
Departmental – DPFEM

CM references: This document - A24/451268

Attachment 1 – A24/451059 – Terms of Reference – Axon AI Draft One Evaluation

To: Assistant Commissioner Specialist Support, through Assistant Commissioner, Innovation, Capability & Risk.

AXON (AI) DRAFT ONE EVALUATION – TERMS OF REFERENCE

Recommendation

That you:

- Approve the Axon (AI) Draft One Evaluation Terms of Reference (A24/451059).
- Approve the Business Improvement Unit (BIU) to commence formal evaluation of Axon Draft One.

Background

- Tasmania Police prioritises an effective response to family violence, dedicating significant resources in responding to and investigating incidents.
- Assessing incidents is time-consuming, which can deter thorough investigation.
- Human error may lead to family violence being misreported or going unreported.
- Increasing oversight using existing processes is resource-intensive and costly.
- Efficiency and supervision may be improved using artificial intelligence (AI) to objectively analyse recordings from police body-worn cameras during family violence incidents.
- An Axon product, Draft One, appears to meet this need.
- On 20/11/24, Axon representatives presented the product to members of the Family & Sexual Violence (FSV) Command, Digital Evidence Unit (DEU), BIU and the Assistant Commissioner – Specialist Support (ACSS).
- BIU have been testing the product and believe it warrants formal evaluation with the support of the ACSS
- A BIU led workshop with members from FSV Command and DEU was conducted (28/11/24) and BIU have developed the Terms of Reference (TOR) for an evaluation.
- The Draft TOR has been circulated to all workshop attendees for consultation and all their feedback has been implemented.

Current situation

- BIU continue to familiarise themselves with Draft One in the Axon Sandpit.
- BIU will conduct a formal evaluation in the first half of 2025.
- A successful evaluation would mean that Tasmania Police is better informed on the potential benefits, and risks associated with using artificial intelligence to improve their response to family violence.
- Tasmania Police will see broader benefits from the BIU gaining experience applying artificial intelligence (AI) to policing problems.
- The risks of experimenting with AI in a policing environment have been considered and are mitigated at 5.4 Risk and Safety of the *Terms of Reference* (attached).

Stakeholder and communications considerations

- The amount of stakeholder communication for the evaluation is expected to be minimal, given both stages are planned as closed tests.
- The evaluation is not expected to attract public/media interest, and no community consultation or engagement will be required.

Financial considerations

- The evaluation will be completed using the existing resources and assets of the BIU and FSV Command.

Work, health and safety considerations

- Nil

Next steps

- If approved, BIU will commence the evaluation as per the Terms of Reference.

Clearance table

	NAME	POSITION	DATE
Prepared by	Scott McKinnell	Sergeant, Business Improvement Unit	11/12/24
Through	Ian Mathewson	Inspector, Business Improvement Unit	11/12/24
Supported by	Glenn Keating	Assistant Commissioner, Innovation, Capability & Risk	12/12/2024
Approved		Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Support	
Return to		Officer in Charge, Business Improvement Unit	

Axon (AI) Draft One Evaluation

Terms of Reference

Version: 1.0 - 11/12/2024

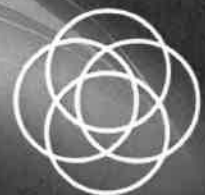
Copy: Uncontrolled

Content Manager: A24/451059



Business Improvement Unit

Accountability | Integrity | Respect | Support



Document Acceptance and Release Notice

This document is Version 1.0, 5/12/2024 of the Axon (AI) Draft One Evaluation Terms of Reference (ToR).

The ToR is a managed document. For identification of amendments, each page contains a release number and a page number. Changes will only be issued as complete replacement. Recipients should remove superseded versions from circulation. This document is authorised for release once all signatures have been obtained.

PREPARED:	<i>Scott McKinnell</i>	Date:	11 December 2024
(for acceptance)	Sergeant, Business Improvement Unit		
ACCEPTED:		Date:	
(for release)	Ian Mathewson		
	Inspector, Business Improvement Unit		
ACCEPTED:		Date:	
(for release)	Assistant Commissioner Robert Blackwood		
	Sponsor		

1 Background

Family violence, as defined by the Family Violence Act 2004 (the Act), is a significant issue in Tasmania. This includes violence, abuse, and controlling behaviour by a person against their current or former spouse or significant partner, which can have lifelong impacts on victims and children. Tragically, such offences sometimes result in severe injury or death.

Tasmania Police prioritises an effective response to family violence, dedicating significant resources to responding to and investigating these incidents. Innovations such as electronic monitoring of offenders have been introduced, but there is still room for improvement.

Family violence incidents are often difficult to assess accurately due to their complex nature. Reporting and assessing these incidents is time-consuming, which can deter thorough investigation. Experience has shown that human error leads to family violence offences being misreported or going unreported. Enhancing quality control over our response to family violence is a priority, but increasing oversight using existing processes is resource-intensive and costly.

One potential solution for greater oversight and quality control is the use of artificial intelligence (AI) to objectively analyse recordings from police body-worn cameras during family violence incidents. This would not replace quality assurance (QA) by human supervisors but could make frontline reporting more efficient and accurate, while also enhancing QA by supervisors.

An Axon product, Draft One, may meet this need. Draft One automatically transcribes audio from police body-worn cameras and analyses it to create a draft summary of the recording's contents. This AI-generated draft could be used for report writing and validation, potentially providing a more objective and accurate account of incidents. This evaluation aims to assess the efficacy of Draft One and its potential to enhance the safety of Tasmanian families.

2 Objective

To evaluate the use of Axon artificial intelligence (AI) products in response to family violence incidents.

3 Outcomes

A successful evaluation will mean that Tasmania Police is better informed on the potential benefits, and risks associated with using artificial intelligence to improve their response to family violence.

4 Scope of Work

4.1 In Scope

The scope of the evaluation is limited to:

- Familiarisation and in-house testing of the product against historic and live data,
- Delivery of training to Subject Matter Experts (SME) and testers,
- Support to testers during evaluation,
- Collection and analysis of evaluation data,
- Reporting on evaluation results.

4.2 Out of Scope

The scope of the evaluation excludes implementation of Axon Draft One, including contractual arrangements and financial considerations regarding the product. Matters relating to court file preparation and prosecution processes are also excluded.

5 Approach

The evaluation will be conducted by the BIU in partnership with the Digital Evidence Unit (DEU) and the Family and Sexual Violence Command, particularly the Safe Families Coordination Unit (SFCU) and the Family Violence Units (FVU). SFCU and FVU members will support the evaluation by providing expert advice and acting as testers. The evaluation will be conducted in three stages with one stage of Alpha testing and one stage of Beta testing.

5.1 Phase One – Alpha Test (Sandpit) – Two Months

Compare AI-generated drafts with past reports to identify discrepancies and improvements. The purpose of this phase will be to ensure the product functions correctly and will not have any negative impact during the beta test.

- **Test Duration:** Two months.
- **Test Group:** SFCU and FVU sergeants.
- **Environment:** Axon Evidence.com Sandpit.
- **Sample:** 150 historic FVMS reports.
- **Methodology:**
 - BIU will identify the BWC footage for each FVMS,
 - BIU will generate a Draft One summary from the footage,
 - BIU will forward a link to the historic FVMS report, the Draft One summary from BWC and an MS Forms survey to the tester via e-mail.
 - Tester compares the Draft One summary to the summary of the FVMS, checking for accuracy in reporting, report quality and any Draft One errors.
 - Tester completes the MS Forms survey to capture their observations.

5.2 Phase Two – Closed Beta Test (Real World) – 3 Months

- **Test Duration:** Three Months.
- **Test Groups:**
 - Four 24-hour station shifts will function as Reporting and Validation Testers (RVT). Two shifts will be enabled with and trained in Draft One. The other two shifts will serve as a 'control group' and operate as normal.
 - SFCU and FVU sergeants will provide oversight.
- **Environment:** Axon Evidence live environment,
- **Sample:** 300 new FVMS reports (150 using Draft One, 150 without).
- **Methodology:**
 - BIU will monitor FVMS for reports submitted by an RVT member,
 - BIU will forward a short MS Forms survey to the reporting officer and validating sergeant to record their experience using/not using Draft One.
 - BIU will forward a short MS Forms survey to an SFCU/FVU sergeant to record their opinion as to the quality and accuracy of each FVMS report and any Draft One errors observed.

5.3 Phase 3 – Analysis and Reporting – One Month

Data will be collected by conducting MS Forms surveys with each of the test groups. Phase One will focus on the observations of SFCU and FVU sergeants from the application of Draft One to historic reports. Phase two will collect data from testers at all stages of the FV reporting process for a side-by-side analysis of performance of Draft One user's reports compared to those from an equivalent test group who do not have access to Draft One.

5.4 Risk and Safety

Draft One is a tool that should be viewed as "experimental". All testers will be trained to be conversant with the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) "Australia New Zealand Police Artificial Intelligence Principles." (Available at: <https://www.anzpaa.org.au/resources/publications/australia-new-zealand-police-artificial-intelligence-principles>). All communications and training during the evaluation will be mindful of the need for Draft One summaries to be verified by humans. Members shall proof-read all Draft One summaries for accuracy.

If at any time during the evaluation, a member observes an error in reporting that may affect the safety of an involved person, they shall immediately bring that matter to the attention of the sergeant on duty at the relevant station. If the error was a consequence of using Draft One, the evaluation coordinator shall be notified immediately.

6 Deliverables

A final report will be provided detailing the effectiveness of Axon Draft One in response to family violence. This will include both quantitative and qualitative data to provide a comprehensive assessment of the product's effectiveness.

7 Schedule

- The evaluation will commence upon acceptance of these Terms of Reference.
- Deliverables will be presented to Assistant Commissioner Blackwood prior to the end of June 2025.

8 Budget

This evaluation will be completed using the existing resources and assets of the Business Improvement Unit.

**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER**

Our Ref: A25/70789
Your Ref: A25/70713

Assistant Commissioner Specialist Support
ph: (03) 6173 2421

12 March 2025

Commander Ghedini
Northern District

REQUEST FOR SUPPORT TO CONDUCT AN OPERATIONAL TEST OF AXON DRAFT ONE (AI)

I am writing to seek your formal support, for the Business Improvement Unit (BIU) to partner with Launceston Division in conducting Phase Two of the evaluation of the Axon Draft One artificial intelligence (AI) product.

The Axon Draft One Evaluation was initiated in late 2024 to assess the value of using Axon AI products to improve the efficiency and quality of family violence reporting, validation, and review. Phase One of the evaluation commenced on January 29, 2025. It is a closed test within the Family Violence Units and Safe Families Coordination Unit which is currently 56% complete. The initial results are promising, with AI-generated summaries of BWC recordings from family violence incidents showing higher test scores compared to human-written FVMS summaries.

Given the high occurrence of family violence incidents in Launceston Division and the presence of the evaluation lead, Sergeant McKinnell, it is desirable to conduct Phase Two of the evaluation, an operational test, in Launceston Division.

The BIU have already received informal indications of support from yourself and Inspector Crack. Formalising this support will be crucial for the successful execution of Phase Two. The BIU will provide comprehensive training and support to the Launceston Division throughout the evaluation process.

BIU would begin baseline data collection in preparation for Phase Two in March 2025. Operational testing would commence in early April 2025 with the presentation of a short user training session. Sergeant McKinnell met with Inspector Crack on 25 February 2025 to explain how Phase Two would be orchestrated.

I kindly request your assistance in facilitating this partnership and ensuring the necessary resources and cooperation from the Launceston Division. Your support will be instrumental in advancing this important evaluation and potentially enhancing our family violence reporting processes.

Thank you for your consideration and support.

Yours sincerely,



S36

Robert Blackwood
Assistant Commissioner
Specialist Support

CC: Assistant Commissioner, Operations

Departmental – DPFEM

CM references: This document: A25/070789

Attachment: A25/070713 Draft Letter from ACSS to Commander, Northern District

To: Assistant Commissioner Specialist Support (ACSS), through Assistant Commissioner, Innovation, Capability & Risk (ACICR).

AXON (AI) DRAFT ONE EVALUATION – PHASE ONE STATUS REPORT

Recommendation

That you:

1. Approve BIU to prepare for Phase Two of the Axon (AI) Draft One Evaluation as per the Terms of Reference (A24/451059).
2. Approve the attached correspondence addressed to the Commander, Northern District to seek formal support for Phase Two in partnership with Launceston Division (A25/070713).
3. Approve BIU to negotiate in-kind support from Axon for Phase Two, including necessary 'Respond+' BWC licences at no charge.
4. Approve BIU to share anonymised Draft One Evaluation research data with Axon at the conclusion of the evaluation.

Background

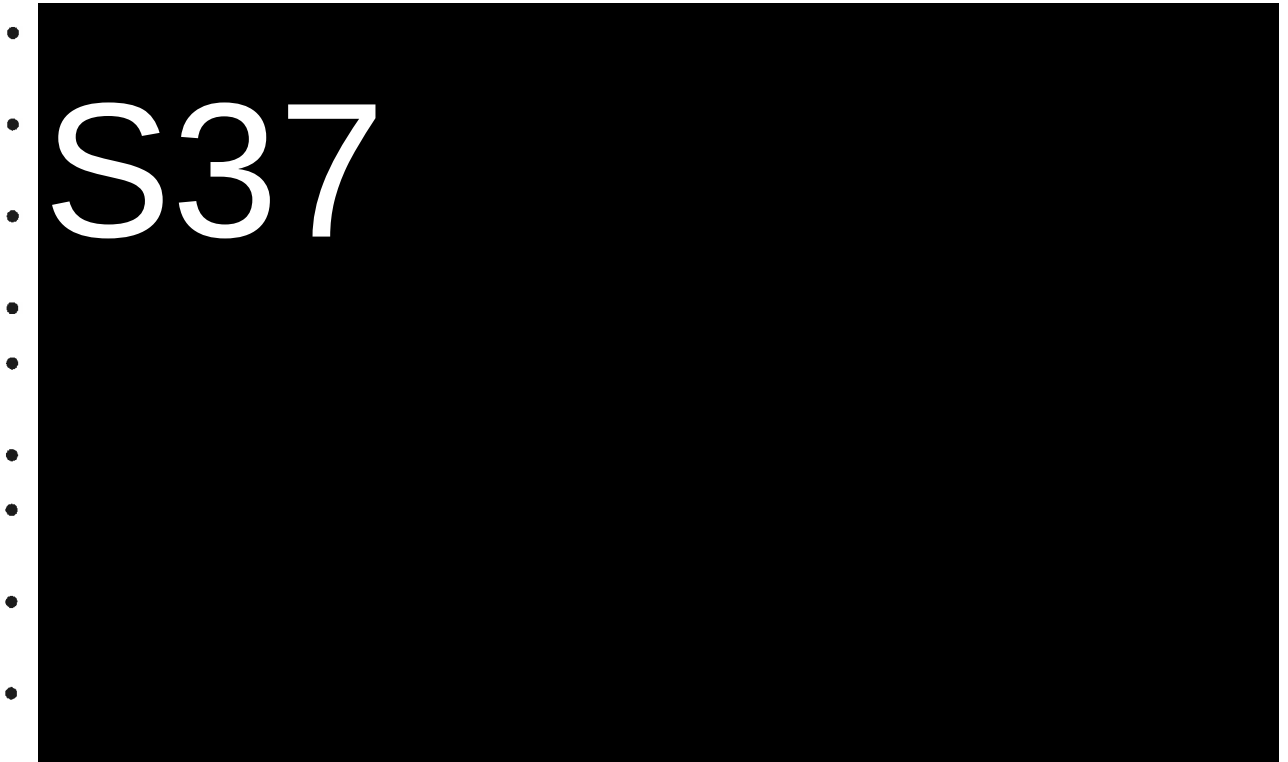
- The Axon (AI) Draft One Evaluation was initiated in late 2024 to assess the value of using Axon artificial intelligence (AI) products to improve the efficiency, and quality of family violence reporting, validation, and review.
- BIU developed the Terms of Reference (A24/451268) in partnership with the district Family Violence Units (FVU) and the Safe Families Coordination Unit (SFCU), and they were approved in December 2024 (A24/451268).
- BIU commenced Phase One (P1) of the evaluation on 29/1/25.

