

Department of Police  
and Emergency  
Management

# ANNUAL REPORT 2006-07



## Letter to the Minister

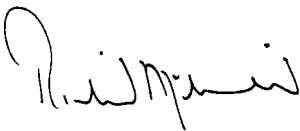
Hon D Llewellyn MHA  
Minister for Police and Emergency  
Management  
Parliament House  
Hobart

Dear Minister

In accordance with Section 36 (1) of the *Tasmanian State Service Act 2000* and Section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Department of Police and Emergency Management for the financial year 2006-07.

I am pleased to report that 2006-07 has been an outstanding year for the Department, and I present this Report with pride.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard McCreadie', with a large, stylized initial 'R'.

**Richard McCreadie AO APM OStJ**  
**Secretary**  
**Department of Police and**  
**Emergency Management**

26 October 2007



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## Secretary's Foreword Richard McCreadie

There have been many highlights for the Department of Police and Emergency Management during 2006-07. Crime is at its lowest for 10 years, with total offences having reduced by 10% in the reporting period.

Decreases have also been recorded in property offences including burglary, motor vehicle crime, stealing and fraud. I am most proud of the 29% decrease in motor vehicle stealing, with approximately 9 out of 10 vehicles being recovered. Tasmania Police officers continue to solve more crime with a 96% clearance rate for person offences and 44% of all recorded offences being cleared. Such results can only be described as exceptional.

This is complemented by the results from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*. Tasmanians report that they feel safer than in previous years - 95% feel safe at home alone during the day, and 87% after dark.

Tasmanians rated their Police Service higher than last year and higher than the national average in the Survey. The actual figures are impressive - 84% of Tasmanians think highly of our police; 83% believe that our police perform their job professionally. I believe that the respect gained by this organisation is due to the professional image and quality work of our sworn people, be they in uniform or plain clothes, supported by State Service employees.

The assistance provided by these employees, forensic scientists, State Emergency Service personnel and volunteers is of a very high standard and it is much appreciated.

The combined number of fatal and serious injury crashes continues to decline. Officers have focused on inappropriate driving behaviour and have issued 99,434 Traffic Infringement Notices during 2006-07, an increase of 12,000 from the previous year. It is clear that police officers have exercised some discretion as 42% of traffic infringements resulted in the issue of a caution without penalty, thus providing an opportunity for drivers to modify their driving behaviour.

We continue to be strongly supported by Government through legislative reform and an increased budget, including extra funding of



\$3.1 million for a new vessel to replace the PV *Freycinet*, new engines for our marine fleet, a range of new scientific and camera equipment and the refurbishment of police buildings.

With the introduction of the Public Order Response Teams in July 2006, the focus has been on reducing antisocial behaviour, and preventing crime and offences in public places throughout the State. Tasmania Police now has the highest number of police in the history of this organisation: this level of resourcing is yielding impressive results and, without doubt, will enhance our capacity to continue the downward spiral of crime rates in Tasmania.

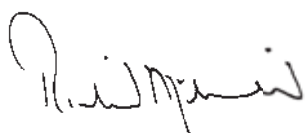
The effectiveness of our service delivery and the increases in clearance rates have led to more offenders appearing before the courts. This was highlighted in a recent statement by Attorney-General Steven Kons MHA, who commended the improvements in policing and police resourcing resulting in more people who commit crime being caught.

I am impressed with the range of early intervention strategies that are being implemented throughout Tasmania by the newly established Early Intervention and Youth Action Units. Some people felt that police should not be working in this area, but with the leadership shown by my people in initiatives such as Inter-Agency Support Teams, we are endeavouring to keep young people out of the criminal justice system before they become 'hard-nosed' recidivists. One of our challenges for the future is to implement innovative, evidence-based strategies and programs to engage 'at risk' young people and their families, and prevent further criminal behaviour throughout the community.

This year we are celebrating '90 Years of Women in Policing', with the first female police officer having been appointed to Hobart in 1917. The number of female police officers has slowly increased, and policewomen are now fully integrated into all facets of police duties. The past ten years have been a period of rapid change with the total number of female police officers now exceeding 300 in ranks up to Inspector, with a number having acted at Commander level. I take pride in the gains made by women in policing in Tasmania, and anticipate more women taking up a career with Tasmania Police.

The Department has a long and proud history of supporting charities. To further raise our profile in the community and our commitment to charitable organisations, the Tasmania Police Charity Trust was established to provide transparency in our fund-raising activities. A major benefit is that the Department absorbs administrative costs, thereby ensuring all the money raised for charity goes to the chosen recipients. The Trust aims to provide assistance to those in the community in need, in particular sick and underprivileged children and young people.

The public want to know that they have a highly visible, highly ethical, efficient and committed Police Service. I believe we can be judged by the public and government as having achieved that.



**Richard McCreadie** AO APM OSTJ  
Commissioner of Police  
Secretary, Department of Police  
and Emergency Management

'The public want to know that they have a highly visible, highly ethical, efficient and committed Police Service. I believe we can be judged by the public and government as having achieved that.'

Commissioner of Police



10  
years on  
1936-37 to 2006-07 REVIEW

2006-07 has seen outstanding results  
in crime reduction, community perceptions  
of safety and community satisfaction  
with our service delivery.



# OUR PERFORMANCE

## A Snapshot



# OUR PERFORMANCE A Snapshot

Tasmania Police officers continue to solve more crime with a 96% clearance rate for Offences Against the Person and 44% of all recorded offences being cleared. Such results can only be described as exceptional.

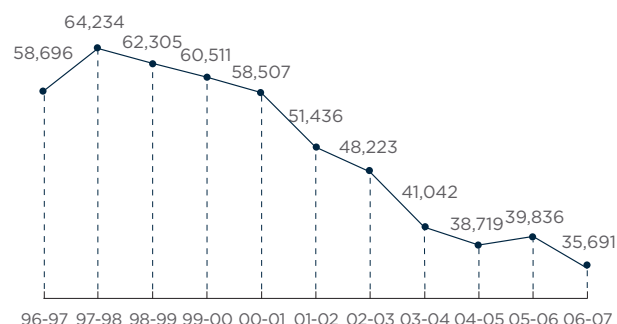
## Crime

There have been substantial decreases in crime during 2006-07:

- Decrease of 10% in total offences compared with a 3% increase the previous year
- Decrease of 11% in property offences which included decreases in burglary, stealing and motor vehicle stealing
- Decrease of 8% in public place assaults
- Decrease of 8% in burglary of buildings
- Decrease of 21% in burglary of motor vehicles
- Decrease of 6% in stealing (not associated with burglary)
- Decrease of 29% in motor vehicle stealing with the recovery rate of stolen motor vehicles being 92%
- Decrease of 47% in fraud.

Clearance rates for Offences Against the Person improved from 95% in 2005-06 to 96% in 2006-07, and the clearance rate for Offences Against Property remained stable over the past two years, at 32%.

Total Offences

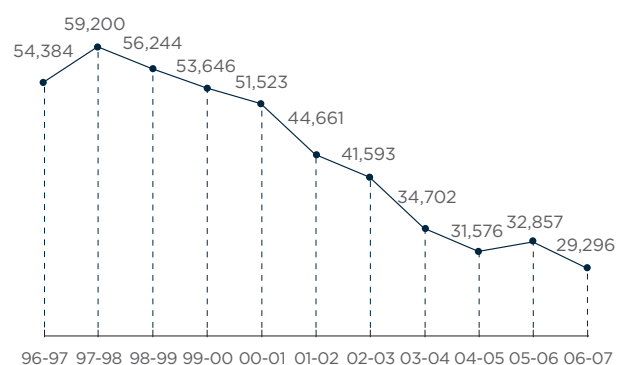


10%

decrease in total offences



Property Offences



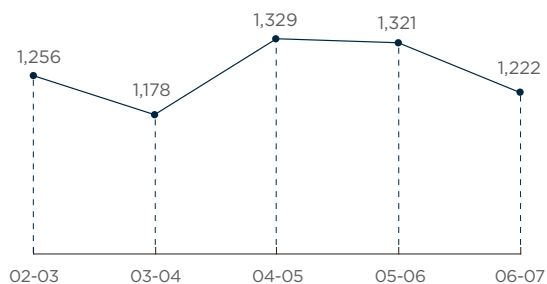
11%

decrease in property offences





### Public Place Assaults

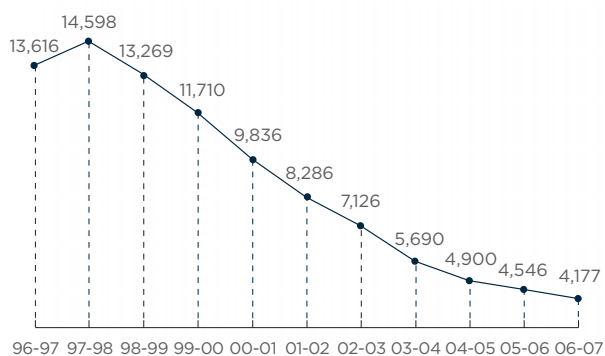


8%

decrease in public  
place assaults



### Burglary of Buildings

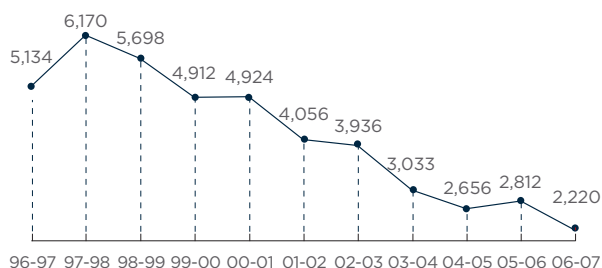


8%

decrease in burglary  
of buildings



### Burglary of Motor Vehicles

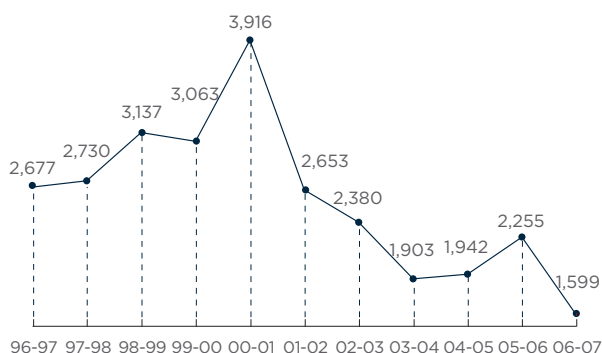


21%

decrease in burglary  
of motor vehicles



### Motor Vehicle Stealing

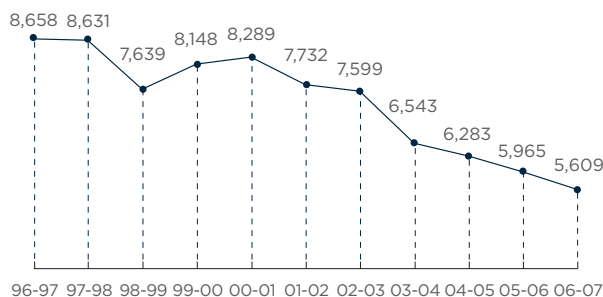


29%

decrease in motor  
vehicle stealing with  
the recovery rate of  
stolen motor vehicles  
being 92%



### Stealing (not associated with burglary)

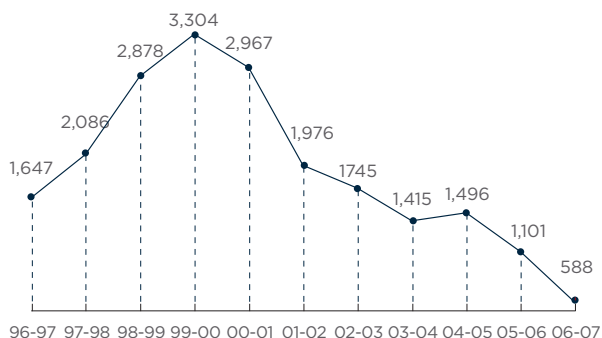


6%

decrease in stealing  
(not associated with  
burglary)



### Fraud



47%

decrease in fraud





## Community perceptions of safety

Tasmanians consistently feel safer than in previous years:

- 95% of Tasmanians feel safe at home alone during the day, and 87% after dark\*
- 93% of Tasmanians feel safe walking or jogging in their neighbourhood during the day, and 68% after dark.\*

All of these measures continue to rate higher than the national average.

There has also been a significant increase in the percentage of Tasmanians feeling safer on public transport, with 63% of Tasmanians feeling safe travelling on public transport during the day, an increase of 10 percentage points, and 37% after dark, which is better than the national average.\*

\* figures from the annual Roy Morgan Research *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2006-07*

# 95%

of Tasmanians feel safe at home alone during the day, and 87% after dark

# 93%

of Tasmanians feel safe walking or jogging in their neighbourhood during the day and 68% after dark

## Tasmania Together

Tasmania is on target to meet the Tasmania *Together* challenge of halving crime by 2020.



In 1999-2000 total offences numbered 60,511. In 2006-07 the number of total offences reported was 36,691 with 44% cleared.



During the reporting period, there was a slight decrease in both the number of combined fatal and serious injury crashes, and the number of people who were fatally or seriously injured, compared to the previous year.

# 702,362

random breath tests  
were conducted

# 5,900

drivers were charged with  
drink-driving



**42% (41,791)**  
**of on-the-spot  
traffic notices  
were issued as a  
caution**

## Road Safety Performance

Tasmanians also want to be safe on our roads. During the reporting period, there was a slight decrease in both the number of combined fatal and serious injury crashes, and the number of people who were fatally or seriously injured compared to the previous year. The figures for both measures are the lowest for the current five-year period and show that the Department's traffic law enforcement activities are contributing to a reduction in road trauma.

Enforcement activities included:

- 702,362 random breath tests were conducted
- 5,900 drivers were charged with drink-driving
- 99,434 infringement notices/cautions were issued of which 41,791 were cautions
- 5,246 offences were detected for driving while using a hand-held mobile phone
- 7,638 Traffic Infringement Notices were issued for not wearing a seatbelt.

Other enforcement activities included a focus on highway traffic and random drug testing of drivers.



