

2016–17

ANNUAL REPORT

Department of Police,
Fire and Emergency
Management



Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
Strategy and Support, Business and Executive Services
47 Liverpool Street, Hobart, TAS 7000
GPO Box 308, Hobart, TAS 7001

tasmania.police@police.tas.gov.au | www.dpfem.tas.gov.au

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

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Disclaimer: The information within the Annual Report 2016-17 is considered to be correct at the time of publication.

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LETTER TO THE MINISTER

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

Dear Minister

In accordance with Section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and Section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I am pleased to submit the Annual Report, including Financial Statements, for the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management for the 2016-17 financial year.

Yours sincerely



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

5 October 2017

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Annual Report 2016-17 is a record of our performance against a range of statutory requirements, Business Priorities and the *Government Services Budget Paper No 2, Volume 1* performance measures.

Throughout 2016-17, the Department has continued to consolidate its operations and systems as an integrated police, fire and emergency management organisation while delivering high quality frontline services to the community. The integration activity is demonstrating increased efficiency and efficacy, to ensure support activities are focused on supporting frontline services.

The Department undertook a number of major projects during 2016-17, including the design of a common integrated Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) system for all emergency services in Tasmania. The new ESCAD will replace stand-alone systems currently maintained by Tasmania Police, Tasmania Fire Service and Ambulance Tasmania, and support the State Emergency Service. Developing a single ESCAD system will provide significant operational efficiencies and enhanced community safety, as well as substantially enhancing responder safety across the combined emergency services.

Work on the Endeavour Project moved to the final phase during 2016-17 with the completion of *Police Vessel Cape Wickham*. The new fit-for-purpose 24 metre Offshore Police Patrol Vessel will provide enhanced search, rescue and law enforcement capability. *PV Cape Wickham* was delivered to Hobart in the first quarter of the 2017-18 reporting period.

The ongoing commitment from the Tasmanian Government to rebuild the police service has been further realised during 2016-17. Recruitment continued through the reporting period with three trainee courses graduating with 57 constables, and a further nine constables completing the Fast-Track Program. As at 30 June 2017, there were 1,206 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) police officers and 20 trainees completing recruit training. The new police officers contribute to achieving the 1,233 FTE budgeted establishment target.



The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2016-17* reported that the percentage of the community who felt safe walking locally, both during the day and night was at or above the national average in each of the past five years. Tasmania Police's focus on public safety achieved positive results through high-visibility strategies and enhancing public order capabilities, with a focus on alcohol and drug-related public order issues. The Survey results also indicated that a higher proportion of Tasmanians were generally satisfied with policing services (79%) than the national average (73%).

When compared to last year where there was a 10.4% decrease, there was a 9.4% increase in total crime. While crime rates fluctuate year on year, the overall crime rate over the past 17 years has decreased significantly from approximately 64,000 per year, to about 25,000 per year (5 year average 2011-16). This means that Tasmania remains a safe place and still has one of the lowest crime rates in the country. Tasmania recorded the lowest or equal lowest victim rate in the country for the majority of offence categories in 2016, according to the latest data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In 2016-17, home burglaries decreased by 18.3% statewide and the number of public order incidents fell by 3.1% (511 incidents), with public place assaults also decreasing by 2.5% (21 incidents). Offences against the person increased by 4.1% but Tasmania Police is achieving high clearance rates across all categories of crime.

Traffic policing continued to focus on reducing fatal and serious injury crashes through enforcement and a high-visibility presence on our roads by targeting high-risk driver behaviours. The number of fatalities and serious injuries for 2016-17 is less than that of the previous two reporting periods.

Tasmania Police continued to work closely with other jurisdictions on crime strategies to address Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs, serious drug offenders and firearms offences. A number of successful operations were conducted that resulted in the prosecution of offenders involved in these priority crime areas and reduced the activity of Gang members, and the number of illicit drugs and firearms in the Tasmanian community.

Another highlight is that the police-led multi-agency Safe Families Coordination Unit completed a full year of operation. This Unit demonstrates the benefits of a collaborative approach to service delivery.

A priority for the Department in 2016-17 was the implementation of recommendations from the *Independent Review of Emergency Management Arrangements in Tasmania*. Significant progress was made with 22 recommendations implemented. Further recommendations are being addressed through a project business case that includes consideration of the *Independent Review of the Tasmanian Floods of June and July 2016*. In addition, Tasmania Police continues to focus on emergency management issues through providing specialist search and rescue capabilities, and active engagement and training in the counter-terrorism environment.

I am pleased to present the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management's Annual Report 2016-17 and thank all personnel from across the Department for their continued professionalism, responsiveness and commitment to deliver quality policing, fire and emergency management services to the Tasmanian community.



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



ABOUT US

The Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management (DPFEM) is responsible for providing quality policing, fire and emergency management services to the Tasmanian community.

The Department is made up of Tasmania Police, Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST), State Emergency Service (SES), and Business and Executive Services (BES), and since April 2016, has also included the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS).

The addition of TFS into the Department has meant that DPFEM is now an all-hazards emergency management agency with the shared goal of a safe, secure and resilient Tasmania. SES reports through the Chief Officer of TFS, and TFS reports through the Secretary of DPFEM and the State Fire Commission. Further information about TFS and SES is available in the TFS Annual Report, published by the State Fire Commission.

In 2016-17, an expenditure budget of \$230.963 million was allocated to DPFEM. The Parliament of Tasmania 2016-17 *Government Services Budget Paper No. 2 Volume 1*, provides detailed information on the delivery of policing and emergency management outputs.

DPFEM has three geographic police Districts, Western District, Northern District and Southern District, which are supported by specialised support Districts.

The Department's activities are based on four key service delivery areas: *Public Safety, Crime, Traffic Policing and Emergency Management*. These are aligned with the Output Groups, as demonstrated in Table 1.

KEY SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Throughout the reporting period, the Department focused its activities and measured its performance against the *DPFEM Strategic Framework 2012-17*, *Business Priorities 2016-17* and the Parliament of Tasmania 2016-17 *Government Services Budget Paper No. 2, Volume 1*, Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management chapter.

DPFEM *Business Priorities* for the reporting period focused on activities aimed at meeting the Department's Vision and Mission.

Vision

- A safe, secure and resilient Tasmania

Mission

- To deliver quality policing, fire and emergency management services

Values

- Integrity
- Equity
- Accountability

TABLE 1: STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA MEASURES

**2016-17 Government Services Budget Paper No. 2,
Volume 1 – Output Groups**

**Business Priorities 2016-17
Key Service Delivery Area**

Output Group 1 – Public Safety 1.1 Support to the Community	Public Safety Aim: For the community to feel safe and be safe
Output Group 2 – Crime 2.1 Investigation of Crime 2.2 Poppy Security 2.3 Fisheries Security 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	Crime Aim: To reduce crime
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing 3.1 Traffic Policing	Traffic Policing Aim: To improve driver behaviour through traffic law enforcement
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management 4.1 State Emergency Management Services 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	Emergency Management Aim: To contribute towards community resilience through effective security and emergency management

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

The high-level governance and decision making forums for DPFEM include:

- Agency Management Group
- Corporate Management Group
- Senior Executive Officers
(whole-of-agency and Police)

Agency Management Group

The Agency Management Group (AMG) provides a forum for whole-of-agency decision-making and coordination.

Police Commands, TFS Regions and business units develop and implement Action Plans, and report to AMG on a regular basis on how services are delivered and measured.

Corporate Management Group

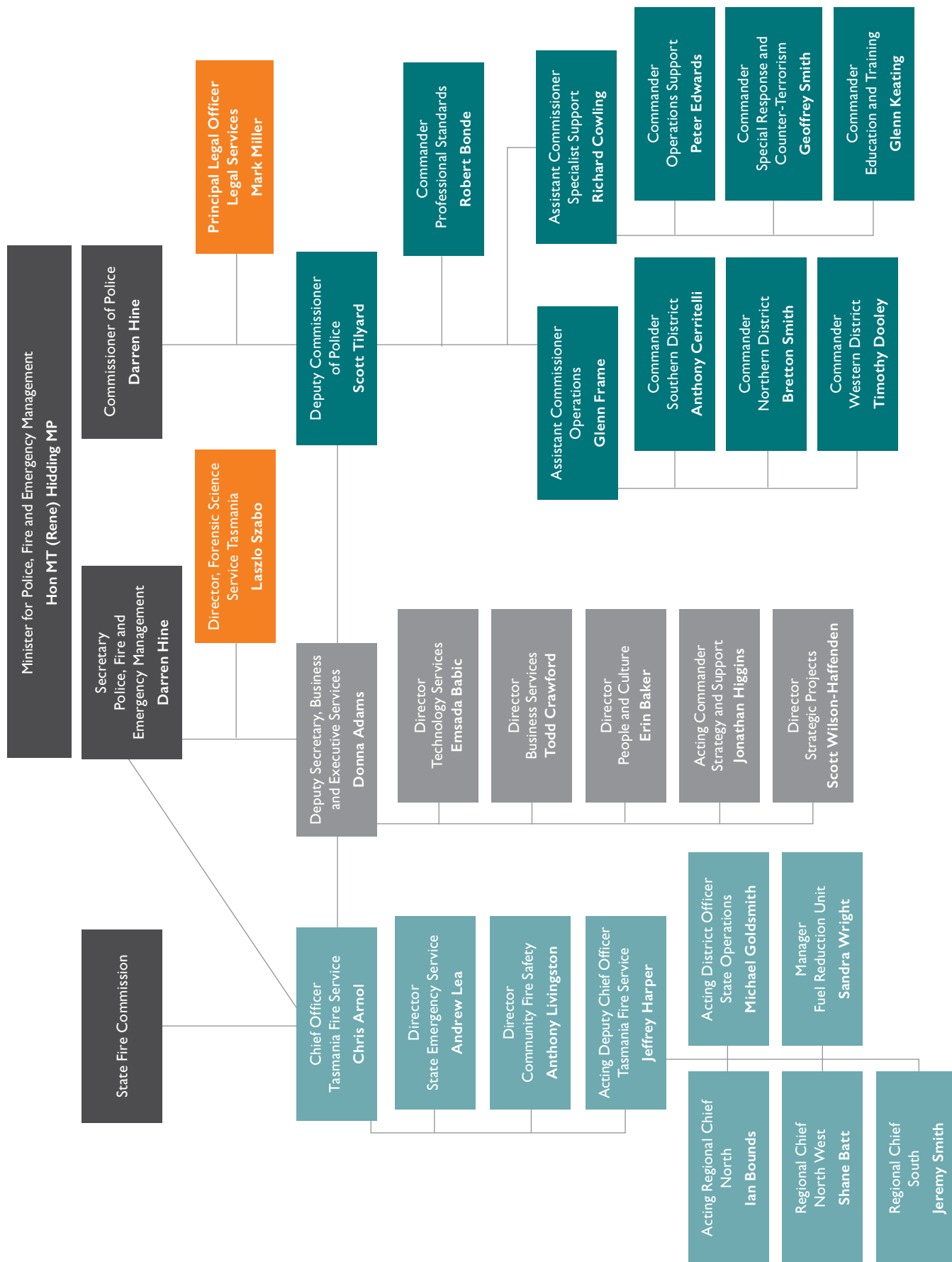
The Corporate Management Group (CMG) provides strategic leadership to Tasmania Police, including advising and elevating issues of a whole-of-department nature to AMG.

Senior Executive Officers

Senior Executive Officers (SEO) is a whole-of-agency consultative and communication group. SEO 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 DPFEM. The group is divided into two streams, Police SEO and DPFEM SEO.

The members of the groups detailed above are listed in Appendix B: Boards, Committees and Corporate Governance.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE (AT 30 JUNE 2017)



ORGANISATIONAL PROFILES

Tasmania Police State Headquarters

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

Phone 131 444 (for non-emergency police matters)

Headquarters provides a centralised collection of services to support the geographic police Districts and general DPFEM business functions.

Business and Executive Services (BES)

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

BES provides support to the Department in the following areas:

- Information Technology Services
- Information Security
- Communication Systems and Technology
- Trunk Mobile Radio Network
- Information Services (including Traffic Liaison Services, Accident Records, Criminal History Services, Records Information Services, Forensic Procedures Compliance Unit, Operational Information Services and Business Systems Support)
- Finance and Payroll Services
- Property and Procurement Services
- Engineering and Fleet Services
- Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch
- Tasmanian Government Radio Network Project.

Strategy and Support

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

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

Strategy and Support delivers these services through the following areas:

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

People and Culture

Cruickshank Building, 28 Bathurst Street and Temple House, 55 Argyle Street, HOBART TAS 7000

People and Culture, a business unit under BES, provides high-level advice and services across the Department in the following areas:

- vacancy management and establishment control
- workplace relations comprising Award, Agreement, legislation interpretation and advice
- State Service (including firefighter) and volunteer conduct, behaviour and performance process guidance and advice
- organisational development, leadership and change support, guidance and facilitation
- people management policies and guidelines development and advice
- injury management and advisory service (including workers compensation)
- work health and safety
- psychological services
- diversity and inclusion, including advice and support relating to bullying, harassment, discrimination and workplace issues
- welfare and chaplaincy.

Education and Training

Tasmania Police Academy, South Arm Road, ROKEBY TAS 7019

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

- Professional Development Services
 - Education and Information Services
 - In-service Training
 - Promotion Services
- Recruit Training Services
 - Operational Skills
 - Recruit Training
 - Police Recruiting
- Business Operations.

Operations Support

30 - 32 Bathurst Street, HOBART TAS 7000

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

- Operations Support Administration
- Forensic Services
- Firearms and State Community Policing Services
- Marine and Rescue Services (including Helicopter Operations)
- Radio Dispatch Services
- Safe Families Coordination Unit
- Investigation and Intelligence Support Services:
 - State Intelligence Services
 - Telephone Interception Services
 - Technical Surveillance Services
 - Physical Surveillance Services
- Serious Organised Crime Division:
 - Fraud and e-Crime Investigation Services
 - Serious Organised Crime Unit
 - Unexplained Wealth Unit.

Professional Standards

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

The Professional Standards Command incorporates Internal Investigations and Management Review. Internal Investigations is responsible for the investigation of complaints against police and deaths in police custody or during police operations. It also provides oversight, advice and guidance in relation to conduct related matters. Management Review is responsible for audits, reviews and proactive measures intended or designed to improve professionalism and accountability.

In collaboration with the Integrity Commission and Ombudsman Tasmania, the Professional Standards Command works proactively with all police Commands to improve police professionalism and conduct, through the development of policies, shared learning and the provision of integrity training.

The Professional Standards Command is responsible for the review and development of policy that directly impacts upon the ethical standards of Tasmania Police officers. The policy position adopted by Tasmania Police is consistent with those adopted by other police jurisdictions in respect to policies such as:

- drug and alcohol testing
- declarable associations
- conflict of interest
- use of social media.

The Professional Standards Command has responsibility for the coordination and management of drug and alcohol testing of police officers, administered by an external provider.

Special Response and Counter-Terrorism

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

SRCT 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. SRCT also manages a range of specialist capabilities maintained, as part of the response to a terrorism incident. SRCT encompasses:

- critical infrastructure and places of mass gathering protection
- countering violent extremism intervention program coordination
- counter-terrorism policy, planning and exercising
- emergency management policy, planning and exercising
- specialist capability support.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania

St Johns Avenue, NEW TOWN TAS 7008

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

FSST 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 forensic 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
- testing of potential chemical warfare agents
- calibration and certification of evidential breathalysers for Tasmania Police.

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

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

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

Tasmanian Fire Service

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

TFS is the operational arm of the State Fire Commission and includes over 230 fire brigades across Tasmania and its islands. These fire brigades are comprised of around 300 career firefighters and approximately 4,800 volunteer firefighters.

TFS is a dynamic and diverse organisation undertaking:

- emergency response
- emergency call handling and dispatch
- fire investigation
- training
- community fire education
- building safety
- fire equipment sales and service
- building and maintaining TFS vehicles
- maintaining a statewide communications network
- fire alarm monitoring.

State Emergency Service

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

SES provides a volunteer response capability for severe storms and floods, road crash rescue, search and rescue/recovery and a range of other general rescue and community support roles.

In addition, SES provides whole-of-government advice and executive support to the State Emergency Management Committee and Regional Emergency Management Planning Groups. It also takes the lead with much of the State's emergency management planning and emergency risk management work, which is the primary function of the Emergency Management Unit.

Information in relation to the achievement of Business Priorities and actions for TFS and SES is reported in the *Tasmanian Fire Commission Annual Report for 2016–17*.

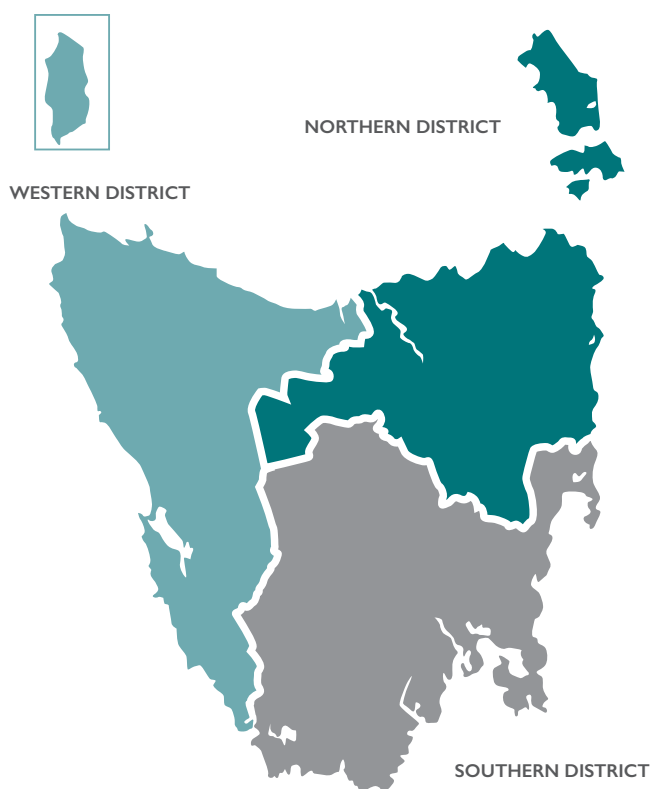


FIGURE 1: TASMANIA POLICE DISTRICTS MAP

TABLE 2: TASMANIA POLICE STATIONS – SOUTHERN DISTRICT (AT 30 JUNE 2017)

Southern District	
Headquarters Address	43 Liverpool Street HOBART TAS 7000
Division	Stations
Bridgewater	Bothwell Bridgewater Bushy Park Hamilton Kempton Liawenee Maydena New Norfolk Oatlands
Glenorchy	Glenorchy
Hobart	Hobart
Kingston	Alonnah Cygnet Dover Geeveston Huonville Kingston Woodbridge
South East	Bellerive Bicheno Clarence Plains Dunalley Nubeena Orford Richmond Sorell Swansea Triabunna
Support Services	Community Support Services Criminal Investigation Branch District Support Services Drug Investigation Services Prosecution Services (includes Coronial Services) Road and Public Order Services
Size ¹	25,518 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2016 ²	261,047
Police positions per 1,000 population ³	1.79

TABLE 3: TASMANIA POLICE STATIONS – NORTHERN DISTRICT (AT 30 JUNE 2017)

Northern District	
Headquarters Address	137 - 149 Cimitiere Street LAUNCESTON TAS 7250
Division	Stations
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 ¹	19,975 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2016 ²	144,270
Police positions per 1,000 population ³	1.76

TABLE 4: TASMANIA POLICE STATIONS – WESTERN DISTRICT (AT 30 JUNE 2017)

Western District

Headquarters Address	88 - 90 Wilson Street BURNIE TAS 7320
Division	Stations
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 ¹	22,526 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2016 ²	113,746
Police positions per 1,000 population ³	1.99

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 2016, LGA, Tasmania. Released 30 March 2017. 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 2016, LGA, Tasmania. Released 30 March 2017

3. Rate is Actual District police positions reported in the June 2017 Corporate Performance Report per 1,000 persons (District population/1,000). These figures are not directly comparable with those in previous annual reports.

COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

Committee, board and trust members are listed in Appendix B: Boards, Committees and Corporate Governance.

Project Management Board

The Project Management Board provides project governance for major business and technology projects, and advises AMG on corporate project needs and priorities.

DPFEM Procurement Review Committee

The DPFEM 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 has been followed and that the principles and processes required by the Treasurer's Instructions and in the *Free Trade Agreements Guideline* (where applicable) have been adhered to.

The Committee is responsible for reviewing all DPFEM 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.

Audit Committee

The DPFEM Audit Committee is a statutory board that operates in accordance with Section 22 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, and *Treasurer's Instruction No. 108*. The 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.

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*, which also specify the functions and powers of the Committee. Schedule 3 of the Act makes provisions for the membership and the conduct of meetings.

Tasmania Police Charity Trust

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

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 2007*
- *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*
- *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970*
 - *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Regulations 2009*
- *Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Act 1999*
- *Witness Protection Act 2000.*

The Department has continued to review and enhance the legislation that it administers on behalf of the Minister. In 2016-17, a number of significant legislative changes were developed and put into effect.

