Leave more than two years accrual)	61	72	43	47
Excess Long Service Leave - Number of employees (Excess Long Service Leave 100 days)**	0	0	0	0

\* Includes casual State Service Employees.

\*\* No employee has a long service leave credit in excess of statutory limits (approved by Minister) as set by the *Long Service Leave (State Service Employees) Act 1994*

Source: Payroll Services, Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management.





# COMPLIANCE REPORT K

## Legislation Administered by the Department

The Department administers the following Acts and Regulations on behalf of the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management:

- *Australian Crime Commission (Tasmania) Act 2004*
- *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005*
  - *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Regulations 2016*
- *Emergency Management Act 2006*
- *Fire Service Act 1979*
  - *General Fire Regulations 2010*
  - *Fire Service (Finance) Regulations 2017*
  - *Fire Service (Miscellaneous) Regulations 2017*
- *Fire Service (Extension of Regulations) Act 2017*
- *Firearms Act 1996*
  - *Firearms Regulations 2016*
- *Marine Safety (Misuse of Alcohol) Act 2006*
  - *Marine Safety (Misuse of Alcohol) Regulations 2016*
- *Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971*
- *Police Offences Act 1935*
  - *Police Offences Regulations 2014*
- *Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000*
- *Police Service Act 2003*
  - *Police Service Regulations 2013*
- *Removal of Fortifications Act 2017*
- *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970*
  - *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Regulations 2009*
- *Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Act 1999*
- *Witness Protection Act 2000.*

# COMPLIANCE REPORT L

## Pricing Policies

In accordance with the Government's policy on fees and charges, costs are based on a full-cost recovery model.

### Coronial Matters

<b>Description</b>	Coronial files and matters currently under investigation
<b>Fee</b>	Determined upon request
<b>Process</b>	Apply in writing to Tasmania Police, Coronal Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Southern District: GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001 or coroners.hobart@police.tas.gov.au;</li><li>• Northern and Western Districts: PO Box 45, LAUNCESTON TAS 7250 or coroners.launceston@police.tas.gov.au.</li></ul>

<b>Description</b>	Historical/completed coronial matters
<b>Fee</b>	Determined upon request
<b>Process</b>	Apply in writing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coronal Clerk, Coroners' Office, Department of Justice, GPO Box 354, HOBART TAS 7001 or coroners.hbt@justice.tas.gov.au.</li></ul>

### Forensic Photographs

<b>Description</b>	Photograph copy (limited availability, reviewed on a case-by-case basis)
<b>Fee</b>	CD (regardless of number of images): \$20.00
<b>Process</b>	Apply in writing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Officer-in-Charge, Forensic Services, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001.</li></ul>

## Offence Reports

<b>Description</b>	Verification that a crime has been reported to Tasmania Police, including a description of any property reported stolen or damaged
<b>Fee</b>	\$53.90 is payable by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cheque made payable to Tasmania Police; or</li><li>• Cash (exact change preferred).</li></ul>
<b>Process</b>	Apply in writing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Offence Reports, Operational Information Services, Tasmania Police, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001 or <a href="mailto:informationservices@police.tas.gov.au">informationservices@police.tas.gov.au</a>; or</li><li>• Request and collect in person Monday to Friday, 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart.</li></ul>

## Police File Disclosure of Information

<b>Description</b>	Prosecution/Police file relating to offence/s an individual has been charged with
<b>Fee</b>	\$53.90
<b>Process</b>	Application form (Request for Disclosure of Information) available from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au">www.police.tas.gov.au</a>; or</li><li>• Prosecution Services: Hobart, Launceston or Devonport Station (contact details available at <a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au">www.police.tas.gov.au</a>).</li></ul>

## Police Record Check

<b>Description</b>	Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters
<b>Fee</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tasmania Police Record: No cost for supply of one per year</li><li>• National Police Record: \$45.00*</li><li>• National Police Record and Fingerprint Check: \$120.00*</li><li>• National Police Record for accredited volunteers: \$5.00</li></ul>
<b>Process</b>	Application form available from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tasmania Police stations;</li><li>• Service Tasmania;</li><li>• Tasmania Police website (<a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au">www.police.tas.gov.au</a>);</li><li>• Criminal History Services, Tasmania Police, <a href="mailto:criminal.history.services@police.tas.gov.au">criminal.history.services@police.tas.gov.au</a> or (03) 6173 2928.</li></ul>

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

## Right to Information

<b>Description</b>	Information not routinely or otherwise available
<b>Fee</b>	\$38.75
<b>Process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application for Assessed Disclosure form available from the Tasmania Police website (<a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au">www.police.tas.gov.au</a>).</li><li>• Applicants should ensure the requested information is not already available, as the application may be refused.</li></ul>

### Speed Camera Photograph

<b>Description</b>	Speed Camera photograph relating to an Infringement Notice
<b>Fee</b>	Nil
<b>Process</b>	Contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Traffic Liaison Services, Tasmania Police, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001 or <a href="mailto:traffic.liaison@police.tas.gov.au">traffic.liaison@police.tas.gov.au</a> or (03) 6173 2963; or</li><li>• Nearest police station (contact details available at <a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au">www.police.tas.gov.au</a>).</li></ul>

### Traffic/Crash Report

<b>Description</b>	Traffic/Crash Report (for a crash you or your vehicle were involved in)
<b>Fee</b>	\$53.90 is payable by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cheque made payable to Tasmania Police; or</li><li>• Cash (exact change preferred).</li></ul>
<b>Process</b>	Apply in writing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Crash Reports, Operational Information Services, Tasmania Police, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001 or <a href="mailto:informationservices@police.tas.gov.au">informationservices@police.tas.gov.au</a>.</li><li>• Request and collect in person Monday to Friday, 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart.</li></ul>

# COMPLIANCE REPORT M

## Right to Information and Public Interest Disclosures

### RIGHT TO INFORMATION

The Department is committed to increasing the Government's accountability to the public by giving people access to information that is held, in accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009*.

The Department also discloses certain information on our website where it is considered to be in the broader public interest.

In line with the Department's aim to improve the sharing of information and increase transparency, and in accordance with section 53 of the *Right to Information Act 2009*, we provided information to the Department of Justice on our administration of this Act.

The Department of Justice publishes a comprehensive Annual Report on the operation of the *Right to Information Act 2009*, which is available from the Department of Justice website.

#### Applications for Assessed Disclosure – Right to Information requests during 2017-18

Applications received	287
Refused (under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20 of the Act)	33
Number of applications released with exemptions applied (under Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 of the Act)	169
For internal review (under Section 43 of the Act)	17
Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in full	16
Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in part	1
Internal review outcome – original decision reversed in full	0
For external review by the Ombudsman (under Part 4 of the Act)*	9
External review outcome – original decision upheld in full	0
External review outcome – awaiting determination	12

\* The number for review by the Ombudsman do not total, as it includes figures from previous reporting periods.

## PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES

Under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*, section 86, the Department is required to report on its activities during the year in relation to the Act. During 2017-18, a nil return is provided in the prescribed table format.