**5,246**

**people were detected driving while  
using a hand-held mobile phone**

**7,638**

**Traffic Infringement Notices were  
issued for not wearing a seatbelt**

# 84%

have confidence in  
Tasmania Police

# 73%

believe that our police  
treat people fairly and  
equally

# 78%

believe our police  
are honest

# 83%

believe our police  
perform their job  
professionally

## Community Satisfaction with our Service Delivery

According to the annual Roy Morgan Research *National Survey of Community Satisfaction* with Policing 2006-07, Tasmanians continue to rate Tasmania Police and its services higher than the national average. Tasmanians think Tasmania Police officers are fair, honest and professional:

- 84% have confidence in Tasmania Police
- 73% believe that our police treat people fairly and equally
- 78% believe our police are honest
- 83% believe our police perform their job professionally.

All of these percentages were an improvement over 2005-06.\*





## ABOUT US

# ABOUT US *An Overview*

Crime is at its lowest point in the current ten-year period and has reduced by 10% in the last twelve months, making for a safer Tasmania

## Year in Review

### Our Successes

- We are on target to meet the Tasmania *Together* crime reduction challenge by 2020, and have been acknowledged by the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board for our efforts in reducing crime.
- The successful implementation of District Response Divisions has resulted in a more effective approach to public order and early intervention for 'at risk' children and young people.
- As lead agency, we initiated and continue to be involved in the operation of 23 Inter-Agency Support Teams that currently assist with 359 'at risk' children and young people state-wide.
- Trust and confidence in our Tasmanian policing service is at an all-time high, according to the Roy Morgan Research *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2006-07*.
- The percentage of Tasmanians feeling safer on public transport has significantly increased, according to the same survey.
- Implementation of the new *Emergency Management Act 2006* is providing significant enhancements to the emergency management framework at municipal, regional and State levels.
- We successfully managed a range of security issues affecting the State, including the APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Meetings held in Hobart.
- We actively participated in major drug operations, including a multi-jurisdictional drug operation initiated by Tasmania Police and resulting in the seizure of in excess of \$4 million worth of illicit drugs.

### Our Highlights

- Our first *Master of Police Studies*, achieved through the unique partnership between the Department and the University of Tasmania Police Studies program, awarded to Senior Sergeant Matthew Osborn.
- Successful implementation of the *Work Advance Program* which is designed to enhance State Service employees' professional development.
- Participation by a contingent of Tasmania Police officers, and members from all other policing jurisdictions, in the dedication ceremony for the new National Police Memorial in Canberra in September 2006.
- Celebration of 90 years of women in policing in Tasmania.
- Extra funding provided by the Tasmanian Government to upgrade and replace specialist marine and forensic equipment.
- Establishment of the Tasmania Police Charity Trust to provide a means for bringing fundraising activities together under a cohesive structure, with an emphasis on sick and underprivileged children.
- First State Emergency Service (SES) Long Service Medals introduced as a broader strategic retention initiative for SES volunteers. Medals were presented to SES recipients by His Excellency The Governor of Tasmania at a ceremony held at the Huon SES Unit in May 2007.
- Completion of the refurbishment of the Launceston Police Headquarters has provided substantially improved facilities.



‘Tasmania Police now has the highest number of police in the history of this organisation: this level of resourcing is yielding impressive results and will enhance our capacity to continue the downward spiral of crime rates in Tasmania.’



### Our Challenges

- Continue to reduce crime to meet the 2020 Tasmania *Together* challenge
- Build on the modest decrease in total fatal and serious injury crashes experienced in the reporting period
- Continue to recruit to build professionalism within our service, to increase the percentage of women in policing, and reflect the diversity in the community
- Further enhance accountability and performance of officers at an individual level
- Adopt new business information systems to support our SES volunteers throughout the State



# vision

To be widely recognised as Australia's finest policing and emergency management service

# mission

To make Tasmania safe

# values

Personal values are fundamental to the way in which all members perform their duties to achieve our vision and mission.

As an organisation we value our people and their commitment to:

- act honestly and with integrity
- have a high work ethic
- exercise authority responsibly
- behave ethically
- deliver service equitably across the whole of our community.



## Our Profile

Tasmania Police was established in 1899 and has been in existence for 108 years. It now is part of the Department of Police and Emergency Management led by the Secretary, Mr Richard McCreadie, who is also the Commissioner of Police.

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) consists of Tasmania Police, the State Emergency Service (SES), Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST), and the Tasmania Fire Service\* (TFS).

The Department employs 1,247 police officers, and 492 State Service and State Emergency Service personnel. It utilises the services of 580 emergency service volunteers state-wide. (These figures are exclusive of the TFS.)

The Department is a core State Service agency, funded by the Tasmanian Government with a budget of \$167.6 million (2006-07).

The *Police Service Act 2003*, the *State Service Act 2000* and the *Emergency Management Act 2006* are the core legislation under which the Department operates.

*\*The TFS produces an annual report.*

## Our Key Service Delivery Areas

The Department's *Strategic Directions Framework July 2006-June 2009* provides an overarching direction for the Department to guide the development of annual business plans.

The focus of the *Business Plan July 2006-June 2007* included the four key service delivery areas of *Community Safety, Crime, Traffic, and Community Perceptions and Satisfaction with our Service Delivery*. Each of these key service delivery areas defined outcomes and strategic aims for the reporting period, 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007, and this document showcases the Department's activities, achievements and performance against these. Information on *Our People, Our Support Services and Assets, and National Commitments* is also provided.



## Our Strategic Aims

Key Service Delivery Areas	Strategic Aims
Community Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease antisocial behaviour</li> <li>• Increase visibility of policing and emergency management services in the community</li> </ul>
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce total recorded offences including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- person offences</li> <li>- public place assaults</li> <li>- family violence</li> <li>- property offences</li> <li>- motor vehicle stealing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Improve clearance rates</li> </ul>
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce fatal and serious injury crashes</li> </ul>
Community Perceptions and Satisfaction with our Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the number of people who feel safe</li> <li>• Increase community satisfaction with policing services</li> </ul>



## Our Goal for the Future

By focusing on our mission and delivery of services, we will strive to achieve the Tasmania *Together* Goal 2: *Confident, friendly and safe communities* by the year 2020.

# CORPORATE Governance

The Department of Police and Emergency Management comprises Tasmania Police, State Emergency Service, Forensic Science Service Tasmania and Tasmania Fire Service.

The Secretary, Mr Richard McCreadie, is responsible for the management of the Department of Police and Emergency Management. Mr McCreadie is the Commissioner of Police, and in this capacity is responsible for Tasmania Police. He also holds the position of State Emergency Management Controller.

## Corporate Management Group (CMG)

The Corporate Management Group (CMG) is the senior executive team of the Department of Police and Emergency Management. It comprises the Commissioner of Police, Mr Richard McCreadie, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Jack Johnston, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Planning and Development, Mr Scott Tilyard, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime and Operations, Mr Darren Hine, and Director of Corporate Services, Mr Scott Wilson-Haffenden.

The CMG addresses issues of strategic importance to the Department and provides advice to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management. It also acts as a corporate board, meeting regularly to receive reports from the Commanders of the geographical Districts and Support Commands, as well as State Service executives.

## Senior Executive Officers' Group (SEO)

The Senior Executive Officers' Group comprises the four Commissioners, the Directors of Corporate Services, the State Emergency Service, Forensic Science Service Tasmania, and the State Security Unit, and the Commanders of the geographical Districts and Support Commands. The SEO meets monthly to discuss departmental issues and provide advice to the Corporate Management Group.



## Command Management Teams

Each police Command, the State Emergency Service, Corporate Services, Forensic Science Service Tasmania and the State Security Unit has a management team that is responsible for implementing action plans and reporting to the Corporate Management Group on financial and resource management issues. They report regularly in an open forum on performance measures against predetermined benchmarks.

## Information Management Board

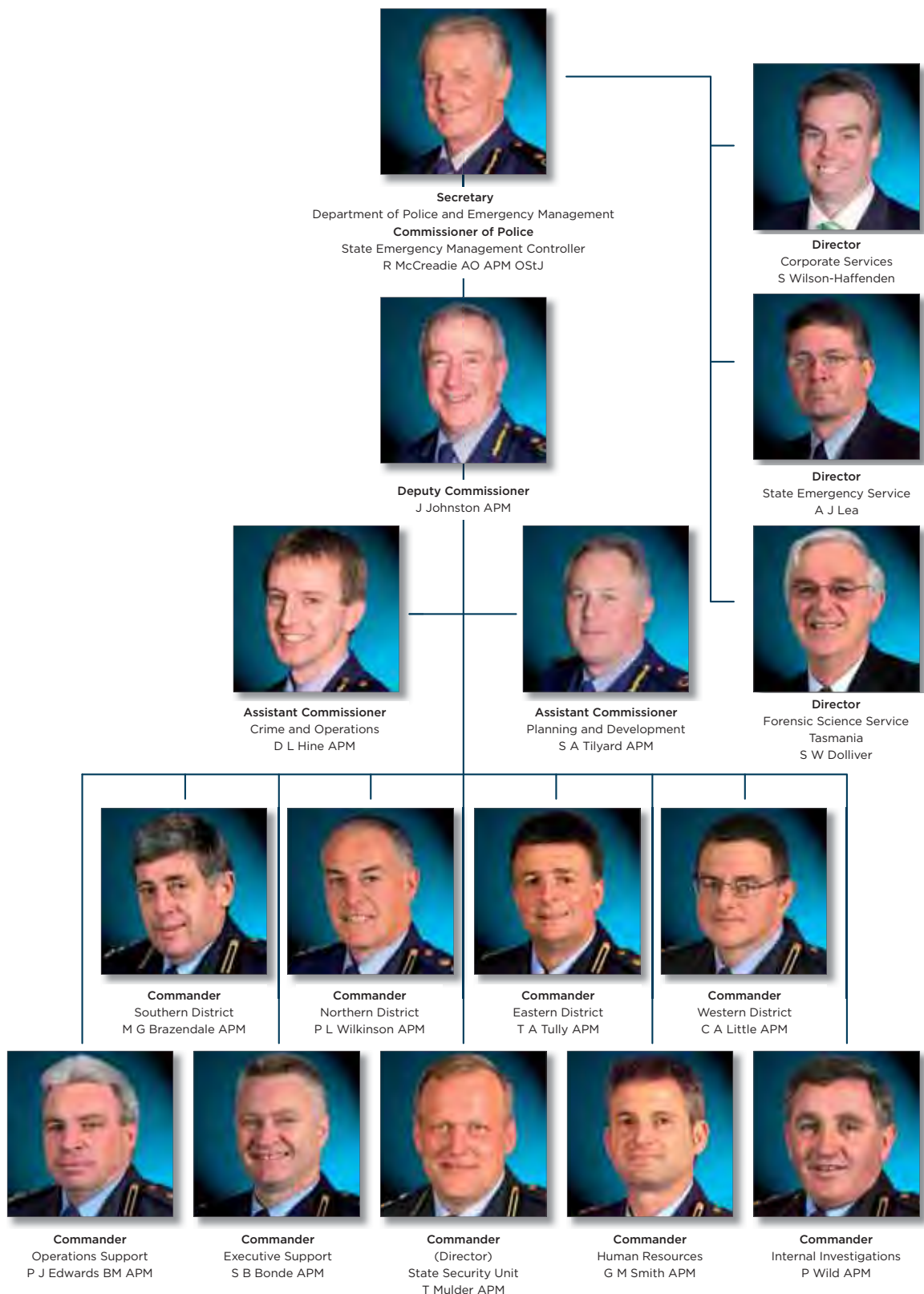
The Information Management Board comprises senior officers from the executive, operational and technical areas of the Department. It provides advice to the Corporate Management Group on the corporate information needs of the Department, together with appropriate project governance of major business and technology projects.

## Finance and Procurement Committee

The Finance and Procurement Committee oversees the allocation and expenditure of departmental funds, ensuring that all expenditure is appropriately incurred and consistent with departmental policies, statutory requirements and best practice. The Committee is also responsible for the analysis of all tenders in excess of \$50,000.



# ORGANISATION Structure



Detailed information on each area of the Department of Police and Emergency Management is located under Appendix D, Human Resources (page 120)



# KEY SERVICE

## Delivery Areas







# KEY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

## Community Safety

‘Commitment to a variety of community-based crime and violence prevention programs is a major contributing factor in making Tasmanian communities safer places in which to live and work.’

David Llewellyn, Minister for Police  
and Emergency Management



## Tasmania Together

Tasmania *Together* is an ambitious long-term social and economic plan for Tasmania. Tasmania *Together* was revised during 2006 as a result of extensive community consultation as part of the first Five-Year Review. The Tasmanian community, once again, identified safe communities as an important goal.

The Department is committed to the implementation of Tasmania *Together* and activities to achieve this goal, including supporting young people who are at risk, supporting safe and responsible behaviour, and ensuring that community facilities, spaces, transport, workplaces and homes are, and are perceived to be, safe environments.

Community safety is one of the key service delivery areas which complement the Tasmania *Together* goal. As stated in the Business Plan, the desired outcome for 2006-07 was 'a community where people are safe'.

To achieve these outcomes, a range of initiatives, strategies and partnerships have been implemented with the primary aim of decreasing antisocial behaviour and increasing the visibility of our policing and emergency management services in the community.