The legislation regulating firearms was updated to be more contemporary and to improve public safety. Further sections of the *Firearms (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2015* were proclaimed, taking effect on 17 August 2016. These sections deal with firearms permits and licences. Among other matters, these changes allow dealers to receive surrendered and inherited firearms. They also now allow for a person aged 14 years or above, who has completed an approved firearms safety course, to obtain a permit to possess or use a firearm under the supervision of a firearms licence holder.

The *Firearms Regulations 2006* expired in October 2016, and were replaced by the *Firearms Regulations 2016*, which took effect on 19 October 2016.

A number of legislative changes were made to legislation affecting TFS. The *Fire Service Amendment Act 2017* was developed and took effect on 31 March 2017.

This amended the *Fire Service Act 1979*, and created an independent Chair of the State Fire Commission. The Chair will now be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister. The *Fire Service (Finance) Regulations 2006* were also renewed as the *Fire Service (Finance) Regulations 2017*, taking effect on 19 April 2017.

A number of Bills were developed and introduced to Parliament to improve community safety. On 13 September 2016, the Department introduced the *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Bill 2016*. The Bill made several major amendments to the *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005*. These changes enhance the operation of existing provisions and ensure the Government fulfils Tasmania's commitment to the national approach to sex offender registration and the Australian National Child Offender Register. The Bill has received Royal Assent and is expected to be proclaimed in the second half of the 2017 calendar year.

To address the increase in drivers evading police and the inherent dangers posed by these motorists' dangerous driving, the Department developed the *Police Powers and Related Legislation (Evasion) Bill 2017*. The Bill makes several miscellaneous amendments to the *Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000*, the *Police Offences Act 1935* and the *Youth Justice Act 1997*. Penalties are increased for the offence of evading police and improvements are made to police powers to confiscate and clamp offending vehicles. The Bill received Royal Assent on 30 June 2017 and will take effect in the second half of the 2017 calendar year.

The Department finalised its comprehensive review of the *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970* and a need for its modernisation was identified. On 13 June 2017, the *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Amendment Bill 2017* was tabled in the House of Assembly to be debated in August 2017. The Bill will amend the *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970* to take into account the many advances in technology and science associated with alcohol and drug detection since the original Act's creation nearly fifty years ago. These amendments will contribute to improving road safety in this State.

The Department will also introduce new measures to provide for the removal, or modification, of fortifications from premises used by organised crime in furtherance of their criminal enterprises. A new standalone Act, based on Victorian legislation, was developed with the tabling of the *Removal of Fortifications Bill 2017* in the House of Assembly on 5 April 2017. The Bill is yet to be fully debated but, if passed, will repeal the current fortification removal provisions in the *Police Offences Act 1935*.

Further reviews commenced during 2016-17, examining other mechanisms to mitigate organised crime, with several of these expected to be finalised in 2017-18.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

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.

DPFEM: Applications for Assessed Disclosure

In accordance with the provisions of the *Right to Information Act 2009*

2016-17

Applications received	359
Refused (under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20 of the Act)	69
Number of applications released with exemptions applied (under Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 of the Act)	196
For internal review (under Section 43 of the Act)	20
• Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in full	14
• Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in part	8
• Internal review outcome – original decision reversed in full	0
For external review by the Ombudsman (under Part 4 of the Act)*	6
• External review outcome – original decision upheld in full	0
• External review outcome – awaiting determination	5

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

During 2016-17, there were no RTI requests made to FSST or SES.

APPEALS AND REVIEWS 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. 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) or contact Criminal History Services, Tasmania Police on (03) 6173 2928 or email criminalhistoryservices@police.tas.gov.au.

Right to Information (review of a decision)

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

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

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

Other Appeals against Decisions

Tasmania Police 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.

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 at www.police.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 at www.police.tas.gov.au.

Some administrative decisions may also be reviewable by the Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division). For more information, see: http://www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au/about_us/administrative_appeals_division



PEOPLE

At 30 June 2017, DPFEM (excluding Tasmania Fire Service) employed 1,272¹ police officers and 475¹ State Service Employees (SSE).

To achieve the Mission of providing quality policing, fire and emergency management services, DPFEM will deliver strong leadership at all levels of the organisation with a focus on our people that strives to:

- support the frontline
- facilitate effective communication
- increase workplace capacity
- support safe and healthy workplaces.

SUPPORT TO THE FRONTLINE

Operational Readiness

DPFEM remains committed to serving the Tasmanian community with the vision to deliver a safe, secure and resilient Tasmania. During 2016-17, the Department maintained its commitment to improve operational readiness strategies with 1,067 police officers completing the Operational Response Model Training.

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 2016-17, 1,001 police officers completed the training.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Integrity, Equity and Diversity Training

The Department is committed to providing an inclusive workplace culture by eliminating barriers that would otherwise impede individuals from fully and actively participating in work.

Completion of the Equity and Diversity Training and Ethics and Integrity Training programs are mandatory for all employees and can be accessed via DPFEM's intranet Electronic Learning System (ELS). Presentations on these topics are also delivered to police recruits and in-service courses. The training includes relevant provisions of the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998*, awareness of disability issues and services that are available to provide appropriate support and assistance. The training is completed by all DPFEM employees annually.

¹. Figures based on headcounts and excludes casual staff.

Industrial Relations

The Department has a range of representative forums and mechanisms for consultation that provide regular opportunities for employees to contribute to decision making and put forward their views on employment matters.

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.

During 2016-17, successful negotiations were undertaken and new agreements ratified for allied health professionals, firefighting industry employees and other SSEs. Negotiations commenced in June 2017 for a new Award for police officers.

DPFEM 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 2008*.

WORKFORCE CAPACITY

Police Recruitment/Increase Police Numbers

To achieve the Tasmanian Government's election commitment to rebuild police numbers to 1,233 Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) within this term of government, workforce planning was undertaken to identify where increases would occur.

This planning approach also included the creation of a serious organised crime capability and increasing public order capability by restoring police numbers in Road and Public Order Services throughout the State. A four-staged approach was adopted in 2014 to meet the Government's commitment, which enables police recruitment to occur while still being able to provide ongoing training, learning and development at the Tasmania Police Academy.

Recruitment continued in the 2016-17 period, with three trainee courses graduating with 57 constables, and a further nine constables completing the Fast-Track Program. As at 30 June 2017, there were 1,206 FTE police officers and 20 trainees completing recruit training. It is expected that the establishment target will be achieved in 2017-18 through a further two courses that are programmed for August and November 2017, comprising 20 trainees in each course.

The recruit training curriculum is aligned with a University of Tasmania (UTAS) in-service tertiary pathway program, which enables police officers to complete a Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies).

Performance Management

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

During engagement, employees are assessed against core competency frameworks and expected workforce behaviours are discussed during reviews. Staff 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.

Workforce Diversity

DPFEM is committed to creating and promoting a working environment that recognises and embraces diversity including race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, culture, age, physical ability, religious beliefs and political beliefs.

The Department formed a Gender Diversity Working Group to provide guidance on achieving greater balance, providing opportunities and to be more reflective of our community. This working group also provides advice and strategies on achieving gender balance in our senior executive into the future.

For further information, refer to Appendix E: Gender Diversity.

SAFE AND HEALTHY WORKPLACES

Overview

In 2016-17, DPFEM maintained a commitment to the continuous improvement of its safety management systems and the prevention of work related injury and disease. DPFEM also continued to proactively approach work health and safety while complying with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

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

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

During 2016-17, the most significant workplace health and safety initiatives were:

- development of a DPFEM Asbestos Management Plan
- development of an Acoustic Trauma Management Protocol
- coordination of workplace health and safety representative nominations, elections and training across DPFEM
- introduction of a second welfare officer to ensure needs across each of the operational arms are met
- continuation of the healthy lifestyles initiative involving health screening and education of targeted workplaces to encourage employees to maintain a healthy and balanced lifestyle.

Wellness Program

In 2016-17, as an extension of the healthy lifestyles initiative, research was conducted relating to the development of a program relevant to holistic health and wellbeing, with a strong focus on the mental health of emergency services workers.

The research also placed an emphasis on a proactive and preventative wellness program with the targets being all members across DPFEM. As a result of the study, the Tasmanian Government has provided funding to assist in development and implementation of this Program for all emergency services workers.

White Ribbon Accreditation

White Ribbon is an international male-led movement to stop men's violence against women. White Ribbon works through primary prevention initiatives involving community awareness and education. The White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation Program recognises workplaces that are taking active steps to prevent and respond to violence against women.

One of the key priorities of the *Safe Homes, Safe Families – Tasmania's Family Violence Action Plan 2015–2020* is for the White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation Program to be implemented across all Tasmanian Government agencies. DPFEM achieved accreditation on 15 October 2016.

DPFEM commenced post-accreditation activities to address key actions outlined in the three year *DPFEM White Ribbon Operational Plan 2016–2019*. The Department also supports other Tasmanian Government agencies seeking accreditation by attending interagency meetings and assisting with the delivery of White Ribbon Manager Training.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DPFEM has focused professional development on senior and middle managers through the Executive Leadership Development Program, Leading the Future and Managers Essentials Programs.

MEDALS AND AWARDS

In 2016-17, the Australian Police Medal was presented to two Tasmania Police officers, and the National Police Service Medal was awarded to 85 serving, and 49 retired members of Tasmania Police. These medals recognise the role of police officers in protecting the community and represent past and future commitment in providing ethical and diligent service.

There were 165 police officers who received the Commissioner's Medal, including clasps. Eight clasps were provided to members who had provided over 40 years of service. In addition, 13 retired members were awarded the Commissioner's Medal. The Commissioner awarded 23 Commendations and 31 SSEs were presented with Commissioner's Awards.

The Humanitarian Overseas Service Medal was presented to four officers for their deployment and service in New Zealand after the 2011 Christchurch earthquakes. Twelve National Emergency Medal Clasps were awarded to officers for their assistance with the 2009 Victorian bushfires. One officer received the Australian Federal Police Operations Medal and clasp for deployment in an operational capacity and 34 clasps were presented to members who attended and assisted at the 2014 G20 Brisbane Summit.



INNOVATION

In support of the Department's Mission to deliver quality policing, fire and emergency management services, DPFEM focuses on Innovation and aspires to:

- identify and support innovative opportunities and initiatives
- encourage lateral thinking and problem-solving abilities
- effectively and efficiently develop and utilise resources and systems.

IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT INNOVATIVE OPPORTUNITIES AND INITIATIVES

Oral Fluid Samples from Drivers

The Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) developed a project to validate the procedure for the confirmation of illicit drugs in oral fluid samples from drivers. An essential requirement of the project is to amend the *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970* to allow for the confirmation of prescribed illicit drugs from oral fluid samples taken from drivers. At the time of reporting, this amendment had not taken place and the project has been deferred until 2017-18.

Safe Families Coordination Unit

The Safe Families Coordination Unit (SFCU) is a multi-agency collaborative unit led by Tasmania Police that brings together resources from the Department of Justice (DoJ), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Department of Education to provide assistance to victims of family violence. This work is facilitated through the provision of timely and targeted recommendations to agencies for the delivery of services. These activities are informed through cross agency information sharing practices.

After a three-month pilot, SFCU commenced formal operations on 27 June 2016 and completed its first full year of operation at the end of this reporting period.

During this time, further work has been undertaken to refine the Unit's business and mapping processes to ensure the appropriate and effective sharing of family violence-related information. This collaborative work has been further strengthened by the development of SFCU *Information Sharing Protocols* which have been supported by all partner agencies. Consultation continues to be undertaken with relevant stakeholders to raise awareness of the role of the SFCU and to further facilitate the sharing of required information.

The SFCU is a key deliverable from the Tasmanian Government's *Safe Homes, Safe Families: Tasmania's Family Violence Action Plan 2015–2020*.

ENCOURAGE LATERAL THINKING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITIES

Early Identification System

Early Intervention Systems (EIS) are being used by law enforcement agencies as a preventative measure against police misconduct and corruption. While there is no evidence of corruption or systemic conduct issues within Tasmania Police, research indicates that an effective EIS can positively affect work performance, reduce complaints and potentially tackle the root causes of corruption and misconduct at an early stage.

Prerequisites for a successful EIS are a solid framework with clearly established goals, organisational commitment to the EIS model and its values, and a platform for continual review to overcome barriers to success.

In developing an EIS model, Tasmania Police seeks early involvement and input from its members and stakeholders through consultation. This approach will inform participants and provide opportunities to articulate important issues and better develop the EIS to bring significant benefits for all those involved.

During 2016-17, an EIS was developed to identify those members who had a propensity to attract complaints against police. The system was trialled in relation to two police officers, including a case managed approach and lessons were taken from the trial.

The lessons learnt will be used in the development of an EIS model. It is intended that, following consultation, an EIS model will be developed and implemented in 2017-18.

EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY DEVELOP AND UTILISE RESOURCES AND SYSTEMS

Endeavour Project

The Endeavour Project is a key Departmental business priority for 2016-17. Further details regarding the progress of the Project can be found under the section Key Deliverables, Large Vessel Replacement in this Chapter.

DPFEM Intranet and Internet Review

The Intranet and Internet Review is a key priority for Strategy and Support in the Business and Executive Services (BES) *Business Priorities 2016–2017*. During the reporting period, an agency-wide review was completed with a recommendation that the Department redevelop the intra-internet concurrently.

Subsequently, business cases were developed with the objective to deliver contemporary and effective centralised, client-driven interfaces, providing accurate, up-to-date information to all users, as well as integrated searchability across DPFEM.

It is anticipated that, following approval of the business cases, work firstly to redevelop the Department's intranet will occur in the next financial year.

Implementation of Incident Management System

The multi-agency emergency management information sharing software, Web-based Emergency Operations Centre (WebEOC), continued to provide an information management capability and interoperability between interstate jurisdictions and the Tasmanian Government.

The priority for this reporting period was to progress uptake of the WebEOC by non-emergency service providers. During 2016-17, it was reported that WebEOC presentations and training sessions were provided to non-emergency service providers within the Tasmanian Government and a number of local government organisations.

WebEOC was used on a number of occasions during the year to enable emergency management information sharing and enhance multi-agency situational awareness.

Project Unify

During 2016-17, under the banner of *Project Unify*, DPFEM developed a business case and funding submission to secure funding for the procurement of a commercial off-the-shelf integrated operational policing information system.

Many of the existing policing systems have ongoing support and reliability issues, with some critical systems experiencing intermittent failures. In addition, most of the information systems operate independently and lack integrated connectivity.

Access to accurate and reliable information is critical to the safety of both operational police members and the community in general. Further, Tasmania Police has a distinct obligation to provide reliable data to national law enforcement systems, and to local partner agencies such as DoJ and DHHS.

During the first half of 2017, *Project Unify* developed over 2,000 functional and technical requirements for a new system, and subsequently issued a Request for Tender in June 2017.

The intention is to procure an established, proven policing information system which will be incrementally delivered over the next five years.

Systems Alignment Project

Following the establishment of the integrated DPFEM, a foundation project was established to combine three enterprise systems – *Empower* (payroll), *RM8* (information management) and *Technology One* (finance).

Since January 2017, DPFEM has successfully integrated both the *Empower* and *RM8* systems and is progressing towards the delivery of an integrated *Technology One* system by the end of the year.

This Project delivers sound foundations from which to create further efficiencies and business reform across the Department.

Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network – Governance and Reporting

The Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network is a strategic project to design, build and commission a whole-of-government radio network for Tasmania Police, Tasmania Fire Service, Ambulance Tasmania and other government stakeholders by 2020.

To ensure that the project is supported through its critical stages, changes have been implemented to the BES structure to ensure appropriate oversight, management and leadership of this and other critical projects. These changes were achieved through the reallocation of existing resources to the position of Director, Strategic Projects and the reassignment of operational technical business units to the Director, Technology Services.

The Director, Technology Services is also responsible for the consolidation of the Department's communication services units to deliver more streamlined services and to manage end-of-life issues associated with the existing radio networks that will be replaced by the whole-of-government network in 2020.

KEY DELIVERABLES

During 2016-17, DPFEM also undertook the following major Tasmanian Government initiatives:

- District Headquarters and Major Support Service Building Refurbishment
- Emergency Alert
- Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) system
- Large Vessel Replacement
- Rebuilding the Police Service
- Upgrade Police Housing – Statewide and on the West Coast.

Building Refurbishment

In 2016-17, the Tasmanian Government allocated \$2 million for the Department's Capital Investment Program (CIP) key deliverable of District Headquarters and Major Support Service Building Refurbishment.

During this two-year period, the Department will upgrade a number of Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) systems at several major police facilities.

During the first year of this program, significant progress was made with the upgrade of HVAC systems at the Burnie and Launceston District Police Headquarters. A tender was released for the Tasmania Police Academy HVAC upgrade with all works at this site expected to be finalised during the 2017-18 financial year. Remaining funding will be used to complete critical upgrades of HVAC systems at Support Services and Hobart City Police Station.

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).

Emergency Alert

Emergency Alert is the national telephone warning system used by emergency management agencies. Funding was provided by the State 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 three Emergency Alerts were activated in 2016-17. All three Emergency Alerts were activated by TasWater and related to unsuitable drinking water advice.

Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch Project

Tasmania Police, TFS and Ambulance Tasmania all use computer-aided call-taking and dispatch systems to assist in managing the deployment of officers in response to incidents and calls for service from the public. These systems are currently not integrated and are also at varying stages of their respective life cycles.

The Tasmanian Government has provided \$17 million to fund the ESCAD Project through the planning, design, build and implementation phases. This Project is an example of cross-agency collaboration and cooperation between DPFEM and DHHS.

The ESCAD Project Team has been working with the selected vendor, Fujitsu Australia, to deliver the Vision5 Computer Aided Dispatch system which is a contemporary and fully integrated dispatch system that will be used by police and all of the emergency services, and for the first time will also provide a dispatch system for the State Emergency Service (SES). This system not only contains significantly improved functionality but will also allow far greater visibility across the emergency services of the resources being deployed in response to incidents. This is extremely important especially for large-scale events where multi-agency responses are required.

This reporting period has seen substantial progress in the design and build of the system, with testing and implementation to be progressively rolled out to all of the emergency services.

In addition to Fujitsu, the Project has engaged a number of local contractors and consultants to ensure successful delivery of the Project within the timeframes allocated and also to build the project skills within the Department.

The Department will continue to work with local information technology firms to support the product post-implementation.

Large Vessel Replacement

This budget initiative forms part of a progressive and ongoing procurement program to ensure that vessels are replaced at regular intervals and to ensure they are fit for purpose. The Tasmanian Government allocated \$8.64 million over a period of two years for the procurement of a new Offshore Police Patrol Vessel to replace *Police Vessel (PV) Fortescue*.

The Large Vessel Replacement Project, named the *Endeavour Project*, continued to be implemented according to the project plan. The construction of the vessel, named *PV Cape Wickham*, commenced in January 2016 and the vessel was launched in June 2017.

PV Cape Wickham will arrive in Hobart in late July 2017 where it will undergo sea trials. Once the trials are successfully completed, the vessel will become the property of Tasmania Police and will be commissioned in Hobart on a date to be determined.

Rebuilding the Police Service

The Tasmanian Government committed to rebuilding the police service through the employment of an extra 108 police officers, which was increased to 113 with the inclusion of SFCU, enhancing the public order response capability and establishing a serious organised crime capacity.

Stage three of the Strategic Organisational Planning Project was completed in 2016-17. This enabled 29 additional police officers to be allocated to positions across the State, including Bellerive Criminal Investigation Branch, Forensic Services, Serious Organised Crime Division, Family Violence Units, Western Marine Services at Stanley, and at Kingston, Devonport, Bellerive, Glenorchy and Exeter police stations.

Upgrade Police Housing

In the previous reporting period, the Tasmanian Government allocated \$2 million, over two years, to the Department's CIP key deliverable of Upgrade Police Housing on the West Coast. This funding resulted in significant upgrades to 12 existing police residences and the purchase of a further two quality residences in several towns situated on the West Coast, including Queenstown and Rosebery.

In order to extend and complement the Upgrade Police Housing on the West Coast program, in 2016-17 the Tasmanian Government provided DPFEM with further CIP funding of \$5 million over four years for the key deliverable of Upgrade Police Housing – Statewide. The funding is to provide police officers with accommodation in regional and remote areas that is safe, dry, warm and contemporary.

During 2016-17, the Upgrade Police Housing – Statewide program completed significant renovations to six police residences, including in Derby, Gladstone, Zeehan (2) and Queenstown (2).

Preliminary design work has commenced in preparation for further housing upgrades in 2017-18 to police residences in Strahan, Waratah, Orford, Swansea and Triabunna.



BUSINESS

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

- continuously improve business processes to enhance our service
- develop business opportunities and processes to streamline and assist frontline service delivery
- enhance collaboration, coordination and cooperation in key business ventures.

BUSINESS PROCESSES TO ENHANCE OUR SERVICE

Business and Executive Services Identity

The establishment of Business and Executive Services (BES) within DPFEM has involved the development of a number of initiatives to create a distinct identity and branding for BES. These initiatives have included the design of a DPFEM logo, a non-compulsory corporate uniform for State Service Employees (SSEs), internal and external messaging and moving to one consistent email address.

The corporate uniform was determined through a Department-wide representative Uniform and Workwear Advisory Committee. A preferred supplier was selected in late 2016, and the uniform was rolled out prior to the end of June 2017 to SSEs working in BES, Tasmania Police and Tasmania Fire Service (TFS).