Current situation

- P1 is 67% complete with the remaining 49 tests scheduled to be complete on 5 March 2025.
- Testing completed so far is positive, detailed metrics are attached.
- When reviewing these results, it is important to remember that:
 - BWC recordings used in P1 are randomly selected and some may not necessarily be ideal for AI generation purposes.

- BWC users in P1 have not received any training in how to best use their BWC for AI purposes.
- AI summaries being reviewed in P1 have not been proofread or error corrected by the attending officers.
- It was expected that the AI summaries being tested in P1 would contain a higher number of errors than would occur under normal use.
- The most common error is the AI getting the speaker's names wrong due to officers not clearly capturing names in the recording/s.
- Error rates are expected to be much lower in P2 and any residual risk will be mitigated by existing safeguards, including supervisor, FVU and SFCU reviewing processes.
- Despite the factors above, the average quality score for the AI summaries in P1 is 5% higher than the human written FVMS summaries.
- It is recommended that BIU commence preparations for P2.
- It is desirable for P2 to be conducted in Launceston Division because it has a high occurrence of FV. The evaluation lead, Sgt. McKinnell is based there and would be able to provide direct support.
- It would be necessary to formalise the support for the evaluation already indicated by Commander Ghedini and Inspector Crack.

For Axon Draft One (AI) to achieve its full potential, the application requires 'Axon Respond+' enabled on the relevant BWCs.



Stakeholder and communications considerations

- BIU have been providing and will continue to provide a high level of phone, email and in-person support to the six FVU & SFCU sergeants participating in P1.
- The Digital Evidence Unit (Ms Bantick) has been briefed on the progress of P1.
- BIU have briefed the three FVU inspectors and the SFCU inspector on the evaluation and all have expressed their support for it.
- BIU have briefed Commander Ghedini, and Inspector Crack on the evaluation. Both indicated their support for conducting Phase Two in Launceston Division.
- Sergeant G Spencer (Northern District Administration) confirmed the evaluation has been discussed at Northern DMG.

Financial considerations

- S37 is based on eighty-five licences for 2-3 months, enough for all five 24-hour shifts in Launceston.

Work, health and safety considerations.

Nil

Next steps

If approved, BIU will complete the necessary preparations for the execution of P2, including:

- Negotiating provision of the necessary licenses from Axon.
- Seeking to present to the weekly meeting of Launceston Division sergeants.
- Collecting baseline data on time taken to prepare Launceston FVMS reports.
- Preparing Draft One (AI) user training products for Phase Two testers.
- Testing of Axon Respond+ functions prior to P2.

Clearance table

	NAME	POSITION	DATE
Prepared by	Scott McKinnell	Sergeant, Business Improvement Unit	
Through	Ian Mathewson	Inspector, Business Improvement Unit	
Supported by		Assistant Commissioner, Innovation, Capability & Risk	
Approved		Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Support	
Return to	Officer in Charge, Business Improvement Unit		

Axon Draft One (AI) Evaluation – Phase One Test Results as of 26 February 2025 (29 Days)**Commenced:** 29/01/25**Scheduled Conclusion:** 04/03/25**Tests built:** 150**Tests assigned:** 126**Test completed:** 101 (67%)**Q1: FVMS number of the test.****Q2: On a scale of 1–10, rate the quality of the narrative in the original FVMS report.****Q3. On a scale of 1–10, rate the quality, including accuracy, of the Draft One narrative compared to the FVMS report.****Q4. Did Draft One make any errors or omissions that you consider critical to decision making?**

Yes: 13 (13%)

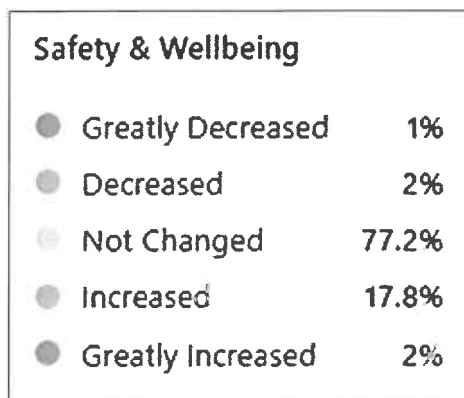
No: 88 (87%)

Q5. Free Text Comments re: Q4 (Draft One Errors/Omissions)

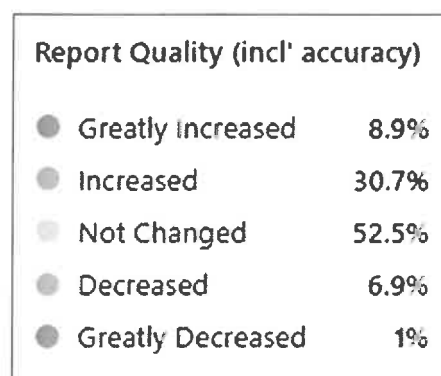
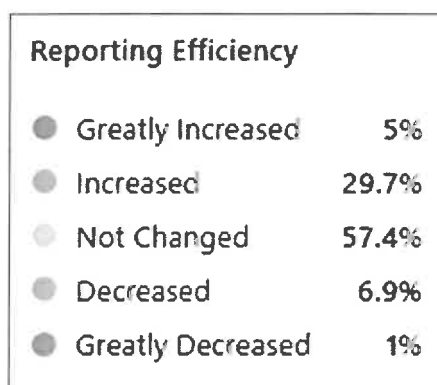
Joshua Wood	**Draft One actually detected an assault disclosure that wasn't recorded appropriately in the FVMS**
Joshua Wood	Some key elements were not recorded in the FVMS, but D1 picked them up (ie. victim felt threatened, offender threatened suicide).
Sarah Morris	Incorrect name captured in summary - States S36 s the offending party / husband however it is S36 on the report. Also omitted the fact he had S36 addition to threatening to S36 (which was captured in some capacity)
Sarah Morris	the incorrect name was captured through the transcript - S36 instead of S36 .. unsure if this is considered a critical thing towards decision making but just an error captured.
Joshua Wood	Draft1 picked up extra items, including: - Original report stated victim was pushed. Draft1 says S36 - Original report gave 'significant relationship' details as: "3 years together, live in the same house, are engaged together", Draft1 gave it as, 'S36 S36
Joshua Wood	FVMS had a lot more details of the actual family violence allegations, however this may be because it was captured in a Stat Dec and not on BWC.
Joshua Wood	This one is a great example to use - D1 outlines a lot of information (coercive control) that the FVMS does not.
Darren Hill	names of each party were confused and incorrect. Not a major issue however the need for specific training to allow for AI triggers for correctness is needed and will be need for a long time
Darren Hill	the name derived as S36 s not her full name , minor Issue but with training to get full name and if name is shortened identify
Joshua Wood	D1 indicated "She also made a serious allegation that S36 had a hidden firearm in the residence and had previously made threats against her life.". As this wasn't mentioned in the FVMS, I manually reviewed the BWC. She indicates there is a firearm and states words similar to "no threats or anything like that". Another person was speaking at the same time as her and obviously AI has misinterpreted this.

Darren Hill	- initial sentence in paragraph 2... Upon arrival, I observed S36 appearing distressed and noted visible injuries. I could not identify where that came from , I viewed bwc and could see no marks.
Joshua Wood	This is an excellent example of the power of D1. Some great commentary about how the victim felt and other past behaviours that aren't in the FVMS.
Joshua Wood	Only because it appears this BWC doesn't capture conversations with the perpetrator, where admissions were made. This D1 also picks up some coercive control behaviours that aren't mentioned in the FVMS.
Joshua Wood	This is a good example. D1 picked up some possible coercive control that wasn't mentioned in the FVMS.
Evelyn Steane	The names throughout the Draft One narrative were incorrect. If not corrected prior to submitting this would cause issues. Review is based off draft one narrative as is without names being corrected.
Evelyn Steane	Victims name is incorrect throughout the report. This could be fixed prior to submitting however.
Sarah Morris	S36

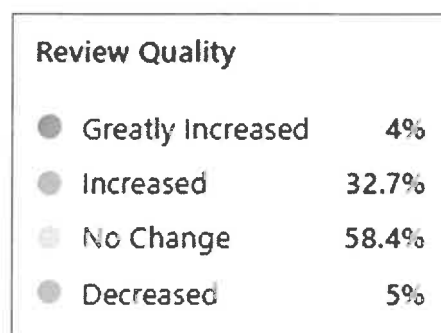
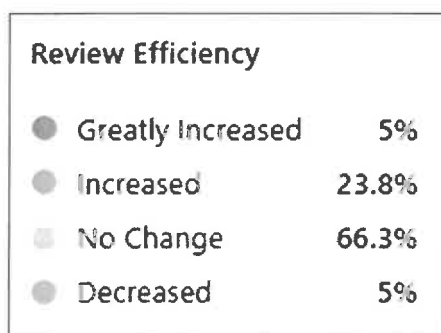
Q6. How do you think frontline use of Axon Draft One would have affected the safety, psychological wellbeing and interests of the people affected by family violence in this case?



Q7. How do you think the use of Axon Draft One would have affected FVMS report writing in this case?



Q8. How do you think access to Axon Draft One would have affected FVU/SFCU reviewing in this case?



Departmental Briefing Note

Trim reference number: This document – A25/273609

To: Robert Blackwood, Assistant Commissioner Specialist Support.

DRAFT ONE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (A.I) AND OUT OF SCOPE EVALUATION – RISK MANAGEMENT

Purpose

- To note risk management measures planned for the operational test of Axon Draft One (AI Report Writing) and OUT OF SCOPE in Launceston Division commencing 6th August 2025.

Background

- The BIU was tasked to evaluate the Axon Draft One AI tools for improving efficiency and quality of family violence (FV) reporting.
- Work so far indicates a strong potential for improved report quality and considerable time savings at the frontline by using AI for report writing.
- Axon Draft One depends on Axon Respond eSIM services being activated for upload of recordings and use of Draft One AI from the field.

Current situation

- Frontline interest in the use of AI for report writing has been mixed so far.
- OUT OF SCOPE
- Concerns about AI errors in FV reporting, and privacy of OUT OF SCOPE have been addressed by the BIU developing ethical safeguards for the evaluation, detailed below.

Axon Draft One (AI)

- The evaluation of Axon Draft One AI is guided by the [ANZPAA Australia New Zealand Police Artificial Intelligence Principles](#), which emphasise accountability, human oversight, fairness, privacy, and security.
- Evaluation user training reinforces the principle of maintaining a “human in the loop” whenever using AI for official purposes.
- Members and their supervisors are instructed to verify all AI-generated outputs, recognising that AI can make mistakes and must not replace human judgement or decision-making.

- The safeguards already present in the FVMS workflow (supervisor validation, FVU review and SFCU review) mitigate the risk of AI mistakes in FV reporting.
- A BIU sergeant will be providing additional monitoring and support for the evaluation period as additional mitigation.

OUT OF SCOPE

Financial considerations

- The evaluation is being conducted at a low cost using existing BIU resources.
- S37

Stakeholder and communications considerations

The BIU has undertaken broad consultation throughout the evaluation process:

- Demonstrations have been provided to most Launceston Division members, the Northern District Management Group, and the President of the Police Association of Tasmania (PAT), Shane Tilley.
- Mr. Tilley expressed support but highlighted the absence of AI policy within Tasmania Police as a vulnerability for members and the organisation.
- Feedback from all consultations informed the development of guidelines for the ethical, responsible, and lawful summarized above.

Work, health and safety considerations.

- AI-supported report writing may reduce fatigue and improve wellbeing by streamlining administrative tasks, allowing time for other tasks, and reducing paperwork overtime.

OUT OF SCOPE

Next steps

- Commence Phase 2B operational evaluation on 6 August 2025.
- Monitor evaluation outcomes, gather feedback from frontline users.
- Report results, potentially prepare budget submission post-evaluation.

Clearance table

	Name	Position	Date
Prepared by	Scott McKinnell	Sergeant, Business Improvement Unit	31/7/2025
Through	Ian Mathewson	Inspector, Business Improvement Unit	
Supported by		Assistant Commissioner, Capability	
Return to	Officer in Charge, Business Improvement Unit		

AXON DRAFT ONE EVALUATION - ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) ASSISTED REPORT WRITING

Key messages

- Tasmania Police prioritises an effective response to family violence (FV), dedicating significant resources in responding to and investigating incidents. FV incidents continue to rise each year. These jobs are one of the most time-consuming tasks for frontline police and undergo thorough scrutiny at various levels.
- Assessing incidents is time-consuming, which can hinder thorough investigation. Human error may lead to FV being misreported or going unreported. Increasing oversight using existing processes is resource-intensive and costly.
- Efficiency, report quality, and supervision may be improved using artificial intelligence (AI) to objectively analyse recordings from police body worn cameras (BWC) during family violence incidents. An opportunity was provided to Tasmania Police to undertake an unfunded evaluation of such a product, *Axon Draft One AI*.
- AI does not replace quality assurance (QA) by human supervisors but could make frontline reporting more efficient and accurate, while enhancing QA of family violence reports by supervisors.
- The Business Improvement Unit (BIU) was tasked to evaluate the *Draft One AI* tool for improving efficiency and quality of FV reporting.
- A successful evaluation will mean that Tasmania Police is better informed on the potential benefits, and risks associated with using artificial intelligence to improve their response to family violence.
- The evaluation incorporates robust safeguards to ensure responsible AI use, including mandatory human oversight, verification of all AI-generated outputs, reliance on existing FV management review layers, and additional monitoring by the BIU throughout the evaluation.
- The *Axon Draft One* system itself incorporates several technical safeguards that require the user to verify the contents of its output before it can be used in other platforms.
- The evaluation is guided by the [ANZPAA Australia New Zealand Police Artificial Intelligence Principles](#), which emphasises accountability, human oversight, fairness, privacy, and security.

- The first phase of evaluation involved in-house testing of *Draft One* with the Family Violence Units (FVU) and Safe Families Coordination Unit (SFCU) using 150 historical FVMS cases, resulting in an improvement in report quality over manual writing and identification of previously undocumented threats, assaults, or risk factors in some cases. These were verified by human reviewers and resulted in follow up action.
- Since August 2025, Launceston members have been trained and equipped with Draft One and have been encouraged to use it to assist them in entering Family Violence Management System (FVMS) reports, with the relevant temporal data being collected.

Preliminary Results (Time Saving):

	Human Written	AI Assisted	Saving
FVMS Entry (Avg)	62 minutes	31 minutes*	31 minutes
FVMS Validation (Avg)	17 minutes	10 minutes*	7 minutes
Totals	79 minutes	41 minutes*	38 minutes

**Note: Study is ongoing; figures subject to refinement.*

- AI supported report writing may reduce fatigue and improve wellbeing by streamlining administrative tasks, allowing more time for frontline duties, and reducing paperwork overtime.
- Optimal efficiency depends on activation of *Axon Respond* eSIM services for uploading recordings and enabling *Draft One* use from the field.

OUT OF SCOPE

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OUT OF SCOPE

OUT OF SCOPE

- **OUT OF SCOPE**

- Neither *Axon Draft One* AI or **OUT OF SCOPE** would require legislative change to implement.

Financial considerations

- *Axon Draft One* and **OUT OF SCOPE** are unfunded.
- The evaluation is being conducted at a low cost using existing BIU resources.

- **S37**

- **S37**

Background

- The Business Improvement Unit (BIU) was tasked with evaluating *Draft One*, an AI tool designed to improve efficiency and quality in family violence (FV) reporting.
- Phase One (early 2025) involved in-house testing with the FVUs and SFCU using mock cases based on 150 historical FVMS reports and associated recordings.
- Phase One test results showed *Draft One* provided a 5.5% average increase in report quality over manual writing, and that in (10) 7% of cases, *Draft One* described an FV threat, assault or risk factor that had not been described in the original, human written FVMS. These were verified by human reviewers and resulted in follow up action.
- Phase One confirmed *Draft One's* efficacy, demonstrated potential time savings and improved report quality, and validated its suitability for live operational testing.
- Phase Two commenced in March 2025 and is scheduled to conclude on 1 December 2025. This phase is an operational test limited to the Launceston Division.