### Public Interest Disclosures during 2017-18

	Response
Information on how to obtain or access copies of the current procedures	Public Interest Disclosure procedures are published on the Tasmania Police website <a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au">www.police.tas.gov.au</a>
The number and type of disclosures made to the Department during the year and the number of disclosures determined to be a public interest disclosure	Nil
The number of disclosures determined by the Department to be public interest disclosures that it investigated during the year	Nil
The number and type of disclosed matters referred to the Department during the year by the Ombudsman	Nil
The number and types of disclosed matters referred during the year by the Department to the Ombudsman to investigate	Nil
The number and types of investigations of disclosed matters taken over by the Ombudsman from the Department during the year	Nil
The number and types of disclosed matters that the Department has declined to investigate during the year	Nil
The number and type of disclosed matters that were substantiated upon investigation and the action taken on completion on the investigation	Nil
Any recommendations made by the Ombudsman that relate to the Department	Nil



# COMPLIANCE REPORT N

## Superannuation Certificate

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

AGEST Administration

AKL Super Fund

AMP Flexible Lifetime Super

AMP Super Savings Trust

Asgard Super

Australian Ethical Super Fund

Australian Super

AVSUPER

BT Lifetime Super

BT Super for Life

Care Super

CBUS Super Fund

CFS Firstchoice Employer Super

Colonial FirstState

Commonwealth Essential Super

Commonwealth Bank Group Super

Encircle Super & Pension Service

Equipsuper

ESS Super

FAP Super Fund

First State Super Fund

FSP Super Fund

Fyfe Family Super Fund

GuildSuper

Hesta Super Fund

Host Plus Super Fund

ING Life Ltd – Integra

IOOF Employer Super

KA DC Super Fund

Kinetic Super

Klop and Dowling Super

LB and RB Super Fund

Legal Super

Little Family Super Fund

Local Government Super

Macquarie Super Manager

Maritime Super

Micron Superannuation Fund

MLC Wrap Super
MTAA Superannuation
MyNorth Super Fund
Netwealth Superannuation
North Personal Super Fund
OnePath Super
Plum Super Fund
Prime Super
Qsuper
Quadrant Super Scheme
REST Super
RBF Retirement Fund

Samorski Super Fund
Smith & Barrett Super Fund
Summit Mastertrust Super
Sunsuper Super Fund
SuperWrap
Symmetry Super
Tasplan Super Fund
Telstra Super
UniSuper Limited
Universal Masterkey Super
Victorian Super Fund
Voyage Super Master Trust




D L Hine APM  
Secretary  
30 June 2018





# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2017–18

Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management







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## CERTIFICATION

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Department of Police, Fire 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 2018 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Hine', written in a cursive style.

D L Hine

Secretary

27 September 2018

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>				
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	6.1	221,039	223,295	206,961
Appropriation revenue - works and services	6.1	8,000	10,192	10,892
Other revenue from Government	6.1	-	2,370	2,334
Grants	6.2	2,654	2,648	2,944
Sales of goods and services	6.3	2,044	3,979	2,626
Contribution from the State Fire Commission	6.4	-	11,718	6,507
Other revenue	6.5	12,169	23,243	18,906
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>		<b>245,906</b>	<b>277,445</b>	<b>251,170</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>				
Employee benefits	7.1	177,655	192,074	180,091
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	8,690	8,391	8,987
Supplies and consumables	7.3	42,868	67,433	56,183
Grants and subsidies	7.4	14,829	6,498	2,859
Other expenses	7.5	2,091	12,766	9,043
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>		<b>246,133</b>	<b>287,162</b>	<b>257,163</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>		<b>(227)</b>	<b>(9,717)</b>	<b>(5,993)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	8.1	-	(867)	(197)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	8.2	-	-	(2)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(867)</b>	<b>(199)</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>(227)</b>	<b>(10,584)</b>	<b>(6,192)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Changes in property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve	12.1	26,571	4,526	(4,887)
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>26,571</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>(4,887)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>		<b>26,344</b>	<b>(6,058)</b>	<b>(11,079)</b>

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 4 of the accompanying notes.



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	13.1	1,741	7,594	6,665
Receivables	9.1	1,403	1,973	1,475
Other financial assets	9.2	189	580	190
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	9.3	947	1,073	1,032
Property, plant and equipment	9.4	256,263	165,803	167,107
Intangibles	9.5	2,728	5,567	4,612
Other assets	9.6	1,632	1,269	1,700
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>264,903</b>	<b>183,859</b>	<b>182,781</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Payables	10.1	1,953	2,227	2,352
Employee benefits	10.2	53,728	61,695	59,130
Other liabilities	10.4	596	9,102	4,406
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>56,277</b>	<b>73,024</b>	<b>65,888</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>208,626</b>	<b>110,835</b>	<b>116,893</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Reserves	12.1	161,979	94,912	90,386
Accumulated funds		46,647	15,923	26,507
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>208,626</b>	<b>110,835</b>	<b>116,893</b>

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 4 of the accompanying notes.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
Appropriation receipts – recurrent		221,039	223,295	206,961
Appropriation receipts – works and services		8,000	10,192	10,892
Other revenue from Government		-	7,245	2,370
Grants		2,654	2,648	2,971
Sales of goods and services		2,044	3,711	2,507
GST receipts		6,200	8,622	6,735
Contribution from State Fire Commission		-	11,533	6,270
Other cash receipts		12,169	21,830	20,519
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>252,106</b>	<b>289,076</b>	<b>259,225</b>
<b>Cash outflows</b>				
Employee benefits		(177,568)	(189,691)	(174,509)
GST payments		(6,200)	(8,913)	(6,714)
Supplies and consumables		(47,168)	(65,962)	(56,041)
Grants and transfer payments		(14,829)	(6,539)	(2,932)
Other cash payments		(2,091)	(12,659)	(8,799)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(247,856)</b>	<b>(283,764)</b>	<b>(248,995)</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	13.2	<b>4,250</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>10,230</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		-	-	-
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash outflows</b>				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(4,250)	(4,383)	(7,962)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(4,250)</b>	<b>(4,383)</b>	<b>(7,962)</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(4,250)</b>	<b>(4,383)</b>	<b>(7,962)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>2,268</b>
<b>Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>1,741</b>	<b>6,665</b>	<b>4,397</b>
<b>Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period</b>	13.1	<b>1,741</b>	<b>7,594</b>	<b>6,665</b>

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 4 of the accompanying notes.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2017</b>		<b>90,386</b>	<b>26,507</b>	<b>116,893</b>
Total comprehensive result		4,526	(10,584)	(6,058)
Transfer sale proceeds to the Crown Lands Administration Fund (CLAF)		-	-	-
Transfer to/(from) reserves	12.1	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2018</b>		<b>94,912</b>	<b>15,923</b>	<b>110,835</b>

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2016</b>		<b>96,193</b>	<b>32,595</b>	<b>128,788</b>
Total comprehensive result		(4,887)	(6,192)	(11,079)
Transfer sale proceeds to the Crown Lands Administration Fund (CLAF)		-	(816)	(816)
Transfer to/(from) reserves	12.1	(920)	920	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2017</b>		<b>90,386</b>	<b>26,507</b>	<b>116,893</b>

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

# NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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## NOTE I ADMINISTERED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

### I.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>				
Sales of goods and services	15.2	247	269	296
Fees and fines	15.3	900	1,500	2,007
Other revenue	15.4	-	72	98
<b>Total administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>		<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>2,401</b>
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		1,147	1,845	2,394
<b>Total administered expenses from transactions</b>		<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>2,394</b>
<b>Administered net result from transactions attributable to the State</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>7</b>

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 15.1 of the accompanying notes.