Consolidation of the DPFEM Communications Structure

The consolidation of the Department's communications structure under a single entity occurred in early 2017. The consolidation incorporates TFS communications, Tasmania Police communications and the Trunk Mobile Radio Network unit.

The new unit was developed in conjunction with a progressive amalgamation of Southern District staff into a single office and workshop area. The consolidation provides a basis to ensure communication services across the Department are integrated, supported, efficient and effective.

Development and Implementation of a DPFEM Engineering and Fleet Services Structure

A DPFEM Engineering and Fleet Services structure was developed during the reporting period to align technical and geographic teams statewide with the engineering and fleet requirements of the Department.

This structure will continue to evolve to ensure fleet requirements across the operational services are met effectively and efficiently.

Human Resources and Policy Integration

At the beginning of the 2016-17 reporting period, integration of the Department and TFS continued with the incorporation of the areas of Strategy and Support (formerly the Executive Support Command) and People and Culture (formerly the Human Resource Command).

The integration of these work areas was to provide and embed consistent human resources and policy approaches across the Department, to streamline and support operational services and develop systems knowledge across the Department.

Information Services and Communications Technology Strategy

The *Digital Information Strategy* was developed to assist DPfEM progress and maintain a contemporary information and communication service. The Strategy outlines technology and process innovations which will be undertaken to ensure a modern operational 24/7 emergency services environment.

A Departmental consultation on the Strategy was completed and critical success factors were identified. These factors will form priorities in the Technology Service Units' Action Plans.

Police Radio Communications

Tasmania Police reviewed the existing redundancy options for police radio communications and tested the evacuation procedures in both operational and training environments.

It is expected that the implementation of the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) system in late 2017 will provide new opportunities to further review and enhance redundancy options. It is also anticipated that ESCAD will improve the capacity for business continuity due to the shared functionality of ESCAD with other services. The new system will also provide options for alternate or shared redundancy locations.

Business continuity will continue to be developed and reviewed as part of the future support modelling of the ESCAD system, to ensure the business needs of DPfEM are met into the future.

Risk Management Framework

The Department engaged audit and risk consultants, Wise, Lord and Ferguson to develop a corporate *Risk Management Framework*.

During 2016-17, Wise, Lord and Ferguson consulted with Tasmania Police, TFS, State Emergency Service, and BES senior managers to draft a risk register.

Further preliminary work has been undertaken to enable the implementation of the *Risk Management Framework* across the Department in 2017-18.

Whole-of-Agency Electronic Learning System

DPfEM *Business Priorities 2016–2017* for the Education and Training Command identified the whole-of-agency Electronic Learning System (ELS) as a key area of future development and training.

Tasmania Police has been using an ELS to supplement and advance training for the past four years, and is looking to further develop the quality and capacity of this online learning environment.

It is expected that online training will ultimately provide greater flexibility in the delivery of professional development and training across a more diverse workforce.

A new business case for the *ELS Project* was developed to include the integration of TFS with the Department. It was acknowledged that a consistent professional development approach across the whole of DPfEM would significantly increase service delivery efficiencies to online learning.

In the long-term, the Department is considering a number of options in relation to educational governance, curriculum and content development, user management, reporting, and quality assurance, and evaluation processes for the implementation and ongoing management of the ELS.

STREAMLINE AND ASSIST FRONTLINE SERVICE DELIVERY

Criminal Intelligence

DPfEM is undertaking work to acknowledge the value of criminal intelligence and to ensure that it is developed, shared and operationalised effectively across the whole organisation.

Operations Support is progressing goals under the *Intelligence Strategic Plan (2015–2020)* to effectively manage information and criminal intelligence. Through eight strategic goals, the Plan aims to ensure that information is accurately managed, valued and maximised throughout Tasmania Police.

During 2016-17, key activities and deliverables under the Plan were identified and monitored through an *Implementation Work Plan (2016–2017)*. Activities included reviewing existing processes and practices, exploring professional development opportunities and gathering feedback from internal clients. A further work plan has been drafted for 2017-18 that will build upon the progress made over the last twelve months.

Cybercrime

Tasmania Police, through Fraud and e-Crime Investigation Services, provides an investigative capability to respond to the incidence of serious cybercrime offences across the State.

During 2016-17, the review and capability assessment of Tasmania Police cybercrime was scheduled to be completed. However, it was recognised that, due to the complexity and ever-evolving nature of cybercrime, any review and capability assessment would be an ongoing

priority. It is acknowledged that the complex nature of this offence presents a continual challenge to all policing jurisdictions in dealing with specific cybercrime capabilities.

On 19 May 2017, the Law, Crime and Community Safety Council agreed to replace the 2013 version of the Australian Government's *National Plan to Combat Cybercrime* and develop a new plan, with input from numerous stakeholders, including Tasmania Police. The plan is scheduled to be completed by April/May 2018, and will influence the Department's response to cybercrime.

Tasmania Police continues to be an active participant in national forums that provide an opportunity for coordinated cross-jurisdictional strategies. In addition, Tasmania Police continues to review its capabilities in the cyber environment, and actively seeks to participate in contemporary training opportunities as they arise.

Firearms Legislation

During the reporting period, Phase 2 Amendments to the *Firearms Act 1996* were implemented. Phase 2 commenced in August 2016 and relates to minors' permits, captive bolt devices and the surrender of unregistered firearms to dealers.

Work has continued on finalising Phase 3 of the Amendments. These Amendments relate to changes to storage requirements and are expected to commence on 4 December 2017.

Implement New Forensic Australian Standards

The forensic community in Australia has developed a set of four general forensic Australian Standards (AS 5388), along with a specific forensic standard for the analysis of ignitable fluids (AS 5239).

The project to implement these Australian Standards at Forensic Science Service Tasmania will continue into 2017-18.

Tablet Roll Out

New Dell tablets and laptops were rolled out to police officers to replace the existing tablets reaching end-of-life.

The new tablets have significant performance enhancements compared to the previous generation of tablet devices. They have also resulted in improved operational capability in the field through longer battery life, solid design and improved touch screen capability.

Tasmania Police Manual Review

The review of the *Tasmania Police Manual* (TPM) was completed by the end of the reporting period. The process involved a comprehensive examination of the TPM, including updating all terminology, titles and links.

For the first time, the TPM was available to police members in a PDF version, which is searchable, printable and the individual sections are bookmarked for quick access.

The TPM was also reviewed and edited for the purpose of providing a Right to Information (RTI) version. The RTI version was published on the Tasmania Police website and is available to the general public.

COLLABORATION, COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

Conduct Management System for Police Officers

Tasmania Police will implement a new conduct, complaint and compliance review system. This system known as *Abacus*, was developed following the review of the Tasmania Police *Graduated Management Model* (GMM) by the Integrity Commission and Tasmania Police in July 2014. The review aimed to establish whether the objectives of the GMM are being achieved.

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. Once implemented and evaluated, *Abacus* can be used by all police officers and it is anticipated that it will also be available to the public.

Consultation and collaboration with stakeholders relating to the continued development of *Abacus* occurred during 2016-17. The consultation process took into consideration a number of relevant policies and procedures, such as alcohol and drug testing for police officers, welfare protocols, judicial review outcomes, Director of Public Prosecutions advice and case law outcomes.

A final draft has been prepared and, at the time of reporting, is subject to review by Tasmania Police Legal Services in relation to the legislative elements of *Abacus*. It is expected that the approved version of *Abacus* will be implemented on 1 January 2018, following the provision of training in the latter half of 2017.

Commissioner's Directions for Alcohol and Drug Testing

The *Police Service Act 2003* was amended in June 2016, to facilitate random drug testing of police officers. Following a tender process, an independent service provider was appointed.

Professional Standards developed the new *Commissioner's Directions for Alcohol and Drug Testing* which was distributed statewide for consultation. Following the consultation period, the draft was finalised and approved by the Commissioner, with full implementation commencing on 1 July 2017.

The Directions allow for random, targeted and serious incident alcohol and drug testing of all police members.

Enterprise Bargaining Agreement

The current Police Award expires on 1 January 2018, and progress towards negotiating the new Award occurred over the reporting period. Following jurisdictional research by People and Culture, statewide consultation regarding enterprise bargaining subject matters occurred during the latter part of 2016-17.

The Department was provided with members' log of claims by the Police Association of Tasmania, and negotiations, including the first face-to-face meeting, commenced in June 2017. It is expected that a new Agreement will be in place prior to December 2017.

Terrorism Resilience

In ensuring resilience to terrorism and other major security threats, Special Response and Counter-Terrorism (SRCT) continued to develop capacity among key stakeholders through the delivery of two Security Risk Management and Exercise Management courses during 2016-17. Course participants included employees from within the Tasmanian State Service and representatives of owners and operators of critical infrastructure and crowded places.

In addition, SRCT 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 will continue into the next financial year, which will be aided by the establishment of regional Crowded Places Forums to strengthen partnerships.

PUBLIC SAFETY

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

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

HIGH-VISIBILITY POLICING

Across the State, Tasmania Police continues to focus efforts on high-visibility policing. The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (2016–17)* 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 2 and 3). The percentage of Tasmanians who were generally satisfied with policing services remained at 79%, which was above the national average (73%).

Tasmania Police uses a variety of high-visibility policing strategies, including police operations, with a coordinated focus on activities relating to crime and traffic enforcement, policing public events (such as festivals, parades, regattas, fun runs and national sporting events), and partnerships with planning committees and local governments. While events that draw local, national and international visitors into the State are recognised as having positive outcomes for tourism, these activities also place an increased strain on Tasmania Police resources.

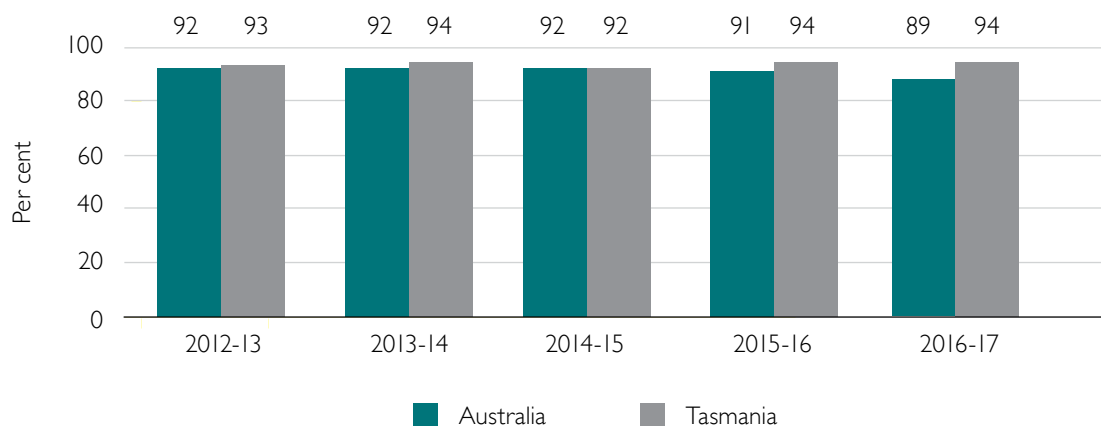


FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING LOCALLY DURING THE DAY

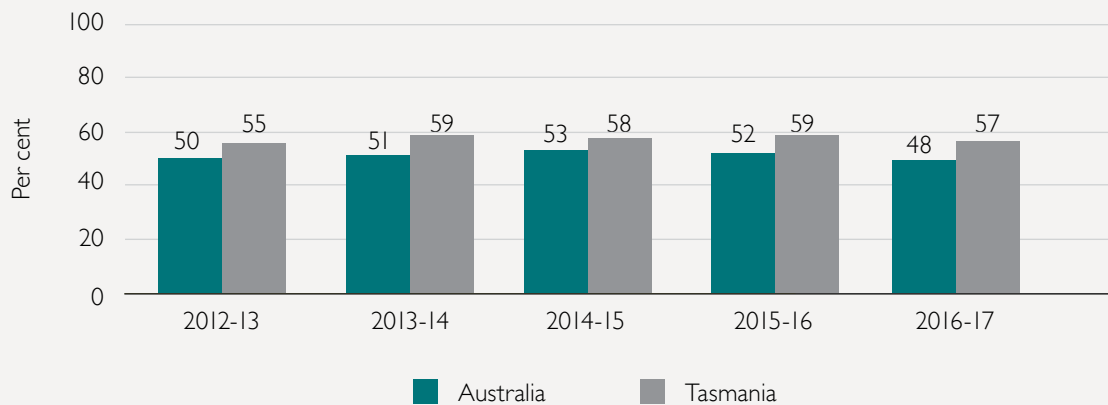


FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING LOCALLY AT NIGHT

In each geographic District, Road and Public Order Services (RPOS) focuses on the range of high-visibility policing issues and supplements the work of divisional police officers. High-visibility vehicle patrols and foot patrols are conducted during peak times. The ability of Tasmania Police to have the right number of police in the right areas at the right time is achieved by geographic Districts receiving support from other Districts to ensure the community is adequately protected during periods of high demand and peak visitor times.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG-RELATED PUBLIC ORDER ISSUES

RPOS provides high-visibility patrols to reduce violence, antisocial behaviour and maintain public order, and focuses on licensed premises in accordance with the *Liquor Licensing Act 1990*. Statewide, RPOS and Licensing

Units 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. For example, Southern District works closely with the City of Hobart and the Salvation Army during Friday and Saturday nights in the Salamanca and waterfront areas. RPOS is also used at public events and on public holidays to supplement divisional responses to alcohol and drug-related issues arising from temporary increases in the local population.

Licensed premise visits are conducted by divisional police officers, with a focus on foot patrols on weekends and public holidays. As part of the statewide *Operation Scelus*, additional officers were deployed to target illicit drug and licensing issues in nightclubs and licensed premises.

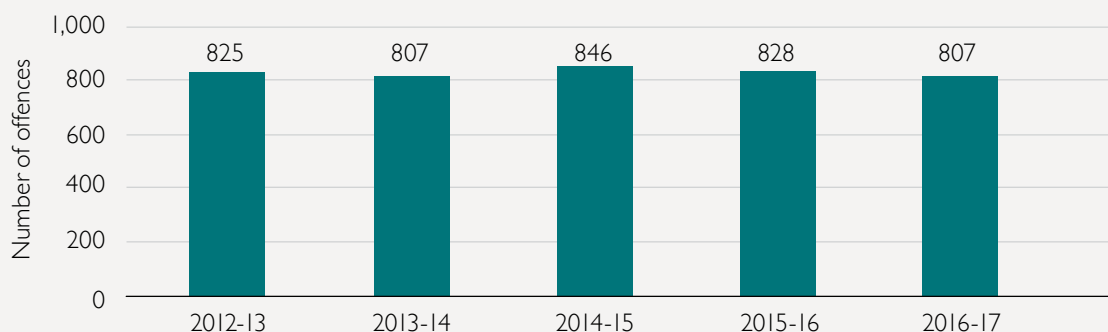


FIGURE 4: NUMBER OF REPORTED PUBLIC PLACE¹ ASSAULTS FROM 2012-13 TO 2016-17

Source: Offence Reporting System (ORS), DPfEM

1. 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.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF RECORDED PUBLIC ORDER INCIDENTS 2012-13 TO 2016-17

Year	Number of Public Order Incidents ²
2012-13	24,828
2013-14	25,486
2014-15	23,518
2015-16	16,511 ³
2016-17	16,002

Source: Tasmania Police Command and Control System

Drug detector dogs were used in a number of operations, including in bus malls, shopping centres and the Salamanca/waterfront precinct. These operations provided excellent public reassurance, reduced the incidence of public order incidents and resulted in positive feedback from the community.

The Tasmania Police Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative is a program that seeks to divert adult minor drug offenders from the criminal justice system to health-based interventions. The Alcohol and Drug Service, Department of Health and Human Services provides education, counselling or treatment. If eligibility criteria are met, police officers then have the discretion to issue a caution or diversion. In 2016-17, a total of 518 cautions/diversions were issued by police in response to minor drug offences.

Statewide, Public Place Assaults decreased by 3% in 2016-17, following a 2% decrease the previous year (Figure 4). 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.

OPERATIONAL READINESS

The Department continues to support police officers to be operationally ready and able to respond quickly and effectively to calls for assistance. Operational capability and knowledge are enhanced through supporting members to undertake secondments to other policing areas for career development. Tasmania Police continued the Renewal and Refreshment Program to ensure all police officers maintain operational competency.

The Front Line Refresher 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. The course aims to refresh the operational policing skills and knowledge of police officers. Two courses were conducted in 2016-17, attended by 17 participants.

Tasmania Police conducts a validation process to maintain the validity of using accoutrements essential to operational policing. Validation includes the use of a Glock semi-automatic pistol, Sabre OC spray and the Multi-Use Integrated Protection Vest, which protects police officers against injury from firearms and edged weapons.

In July 2016, a major flood event occurred in the North of the State. Northern District demonstrated the operational ability of the District to respond across Divisions for a prolonged period.

Practical training exercises were developed and implemented, such as using the University of Tasmania Stadium in the Northern District for hands-on practical scenarios for dealing with the challenges of terrorism and active armed offenders. A further example was training, developed and implemented in partnership with the Powranna Tarmac Dragway, in relation to vehicle immobilisation to help mitigate the dangers posed by motorists evading police.

2. Total Public Order Incidents comprise an amalgam of offences and prohibited behaviours such as: vandalism, public place assaults, abusive language, damage, licensing breaches and public noise.

3. In 2015-16, the definition of a Public Order Incident was amended to exclude vehicle complaints, breaking the time series. The total number of public order incidents for 2015-16 cannot be compared to those of previous years

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

**TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION –
OUTPUT GROUP 1: PUBLIC SAFETY**

DPFEM Budget Paper Performance Measure ^{1,7}	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Target	2016-17 Actual
Satisfaction with police services*	%	77	77	79	≥ nat av	79 (73 nat)
Satisfaction with police in dealing with public order problems*	%	71	70	73	≥ nat av	72 (66 nat)
Assaults in public places ¹	Number	807	846	828	≤ 3 yr av	807 (827 av)
Total public order incidents ^{1,2}	Number	25,486	23,518	16,511	≤ 3 yr av	16,002 (15,635 av)
Cost of policing per capita ³	Dollars	413	410	415	n/a	n/a⁴
Perceptions of safety in public places – during the day*	%	94	92	94	≥ nat av	94 (89 nat)
Perceptions of safety in public places – during the night*	%	59	58	59	≥ nat av	57 (48 nat)
Perceptions of safety at home – alone during the night*	%	93	91	88	≥ nat av	91 (86 nat)

**TABLE 7: TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED INCIDENTS RELATED TO 2016-17 BUSINESS PRIORITIES –
PUBLIC SAFETY**

Business Priorities 2016-17

Number of marked vehicle patrol hours ⁵	343,868
Number of licensed premises checks ⁶	8,569
Number of liquor licensing infringement notices issued	78
Number of drug cautions/diversion notices issued	518
Number of public place assaults involving alcohol ⁷	232
Number of public place assaults involving drugs ⁷	64
Number of personnel available for operational deployment (head count) ⁸	1,272

1. Data for 2015-16 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 2015-16 dollars as per the *Report on Government Services 2017*.

4. This figure is not available until the *Report on Government Services 2018* is released in January 2018.

5. Uniform police patrol hours have been provided in the place of marked vehicle patrol hours, which is not available.

6. Checks conducted by RPOS personnel only.

7. 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.

8. The head count number of police officers includes trainees.

*This indicator is derived from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2016–17* conducted by The Social Research Centre. There is an error margin of 2% on State figures and 1% on national figures.

CRIME

In 2016-17, the strategic direction of DPFEM aimed to reduce crime by focusing on the following business priorities:

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

SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

In 2016-17, a DPFEM business priority area was serious and organised crime, including serious crime offences and clearance rate, and serious drug offenders charged. A focus of serious organised crime includes criminal activity by Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCG).

Serious Crime

The definition of Serious Crime includes Serious Assault, Serious Sexual Assault, Robbery, Homicide-related

offences, and Arson, as well as incidents of other offences involving property valued at \$50,000 or more. The definition of Serious Crime was expanded in 2013-14 to include a number of additional offences, such as Involving a Minor in Child Exploitation and Child Prostitution.

In 2016-17, Serious Crime rose by 11% (56 offences), following a 1% increase the previous year. The Serious Crime clearance rate increased from 82% in 2015-16 to 84%, in 2016-17.