- Baseline data collected about FVMS entry using traditional writing methods between 12 March and 3 September 2025 showed:
 - Average FV report entry: 62 minutes
 - Average supervisor validation: 17 minutes
 - Combined effort per report: 79 minutes
- In 2024–25, Tasmania Police entered 9,712 FVMS reports statewide, equating to more than seven FTE positions dedicated solely to FVMS report entry. This excludes ancillary tasks such as transport, interviewing, and prosecution preparation, where further efficiencies may be realised through AI adoption.
- Since August 2025, Launceston members have been trained and equipped with *Draft One* and have been using it to assist them in entering FVMS reports, with the relevant data being collected. Preliminary Time Savings:
 - FVMS entry reduced from 62 minutes to 31 minutes
 - Validation reduced from 17 minutes to 10 minutes
 - Combined saving: 38 minutes per report
- Projected efficiency gains from *Draft One* equate to at least 3.5 FTE annually for FVMS entry alone, with much greater benefit anticipated as adoption expands and *Draft One* is used more for other report types.
- Results align with Axon’s international benchmarks, which indicate a 50–60% reduction in paperwork time can be achieved by using *Draft One*.

Optimal efficiency depends on activation of *Axon Respond* eSIM services for uploading recordings and enabling *Draft One* use from the field.

Stakeholder and communications considerations

- The BIU has undertaken broad consultation throughout the evaluation process, including Operational Commands, Family & Sexual Violence Command and Police Association of Tasmania.

S39

DEPARTMENT CLEARANCE TABLE

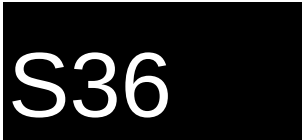
	Name	Title	Contact No.	Date
Updated by	Ian Mathewson	Inspector, Business Improvement Unit		
Through	Douglas Oosterloo	Assistant Commissioner of Police		
Through	Robert Blackwood	Assistant Commissioner of Police		
Through	J Higgins	Deputy Commissioner		
Cleared by	D Adams	Commissioner		

BRIEFING NOTE

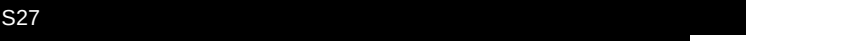
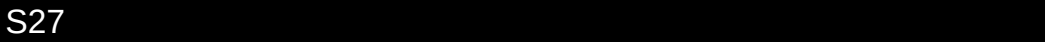
to the **Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Management**

Our reference: This document A26/47062
A25/442524 - Axon Draft One Artificial Intelligence (AI) Evaluation - Final Report

AXON DRAFT ONE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) EVALUATION OUTCOMES

NOTED Signed:  Date: 10/4/2026	Comments:
--	-----------

Purpose

- To brief you on the outcomes of Tasmania Police's evaluation of Axon Draft One (AI-assisted report writing) and  and advise of DPFEM's  

Background

- Axon Draft One (Draft One) is an artificial intelligence report-writing assistant that automatically uploads and transcribes audio from body-worn camera (BWC) recordings, then uses a large language model to generate a draft narrative for officers to review and edit. This reduces paperwork time while retaining full human oversight.
- 
- In 2025, Tasmania Police conducted a comprehensive evaluation of both products to determine their potential to improve frontline efficiency, report quality, oversight, and officer safety. The evaluation concluded in November 2025, and the final report has now been completed.

Current situation

Overview

- The evaluation concluded that the combination of Draft One and **OUT OF SCOPE** delivers complementary benefits: **OUT OF SCOPE** while Draft One improves the accuracy and timeliness of frontline reporting. Together they provide measurable efficiency gains, improved oversight, and substantial enhancements to officer safety.
- Implementing both products would reinforce Tasmania Police as a national leader in the ethical and innovative deployment of policing technologies.

Draft One Performance

- The evaluation confirmed substantial benefits for frontline policing. Draft One consistently reduced the administrative burden associated with family violence reporting, cutting the average entry and validation time from 79 minutes to 42 minutes — a 50% efficiency improvement, equating to more than 161 weeks of frontline time saved annually for Family Violence Management System (FVMS) entries alone.
- Report quality improved, with independent subject-matter experts rating Draft One-assisted reports higher in quality and accuracy than traditional human-written reports.
- Frontline members also used Draft One for a broad range of other report types including offence reports, traffic crash reports, Atlas child safety and mental health reports, intelligence submissions, and interview summaries. Officers reported reduced cognitive load, clearer narrative structure, and meaningful time savings across all report types.
- Supervisors have enhanced quality assurance of FVMS reports by generating parallel Draft One narratives and using keyword tags to rapidly identify risk indicators in BWC footage, leading to increased safety for victims.

Unexpected positive outcomes

- Detectives in Launceston used the included “Transcribe All” function to conduct searches for keywords, e.g. names, nick names, or other relevant phrases in Evidence.com, improving investigative efficiency.
- Draft One performed strongly when summarising Axon Interview recordings, particularly those involving vulnerable victims and witnesses, producing clear and accurate synopses of family and sexual violence interviews, leading to an increase in the identification of offences.

OUT OF SCOPE

OUT OF SCOPE

OUT OF SCOPE

Stakeholder and communications considerations

- Broad internal consultation was undertaken with the Family and Sexual Violence Command, Digital Evidence Unit, Special Operations Group, Tactical Intelligence, Northern District management, and frontline officers.
- The Police Association of Tasmania was briefed and supports implementation.

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Financial considerations

- S37
- The evaluation demonstrated Draft One would provide significant community safety outcomes with frontline police back in the community rather than spending large portions of their shift completing reports.

Work, health and safety considerations

- Draft One was found to improve officer wellbeing by reducing cognitive load and fatigue, including fatigue caused by paperwork related overtime.

OUT OF SCOPE

Legal/policy considerations

- No legislative amendments are required but implementation will require minor adjustments to the Body-Worn Camera Policy and Tasmania Police Manual to address livestreaming, privacy safeguards, and ensure ethical AI use.

Next steps

- S27

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Donna Adams

Secretary

10 March 2026



Axon Draft One A.I Evaluation Phase 2A

Help BIU evaluate an AI product that could increase efficiency & quality of report writing, by answering two questions.

* Required

Instructions:

Use this form to record how long it takes you to submit or validate an FVMS report **WITHOUT A.I.**

1. FVMS number you are Submitting or Validating. *

The value must be a number

2. FVMS Author: How long (in minutes) did it take you to write the report?

The value must be a number

3. Validating Supervisor: How long (in minutes) did it take you to validate the report?

The value must be a number

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Microsoft. The data you submit will be sent to the form owner.

 Microsoft Forms

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Tasmania Police

Axon Draft One AI

Evaluation Update 22/8/25

*This presentation was written with AI assistance (CoPilot).
The contents have been verified by the author.*



Evaluation Phase 2A Testing

- Based on Launceston testing the average FVMS entry takes ~80 minutes and average validation takes ~20 minutes. **100 minutes total.**
- **Does not** include scene attendance, arrests, transport, interviewing/investigation, prosecution, or FVU/SFCU workflows.
- **Initial Calculations:**
 - Launceston spends around 3.5 FTE on entering and validating FVMS.
 - 9370 FVMS statewide in 24/25, which translates to 10 FTE (approximately \$1 million) spent entering and validating FVMS reports.



Sgt. Scott McKinnell
Business Improvement Unit

Evaluation Phase 2B

- BIU evaluating the **Axon Draft One** Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Next Phase (2B) commenced on **Wednesday 6th August 2025**
- 2B is a real-world test to be conducted in Launceston Division
- Focused on **Family Violence (FV)** reporting and paperwork burden
- Draft One depends on activation of the **Axon Respond** eSIM features
- Data gathered will inform **future budget submissions.**



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Business Improvement Unit

Evaluation Phase 2B

- **OUT OF SCOPE**
- **Draft One** training has been rolling out for three weeks
- Three shifts (55 members trained so far), two shifts (30) to go
- Draft One uptake has been hesitant as members adapt to the new process
- Participation is starting to snowball as members adjust to using AI



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Expected Benefits of Using AI for Report Writing

- Reduction in paperwork time by reporting officers
- Increased clarity and professionalism of reports
- Improved wellbeing (reduced paperwork stress and overtime)
- Better community engagement (more time on the road)
- Enhanced FVMS supervisor validation and FVU/SFCU reviewing



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What Is AI and How Does Draft One Use It?

- AI is technology that lets computers do things that normally require human thinking — like understanding speech, recognizing images, or writing text.
- A Large Language Model (LLM) is a type of AI trained on billions of words. It learns patterns in language so it can generate human-like text.
- Draft One uses an LLM to help officers write reports by listening to your BWC audio, transcribing it, and creating a draft report that you can review and edit.
- You stay in control. Draft One helps you write faster and clearer — but **you are responsible for what goes in the final report.**



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What Draft One Can't or Won't Do

- It doesn't "know" what happened — it only use words spoken on a recording.
- It can't see, smell, or feel an incident unless those obs are described verbally
- It has no generative/creative ability so won't make things up (AI hallucination).
- It won't be perfect — you **must review and correct its mistakes**
- It doesn't store your narration — edits must be done in one session.
- It won't make decisions or draw conclusions — that's your job.



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Tips for Better Draft One Narratives

- **Narrate to your camera** when approaching and while on scene — describe actions, observations, and decisions. Be clear, and use plain, direct language.
- **Capture key details in your conversations**, i.e. names (spelling), addresses, registration numbers, person and vehicle descriptions, describe people's actions.
- Use the **Narration button** to add extra detail when generating the draft.
- **Add further key details** from witnesses or suspects to improve transcript accuracy.
- **Fix [INSERT] gaps** and remove any obvious errors.
- **The better your recording, the better your Draft — speak clearly, capture details.**



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Evaluation Observations – To Date

- **Survey Returns:** 28 timed returns from FVMS authors; 22 from FVMS validators.
- **User Sentiment:** ~50% enthusiastic, ~25% hesitant, ~25% resistant.
- **Preliminary Time Savings:**

	Human Written	AI Assisted	Savings
FVMS Entry (Avg)	62 Minutes	32 Minutes*	30 Minutes
FVMS Validation (Avg)	17 Minutes	11 Minutes*	6 Minutes
Totals	79 Minutes	43 Minutes*	36 Minutes

*Note: Study is ongoing; figures subject to refinement



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Evaluation Observations – To Date

Indicates that:

- Axon Draft One shows strong potential to improve efficiency and report quality.
- Axon Draft One requires strategic change management to ensure successful adoption and efficiency gains.
- Tasmania Police is well-positioned to lead in the adoption of AI-enhanced tools, with the potential to significantly improve frontline effectiveness and resource allocation.



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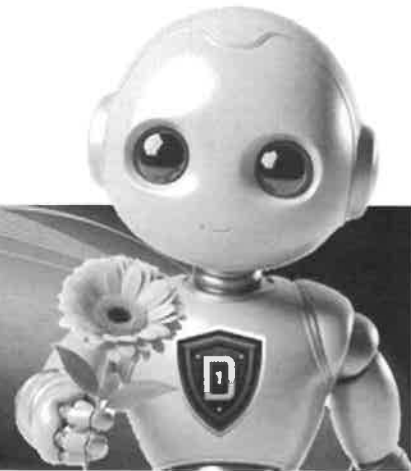
Questions?

Evaluation Lead

SERGEANT SCOTT MCKINNELL



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Tasmania Police

Evaluation Briefing

Axon Draft One & OUT OF SCOPE



Evaluation

- BIU evaluating the **Axon Draft One** Artificial Intelligence (AI) feature
- Next Phase (2B) commences on **Wednesday 6th August 2025**
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Objectives

Part of BIU's broader strategy to identify solutions that improve efficiency, increase standards and increase safety.

To assess:

- Operational value (time savings, report quality, safety)
- Usability
- Reveal unforeseen implications for deployment

Data collected will inform:

- Technology adoption decisions
- Budget planning



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OUT OF SCOPE



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Axon Draft One (AI)

- Automatically transcribes and analyses the audio portion of **BWC** recordings
- Generates a structured **summary** of the incident for use elsewhere
- Can **narrate** additional information to it that was not recorded by the BWC
- Can **dictate** documents e.g. writing a first-person statement
- Guard rails built into the tool that force users to **check the contents**
- **Users must digitally sign off to verify the accuracy of the summary.**



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Expected Benefits

Axon Draft One (AI)

- Reduction in paperwork time by reporting officers
- Increase in accuracy and quality of report narratives
- Enhanced FVMS supervisor validation and FVU/SFCU reviewing

OUT OF SCOPE



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Business Improvement Unit

Risk and Safety

- Draft One is a tool that should be viewed as “experimental”.
- It is important to be mindful of the need for all Draft One summaries to be verified by humans. Members must proof-read all Draft One summaries for accuracy.
- **If at any time during the evaluation, a member observes an error in reporting that may affect the safety of an involved person, they shall immediately bring that matter to the attention of the sergeant on duty at the relevant station.**
- **If the error was a consequence of using Draft One, the BIU shall be notified immediately.**



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Business Improvement Unit

Artificial Intelligence Principles - ANZPAA

This evaluation is being conducted in accordance with the ANZPAA Police Artificial Intelligence Principles which guide the ethical and responsible use of AI by police to ensure community safety and confidence. They can be summarized as:

Accountability: Police retain responsibility for AI systems and decisions.

Human Oversight: AI informs decisions but doesn't replace human judgment.

Fairness: AI must respect equality and human rights, managing biases.

Skills and Knowledge: Police need proper training and up-to-date skills.

Proportionality: AI use must be reasonable, necessary, and lawful.

Explainability: AI systems should be understandable and challengeable.

Transparency: Public information on AI use should be clear and accessible.

Reliability: Continuous monitoring and relevant data ensure AI functionality.

Privacy and Security: Prioritize privacy and security, complying with legal obligations.

(All evaluation participants should be conversant with and apply these principles during tests)



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Business Improvement Unit

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Questions?

Evaluation Lead

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Axon Draft One (AI) Evaluation

Launch Briefing

29 January 2025



Background

- Tasmania Police prioritises family violence response, investigation and prosecution, dedicating significant resources and we've introduced various innovations to enhance our efforts.
- The incidents are complex, and time-consuming to report and assess, often leading to misreporting or underreporting due to human error.
- Artificial Intelligence (AI), specifically the Axon product Draft One, could enhance oversight and quality control by transcribing and summarising police body-worn camera recordings, to improve reporting accuracy and efficiency.
- Assistant Commissioner Blackwood has tasked the Business Improvement Unit (BIU) with assessing the effectiveness of Draft One in efficiently providing accurate accounts of incidents, potentially enhancing the safety of Tasmanian families.



Business Improvement Unit

Objective

To evaluate the use of Axon artificial intelligence (AI) products in response to family violence incidents.

Outcomes

A successful evaluation will mean that Tasmania Police is better informed on the potential benefits, and risks associated with using artificial intelligence to improve their response to family violence.



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Execution

- The evaluation will be conducted by the BIU in partnership with the Digital Evidence Unit (DEU) and the Family and Sexual Violence Command.
- The Safe Families Coordination Unit (SFCU) and the Family Violence Units (FVU) are key to the success of the evaluation and will provide expert advice to the BIU and act as testers.
- The evaluation will be conducted in three phases:

Phase One - In-house testing to ensure the product functions correctly and will not have any negative impact during Phase Two.

Phase Two - Supervised operational test on live Family Violence attendances.

Phase Three - Analysis and Reporting.



Business Improvement Unit

Phase One Methodology

Test Duration: 5 Weeks (at one test per day each)

Test Group: SFCU and FVU Sergeants (x6)

Sample: 150 randomly selected historic FVMS reports (25 each)

1. BIU will identify one BWC recording from each FV response
2. BIU will generate a Draft One summary from the footage
3. BIU will forward a link to the historic FVMS report, the Draft One summary from BWC and an MS Forms survey to the tester via e-mail
4. Tester compares the Draft One summary to the summary of the FVMS, checking for accuracy in reporting, report quality and any Draft One errors
5. Tester completes the MS Forms survey to record their observations.