### I.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered assets</b>				
Receivables		-	7	11
<b>Total administered assets</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Administered equity</b>				
Accumulated funds		-	7	11
<b>Total administered equity</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>

This Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities 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 15.1 of the accompanying notes.



### 1.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Notes	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered cash flows from operating activities</b>		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
<b>Administered cash inflows</b>				
Sales of goods and services		247	273	289
Fees and fines		900	1,500	2,007
Other revenue		-	72	98
<b>Total administered cash inflows</b>		<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>2,394</b>
<b>Administered cash outflows</b>				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		(1,147)	(1,845)	(2,394)
<b>Total administered cash outflows</b>		<b>(1,147)</b>	<b>(1,845)</b>	<b>(2,394)</b>
<b>Administered net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in administered cash held</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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 15.1 of the accompanying notes.

### 1.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2017</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
Total comprehensive result		-	(4)	(4)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2018</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2016</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Total comprehensive result		-	7	7
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2017</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

The Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## NOTE 2 DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT SCHEDULES

### 2.1 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 I – Public Safety

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	126,007	115,544	112,168
Other revenue from Government	-	1,020	-
Sales of goods and services	1,074	598	577
Contribution from the State Fire Commission	-	5,353	3,021
Other revenue	10,354	17,280	14,334
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>137,435</b>	<b>139,795</b>	<b>130,100</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	101,725	103,181	97,043
Depreciation and amortisation	6,803	4,279	4,490
Supplies and consumables	20,942	38,428	31,402
Grants and transfer payments	9,631	653	753
Other expenses	924	6,101	6,998
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>140,025</b>	<b>151,642</b>	<b>140,686</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(2,590)</b>	<b>(12,847)</b>	<b>(10,586)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(442)	(100)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables	-	-	(1)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(442)</b>	<b>(101)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(2,590)</b>	<b>(13,289)</b>	<b>(10,687)</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other nonowner changes in equity</b>			
Changes in property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve	26,571	4,526	(4,887)
<b>Total other economic flows – other nonowner changes in equity</b>	<b>26,571</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>(4,887)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>23,981</b>	<b>(8,763)</b>	<b>(15,574)</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Output I.I Support to the Community	140,025	151,642	140,686
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,025</b>	<b>151,642</b>	<b>140,686</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Output Group I – Public Safety		98,760	98,519
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group I – Public Safety		(39,476)	(35,432)
<b>Net assets deployed for Output Group I – Public Safety</b>		<b>59,284</b>	<b>63,087</b>

## Output Group 2 – Crime

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	64,618	74,386	66,025
Grants	-	172	162
Sales of goods and services	-	403	394
Contribution from the State Fire Commission	-	3,254	1,836
Other revenue	875	2,269	2,254
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>65,493</b>	<b>80,484</b>	<b>70,671</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	53,832	65,354	60,672
Depreciation and amortisation	1,315	2,601	2,845
Supplies and consumables	10,371	11,585	8,751
Grants and transfer payments	350	314	318
Other expenses	940	4,196	1,438
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>66,808</b>	<b>84,050</b>	<b>74,024</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(1,315)</b>	<b>(3,566)</b>	<b>(3,353)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(269)	(61)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables	-	-	(1)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(269)</b>	<b>(62)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(1,315)</b>	<b>(3,835)</b>	<b>(3,415)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(1,315)</b>	<b>(3,835)</b>	<b>(3,415)</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Output 2.1 Investigation of Crime	49,448	59,259	53,501
Output 2.2 Poppy Security	1,004	882	1,015
Output 2.3 Fisheries Security	5,768	8,785	6,532
Output 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	10,588	15,124	12,976
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,808</b>	<b>84,050</b>	<b>74,024</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 2 – Crime		51,874	52,229
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 2 – Crime		(23,086)	(21,503)
<b>Net assets deployed for Output Group 2 - Crime</b>		<b>28,788</b>	<b>30,726</b>

Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	20,470	16,658	14,186
Grants	2,450	2,474	2,449
Sales of goods and services	-	189	181
Contribution from the State Fire Commission	-	1,679	948
Other revenue	-	865	531
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>22,920</b>	<b>21,865</b>	<b>18,295</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	19,137	14,730	13,546
Depreciation and amortisation	426	1,343	1,468
Supplies and consumables	3,379	5,064	4,049
Grants and transfer payments	177	155	158
Other expenses	227	1,817	462
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>23,346</b>	<b>23,109</b>	<b>19,683</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(426)</b>	<b>(1,244)</b>	<b>(1,388)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(139)	(31)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(139)</b>	<b>(31)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(426)</b>	<b>(1,383)</b>	<b>(1,419)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(426)</b>	<b>(1,383)</b>	<b>(1,419)</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Output 3.1 Traffic Policing	23,346	23,109	19,683
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,346</b>	<b>23,109</b>	<b>19,683</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		26,484	26,828
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		(5,212)	(4,916)
<b>Net assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing</b>		<b>21,272</b>	<b>21,912</b>

## Output Group 4 – Emergency Management

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	9,944	16,707	14,582
Grants	204	3	333
Sales of goods and services	970	2,788	1,474
Contribution from the State Fire Commission	-	1,432	701
Other revenue	940	2,764	1,787
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>12,058</b>	<b>23,694</b>	<b>18,877</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	2,961	7,160	6,808
Depreciation and amortisation	146	168	184
Supplies and consumables	8,176	10,029	8,355
Grants and transfer payments	921	1,625	1,630
Other expenses	-	313	138
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>12,204</b>	<b>19,295</b>	<b>17,115</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(146)</b>	<b>4,399</b>	<b>1,762</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(17)	(4)
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(146)</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>1,758</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(146)</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>1,758</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Output 4.1 State Emergency Management Services	2,575	5,087	5,468
Output 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	9,629	14,208	11,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,204</b>	<b>19,295</b>	<b>17,115</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		4,154	3,854
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		(2,383)	(2,154)
<b>Net assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management</b>		<b>1,771</b>	<b>1,700</b>

## Output Group – Capital Investment Program

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation – capital	8,000	10,192	10,892
Other revenue from Government	-	1,350	2,334
Other revenue	-	66	-
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>13,226</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	-	1,649	2,022
Supplies and consumables	-	2,326	3,626
Grants and transfer payments	3,750	3,750	-
Other expenses	-	342	7
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>8,067</b>	<b>5,655</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>7,571</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>7,571</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Capital Investment Program	3,750	8,067	5,655
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>8,067</b>	<b>5,655</b>
<b>Net Assets/(Liabilities)</b>			
Total assets deployed for Capital Investment Program		2,587	1,350
Total liabilities incurred for Capital Investment Program		(2,867)	(1,882)
<b>Net assets/(liabilities) deployed for Capital Investment Program</b>		<b>(280)</b>	<b>(532)</b>

Further details of specific projects within this Output are included in Note 13.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds.