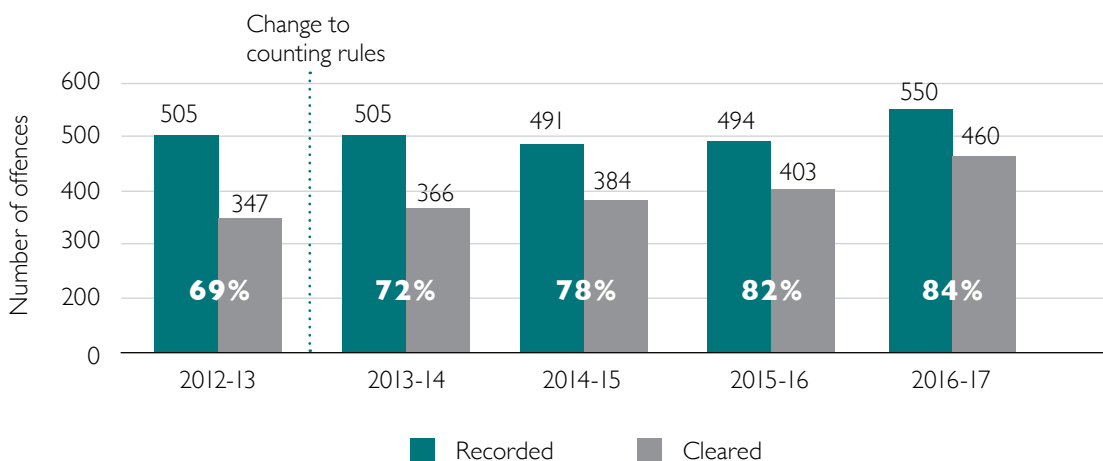


FIGURE 5: SERIOUS CRIMES RECORDED IN TASMANIA AND PERCENTAGE OF SERIOUS CRIMES CLEARED 2012-13 TO 2016-17

TABLE 8: SERIOUS CRIME OFFENCES FROM INCIDENTS INVOLVING PROPERTY VALUED ≥ \$50,000

Value Stolen/Damaged	2016-17
\$50,000 - \$99,999	21
\$100,000 - \$199,999	9
\$200,000 - \$399,999	2
\$400,000 or more	4
Total	36

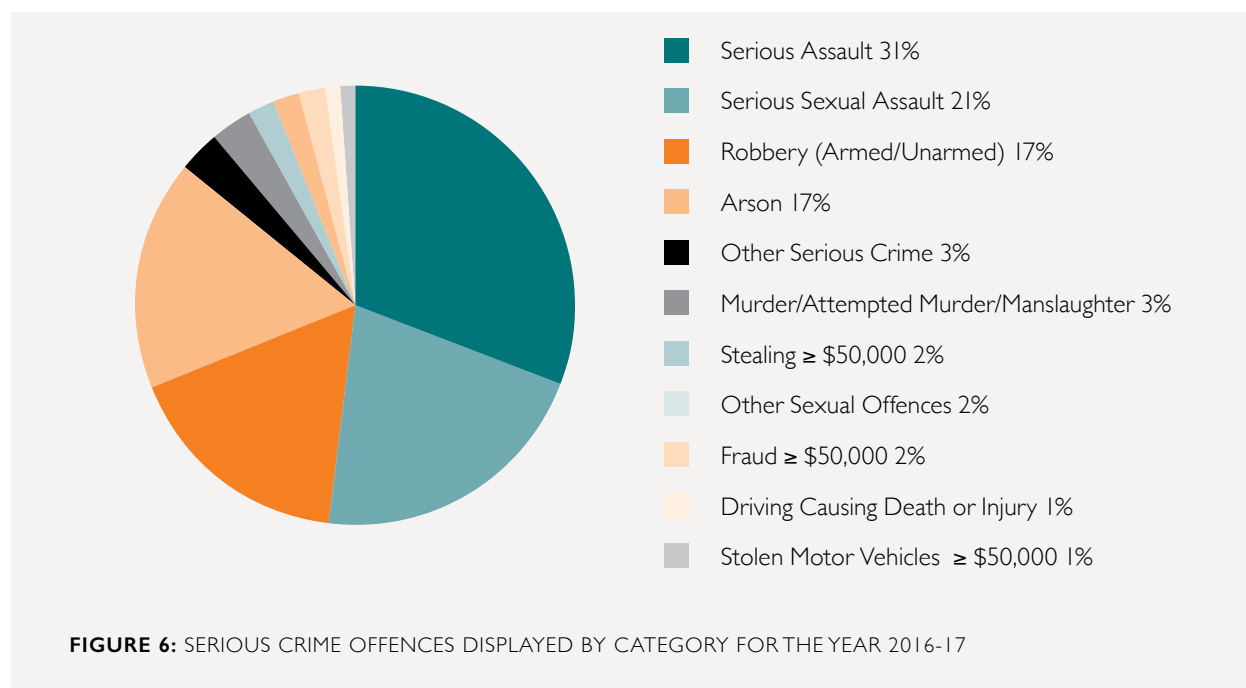
Source: ORS, DPFEM

Northern District reported a challenging year in terms of Serious Crime, with five murder investigations which required the allocation of significant forensic and investigative resources. In all five cases the offenders were identified and prosecuted.

During 2016-17, a second Detective Inspector was appointed to both the Northern District Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) and the Western District CIB, allowing for an additional focus on Offences Against the Person and serious family violence offenders.

In 2016-17, there were 36 Serious Crime offences recorded for incidents involving property valued \$50,000 or more. Further information is provided in Table 8.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of Serious Crime Offences in 2016-17.



Source: ORS, DPFEM

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

OMCGs continue to gain attention and notoriety nationally, and in Tasmania, due to ongoing violent and illegal activities, including drug trafficking and the possession and use of firearms.

In 2016-17, there were five established OMCGs in Tasmania, comprising 14 clubhouses/chapters and approximately 280 members. The Tasmanian OMCG chapters have proven links to interstate OMCG chapters and crime gangs involved in the manufacture, distribution and trafficking of illicit drugs and firearms. Investigations by Tasmania Police confirmed these activities extend to Tasmania.

Throughout 2016-17, Tasmania Police continued to actively target all OMCGs within the State. More recently, the Bandidos OMCG attempted to establish a presence on the North West coast of Tasmania. Local Bandidos members and their associates were charged with various offences, including serious drug and firearm offences. This active targeting has directly impacted upon the establishment of the Bandidos in Tasmania.

Tasmania Police will continue to use a variety of tactics to interfere with the activities of all OMCGs to ensure a hostile environment for them within Tasmania.

In this reporting period, Northern District also continued to interdict members of OMCGs focusing on people associated with the clubs, rather than on clubhouses themselves. Multiple searches of known associates of OMCGs resulted in drug and firearm charges.

The *Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Plan 2015–2017* was developed by Tasmania Police to disrupt OMCGs in Tasmania. The Plan provides a practical framework to undertake coordinated and proactive policing strategies.

Tasmania Police continues to monitor legislative and policy developments in other Australian states and territories relating to criminal consorting, as well as fortification of premises such as OMCG clubhouses.

Tasmania Police is an active participant of the National Task Force, *Operation Morpheus*, aimed at providing an effective mechanism for coordinated, collaborative national action against OMCG criminal activity. Tasmania Police is also a signatory agency of the national Joint Agency Agreement that provides a platform in support of the *National Anti-Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs Strategy*. The national Serious Organised Crime Coordination Committee is responsible for the strategic oversight and direction of *Operation Morpheus*.

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

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.

Tasmania Police collaborated with relevant government agencies to reduce the supply of, and demand for, crystalline methamphetamine and to support harm reduction approaches.

Tasmania Police continues to work with the Australian Government, and other states and territories, to reduce the supply of precursor chemicals that may be used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) is progressing the National electronic End User Declaration (NeEUD) project to develop and implement a NeEUD system for precursor chemicals. Tasmania Police participated in the introduction to the project workshop on 11–12 May 2017.

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

Northern District reported a large prevalence of cannabis in the community, with numerous people being charged for growing the controlled plant in both hydroponic settings and as bush crops. In the reporting period, Northern District successfully trialled the use of drone technology to assist in identifying the location of bush crops.

During September 2016, members of Western District DIS attended a property with a building converted into one hydroponic system containing 922 cannabis plants at various stages of maturity. Police located and seized 57 kilograms of cannabis bud and \$20,610 in cash. The approximate street value of the cannabis was estimated at \$508,000. A 53 year-old male was interviewed and admitted to selling in excess of 250 kg of cannabis over a seven-year period, with an estimated value of \$2.276 million in sales. He was charged with trafficking in a controlled substance.

Between October 2016 and February 2017, Western District DIS conducted *Operation Rain*, which resulted in the seizure of 30 grams of methamphetamine, cannabis and \$6,000 in cash. The Operation resulted in three people being charged with trafficking in a controlled substance, and a further 11 people charged with selling illicit drugs. In total, police obtained evidence and admissions to prove 700 separate sales of illicit substances which have an approximate street value of \$90,000.

In June 2017, Western District DIS executed a search warrant at Burnie and located seven bags of amphetamine, a quantity of MDMA and \$1,600 in cash. A 40 year-old male was charged with trafficking in a controlled substance and selling MDMA and amphetamine to the value of \$58,000 across Tasmania.

In May 2017, at the Hobart International Airport members of Tasmania Police, along with the Drug Dog Detection Handler Unit, conducted routine passenger screening for people disembarking from domestic flights. The Drug Detection Dog gave a positive indication on a 32 year-old male passenger from New South Wales. A subsequent search detected the man in possession of a package concealed in his underwear, later to be identified as 522 grams of crystalline methamphetamine (commonly known as ice) with an estimated value of \$500,000. Police charged the man with one count of unlawfully importing a controlled substance and one count of trafficking in a controlled substance.

In 2016–17, police recorded 489 serious drug offenders (Figure 7). With the change in scope, this represents a 19% increase on the previous year's figure. Police also recorded 2,490 non-serious drug offenders, with 2,596 total drug offenders recorded in 2016–17.

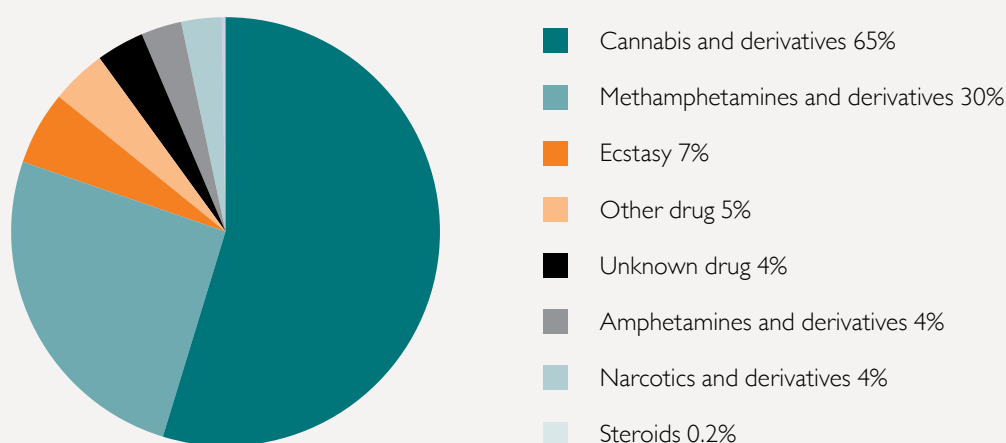


FIGURE 7: SERIOUS DRUG OFFENDERS BY DRUG TYPE 2016-17¹

Source: Prosecution and Information Bureau Systems, DPfEM

Details of DIS Serious Drug Offender Seizures are provided in Table 9 below.

TABLE 9: DRUG SEIZURES BY WEIGHT, 2016-17 REPORTING PERIOD

DIS Drug Seizures	2016-17 ²
Processed cannabis	194 kg
Unprocessed cannabis	3,331 plants
Methylamphetamines and derivatives	1,544 g
Amphetamines/Dexamphetamines	509 g
Ecstasy/MDMA	6,544 tablets
Heroin	91 g
Cocaine	215 g
Analogue/Synthetic drugs	491 g
Poppy capsules	7,266 capsules
Poppy product	164 g
Opioids	2,490 tablets 137 mL
Benzodiazepines	160 tablets
Steroids	2,758 mL

Source: Annual Corporate Performance Report 2016-17, DPfEM

FIREARMS

Firearm crime remained a key business priority for Tasmania Police during the 2016-17 reporting period. Firearm crime consists of offences involving firearms, including weapons used in the commission of an offence or being the target of a burglary, robbery or theft. There are also specific offences relating to firearm discharge and possession, as well as offences relating to firearm licensing and storage.

Tasmania Police works in collaboration with state and territory police services, the AFP, ACIC, Australian Border Force, and Australian Tax Office to intercept and disrupt organised crime activity.

Additionally, Tasmania Police is an active participant in the National Task Force, *Operation Athena*, an advisory group formed under the auspices of the National Law Enforcement Illicit Firearms Strategy, targeting the illicit use of and trade in firearms by serious and organised crime groups.

Tasmania Police is committed to offering firearms amnesties and encouraging individuals to surrender unwanted, unregistered and illegal firearms, and ammunition for destruction. Mobile amnesty days have proven to be successful across the State. Amnesty days also provide opportunities for officers to provide advice about storage and registration of firearms. Some of the most successful amnesties were in rural areas.

Since September 2013, a total of 867 unwanted and illegal firearms and large quantities of ammunition, have been surrendered during mobile amnesty operations. The most recent firearm amnesty was held in St Helens over 18 - 19 February 2017, and 54 unwanted and illegal firearms, as well as 155 kilograms of ammunition were surrendered to police.

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

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

Police geographic Districts continue to be proactive in identifying and charging members of the community who have trafficked firearms. For the reporting period, 86 total firearm-related incidents (that is, incidents involving firearm use) were recorded, which was higher than the previous three-year average.

Firearm Disposal

In 2016-17, 1,426 firearms were destroyed. This figure may include items registered for the purposes of destruction that are not whole firearms (for example firearms parts). On 30 June 2017, there were 1,678 lots of ammunition in custody in preparation for destruction.

It should be noted that the Firearms Disposal figures are being reported differently to previous years, due to the introduction of the Firearms and Weapons Data Systems and subsequent changes to the data collection and reporting.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Family Violence Incidents

DPFEM plays a key role in Tasmania's *Safe at Home* response model to family violence. Tasmania Police is the lead Agency for the Safe Families Coordination Unit (SFCU), which recently completed a full year of operation. The police-led multi-agency collaborative unit brings together resources from the Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, and Education.

The SFCU provides assistance to victims of family violence, through the provision of timely and targeted recommendations to agencies 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 District, which focuses on victim safety through risk and offender management.

In the reporting period, Tasmania Police recorded 3,098 family violence incidents (under the *Family Violence Act 2004*), as well as 2,084 incidents classified as family

arguments or family information reports (family-related incidents not involving family violence).

Figure 8 shows the decrease in family violence incidents in 2016-17, which followed an upward trend in the previous four years. An increase in incidents does not necessarily mean that family violence is increasing; it may instead mean an increase in reporting to police, which is positive. The underlying reason for changes in reported numbers is not conclusively known.

VOLUME CRIME

High-volume offences significantly impact on the level of Total Offences recorded. The highest volume offence types recorded in 2016-17 were Stealing (9,989 offences), Burglary (3,588 offences), Destroy/Injure Property (3,100 offences) and Common Assault (2,629 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.

Across Southern District, there was a marked decrease in the number of home burglaries (down by 23.1%). This decrease may be attributed to a number of factors, including *Operation Suppression*. The Operation uses a multi-disciplinary approach to interfere with the activities of known criminals and the locations in which they operate. It is an intelligence-led policing initiative that employs a wide variety of skills and training from across Southern District and other Command areas.

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.

Operation Scelus was conducted throughout the State from May to July 2017, with the task force operating in each of the three geographic Districts. The task force was staffed and supported by members from all Districts.

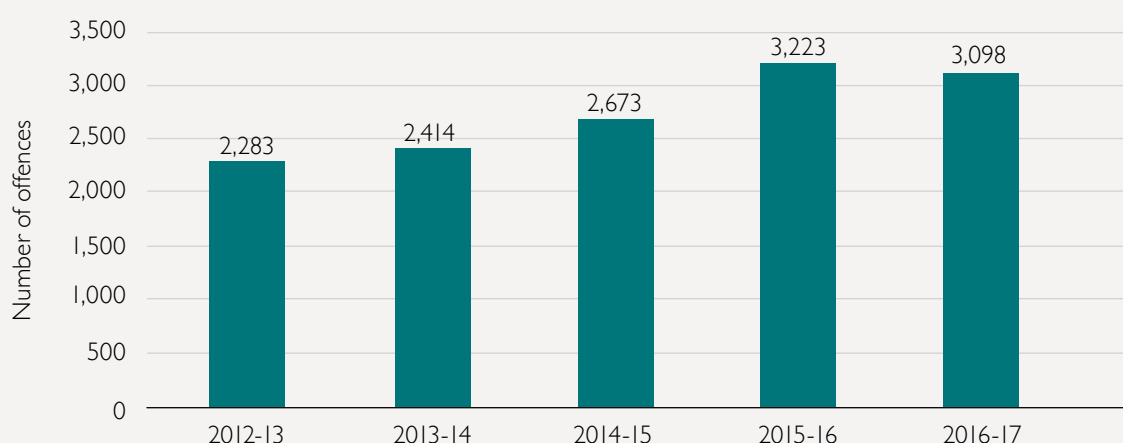


FIGURE 8: RATE OF REPORTED INCIDENTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN TASMANIA 2012-13 TO 2016-17

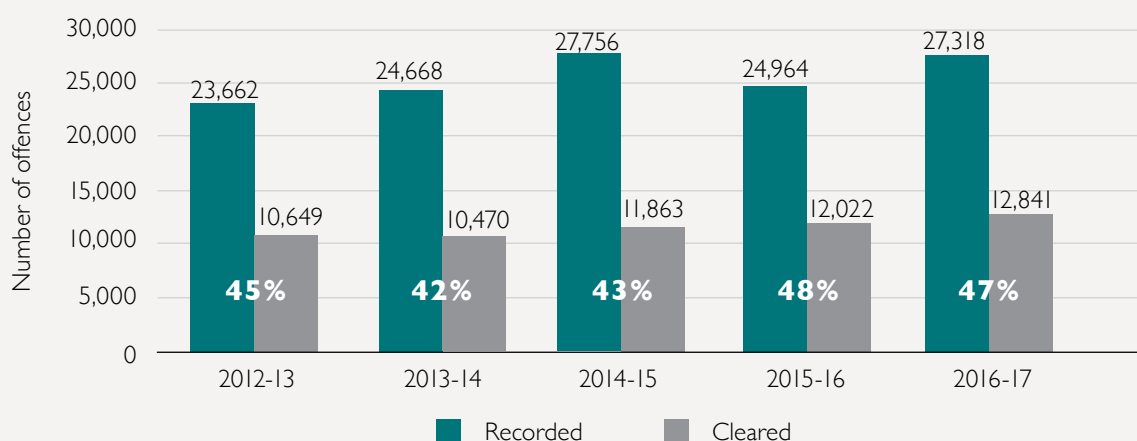


FIGURE 9: TOTAL OFFENCES RECORDED IN TASMANIA AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENCES CLEARED 2012-13 TO 2016-17

Source: *Offence Reporting System (ORS), DPFEM*

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

TOTAL OFFENCES

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.

In 2016-17, Total Offences increased by 9%, following a 10% reduction the previous year. The 27,318 Total Offences recorded in 2016-17 was above the previous three-year average (25,796 offences). Crime has been fluctuating between 23,000 and 28,000 offences in the last five years, following a period of crime decreasing each year between 2005-06 and 2012-13.

Contributing to this rise in crime were increases of 4% in Offences Against the Person, 11% in Offences Against Property and 10% in Fraud and Similar Offences.

The clearance rate for Total Offences reduced slightly from 48% in 2015-16, to 47% in 2016-17 as can be seen in Figure 9.

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

The following provides additional information against Table 10 Summary of Performance Information – Output Group 2: Crime.

Poppy Security

The Poppy Advisory and Control Board (PACB) 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. Tasmania

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

The number of poppy hectares sown decreased from 14,817 in 2015-16, to 9,630 in 2016-17. There were 28 interferences recorded, with 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 2016-17, there were 1,412 marine offenders recorded by Tasmania Police. The method of capture for marine offenders was changed in this period from manual reporting to an automated process from the Department's statistical databases.

Support to Judicial Services

DPFEM invested significant resources into supporting Tasmanian Judicial Services, including through 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.

TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION – OUTPUT GROUP 2: CRIME

DPFEM Budget Paper Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Target	2016-17 Actual
Investigation of Crime						
Total Offences ¹	Number	24,668	27,756	24,964	≤ 3 yr av	27,318 (25,976 av)
Total Offences clearance rate ¹	%	42	43	48	≥ 3 yr av	47 (44 av)
Total Serious Crime ¹	Number	505	491	494	≤ 3 yr av	550 (497 av)
Serious Crime clearance rate ¹	%	72	78	82	≥ 3 yr av	84 (77 av)
Offences Against the Person ¹	Number	3,778	3,802	4,100	≤ 3 yr av	4,270 (3,893 av)
Offences Against the Person clearance rate ¹	%	90	92	94	≥ 3 yr av	93 (92 av)
Offences Against Property ¹	Number	20,074	23,014	19,793	≤ 3 yr av	21,908 (20,960 av)
Offences Against Property clearance rate ¹	%	32	34	38	≥ 3 yr av	37 (34 av)
Serious drug offenders charged ²	Number	423	454	412	≤ 3 yr av	489 (430 av)
Total firearm-related incidents ^{1,3}	Number	70	53	61	≤ 3 yr av	86 (61 av)
Poppy Security						
Number of poppy crop interferences per 1,000 hectares sown	Number	0.82	0.32	0.67	≤ 3 yr av	2.91 (0.61 av)
Fisheries Security						
Total marine offenders detected ⁴	Number	1,091	1,241	1,277	≤ 3 yr av	1,412 (1,215 av)
Support to Judicial Services						
Family violence incident reports ¹	Number	2,414	2,673	3,223	≤ 3 yr av	3,098 (2,770 av)
State charges prosecuted ¹	Number	40,072	44,182	46,676	≤ 3 yr av	50,690 (43,643 av)

1. Data for 2015-16 have been revised from the figures published in the 2015-16 Annual Report.

2. In 2016-17, serious drug offenders was modified to be an automated indicator reported out of Departmental databases, with the scope expanded to cover additional offences. Previous years' data have not been revised.