Business Improvement Unit

Risk and Safety

- Draft One is a tool that should be viewed as “experimental”.
- It is important to be mindful of the need for all Draft One summaries to be verified by humans. Members shall proof-read all Draft One summaries for accuracy.
- **If at any time during the evaluation, a member observes an error in reporting that may affect the safety of an involved person, they shall immediately bring that matter to the attention of the sergeant on duty at the relevant station.**
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Business Improvement Unit



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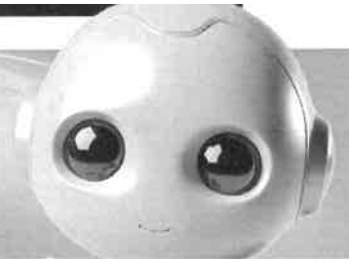
Demonstration

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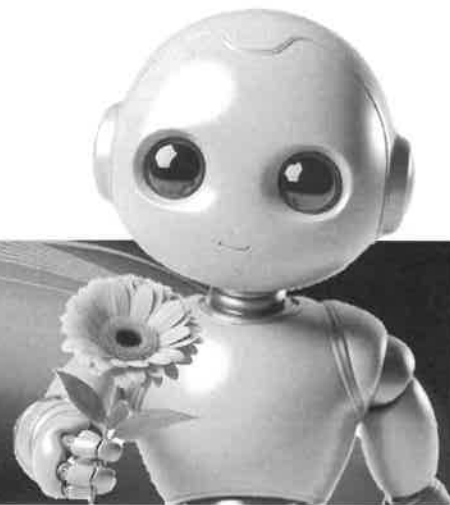
Questions?

Evaluation Lead

SERGEANT SCOTT MCKINNELL



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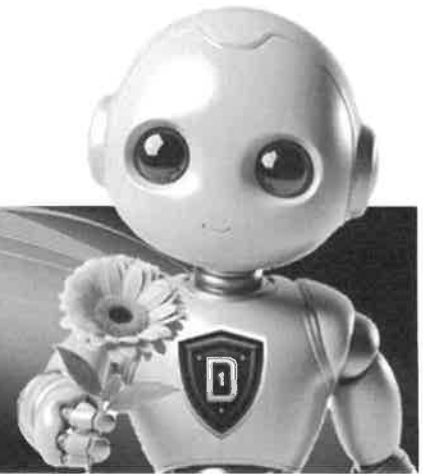


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Axon Draft One (AI) Evaluation

Phase One Report

1 April 2025



Background

- BIU conducted Phase One of the Axon Draft One (AI) Evaluation between 29/1/25 and 14/3/25 (6 weeks).
- The evaluation received strong support from the six FVU and SFCU sergeants who acted as testers.
- The Digital Evidence Unit and the Family & Sexual Violence Command inspectors in charge of the testers were kept informed on progress.



Business Improvement Unit

Background

- The primary objective of Phase One (P1), to ensure Draft One functions correctly and would not have any negative impact during Phase Two (P2), was achieved.
- P1 test results were mostly positive.
- Risks were revealed regarding Draft One errors that will be mitigated in P2 by BIU providing tester training & supervision, and by existing safeguards, including supervisor, FVU and SFCU reviewing processes.
- It was expected that the AI summaries being tested in P1 would contain a higher number of errors than would occur under normal use.



Phase One Test Results

When reviewing P1 results, it is important to remember that:

- The recordings used were randomly selected and were not always ideal for AI purposes.
- BWC users had not received training in how to best use their BWC for AI purposes.
- AI summaries reviewed by testers were not proofread or corrected by anyone who attended the incident.
- Testers completed 148 of the 150 tests assigned (99%).



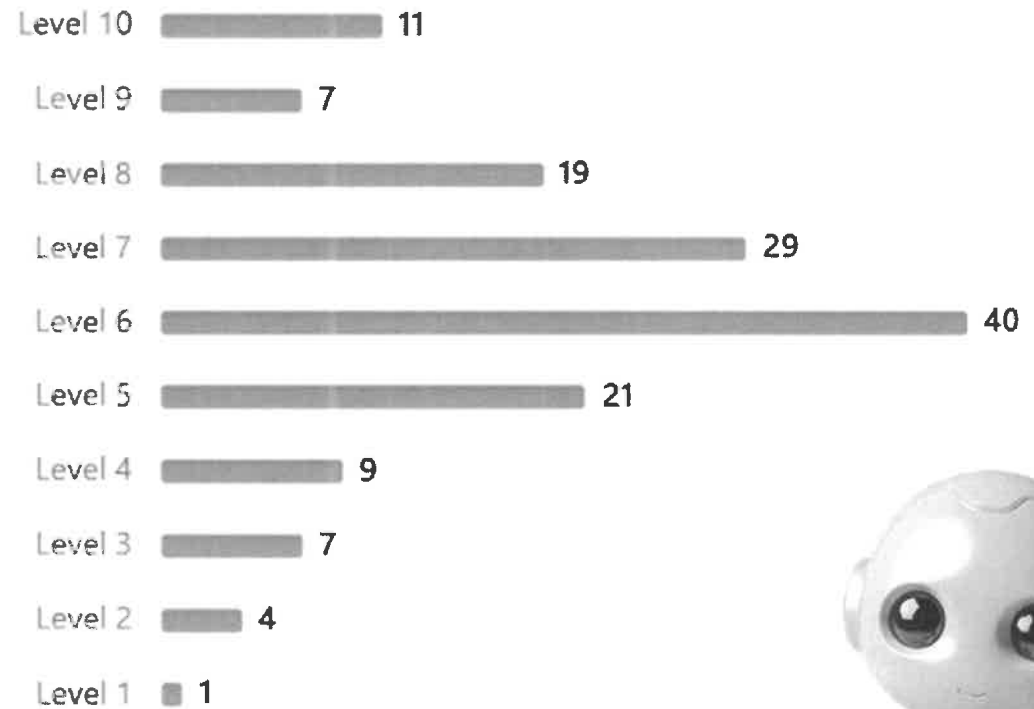
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Phase One Test Results

On a scale of 1–10, rate the quality of the narrative in the original FVMS report.

6.34

Average Rating



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Phase One Test Results

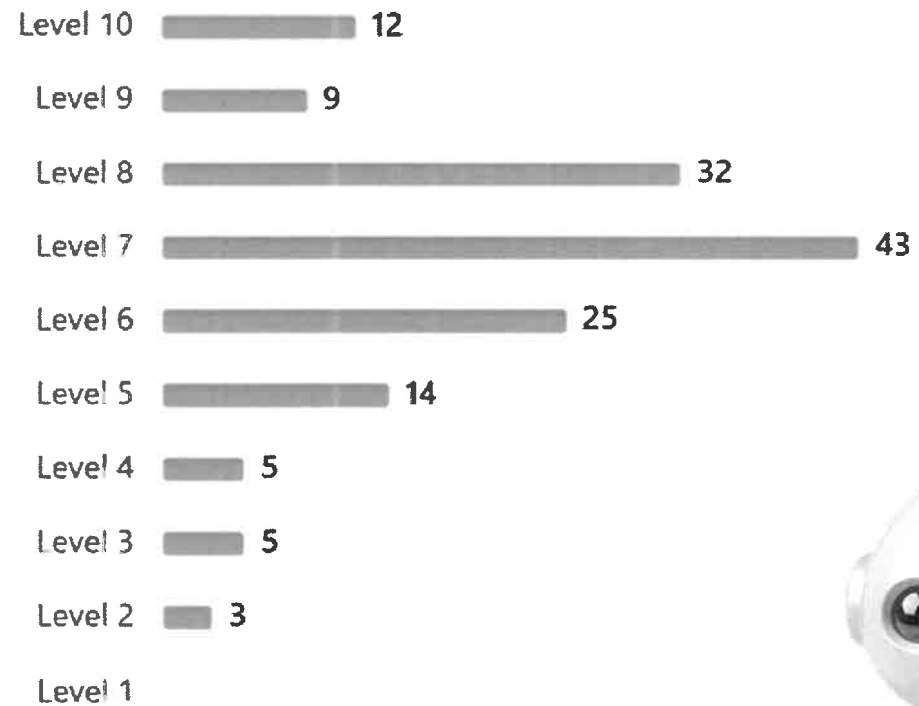
On a scale of 1–10, rate the quality, including accuracy, of the Draft One narrative compared to the FVMS report.

6.89

Average Rating



(5.5% net positive)

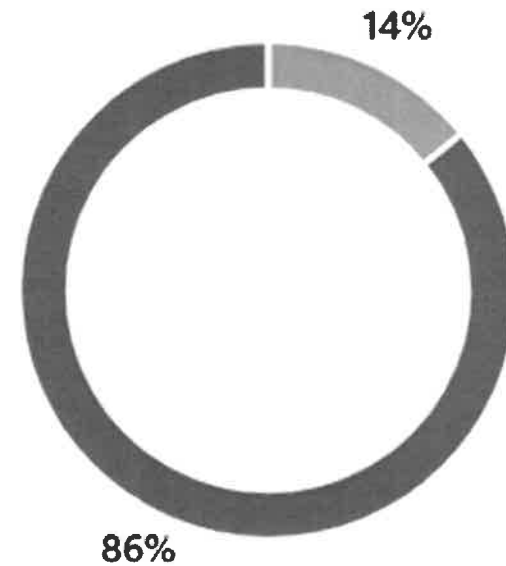
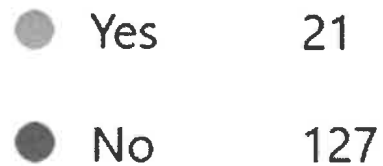


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Phase One Test Results

Did Draft One make any errors or omissions that you consider critical to decision making?



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Phase One Test Results

Testers descriptions of Draft One errors/discrepancies:

Negatives

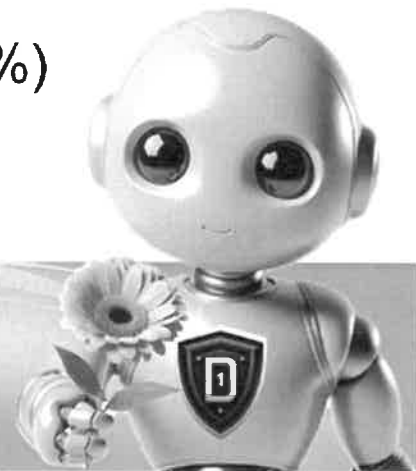
- Names and/or roles of parties were wrong: 6 (4%)
- Missed a threat, assault or risk factor: 6 (4%)

Positives

- Discovered a threat, assault or risk factor not in the FVMS: 10 (7%)



Business Improvement Unit



Phase One Test Results

How do you think frontline use of Axon Draft One would have affected the safety, psychological wellbeing and interests of the people affected by family violence in this case?

Safety & Wellbeing

● Greatly Decreased	0.7%
● Decreased	4.1%
● Not Changed	77%
● Increased	16.2%
● Greatly Increased	2%

(11.6 % net positive)



Business Improvement Unit

Phase One Test Results

How do you think the use of Axon Draft One would have affected FVMS report writing in this case?

Reporting Efficiency

● Greatly Increased	4.1%
● Increased	29.1%
● Not Changed	59.5%
● Decreased	6.8%
● Greatly Decreased	0.7%

(25.7 % net positive)

Report Quality (incl' accuracy)

● Greatly Increased	8.8%
● Increased	34.5%
● Not Changed	49.3%
● Decreased	6.8%
● Greatly Decreased	0.7%

(35.8 % net positive)



Business Improvement Unit



Phase One Test Results

How do you think access to Axon Draft One would have affected FVU/SFCU reviewing in this case?

Review Efficiency

● Greatly Increased	5.4%
● Increased	21.6%
● No Change	66.9%
● Decreased	6.1%

(20.9% net positive)

Review Quality

● Greatly Increased	4.7%
● Increased	34.5%
● No Change	54.1%
● Decreased	6.8%

(32.4% net positive)



Business Improvement Unit

Current Situation

BIU are now preparing for the execution of P2:

Completed:

- Briefed and secured support from the Commander, Northern District and Inspector, Launceston Division to conduct P2 on the Launceston Watch.
- Negotiated provision of the necessary licenses from Axon S37
- Presented to the weekly meeting of Launceston Division sergeants.



Business Improvement Unit



Current Situation

In Progress

- Collecting baseline data on time taken to prepare Launceston FVMS reports.

Axon Draft One (AI) Evaluation

BIU need your help to assess the potential of Axon artificial intelligence (AI) products to improve the efficiency and quality of FVMS report writing and validation.

March 2025 - Launceston

In March, we are gathering baseline data on how long it takes to submit or validate FVMS reports before the next steps in April.

Please time approximately how long it takes you to submit or validate an FVMS report and record it at the link below.

<https://forms.office.com/r/X5Dzyu9ARv>

Contact Sgt. Scott McKinnell, BIU on ext **S36** or by email with any questions or comments.



Do it faster on your phone



Business Improvement Unit



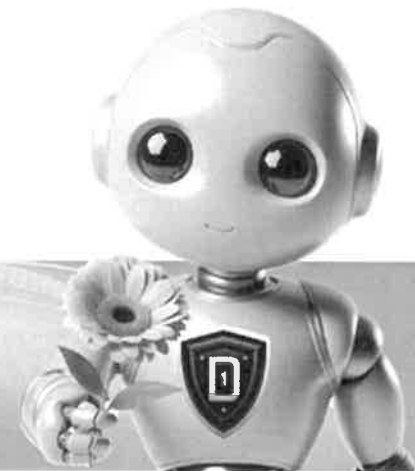
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Next Steps

- Testing of Axon **OUT OF SCOPE** and new Draft One functions,
- Prepare Draft One user training products for P2 testers,
- Schedule and present training sessions for each shift,
- Enable **OUT OF SCOPE** and Draft One licences as members are trained,
- Provide direct supervision/support to P2 testers.



Business Improvement Unit



Phase Two - Execution

Test Duration: 3 months

Test Group: Launceston Watch Members

Sample: 300 live FVMS reports (150 using Draft One, 150 without)

- BIU will monitor FVMS for reports submitted by a Tester,
- BIU will forward a short MS Forms survey to the reporting officer and validating sergeant to record their experience using/not using Draft One.
- BIU will forward a short MS Forms survey to an SFCU/FVU sergeant to record their opinion as to the quality and accuracy of each FVMS report and any Draft One errors observed.



Business Improvement Unit

Risk and Safety

- Draft One is a tool that should be viewed as “experimental”.
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Business Improvement Unit

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Questions?

Evaluation Lead

SERGEANT SCOTT MCKINNELL



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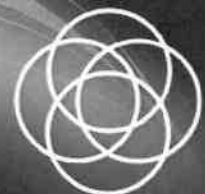
Axon Draft One Artificial Intelligence (AI) Evaluation Final Report - Version 1

Content Manager: A25/



Business Improvement Unit

Accountability | Integrity | Respect | Support



Document Acceptance and Release Notice

This document is Version 1, 16/12/2025 of the *Axon Draft One* Artificial Intelligence (AI) Evaluation - Final Report.

This is a managed document. For identification of amendments, each page contains a release number and a page number. Changes will only be issued as complete replacement. Recipients should remove superseded versions from circulation. This document is authorised for release once all signatures have been obtained.

PREPARED:	Scott McKinnell	Date:	16 December 2025
(for acceptance)	Sergeant, Business Improvement Unit		
ACCEPTED:		Date:	29 December 2025
(for release)	Ian Mathewson Inspector, Business Improvement Unit		
ACCEPTED:	S36	Date:	3 February 2026
(for release)	Assistant Commissioner Robert Blackwood Sponsor		

This report has been prepared with the assistance of AI (CoPilot). The contents have been verified by the author.

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1 Document Purpose

This report presents the findings of Tasmania Police's evaluation of *Axon Draft One* assessing their potential to improve the efficiency, accuracy, and oversight of family violence (FV) reporting and to enhance officer safety and operational coordination. The evaluation was conducted under strict ethical and risk management frameworks and provides recommendations for future deployment.