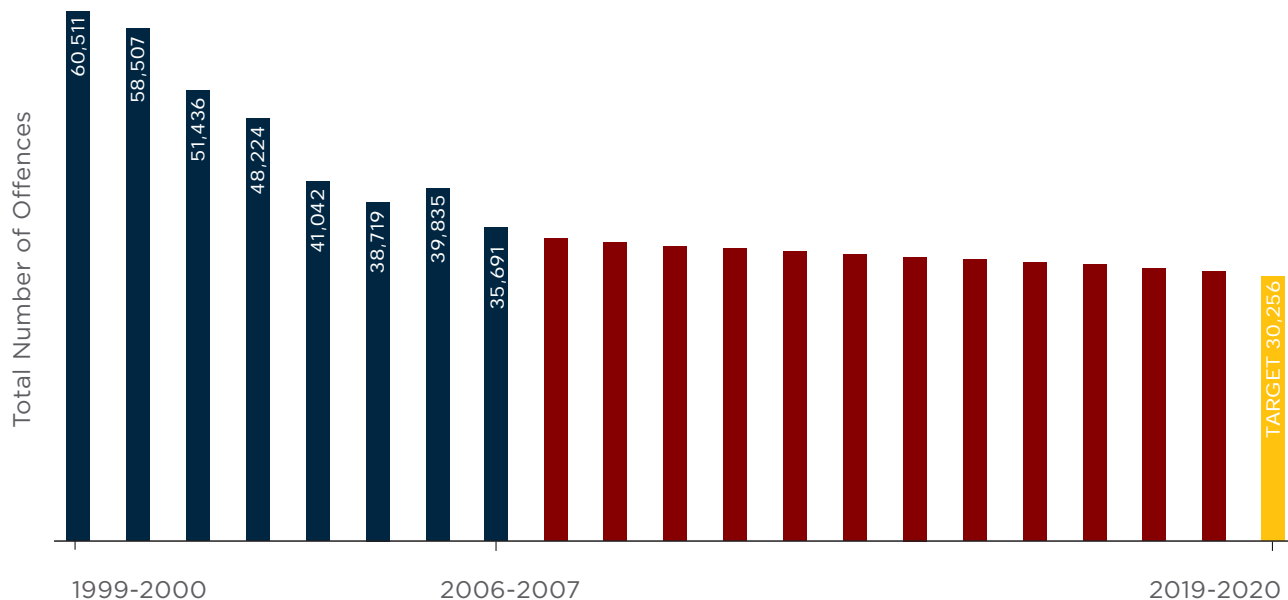


As stated in the Business Plan, the desired outcome for 2006-07 was 'a community where people are safe'.





## Tasmania *Together* Crime Reduction Challenge



## Our Performance

Tasmania *Together* utilises a range of benchmarks to measure safe communities. One of these is to reduce the crime victimisation rate from 13.8% in 1998 (sourced from *Crime and Safety, Australia* ABS4509.0) to 6% by 2020. To achieve this benchmark the Department has set a 2020 target for Total Offences of 30,256 and, as the graph seen above shows, we are on track to meet that challenge.

The efforts of all members of Tasmania Police in decreasing the incidence of crime were formally acknowledged by the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board. This certificate was presented to Tasmania Police in appreciation of the achievement towards the targets set in Tasmania *Together* Goal 2.

The following information provides in more detail the range of activities, partnerships and law enforcement strategies undertaken by the Department throughout the reporting period.



## Decreasing Antisocial Behaviour

In July 2006, a District Response Division was established in each of the four geographic Districts to enhance the police capacity to respond to antisocial behaviour, prevent crime and offences in public places, and support early intervention strategies throughout the State.

The Division primarily consists of a Public Order Response Team (PORT), an Early Intervention and Youth Action Unit and a Victim Safety Response Team.

### Public Order Response Teams

The PORTs have been operating for 12 months as an enhancement of 'front-line policing', and are responding very effectively to public order issues. They work in conjunction with the licensing units to address issues of alcohol-related violence and harm to youth. A principal reassurance strategy of the PORT has been to maximise high-visibility/high-profile patrols, with strong emphasis on foot patrols, in major shopping centres, car parks, reserves and other public places throughout each District. While a PORT is attached to each of the four geographical Districts, they are regularly involved in combined operations.

The PORTs also undertake regular anti-hooping duties in accordance with intelligence developed from police observations and information from businesses and the general community. These activities occur right across the State, in rural and urban communities. The PORTs are deployed to allow flexibility in delivering timely support to general duties police, and support the management of major public events across the State. In March 2007, all PORTs were deployed in Hobart to manage the public order requirements of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting.

The following table provides some examples of PORT activities for the reporting period.

	2006-07
<b>Total offenders</b>	1,493
<b>Licensed premises visits</b>	10,032
<b>Liquor infringement notices issued</b>	806
<b>Hooping offenders detected</b>	81
<b>Number of public events attended</b>	156
<b>Public events - total hours</b>	972

A continuing focus of the PORTs is to monitor offending by young persons and, in conjunction with the Early Intervention and Youth Action Unit, to identify pathways into programs designed to provide support to 'at risk' young people and their families. For example, some 'at risk' young people have been referred to programs at the Police and Community Youth Clubs throughout the State.

The PORTs will continue to focus upon the effective management of licensed premises through regular presence in and around nightclubs, hotels and other licensed premises. This approach includes monitoring:

- access to alcohol by under-age persons
- general compliance with liquor laws by licensees, and sound public order management practices
- training, registration and conduct of security personnel.

### *Police and Metro Program*

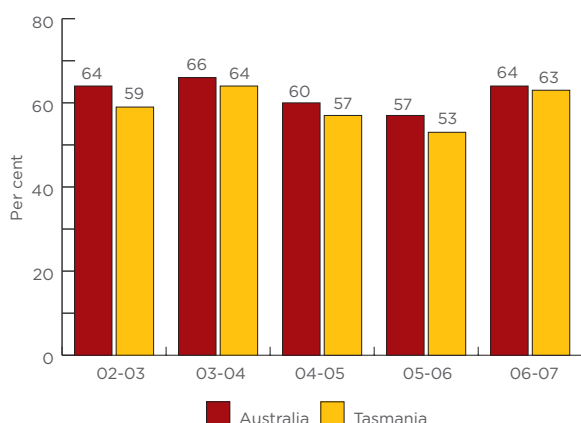
Tasmania Police and Metro Tasmania, through the *Police and Metro Program*, are committed to safety on public transport. Four police officers participate in the Program to reduce antisocial behaviour and offences committed on public transport and in public places, such as bus interchanges. The ongoing police presence, and apprehension and prosecution of offenders who commit offences on public transport, continue to provide safer buses.

PORT officers are also used to regularly patrol public areas associated with public transport (such as bus malls) and travel on public transport. This is conducted in overt and covert operations. The use of the Crime Management Units to identify when and where offences have occurred enables Police, Metro and PORT officers to conduct targeted patrols on routes and services run by Metro.

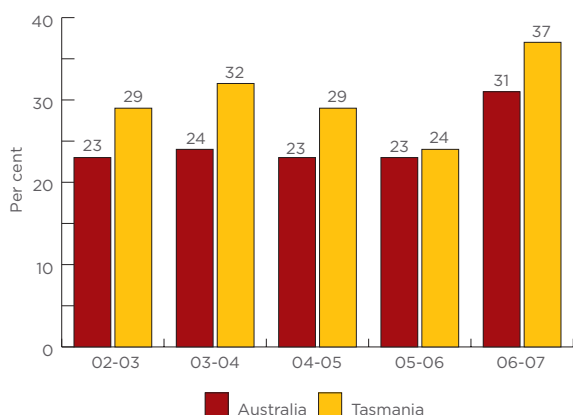
Metro and Tasmania Police have a very strong and close working relationship and are intent on continuing to improve safety on public transport.

The *National Survey of Satisfaction with Policing 2006-07*, conducted by Roy Morgan Research, asked the public if they felt safe on public transport during the day and after dark. As shown in the accompanying graphs, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of Tasmanians feeling safer on public transport, with 63% of Tasmanians indicating that they feel safe travelling on public transport during the day, and 37% feeling safe travelling on public transport after dark, compared to 31% Australia-wide.

**Percentage of population who feel safe travelling on public transport - daytime**



**Percentage of population who feel safe travelling on public transport - after dark**



#### Vehicle Confiscation (Anti-Hooning)

In Tasmania *Together*, Tasmanians indicated that they want their roads and public places to be safe environments and, to facilitate this goal, the vehicle confiscation legislation was introduced. Since the commencement of the legislation in 2004, to the end of the reporting year, 670 vehicles have been confiscated. This has been an average of 20 vehicles confiscated each month. Only 44 people have had their vehicles confiscated a second time, with six people having their vehicles confiscated for a third offence. It is proposed that the legislation will be amended to extend the period of confiscation for a first offence from 48 hours to seven days.

#### Community Protection

The *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005* requires offenders who commit sexual or certain other serious offences to keep police informed of their whereabouts and other personal details for a period of time. Since the commencement of the legislation on 1 March 2006, sixty-eight names have been placed on the register.

#### Chapter note:

The provider for the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing changed in July 2006. Under Roy Morgan Research, the sample size has increased from 1,800 to 2,400 (up by 33%) but the methodology and questionnaire remain relatively unchanged from previous years, when the survey was conducted by ACNielsen.



## Supporting Young People Who Are At Risk

### Early Intervention and Youth Action Units

The Department continues to focus on supporting young people who are at risk. The establishment of the Early Intervention and Youth Action Units (EIYAU) incorporating Youth Justice, Community Policing, and Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYC), in each of the Districts, has provided a more effective early intervention approach to 'at risk' children and young people.

Officers from the EIYAU now conduct the majority of Formal and Informal Cautions to ensure a consistent approach and appropriate outcomes for young offenders. The EIYAU reviews all files submitted on juvenile offenders, assesses the available options and continues to work closely with other government and non-government agencies to address individual issues relating to youth offending behaviour.

### Inter-Agency Support Teams (IAST)

The Department initiated and maintains a lead role in this important youth program. The Teams (formerly Panels) consist of relevant State and local government service providers who work collaboratively towards developing practical, multi-agency responses to support children, young people and their families with multiple and complex problems.

IASTs provide a forum in which participating agencies can devise the most appropriate support strategies in a coordinated, timely and effective manner. The strategies have included re-engagement with education through a number of programs including, but not restricted to, *Chance on Main*, *The House*, *Youth Arc* and *Ed Zone*, mental health assessments through Clare House and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, and support from community mentors such as *Whitellion*.

There were twenty-three Teams operating in Tasmania and providing support to 359 children and young people (256 males and 103 females) at the conclusion of the reporting period. The following case study is an example of how an IAST has supported a young person to realise positive outcomes.

*'Luke' is almost 15 years old and has a 'normal' family environment. However, two years ago, Luke was identified as being 'at risk' through his non-attendance at school, drug use and other antisocial behaviour in the community. By Year 8, Luke had attended seven different schools.*

*After Luke had failed undertakings he had agreed to at a community conference, he was referred to the Magistrates Court and Tasmania Police's Early Intervention and Youth Action Unit initiated discussions with the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services (Child and Family Services) as to the best way to assist Luke. It was identified that a collaborative approach was essential to tackle the combination of a violent peer group, threats, drug use and the related deterioration of his health, offending behaviour and escalating 'at risk' behaviour, and they agreed to refer Luke to an IAST for additional assistance and support.*

*Within five months of Luke's situation being identified, the IAST, through the Departments of Police and Emergency Management, Justice, Education, Health and Human Services (Youth Justice) and Health and Human Services (Child and Family Services), his family, and independent rehabilitation centres, has been able to exchange information to identify and prioritise critical needs; develop, implement and evaluate strategies on an ongoing basis; follow up with supports for Luke and his family; and provide assistance to the Magistrates Court (Youth Justice Division) with long-term strategy options.*

*A range of outcomes have been related to the involvement of the IAST. Luke returned home after a short period in custody and was made subject to stringent bail conditions. He commenced distance education, his health stabilised and it was established that he has no identified mental health issues. The influence of his negative peer group has diminished and there are no offending patterns of behaviour evident. Luke has acknowledged that he is a happier person and is showing signs of being a 'normal' teenager. He is content with his situation, and knows and understands his boundaries.*

*Whilst Luke accepts that he still has serious charges to answer in the Magistrates Court (Youth Justice Division), he continues to have supports in place on a needs basis through a long-term management plan by his IAST, which includes ongoing support for the whole family. Luke and his mother now speak frankly at Training Courses for Police and Youth Justice workers about how intervention by the IAST has saved Luke's life.*

### Restorative Practices in the Education Setting

National and international research clearly shows the benefits of interaction between police and children from an early age, in a non-threatening context. Officers from the Early Intervention and Youth Action Unit receive referrals from schools to assist with young people at risk. Intervention and support strategies are offered to principals where appropriate, and officers continue to work in a school environment on the principles of restorative justice. Teachers are provided with strategies to address behavioural and disciplinary problems in the classroom to assist young people to be accountable for their actions, with the longer-term goal of reducing the incidence of youth crime.

Police officers also participated in an educative and law enforcement role at Elizabeth, Claremont, Hellyer, Launceston, Don and Rosny Colleges in a partnership with the Department of Education known as the *Police in Schools Program*. The officers commit up to four hours a day during the school year, and the benefits to the students are enhanced safety and security on campus, and a more positive image of police and authority.

The *Adopt-A-Cop* program was also continued in a number of primary schools throughout Tasmania to enhance the rapport between children, young people and the police. Officers undertook presentations on a wide range of topics, including 'stranger danger', police and the law, and the effects of drugs and alcohol, with a focus on risky behaviours and their consequences to the community, and discussion on making good decisions.

Officers attended high schools and liaised with specific groups within a variety of other programs. One such program was the *Rotary Driver Awareness* pilot program which was held in Launceston. The program targeted Year 10 students, and promoted awareness and a more responsible attitude to motoring in young people who are on the verge of driving.

Another was the *iParty®* program, where police officers presented a video and conducted an expo-style forum on hosting a party. High school students were provided with information as to the effects of drugs and alcohol, holding a safe party and the responsibilities of the police when dealing with young people. Both the *Adopt-a-Cop* and *High School Liaison Officer Programs* involve volunteer police officers who visit their 'adopted' schools on a regular basis.

### Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYC)

Over the reporting period, the Department continued to provide significant support to PCYC throughout Tasmania by the provision of funding for insurance and energy costs, and the salaries of police officers and state servants. PCYCs provide low-cost, positive, sporting, recreational, social and cultural programs in a safe environment, primarily for 'at risk' young people.

The PCYC operates in twelve communities throughout Tasmania and has over four thousand members. Clubs are located in Hobart, Bridgewater, Huon Valley, Clarence, Sorell, East Coast, Longford, Launceston, Deloraine, Mersey, Burnie and Queenstown. The Government continues to support PCYC by providing \$1.5 million to the Huon Valley PCYC for the construction of a multi-purpose recreational facility.