3. The definition of performance measure 'Total firearms-related incidents' was amended for the 2015-16 Budget Chapter to only include incidents involving firearms discharge and firearms used as a weapon.

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

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

TABLE 11: TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED INCIDENTS RELATED TO 2016-17 BUSINESS PRIORITIES – CRIME

Business Priorities 2016-17	Total
Number of Firearm Prohibition Orders issued	10
Number of firearm inspections	3,463
Number of firearm theft incidents	59
Number of family violence charges ¹	2,917
Number of Police Family Violence Orders issued	2,025
Number of Family Violence Orders issued ²	1,438
Number of Assaults against women ³	1,293
Number of Assaults against children ⁴	354
Number of Sexual Assaults against women ³	95
Number of Sexual Assaults against children ⁴	99
Number of Priority Family Violence Perpetrator Plans	55
Car Burglaries ⁵	1,403
Car Burglary clearance rates	24%
Home Burglaries ⁶	1,133
Home Burglary clearance rates	30%
Business Burglaries ⁷	774
Business Burglary clearance rates	38%

1. Includes arrests and summons.

2. Includes orders not initiated by police.

3. Women are defined as female victims aged 18 years or more.

4. Children are defined as victims aged 17 years or less.

5. Car Burglaries comprise all burglaries of motor vehicles.

6. Home Burglaries comprise most burglaries of dwelling premises.

7. Business Burglaries comprise burglaries of retail and non-retail businesses.



TRAFFIC POLICING

The aim of this key service delivery area is to improve driver behaviour through traffic law enforcement. In 2016-17, DPFEM focused on the business priorities of:

- 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 1,077 road safety operations in both metropolitan and rural areas. A focus on rural roads and improving driver behaviour through traffic law enforcement was undertaken by all Districts.

Statewide Operations

During 2016-17, Tasmania Police joined with other Australian policing jurisdictions in the roll out of regularly held high-profile national operations including:

- *Operation Crossroads* – a road safety blitz targeting driving behaviour that is held during the 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.

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.

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

Rural Road Policing Strategy

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*.

The Strategy was implemented in recognition of the high proportion of fatal and serious injury crashes that occur on rural roads. Analysis of crash data in the development of the Strategy showed that 41% of fatal and serious injury crashes occurred in 100km/hr zones, with a further 6% in 110km/hr zones – with these speed limits typically applying in rural areas.

With crashes on rural roads remaining a priority, the actions under the Strategy have been embedded into ongoing road policing activities. 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.

Driver behaviours that had the highest priority under the Strategy were those that are identified as the 'fatal five': speeding, drink and drug driving, inattention, seatbelts and fatigue.

HIGH-RISK TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

In line with the *Rural Road Policing Strategy*, the key objectives are reported against below.

Speeding

In 2016-17, 23,299 drivers received an infringement notice for exceeding the posted speed limit by 15 km/h or more. This is an increase of 13.9% (2,841¹ infringements issued) from the previous period. Police officers detected 21,439 offences, and fixed and speed cameras detected 1,860 offences where drivers exceeded the limit by 15 km/h or more.

Drink Driving Enforcement

Tasmania Police conducted 505,445 Random Breath Tests, which resulted in 2,187 drivers being charged with exceeding the prescribed alcohol limit or driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Of the drivers tested in 2016-17, 99.6% complied with the prescribed alcohol limit which is a slight increase in the compliance rate of the previous year (99.5%). There were 84 drivers charged with refusing to provide a breath or blood sample for analysis, an increase from 77² drivers in the previous reporting period.

Drug Driving Enforcement

Tasmania Police conducts Oral Fluid Testing to detect the presence of proscribed drugs in drivers. In 2016-17, 3,726 tests were conducted, representing a marginal decrease from 3,738 in 2015-16. Of the 3,726 tests, 2,152 drivers were required to undergo a confirmatory blood test with 2,055 drivers confirmed to be driving under the influence of a proscribed illicit drug in their system. At 30 June 2017, 191 blood results were still pending analysis.

Inattention

Inattention is reported as a factor in 14% of incidents in Tasmanian crash data³. Inattention includes driver distractions, both internal and external to the vehicle. Of these distracting influences, the use of mobile phones and similar devices is an ever increasing factor in road safety.

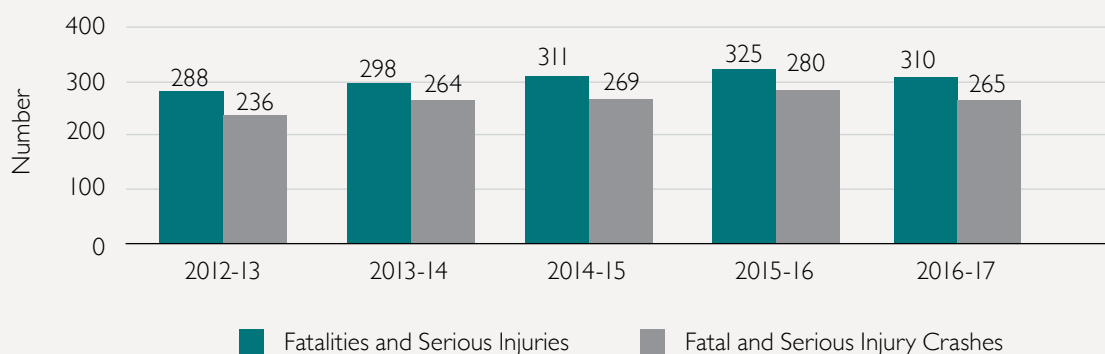


FIGURE 10: TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDED CRASHES, FATALITIES AND SERIOUS INJURIES FROM 2012-13 TO 2016-17

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: State Growth Crash Data Manager Database

1. Note that all 2015-16 figures were revised due to data settling at the time of extracting current reporting period data, and was taken into account when determining percentage increases.

2. This number has been revised as at 30 June 2017, due to data settling from the previous reporting period.

3. Inattention is difficult to determine and measure by police, as it is usually self-reported by the driver at the scene.

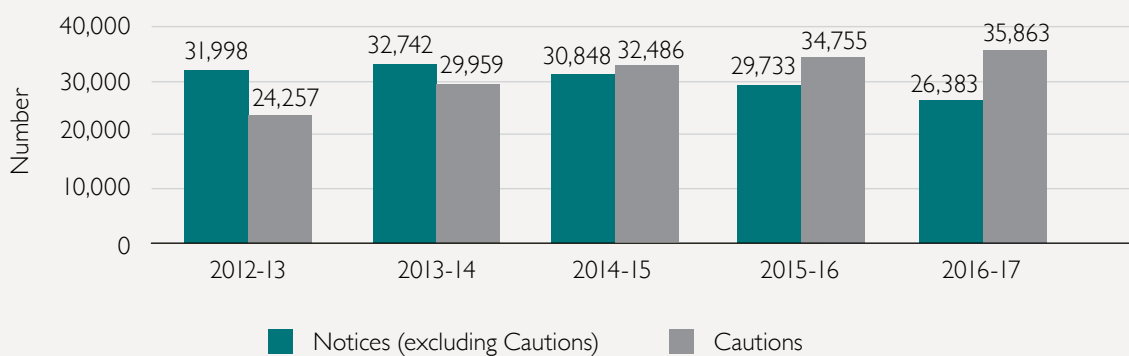


FIGURE 11: TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES AND CAUTIONS ISSUED FROM 2012-13 TO 2016-17

Note: Only includes infringements issued by Tasmania Police.

Source: DPFEM Fines and Infringements Database

Driving Using Mobile Phone

Tasmania Police issued 3,006 Infringement Notices for Driving while using a hand-held mobile phone, a decrease from the 3,267⁴ Infringement Notices issued the previous year. The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2016–17* also showed that 23% of Tasmanian respondents (26% nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven using a hand-held mobile phone at least some of the time. This is a decrease from 25% in 2015-16.

Seatbelt Offences

In 2016-17, Tasmania Police recorded 2,753 charges resulting from an occupant not wearing a seatbelt. Despite the many prevention benefits seatbelts provide, the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2016–17* indicated that 6.0% of Tasmanian respondents (3.8% nationally) reported that in the previous six months, they had driven without wearing a seatbelt. This number has decreased from 8.2% in 2015-16.

Dangerous and Reckless Driving

In 2016-17, Tasmania Police recorded 159 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 10 charges of the more serious offence of Causing Grievous Bodily Harm by Dangerous Driving. This figure is an increase from two offences in 2015-16. There was also a slight decrease in Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes (Figure 10⁵) relative to the previous reporting period.

CRASH INVESTIGATION

Determining the causes of serious and fatal crashes remains a priority for Tasmania Police in its effort to provide safer roads. In order to assist with determining causality, Crash Investigation Services in each of the three geographic Districts were provided with a Trimble Robotic Total Station. The Robotic Total Station can be used to produce highly accurate crash scene plans. The device is easy to use, can be operated by a single operator and deployed in all lighting situations.

Crash Investigation Services' capacity was further enhanced by the purchase of a Bosch Crash Data Retrieval unit. This device provides for crash data to be retrieved directly from the inbuilt vehicle safety diagnostic system. Depending on the make of vehicle, the data downloaded from a crashed vehicle can provide evidence including impact speed, revolutions per minute, engine throttle, transmission status, steering wheel angle, braking and seatbelt compliance.

EVADe POLICE

In 2016-17, 1,598 Evade Police incidents were recorded by Radio Dispatch Services. Of these incidents, 460 offenders were charged with 510 Evade Police offences. This figure includes 12 offenders who were given Youth Cautions for 12 offences.

In June 2017, the Tasmanian Parliament passed the *Police Powers and Related Legislation (Evasion) Bill 2017*. The Bill, which has received Royal Assent, makes a number of amendments to the *Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000*, the *Police Offences Act 1935* and the *Youth Justice Act 1997*. The amendments are designed to curb the

4. This figure has been revised as at 30 June 2017, due to data settling from the previous reporting period.

5. All data displayed in this graph have been revised as at 30 June 2017, due to data settling from the previous reporting period.

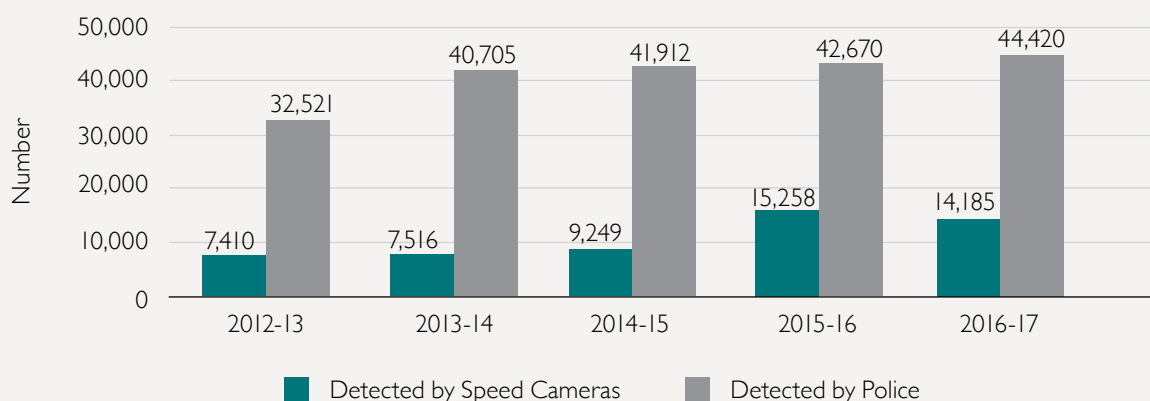


FIGURE 12: TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEEDING INFRINGEMENT NOTICES ISSUED FROM 2012-13 TO 2016-17

Excludes: Emergency Vehicles attending an emergency incident.

Source: DPFEM Fines and Infringements Database

incidence of drivers evading police by strengthening the existing legislative framework to enhance the powers of police to detect and investigate offences and create new offences where the nature of driving poses an increased danger to the public.

Tasmania Police Legislation Development and Review Services is preparing the Bill for proclamation with the new legislation expected to commence in 2017.

TRAFFIC LAW COMPLIANCE OUTPUTS

Traffic Infringement Notices

Tasmania Police issued 62,246 Traffic Infringement Notices including 35,863 Cautions in 2016-17 (Figure 11)⁶.

Speeding Offences

In 2016-17, Tasmania Police continued to focus on speed limit compliance through a combination of highly visible and covert operations across Tasmania. As a result of these operations, a total of 44,420 Infringement Notices for speeding offences were issued, compared to 42,670 in 2015-16 (Figure 12). The number of speeding detections by speed cameras decreased slightly from 15,258 in 2015-16 to 14,185 in 2016-17.

The Fixed Speed Camera offences were recorded by ten fixed speed cameras statewide. The fixed speed cameras operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week and free up police resources to undertake other road safety duties, particularly on higher speed rural roads. Figure 12 demonstrates the total number of speeding infringement notices annually from the 2012-13 financial year.⁷

Clamping and Confiscation of Vehicles

The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2016-17* reports that in 2016-17, 67% of Tasmanians were concerned about 'speeding cars or dangerous/noisy driving'. In 2016-17, Tasmania Police clamped or confiscated 792 vehicles, an increase on the 687 vehicles clamped or confiscated in 2015-16, and 602 in 2014-15. The offences that most often result in clamping or confiscation of vehicles include evading police (535 vehicles), hooning type offences (131 vehicles) and driving while disqualified (102 vehicles).

ROAD SAFETY ADVISORY COUNCIL

DPFEM works in partnership with the Motor Accident Insurance Board (MAIB) 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 (RSAC) and is fully funded by MAIB, which has committed funding for the program through to December 2017.

The funding allocated to DPFEM supports 16 police officers to undertake traffic law enforcement, across the three geographic Districts. In addition to this program, RSAC has also worked in partnership with Tasmania Police on a number of other road safety campaigns including:

- *Operation Crossroads* campaign (December 2016 - January 2017 and Easter 2017)
- combined Tasmania Police and Transport Inspectorate operation focusing on heavy vehicle driver Oral Fluid Tests (21 - 23 March 2017).

6. All data displayed in this graph have been revised as at 30 June 2017. Any changes to previous years' reported figures are due to data settling from the previous reporting period.

7. All data displayed in this graph have been revised as at 30 June 2017. Any changes to previous years' reported figures are due to data settling from the previous reporting period.

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

**TABLE 12: SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION –
OUTPUT GROUP 3: TRAFFIC POLICING**

<i>DPFEM Budget Paper</i> Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual ⁴	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Target	2016-17 Actual
Number of high-risk traffic offenders ¹	Number	22,697	25,780	28,224	24,000	30,547
Speeding offences: Police issued infringements ²	Number	40,705	41,912	42,670	40,000	44,420
Random Breath Tests conducted ³	Number	551,444	475,510	469,610	440,000	505,445
Number of drink driving offenders	Number	2,782	2,585	2,329	2,550	2,187
Number of persons who self- reported driving while over the alcohol limit in the previous six months*	%	9.1	8.8	8.8	≤ nat av	8.4 (7.5 Nat)
Oral Fluid Tests conducted	Number	1,819	3,431	3,738	2,245	3,726
Number of drug driving offenders ⁵	Number	658	1,867	2,181	1,400	2,055
Number of persons who self- reported driving while impaired by medication or other drugs in the previous six months*	%	3.8	3.9	5.7	≤ nat av	4.5 (4.0 Nat)
Fatal and serious injury crashes	Number	264	269	280	≤ 3 yr av	265 (3yr av = 271)
Proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood*	%	58	60	67	≤ nat av	67 (70 Nat)

Sources: DPFEM Prosecution System, Fines and Infringements Database, DPFEM Corporate Performance Report, DPFEM Breath Analysis System, *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2016–17*.

1. The measure 'Number of high-risk driver behavior detections' has been renamed 'number of high-risk traffic offenders'.
2. The measure 'speeding offenders' has been renamed 'speeding offences; Police issued infringements' and includes court related matters.
3. In accordance with the Drink/Drug Driving Strategy of the Department, the performance measure 'Random Breath Tests conducted' will not be increased due to a shift of focus on drink/drug driving.
4. All data displayed in this table have been revised as at 30 June 2017. Any changes to previous years' reported figures are due to data settling from the previous reporting period.

*This indicator is derived from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2016–17* conducted by The Social Research Centre. There is an error margin of 2% on State figures and 1% on national figures.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The aim of this key service delivery area is to contribute towards community resilience through effective security and emergency management. In 2016-17, DPFEM focused on the business priority of:

- implementation of agreed recommendations from the *Independent Review of Emergency Management Arrangements in Tasmania*.

A summary of performance outputs for the State Emergency Service (SES) is reported in the *Tasmanian Fire Service Annual Report 2016–17*.

REVIEW OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

DPFEM committed project resources, including the Director of SES, to the implementation of all 52 Cabinet-endorsed recommendations arising from the 2015 *Independent Review of Emergency Management Arrangements in Tasmania*.

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

Of the 52 recommendations made, 22 recommendations have been implemented, which include reform of the State Emergency Management Committee Terms of Reference and the establishment of a standing Ministerial Committee for Emergency Management. A project

business case was developed and endorsed to address a further 12 recommendations, including establishing an Exercise and Lessons Management Unit, supporting funding programs, additional SES regional resources to support municipal authorities in emergency management, additional community development and protection planning resources, and a resource for recovery coordination. This business case will be reviewed and strengthened in light of the *Independent Review of the Tasmanian Floods of June and July 2016*.

The *Emergency Management Act 2006* was reviewed and drafting commenced for an Amendments Bill that addresses eight recommendations. The remaining outstanding recommendations, which primarily relate to the ongoing review of the *Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan* (to be called *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements*) and the *State Control Centre Guidelines*, will be fully implemented after the new legislation is introduced during the next reporting period.

TASMANIA POLICE SEARCH AND RESCUE CAPABILITIES

DPFEM reported a total of 345 search and rescue operations this reporting period, an increase of 31.7% on the 2015-16 reported number of 262.

Westpac Rescue Helicopter

Since its launch in 2000, the Hobart-based Westpac Rescue Helicopter has performed thousands of rescues statewide. The Helicopter delivers aero-medical services, search and rescue services, and assistance in police operations, surveillance and other tasks as required.

During the year under review, the Helicopter exceeded all previous records since the inception of the service in 2000. A total of 384 missions were flown amounting to 748 flying hours. For the previous year, the Helicopter flew 271 missions with a total of 623 flying hours.

Marine and Rescue Services

Marine and Rescue Services is based in Hobart and maintains, coordinates and trains specialist part-time units, including the Dive Squad, Land Squad and Helicopter Crew.

The current marine rescue arrangement provides a comprehensive coverage of coastal waters, although response depends on weather and other climatic conditions. Tasmania Police also uses the resources of Surf Life Saving Tasmania which maintains and crews a number of Volunteer Marine Rescue assets across the State.

Land-based Searches

Tasmania Police assists in land-based searches in response to events such as personal beacon activations by bushwalkers. These land-based search activities are supported by SES and bushwalking clubs in a volunteer capacity.

A high priority is placed on training, with a mandated training program for all search and rescue groups, including a major exercise conducted annually with all emergency services and volunteers to ensure readiness.

Tasmania Police conducted a Land Search and Rescue Course in June 2017, which realised an additional 12 trained personnel who will undertake the role as a secondary function.

TASMANIA POLICE RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Ongoing training to test the responsiveness and capabilities of police officers involved in emergency responses was conducted during 2016-17, and will continue into the future to ensure that operational members remain prepared.

STATE SECURITY

Tasmania Police continued to provide whole-of-government policy relating to counter-terrorism during 2016-17. This included active engagement through the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee to maintain and enhance Tasmanian counter-terrorism capabilities.

During 2016-17, 31 counter-terrorism exercises were conducted in Tasmania, including the multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency *Exercise Amphitrite* that tested response to a terrorist incident in the maritime environment.