2 Executive Summary

The Business Improvement Unit (BIU) has completed a comprehensive evaluation of *Axon Draft One*, an artificial intelligence (AI) report writing assistant, and [OUT OF SCOPE] [OUT OF SCOPE]. The findings demonstrate that both products offer substantial benefits in efficiency, accuracy, and officer safety, with strong potential to transform frontline policing, particularly when they are deployed together. *Axon Draft One* consistently reduced the time required for Family Violence Management System (FVMS) report entry and validation by approximately 50%, equating to an estimated annual saving of more than 160 weeks of frontline time, which equates to about \$434,187 in wages. These efficiency gains were achieved without compromising report quality; independent assessments found *Draft One*-assisted reports were, on average, 10% higher in quality and accuracy than traditional reports. The evaluation predicts reduced cognitive load and improved staff wellbeing, with most frontline testers estimating a saving of 4–6 hours of paperwork per week if *Draft One* was implemented. Beyond family violence reporting, *Draft One* proved highly effective for other report types, including offence reports, traffic crash reports, Atlas occurrences, and interview summaries, indicating its potential to deliver far greater efficiency benefits. While *Draft One* is not a replacement for human judgment, its integration into workflows—supported by mandatory human verification and supervisor oversight—enhances accuracy, consistency, and quality assurance. Adoption challenges were observed, reflecting the cultural shift inherent in introducing AI tools. These can be mitigated through structured training, clear policy frameworks, and staged implementation. The evaluation predicts that full maturity of *Draft One* could deliver multi-million-dollar savings in frontline time, freeing resources for other frontline policing and community engagement.

OUT OF SCOPE

In summary, the evaluation confirms that *Axon Draft One* and [OUT OF SCOPE] represent a strategic opportunity for Tasmania Police. Together, they deliver measurable efficiency gains, improved report quality, enhanced officer safety, and stronger operational oversight. Realising these benefits will require investment in licensing, training, and organisational change management, but the returns—in time saved, risk reduced, and capability enhanced—are compelling.

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3 Introduction

3.1 Background

Family violence, as defined by the Family Violence Act 2004, is a significant issue in Tasmania. This includes violence, abuse, and controlling behaviour by a person against their current or former spouse or significant partner, which can have lifelong impacts on victims and children. Tragically, such offences sometimes result in severe injury or death.

Tasmania Police prioritise an effective response to family violence, dedicating significant resources to responding to and investigating these incidents. Innovations such as electronic monitoring of offenders and specialised training for officers have been introduced, but there is room for further improvement.

Family violence incidents are often difficult to assess accurately due to their complex nature. Reporting and assessing these incidents are time-consuming, which can hinder thorough investigation. Experience has shown that human error leads to family violence offences being misreported or going unreported. Enhancing quality control over our response to family violence is a priority, but increasing oversight using existing processes is resource-intensive and costly.

One potential solution for greater oversight and quality control is the use of artificial intelligence (AI) to objectively analyse recordings from police body-worn cameras during family violence incidents. This would not replace quality assurance (QA) by human supervisors but could make frontline reporting more efficient and accurate, while also enhancing QA by supervisors, the Family Violence Units (FVU) and the Safe Families Coordination Unit (SFCU).

An Axon product, *Draft One*, was identified as a potential solution. *Draft One* automatically transcribes the audio recording from police body-worn cameras (BWC) and analyses the transcript to create a draft summary in narrative form and tagging keywords. This AI-generated transcript, keyword list and draft narrative can be used for report writing and supervisor validation, potentially providing a more objective and accurate account of incidents. The Business Improvement Unit (BIU) was tasked to assess the efficacy of *Draft One* and its potential to enhance the safety of Tasmanian families.

While the evaluation was focused on the efficiency gains associated with *Draft One*, the evaluation was broadened to include the **OUT OF SCOPE** due to its growing relevance. Its in-field upload capability enables *Draft One* to be used at an FV scene without returning to a station and waiting lengthy periods for upload via a BWC dock. In addition, **OUT OF SCOPE**

OUT OF SCOPE

3.2 Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation employed a structured, three-stage approach:

Phase 1: Tested *Draft One* in house using 150 historical Family Violence Management System (FVMS) cases. The FVU and SFCU sergeants acted as subject matter experts

(SME), comparing AI-generated summaries mocked up by the BIU to the original, human

written reports for report quality and accuracy.

Phase 2A: Established baseline timings for FVMS report entry and validation using traditional (manually written) methods.

Phase 2B: Measured efficiency gains in the real-world application of *Draft One* in the Launceston Division assessed the quality of reports submitted and assessed the operational benefits of **OUT OF SCOPE**

For each phase, data was collected from testers via Microsoft Forms surveys, supplemented by regular in-person feedback. The BIU provided training, ongoing support, and monitoring to the testers throughout each phase.

3.3 Stakeholder Engagement

Broad consultation was conducted:

- Internal stakeholders consulted included Digital Evidence Unit (DEU), Family & Sexual Violence (FSV) Command, members of the Special Operations Group (SOG), Tactical Intelligence, and general duties officers.
- Demonstrations were provided to Launceston Division, Northern District Management Group, and the Police Association of Tasmania (PAT).
- The PAT expressed support for both products but noted a lack of formal AI policy within DPFEM as a vulnerability when implementing tools like *Draft One*.
- Feedback from this engagement informed the development of ethical guidelines and risk-management safeguards which were implemented during the evaluation.
- Minimal external stakeholder communication was conducted as the evaluation was

conducted as a short-term closed test, though the evaluation attracted strong interest

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3.4 Key Documents

14/07/23	<u>ANZPAA Australia New Zealand Police Artificial Intelligence Principles</u>	-
23/07/24	Tasmanian Government AI Working Group's <u>Guidance for the use of artificial intelligence in Tasmanian Government (September 2024)</u> ,	-
11/12/24	Axon (AI) Draft One Evaluation - Terms of Reference	A24/451059
11/12/24	Minute Axon (AI) Draft One Evaluation – Terms of Reference	A24/451268
26/02/25	Axon (AI) Draft One Evaluation – Phase One Status Report	A25/070789
12/03/25	Letter from ACSS to Commander, Northern District - Axon Draft One (AI) Evaluation Phase Two Support	A25/70713
01/04/25	Axon Draft One (AI) Evaluation - Phase One Report	A25/420682
31/07/25	Draft One Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Axon Respond Evaluation – Risk Management	A25/273609
21/08/25	<u>Axon Draft One User Guide</u>	-
13/11/25	Budget Estimates Brief - Axon Draft One Evaluation - Artificial Intelligence (AI) Assisted Report Writing	A25/403768

4 Risk & Safety

The evaluation was conducted in strict adherence to the ANZPAA Australia New Zealand Police Artificial Intelligence Principles (2023), which provide a comprehensive framework for the ethical and responsible use of AI in policing. These principles emphasise:

Accountability: Police retain responsibility for AI systems and decisions.

Human Oversight: AI informs decisions but does not replace human judgment.

Fairness: Respect for equality and human rights; managing bias.

Skills and Knowledge: Ensuring officers are trained in AI capabilities and limitations.

Proportionality: AI use must be reasonable, necessary, and lawful.

Explainability and Transparency: AI systems should be understandable and challengeable.

Reliability: Continuous monitoring and testing.

Privacy and Security: Compliance with privacy and security obligations.

These principles were applied during the evaluation through:

- Strong emphasis on these principles in all user training.
- Mandatory “human in the loop” verification of all AI-generated outputs.
- Existing supervisor validation and review processes within FVMS workflows.
- BIU oversight and additional monitoring during live testing.

The evaluation approach also aligns closely with the Tasmanian Government AI Working Group’s Guidance for the use of artificial intelligence in Tasmanian Government (September 2024), which recommends:

- Deploy AI responsibly to ensure safety, trustworthiness, and ethics.
- Adopt a risk-based approach for specific AI applications.
- Maintain transparency, privacy, and security.
- Retain human oversight in all decision-making processes.
- Build awareness and capability among users.

The evaluation met these recommendations by:

- Applying the ANZPAA principles as the ethical foundation.
- Assessing risk and implementing safeguards.
- Training users on ethical use and privacy obligations.

To safely evaluate Axon, OUT OF SCOPE evaluation guidelines for ethical and responsible use were developed in consultation with stakeholders and were included in user training. In summary, these guidelines were focused on transparency. Access was limited to on-duty use, with all sessions logged, auditable, and requiring a reason for access. Users had to

OUT OF SCOPE

open communications, and unauthorised data sharing to non-DPFEM members was prohibited. Training was mandatory prior to access being granted. These measures protected member privacy while minimising the risk of misuse.

5 Performance

Performance of the evaluation was considered high. Despite running over schedule, it was conducted at minimal cost and exceeded expectations on deliverables by not only evaluating *Draft One* but also two other products in OUT OF SCOPE upon which the full benefits of *Draft One* depend.

5.1 Performance Against Budget

The evaluation was not funded and was completed successfully at minimal cost. It used the existing resources of the Business Improvement Unit and user licences provided free of charge by Axon.

5.2 Performance Against Schedule

The evaluation closed on 30 November 2025, approximately 5 months over schedule.

S35 The main cause of delays in Phase One of the evaluation was low availability of testers in the Family & Sexual Violence Command due to the need for them to prioritise live family violence matters. Further delays were experienced in Phase Two due to a lower-than-expected level of engagement from the Launceston test group. This led to those test activities running much longer than planned. Change fatigue and resource availability were noted as contributing factors with some members feeling they did not have the time to learn the new tool. This required additional time and effort to generate engagement with the BIU regularly attending shift readouts to provide support, encouragement and delivering additional, simplified training materials.

5.3 Performance Against Deliverables

5.3.1 Objectives

The objective of evaluating the use of Axon artificial intelligence (AI) products in response to family violence incidents was **achieved**, evidenced by the content of this report.

5.3.2 Outputs

The evaluation has **delivered** all planned outputs, namely:

- Familiarisation and in-house testing of the product against historic and live data,
- Delivery of training to Subject Matter Experts (SME) and testers,
- Support to testers during evaluation,
- Collection and analysis of evaluation data,
- Reporting on evaluation results.

5.3.3 Outcomes

The target outcome of ensuring Tasmania Police is better informed on the potential benefits, and risks associated with using artificial intelligence to improve their response to family violence has been **achieved**.

6 Axon Draft One AI

6.1 What is Draft One and How Does it Work?

Axon Draft One is an AI-powered tool that assists officers in creating draft narratives for incident reports, such as FVMS reports. It works by automatically uploading and transcribing audio from body-worn camera recordings, then using a large language model to generate a structured draft narrative describing the incident recorded. Officers can add extra details through narration or typing before and while generating the draft. The tool is designed to reduce paperwork time, improve report clarity, and support officer well-being, but it does not replace human judgment. Users must review and edit the draft for accuracy, fill any gaps, and digitally acknowledge responsibility before copying the narrative into other systems. This process ensures efficiency while maintaining accountability and compliance with ethical AI principles.

6.2 Data Collection

6.2.1 Phase One

Objective: The primary objective of Phase 1 was to ensure *Draft One* functioned correctly and would not negatively impact live operations during Phase Two. Specifically, Phase One aimed to identify any risks or errors in AI-generated summaries and confirm that safeguards and review processes were adequate before proceeding to a live test.

Methodology:

Duration: 6 weeks (29 January – 14 March 2025).

Participants: Six FVU and SFCU sergeants acted as subject matter experts (SME).

Process: Testers assessed 148 *Draft One* summaries generated by the BIU from randomly selected body-worn camera (BWC) recordings of historic FV attendances in all three geographic police districts and compared them to the original FVMS report.

Limitations of Test Method

- BWC recordings were from users who had not been trained on how to best use their BWC for AI applications.
- Being randomly selected, recordings were not always ideal for AI purposes.
- As mock-ups, the AI summaries were not subject to verification or correction by an officer who attended the incident.

Achievement of Objectives

The main objective was achieved with *Draft One* being confirmed to function correctly without causing negative operational impacts. Risks were identified (e.g. AI errors in names, roles, or missed threats) resulting in mitigation measures being implemented in Phase Two, including training and enhanced supervision.

Results of Phase One

Phase One confirmed *Draft One's* efficacy, demonstrated potential time savings, and improved report quality, and validated its suitability for live operational testing. The SME testers found that:

Positives

- The Draft One narrative was an average of 5.5% higher in writing quality than the human written reports.
- In 7% of cases Draft One described a threat, assault or risk factor that was not described in the original FVMS.

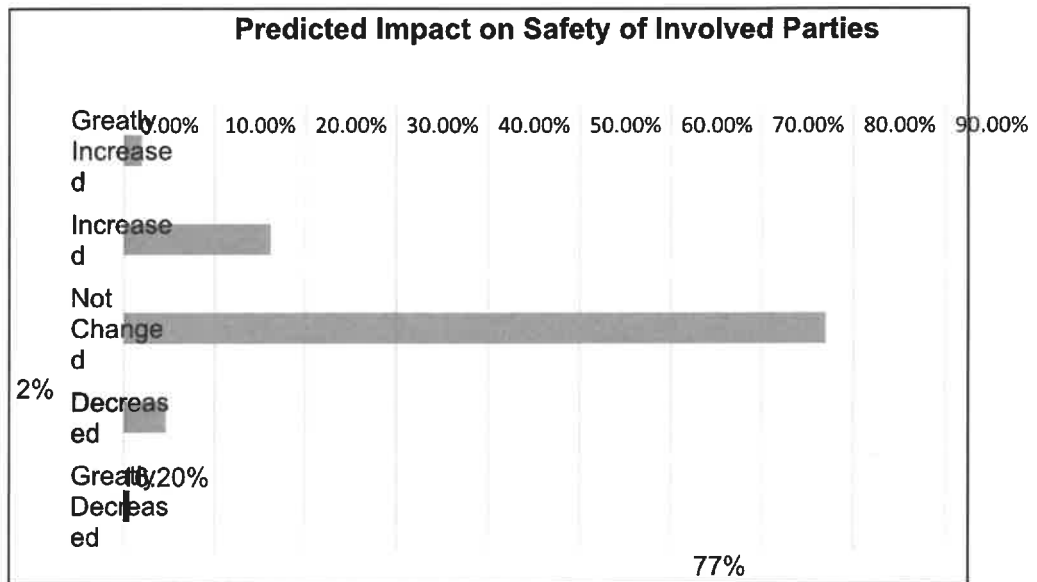
Errors:

- Draft One confused the names/roles of parties in only 4% of cases.
- Draft One missed describing a threat, assault, or risk factor in 4% of cases.

These errors were contributable to the testing limitations detailed above and it was determined that they would not have been present had user training been provided, or an attending officer had verified the outputs in line with mandatory AI practices. If such errors did make it into a report, they would be detected at the supervisor validation, or FVU/SFCU review stages of the existing FVMS workflow.

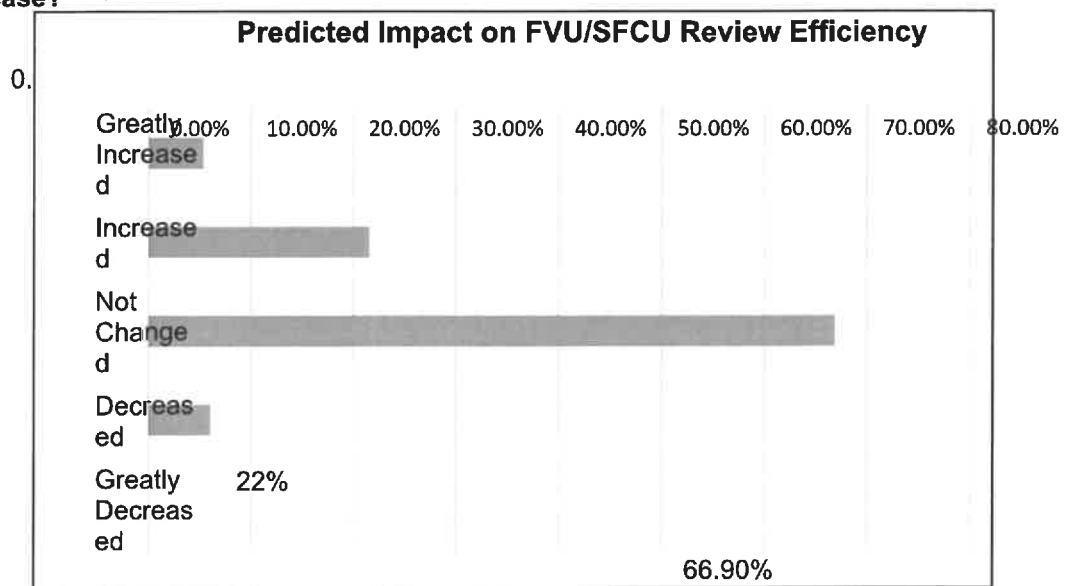
The SMEs were also asked to provide their opinion of Draft One's potential to improve FVMS reporting safety, efficiency, quality and FVMS reviewing quality and efficiency.