During the reporting period, PCYCs conducted programs and activities such as:

- Families Together - opportunities for families to connect with each other by participating in activities together
- REC LINK - a nationally recognised initiative of the Hobart PCYC involving sporting activities and social service support to homeless and marginalised youth

- Mobile Activity Centres - providing outreach services to communities without a PCYC
- Mural painting – disengaged Year 7 students painting ‘The Mural’ on the Clarence PCYC wall
- ‘The House’ program – young people who attend ‘The House’, an alternative education program on the eastern shore, regularly use the Clarence PCYC for activities (sporting and non-sporting)
- Traffic Education Program – a Bridgewater PCYC program designed to reduce the number of young people committing traffic offences, including motor vehicle stealing, by educating them about the dangers of being involved in ‘high risk’ behaviour in motor vehicles.

Burnie PCYC entered into partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services (Youth Justice) in north-west Tasmania to engage young offenders in the production of murals within and around the Burnie PCYC. As this program was successful in building the esteem of the participants, and prevented and reduced crime committed by those who completed the program, it was awarded the *Best Community Service Organisation Award* by Tidy Towns Tasmania for a significant contribution to Burnie youth. The program’s success has also been recognised by the Burnie City Council, which has joined the partnership, and it now offers the opportunity to create murals on the external walls of council-owned property in the Burnie area.

#### Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council

The Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council continued to focus on reducing youth crime through the promotion of innovative strategies that facilitate better outcomes for young people. The Council was involved in a number of youth programs such as *U-Turn*, a diversionary program targeted at young motor vehicle theft offenders, and those initiatives funded through the National Community Crime Prevention Program such as the *Salvation Army’s Young Women’s Collaborative Action Strategy* pilot project and the Devonport City Council’s *Lighthouse: Can Do, Will Do* project. Both of these initiatives target young people who are offending or are ‘at risk’ of becoming offenders.





## Increased Visibility of Policing Services

To increase and enhance visibility of policing and emergency management services in the community throughout the reporting period, officers from the Department participated in a range of community safety activities including crime prevention, partnerships, community events, emergency management, search and rescue, and counter-terrorism exercises.

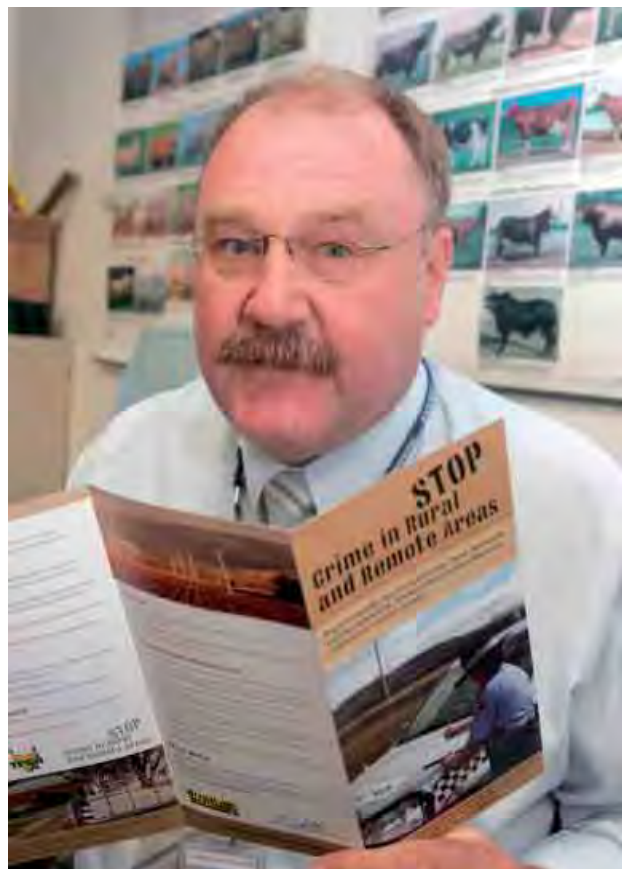
The following section details community safety activities and community partnerships.

### Rural Crime

The prevention of rural crime became a focus during the reporting period. A brochure was developed by the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council in conjunction with Bush Watch to address crime prevention in rural and remote areas. The brochure highlights that rural and remote communities experience different community safety risks, and recommends strategies to effectively reduce and or mitigate these risks.

A partnership agreement was signed between Tasmania Police and the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association. This agreement formalised the commitment to promote safer rural communities and prevent crime. It is anticipated that further opportunities will be explored to develop crime prevention and community safety initiatives in the future.

Western District's *BushWatch* program is the only regional one of its kind in the State and remains strong and enthused. Significant support is received from councils, Tasmania Fire Service, Parks and Wildlife Service, Aurora Energy, volunteer organisations, private forestry contractors and Gunns Ltd. This program complements Neighbourhood Watch by encouraging increased crime prevention and surveillance by those working in rural and forestry-based industries.



*Detective Senior Constable John Mikulski with the new rural crime brochure*

### Safe and Secure Living for Older Persons

The *Safe and Secure Living* project provided new resources to assist older persons in feeling safer in their home and in public places. The Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council worked closely with the Council on the Ageing (COTA-TAS), Tasmania Police and the Hobart City Council to update the *Safe and Secure Living* booklet and presentation kit, first produced in 2000, to incorporate contemporary personal safety issues.

The *Safe and Secure Living* booklet was launched at Parliament House on 27 September 2006 by the Hon David Llewellyn MHA, Minister for Police and Emergency Management, and was extensively promoted and distributed across the State during Seniors Week 2006.

During January and February 2007, awareness and training sessions were conducted for Community

Policing Officers and COTA Peer Educators on the new *Safe and Secure Living* presentation kits. The kits provide a selection of resources to facilitate the delivery of information sessions in a variety of settings, utilising a number of educational methodologies.

## Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) Tasmania, a community-based crime prevention program supported by Tasmania Police community policing officers, provides valuable assistance to the community in preventing crime.

During the reporting period, NHW continued to be involved in community events and safety activities and held a successful convention titled *Springboard into the Future* in Launceston on 16 June 2007, to celebrate 21 years of NHW in Tasmania. A range of guest speakers provided presentations, followed by a series of workshops, with the outcome of mapping the future of Neighbourhood Watch in Tasmania as a community-based crime prevention organisation. Recommendations from these workshops are to be considered in future planning, to ensure that NHW not only continues to be successful, but also increases its relevancy to the Tasmanian community.

NHW Tasmania continues to receive support from Bunnings Warehouse, Metro Tasmania through advertising on Metro buses, and \$15,000 from the Government to assist in distributing NHW education and awareness materials. There are currently 89 active NHW groups throughout the State.

## Safety House

The Department continues to support the Safety House scheme which provides places of safety to Tasmanians of all ages.

Children are taught in participating schools to recognise the Safety House logo as representing a place of safety. Before being accepted as participants in the scheme, applicants are checked by their local committee and Tasmania Police to ensure that the premises are suitable and the residents have no criminal history. Tasmania Police continues to encourage communities to be involved in the Safety House scheme.



*Sergeant Gerry Scott discussing the new Safe and Secure Living booklet with Dr Sheila Given, President of COTA (TAS)*



*Assistant Commissioner Scott Tilyard with Mr Dick McKenna (left) and Mr Malcolm Grant at the NHW convention in Launceston*

## Crime Stoppers

The aim of Crime Stoppers is to encourage the community to become involved in the fight against crime. The dedicated 24-hour toll-free telephone number 1800 333 000 (which is now the same as the national Crime Stoppers number) is provided to enable community members to provide information about crime and illegal activity. Callers can remain anonymous and may be entitled to a reward of up to \$2,000.

Crime Stoppers relies on donations, fundraising and sponsorship to meet its financial commitments, particularly in providing rewards to community members for information leading to the charging or arrest of offenders, or the seizure of drugs or recovery of stolen property.

During 2006-07 the Crime Stoppers Program benefited significantly from the sponsorship and ongoing corporate support of the Federal Group. The Crime Stoppers Gala Fundraising Dinner, hosted by the Northern Regional Crime Stoppers Committee and with the support of the Country Club Resort, has become a highly successful annual event.

The following table provides an overview of the Crime Stoppers statistics for the last two financial years.

	2005-06	2006-07
<b>Calls Received (with Code Numbers Allocated)</b>	2,109	2,760
<b>Persons Charged</b>	168	243
<b>Offences</b>	518	614
<b>Value of Property Recovered</b>	\$54,150	\$47,810
<b>Value of Drugs Seized</b>	\$430,140	\$417,570



### Crime Stoppers Week

Crime Stoppers Week (sponsored by the Lions Club of Tasmania and Telstra), is held annually as a dedicated activity, primarily to encourage the community to report matters relating to drugs (*Operation Noah*). A secondary component this year included *Operation Business Busters*, involving burglary from any business premises; and *Operation Auto Busters*, involving motor vehicle stealing, and burglary and stealing from motor vehicles. Due to the success of *Operation Noah*, the Lions Clubs of Tasmania (District 201T1) recently pledged their support to continue *Operation Noah* for a further two years.

### Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge

The 2006 Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge was extremely successful and culminated in an awards ceremony held on 14 November 2006 at Wrest Point, with over 470 students, teachers and guests attending. The topic for 2006 was 'cyber-crime', a relatively new area of criminal investigation, which students enthusiastically researched and produced innovative and interesting results.

The development of the 2007 Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge commenced in April, with the Department of Education working with the DPEM again this year to ensure the outcomes of the Youth Challenge are based on current educational practice. The launch of the 2007 Youth Challenge was held at Mt Carmel





*Launch of the 2007 Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge at Mt Carmel College*

College, with the topic of research by students being 'Stealing (including identity theft)'.

Each year a range of Student Research Partners are invited to participate. For 2007, the Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania, Tasmania Police Forensic Services, National Australia Bank, Neighbourhood Watch, Australian Bankers Association, Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania as well as the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council are participating.

The Crime Stoppers Board continues to work in partnership with the Department of Education and the Department of Police and Emergency Management to implement the Youth Challenge. All recommendations from students form a final report that is presented to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management, the Minister for Education, the Commissioner of Police and the Crime Stoppers Board, Tasmania. The Crime Stoppers Board has increased the prize money this year as a way of thanking the students for their input into such a valuable and worthy program.

The 2006 Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge was extremely successful and culminated in an awards ceremony held on 14 November 2006 at Wrest Point, with over 470 students, teachers and guests attending.



Winner of the Group Innovation Award: Sgt D Quinn receives his Award for the imPAkt program from the Minister for Police and Emergency Management The Hon David Llewellyn MHA

## Tasmanian Crime Prevention and Community Safety Awards 2006

The Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council continued to conduct the Tasmanian Community Safety Awards and worked with Women Tasmania to introduce the Women's Safety Award category.

'Commitment to a variety of community-based crime and violence prevention programs is a major contributing factor in making Tasmanian communities safer places in which to live and work,' David Llewellyn, Minister for Police and Emergency Management said, as he presented the following 2006 Tasmanian awards.

### Volunteer Award

- Winner - Mr Frank Henderson, for his services as a Justice of the Peace to the Eastern District Criminal Investigation Branch of Tasmania Police.
- High Commendation - Mr Ian Lancaster for his contribution to the West Park Neighbourhood Watch in north-west Tasmania.



Sgt D Quinn with Penguin High School students on the imPAkt program

### Individual Award - Joint Winners:

- Annette Fleming for her coordination of the REC LINK program at Launceston Police and Community Youth Club.
- Constable Dean Walker for his contribution to the Police in Schools role at Claremont College.

### Group Innovation Award

- Winner - Penguin High School and Tasmania Police for the imPAkt (Police Automotive Kids) program.
- High Commendation - *Bridgewater/Gagebrook Urban Renewal Program* (BURP) for their *Turn Right Driving Program*.

### Journalism Award - Joint Winners

- Glenorchy City Council for *The Glenorchy Gazette*.
- *The Mercury* newspaper and Tasmania Police for Crime Watch.

### Women's Safety Award

- Winner - Support, Help and Empowerment (SHE) for the *Pets Aware* Program.

## Increased Visibility of Emergency Management Services

This section details departmental activities in the areas of emergency management encompassing State Emergency Service response, whole-of-government emergency management and protective security.

### State Emergency Service

The State Emergency Service (SES) manages a broad range of services focused on prevention/mitigation, emergency preparedness, response operations and recovery arrangements which are relevant to Government, industry and the Tasmanian community.

#### Prevention/Mitigation

The SES delivers services in the policy domain which focus on prevention/mitigation, and continues to successfully manage a number of emergency risk mitigation funding programs aimed at enhancing our understanding of community risks, and encouraging risk treatment, mitigation or further risk assessments.

In 2006-07 the Service supported 44 additional projects across the State, with a combined value of over \$3.94 million. Major projects funded this year included:

- landslide hazard mapping for urban areas throughout Tasmania
- installation of a new landslide monitoring facility and warning system for the Taroona landslide
- development of new wind hazard maps for urban areas to support application of building code regulations
- development of climate change and coastal risk assessment and management tools
- completion of the Longford Flood Levee
- tsunami risk assessment research for south-east Tasmania
- Greater Hobart debris flow risk validation report.

The SES has also entered into collaborative research agreements with Geoscience Australia to conduct further research and risk assessments of tsunami



hazards and to facilitate wind hazard mapping for urban areas throughout the State.

#### Emergency Preparedness

The SES supports emergency management planning at all levels of government by coordinating the emergency management planning processes required by the new *Emergency Management Act 2006*, at municipal, regional and State levels. This includes providing support for the maintenance of emergency management plans and emergency management committees.

A function of supporting the planning processes is participating in a broad range of State and national projects, including the development of the National Risk Assessment Guidelines, and contributing towards the development of the Australian Emergency Plan.

Emergency management arrangements are validated through the exercise of emergency management plans, and the SES is an active participant in developing and conducting emergency management exercises conducted within the State.

The SES has continued to build capacity within State, local and non-government agencies through the delivery and facilitation of contemporary emergency management education and community awareness initiatives.