## 2.2 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	23,981	(8,763)	(15,574)
Output Group 2 – Crime	(1,315)	(3,835)	(3,415)
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing	(426)	(1,383)	(1,419)
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	(146)	4,382	1,758
Output Group – Capital Investment Program	4,250	3,541	7,571
<b>Total comprehensive result of Output Groups</b>	<b>26,344</b>	<b>(6,058)</b>	<b>(11,079)</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>26,344</b>	<b>(6,058)</b>	<b>(11,079)</b>



### 2.3 Reconciliation of Total Output Groups Net Assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	59,284	63,087
Output Group 2 – Crime	28,788	30,726
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing	21,272	21,912
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	1,771	1,700
Output Group – Capital Investment Program	(280)	(532)
<b>Total net assets deployed for Output Groups</b>	<b>110,835</b>	<b>116,893</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>110,835</b>	<b>116,893</b>

### 2.4 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.

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Sales of goods and services	247	269	296
Fees and fines	900	1,500	2,007
Other revenue	-	72	98
<b>Total administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>2,401</b>
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>			
Grants and transfer payments	1,147	1,845	2,394
<b>Total administered expenses from transactions</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>2,394</b>
<b>Administered net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
Administered items	1,147	1,845	2,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>2,394</b>

### NOTE 3 EXPENDITURE UNDER AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

	State Funds	Australian Government Funds	State Funds	Australian Government Funds
	2018 Actual \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>National Partnership Payments</b>				
<i>Via Appropriation</i>				
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	-	1,204	-	383
Emergency Management Framework	-	-	-	44
Emergency Volunteer Fund	-	-	-	90
State Emergency Management Program	-	-	-	477
National Bushfire Mitigation Program	-	-	-	204
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,198</b>

### NOTE 4 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.

#### 4.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>					
Appropriation receipts – current	(a)	221,039	223,295	2,256	1.0
Appropriation receipts – works and services	(b)	8,000	10,192	2,192	27.4
Other revenue from Government	(c)	-	2,370	2,370	100.0
Sales of goods and services	(d)	2,044	3,979	1,935	94.7
Contribution from State Fire Commission	(e)	-	11,718	11,718	100.0
Other revenue	(f)	12,169	23,243	11,074	91.0
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>					
Employee benefits	(g)	177,655	192,074	14,419	8.1
Supplies and consumables	(h)	42,868	67,433	24,565	57.3
Grants and subsidies	(i)	14,829	6,498	(8,331)	(56.2)
Other expenses	(j)	2,091	9,043	6,952	332.5
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>					
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	(k)	26,571	4,526	(22,045)	(83.0)

## Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) This variance relates to additional appropriation received for the commitment to rebuilding the police service.
- (b) This variance relates to additional revenue received for the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) project. The ESCAD project has experienced delays and is expected to be finalised in 2018-19.
- (c) Other revenue from Government relates to funding for the Police Vessel (\$1.35m) and the Fuel Reduction Unit (\$1.02m) which was carried over from 2016-17. This was not anticipated at the time the original budget was formulated.
- (d) An increase in sales of goods and services over budget relates to higher than expected revenue due to an increase in helicopter standby contributions. This was offset slightly by a decrease in revenue from Tasmania Police Academy facilities hire.
- (e) The State Fire Commission makes a contribution towards the State Emergency Service (\$1.2m) and the salaries and operating costs of business and executive service staff (\$10.5m). This contribution was not included in the original budget.
- (f) This variance relates to reimbursement for the Tasmanian Government Radio Network (TasGRN) project (\$5.5m), unbudgeted workers compensation reimbursements (\$0.4m), additional revenue for the disaster mitigation program (\$0.4m), additional reimbursement for secondments (\$1.0m) not previously budgeted for, and an unbudgeted contribution towards Project Unify (\$0.8m).
- (g) The increase in employee benefits over budget relates primarily to the police enterprise bargaining agreement (\$5.0m), together with public sector award increases, and an increase in leave provisions (\$2.5m). In addition, salaries for staff of business and executive services transferred from the State Fire Commission to the Department were not included in the original budget (\$6.3m).
- (h) The increase in Supplies and consumables relates to unbudgeted TasGRN project costs (\$4.3m), costs relating to business and executive services transferred from the State Fire Commission not included in the original budget (\$3.9m), increased expenditure on maintenance (\$3.6m), additional helicopter lease costs (\$1.9m), mobile device data costs (\$0.9m), increase in fuel expenses (\$0.4m) and unbudgeted Trunk Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) fees (\$4.7m). The budget for the TasGRN is held by Finance-General, Department of Treasury and Finance.
- (i) The original budget for the Fuel Reduction Unit of \$9.0m has been incorrectly shown under Grants and subsidies. The actual expenditure of \$8.7m is shown under Other expenses.
- (j) The increase in Other expenses primarily relates to expenditure for the Fuel Reduction Unit of \$8.7m. In addition, there was an increase in the workers compensation premium (\$0.3m), together with a return of appropriation carried forward under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* of \$0.3m.
- (k) In 2017-18 the Department undertook an index revaluation of its land and buildings. The indices were provided by independent valuers Opteon Property Group. The result was an increase in the valuation of land of \$1.3m reflecting stronger land values in the Hobart CBD together with an increase in the valuation of buildings of \$3.2m. The original budget anticipated a greater upward movement in the physical asset revaluation reserve at the time it was formulated.

## 4.2 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 2017-18 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2016-17. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2017-18. The following variance analysis also includes major movements between the 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2018 actual balances.

	Note	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and deposits	(a)	1,741	7,594	6,665	5,853	929
Property, plant and equipment	(b)	256,263	165,803	167,107	(90,460)	(1,304)
Intangibles	(c)	2,728	5,567	4,612	2,839	955
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Employee benefits	(d)	53,728	61,695	59,130	7,967	2,565
Other liabilities	(e)	596	9,102	4,406	8,506	4,696
Reserves	(f)	161,979	94,912	90,386	(67,067)	(4,526)

## Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) The increase in Cash and deposits actual to budget is due to funding being carried forward under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* for the Fuel Reduction Unit (\$2.5m), ESCAD project (\$2.6m), Health and Wellbeing program (\$1.4m), and for body worn video equipment (\$0.7m).
- (b) The decrease in Property, plant and equipment actual to budget is due to the anticipation of a greater increase in the value of property, plant and equipment when the budget was derived.
- (c) Intangibles relates to the capitalisation of expenses relating to the ESCAD project. There was no original budget for amortisation of ESCAD as this was not expected to be capitalised when the budget was formulated.
- (d) The increase in Employee benefits actual to prior year is due to an increase in the provision for annual leave (\$1.2m) and long service leave (\$1.3m) due to increased salary award levels.
- (e) The increase in other liabilities actual to budget is a result of an increase in revenue received in advance for funding for an electronic monitoring trial (\$1.2m) together with the carry forward of funds under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* (\$7.4m). The original budget does not reflect these liabilities.
- (f) In 2017-18 the Department undertook an index revaluation of its land and buildings. The indices were provided by independent valuers Opteon Property Group. The result was an increase in the valuation of land of \$1.3m reflecting stronger land values in the Hobart CBD together with an increase in the valuation of buildings of \$3.2m. The original budget anticipated a greater upward movement in the physical asset revaluation reserve at the time it was formulated.