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

**TABLE 13: SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION –
OUTPUT GROUP 4: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

<i>DPFEM Budget Paper</i> Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Target	2016-17 Actual
State Security and Rescue Operations						
Number of Search and Rescue Operations conducted by Police ²	Number	281	240	262	n/a	345
Number of exercises managed by Special Response and Counter-Terrorism	Number	30	19	25	≥ prev year	31

1. The performance information for SES has been removed to reflect the change in reporting to the Tasmania Fire Service.

2. Data for 2013-14 have been adjusted to reflect final reported figures in the Department's Annual Report.



APPENDIX A

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACIC	Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AMG	Agency Management Group
ANPR	Automated Number Plate Recognition
BES	Business Executive Services
CIB	Criminal Investigation Branch
CIP	Capital Investment Program
CMG	Corporate Management Group
DAP	Disability Action Plan 2014-17
DFA	Disability Framework for Action 2013-17
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DIS	Drug Investigation Services
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoJ	Department of Justice
DPFEM	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
EIS	Early Intervention System
ELS	Electronic Learning System
ESCAD	Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch
Ex	Excluding
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent

g	Gram
GMM	Graduated Management Model
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HQ	Headquarters
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning
kg	Kilogram
km/hr	Kilometres per hour
LGA	Local Government Area
MAIB	Motor Accident Insurance Board
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine
ml	Millilitres
N/A	Not Applicable
NeEUD	National electronic End User Declaration
OC	Oleoresin Capsicum
OMCG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang
ORS	Offence Reporting System
PACB	Poppy Advisory and Control Board
PDAC	Premier's Disability Advisory Council
PV	Police Vessel
RPOS	Road and Public Order Services
RSAC	Road Safety Advisory Council
RTI	Right to Information
SEO	Senior Executive Officers Group
SES	State Emergency Service
SFCU	Safe Families Coordination Unit
SRCT	Special Response and Counter-Terrorism
SSE	State Service Employee
TasGRN	Tasmanian Government Radio Network
TI	Treasurer's Instructions
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
TPM	Tasmania Police Manual
UTAS	University of Tasmania
WebEOC	Web-based Emergency Operations Centre
YTD	Year to date



APPENDIX B

Boards, Committees and Corporate Governance

STATUTORY BOARDS

AUDIT COMMITTEE

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

POLICE REVIEW BOARD

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

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Membership	Position
State Emergency Management Controller (Commissioner of Police), Tasmania 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, Tasmania 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

NON-STATUTORY BOARDS

TASMANIA POLICE CHARITY TRUST

Membership	Position
Commissioner of Police, Tasmania Police	Chair
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Tasmania Police	Deputy Chair
Senator Stephen Parry	External 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
Director, Business Services, DPFEM	Member
Ms Rebecca Munnings, Public Officer, DPFEM	Member
Ms Catherine Shaw, Office of Senator Stephen Parry	Secretariat

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 Fire Officer	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 (SEO)

DPFEM SEO 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
Tasmania Police SEO 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
Manager, Office of the Commissioner	Member
Manager, Media and Communications	Member

COMMITTEES

PROJECT MANAGEMENT BOARD

Membership	Position
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Chair
Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Support	Member
Assistant Commissioner, Operations	Member
Director, Finance and Payroll Services	Member
Director, Technology Services	Member
Commander, Operations Support	Member
Commander, Strategy and Support	Member
Director, State Emergency Service	Member
Manager, Information Technology Services	Member
Inspector, Business Improvement Unit	Member
Administrative Assistant, Strategy and Support	Secretariat

PROCUREMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE

Membership	Position
Director, Business Services	Chair
Manager, Property and Procurement Services	Member
Manager, Contract and Procurement Services	Member
Manager, Finance and Payroll Services	Member
Executive Officer, Purchasing, Property and Procurement Services	Member



APPENDIX C

Carbon Emissions

The Department is committed to addressing 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 developments and renovations incorporate, where possible, the following Ecologically Sustainable Design initiatives:

- performance double-glazing for optimal glazing thermal efficiencies, both in hot and cold situations
- windows screened by metal fins and screen shading louvers, to minimise solar loadings
- zoned lighting and heating mechanisms, which can be controlled as required
- a Building Management System, which controls the building's internal climate
- energy efficient floor plan

- heavy insulation
- use of low volume water saving plumbing fixtures
- instant gas hot water systems, to reduce storage demand on hot water systems.

In 2016-17, the upgrade of four police residences on the West Coast of Tasmania included a specification for high levels of wall, floor and ceiling insulation to ensure thermal performance.

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

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

SUMMARY OF DPFEM ENERGY USE AND EMISSIONS

	2015-16 Emissions All Scopes (TC02-e)	2015-16 GJ Consumption	2016-17 Emissions All Scopes (TC02-e)	2016-17 GJ Consumption
Electricity	1,251	33,824	1,220	33,901
Diesel Consumption (Transport)	2,177	29,215	2,283	30,638
Unleaded Petrol Consumption (Transport)	1,382	19,196	1,123	15,700
Premium Unleaded Consumption (Transport)	43	604	139	1,953
Total	4,853*	82,839	4,765*	82,174

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

*Figures have been rounded.

APPENDIX D

Consultancies and Contracts

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

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

TABLE 1: 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)	\$10,788,253	37
Total number of contracts awarded (including consultancy) to Tasmanian businesses	\$8,636,192	24
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run		27
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received		109
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses		75

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

TABLE 2: CONTRACTS WITH A VALUE OF \$50,000 OR OVER (EX GST)
AND EXCLUDING CONSULTANCY CONTRACTS

Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Contract Total Value (\$)
Optus Networks	Hobart, Tasmania	ESCAD Server Infrastructure	Single purchase	\$300,759
Rosier Constructions Pty Ltd	St Leonards, Tasmania	Renovations of Gladstone and Derby Police Residences	27/10/2016 - 13/04/2017	\$404,750
Data#3	Hobart, Tasmania	ESCAD VM Licences	Single Purchase	\$71,062
Knight Errant	Rosny Park, Tasmania	ESCAD HPE Quality Centre Unified Functional Testing and Load Runner Software	Single Purchase	\$167,945

Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Contract Total Value (\$)
Agilent Technologies	Mulgrave, Victoria	Gas Chromatograph	Single Purchase	\$105,240
Relevant Drug Testing Solutions	Bellerive, Tasmania	Independent Drug and Alcohol Testing	1/11/2017 - 31/10/2024	\$400,000
Staples	Hobart, Tasmania	ESCAD Microsoft Licences	Single Purchase	\$309,551
Medi Ready	Lamberton, New South Wales	DNA Buccal Swab Kits	1/06/2016 - 1/06/2021	\$175,000
TasCon Constructions	Moonah, Tasmania	Upgrade Locker Room in Hobart City Police Complex	6/02/2017 - 24/03/2017	\$102,710
VOS Constructions	Devonport, Tasmania	Renovation of Four West Coast Police Residences	10/01/2017 - 12/04/2017	\$794,101
Firex Distribution (Australia) Pty Ltd, Flamestop Australia Pty Ltd, Brierley Hose and Handling, Chubb Fire & Safety Pty Ltd, Fire Safety Equipment Pty Ltd and Fireworld Australia Pty Ltd	Panel Contract – Various Locations Statewide	Portable Fire Fighting Equipment	2/01/2017 - 1/01/2021	\$1,500,000
Operational Research in Health Limited (ORH)	Berkshire, United Kingdom	Fire Services Risk Assessment and Response Arrangements Study	30/05/2017 - 1/11/2017	\$140,000
Wise Lord and Ferguson	Hobart, Tasmania	Internal Audit and Strategic Management Services	5/04/2017 - 5/04/2024	\$700,000
TCM	Moonah, Tasmania	Heating, Ventilation, Air-Conditioning (HVAC) Burnie	8/03/2017 - 8/08/2017	\$244,860
TCM	Moonah, Tasmania	Heating, Ventilation, Air-Conditioning (HVAC) Launceston	21/03/2017 - 8/09/2017	\$897,927
Fairbrothers	Cambridge, Tasmania	Property Assessment Surveys	3/04/2017 - 30/09/2017	\$299,546
Citadel Group (Kapish Pty Ltd)	Melbourne, Victoria	RM8 Data Migration Project	2/03/2017 - 31/07/2017	\$70,000
Lazaro Pty Ltd	Hobart, Tasmania	Cleaning, Hobart State HQ	8/02/2017 - 30/06/2017	\$207,450
Lazaro Pty Ltd	Hobart, Tasmania	Cleaning, Hobart City Precinct	8/02/2017 - 30/06/2017	\$98,586
Lazaro Pty Ltd	Hobart, Tasmania	Cleaning, Launceston HQ	8/02/2017 - 30/06/2017	\$64,250
Lazaro Pty Ltd	Hobart, Tasmania	Cleaning, Burnie HQ	8/02/2017 - 30/06/2017	\$62,760
Lazaro Pty Ltd	Hobart, Tasmania	Cleaning, Tasmania Police Academy	8/02/2017 - 30/06/2017	\$65,625
Optus	Melbourne, Victoria	ESCAD HPE Infrastructure Support	Single Purchase	\$123,390
Salter Marine Services	Goodwood, Tasmania	Repainting of PV Van Diemen Superstructure	Single Purchase	\$130,700

Table 3 provides detailed information on a contract awarded as a result of a direct/limited submission sourcing process approved in accordance with TI 1114.

TABLE 3: CONTRACTS AWARDED AS A RESULT OF DIRECT/LIMITED SUBMISSION SOURCING

Name of Supplier	Description of Contract	Reason for Approval	Total Value of Contract ex GST (\$)
Sensor Dynamics	Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Equipment	The goods and services could be supplied only by the particular supplier as it was replacing and enhancing existing ANPR equipment and operating platforms.	\$220,335

Table 4 provides detailed information on consultancies with a value of \$50,000 or over (ex GST) for the financial year 2016-17. Consultancy expenditure has significantly increased during 2016-17 due to a number of large projects being undertaken by the Department.

TABLE 4: CONSULTANCIES WITH A VALUE OF \$50,000 OR OVER (EX GST)

Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Contract Total Value (\$)
BDNA	Brisbane, Queensland	Project Unify	10/02/2017 - 30/06/2017	\$183,200
DHHS	Hobart, Tasmania	ESCAD Project	1/07/2016 - 30/06/2017	\$93,531
DPIPWE	Hobart, Tasmania	Flood Recovery Unit	1/07/2016 - 30/06/2017	\$59,000
Fujitsu Australia Ltd	Macquarie Park, New South Wales	ESCAD Project	31/06/2016 - 31/07/2022	\$264,897
GSD Advisors Pty Ltd	Lindisfarne, Tasmania	ESCAD Project	8/02/2016 - 30/06/2017	\$1,514,214
Mingara Australasia Pty Ltd	Melbourne, Victoria	Tasmanian Government Radio Network (TasGRN)	8/07/2016 - 30/06/2017	\$890,390
Synateq	Hobart, Tasmania	ESCAD Project	1/10/2016 - 30/06/2017	\$92,915
Tasmanian IT Pty Ltd	Lindisfarne, Tasmania	ESCAD Project	8/02/2016 - 30/06/2017	\$53,950
WMA Water Pty Ltd	Sydney, New South Wales	Flood Review	1/07/2016 - 30/06/2017	\$125,640
Thompson Clarke Shipping Pty Ltd	Port Melbourne, Victoria	Large Vessel Replacement Project	1/07/2016 - 30/06/2017	\$74,084

Procurement from Businesses that Provide Employment to Persons with Disabilities

Under TI 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 TIs in 2016-17.

Contract Extensions

Under TI 1115(4), a Head of Agency may approve the extension of a contract for a period of no longer than one year where, due to exceptional circumstances, the extension is required to enable a full procurement process to be properly undertaken or where other exceptional

circumstances exist that justify the extension. No contracts were extended in 2016-17 as outlined in this TI.

Exemptions Approved During 2016-17 in Relation to Disaggregate Contracts

Under TI 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 2016-17 as outlined in this TI.

Confidentiality of Government Contracts

TI 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 2016-17.



APPENDIX E

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% female by 2020.

As at 30 June 2017, the gender profile for DPFEM (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 61/39 and in the senior executive it is 71/29.

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

The Corporate Management Group has undertaken unconscious bias training and the Department has formed a Gender Diversity Working Group, with representatives from all arms of DPFEM. 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. DPFEM 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, FOR PAST THREE YEARS, AS AT 30 JUNE

	2015		2016		2017	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Prescribed SES Specialist	1		1		1	
SES 1	3	1	3	1	2	1
SES 2			1		2	
SES 3				1		1
SES 4						
Total	4	1	5	2	5	2

MALE/FEMALE FOR PAST THREE YEARS (HEADCOUNT), AS AT 30 JUNE

Police	2015		2016		2017	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	832	378	858	394	864	408

State Service Employees	2015		2016		2017	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	128	230	189	264	204	282

MALE/FEMALE BY POLICE RANK, AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Rank	Males	Females
Deputy Commissioner	1	0
Assistant Commissioner	2	0
Commander	8	0
Inspector	40	6
Sergeant	185	34
Constable	618	358
Trainee	10	10
Total	864	408

MALE/FEMALE BY STATE SERVICE EMPLOYEE CLASSIFICATION, AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Classification	Males	Females	Classification	Males	Females
Head of Agency	1	0	Allied Health Level 4 or Equivalent	1	2
Senior Executive Service Level 3	0	1	Allied Health Level 3 or Equivalent	4	6
Senior Executive Service Level 2	2	0	Allied Health Level 2 or Equivalent	5	4
Senior Executive Service Level 1	2	1	Tas State Service Band 9-10	1	0
Legal Practitioner Level 5	1	0	Tas State Service Band 7-8	26	19
Legal Practitioner Level 4	1	0	Tas State Service Band 4-6	79	52
Legal Practitioner Level 2	0	4	Tas State Service Band 1-3	78	187
Legal Practitioner Level 1	3	5	TOTAL	204	282
Allied Health Level 5 or Equivalent	0	1			



APPENDIX F

Deaths in Custody

TABLE 5: DEATHS IN POLICE CUSTODY AND DURING CUSTODY-RELATED POLICE OPERATIONS (TASMANIA)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Category 1*	0	0	1	0
Category 2	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0

Category 1: Institutional or Close Contact Custody:

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

Category 2: Other Custody-related Police Operations:

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

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

* The death relates to a police shooting incident in Cooe on 24 May 2016. An internal investigation has been completed; however, the file is awaiting managerial assessment prior to the matter being referred to the Coroner.



APPENDIX G

Disability Framework for Action

In response to the Tasmanian Government's *Disability Framework for Action 2013–2017* (DFA), DPFEM developed a *Disability Action Plan 2014–2017* (DAP). The focus of the DAP is to meet the objectives of the DFA by identifying and removing barriers for people with disabilities.

In August 2013, the Department released the *Disability Access and Inclusion Policy*. The Policy acknowledged the aims of the DFA with the following statement:

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

The Tasmanian Government is developing a new *Disability Framework for Action 2018–2020*, with consultation occurring in relation to reporting considerations.

DPFEM is required to report to the Premier's Disability Advisory Council (PDAC) on progress against the following four outcome areas of the DFA.

I. ACCESS TO SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

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

DPFEM is working towards achieving consistency across the services on disability, carer, workers compensation and welfare issues.

During 2016–17, the Tasmania Police Radio Dispatch Services text messaging service continued to operate for people with a disability, particularly those with hearing and speech impairments. Through collaborative promotion of the service, awareness and use of the facility increased significantly, with approximately 60 assistance requests received during the past year.

The Tasmania Police Academy continues to use a consultant psychiatrist to present to police professional development and frontline refresher training courses, as well as providing advice for the Vulnerable Persons Module completed by police trainees. Presentations include information on mental illness and advice on strategies when interacting with people suffering from mental health issues and disabilities.

It was identified in the 2015 review of the Equity and Diversity package provided to volunteers, that the package should include a component on mental health first-aid. Subsequently, two employees attended train-the-trainer Mental Health First Aid training interstate. Eighty-three employees attended training sessions in 2016–17, with a further four in-service courses scheduled, along with an ongoing commitment to train all current and future police recruits. Future training will be provided to Tasmania Fire Service and State Emergency Service members, including volunteer members.

2. ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, CAREER DEVELOPMENT, RETENTION AND RECRUITMENT

The Department reviews State Service vacancies as they occur, providing an opportunity to consider all recruitment methods, including the State Service Disability Employment Register. DPFEM employees who identify as working with disability are supported in the workplace and in their career development activities.

DPFEM commits to ensuring that people who may identify with disability are not discriminated against; however applicants must still meet job specific educational, physical and medical requirements.

The annual *People Matter Survey* is designed to provide more information concerning the needs of people with disabilities employed in the Department's corporate business units. It is expected that valuable insight will be received on the current organisational workforce which will help to inform future directions.

During 2016-17, DPFEM was represented on the Department of Premier and Cabinet – Workplace Adjustment Policy Template Reference Group. The Group worked on the development of a whole-of-government template that could be used consistently by members or applicants where a workplace adjustment (permanent or temporary) may be necessary for the member to fulfil their role. The template was formally launched on 4 May 2017.

3. ACCESS TO BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, VENUES AND OFF-PREMISES EVENTS

During 2016-17, DPFEM provided input into the development of the *Tasmanian Government Accessible Events Guidelines* and checklists to provide a standardised approach across whole-of-government. The Guidelines were produced in conjunction with PDAC, Anti-Discrimination Commissioner and representatives from Government agencies.

In 2016-17, designing a solution to improve disability access to the Hobart City Police Station progressed to the planning and quote phase in preparation for a submission to the Procurement Committee.

Access to the main entrance of the Tasmania Police Academy was significantly enhanced, with the installation of additional lighting to the recently installed access ramp.

4. ACCESS TO INFORMATION (PRINTED MATERIALS, WEBSITES, AUDIO AND VIDEO)

The DPFEM website (www.dpfem.tas.gov.au) maintains *Web Content Accessibility Guidelines* Level AA standard. Tasmania Police, Forensic Science Service Tasmania, State Emergency Service and Tasmania Fire Service links, contact us and accessibility sections are available. Options are provided to source contemporary information in various formats or to communicate with the Department through the National Relay Service and teletypewriters, text messaging service, and social media. Further assistance in accessing information to suit individual needs is available on request.

The Disability Working Group recommends reviews for all new content, particularly as new technology such as effective screen readers becomes available.



APPENDIX H

Corporate Publications

In 2016-17, the Department published the following documents on the Tasmania Police website.

- *Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Annual Report 2015-16*
- *Business Priorities 2016-17*
- *2015-16 Crime Statistics Supplement*
- *Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Guidelines*
- *Gifts and Benefits Registers:*
 - *Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Services – Gifts, Benefit and Hospitality Register (as at 30 September 2016)*
 - *Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management – Gifts, Benefit and Hospitality Report (as at 31 December 2016)*
 - *Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management – Gifts, Benefit and Hospitality Report (as at 31 March 2017)*
 - *Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management – Gifts, Benefit and Hospitality Report (as at 30 June 2017)*
- *Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management Organisation Structure – as at 25 May 2017*
- *Official Police Colouring Book*
- *Corporate Performance Reports:*
 - *July 2016 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *August 2016 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *September 2016 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *October 2016 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *November 2016 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *December 2016 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *January 2017 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *February 2017 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *March 2017 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *April 2017 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
 - *May 2017 Corporate Performance Report Tasmania Police*
- *Tasmania Police Manual – as at May 2017*

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



APPENDIX 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 under the Emergency Management section of this report.

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

During 2016-17, no authorisations or declarations of a state of emergency under Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 3 of the Act were made during the financial year.



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

30 June 2017

PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES ACT 2002

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

During 2016-17, one disclosure was made under the Act to the Department requesting a police investigation into another organisation.



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

30 June 2017

SUPERANNUATION CERTIFICATE

I, Darren Hine, Secretary, Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management, hereby certify that the Department met its obligations under the *Commonwealth Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*, in respect of those employees of the Department who were members of complying superannuation schemes to which the Department contributed.



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

30 June 2017

APPENDIX J

Human Resources Statistics

TABLE 6: TOTAL NUMBER OF DPFEM EMPLOYEES AS AT 30 JUNE

	Tasmania Police		State Service		Total	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Full-time equivalent employees	1,210.13	1,232.59*	414.56	445.39	1,624.69	1,677.98
Head count excluding casuals	1,252	1,272	442	475	1,694	1,747
Head count casuals	N/A	N/A	11	11	11	11

* This figure includes trainees and Human Resources Unattached/Non-operational Staff.

TABLE 7: TOTAL NUMBER OF TASMANIA POLICE EMPLOYEES BY AREA AS AT 30 JUNE

	2015-16			2016-17		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Commissioners	3	0	3	3	0	3
Commissioner's Office	3	0	3	3	0	3
Business and Executive Services	19	0	19	18	0	18
Education and Training*	0	0	0	39	0	39
Human Resources*	81	4	85	24	5	29
Northern District	232	21	253	241	20	261
Operations Support	140	23	163	153	24	177
Professional Standards	9	0	9	9	0	9
Southern District	440	37	477	452	32	484
Special Response and Counter-Terrorism	11	0	11	12	0	12
Western District	214	15	229	222	15	237
Total	1,152	100	1,252	1,176	96	1,272

* In 2017, Education and Training was established from part of Human Resources.

TABLE 8: TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE SERVICE EMPLOYEES BY AREA AS AT 30 JUNE

	2015-16				2016-17			
	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	4	0	0	4
Business and Executive Services (BES) [#]	161	30	0	191	193	32	0	225
Education and Training*	0	0	0	0	13	6	0	19
Human Resources*	18	7	0	25	0	0	0	0
Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)	27	7	1	35	27	5	1	33
Legal Services**					4	1	0	5
Northern District	21	8	0	29	20	9	0	29
Operations Support	47	5	9	61	48	5	10	63
Professional Standards	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Southern District	37	7	1	45	34	11	0	45
Special Response and Counter-Terrorism	4	1	0	5	4	1	0	5
State Emergency Service (SES)	22	3	0	25	20	6	0	26
Western District	19	11	0	30	19	10	0	29
Total*	363	79	11	453	389	86	11	486

[#] The increase in State Service Employees is attributable to the continuing integration of police and fire corporate service business units under the new DPFEM BES area.

* In 2017, Education and Training was established from part of Human Resources.