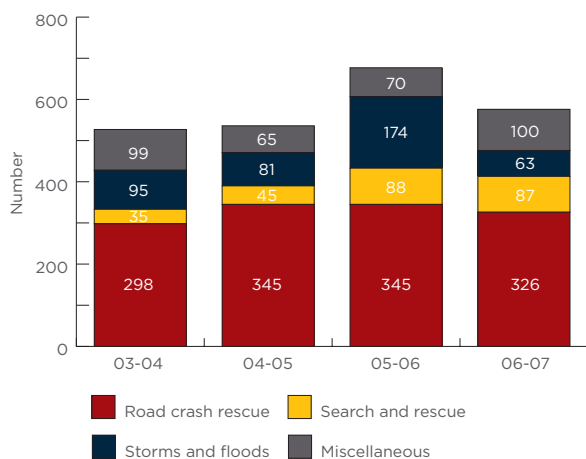
Emergency management knowledge and skills within communities throughout Tasmania have been increased through the provision of specialist emergency management education. The number of emergency management courses delivered to key local and State officials, and others involved with emergency management, increased during the reporting period, with 76 people attending internal SES courses. A further 94 people participated in external emergency management courses facilitated by the SES.

During the year, the SES has significantly increased the opportunities for emergency management stakeholders, which includes the general public, to become more aware of emergency management issues. The SES *Storm Safe* initiative raised the community's awareness of how to prepare for, and respond to, severe weather events. The *Floods and You* initiative was also a success and culminated in an outstanding exhibition of artwork from primary schools located in flood risk areas around the State.

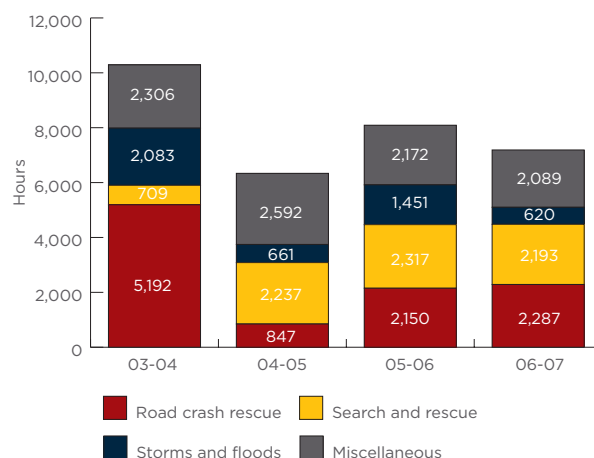
### Response Operations

SES response services are delivered through a skilled volunteer workforce, which provides a high level of professional emergency response and support to the community. Specifically, our SES volunteers provide a high level of professional capability in search and rescue, road crash operations, flood and storm response, general rescue and other emergencies. Callouts by operational category have been dominated by road accident rescue with 326 individual callouts this year (as shown in accompanying graph).

### Emergency Volunteer Callouts by Category

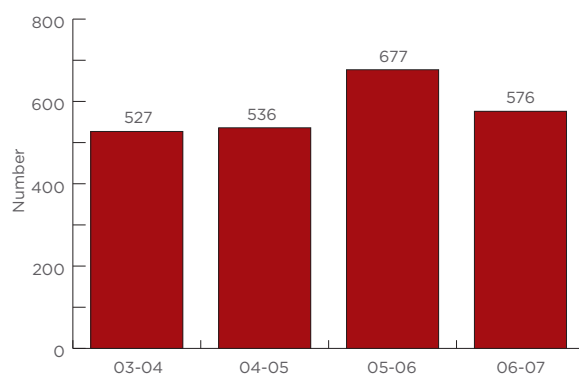


### Emergency Volunteer Contact Hours by Category



During the year, SES volunteers were called out on 576 occasions and undertook 7,189 hours of emergency operations. In addition to emergency response operations, an estimated 9,123 hours were committed for non-emergency support tasks such as *Driver Reviver*, public displays and demonstrations, and support at local community events.

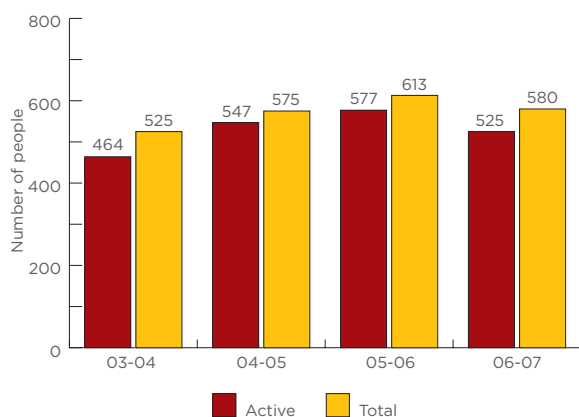
### Volunteer Emergency Callouts



The Department values the commitment and community spirit of its SES volunteers. At 30 June 2007, the SES had 580 registered volunteers, of whom 525 were classed as active. While there has been a slight reduction in the number of active volunteers, this number is still greater than in 2003-04, when a recruiting drive resulted in an increased number of volunteers. A quarter of the volunteers are female.

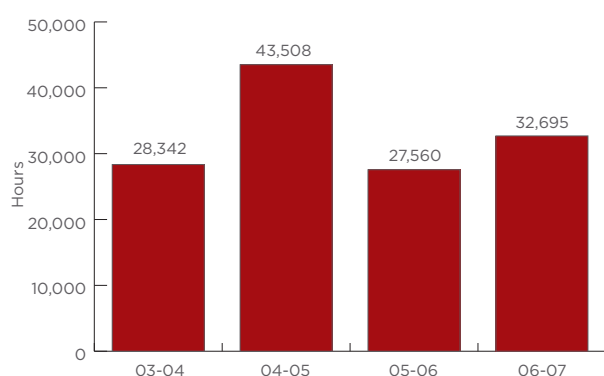


## SES Volunteers

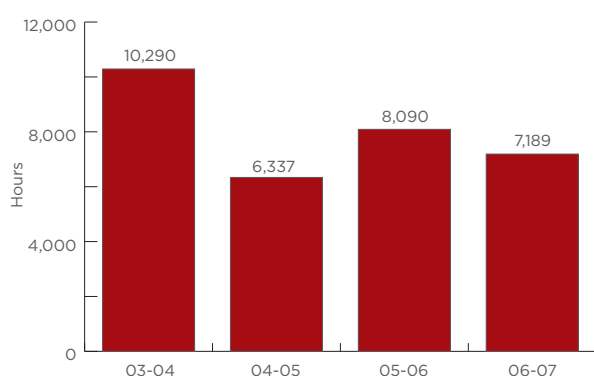


During the year SES volunteers undertook 32,695 hours of formal training. Training was supported with 7,189 hours of formal contact with salaried SES staff.

## Total Volunteer Training Hours



## Volunteer Contact Hours



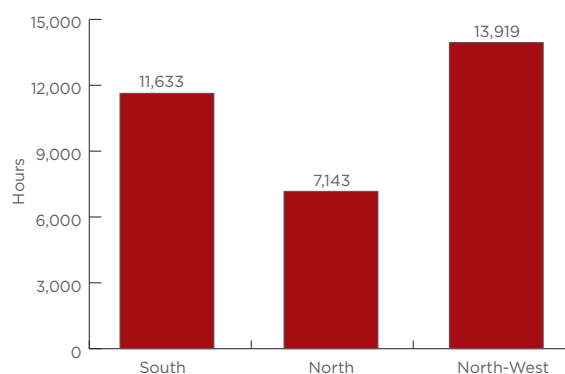
As a Registered Training Organisation, the SES focuses on continuous improvement within the Vocational Education and Training sector in line with the requirements of the Australian Quality Training

Framework Standards 2007. Emphasis is placed on the continued evaluation and moderation of training and assessment material, systems and processes, as well as supporting staff in professional development to ensure currency of skills.

74 Certificate II SES Rescue, 26 Certificate II SES Operations, and 344 Certificates of Attainment were issued in 2006-07.

Regional volunteer training hours and sessions for 2006-07 are detailed below:

## SES Volunteer Training Hours



### North-West

Total units training sessions: 543

### North

Total units training sessions: 225

### South

Total units training sessions: 322

The SES continued to support SES volunteer units through the allocation of more than half a million dollars to sustain the intended levels of resource and training support. Major achievements include the Operational Vehicle Replacement Programme, in consultation with local government and the volunteers, which resulted in the purchase of nine vehicles and significantly enhanced the Service's response capability. Vehicle purchases also included three All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) for Search and Rescue, and six secondary vehicles for volunteer units.

A significant start was also made in acquiring traffic management kits, and there has been ongoing provision of upgraded Road Crash Rescue (RCR) equipment to keep pace with changing high-strength automobile technologies and safety

features. Ongoing provision of personal protective equipment, wet weather clothing, safety boots, new overalls (with the option of two-piece overalls), cold weather caps and sun hats has also been completed. Special wet weather coats have been purchased and distributed to the search and rescue teams. The entire stock of ageing natural fibre rope was fully replaced with synthetic rope of a superior specification.

Formal agreements have been established between the councils and the SES regarding the resource responsibilities of municipal SES Volunteer Units. With the SES easing the financial burden on local government, the resolve of the councils to commit to more sustainable levels of support, and the requirement to comply with new standards, has started to lead towards greater operational consistency, effectiveness and efficiency across the State.

### Recovery

The SES has continued to work with State, local and non-government agencies to deliver quality recovery services following significant emergency events. Following the east coast bushfires, the SES worked with other State agencies to coordinate the delivery of a number of community recovery grants for small businesses, primary producers, not-for-profit organisations and low income families impacted by the fires. The rollout of the new Special Community Recovery modules under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements was also a highlight.

### Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue (SAR) deployments are the responsibility of Commanders of each of the four geographic police Districts. The Northern and Western Districts maintain locally-based search and rescue squads. The Southern and Eastern Districts are serviced by Marine and Rescue Services, Hobart, which maintains the Southern Region Search and Rescue squad.

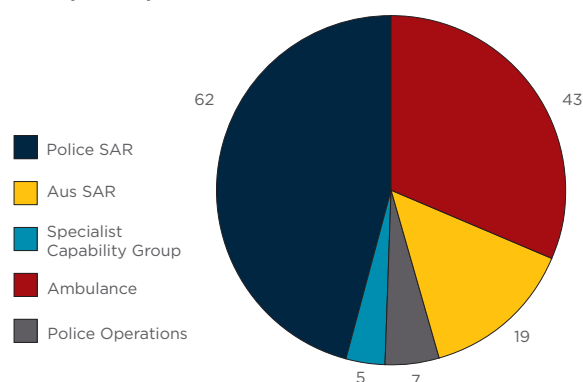
Marine and Rescue Services also maintains, coordinates, and is responsible for the training of the specialist part-time units including Dive Squad, Land Squad and helicopter crew. Marine and Rescue Services is responsible for the provision



of specialist activities to the various geographic Districts when required, such as land and sea-search operations, dive operations and helicopter air rescue operations, including the provision of medical recovery assistance to the Tasmanian Ambulance Service. Assistance is also provided to the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) through inter-departmental agreements between Australian Search and Rescue (AusSAR) and Tasmania Police.

In the reporting period Marine and Rescue Services was involved in 136 helicopter rescue and recovery missions.

### Helicopter Operations



A further 31 diver and 57 land-based operations were also undertaken in the same period.

Major equipment purchases this year have included replacement of the ropes and caving lights maintained by Marine and Rescue Services, Hobart.

The Tasmanian Air Rescue Trust has continued to assist and support the Westpac Rescue Helicopter Service by way of funding for the purchase of new flight helmets, immersion suits and flight time dedicated to training crew in the use of the Forward Looking Infra-Red device.

Tasmania Police continued to place a high priority on training during 2006-07. In addition to the mandated training calendar for Search and Rescue Squads, including the Dive and Land Squads and helicopter crew, an intensive two-week training course was conducted at the Police Academy to train new Search Controllers.

#### Operational Highlights

Operational highlights for the year included searches for three men missing from three individual boating mishaps in January and February 2007, and 18 Search and Rescue operations in the southern forests in relation to anti-logging protesters in high tree-sits.

Perhaps the most dramatic rescue of the reporting period was that of the lone Japanese sailor who was winched from his stricken yacht by the crew of the Westpac Rescue Helicopter in the Southern Ocean approximately 140 nautical miles south of Tasmania. This rescue saw the pilots and crew of the Westpac Rescue Helicopter recognised by AMSA with presentation of an award. It is rare for the national rescue coordination organisation to award such recognition.

The 77-year-old sailor was nine months into his record bid to become the oldest man to sail solo non-stop around the world when a large wave left him injured and his yacht disabled. He drifted for almost 11 hours following his mayday call to Japan, with suspected back and neck injuries.

In an interview with *The Mercury* newspaper, Westpac Rescue Helicopter pilot, David Erwin said, "That was probably one of the most demanding winches the operation has done considering the sea and wind conditions and the remote location." At 140 nautical miles south of Tasmania, in adverse conditions, the rescue was at the extent of the helicopter's capability.

The crew involved were Constables Steven Archer and Michael Ward, pilots David Erwin and Mark Menkins, and paramedic Tony Harris.



*Constables Steve Archer and Michael Ward, translator Helen Woolford and pilot David Erwin at the presentation*

"That was probably one of the most demanding winches the operation has done considering the sea and wind conditions and the remote location."

## State Security Unit

During 2006-07 the State Security Unit (SSU) provided a focal point for whole-of-government policies and strategies relating to counter-terrorism and terrorist threats. Key activities in this area are as follows:

### Legislation

At the special meeting of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) held after the terrorist bombings in London, Tasmania committed to enacting legislation for preventative detention for up to 14 days and stop, question and search powers in areas such as transport hubs and places of mass gatherings. Tasmania also supported the proposal to introduce Commonwealth legislation to allow for control orders.

### Counter-Terrorism Training/Exercises

Tasmania is an active participant in national training regimes for terrorist events under the National Counter-Terrorism Committee exercise program. This included participation in a major Investigation and Consequence Management Exercise (ICMEX) conducted in Hobart, 17-28 July 2006. Apart from exercising operational capabilities in the police and other emergency services, the ICMEX involved activation of the State Crisis Centre and ministerial oversight arrangements to deal with whole-of-government issues that arose. The Major Event Planning and Exercise Services Section was established to plan and manage all counter-terrorism exercises involving Tasmania Police and review Operation Orders produced for planned operations. It will also oversee the *Securing Our Regional Skies* (SORS) exercise program, in conjunction with the Specialist Capability Group, and be available for consultation during the planning phase of any such exercises.