## 4.3 Statement of Cash Flows

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

	Note	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
<b>Cash inflows</b>					
Appropriation receipts – recurrent	(a)	221,039	223,295	2,256	1.0
Appropriation receipts – works and services	(b)	8,000	10,192	2,192	27.4
Other revenue from Government	(c)	-	7,245	7,245	100.0
Sales of goods and services	(d)	2,044	3,711	1,667	81.6
GST receipts	(e)	6,200	8,622	2,422	39.1
Contribution from State Fire Commission	(f)	-	11,533	11,533	100.0
Other cash receipts	(g)	12,169	21,830	9,661	79.4
<b>Cash outflows</b>					
Employee benefits	(h)	177,568	189,691	12,123	6.8
Supplies and consumables	(i)	47,168	65,962	18,794	39.8
GST payments	(j)	6,200	8,913	2,713	43.8
Grants and subsidies	(k)	14,829	6,867	(7,962)	(53.7)
Other cash payments	(l)	2,091	12,331	10,240	489.7

## Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) This variance predominantly relates to additional appropriation received for the police enterprise bargaining agreement.
- (b) This variance relates to additional revenue received for the ESCAD project. The ESCAD project has experienced delays and is expected to be finalised in 2018-19.
- (c) Other revenue from Government relates to funding received under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* for the Fuel Reduction Unit (\$2.5m), ESCAD project (\$2.6m), Health and Wellbeing program (\$1.4m), and for body worn video equipment (\$0.7m).
- (d) An increase in sales of goods and services over budget relates to higher than expected revenue due to an increase in helicopter standby contributions. This was offset slightly by a decrease in revenue from Tasmania Police Academy facilities hire.
- (e) GST receipts is the reimbursement of GST from the Australian Tax Office (ATO) for GST incurred on expenditure. The increase reflects the fact that all business and executive services expenditure relating to the State Fire Commission is transacted through the Department and was not reflected in the original budget.
- (f) The State Fire Commission makes a contribution towards the State Emergency Service (\$1.2m) and the salaries and operating costs of business and executive service staff (\$10.3m). This contribution was not included in the original budget.
- (g) This variance relates to reimbursement for the TasGRN project (\$5.5m), unbudgeted workers compensation reimbursements (\$0.4m), additional revenue for the disaster mitigation program (\$0.4m), additional reimbursement for secondments (\$1.0m) not previously budgeted for, and an unbudgeted contribution towards Project Unify (\$0.8m).
- (h) The increase in Employee benefits over budget relates primarily to the police enterprise bargaining agreement (\$5.0m), together with public sector award increases. In addition, salaries for staff of business and executive services transferred from the State Fire Commission to the Department were not included in the original budget (\$6.2m).
- (i) The increase in Supplies and consumables relates to unbudgeted TasGRN project costs (\$4.3m), costs relating to business and executive services transferred from the State Fire Commission not included in the original budget (\$3.9m), increased expenditure on maintenance (\$3.6m), additional helicopter lease costs (\$1.9m), mobile device data costs (\$0.9m), increase in fuel expenses (\$0.4m) and unbudgeted TMRN fees (\$3.7m). The budget for the TasGRN is held by Finance-General, Department of Treasury and Finance.
- (j) GST payments is the payment of GST to the ATO for GST incurred on expenditure. The increase reflects the fact that all business and executive services expenditure relating to the State Fire Commission is transacted through the Department and was not reflected in the original budget.
- (k) The original budget for the Fuel Reduction Unit of \$9.0m has been incorrectly shown under Grants and subsidies. The actual expenditure of \$8.7m is shown under Other expenses.
- (l) The increase in Other expenses primarily relates to expenditure for the Fuel Reduction Unit of \$8.7m. In addition, there was an increase in the workers compensation premium (\$0.3m) over budget, together with a return of appropriation carried forward under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* of \$0.3m.

## NOTE 5 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	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>		<b>(227)</b>	<b>(9,717)</b>	<b>(5,993)</b>
<b>Less impact of Non-operational capital funding</b>				
Appropriation revenue – capital		8,000	10,192	10,892
Other revenue from Government		-	2,370	2,334
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,000</b>	<b>12,562</b>	<b>13,226</b>
<b>Underlying net operating balance</b>		<b>(8,227)</b>	<b>(22,279)</b>	<b>(19,219)</b>

## NOTE 6 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.

### 6.1 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, control arises in the period of appropriation.

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.

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.

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

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue – recurrent			
Current year	221,039	223,295	206,961
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,039</b>	<b>223,295</b>	<b>206,961</b>
Appropriation revenue – works and services	8,000	10,192	10,892
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	-	2,370	2,334
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>12,562</b>	<b>13,226</b>
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>229,039</b>	<b>235,857</b>	<b>220,187</b>



## 6.2 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Grants from the Australian Government</b>		
Specific grants	94	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Other grants</b>		
State Government grants		
Motor Accident Insurance Board	2,473	2,779
Department of Health and Human Services	81	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>2,855</b>
<b>Total revenue from Grants</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,944</b>

## 6.3 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<i>Services</i>		
Commissions	48	40
Helicopter evacuations	2,762	1,449
National criminal history checks	844	806
Tasmania Police Academy facilities hire	187	225
Prosecution document search fees	28	25
Other	110	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>2,626</b>

## 6.4 Contribution from State Fire Commission

Amounts received as contributions are recognised when the services which generate this revenue are provided.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Contribution from State Fire Commission for State Emergency Service	1,222	583
Contribution from State Fire Commission for business and executive services	10,496	5,924
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,718</b>	<b>6,507</b>

From 1 July 2016, the Department has provided services to the State Fire Commission for the State Emergency Service and for business and executive services. The services provided incorporate Information and Communication Technology, Finance and Physical Resources, People and Culture, and Strategy and Support. The State Fire Commission makes a contribution to the Department for these services. The 2016-17 contribution was for salaries only, whilst the 2017-18 contribution was for salaries and operating expenses.

## 6.5 Other revenue

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

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Property rental	546	496
Contributions from Government	1,988	1,284
Workers compensation recoveries	706	635
Reimbursements	2,845	3,101
TMRN service fees	7,629	8,884
TasGRN	5,521	1,583
Disaster mitigation program	1,204	624
Safe Families Program	921	978
Project Unify	803	-
Insurance Proceeds	-	111
Other	1,080	1,210
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,243</b>	<b>18,906</b>

## NOTE 7 EXPENSES FROM TRANSACTIONS

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

### 7.1 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.

#### (a) Employee expenses

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and nonmonetary components)	151,417	139,005
Annual leave	15,047	15,607
Long service leave	4,095	5,368
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	13,149	11,943
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	8,043	7,821
Other employee expenses	323	347
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,074</b>	<b>180,091</b>

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Consolidated Fund. 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 12.95 per cent (2017: 12.85 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 (2017: 9.5 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Consolidated Fund a "gap" payment equivalent to 3.45 per cent (2017: 3.35 per cent) of salary in respect of employees who are members of contribution schemes.

#### (b) Remuneration of key management personnel

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

Remuneration 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. Long-term employee expenses include movements in long service leave entitlements, long service leave paid out, and superannuation obligations. Negative amounts represent more leave being taken in a given year than accrued.