How do you think frontline use of Axon Draft One would have affected the safety, psychological wellbeing and interests of the people affected by family violence in this case?



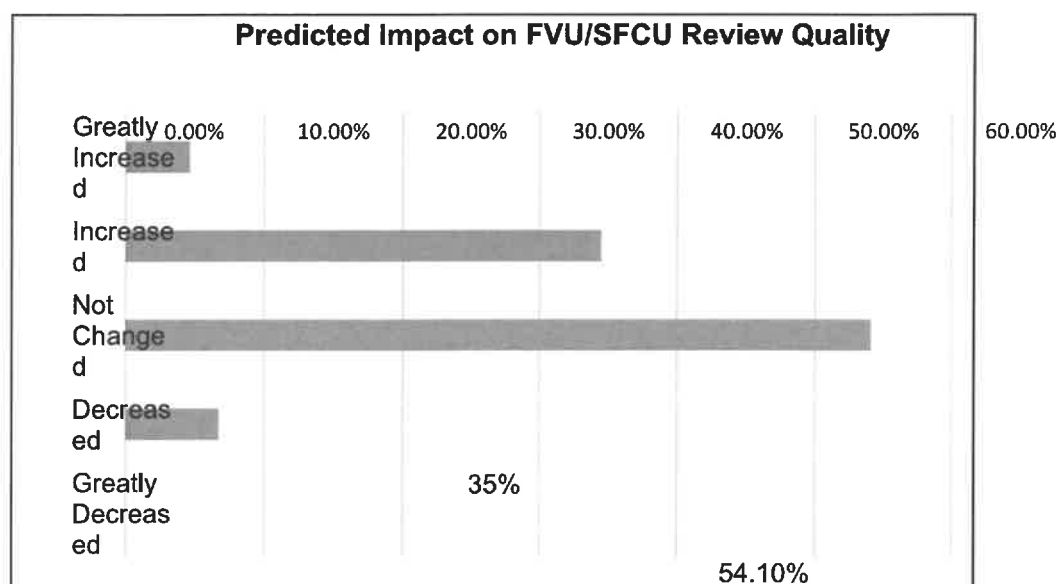
Victim/child safety improvement predicted in 18% of cases.

How do you think access to Axon Draft One would have affected FVU/SFCU reviewing in this case?



Efficiency improvement predicted in 27% of FVU/SFCU reviews

6%



Quality improvement predicted in 40% of FVU/SFCU reviews

7%

6.2.2 Phase Two

Phase Two of the evaluation focused on live operational testing in the Launceston Division. This phase aimed to assess *Draft One*'s performance in real-world conditions by comparing FVMS reports prepared using *Draft One* to those without it. This phase measured impacts on report quality, accuracy, and efficiency, while gathering feedback from frontline officers and validating sergeants through structured surveys. It was important to achieve this without compromising safety or decision-making.

Phase Two was divided into two sub-phases to ensure a systematic evaluation.

Duration: 37 weeks (12 March 2025 – 30 November 2025)

Participants: Approximately 85 members of the Launceston Division.

Phase 2A – Baseline (Traditional Methods)

The objective of this first part of Phase 2 was to set a baseline for how long it took frontline officers to enter and validate an FVMS report under existing workflows. Officers timed these activities and return the data to the BIU via a simple MS Form.

Duration: 24 weeks (12 March 2025 - 27 August 2025).

Temporal Data Returned: 72 returns from FVMS authors, 126 returns from validators.

Findings: Average FVMS entry time: 62 mins, Average validation time: 17 mins, combined effort per report: 79 mins. At 9,712 FVMS reports annually, this equates to over 337 weeks (7.3 FTE) where **officers are off the frontline entering and validating FVMS reports**. This does not include ancillary tasks such as statement taking, arrest, transport, interviewing, or the preparation of files & applications which often lead to an FV matter taking several hours.

The financial impact, detailed in the table below, is significant. Note, these figures do not include the secondary and tertiary reviews conducted on each FVMS by FVU and SFCU.

Time Spent (FTE)	Task	Cost PA
5.7	Level 6 Constable (Entering FVMS)	\$659,273
1.6	Level 4 Sergeant (Validating FVMS)	\$251,660
7.3	Total	\$910,933

Calculations include 24-hour shift and penalty loading and 12% employer superannuation guarantee contributions.

Phase 2B – Draft One Comparison

The objective of Phase 2B was to evaluate *Draft One*'s impact on FVMS report writing and validation processes under real-world conditions for comparison to data collected in phases 1 and 2B. The evaluation delivered face-to-face training to participants prior to them being provided access to *Draft One*. The training emphasised the importance of human oversight and included:

- Safe, responsible, and ethical AI use, including the *ANZPAA Guidelines*.
- Risk management processes for the evaluation to ensure community safety.
- Refresher on categorisation & tagging of BWC footage (foundational to *Draft One*).
- Practical tuition on how to use *Draft One* and tips for optimal performance.

Once each shift was trained and provisioned, a BIU sergeant worked directly with them for several shifts to provide support and encourage adoption. Regular visits were then made to shift briefings to provide updates and answer questions.

Duration: 16 weeks (6 August 2025 – 30 November 2025).

Temporal Data Returned: 51 returns from FVMS authors, 42 returns from validators.

- 20% of testers did not use *Draft One* at all, indicating some resistance.
- 26% of testers tried *Draft One* by generating a preview without exporting a draft.
- 686 previews were generated; a lot are presumed to be experimentation.
- 233 (34%) of the previews were exported for insertion into a report
- 46 (54%) of testers exported a draft for insertion

Findings: Average FVMS entry time using *Draft One*: 31 mins, average validation time: 11 mins, combined effort per report: 42 mins.

	Human Written	Draft One Assisted	Saving
FVMS Entry (Avg)	62 minutes	31 minutes	31 minutes
FVMS Validation (Avg)	17 minutes	11 minutes	7 minutes
Totals	79 minutes	42 minutes	38 minutes

It is estimated that over 161 weeks of frontline time (3.5+ FTE) could be saved annually for FVMS creation and validation alone. However, efficiency gains would be much greater than that as the evaluation found that the Launceston test group innovated by using *Draft One* to write most other report types, including offence reports, traffic crash report, and Atlas occurrences. Considerable time savings could be expected as *Draft One* adoption expanded.

The in-kind financial savings, detailed in the table below, would be significant. Note, these figures do not include the secondary and tertiary reviews conducted on each FVMS by FVU and SFCU, tasks where further savings would be seen using *Draft One*.

Time Saving (FTE)	Task	Saving PA
2.87	Level 6 Constable (Entering FVMS)	\$331,950
0.65	Level 4 Sergeant (Validating FVMS)	\$102,237
3.52	Total	\$ 434,187

Calculations include 24-hour shift and penalty loading and 12% employer superannuation guarantee contributions.

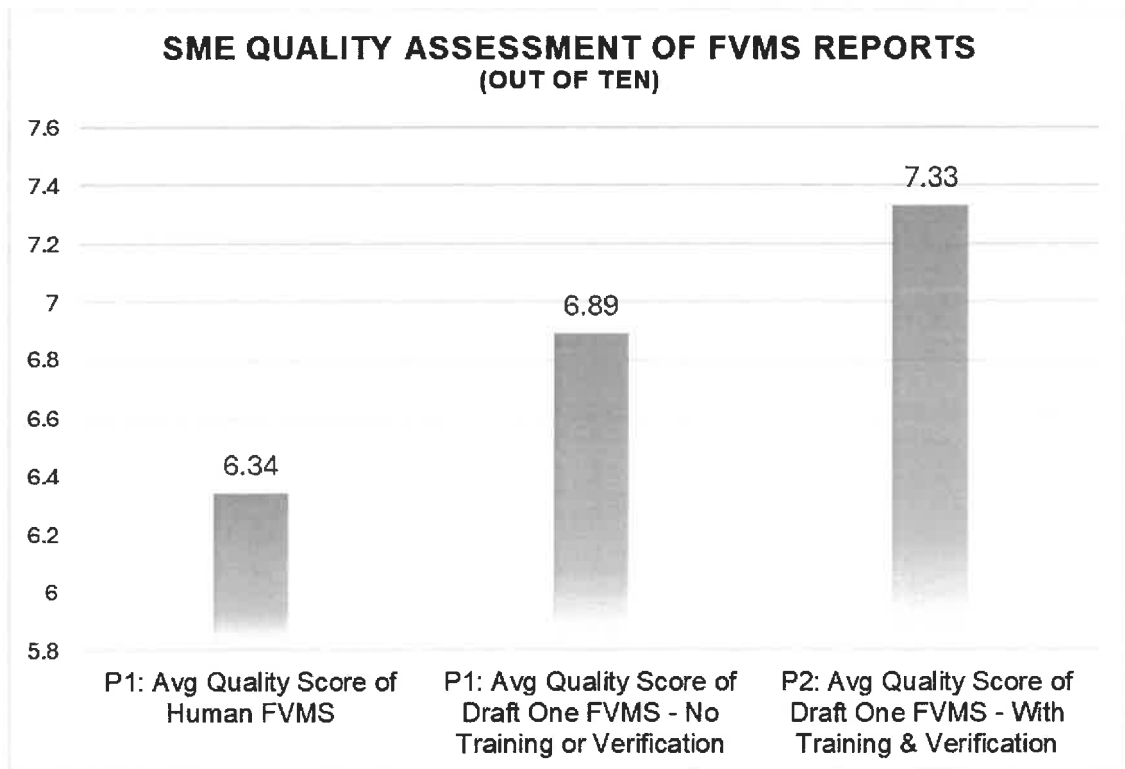
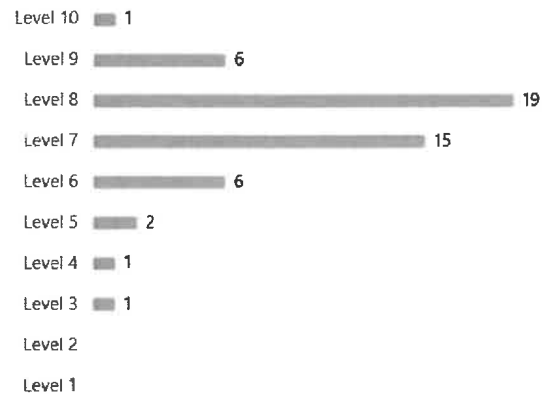
Draft One Quality Assessment

The evaluation met the objective of assessing the quality of FVMS reports produced with *Draft One*. This was achieved by the SMEs from Phase One, the FVU and SFCU sergeants, independently assessing the quality of all 51 real FVMS reports submitted using *Draft One* in Phase 2B, against the same criteria employed in Phase One. The

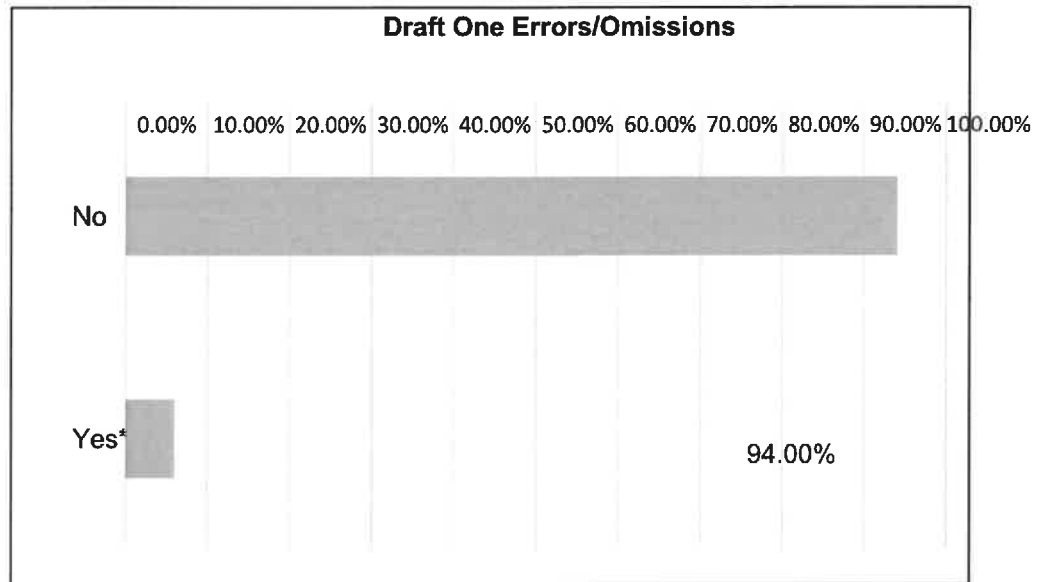
results were:

Q1. On a scale of 1–10, rate the quality, including accuracy, of the *Draft One* narrative in the FVMS report.

7.33
Average Rating
(out of 10)

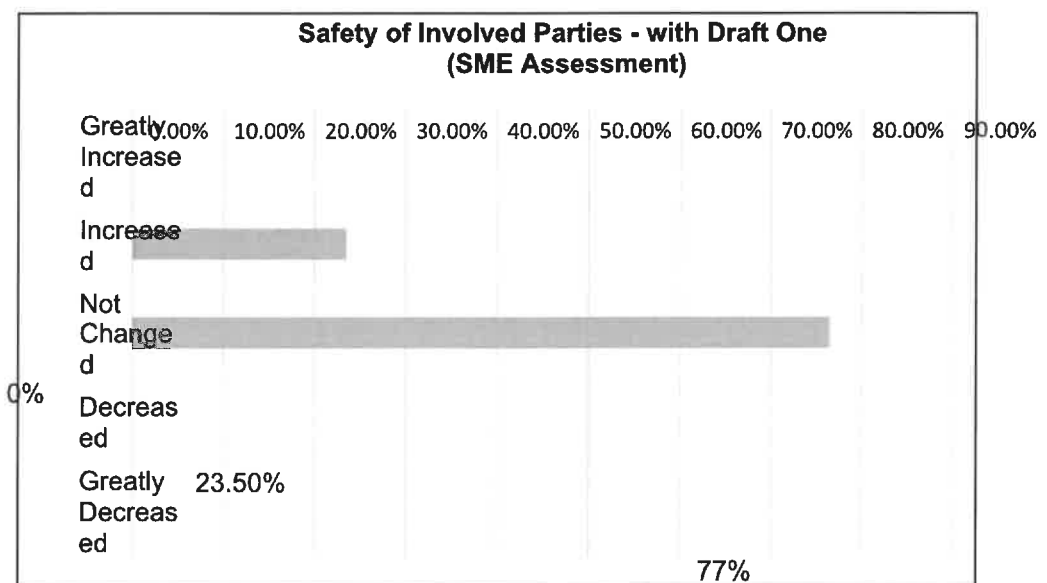


Q2. Did any *Draft One* errors or omissions, that you consider critical to decision making, make it into the final report?