During 2006-07, along with the ICMEX, Tasmania Police also conducted five discussion and desktop exercises and five 'drill style' exercises testing individual components of specialist group operations and group interoperability. Tasmania Police also participated in several Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)-themed exercises prior to the holding of the APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Meetings in Hobart, 5-9 March 2007.

The exercises assisted the police operation in managing the safety and security of the APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Meetings, which were incident-free.

Departmental representatives have attended conferences in the reporting period to ensure nationwide consistency of response and inter-operability of resources to meet a terrorist event. Specialist Groups, including the Police Tactical Group, Negotiators, Bomb Response Group and the Police Technical Unit, have participated in local and national training courses. Training and exercises relevant to management of incidents, including those of a terrorist nature, are regularly undertaken with local government authorities as part of prevention and preparedness. In addition, exercises have been conducted with regional airport operators to ensure compliance with national guidelines associated with incidents in and around airports. Emergency services personnel continue to be trained in the use of newly-arrived counter-terrorism equipment including specialist surveillance equipment, bomb robots, an armoured tactical vehicle and the fast response vessel.

### Counter-Terrorism Meetings

During the reporting period the Department hosted a number of counter-terrorism meetings. These included:

- The Operational Response Capability Sub-Committee which met in February 2007, to discuss, coordinate and report to the National Counter-Terrorism Committee on issues relating to national response planning for terrorism-related incidents.
- The Australasian Police Counter-Terrorism Forum (APCTF) which took place in Hobart in February 2007. The APCTF provides an opportunity for jurisdictional police representatives to discuss strategic policing arrangements relating to counter-terrorism.
- The National Counter-Terrorism Committee in March 2007.



### Protection of Critical Infrastructure

Some infrastructure is regarded as critical because its unavailability would have a significantly adverse effect on social, economic and/or community wellbeing. The Tasmanian Government has identified the critical infrastructure in Tasmania and liaises with owners and operators regarding appropriate risk management and security measures. It also provides advice regarding ASIO threat assessments and conducts exercises to test security arrangements. The principal sectors that the SSU has been involved with are energy, transport, and water. The SSU has provided advice to managers of suburban shopping centres and other places of mass gathering on general counter-terrorism issues.

During 2006-07 the SSU worked with Transend to assess the security of the substations identified as network-critical. Advice was provided to Transend in relation to the establishment of closed-circuit television (CCTV) so that Transend assets state-wide can be monitored from the Transend control room in Hobart.

### Aviation Security

Members of Tasmania Police regularly liaise with airport security, the Australian Federal Police and members of the Regional Rapid Deployment Team to ensure that responsibilities in relation to incidents at Tasmanian airports are clearly delineated. Hobart, Launceston, Burnie/Wynyard, Devonport, Cambridge, King Island, Flinders Island and Strahan airports have established committees which meet regularly to address security issues.

Funding secured under the Commonwealth's SORS funding program has been used to undertake a program to assess security risks at regional airports, and to train first responders, police and airport management.



### Port Security

In accordance with the Commonwealth *Maritime Transport Security Act 2003*, all Tasmanian ports have developed and implemented Port Security Plans. The Department, through the State Security Unit, liaised with the port authorities in relation to the development of these plans, which detail arrangements for the prevention of, and response to, terrorist incidents. As with aviation security, Tasmania Police is represented on all Port Security Committees. In addition to Port Security Plans, more specific plans are developed by Port Authorities, in conjunction with Tasmania Police, for visiting ships, including warships.

A number of exercises have been conducted with particular emphasis on the *Spirit of Tasmania* vessels. Specialist maritime security equipment has been acquired, including a Fast Response Vessel capable of deploying a team at short notice onto a ship at sea, underwater surveillance and communications equipment, and specialist suits and diving helmets which allow divers to operate in a low visibility environment, and to enter contaminated water to enable inspection.

## Land Transport Security

The Premier has signed an Inter-governmental Agreement on Surface Transport Security to ensure that there is a consistent security framework across the nation. The Tasmanian Government has also developed a Tasmanian Transport Security Strategy in consultation with local transport providers which provides a clear statement of their roles and responsibilities. The State Security Unit continues to review Tasmania's surface transport to identify vulnerabilities and assess risks, including providing advice to Metro Tasmania regarding CCTV on buses.

## Dignitary Protection

Tasmania Police has a dedicated dignitary protection team supplemented by other suitably trained officers when required. The dignitary protection team works closely with the Department of Premier and Cabinet and the Office of the Governor. In the reporting period the team provided security for the Governor at 243 events, the Premier and State Government Ministers at 142 events, and members of the Commonwealth Government and foreign dignitaries on 182 occasions.

## Special Operations Group

The Special Operations Group (SOG) is a highly trained unit within Tasmania Police which has the responsibility for the initial response, containment and resolution of high-risk incidents, including terrorist incidents. The SOG consists of up to thirty members, the majority performing SOG duties on a part-time basis and drawn from varied sections and branches throughout the Department. Approximately 20% of a part-time SOG member's work time is devoted to training which is highly specialised and accords with nationally accepted standards and best practice. Under the auspices of the National Counter-Terrorism Committee, the SOG is supported by the provision of specialist equipment and consumables, and supplementation of the training regime through national skills enhancement courses and a series of 'drill style' and national exercises. Senior Constable Andrew Hanson won the Student of Merit award following a national course held in Western Australia in 2006.



During the 2006-07 year, the SOG was deployed in ten high-risk circumstances. All were safely resolved without the use of significant force.

# KEY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

## Crime

Crime is the second key service delivery area in the Department's Business Plan. The desired outcome for 2006-07 was to reduce crime.





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To achieve this outcome, crime reduction strategies, initiatives and operations were developed and implemented with the primary aim of reducing total recorded offences, including person and property offences, and improving clearance rates. Other priority offence categories included were public place assaults, family violence and motor vehicle stealing.

The following chapter provides an overview of our performance, initiatives and strategies undertaken to reduce crime and improve clearance rates, as well as drug law enforcement, fraud investigation, marine enforcement and fisheries security, and poppy security.

## Our Performance

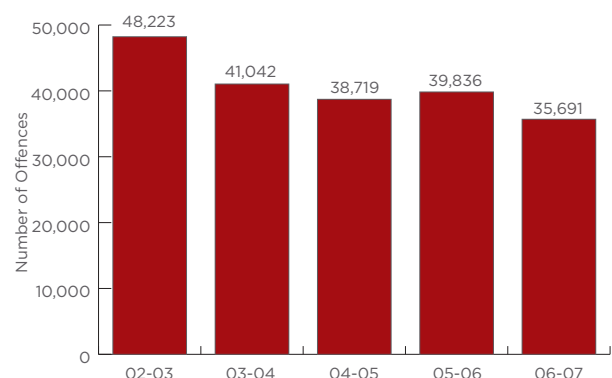
Total Offences decreased by 10% (4,145 offences) in 2006-07 compared with a 3% increase the previous year. Contributing to this substantial decrease was a reduction in property offences of 11%.

The chart below indicates an overall downward trend for Total Offences recorded by police over five years, which is an excellent result.

Of the 35,691 Total Offences recorded in 2006-07, 44% were cleared, which is similar to the previous year's rate of 43%. Refer to Appendix A for a more detailed analysis of crime statistics.



**Total Offences Recorded**



## Improvement in Crime Clearance Rates

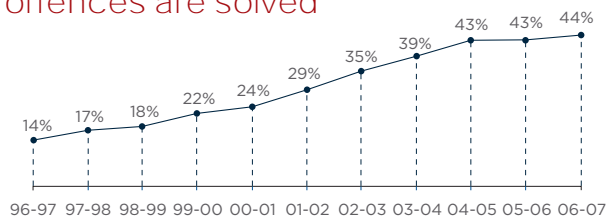
A reduction in the level of crime can be due to many factors, including improvements in economic conditions, technology and policing strategies. Crime prevention measures adopted by police and the community in general can also lead to a reduction in crime, but crime clearances are predominantly the result of the ongoing investigative performance of police officers.

The Department's integrated Crime Management Strategy, using the intelligence-led model, has had a very positive impact on crime reduction and clearance rates, especially burglary. Crime Management Units in each of the Districts analysed crime trends, identified 'hot spots', targeted criminals and helped tailor police responses.

During the reporting period, there has been a slight increase in the clearance rate for person offences, and for property offences the clearance rate remained stable. However, over the last ten years there has been an outstanding increase in clearance rates for person offences and property offences (as shown in the accompanying graphs).

### Clearance Rates for Total Offences

44% of recorded offences are solved



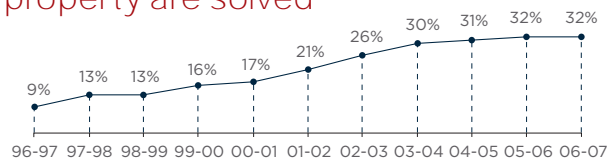
### Clearance Rates for Person Offences

96% of recorded offences against the person are solved



## Clearance Rates for Property Offences

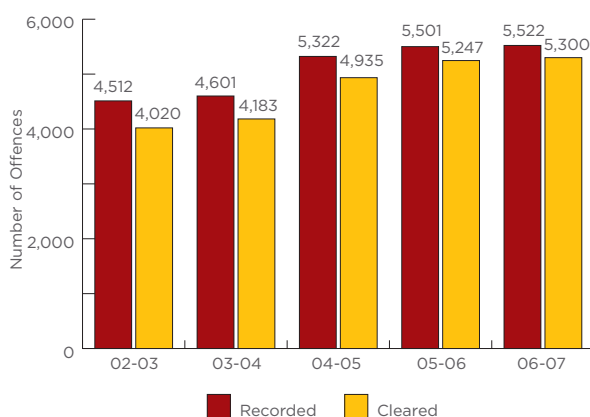
32% of recorded offences against property are solved



## Person Offences

The number of recorded Offences Against the Person remained at a similar level to the previous year. Assaults (excluding sexual assault and assaults against police) accounted for the majority of person offences (69%) while the offences of murder and attempted murder accounted for only 0.3%.

### Offences Against the Person: Recorded and Cleared



The clearance rate for person offences improved from 95% in 2005-06 to 96% in 2006-07.

Robbery offences, including both armed and unarmed robbery, increased by 17% (26 offences) from 157 recorded in 2005-06, to 183 in the reporting period. The Department implemented a number of initiatives to prevent and detect robberies. A special taskforce dedicated to tackling armed robberies was established during April 2007 in the southern Tasmania region. The multi-District taskforce consisted of criminal investigators, crime analysts, and drug squad officers from both Southern and Eastern Districts.

The taskforce proved to be very effective in focusing on this serious crime and was able to deliver exceptional results in apprehending a number of offenders and reducing the incidence of armed robberies.

### PubSafe

To deter robbery in gambling venues, Tasmania Police partnered with Network Gaming to prepare an overall security package titled *PubSafe*. The training materials developed included a training DVD on Robbery Prevention and Response for Network Gaming staff.

The *PubSafe* program was launched in 2007, and was designed as an autonomous training and assessment package that would help Oasis venues significantly improve security, and reduce the likelihood of them becoming victims of crime, including robbery. The package is quality assured by appropriate inspections managed by Network Gaming before any one venue can be deemed *PubSafe*. It has received a very positive response from all participating venues, and is a significant advancement in reducing workplace violence in the hotel/gaming industries.

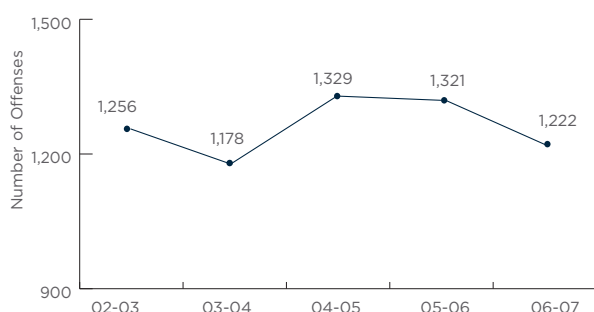


Public Order Response Teams (PORTs) consisting of ten police officers in each District were formed to increase Tasmania Police's capability to address crime and public order issues. The PORTs utilised an intelligence-led policing model and targeted areas traditionally prone to antisocial behaviour and public order incidents, providing close monitoring of hotels, clubs and public events. Further information about the PORTs can be found in the Community Safety chapter.

### Public Place Assaults

During the reporting period, public place assaults decreased by 8% (99 offences) from 1,321 in 2005-06 to 1,222 in 2006-07, as shown in the accompanying graph. This follows a slight decrease from the previous year.

#### Public Place Assaults



The focus for the reporting period has been on reducing public place assaults. On 1 July 2006 an extra 48 police officers were deployed state-wide to form the District Response Divisions. Four

### Family Violence

The reduction of incidents of family violence within the community continued to be a priority for this Department. *Safe at Home*, a whole-of-government strategy for responding to family violence in Tasmania, has been progressively developed and implemented within the Department since 2004.

The strategy provides for an integrated response and intervention system designed to bring about a reduction in the incidence of family violence in the medium to long term. *Safe at Home* is founded on the principle of 'primacy of safety of the victim', and is based on a pro-intervention, pro-arrest, pro-prosecution policy. Under the *Safe at Home* strategy, police have an expanded responsibility for the provision and management of risk and safety issues for victims of family violence situations.

The strategy is underpinned by the *Family Violence*

*Act 2004*, which provides police with wide-ranging powers to address issues of risk and safety for adult and child victims of family violence, including the ability for certain police officers to issue *Police Family Violence Orders* for up to 12 months' duration.

A Victim Safety Response Team (VSRT) capability consisting of five experienced officers operates in each geographic District. All of these officers have undertaken a specialist VSRT training course or are receiving mentoring support. A specialised VSRT training course is held annually, with 142 departmental employees (sworn and unsworn) having been trained to date. Regular District training is also held relating to family violence.

Prior to the implementation of *Safe at Home*, police exercised a power of arrest at the initial attendance at the scene in around 30% of incidents attended. The rate of arrest has significantly increased since June 2004 to 53.5% in the reporting period.