##### 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 a period of four weeks or more.

The following were key management personnel of the Department at any time during the 2017-18 financial year and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

##### Key management personnel

Darren Hine	Secretary and Commissioner of Police
Scott Tilyard	Deputy Commissioner of Police
Donna Adams	Deputy Secretary
Glenn Frame	Assistant Commissioner, Operations
Richard Cowling	Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Support

	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total \$'000
	Salary \$'000	Other Benefits \$'000	Super- annuation \$'000	Other Benefits and Long Service Leave \$'000	
<b>2018</b>					
<i>Key management personnel</i>					
Darren Hine	343	25	42	(2)	408
Scott Tilyard	268	25	35	8	336
Donna Adams	208	22	27	3	260
Glenn Frame	210	22	27	(4)	255
Richard Cowling	187	22	27	11	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,506</b>

The following were key management personnel of the Department at any time during the 2016-17 financial year and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

*Key management personnel*

Darren Hine	Secretary and Commissioner of Police
Scott Tilyard	Deputy Commissioner of Police
Donna Adams	Deputy Secretary
Glenn Frame	Assistant Commissioner, Operations
Richard Cowling	Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Support

	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total \$'000
	Salary \$'000	Other Benefits \$'000	Super- annuation \$'000	Other Benefits and Long Service Leave \$'000	
<b>2017</b>					
<i>Key management personnel</i>					
Darren Hine	335	25	40	15	415
Scott Tilyard	255	25	32	8	320
Donna Adams	213	23	27	7	270
Glenn Frame	168	23	22	6	219
Richard Cowling	193	25	25	10	253
<i>Acting key management personnel</i>					
Bretton Smith	17	-	2	-	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,496</b>

*Acting key management personnel*

Bretton Smith Acting Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Support (15 August to 19 September 2016)

**(c) Related party transactions**

There are no material related party transactions requiring disclosure.

## 7.2 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	10-100 years
Infrastructure	5-15 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 amortisations rates are:

Software	2-15 years
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### (a) Depreciation

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Buildings	2,776	3,181
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1,146	777
Infrastructure	4,189	5,029
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,111</b>	<b>8,987</b>

### (b) Amortisation

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Intangibles	280	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>8,391</b>	<b>8,987</b>

### 7.3 Supplies and consumables

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	64	62
Audit fees – internal audit	102	62
Operating lease costs	13,906	12,144
Consultants	4,416	3,957
Property services	5,713	4,909
Maintenance	6,868	5,615
Communications	15,048	13,039
Information technology	6,228	4,257
Travel and transport	6,034	4,940
Advertising and promotion	55	72
Contractors	2,028	579
Personal equipment (including body armour and ammunition)	228	446
Equipment costs (lease costs, minor purchases)	1,205	983
Administration costs (printing, publications, office supplies)	1,635	2,172
Training and personnel costs	850	513
Uniforms (including materials, tailoring and protective clothing)	1,077	811
Other supplies and consumables	1,976	1,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,433</b>	<b>56,183</b>

### 7.4 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	250	383
State Emergency Management Program	259	477
Emergency Volunteer Fund	75	90
National Bushfire Mitigation Program	298	140
Flood Recovery Data Capture	-	82
Crimestoppers Tasmania	115	-
Migrant Resource Centre	125	-
PCYC Funding	377	346
State Emergency Service Vehicle Replacement Program	98	76
Road and Rescue Call Outs	42	69
Aerial Fire Appliances	3,750	-
Other grants and subsidies	1,109	1,196
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>2,859</b>



## 7.5 Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised when it is probable that the consumption or 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Workers Compensation	2,069	1,738
Fuel Reduction Unit	8,682	6,030
Legal expenses	102	415
Disbursement of third party revenue collected	872	556
Return of unspent s.8A carryforward funds	328	-
Other	713	304
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,766</b>	<b>9,043</b>

## NOTE 8 OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS INCLUDED IN NET RESULT

### 8.1 Net 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.

#### Key Judgement

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.

In respect of other assets, 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Impairment of non-financial assets	(867)	(105)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	-	(92)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets</b>	<b>(867)</b>	<b>(197)</b>

## 8.2 Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables

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.

### Key Judgement

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 and Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses.

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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Impairment of receivables	-	(2)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2)</b>

## NOTE 9 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.

### 9.1 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Receivables	1,131	924
Less: Provision for impairment	(5)	(5)
	<b>1,126</b>	<b>919</b>
Tax assets	847	556
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,475</b>
Settled within 12 months	1,973	1,475
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,475</b>

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Carrying amount at 1 July</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	-	2
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

## 9.2 Other financial assets

The Department records accrued revenue at the expected recovery amount.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Accrued revenue	580	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>190</b>
Settled within 12 months	580	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>190</b>

## 9.3 Inventories

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

Inventories are measured using the weighted average cost formula.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Uniform store	903	822
Forensic Science Service Tasmania store	170	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,032</b>
Consumed within 12 months	1,073	1,032
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,032</b>

## 9.4 Property, plant and equipment

*Key estimate and judgement*

### (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 building being 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 day-to-day 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) *Fair value measurement*

All assets of the Department for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent specific appraisals:

- Level 1 – represents fair value measurements that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from inputs (other than quoted prices included within Level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from unobservable inputs.

(v) *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.

(a) **Carrying amount**

	<b>2018 \$'000</b>	<b>2017 \$'000</b>
<b>Land</b>		
At fair value (Land revalued on 30 June 2017)	39,264	37,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,264</b>	<b>37,993</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At fair value (Buildings revalued on 30 June 2017)	113,728	109,300
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,859)	-
	<b>110,869</b>	<b>109,300</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	365	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,234</b>	<b>109,300</b>
<b>Plant, equipment and vehicles</b>		
At cost	30,136	21,896
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(18,770)	(17,624)
	<b>11,366</b>	<b>4,272</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	-	6,822
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,366</b>	<b>11,094</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
At cost	35,926	35,926
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(32,421)	(28,232)
	<b>3,505</b>	<b>7,694</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	-	592
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>8,286</b>
<b>Heritage assets</b>		
At cost	434	434
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>165,803</b>	<b>167,107</b>

The latest revaluations as at 30 June 2018 were based on indices supplied by Opteon Property Group. The indices indicate an average annual increase in land and building values for the Department from 30 June 2017 to 30 June 2018. The Department's land and buildings were revalued in full as at 30 June 2017 by independent valuers Opteon Property Group. 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.

During 2017-18 work in progress relating to infrastructure was assessed as being impaired. The impairment loss is \$592,000. In addition, buildings were deemed impaired. The impairment arose as a result of building expenditure on police residences being greater than the fair value of the buildings. The amount of the impairment loss is \$275,000. Details of impairment losses are at Note 8.1.

#### (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.

2018	Land Level 2 \$'000	Buildings Level 2 \$'000	Plant, equipment and vehicles \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>37,993</b>	<b>109,300</b>	<b>11,094</b>	<b>8,286</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>167,107</b>
Additions	-	1,365	1,418	-	-	2,783
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments (decrements)	1,271	3,255	-	-	-	4,526
Impairment losses	-	(275)	-	(592)	-	(867)
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress at cost	-	365	-	-	-	365
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(2,776)	(1,146)	(4,189)	-	(8,111)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>39,264</b>	<b>111,234</b>	<b>11,366</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>165,803</b>

2017	Land Level 2 \$'000	Buildings Level 2 \$'000	Plant, equipment and vehicles \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>33,054</b>	<b>120,962</b>	<b>8,168</b>	<b>13,315</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>175,933</b>
Additions	-	2,358	234	-	-	2,592
Disposals	(360)	(548)	-	-	-	(908)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	5,299	(10,186)	-	-	-	(4,887)
Impairment losses	-	(105)	-	-	-	(105)
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress at cost	-	-	3,469	-	-	3,469
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,181)	(777)	(5,029)	-	(8,987)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>37,993</b>	<b>109,300</b>	<b>11,094</b>	<b>8,286</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>167,107</b>

## 9.5 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.

### (a) Carrying amount

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Intangibles with a finite useful life</b>		
At cost	5,660	2,728
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(280)	-
	<b>5,380</b>	<b>2,728</b>
Work in progress (at cost)	187	1,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>4,612</b>

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

	2018 Level 2 \$'000	2018 Total \$'000	2017 Total \$'000
<b>Carrying amount at 1 July</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>2,728</b>
Additions	1,048	1,048	1,884
Work in progress	187	187	-
Amortisation expense	(280)	(280)	-
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>4,612</b>

## 9.6 Other assets

### (a) Carrying amount

The Department records prepaid expenses at the expected recovery amount.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Other current assets</b>		
Prepayments	1,269	1,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Recovered within 12 months	1,269	1,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,700</b>

## NOTE 10 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.

### 10.1 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Creditors	1,471	1,239
Accrued expenses	756	1,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,352</b>
Settled within 12 months	2,227	2,352
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,352</b>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.