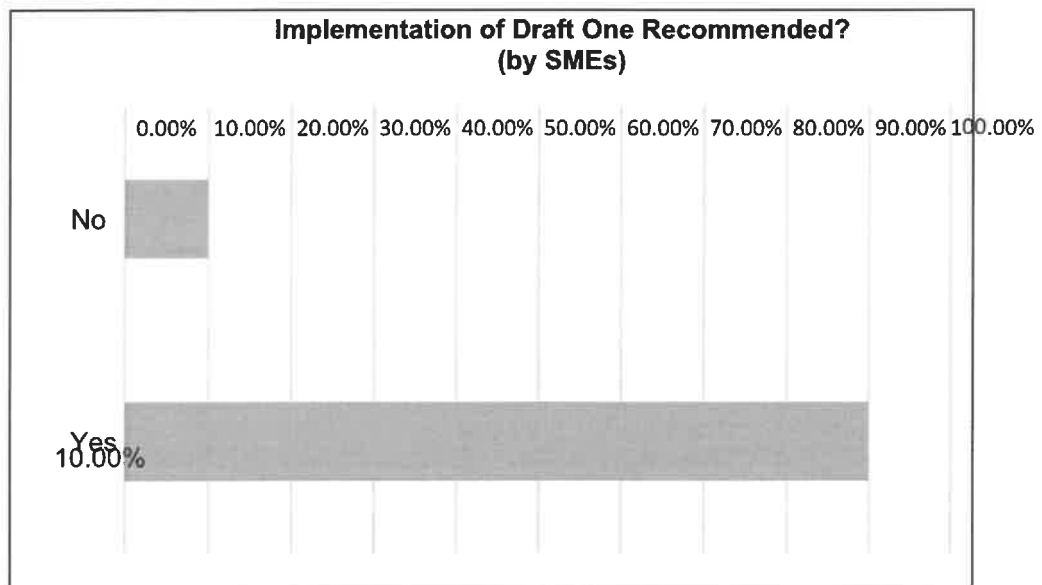
*AI (Copilot) summary of text feedback explaining errors: Feedback indicated two primary types of errors in reports generated with *Axon Draft One AI*. First, there are critical omissions of victim statements, such as disclosures about the offender threatening to "S36" and concerns about prior disclosures to police being shared with the offender. These omissions can affect risk assessment and incident classification, as seen when an initial "family argument" report was later reclassified as a family violence matter during SFCU review. Second, there are issues with narrative structure and language, including confusing shifts between incident details and interview context, lack of conciseness, and use of American terminology (e.g., "officer") instead of regionally appropriate language. It is noteworthy that attending officers should have checked/corrected these narratives prior to submission.

Q3. How do you think use of *Axon Draft One* affected the safety, psychological wellbeing and interests of the people affected by family violence in this case?



Safety & Wellbeing: Increased: 23.5% Not Changed: 76.5% Decreased: 0%

Q4. Considering this report, would you recommend that Tasmania Police implement Axon Draft One for AI assisted FV report writing?

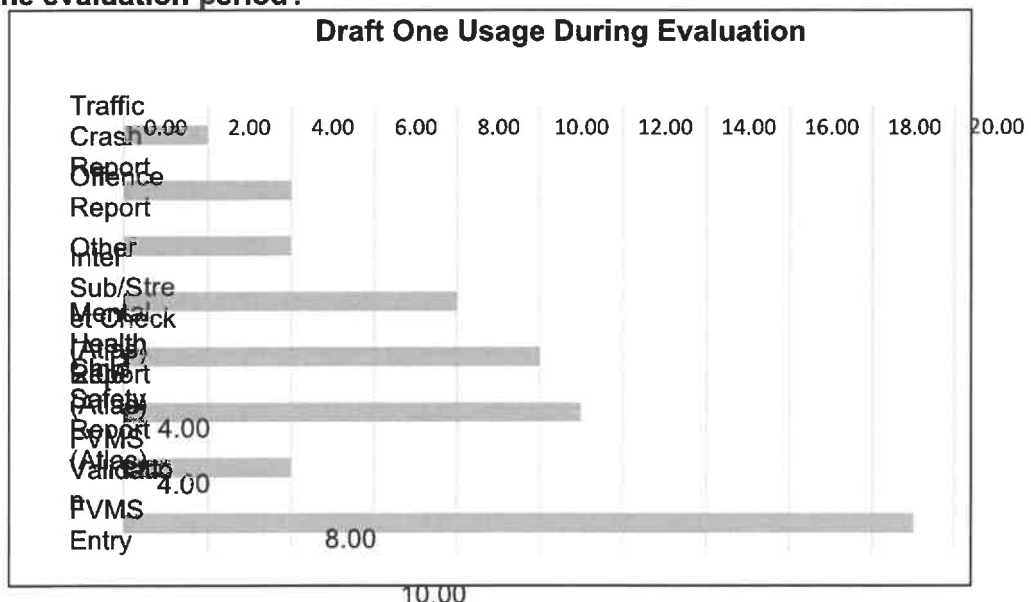


Yes: 90% No: 10%

Phase 2B Final Feedback Survey Results

At the conclusion of 2B, the Launceston test group were surveyed to capture their feedback, thoughts and experience using *Draft One* on the frontline. Twenty-one (21) responses were received from four sergeants and seventeen constables.

Q1. What type of reports did you use *Axon Draft One* to assist you writing during the evaluation period?

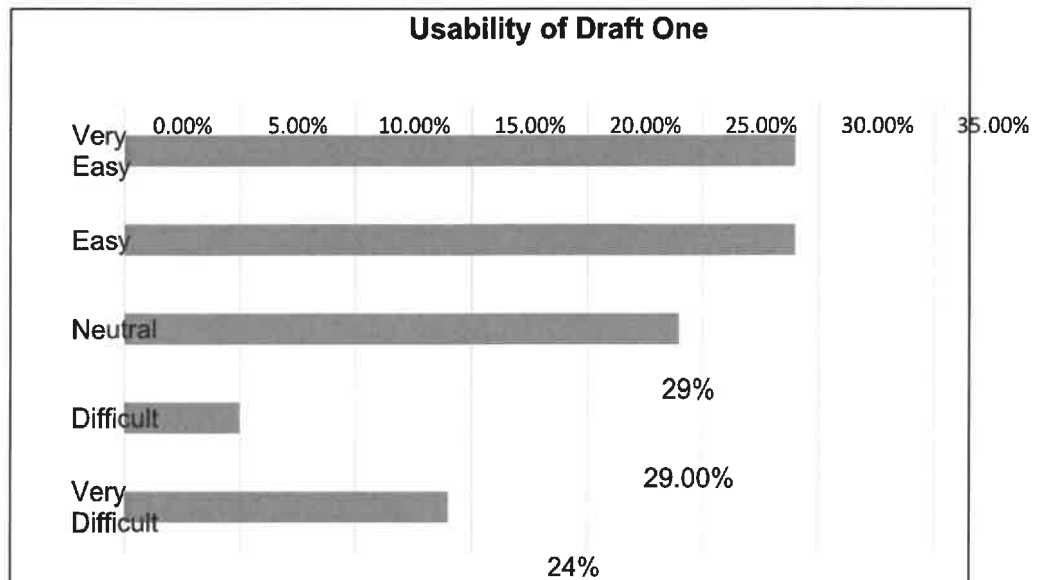


Q2. How would you rate the Usability of *Axon Draft One*?

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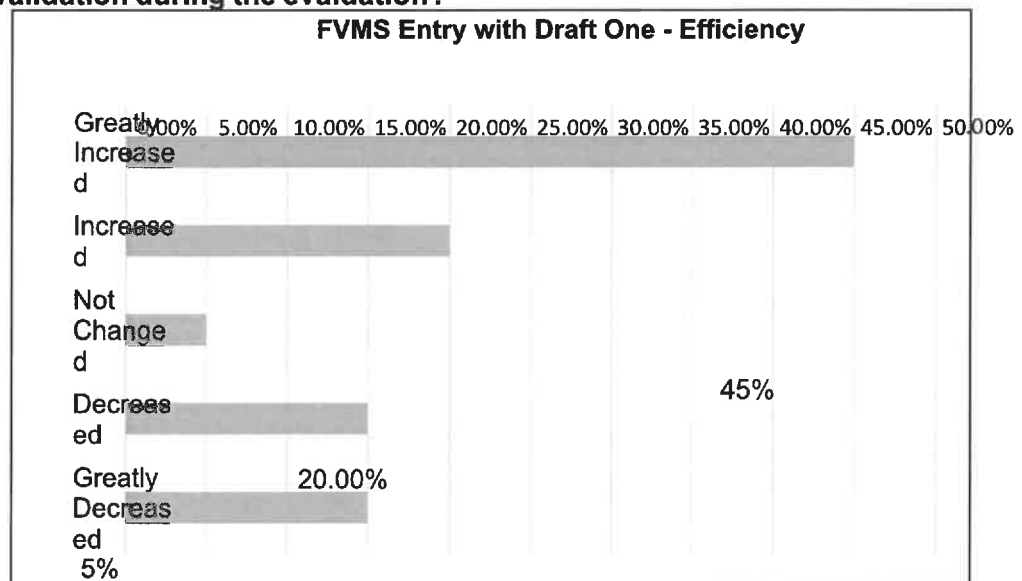
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19.00



58% found *Draft One* easy to use, 24% were indifferent and 19% found it difficult to use.

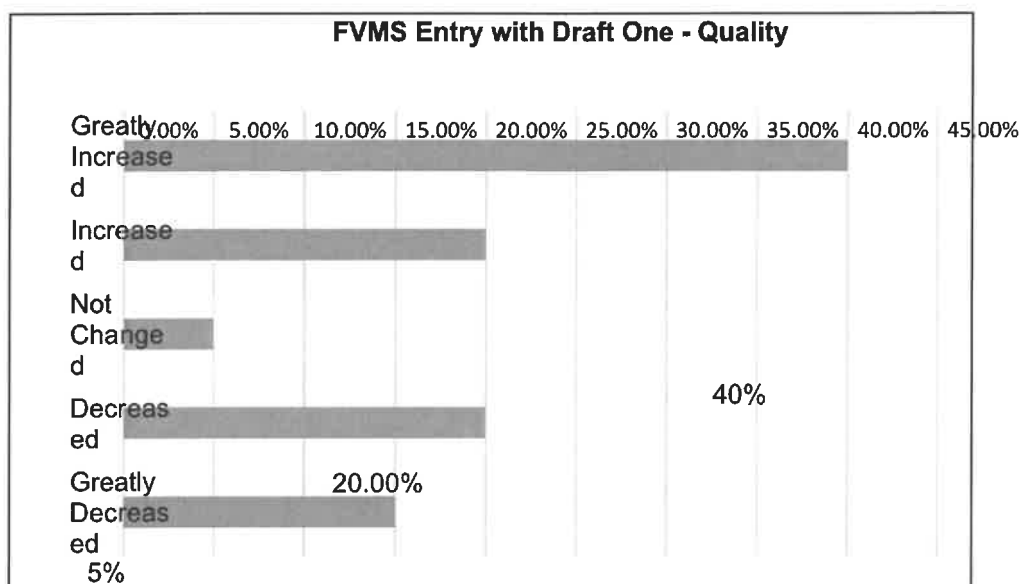
Q3. Overall, how do you think the use of *Draft One* affected FVMS report entry and validation during the evaluation?



65% of respondents believe *Draft One* increased reporting efficiency.

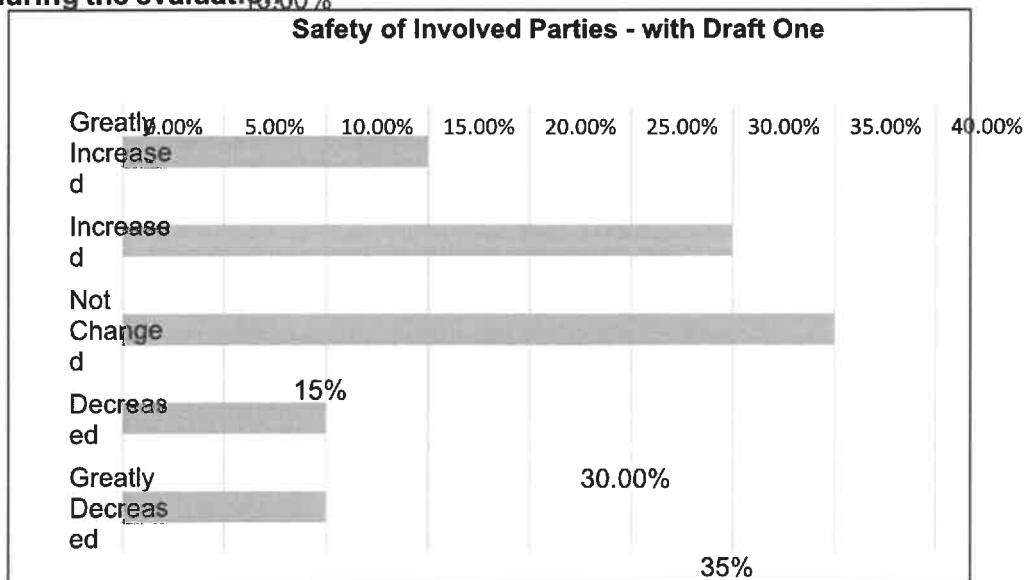
15.00%

15.00%



60% of respondents believe Draft One increased FVMS report quality.

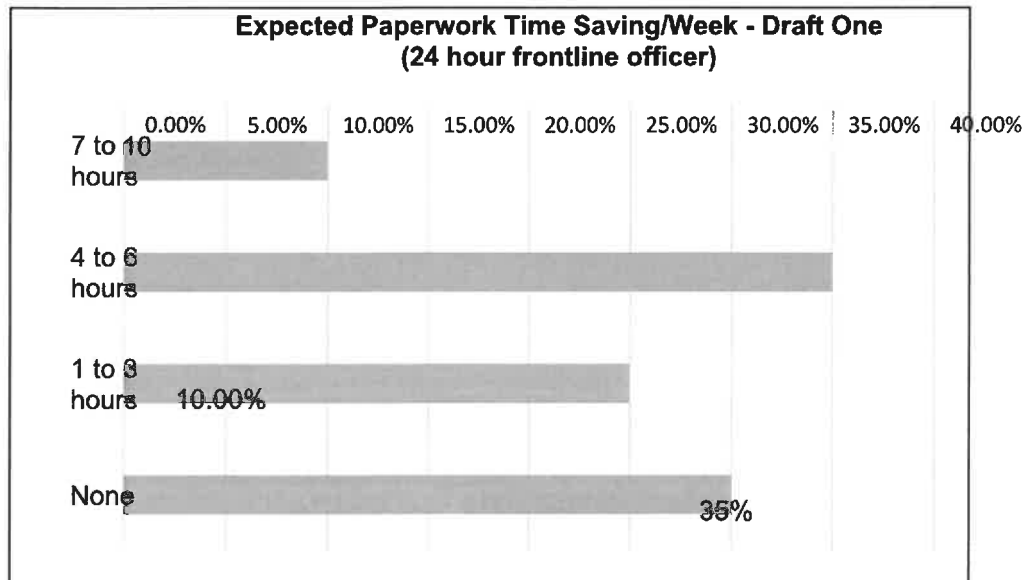
- Q4. Overall, how do you think the use of *Draft One* affected the Safety, Psychological Wellbeing and interests of the people affected by family violence during the evaluation?**



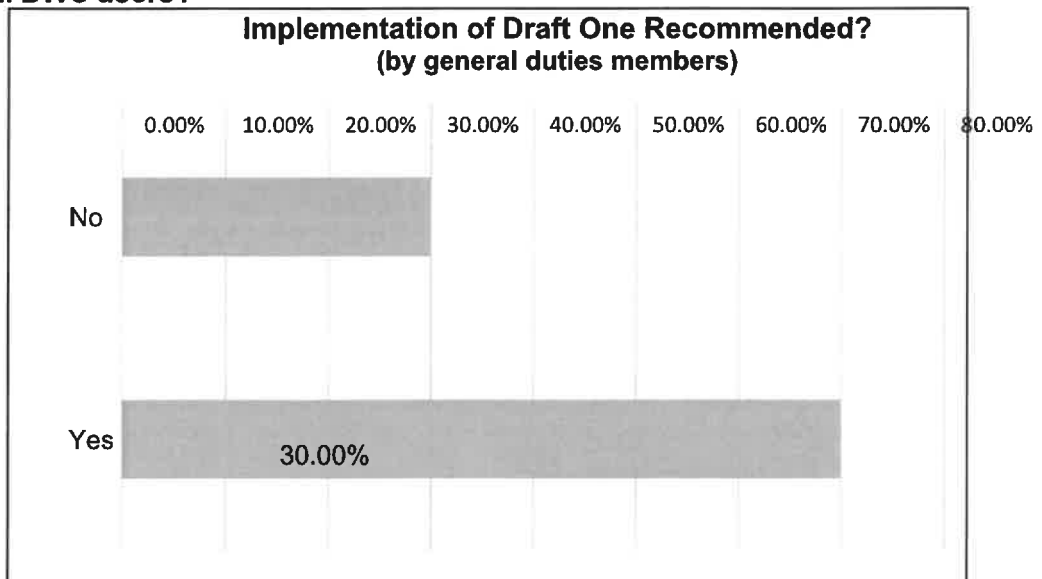
80% of respondents believe Draft One had no impact on or improved safety of the people affected by FV, 20% believe it decreased the safety of involved parties.