** In 2015-16, Legal Services was a division of Corporate Services.

TABLE 9: TASMANIA POLICE EMPLOYEES BY RANK AS AT 30 JUNE

	2015-16	2016-17
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	2	2
Commander	7	8
Inspector	43	46
Sergeant	218	219
Constable	942	976
Trainee	39	20
Total	1,252	1,272

TABLE 10: STATE SERVICE EMPLOYEES AWARD CLASSIFICATION AS AT 30 JUNE

	Tasmania Police		FSST		SES	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Head of Agency	1	1	0	0	0	0
Senior Executive Service	4	5	1	1	1	1
Tasmanian State Service	376	406	11	10	24	25
Professional (inc. FSST and BES)	1	1	22	22	0	0
Legal Practitioners	11	13	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Workers (Public Sector)	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total*	394	427	34	33	25	26

TABLE 11: EMPLOYMENT AUTHORITY AS AT 30 JUNE

	Tasmania Police		State Service	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Permanent	1,242	1,261	408	429
Fixed-term	0	0	37	49
Contract	10	11	8	8
Total*	1,252	1,272	453	486

TABLE 12: AGE PROFILE OF ALL EMPLOYEES AS AT 30 JUNE

	Tasmania Police		State Service	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
15-19	6	3	1	0
20-24	45	45	9	19
25-29	130	131	31	24
30-34	179	168	46	61
35-39	169	181	46	49
40-44	231	221	73	65
45-49	254	268	68	78
50-54	172	170	65	68
55-59	52	69	64	68
60-64	14	16	37	35
65-69	0	0	13	19
Total*	1,252	1,272	453	486

TABLE 13: GENDER ANALYSIS AS AT 30 JUNE

	Tasmania Police		State Service	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Male	858	864	189	204
Female	394	408	264	282
Total*	1,252	1,272	453	486

TABLE 14: STAFF TURNOVER

	Tasmania Police		State Service			
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17		
			Permanent	Fixed-Term	Permanent	Fixed-Term
Commencements*	66	49	93	37	43	38
Separations*	24	29	25	10	23	25

TABLE 15: SEPARATION REASONS

	Tasmania Police		State Service	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Resignation	11	9	9	19
Retirement – Age	2	0	0	1
Retirement – Ill Health	0	1	2	1
Retirement – Voluntary	8	16	6	6
End of Contract (Section 29 – <i>State Service Act 2000</i>)	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract*	0	0	8	16
Dismissal	2	0	0	0
Deceased	0	1	0	0
Redundancy	0	0	0	0
Transfer/Promotion	1	2	10	4
Completion of Secondment to DPFEM	0	0	0	0
Commence Secondment Tasmanian State Service	0	0	0	0
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	0	1
Total*	24	29	35	48

TABLE 16: LEAVE WITHOUT PAY AS AT 30 JUNE

	Tasmania Police		State Service	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Number of Employees	19	19	10	5

TABLE 17: SICK LEAVE AS AT 30 JUNE

	Tasmania Police		State Service	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Sick Leave Hours – Full Pay	55,447.02	63,357.29	22,099.57	30,469.55
Sick Leave Hours – Average Hours per Employee	44.29	49.81	50.00	64.15

TABLE 18: EXCESS LEAVE AS AT 30 JUNE

	Tasmania Police		State Service	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Excess Annual Leave pro rata – Number of Employees (Excess Annual Leave more than two years accrual)	52	61	26	43
Excess Long Service Leave – Number of Employees (Excess Long Service Leave 100 days)	1	0	0	0

*Includes casual State Service Employees.

Source: Payroll Services, DPFEM.

APPENDIX K

Pricing Policies

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

CORONIAL MATTERS

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

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

FORENSIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Description	Photograph copy (limited availability, reviewed on a case-by-case basis)
Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CD (regardless of number of images): \$20
Process	Apply in writing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Officer-in-Charge, Forensic Services, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001

OFFENCE REPORTS

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

POLICE FILE DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Description	Prosecution/Police file relating to offence charges
Fee	\$53.90
Process	Application form (Request for Disclosure of Information) available from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• www.police.tas.gov.au• Prosecution Services: Hobart, Launceston or Devonport Station (contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au)

POLICE RECORD CHECK

Description	Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters
Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tasmania Police Record: No cost for supply of one per year• National Police Record: \$45*• National Police Record and Fingerprint Check: \$120*• National Police Record for accredited volunteers: \$5
Process	Application form available from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tasmania Police stations• Service Tasmania• Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au)• Criminal History Services, Tasmania Police, criminal.history.services@police.tas.gov.au or (03) 6173 2928

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

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

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

SPEED CAMERA PHOTOGRAPH

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

TRAFFIC/CRASH REPORT

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

2016–2017

FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS



FINANCIAL CONTENTS

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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 2017 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

28 September 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual (Restated)* \$'000
Continuing operations				
Revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	6.1	209,526	206,961	196,611
Appropriation revenue – works and services	6.1	17,020	10,892	9,046
Other revenue from Government	6.1	-	2,334	500
Grants	6.2	2,654	2,944	2,937
Sales of goods and services	6.3	1,844	2,626	2,479
Other revenue	6.4	12,562	25,413	17,762
Total revenue and other income from transactions		243,606	251,170	229,335
Expenses from transactions				
Employee benefits	7.1	171,204	180,091	163,397
Depreciation and amortisation	7.2	8,490	8,987	9,064
Supplies and consumables	7.3	38,015	56,183	48,803
Grants and subsidies	7.4	11,163	2,859	2,582
Finance costs	7.5	-	-	30
Other expenses	7.6	2,091	9,043	3,193
Total expenses from transactions		230,963	257,163	227,069
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		12,643	(5,993)	2,266
Other economic flows included in net result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	8.1	-	(197)	(724)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	8.2	-	(2)	-
Total other economic flows included in net result		-	(199)	(724)
Net result		12,643	(6,192)	1,542
Other comprehensive income				
<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	(4,887)	-
Total other comprehensive income		26,571	(4,887)	-
Comprehensive result		39,214	(11,079)	1,542

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.

*Please refer to Note 17.13.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual (Restated)* \$'000	1 July 2015 Actual (Restated)* \$'000
Assets					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Cash and deposits	13.1	661	6,665	4,397	3,104
Receivables	9.1	1,361	1,475	1,399	1,361
Other financial assets	9.2	131	190	189	131
<i>Non-financial assets</i>					
Inventories	9.3	879	1,032	947	879
Property, plant and equipment	9.4	268,694	167,107	175,933	183,518
Intangibles	9.5	62	4,612	2,728	62
Other assets	9.6	1,289	1,700	1,632	1,289
Total assets		273,077	182,781	187,225	190,344
Liabilities					
Payables	10.1	3,197	2,352	1,953	3,197
Interest bearing liabilities		-	-	-	1,905
Employee benefits	10.2	50,449	59,130	53,554	54,305
Other liabilities	10.4	550	4,406	2,930	1,050
Total liabilities		54,196	65,888	58,437	60,457
Net assets		218,881	116,893	128,788	129,887
Equity					
Reserves	12.1	163,987	90,386	96,193	98,200
Accumulated funds		54,894	26,507	32,595	31,687
Total equity		218,881	116,893	128,788	129,887

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.

*Please refer to Note 17.13.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Cash inflows				
Appropriation receipts – recurrent		209,526	206,961	196,611
Appropriation receipts – works and services		17,020	10,892	9,046
Other revenue from Government		-	2,370	2,334
Grants		2,654	2,971	2,909
Sales of goods and services		1,844	2,507	2,412
GST receipts		6,200	6,735	6,028
Other cash receipts		12,562	26,789	17,909
Total cash inflows		249,806	259,225	237,249
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits		(171,117)	(174,509)	(164,144)
GST payments		(6,200)	(6,714)	(6,279)
Supplies and consumables		(42,215)	(56,041)	(50,188)
Grants and transfer payments		(11,163)	(2,932)	(2,615)
Finance costs		-	-	(97)
Other cash payments		(2,091)	(8,799)	(3,237)
Total cash outflows		(232,786)	(248,995)	(226,560)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	13.2	17,020	10,230	10,689
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		-	-	15
Total cash inflows		-	-	15
Cash outflows				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(17,020)	(7,962)	(7,507)
Total cash outflows		(17,020)	(7,962)	(7,507)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(17,020)	(7,962)	(7,492)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash outflows				
Repayment of borrowings		-	-	(1,904)
Total cash outflows		-	-	(1,904)
Net cash from (used by) financing activities		-	-	(1,904)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents		-	2,268	1,293
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		661	4,397	3,104
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	13.1	661	6,665	4,397

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 2017

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2016 (Restated)*		96,193	32,595	128,788
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	-
Balance as at 30 June 2017		90,386	26,507	116,893

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2015 (Restated)*		98,200	31,687	129,887
Total comprehensive result		-	1,542	1,542
Transfer sale proceeds to the Crown Lands Administration Fund (CLAF)		-	(2,641)	(2,641)
Transfer to/(from) reserves	12.1	(2,007)	2,007	-
Balance as at 30 June 2016 (Restated)*		96,193	32,595	128,788

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

*Please refer to Note 17.13.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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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	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions				
Sales of goods and services	15.2	242	296	267
Fees and fines	15.3	1,000	2,007	741
Other revenue	15.4	-	98	69
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions		1,242	2,401	1,077
Administered expenses from transactions				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		1,242	2,394	1,073
Total administered expenses from transactions		1,242	2,394	1,073
Administered net result from transactions attributable to the State		-	7	4
Administered comprehensive result				
		-	7	4

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

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Administered assets			
Receivables	-	11	4
Total administered assets	-	11	4
Administered equity			
Accumulated funds	-	11	4
Total administered equity	-	11	4

I.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Administered cash flows from operating activities	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Administered cash inflows			
Sales of goods and services	242	289	263
Fees and fines	1,000	2,007	741
Other revenue	-	98	69
Total administered cash inflows	1,242	2,394	1,073
Administered cash outflows			
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund	(1,242)	(2,394)	(1,073)
Total administered cash outflows	(1,242)	(2,394)	(1,073)
Administered net cash from (used by) operating activities	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in administered cash held	-	-	-
Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-
Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	-	-	-

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

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 15.1 of the accompanying notes.

I.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

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

	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated funds \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2015	-	-	-
Total comprehensive result	-	4	4
Balance as at 30 June 2016	-	4	4

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.

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual (Restated) \$'000
Output Group I – Public Safety			
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	117,940	112,168	107,416
Grants	-	-	13
Sales of goods and services	874	577	691
Other revenue	10,349	17,355	10,674
Total revenue and other income from transactions	129,163	130,100	118,794
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	97,884	97,043	89,350
Depreciation and amortisation	6,603	4,490	4,560
Supplies and consumables	16,726	31,402	27,794
Grants and transfer payments	9,516	753	453
Finance costs	-	-	15
Other expenses	924	6,998	1,564
Total expenses from transactions	131,653	140,686	123,736
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(2,490)	(10,586)	(4,942)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non financial assets	-	(100)	(376)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables	-	(1)	-
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(101)	(376)
Net result	(2,490)	(10,687)	(5,318)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve	26,571	(4,887)	-
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	26,571	(4,887)	-
Comprehensive result	24,081	(15,574)	(5,318)
Expense by output			
Output I.I Support to the Community	131,653	140,686	123,736
Total	131,653	140,686	123,736
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group I – Public Safety		98,519	95,830
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group I – Public Safety		(35,432)	(30,750)
Net assets deployed for Output Group I – Public Safety		63,087	65,080

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Output Group 2 – Crime			
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	61,776	66,025	64,409
Other revenue from Government	-	-	500
Grants	-	162	167
Sales of goods and services	-	394	460
Other revenue	875	4,090	2,030
Total revenue and other income from transactions	62,651	70,671	67,566
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	51,645	60,672	54,843
Depreciation and amortisation	1,315	2,845	2,849
Supplies and consumables	9,716	8,751	8,582
Grants and transfer payments	350	318	283
Finance costs	-	-	9
Other expenses	940	1,438	1,185
Total expenses from transactions	63,966	74,024	67,751
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(1,315)	(3,353)	(185)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(61)	(229)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables	-	(1)	-
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(62)	(229)
Net result	(1,315)	(3,415)	(414)
Comprehensive result	(1,315)	(3,415)	(414)
Expense by output			
Output 2.1 Investigation of Crime	47,004	53,501	48,594
Output 2.2 Poppy Security	981	1,015	1,107
Output 2.3 Fisheries Security	5,640	6,532	6,174
Output 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	10,341	12,976	11,876
Total	63,966	74,024	67,751
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 2 – Crime		52,229	56,174
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 2 – Crime		(21,503)	(19,034)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 2 – Crime		30,726	37,140

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing			
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	19,486	14,186	14,671
Grants	2,450	2,449	2,405
Sales of goods and services	-	181	217
Other revenue	-	1,479	531
Total revenue and other income from transactions	21,936	18,295	17,824
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	18,252	13,546	12,117
Depreciation and amortisation	426	1,468	1,471
Supplies and consumables	3,280	4,049	4,062
Grants and transfer payments	177	158	140
Finance costs	-	-	5
Other expenses	227	462	335
Total expenses from transactions	22,362	19,683	18,130
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(426)	(1,388)	(306)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(31)	(118)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(31)	(118)
Net result	(426)	(1,419)	(424)
Comprehensive result	(426)	(1,419)	(424)
Expense by output			
Output 3.1 Traffic Policing	22,362	19,683	18,130
Total	22,362	19,683	18,130
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		26,828	28,845
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		(4,916)	(4,264)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		21,912	24,581

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management			
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	10,324	14,582	10,115
Grants	204	333	352
Sales of goods and services	970	1,474	1,111
Other revenue	1,338	2,488	4,527
Total revenue and other income from transactions	12,836	18,877	16,105
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	3,423	6,808	6,243
Depreciation and amortisation	146	184	184
Supplies and consumables	8,293	8,355	7,226
Grants and transfer payments	1,120	1,630	1,707
Finance costs	-	-	1
Other expenses	-	138	101
Total expenses from transactions	12,982	17,115	15,462
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(146)	1,762	643
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(4)	-
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(4)	-
Net result	(146)	1,758	643
Comprehensive result	(146)	1,758	643
Expense by output			
Output 4.1 State Emergency Management Services	3,554	5,468	4,965
Output 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	9,428	11,647	10,497
Total	12,982	17,115	15,462
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		3,854	4,043
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		(2,154)	(1,968)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		1,700	2,075

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Output Group – Capital Investment Program			
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation – capital	17,020	10,892	9,046
Other revenue from Government	-	2,334	-
Total revenue and other income from transactions	17,020	13,226	9,046
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	-	2,022	844
Supplies and consumables	-	3,626	1,138
Other expenses	-	7	9
Total expenses from transactions	-	5,655	1,991
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	17,020	7,571	7,055
Comprehensive result	17,020	7,571	7,055
Expense by output			
Capital Investment Program	-	5,655	1,991
Total	-	5,655	1,991
Net Assets/(Liabilities)			
Total assets deployed for Capital Investment Program		1,350	2,334
Total liabilities incurred for Capital Investment Program		(1,882)	(2,422)
Net assets/(liabilities) deployed for Capital Investment Program		(532)	(88)

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

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	24,081	(15,574)	(5,318)
Output Group 2 – Crime	(1,315)	(3,415)	(414)
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing	(426)	(1,419)	(424)
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	(146)	1,758	643
Output Group – Capital Investment Program	17,020	7,571	7,055
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	39,214	(11,079)	1,542
Comprehensive result	39,214	(11,079)	1,542

2.3 Reconciliation of total Output Groups net assets to Statement of Financial Position

	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	63,087	65,080
Output Group 2 – Crime	30,726	37,140
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing	21,912	24,581
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	1,700	2,075
Output Group – Capital Investment Program	(532)	(88)
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	116,893	128,788
Net assets	116,893	128,788

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.

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions			
Sales of goods and services	242	296	267
Fees and fines	1,000	2,007	741
Other revenue	-	98	69
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions	1,242	2,401	1,077
Administered expenses from transactions			
Grants and transfer payments	1,242	2,394	1,073
Total administered expenses from transactions	1,242	2,394	1,073
Administered net result from transactions (net operating balance)	-	-	-
Administered net result	-	7	4
Total administered comprehensive result	-	7	4
Administered expense by output			
Administered items	1,242	2,394	1,073
Total	1,242	2,394	1,073

NOTE 3 EXPENDITURE UNDER AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

	State Funds	Australian Government Funds	State Funds	Australian Government Funds
	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
National Partnership Payments				
<i>Via Appropriation</i>				
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	-	383	-	223
Emergency Management Framework	-	44	-	163
Emergency Volunteer Fund	-	90	-	90
State Emergency Management Program	-	477	-	201
National Bushfire Mitigation Program	-	204	-	250
Total	-	1,198	-	927

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	Original Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Revenue and other income from transactions					
Appropriation receipts – current	(a)	209,526	206,961	(2,565)	(1.2)
Appropriation receipts – works and services	(b)	17,020	10,892	(6,128)	(36.0)
Sales of goods and services	(c)	1,844	2,626	782	42.4
Other revenue	(d)	12,562	25,413	12,851	102.3
Expenses from transactions					
Employee benefits	(e)	171,204	180,091	8,887	5.2
Supplies and consumables	(f)	38,015	56,183	18,168	47.8
Grants and subsidies	(g)	11,163	2,859	(8,304)	(74.4)
Other expenses	(h)	2,091	9,043	6,952	332.5
Other comprehensive income					
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	(i)	26,571	(4,887)	(31,458)	(118.4)

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) This variance relates to delayed scheduled burns by the Fuel Reduction Unit. The burns will now be completed in 2017-18.
- (b) This variance relates to delays in the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) project and the vessel replacement project in 2016-17. The vessel replacement project was completed in August 2017, and the ESCAD project is expected to be completed in October 2017.
- (c) An increase in sales of goods and services over budget relates to higher than expected revenue due to an increased number of helicopter evacuations. This was offset by a decrease in revenue from National criminal history checks.

- (d) This variance relates to additional revenue received for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) (\$2.4m), payment from the State Fire Commission towards the costs of the business and executive services (\$5.9m), payment from the State Fire Commission towards the costs of the State Emergency Service (\$0.6m), reimbursement for the Interoperability Gateway project (\$1.6m), unbudgeted workers compensation reimbursements (\$0.4m), additional reimbursement for secondments (\$1.0m) not previously budgeted for, and an unbudgeted contribution towards countering violent extremism (\$0.4m).
- (e) The increase in Employee benefits over budget relates primarily to the transfer of business and executive services staff from the State Fire Commission to the Department (\$5.8m). This is offset by a payment from the State Fire Commission to reimburse the Department for this expenditure. The increase in Employee benefits also relates to higher superannuation and an increase in the long service leave provision for transferred staff not previously recognised by the Department. No funding is received from the State Government for superannuation rate increases.
- (f) The increase in Supplies and consumables relates to unbudgeted ESCAD and TMRN consultancy fees (\$3.6m), increased expenditure on maintenance (\$2.8m) over budget, information technology expenditure for the ESCAD project (\$1.8m), additional helicopter lease hours (\$0.8m), new computer leases (\$0.7m), and unbudgeted TMRN fees (\$7.8m). The budget for the TMRN is held by Finance-General, Department of Treasury and Finance.
- (g) The original budget the Fuel Reduction Unit of \$9.0m has been incorrectly shown under Grants and subsidies. The actual expenditure of \$6.0m is shown under Other expenses.
- (h) The increase in Other expenses primarily relates to expenditure for the Fuel Reduction Unit of \$6.0m. In addition there was an increase in the workers compensation premium (\$0.3m) over budget, together with unbudgeted legal expenses of \$0.4m.
- (i) In 2016-17 the Department undertook a full revaluation of its land and buildings by independent valuers Opteon Property Group. The result was an increase in the valuation of land of \$5.3m reflecting stronger land values in the Hobart CBD. This was offset by a decrease in the valuation of buildings by \$10.2m. The main factors for this downward revaluation are reduced estimated remaining economic life of buildings, and changes in market conditions, particularly in outlying and remote areas (particularly mining towns) where markets remain soft. The original budget anticipated an 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 2016-17 Statement of Financial Position were compiled prior to the completion of the actual outcomes for 2015-16. As a result, the actual variance from the Original Budget estimate will be impacted by the difference between estimated and actual opening balances for 2016-17. The following variance analysis also includes major movements between the 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017 actual balances.

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000	Budget Variance \$'000	Actual Variance \$'000
Assets						
Cash and deposits	(a)	661	6,665	4,397	6,004	2,268
Property, plant and equipment	(b)	268,694	167,107	175,933	(101,587)	(8,826)
Intangibles	(c)	62	4,612	2,728	4,550	1,884
Liabilities						
Employee benefits	(d)	50,449	59,130	53,554	8,681	5,576
Other liabilities	(e)	550	4,406	2,930	3,856	1,476
Reserves	(f)	163,987	90,386	96,193	(73,411)	(5,807)

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) The increase in Cash and deposits actual to actual is due to funding being carried forward under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* for the Fuel Reduction Unit (\$1.02m) and for the vessel replacement program (\$1.35m).
- (b) The decrease in Property, plant and equipment actual to actual is due to an overall downward revaluation due to a full revaluation of land and buildings undertaken in 2016-17. This was not anticipated at the time the budget was formulated.
- (c) Intangibles relates to the capitalisation of expenses relating to the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (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 over budget relates to the transfer of all corporate, human resource and policy services of the State Fire Commission to the Department in 2016-17. This had the effect of increasing the provisions for accrued leave, annual leave and long service leave for transferred staff not previously recognised by the Department.
- (e) The increase in other liabilities actual to actual is a result of an increase in revenue received in advance for funding for an electronic monitoring trial. The 2016-17 budget does not reflect this variance. Furthermore, the budget does not reflect the carry forward of funds under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986* (\$2.37m).
- (f) In 2016-17 the Department undertook a full revaluation of its land and buildings by independent valuers Opteon Property Group. The result was an increase in the valuation of land of \$5.3m reflecting stronger land values in the Hobart CBD. This was offset by a decrease in the valuation of buildings by \$10.2m. The main factors for this downward revaluation are reduced estimated remaining economic life of buildings, changes in market conditions, particularly in outlying and remote areas (particularly mining towns) where markets remain soft. The 2016-17 budget anticipated an upward movement in Reserves 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.