## 10.2 Employee benefits

### Key estimate and judgement

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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Accrued salaries	1,472	1,367
Annual leave	21,081	19,867
Long service leave	38,935	37,686
Accumulated leave schemes	207	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,695</b>	<b>59,130</b>
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	17,823	17,654
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	43,872	41,476
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,695</b>	<b>59,130</b>

## 10.3 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.

### Key estimate and judgement

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.

## 10.4 Other liabilities

Other 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 reliably measured.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Revenue received in advance</b>		
Appropriation carried forward from current and previous years under section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	7,245	2,370
<b>Other liabilities</b>		
Employee benefits – on-costs	662	641
Commonwealth contribution	1,195	1,395
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,102</b>	<b>4,406</b>
Settled within 12 months	7,633	2,957
Settled in more than 12 months	1,469	1,449
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,102</b>	<b>4,406</b>

## NOTE II COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### II.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>By type</b>		
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
Buildings	461	3,315
Infrastructure	2,845	7,456
Plant and equipment	788	2,273
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>4,094</b>	<b>13,044</b>
<i>Lease commitments</i>		
Operating leases	56,299	59,698
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>56,299</b>	<b>59,698</b>
<b>By maturity</b>		
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
One year or less	3,374	12,256
From one to five years	720	788
More than 5 years	-	-
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>4,094</b>	<b>13,044</b>
<i>Operating lease commitments</i>		
One year or less	16,724	14,602
From one to five years	37,600	45,033
More than five years	1,975	63
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>56,299</b>	<b>59,698</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,393</b>	<b>72,742</b>

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.

#### *Capital lease commitments*

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

#### *Operating lease commitments*

The Department has signed a new lease agreement with Rotor-Lift Pty Ltd from 1 August 2017 for the provision of aero-medical rescue services. This agreement expires on 30 June 2022.

The Department leases various properties for a specific lease term with options to extend in most instances.

The Government's motor vehicle fleet is managed by LeasePlan Australia. Lease payments vary according to the type of vehicle and, where applicable, the price received for replaced vehicles. The current lease expires on 30 June 2020.

## 11.2 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Quantifiable contingent liabilities</b>		
<i>Contingent claims</i>		
Agency litigation	-	-
<b>Total quantifiable contingent liabilities</b>	-	-

As at 30 June 2018, the Department had nil claims against it for legal disputes.

## NOTE 12 RESERVES

### 12.1 Reserves

2018	Land & Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Asset revaluation reserve</b>		
<b>Balance at the beginning of financial year</b>	<b>90,386</b>	<b>90,386</b>
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	4,526	4,526
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit)	-	-
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>94,912</b>	<b>94,912</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>Land &amp; Buildings \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Asset revaluation reserve</b>		
<b>Balance at the beginning of financial year</b>	<b>96,193</b>	<b>96,193</b>
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	(4,887)	(4,887)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(920)	(920)
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>90,386</b>	<b>90,386</b>

### 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.

## NOTE 13 CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION

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, being short term of three months or less and highly liquid. Deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value.

### 13.1 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance</b>		
T519 Department of Police and Emergency Management Operating Account	7,579	6,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,579</b>	<b>6,650</b>
<b>Other cash held</b>		
Cash and deposits	15	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total cash and deposits</b>	<b>7,594</b>	<b>6,665</b>

### 13.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Net result	(10,584)	(6,192)
Depreciation and amortisation	8,391	8,987
(Gain) loss on non-financial assets	-	92
Impairment losses	867	105
Bad and doubtful debts	-	2
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(207)	(114)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(41)	(85)
Decrease (increase) in accrued revenue	(390)	(1)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	431	(68)
Decrease (increase) in tax assets	(291)	38
Increase (decrease) in creditors	232	434
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(357)	(19)
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits	2,565	5,575
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	4,696	1,476
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>10,230</b>

### 13.3 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

	2018 Budget \$'000	2018 Actual \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000
<b>Capital Investment Program</b>			
District Headquarters and Major Support Service Building Refurbishment	1,000	1,000	1,000
Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch System	2,000	4,192	3,852
Upgrade Police Housing on the West Coast	-	-	1,000
Upgrade Police Housing – Statewide	1,250	1,250	1,250
Aerial Fire Appliances	3,750	3,750	-
Large Vessel Replacement	-	-	3,790
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>10,892</b>

#### (b) Classification of cash flows

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

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Cash outflows</b>		
Payments for acquisition of assets	2,023	5,527
Grants and subsidies	3,750	-
Other cash payments	4,419	5,365
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>10,892</b>

## NOTE 14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### 14.1 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)
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
Receivables	Receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for impairment.	Credit terms are generally 30 days.
Cash and deposits	Cash and deposits are recognised at face value.  It is a requirement for any changes in deposit strategy to be approved by the Treasurer.	Cash means notes, coins and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution.

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 2018 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	785	123	22	196	1,126

### Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2017 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	878	13	4	24	919

## (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)
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
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.

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:

## 2018

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities									
	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>									
Payables	2,227	-	-	-	-	-	2,227	2,227	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,227</b>	

## 2017

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities									
	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>									
Payables	2,352	-	-	-	-	-	2,352	2,352	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>2,352</b>	

### 14.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and deposits	7,594	6,665
Loans and receivables	1,706	1,109
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>7,774</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,227	2,352
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,352</b>

### 14.3 Reclassification of Financial Assets

The Department did not reclassify any financial assets during 2017-18.

### 14.4 Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Department did not derecognise any financial assets during 2017-18.



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

	Carrying Amount 2018 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2018 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2017 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2017 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and deposits	7,594	7,594	6,665	6,665
Other financial assets	1,706	1,706	1,109	1,109
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>7,774</b>	<b>7,774</b>
<b>Financial liabilities (recognised)</b>				
Payables	2,227	2,227	2,352	2,352
<b>Total financial liabilities (recognised)</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>2,352</b>

### 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 15 NOTES TO ADMINISTERED STATEMENTS

### 15.1 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)	900	1,500	600	66.7

#### 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.

#### Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Fees and fines	(a)	900	1,500	600	66.7

#### 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.

### 15.2 Administered 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Services		
Document search fees	108	110
Academy trainee board	142	165
Other sales of goods and services	19	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>296</b>

### 15.3 Administered 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.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Fees		
Firearm licences/registrations	1,500	2,007
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,007</b>

### 15.4 Administered Other Revenue

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

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Found and confiscated proceeds	72	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>98</b>

## NOTE 16 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 2018.

## NOTE 17 OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND JUDGEMENTS

### 17.1 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
- 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
- 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.