Information from the Family Violence Management System reflects that for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007:

- Police attended approximately 416 family violence incidents per month state-wide (approximately 5,000 for the reporting period).
- Approximately 3,700 (75%) of the total incidents attended were family violence as per the definition under the *Family Violence Act 2004*.
- Approximately 1,200 incidents attended by police were family disputes. That is, no family violence offences were disclosed and no issues of risk and safety were identified by attending officers (25% of family incidents attended).
- Police issued an approximate total of 1,870 Police Family Violence Orders (PFVOs). 13.5% of the PFVOs issued for this period were variations to original PFVOs.
- A total of 647 applications by police was also made to Magistrates for Family Violence Orders in situations deemed to be high risk.

The rate of change associated with the implementation of *Safe at Home* has been significant. The rate of uptake of the pro-interventionist, pro-arrest, pro-prosecution

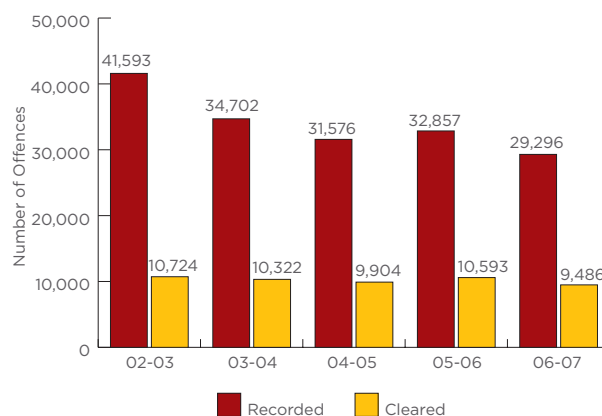


approaches by police in family violence incidents has been commendable. During the reporting period there has been a modest increase in family violence incident reports compared to previous years. Refer to Appendix B for more information.

## Property Offences

Property offences decreased by 11% (3,561 offences) from 32,857 recorded in 2005-06 to 29,296 recorded in 2006-07. Contributing to the 11% decrease in 2006-07 were decreases in burglary, stealing, motor vehicle stealing, trespass, receiving/possession of stolen property and unlawfully taking or using a vehicle or vessel.

### Offences Against Property: Tasmania Offences Recorded and Cleared



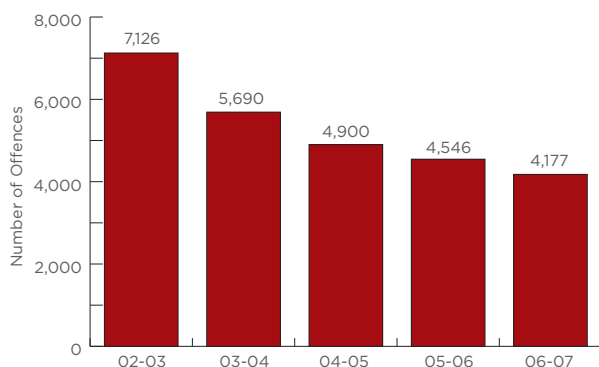


Burglary and stealing offences accounted for the majority of property offences (66%).

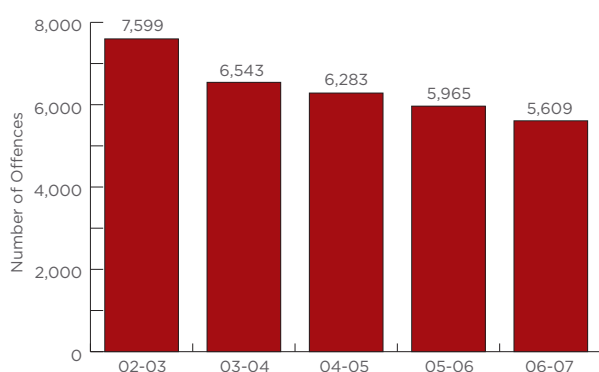
During 2006-07 a downward trend continued for:

- Burglary of buildings with a decrease of 8% (369 offences).
- Burglary of motor vehicles with a decrease of 21% (592 offences).
- Stealing (not associated with burglary) with a decrease of 6% (356 offences).

#### Burglary-Buildings: Tasmania (includes aggravated burglary) Offences Recorded



#### Stealing General: Tasmania Offences Recorded



#### Project Samaritan

The Department revised the *Project Samaritan* resources during the reporting period to ensure that victims of burglary were provided with relevant up-to-date advice on residential security. The new look *Project Samaritan* kit was relaunched in December 2006 at a state-wide meeting of Neighbourhood Watch, in Launceston.

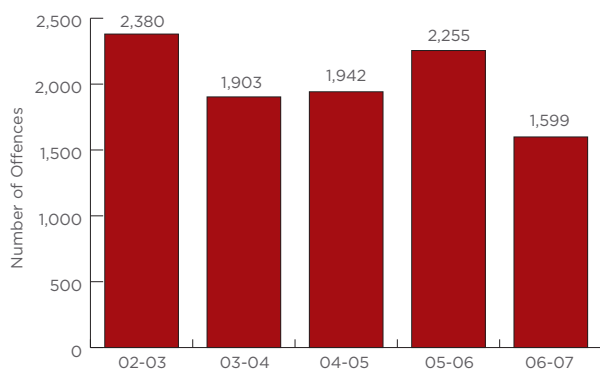
*Project Samaritan* involves a partnership between Tasmania Police, the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council and Neighbourhood Watch, and aims to prevent residential burglaries and repeat victimisation by offering support and crime prevention advice to victims of burglary and their neighbours. Across the State, Neighbourhood Watch volunteers have been specially trained by Tasmania Police to visit residential burglary victims and provide additional advice about property marking, security devices and low-cost security measures.

When attending the scene of a burglary, officers leave a *Project Samaritan* kit with the property owner, along with any other relevant crime prevention advice. Several new brochures, including *Stop Crime in Rural and Remote Areas* and the re-released and highly successful *Safe and Secure Living* handbook have been included within the *Project Samaritan* kit.

## Motor Vehicle Stealing

The number of motor vehicles stolen in 2006-07 decreased by 29% (656 offences) from 2,255 offences recorded in 2005-06, to 1,599 recorded in 2006-07. The recovery rate of stolen motor vehicles for the reporting period was 92%.

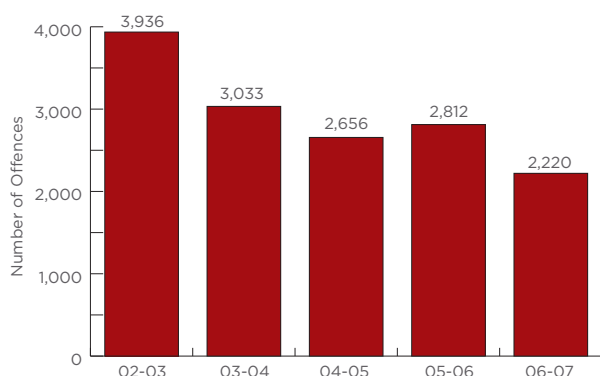
### Motor Vehicle Stealing: Tasmania Offences Recorded



### Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances

Offences recorded for burglary-motor vehicles/other conveyances decreased by 21% (592 offences) in 2006-07. This follows a 6% increase the previous year.

### Burglary of Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances: Tasmania Offences Recorded



The majority of offences occurred either at a residential location (36%) or in the street (32%). The next most prevalent locations were at retail locations (8%), recreational locations (7%) and commercial car parks (6%).

A range of strategies and programs, in conjunction with other organisations, were undertaken by Tasmania Police officers to reduce motor vehicle



stealing and burglary throughout Tasmania. These included: *Project Bonnet*, *Park Smart*, *Operation Bounce Back* and *Project U-Turn*.

#### *Project Bonnet*

*Project Bonnet*, an initiative aimed at reducing theft from motor vehicles, has been instrumental in raising community awareness for several years. Officers identify 'at risk' vehicles (those which are unlocked and/or have valuables in plain view) and provide advice to owners by handing out a brochure, or sending out a letter advising the owner about improving security of the vehicle. Assistance is sometimes provided by local councils through the involvement of council employees. Car parks at major shopping centres were specifically targeted in the Southern District, whereas in the other Districts directed patrolling of 'hot spots' occurred.



#### *Park Smart*

A similar initiative involved the implementation of a partnership with Surf Live Saving Tasmania, to prevent thefts from vehicles in isolated beach car parks. Tasmania Police produced a simple brochure designed to capture the attention of motorists.

The *Park Smart* brochure provides pictorial information of typical items that thieves may find attractive and promotes the key messages of:

**Park Smart – Lock it! Remove it! Report it!**

Members from local surf clubs assisted in distributing the brochures to people using car parks around surf beaches during the summer period. The initiative increased public awareness and encouraged motorists to lock their vehicles, remove valuable property and report any suspicious behaviour. It is anticipated that the partnership will continue to reduce motor vehicle crime, and increase a feeling of safety in the community.

#### *Operation Bounce Back*

*Operation Bounce Back*, funded by the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC), focused on developing ways of reducing car theft and other car-related crime. Tasmania Police officers worked with a number of local councils to provide displays to local shopping centres



and immobilisers to identified victims. Crime prevention materials on preventing motor vehicle stealing were distributed to members of the community. Glenorchy and Clarence City Councils joined forces with Hobart City Council, Tasmania Police and the WIN Television Network to produce three 30-second TV advertisements aimed at highlighting the consequences of vehicle theft. The advertisements were aired during the second half of 2006, and are continuing during 2007.

As a result of the Glenorchy City Council's particular efforts in preventing motor vehicle crime, Glenorchy was nominated by Tasmania Police and subsequently won the 2006 *International Association of Auto Theft Investigators' Outstanding Achievement Award*.

On learning about the award, Geoff Hughes from the NMVTRC said, '*Operation Bounce Back* is a great example of how local government and police can work together to tackle a major crime issue. Importantly, the project really confronts the key issue that drives local statistics – the high number of older, unsecured cars that are vulnerable to theft.'

'This award is testimony to the commitment of Glenorchy City Council and its partners to addressing the problem of older vehicle theft through innovative community education, and is further evidence of the success of the NMVTRC's *Operation Bounce Back* partnerships.'





*U-Turn participants being presented with their graduation certificates by the Minister for Police and Emergency Management*

The Department continues to support *U-Turn*, which is a highly successful diversionary program for young people who have been involved in, or who are at risk of becoming involved in, motor vehicle theft.

#### *Project U-Turn*

The Department continues to support *U-Turn*, which is a highly successful diversionary program for young people who have been involved in, or who are at risk of becoming involved in, motor vehicle theft. Courses in accredited mechanical training are delivered over a ten-week period. The program also provides a range of other benefits such as reduced involvement in crime and antisocial behaviour, improved life and personal skills, positive health outcomes and enhanced family relationships. Accommodation in a supported house is provided for those participants who live in other areas of the State.

*U-Turn* is delivered by Mission Australia under contract to Tasmania Police. Since 30 June 2006 four more courses have been delivered, and 27 young people have graduated from the program. In Course 18, which concluded on 5 July 2007, the participants restored a 1989 Toyota and presented this to a member of the Devonport community whose vehicle had been destroyed by vandalism. An additional positive outcome for the 18th course was that five of the nine participants achieved their 'Certificate 1 Automotive' qualification.

The Tasmanian Government has committed to ongoing funding for the program until 2010. The funding includes an enhancement to the post-course support component of the program through the employment of two additional youth workers to improve the participants' educational and employment opportunities.

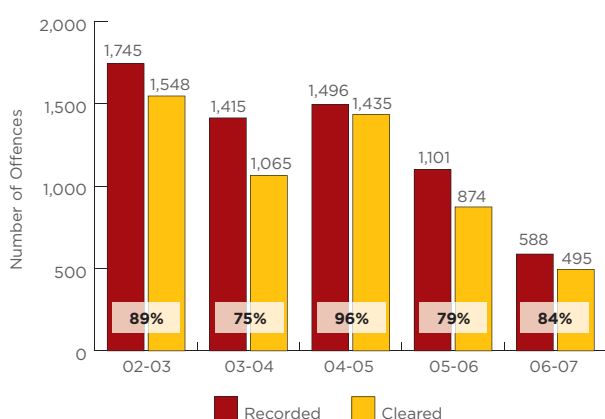
An analysis of conviction records of 59 participants who graduated from courses 9 (February-May 2005) to 17 (January-April 2007) revealed that 32% had not recorded any convictions at all since completing the program, with a further 15% only recording a conviction for a minor offence. Only 14% of graduated participants had been convicted of a motor vehicle theft offence since program completion.



## Fraud Investigation

A total of 588 offences for fraud and similar offences was recorded in 2006-07 compared with 1,101 offences the previous year, a decrease of 47% (513 offences). The recording of fraud-related offences differs from those within other offence categories as they are counted by the number of transactions and therefore do not equate to the number of incidents or victims.

### Fraud and Similar Offences: Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared



In 2006, major fraud investigation was transferred from Fraud Investigation Services to the respective District Criminal Investigation Branches (CIB). The District CIB offices hold the requisite investigation capacity and capability to manage major fraud investigations, and can be bolstered, when necessary, by other resources in a manner similar to other operational policing tasks. The Officer in Charge of the Hobart CIB is the point of contact for other police jurisdictions and provides advice to CMG on matters of State and/or national significance regarding fraud.

Since 1 July 2006 major fraud investigations in the Southern District have resulted in 5 offenders being charged with the commission of approximately 500 individual fraudulent crimes involving funds in excess of \$1 million.

An investigation team is currently working to finalise the Piggott, Wood & Baker investigation.

In May 2006, an investigation commenced into an allegation of stealing by misappropriation by a former solicitor. Detectives are working with the law firm concerned, the Law Society of Tasmania, the

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and a forensic accountant to finalise the investigation.

Western District Criminal Investigation Branch has conducted one major fraud investigation in 2006-07, involving the theft of up to \$1.3 million by an employee of Copper Mines of Tasmania.

Since 1 July 2006, major fraud investigations in the Northern District have resulted in 6 offenders being charged with fraudulent crimes involving funds in excess of \$325,000.

## Drug Law Enforcement

Drug-related activity continued to be targeted at the various levels of criminality. Uniform officers continued to target low-level offenders in a proactive and committed manner, with diversion into the health system occurring where appropriate. The three dedicated Drug Investigation Services throughout the State adopted a problem-solving approach, with activity being focused on persons causing issues in the community by the nature of their activity, the quantity or the type of drug sold or sales to juveniles.