NB: If Draft One training and normal FV processes were followed, there could be no decrease in safety as any errors should have been corrected by the report author, or by the validating supervisor. This result is at odds with the independent assessment of the fifty-one Draft One FVMS's by the SMEs.

- Q5. Having tried *Draft One*, how much paperwork time do you think it could save you per week?**



Q6. Would you recommend that Tasmania Police implement *Axon Draft One AI* for all BWC users?



Q7. If something didn't work well, explain the problem/s here.

AI (Copilot) summary of ten (10) responses:

Feedback from some test users indicated they did not think *Axon Draft One* is currently suitable for family violence reports. They said, drafts focus heavily on police actions after arrival, missing critical pre-attendance details, victim and offender statements, and nuanced observations such as body language and tone. Drafts often failed to capture key words or names, while sometimes over-explaining irrelevant details. The structure and language did not meet their standards, requiring extensive editing that took as long as drafting a report from scratch, undermining efficiency. Users also noted issues with excessive content, and complications when multiple cameras record the same incident. While one user reported generally good performance, most feedback highlights the need for improved context, accuracy, and formatting to make *Draft One* more viable.

Q8. Provide any other feedback, thoughts, or ideas about *Draft One* here. If citing a specific matter, please provide a reference, e.g. FVMS number.

AI (Copilot) summary of eight (8) responses:

Users expressed strong support for *Draft One*'s potential and versatility. Many highlighted its usefulness beyond family violence reports, including offence reports,

street checks, interview summaries, and CSS reports. Several noted that it significantly reduces report writing time, requires minimal edits, and improves efficiency. The keyword search feature was praised for enabling quick cross-referencing and verification of details, particularly for supervisors. Users also valued its ability to relieve cognitive load by handling much of the narrative drafting, reducing stress and freeing officers to focus on frontline duties. Overall, feedback emphasized that *Draft One* is easy to use, saves time, and becomes more effective with continued use, especially for simpler report types.

6.3 Unexpected Positive Outcomes

- Supervisors used *Draft One* to good effect when validating FVMS reports by either generating their own draft for review, and/or using the keyword tags generated to look for 'red flags' in BWC recordings of FV attendances.
- Due to the auto-transcription of all content (*Transcribe All*) being temporarily activated in Evidence.com for the evaluation. Officers in other work areas, e.g. Launceston CIB innovated by using it to conduct keyword searches relevant to their investigations in Evidence.com.
- *Draft One* was found to be particularly good at accurately summarising *Axon Interview* recordings, including those with vulnerable victims/witnesses of family and sexual violence, recorded in the Axon soft interview rooms.
- *Draft One* was used nearly as much for other report types like the various types of Atlas occurrence, Offences Reports, and Traffic reports as it was for FVMS, indicating a potential for much greater time savings than those measured by this evaluation.

6.4 Lessons Learned about Draft One

6.4.1 Draft One Balances Simplicity with Functionality

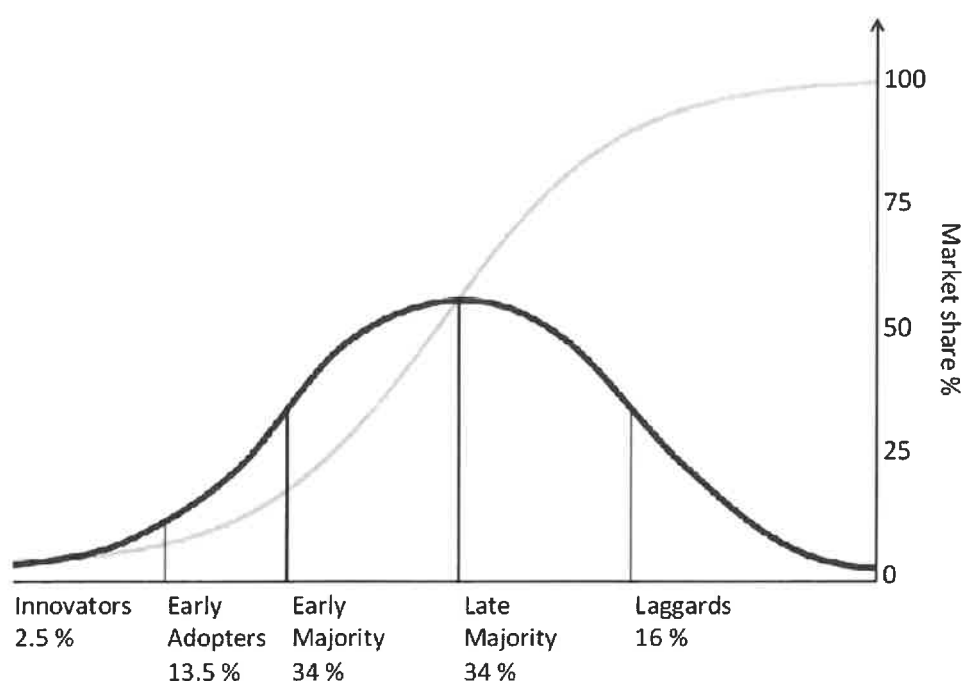
Draft One is a basic AI tool compared to more advanced platforms like *ChatGPT* or *Copilot*. This simplicity is a double-edged sword: on one hand, it makes *Draft One* accessible and easy to use for officers who may not be comfortable with digital technology. On the other hand, it can leave more advanced users wanting more, particularly in terms of interactive chatbot capabilities for drafting reports. While *Draft One* is still under development and new features are being added periodically, its straightforward design offers a useful entry point for introducing AI assistants into an agency. By keeping the learning curve low and avoiding complexity, *Draft One* helps ensure that adoption is not overwhelming.

6.4.2 Adoption and Engagement with Draft One Varied Widely

During Phase 2B of the evaluation, engagement with *Draft One* varied significantly despite strong support from the BIU. Preview demonstrations revealed an approximate 50/50 split between enthusiasts and sceptics. In operational testing, adoption levels reflected this divide:

- 20% of testers did not use *Draft One* at all, indicating resistance.
- 26% tried *Draft One* without exporting, suggesting hesitation.
- 54% exported a draft for insertion, showing active use.

These patterns align closely with the Diffusion of Innovations model (Rogers, 1962), which explains how different segments of society adopt new technology:



Diffusion of Innovations model, Rogers, E.M., 1962

Innovators (≈2.5%) – Risk-takers and experimenters, first to try new tools.

Early Adopters (≈13.5%) – Visionaries who see strategic advantages and influence others.

Early Majority (≈34%) – Pragmatic users who adopt once benefits are proven.

Late Majority (≈34%) – Sceptical and conservative, adopting only when mainstream.

Laggards (≈16%) – Resistant, preferring traditional methods until forced to switch.

The evaluation suggests that *Draft One*'s adoption curve mirrors these principles, with early enthusiasm tempered by cautious uptake among the majority. The evaluation observed that shift leadership was a determining factor in adoption. For example, 'A Shift' was particularly motivated due to the interest demonstrated by Sergeant Josh Hayes, and Senior Constable Nick Draper who championed *Draft One*. Their shift used *Draft One* the most and were responsible for 59% of the 2B survey returns. Other shifts where the sergeants had expressed scepticism about AI use demonstrated much lower adoption.

6.4.3 Cultural, Technological and Organisational Challenges in AI Adoption

Although AI technology like *Draft One* is gaining traction, it has not yet reached mainstream acceptance. A significant level of distrust toward AI persists within the community, creating a barrier to adoption—particularly in traditional, regimented organisations such as police agencies, where officers are trained to follow established processes like report writing. The evaluation observed that some members had difficulty with how *Draft One* wrote “differently” to established norms. Introducing an AI tool represents a major cultural and procedural shift, requiring careful Organisational Change Management (OCM) for successful implementation.

Adoption is expected to be gradual at first but will accelerate as more technology-enabled “Gen Z” recruits join the organisation and existing members become comfortable with AI. Dedicated training and ongoing support will be critical to this transition. The evaluation predicts that achieving maturity and realising the full efficiency benefits of AI-assisted report writing would take several years. The adoption curve is expected to be like other major technology changes within the organisation, e.g. the introduction of video records of interview in the 90’s where there was resistance at first, but they soon became a normal part of the business.

6.4.4 Performance is Relative to Incident Complexity

The evaluation revealed that *Draft One* performs exceptionally well when summarizing straightforward incidents involving a single officer interaction with an individual. Examples include family violence cases where only the victim is present, traffic stops, burglary reports, or interactions with mental health patients. However, its effectiveness decreases in complex scenarios involving multiple officers and multiple parties—such as intricate family violence incidents where both partners, children, or other witnesses are present. In these cases, *Draft One* occasionally misidentifies roles, omits key details, or generates narratives that are overly verbose and lack clarity. In these cases, the amount of rework required by officers negated any potential efficiency gain. It is expected that with time, officers would come to learn which incidents were good to use *Draft One* for and which incidents were not suitable.

6.4.5 Significant Time Savings

Evaluation results are consistent with Axon’s international benchmarks, which suggest a 50–60% reduction in paperwork time using *Draft One*. The assessment confirmed that the effort required to enter an FVMS could be reduced by approximately 50%, saving approximately \$434,187 in wages on FVMS entry and validation alone. The true saving would be several times this as adoption of *Draft One* expanded to other stages of the FV workflow, particularly FVU/SFCU reviews, transcription & summarisation of victim interviews, and submission of preparation of reports like offence reports, child safety reports, traffic crash reports, etc. When surveyed, most testers estimated they could save 4–6 hours of paperwork per week using *Draft One*, representing a substantial efficiency gain for frontline officers. Considering the calculations regarding FVMS, the evaluation concluded that once adoption of *Draft One* reached full maturity, it could save Tasmania Police the equivalent of several million dollars in frontline time, freeing resources to attend to other tasks within the community.

6.4.6 Quality Improvements

Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) independently evaluating FVMS reports found that those submitted using *Draft One* during Phase Two were, on average, 10% higher in quality & accuracy compared to human-written reports assessed in Phase One. This confirms that significant efficiency gains can be achieved without compromising report quality or safety.

6.4.7 Connectivity is Key to Operational Efficiency

Realising the full efficiency benefits of *Draft One* depends on activating the Axon *Respond* BWC eSIM services, which allow seamless uploading of recordings from the field. This capability is essential for maintaining mobility and therefore operational efficiency, ensuring officers can use *Draft One* effectively during frontline duties rather than being tied to a BWC dock or workstation. In-house testing indicated the benefits of *Draft One* would be limited if officers had to wait for upload via dock before using it. This was confirmed by a feedback email from S39 who found that *Draft One* was impractical for frontline use without the OUT OF SCOPE cellular upload because it was much faster to write the report himself than wait for the delay in dock upload.

6.5 Interstate Experience

S39

6.6 Legal Considerations

Draft One would not require legislative change to implement as there is currently no legislation specifically governing AI use in Tasmania. However, several existing statutes relating directly to how police officers might use AI tools to assist report writing. One example of this is the *Personal Information Protection Act 2004 (PIP Act)* which protects the privacy of individuals by regulating how personal information is collected, maintained, used, and disclosed by Tasmanian public authorities.

Any AI procurement would have to consider information security and data sovereignty standards, and if/how the AI product's storage of personal data complied with this act. *Draft One* appears to be compliant as the recordings it relies on are held securely in *Evidence.com* and *Draft One* itself does not store or share any personal information apart from what the user copy/pastes from it into other documents which themselves are then governed by different statutes, e.g. Evidence Act, Archives Act, PIP Act.

6.7 Financial Considerations

- It is expected that implementation of *Draft One* would deliver a reduction in paperwork related overtime expenditure.
- Future deployment would require significant investment in licensing, change management and training. An additional resource would be required to manage the project for two years.
- Most of the project expenses would be ongoing once the project transitioned to business-as-usual (BAU) because they are for licensing fees. An additional resource would be required in Digital Evidence Unit (DEU), the business owners of our Axon systems. DEU have advised that they lack the resources to support any more Axon products or services. They would require another resource for the system administration, and user support of *Draft One* and its dependencies if they were to accept ownership of those services.

	Project Years (2)		Ongoing
Item	FY 26/27	FY 27/28	FY 29/30
Project Manager (Sergeant or B6 SSE)	\$155,000	\$159,757	
System Admin & Support Resource (Sergeant or B6 SSE)			\$164,549
Expenses (Logistics & Technology)	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$700
S37			
Total	S37		

6.8 Work, Health and Safety Considerations

It is expected AI supported report writing would reduce fatigue and improve wellbeing by streamlining administrative tasks, allowing more time for other frontline duties, including greater community engagement. Fatigue would be further reduced by a reduction in paperwork related overtime.

6.9 Conclusions

The evaluation of *Axon Draft One* demonstrates that AI-assisted report writing offers significant potential benefits for Tasmania Police. Across both phases of testing, *Draft One* consistently reduced the time required for FVMS report entry and validation by approximately 50%, equating to an estimated annual saving of more than 160 weeks of frontline time. These efficiency gains were achieved without compromising report quality; in fact, independent assessments by subject matter experts found that *Draft One*-assisted reports were, on average, 10% higher in quality compared to traditional reports, with no impact on the safety of involved parties.

Draft One also showed promise in improving oversight and reducing cognitive load for officers. Its ability to generate structured narratives and keyword tagging supports both frontline reporting and supervisory review, enhancing accuracy and consistency. Unexpected positive outcomes included its effective use for other report types, such as intelligence submissions, offence reports and traffic crash reports, and its utility in summarising interviews with vulnerable victims, witnesses, and suspects.

However, the evaluation identified some limitations. These include occasional errors in names and roles, gaps in contextual detail, and variability in adoption among officers. Feedback indicated that while most users found *Draft One* easy to use and beneficial, others perceived its drafts as requiring substantial editing, particularly for more complex family violence matters. These issues underscore the need for comprehensive training and robust supervision.

Cultural and organisational challenges remain a key consideration. Introducing AI into report writing represents a significant shift from established practices, and adoption is

expected to be gradual. Effective change management, clear policy frameworks, and sustained user support will be critical to achieving long-term success. In summary, *Draft One* is a viable and valuable tool for improving efficiency, report quality, and officer wellbeing. While it is not a replacement for human judgment, its integration into operational workflows—supported by **OUT OF SCOPE** connectivity—has the potential to deliver substantial benefits to Tasmania Police and the community. Full realisation of these benefits will require investment in licensing, training, and organisational change.

6.10 Recommendations

Establish Policy Frameworks

It is imperative, that prior to any AI rollout, DPFEM establish clear policies governing the ethical use of AI in Tasmania Police. The absence of policy guidance or user training regarding AI use presents an information security and reputational risk as some members are already using a variety of AI tools for their official duties without a good understanding of these external AI programs other than *CoPilot* and *Draft One*, which have some safeguards in place.

Deliver AI Training and Manage Change

Deliver structured training for users, educating them on the risks of AI use, emphasising safe and ethical AI use, particularly human verification. Incorporate organisational change management strategies to support cultural transition and build confidence in AI-assisted workflows to lay the groundwork for future deployments.

Allocate Resources for Licensing and Support

Secure funding for product licensing and ensure allocation of the additional staff resources required for successful implementation and ongoing support. This is important to meet the ongoing administration, maintenance, training, licence management, and user support for any new system.

Proceed with Staged Implementation

Tasmania Police should conduct a phased deployment of *Axon Draft One* and its dependencies, prioritising the deployment of **OUT OF SCOPE** in the first stage. This will provide 'quick win' operational safety & efficiency improvements at low cost. Without this capability, the full benefits of *Draft One* cannot be realised. Once **OUT OF SCOPE** is deployed, a staged implementation of *Draft One* should proceed, assuming policy gaps have been addressed in the meantime. Incremental adoption will reduce resource requirements of the project, while managing risk and addressing cultural and operational challenges, such as technology related change fatigue.

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