### 17.2 Basis of Accounting

The Financial Statements are a general purpose financial report and have been prepared in accordance with:

- Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) 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 27 September 2018.

Compliance with the AAS may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), 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 17.6.

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.

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

### 17.3 Reporting Entity

The Department is responsible for the delivery of quality policing, fire and emergency management services in Tasmania. The Department comprises of Tasmania Police, the Tasmania Fire Service, the State Emergency Service, Forensic Science Service Tasmania and Business and Executive Services.

On 1 July 2016, all corporate, human resource and policy services of the State Fire Commission were transferred to the Department.

The Tasmania Fire Service reports separately to the State Fire Commission for the purposes of financial reporting and are therefore not included in this financial report. As a result, transactions between the Department and the State Fire Commission have not been eliminated.

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.

### 17.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

### 17.5 Fair Presentation

No departure from AAS has been made in preparation of these Financial Statements.

### 17.6 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 AASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

- 2016-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107* – The objective of this Standard is to amend AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows* to require entities preparing statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. This Standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The impact is increased disclosure of financial activities in relation to cash flows and non-cash changes as shown at Note 14.5. There is no financial impact.

- 2016-4 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recoverable Amount of Non-Cash-Generating Specialised Assets of Not-for-Profit Entities* – The objective of this Standard is to amend AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets* to remove references to depreciated replacement cost as a measure of value in use for not-for-profit entities and to clarify that the recoverable amount of primarily non-cash-generating assets of not-for-profit entities, which are typically specialised in nature and held for continuing use of their service capacity, is expected to be materially the same as fair value determined under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, with the consequence that AASB 136 does not apply to such assets that are regularly revalued to fair value under the revaluation model in AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*, and AASB 136 applies to such assets accounted for under the cost model in AASB 116 and AASB 138. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to non-cash-generating specialised assets of not-for-profit entities. 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 9 *Financial Instruments and 2014-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2014)* – The objective of these Standards is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will present relevant information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing, uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows, and to make amendments to various accounting standards as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9. These standards apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The future impact is likely to be more disclosure in relation to financial instruments. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- 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. In accordance with 2015-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AAS 15*, this Standard applies to annual reporting

periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Where an entity applies the Standard to an earlier annual reporting period, it shall disclose that fact. The future impact is likely to be more disclosure in relation to revenue from contracts with customers. It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- *2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to AAS and Interpretations arising from the issuance of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. This Standard applies when AASB 15 is applied, except that the amendments to AASB 9 (December 2009) and AASB 9 (December 2010) apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This Standard shall be applied when AASB 15 is applied. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- *2016-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarifications to AASB 15* – The objective of this Standard is to clarify the requirements on identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations and the timing of recognising revenue from granting a licence. This Standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to revenue. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- *AASB 16 Leases* – The objective of this Standard is to introduce a single lessee accounting model and require a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard will result in most of the Department's operating leases being brought onto the Statement of Financial Position and additional note disclosures. The calculation of the lease liability will take into account appropriate discount rates, assumptions about the lease term, and required lease payments. A corresponding right to use assets will be recognised, which will be amortised over the term of the lease. There are limited exceptions relating to low-value assets and short-term leases with a term at commencement of less than 12 months. Operating lease costs will no longer be shown. The Statement of Comprehensive Income impact of the leases will be through amortisation and interest charges. The Department's current operating lease costs is shown at Note 7.3. In the Statement of Cash Flows, lease payments will be shown as cash flows from financing activities instead of operating activities. Further information on the Department's current operating lease position can be found at Note 11.1. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to leases and it is

likely to have a financial impact. The Department has not yet assessed the financial impact of this Standard.

- *AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* – The objective of this Standard is to establish principles for not-for-profit entities that apply to transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable a not-for-profit entity to further its objectives, and the receipt of volunteer services. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to income of not-for-profit entities. The financial impact of this disclosure has not yet been assessed.
- *AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors* – The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting for a service concession arrangement by a grantor that is a public sector entity. This Standard applies on or after 1 January 2019. The impact of this Standard is enhanced disclosure in relation to service concession arrangements for grantors that are public sector entities. The financial impact has not yet been assessed.

## 17.7 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.

## 17.8 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.

### 17.9 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 were revised. This resulted in a change to the State Emergency Service governance arrangements, which now sees the State Emergency Service reporting through the State Fire Commission. However, for administrative purposes the State Emergency Service financial arrangements have remained unchanged with the State Fire Commission making a payment to the Department for their required funding component. As such the Department has included all State Emergency Service financial transactions in its 2016-17 and 2017-18 financial statements. Additional appropriation for 2016-17 and 2017-18 was provided by Government to assist in the transition of the State Emergency Service to the State Fire Commission while sustainable funding options were developed. These transactions are reported under Output Group 4: Emergency Management.

Changes to financial reporting structures may be required in the future to reflect these organisational movements.

### 17.10 Unrecognised Financial Instruments

The Department has no unrecognised financial instruments.

### 17.11 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.

### 17.12 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards. Details of the impact of changes in accounting policy on comparative figures are shown at Note 17.6 and Note 17.13.

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 Note 2.

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

### 17.13 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 “-”.

### 17.14 Departmental Taxation

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

### 17.15 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 Tax Office (ATO). 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 ATO is, in accordance with the AAS, classified as operating cash flows.

**Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the Members of Parliament**

**Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management (the Department), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018 and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement of certification by the Secretary of the Department.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the Department's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) are in accordance with the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and Australian Accounting Standards.

**Basis for Opinion**

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Department in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

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

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

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Why this matter is considered to be one of the most significant matters in the audit	Audit procedures to address the matter included
<b>Land and buildings</b> <i>Refer to note 7.2 and 9.4</i>	
<p>The Department's land, \$39.26m, and buildings, \$111.23m, are recognised at fair value and independently revalued every five years. In the years between valuations, carry values are updated using independently provided indices.</p> <p>In determining the value of land and buildings, the Department exercises significant judgement and the valuation is highly dependent on a range of assumptions and estimates. For these reasons, the valuation of land and buildings is an area requiring particular audit attention.</p> <p>The calculation of depreciation of buildings includes estimation of useful lives and residual values, which involves a high degree of subjectivity. Changes in assumptions can significantly impact the depreciation charged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methodology applied to determine fair values.</li> <li>• Evaluating indexation for land and buildings between formal valuations.</li> <li>• Testing, on a sample basis, additions and disposals throughout the year.</li> <li>• Assessing depreciation expenses for each class of asset.</li> <li>• Challenging management's assessment of useful lives of buildings.</li> <li>• Evaluating management's assessment of impairment.</li> <li>• Assessing the adequacy of relevant disclosures in the financial report, including those regarding key assumptions.</li> </ul>

### Responsibilities of the Secretary for the Financial Statements

The Secretary is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and the financial reporting requirements of Section 27 (1) of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*. This responsibility includes such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, the Secretary is responsible for assessing the Department's ability to continue as a going concern unless the Department's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure. The assessment must disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and the appropriateness of using the going concern basis of accounting.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Secretary.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Secretary's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Department's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

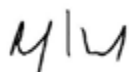
I communicate with the Secretary regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

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From the matters communicated with the Secretary, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Rod Whitehead  
**Auditor-General**

**Tasmanian Audit Office**

28 September 2018  
Hobart

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Tasmania Fire Service



**Department of Police, Fire and  
Emergency Management**

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