	Notes	Original Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash inflows					
Appropriation receipts – recurrent	(a)	209,526	206,961	(2,565)	(1.2)
Appropriation receipts – works and services	(b)	17,020	10,892	(6,128)	(36.0)
Sales of goods and services	(c)	1,844	2,507	663	36.0
Other cash receipts	(d)	12,562	26,789	14,227	113.3
Cash outflows					
Employee benefits	(e)	171,117	174,509	3,392	2.0
Supplies and consumables	(f)	42,215	56,041	13,826	32.8
Grants and subsidies	(g)	11,163	2,932	(8,231)	(73.7)
Other cash payments	(h)	2,091	8,799	6,708	320.8
Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash outflows					
Payments for the acquisition of non-financial assets	(i)	17,020	7,962	(9,058)	(53.2)

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) This variance relates to delayed scheduled burns by the Fuel Reduction Unit. The burns will now be completed in 2017-18.
- (b) This variance relates to delays in the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) project and the vessel replacement project. The vessel replacement project was completed in August 2017, and the ESCAD project is expected to be completed in October 2017.
- (c) An increase in sales of goods and services over budget relates to higher than expected revenue due to an increased number of helicopter evacuations. This was offset by a decrease in revenue from National criminal history checks.
- (d) This variance relates to additional revenue received for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) (\$2.4m), payment from the State Fire Commission towards the costs of the business and executive services (\$5.9m), payment from the State Fire Commission towards the costs of the State Emergency Service (\$0.6m), reimbursement for the Interoperability Gateway project (\$1.6m), unbudgeted workers compensation reimbursements (\$0.4m), additional reimbursement for secondments (\$1.0m) not previously budgeted for, and an unbudgeted contribution towards countering violent extremism (\$0.4m).
- (e) The increase in Employee benefits over budget relates primarily to the transfer of business and executive services staff from the State Fire Commission to the Department.
- (f) The increase in Supplies and consumables relates to unbudgeted ESCAD and TMRN consultancy fees (\$3.3m), increased expenditure on maintenance (\$2.8m) over budget, information technology expenditure for the ESCAD project (\$0.6m), additional helicopter lease hours (\$0.8m), new computer leases (\$0.7m), and unbudgeted TMRN fees (\$4.3m). The budget for the TMRN is held by Finance-General, Department of Treasury and Finance.
- (g) The original budget the Fuel Reduction Unit of \$9.0m has been incorrectly shown under Grants and subsidies. The actual expenditure of \$6.0m is shown under Other expenses.
- (h) The increase in Other expenses primarily relates to expenditure for the Fuel Reduction Unit of \$6.0m. In addition there was an increase in the workers compensation premium (\$0.3m) over budget, together with unbudgeted legal expenses of \$0.4m.
- (i) Payments for the acquisition of non-financial assets includes payments for the Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch (ESCAD) system (\$1.8m), payments for the new police vessel (\$3.2m), purchase of new equipment (\$0.6m) and expenditure on upgrade of police housing (\$2.3m). In addition, not all the expenditure relating to non-financial assets was capitalised as indicated in the original budget.

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.

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	12,643	(5,993)	2,266
Less impact of Non-operational capital funding			
Appropriation revenue – capital	17,020	10,892	9,046
Other revenue from Government	-	2,334	500
Total	17,020	13,226	9,546
Underlying net operating balance	(4,377)	(19,219)	(7,280)

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.

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue – recurrent			
Current year	209,526	206,961	196,611
Total	209,526	206,961	196,611
Appropriation revenue – works and services	17,020	10,892	9,046
Revenue from Government – other	-	2,334	500
Appropriation carried forward under section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year			
Total	17,020	13,226	9,546
Total revenue from Government	226,546	220,187	206,157

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Grants from the Australian Government		
Specific grants	89	89
Total	89	89
Other grants		
State Government grants		
Motor Accident Insurance Board	2,779	2,756
Department of Health and Human Services	76	76
Other	-	16
Total	2,855	2,848
Total revenue from Grants	2,944	2,937

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Services		
Commissions	40	38
Helicopter evacuations	1,449	1,081
National criminal history checks	806	1,084
Police Academy facilities hire	225	204
Prosecution document search fees	25	31
Other	81	41
Total	2,626	2,479

6.4 Other revenue

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

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Property rental	496	526
Contributions from Government	1,284	1,062
Contribution from State Fire Commission for State Emergency Service	583	2,538
Contribution from Tasmania Fire Service for business and executive services	5,924	-
Workers compensation recoveries	635	459
Reimbursements	3,101	2,916
TMRN service fees	8,884	7,376
Interoperability Gateway Project	1,583	261
Disaster mitigation program	624	804
National Bushfire Mitigation Program	-	457
Safe Families Program	978	214
Insurance Proceeds	111	-
Other	1,210	1,149
Total	25,413	17,762

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

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and non-monetary components)	139,005	126,583
Annual leave	15,607	13,368
Long service leave	5,368	5,345
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	11,943	9,900
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	7,821	7,837
Other employee expenses	347	364
Total	180,091	163,397

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 12.85 per cent (2016: 12.75 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 (2016: 9.5 per cent) of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the Consolidated Fund a “gap” payment equivalent to 3.35 per cent (2016: 3.25 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 2016-17 financial year and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

<i>Key management personnel</i>	
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
<i>Acting key management personnel</i>	
Bretton Smith	Acting Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Support (15 August to 19 September 2016)

	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total \$'000
	Salary \$'000	Other benefits \$'000	Super- annuation \$'000	Other benefits and long service leave \$'000	
2017					
<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
Total	1,181	121	148	46	1,496

The following were key management personnel of the Department at any time during the 2015-16 financial year and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

<i>Key management personnel</i>	
Darren Hine	Secretary and Commissioner of Police
Scott Tilyard	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Acting Commissioner (28 December 2015 to 12 January 2016)
Donna Adams	Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations, until 20 March 2016 and Deputy Secretary, from 21 March 2016. Acting Deputy Commissioner (15 June to 19 July 2015, and 24 November to 13 December 2015)
Glenn Frame	Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations, from 23 May 2016
Richard Cowling	Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development
<i>Acting key management personnel</i>	
Lauchland Avery	Acting Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development (31 August to 15 October 2015)
Robert Bonde	Acting Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations (28 December 2015 to 29 January 2016)
Peter Edwards	Acting Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations (21 March to 22 May 2016)
Bretton Smith	Acting Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development (9 May to 22 May 2016)

	Short-term benefits		Long-term benefits		Total \$'000
	Salary \$'000	Other benefits \$'000	Super- annuation \$'000	Other benefits and long service leave \$'000	
2016					
<i>Key management personnel</i>					
Darren Hine	299	24	37	-	360
Scott Tilyard	258	26	31	(8)	307
Donna Adams	198	23	25	2	248
Glenn Frame	169	23	21	6	219
Richard Cowling	185	24	23	8	240
<i>Acting key management personnel</i>					
Lauchland Avery	22	-	3	-	25
Robert Bonde	16	-	2	-	18
Peter Edwards	29	-	4	-	33
Bretton Smith	7	-	1	-	8
Total	1,183	120	146	8	1,458

(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	5-90 years
Infrastructure	5-10 years

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

Major amortisations rates are:

Software	2-5 years
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(a) Depreciation

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Buildings	3,181	3,228
Plant, equipment and vehicles	777	738
Infrastructure	5,029	5,036
Total	8,987	9,002

(b) Amortisation

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Intangibles	-	62
Total	-	62

Total depreciation and amortisation

8,987	9,064
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7.3 Supplies and consumables

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	62	62
Audit fees – internal audit	62	43
Operating lease costs	12,144	10,397
Consultants	3,957	905
Property services	4,909	4,966
Maintenance	5,615	5,228
Communications	13,039	11,880
Information technology	4,257	3,406
Travel and transport	4,940	4,635
Advertising and promotion	72	55
Personal equipment (including body armour and ammunition)	446	1,089
Equipment costs (lease costs, minor purchases)	983	1,273
Administration costs (printing, publications, office supplies)	2,172	1,575
Training and personnel costs	513	539
Uniforms (including materials, tailoring and protective clothing)	811	995
Other supplies and consumables	2,201	1,755
Total	56,183	48,803

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	383	223
State Emergency Management Program	477	201
Emergency Volunteer Fund	90	90
National Bushfire Mitigation Program	140	239
Flood Recovery Data Capture	82	-
Emergency Alert Telephone Warning System	-	329
PCYC Funding	346	344
SES Vehicle Replacement Program	76	146
Road and Rescue Call Outs	69	107
Other grants and subsidies	1,196	903
Total	2,859	2,582

7.5 Finance costs

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

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

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Interest on loans	-	30
Total	-	30

7.6 Other expenses

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

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Workers compensation	1,738	1,613
Transfer of land sale proceeds to Crown Land Administration Fund	-	180
Fuel Reduction Unit	6,030	-
Legal expenses	415	496
Disbursement of third party revenue collected	556	488
Other	304	416
Total	9,043	3,193

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Impairment of non-financial assets	(105)	-
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	(92)	(724)
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(197)	(724)

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Impairment of receivables	(2)	-
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	(2)	-

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Receivables	924	808
Less: Provision for impairment	5	3
	919	805
Tax assets	556	594
Total	1,475	1,399
Settled within 12 months	1,475	1,399
Total	1,475	1,399

Reconciliation of movement in provision for impairment of receivables

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	3	3
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	2	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	5	3

9.2 Other financial assets

The Department records accrued revenue at the expected recovery amount.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Accrued revenue	190	189
Total	190	189
Settled within 12 months	190	189
Total	190	189

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Uniform store	822	739
Forensic Science Service Tasmania store	210	208
Total	1,032	947
Consumed within 12 months	1,032	947
Total	1,032	947

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

	2017 \$'000	2016 (Restated) \$'000
Land		
At fair value (land revalued on 30 June 2017)	37,993	33,054
Total	37,993	33,054
Buildings		
At fair value (buildings revalued on 30 June 2017)	109,300	131,884
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(10,922)
Total	109,300	120,962
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At cost	21,896	21,662
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(17,624)	(16,847)
	4,272	4,815
Work in progress (at cost)	6,822	3,353
Total	11,094	8,168
Infrastructure		
At cost	35,926	35,926
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(28,232)	(23,203)
	7,694	12,723
Work in progress (at cost)	592	592
Total	8,286	13,315
Heritage assets		
At cost	434	434
Total property, plant and equipment	167,107	175,933

The Department's land and buildings were revalued 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.

(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.

2017	Land Level 2 (in active markets) \$'000	Buildings Level 2 (in active markets) \$'000	Plant, equipment and vehicles \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	33,054	120,962	8,168	13,315	434	175,933
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)
Carrying value at 30 June	37,993	109,300	11,094	8,286	434	167,107

2016 (Restated)	Land Level 2 (in active markets) \$'000	Buildings Level 2 (in active markets) \$'000	Plant, equipment and vehicles \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	34,747	125,547	4,439	18,351	434	183,518
Additions	-	330	1,114	-	-	1,444
Disposals	(1,693)	(1,687)	-	-	-	(3,380)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress at cost	-	-	3,353	-	-	3,353
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,228)	(738)	(5,036)	-	(9,002)
Carrying value at 30 June	33,054	120,962	8,168	13,315	434	175,933

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

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Intangibles with a finite useful life		
At cost	2,728	1,435
Less: Accumulated amortisation	-	1,435
	2,728	-
Work in progress (at cost)	1,884	2,728
Total	4,612	2,728

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

	2017 Level 2 \$'000	2017 Total \$'000	2016 Total \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	2,728	2,728	62
Additions	1,884	1,884	2,728
Amortisation expense	-	-	(62)
Carrying amount at 30 June	4,612	4,612	2,728

9.6 Other assets

(a) Carrying amount

The Department records prepaid expenses at the expected recovery amount.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Other current assets		
Prepayments	1,700	1,632
Total	1,700	1,632
Recovered within 12 months	1,700	1,632
Total	1,700	1,632

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Creditors	1,239	821
Accrued expenses	1,113	1,132
Total	2,352	1,953
Settled within 12 months	2,352	1,953
Total	2,352	1,953

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Accrued salaries	1,367	639
Annual leave	19,867	17,654
Long service leave	37,686	35,081
Accumulated leave schemes	210	180
Total	59,130	53,554
Expected to settle wholly within 12 months	17,654	15,475
Expected to settle wholly after 12 months	41,476	38,079
Total	59,130	53,554

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Revenue received in advance		
Appropriation carried forward from current and previous years under section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	2,370	2,334
Other liabilities		
Employee benefits – on-costs	641	596
Commonwealth contribution	1,395	-
Total	4,406	2,930
Settled within 12 months	2,957	2,412
Settled in more than 12 months	1,449	518
Total	4,406	2,930

NOTE 11 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

11.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
By type		
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
Buildings	8,265	8,800
Infrastructure	7,456	11,693
Plant and equipment	11,568	4,203
Total capital commitments	27,289	24,696
<i>Lease Commitments</i>		
Operating leases	70,495	18,856
Total lease commitments	70,495	18,856
By maturity		
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
One year or less	18,581	16,831
From one to five years	8,708	7,865
Total capital commitments	27,289	24,696
<i>Operating lease commitments</i>		
One year or less	14,602	11,771
From one to five years	52,195	6,887
More than five years	3,698	198
Total operating lease commitments	70,495	18,856
Total	97,784	43,552

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. Infrastructure commitments relate to an integrated emergency services computer aided dispatch (ESCAD) system for Tasmania's emergency services (Tasmania Police, Ambulance Tasmania, the Tasmania Fire Service and the State Emergency Service).

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities		
<i>Contingent claims</i>		
Agency litigation	-	75
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	-	75

As at 30 June 2017, the Department had nil claims against it for legal disputes.

NOTE 12 RESERVES

12.1 Reserves

	Land & Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
2017		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	96,193	96,193
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	(4,887)	(4,887)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(920)	(920)
Balance at end of financial year	90,386	90,386
2016 (Restated)		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	98,200	98,200
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(2,007)	(2,007)
Balance at end of financial year	96,193	96,193

(a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve

The Asset Revaluation Reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-financial assets.

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance		
T519 Department of Police and Emergency Management Operating Account	6,650	4,382
Total	6,650	4,382
Other cash held		
Cash and deposits	15	15
Total	15	15
Total cash and deposits	6,665	4,397

13.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Net result	(6,192)	1,542
Non-operational capital funding	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	8,987	9,064
(Gain) loss on non-financial assets	92	724
Impairment losses	105	-
Bad and doubtful debts	2	-
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(114)	140
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(85)	(68)
Decrease (increase) in accrued revenue	(1)	(58)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(68)	(343)
Decrease (increase) in tax assets	38	(180)
Increase (decrease) in creditors	434	(1,724)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(19)	463
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits	5,575	(751)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	1,476	1,880
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	10,230	10,689

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

	2017 Budget \$'000	2017 Actual \$'000	2016 Actual \$'000
Capital Investment Program			
District Headquarters and Major Support Service Building Refurbishment	1,000	1,000	-
Emergency Services Computer Aided Dispatch System	8,630	3,852	4,306
Upgrade Police Housing on the West Coast	1,000	1,000	1,740
Upgrade Police Housing – Statewide	1,250	1,250	-
Large Vessel Replacement	5,140	3,790	3,500
Total	17,020	10,892	9,546

(b) Classification of cash flows

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

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Cash outflows		
Payments for acquisition of assets	5,527	6,411
Other cash payments	5,365	3,135
Total cash outflows	10,892	9,546

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)
Financial Assets		
Receivables	Receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for impairment.	Credit terms are generally 30 days.
Cash and deposits	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 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

Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2016 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	591	212	-	2	805

(c) Liquidity risk

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

Financial Instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial Liabilities		
Payables	Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at the amortised cost, which due to the short settlement period, equates to face value, when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.	Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

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

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

2017

	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	2,352	-	-	-	-	-	2,352	2,352
Total	2,352	-	-	-	-	-	2,352	2,352

2016

	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	1,953	-	-	-	-	-	1,953	1,953
Total	1,953	-	-	-	-	-	1,953	1,953

14.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	6,665	4,397
Loans and receivables	1,109	994
Total	7,774	5,391
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,352	1,953
Total	2,352	1,953

14.3 Reclassifications of Financial Assets

The Department did not reclassify any financial assets during 2016-17.

14.4 Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Department did not derecognise any financial assets during 2016-17.

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

	Carrying Amount 2017 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2017 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2016 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2016 \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	6,665	6,665	4,397	4,397
Other financial assets	1,109	1,109	994	994
Total financial assets	7,774	7,774	5,391	5,391
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Payables	2,352	2,352	1,953	1,953
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	2,352	2,352	1,953	1,953

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)	1,000	2,007	1,007	100.7

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.

(b) Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Fees and fines	(a)	1,000	2,007	1,007	100.7

Notes to Schedule of Administered Cash Flows 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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Services		
Document search fees	110	109
Academy trainee board	165	137
Other sales of goods and services	21	21
Total	296	267

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.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Fees		
Firearms licenses/registrations	2,007	741
Total	2,007	741

15.4 Administered Other Revenue

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

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Found and confiscated proceeds	98	69
Total	98	69

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 2017.

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, and
- to contribute towards community resilience through effective security and emergency management.

The Department is structured to meet the following outcomes:

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

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

Controlled activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right. Administered activities involve the management or oversight by the Department, on behalf of the Government, of items controlled or incurred by the Government.

The Department is a Tasmanian Government not-for-profit entity that is predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations. It also provides services on a fee for service basis, as outlined in Notes 17.2 and 17.3. The financial report encompasses all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

17.2 Basis of Accounting

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

- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations, and
- The Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*.

The Financial Statements were signed by the Secretary on 28 September 2017.

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

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

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 of Police, Fire and Emergency Management 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 Australian Accounting Standards 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 Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

- *2015-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Extending Related Party Disclosures to Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures to extend the scope of that Standard to include not-for-profit public sector entities. The Standard applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016. The impact is increased disclosure in relation to related parties. There is no financial impact..
- *2015-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128* – The objective of this Standard is to make amendments to AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* as a consequence of the issuance of International Financial Reporting Standard *Effective Date of Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28* by the International Accounting Standards Board in December 2015. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The impact is a revised application date. 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 Australian Accounting Standards 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.
- *2016-2 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 in relation to cash flows and non cash changes.
- *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 for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. This Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The impact is enhanced disclosure in relation to leases as any material operating leases will be recognised as liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. The financial impact of this Standard has not yet been assessed.
- *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 for 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 revalue to fair value under the revaluation model in AASB 116 and AASB 138, and AASB 136 applies to such assets accounting 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. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- *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. It is not expected to have a financial impact.

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 of Police, Fire and Emergency Management (DPFEM) was revised. This resulted in a change to the State Emergency Service (SES) governance arrangements, which now sees SES reporting through the State Fire Commission (SFC). However, for administrative purposes SES financial arrangements have remained unchanged with SFC making a payment to DPFEM for their required funding component. As such DPFEM has included all SES financial transactions in its 2015-16 and 2016-17 financial statements. These transactions are reported under Output Group 4: Emergency Management.

Both the Department and the State Fire Commission in 2017-18 will continue to work towards a suitable reporting arrangement with regard to the SES administrative restructuring.

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 Prior Period Error

As a result of the revaluation of land and buildings as at 30 June 2017, the Department discovered that the previous valuation in 2012 used incorrect inputs for one of its Divisional Headquarters. As a consequence the value of the Property, Plant and Equipment, Reserves and Depreciation have been overstated. The errors have been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for prior periods.

The following table summarises the impact on the Department's financial statements. The Department has disclosed the nature of the prior-period error and the amount of the correction for each financial line item affected as required by AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

	Impact of correction of error		
	2016 Actual (as previously reported) \$'000	Adjustments \$'000	2016 Actual (Restated) \$'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Expenses from transactions			
Depreciation and amortisation	9,254	(190)	9,064
Total Expenses from transactions	227,259	(190)	227,069
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	2,076	190	2,266
Net result	1,352	190	1,542
Statement of Financial Position			
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	188,197	(12,264)	175,933
Total assets	199,489	(12,264)	187,225
Total liabilities	58,437	-	58,437
Net assets	141,052	(12,264)	128,788
Equity			
Reserves	108,837	(12,644)	96,193
Accumulated funds	32,215	380	32,595
Total equity	141,052	(12,264)	128,788

17.14 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 “-”.

17.15 Departmental Taxation

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

17.16 Goods and Services Tax

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

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



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 2017 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 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 2017 and of 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.

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.

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

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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.



Rod Whitehead
Auditor-General

Tasmanian Audit Office

28 September 2017
Hobart

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