This approach has resulted in an increase in drug offence detections by uniform personnel across the State, and at the same time allowed medium and higher level drug traffickers to be targeted. This has resulted in 405 serious drug offenders being charged, with an increase in drug investigation activity relating to Amphetamine-type Substances (ATS), including MDMA (ecstasy).

Despite this focus on ATS, seizures and charges relating to cannabis offences have been maintained, whilst there has been a significant increase in seizures and charges relative to amphetamines and ecstasy over the reporting year.

Significant arrests and seizures during the reporting year include:

- *Operation Elude* was a major multi-jurisdictional operation commenced in the Western District which resulted in the disruption of a significant importation and amphetamine trafficking syndicate, both within Tasmania and across south-eastern Australia. There were large seizures of drugs, detection of clandestine laboratories and the arrest of principal offenders across

three States. This operation was instrumental in the significant increase in amphetamines seizure figures for this reporting period.

*Elude* resulted in the charging of 27 people with varying offences, ranging from burglary and stealing through to conspiracy to traffic in large quantities of amphetamine, MDMA, morphine and cannabis. In excess of \$4 million worth of amphetamine, cash and other drugs have been seized, together with 20 firearms and over \$100,000 worth of stolen property. Proceeds of Crime restraining orders have been issued in relation to \$2 million worth of real estate and assets. The investigation is ongoing and further arrests are expected in Tasmania.

- Two offenders were apprehended with an elaborate hydroponic cannabis operation which was buried in shipping containers on private property. This was a large commercial operation.
- A number of significant MDMA traffickers were also apprehended as a result of ongoing linked operations. This activity was instrumental in the significant increase in ecstasy seizures during this year.

The approach adopted to target drug offenders at all levels of drug criminality has delivered strong results.

## Marine Enforcement and Fisheries Security

The Department of Police and Emergency Management is responsible for the enforcement activities directed towards the protection of Tasmania's living marine resources. Marine and Rescue Services personnel also enforce marine safety legislation, and provide a water-borne capacity to support water-based rescue and security operations.

Approximately 32,000 sea-based inspections of equipment and vessels, both in the recreational and commercial sectors, were conducted state-wide during 2006-07. In the same period a total of 859 fishery and 1,320 marine safety offenders have been identified. These persons have received cautions or infringement notices, or have had a brief of evidence submitted for court appearances.

The Department has two ocean-going vessels in its

fleet of 38 for marine law enforcement and search and rescue activities. One of these, the PV *Freyrcinet*, has been in service for 27 years and is in urgent need of replacement. In April 2007, the Government announced that the Department is to be provided with funding to build a state-of-the-art vessel to embrace all modern and safe working conditions.

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) also contracts Marine and Rescue Services to provide compliance and enforcement activities across several Commonwealth-administered fisheries. Activities are undertaken in accordance with annual service level agreements between AFMA and DPEM. The Department is currently working with the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Water Resources to develop an agreement whereby Marine and Rescue Services will undertake limited enforcement activities within some of the recently created Commonwealth Marine Reserves that are near Tasmania.

Poaching of the State's marine resources is in effect the theft of those resources. Police are vigilant in their efforts to reduce the level of theft of marine resources. Using the intelligence-led policing model, there have been several successful apprehensions of both commercial and recreational fishers for the illegal taking of marine resources. Apprehensions in 2006-07, particularly at Cape Sorell on the State's west coast, demonstrated the ability and preparedness of police to travel to remote coastal areas to enforce the relevant fishery legislation.

### *Operation Oakum*

In July 2006 a Queensland businessman appeared in Hobart's Supreme Court on charges arising from his involvement in illegal abalone trading. The businessman was the last of 17 people to be charged under *Operation Oakum*, an investigation into abalone poaching and illegal processing in Tasmania. The Queensland seafood retailer had earlier been found guilty of five charges of illegally possessing abalone between 2001 and 2002.

*Operation Oakum* led to the imprisonment of the perpetrators and the seizure of 240 kilograms of poached abalone. Reasons for criminal involvement are not difficult to identify, given that a meal of high-quality abalone, known as 'gon bao yu', can cost up to US\$5,000 in China.



*Operation Oakum* brought together investigators from Tasmania Police, and officers from the then National Crime Authority and the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment. *Operation Oakum* produced valuable intelligence, including intelligence relating to allegations of other serious organised crime. It resulted in the dismantling of a sophisticated abalone poaching enterprise, seizures of substantial assets and the making of significant pecuniary penalty orders, including in one case a \$1.2 million special penalty.

As stated in the *Australian Crime Commission Annual Report 2002-2003*, 'The success of *Operation Oakum* provides a general deterrent to further illegal poaching activities and has contributed to restoring public confidence in the protection of the Tasmanian marine environment'.

### Poppy Security

The long standing arrangement between the Department of Police and Emergency Management and the Department of Justice, represented by the Poppy Advisory and Control Board (PACB), for police to undertake security of the State's opium poppy crop continued in the 2006-07 season. Growers are licensed by the PACB. Police, in conjunction with PACB field officers and company representatives, provide a strong security presence from growing, through harvesting to alkaloid production.



Tasmania Police provides a dedicated Poppy Task Force to operate within each geographic District during the growing and harvesting season. During the period between November and March each year, 6 general duties officers join 6 detectives from Drug Investigation Services to form a task force to police the poppy industry with 4 members in each of the Western, Northern and Southern Districts. The task force also provides guidance and education to District uniform police, who undertake security patrols and assist industry security. Country uniform officers undertake regular patrols of poppy crops and assist with first response and industry security, as well.

In 2006-07 a total of 8,956 hectares were sown, virtually the same as the previous year, with a harvest of 8,268 hectares. A total of 590 licences were issued to 492 growers. There were only 7 crop interferences, of which only one was significant with 7,516 capsules stolen from a property in the north of the State. No offender has yet been identified. There has been a reduction of approximately 9% in the number of poppy capsules stolen this year, following a significant reduction (37%) last year. This level of diversion is very low by world standards and the comprehensive security and high-level investigation provided by Tasmania Police are key factors in maintaining this record.

## Support Services for Solving Crime

Solving crime requires a range of scientific processes, which are provided through Tasmania Police Forensic Services and Forensic Science Service Tasmania.

### Forensic Services

Forensic Services is staffed by police officers specially trained in a variety of forensic disciplines designed to recover forensic evidence from crime scenes.

Forensic Services received funding to replace ageing cameras and processing equipment and moved towards a digital platform alongside which other forensic equipment can operate. Thirty-five new camera kits have been deployed state-wide. With the ability to download all images, including crime scene photographs and fingerprints, investigators now have much more timely access to those images, and fingerprints are able to be searched on the NAFIS system immediately - in some cases while police are still examining a crime scene.

In addition to the photographic equipment, upgrades to electronic evidence, computer forensics and fingerprint equipment have also been possible, along with the acquisition of facial image recognition software which further expands forensic capabilities in identifying offenders.

### Forensic Science Service Tasmania

Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) is staffed by highly qualified scientists, who identify evidence from crime scene exhibits provided through Forensic Services, using state-of-the-art technology.

Funding was also provided to FSST for the replacement of analytical equipment which included:

- a DNA Genetic Analyser as well as the upgrading of software to an existing DNA Genetic Analyser
- a Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer and software upgrades to three other units to cope with the increased number of tests for the Drugs in Drivers samples being taken



- a Gas Chromatograph for blood alcohol determinations
- three Thermal Cyclers to maintain quality amplification of extracted DNA
- a  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  freezer to increase DNA storage
- several small pieces of equipment to facilitate the detection and examination of biological material in the laboratory and at crime scenes.

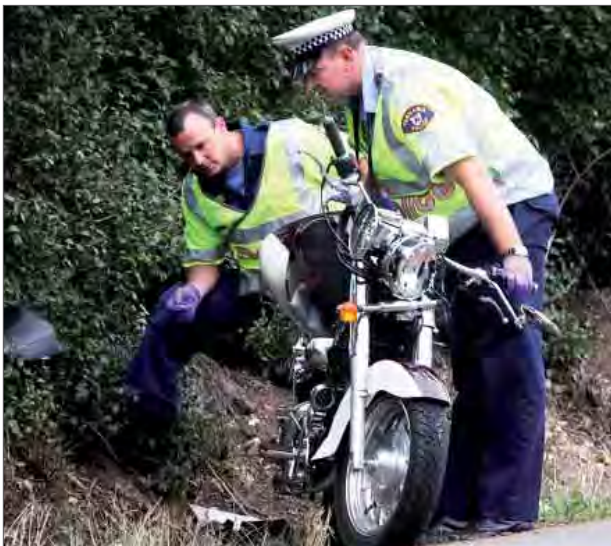
FSST testing, specifically DNA testing, has contributed to a substantial increase in crime clearance rates.



# KEY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

## Traffic

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To achieve this outcome, traffic enforcement strategies were developed and implemented with the primary aim of reducing the number of crashes in which people were either fatally or seriously injured. Throughout each of the geographic Districts, enforcement strategies were targeted at the major contributing factors that cause fatal and serious injury crashes, and the level of injury sustained in those crashes. These include the four major causes of injury crashes:

- speed
- inattentive driving
- alcohol and/or drugs
- unrestrained vehicle occupants (seat belts/child restraints).

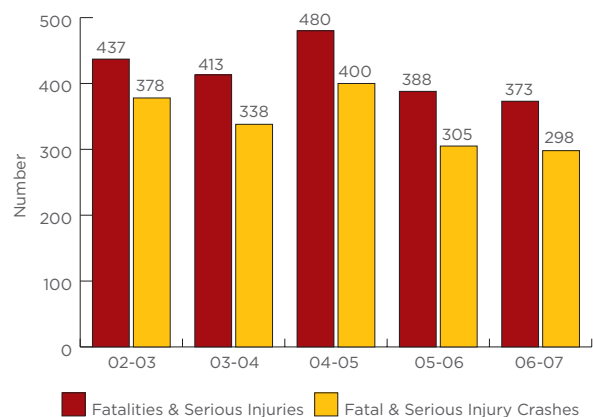
## Our Performance

### Fatal and Serious Injury Road Crashes

During the reporting period there was a slight decrease in both the number of fatal and serious injury crashes, and the number of people who were fatally or seriously injured compared, to the previous year.

The accompanying graph illustrates that the figures for both measures are the lowest for the current five-year period and that the Department's traffic law enforcement activities are contributing to a reduction in road trauma.

### Crashes, Fatalities and Serious Injuries





Crash reductions have been achieved despite increases in the number of motor vehicles being driven on the State's road network. The number of motor vehicles registered in Tasmania has increased by 14% over the last five years to 492,441 as at 30 June 2007. In addition there has been a significant increase in the number of tourist vehicles being driven in Tasmania.

The following information provides in more detail the range of activities, partnerships and law enforcement strategies undertaken by the Department throughout the reporting period.

#### Deterrence of Crash Cause Behaviours

Road safety research indicates that the most positive deterrent to those driving behaviours likely to cause motor vehicle crashes, or increase the severity of injury, is the fear of being detected and subjected to penalty. To achieve this deterrent effect, the Department has identified a range of offences linked to those crash cause behaviours and has developed strategies to actively target those offences. These strategies include high-visibility enforcement of traffic offences, random alcohol and drug testing of drivers and implementation of intelligence-led traffic policing.

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## High-Visibility Enforcement

High-visibility enforcement has provided a significant deterrent to the identified crash and injury causal driving behaviours. The number of major high-visibility traffic enforcement operations which have been conducted throughout the State, has significantly increased from 136 in 2002-03 to 856 during 2006-07, as shown below.

Reporting period	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
No. of operations	136	186	277	523	856

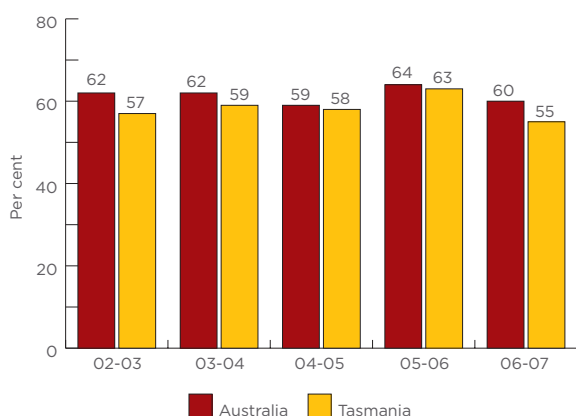
To enhance the deterrent effect of visible enforcement, the Department has also increased the number of marked police vehicles patrolling the State's road network. Currently, the Department's vehicle fleet consists of 419 vehicles, of which 356 are used for operational policing. 252 of those vehicles (71%) are fitted with police lights and/or markings. In 2006, Tasmania Police commenced a program of increasing the markings fitted to vehicles to enhance and increase their visibility to the public. On average, each vehicle operated by Tasmania Police travelled 30,000 patrol kilometres during 2006-07.



## Speed Enforcement

Excessive speed on our roads continues to be highlighted as one of the major causes of fatal and serious injury crashes. The 2006-07 *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* conducted by Roy Morgan Research reported that 55% of Tasmanian respondents (60% nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven over the speed limit by 10 km/h or more 'at least some of the time'.

### Self-reported Driver Behaviour - Sometimes exceeded speed limit by 10km/h or more





While there has been a reduction in the percentage of Tasmanians self-reporting that they exceed the speed limit by 10 km/h or more at least some of the time, the lowest for the five-year period, it still continues to be a worrying trend on our roads. The Department continues to focus on speed enforcement activities by deploying road safety cameras as well as operational police using mobile and hand-held speed detection devices. This equipment is available in all police Divisions and District traffic services throughout the State. Twelve new digital road safety cameras were purchased to replace obsolete equipment.

The following table shows details of speeding offences issued by on-the-spot detections (TINs) and road safety cameras (SCINs), together with road safety camera deployment hours, for the past five-year period.

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
<b>TINs</b>	29,348	34,823	35,167	37,907	44,733
<b>SCINs</b>	54,881	62,845	56,353	51,470	61,319
<b>Road Safety Camera Deployment Hours</b>	24,515	21,201	21,804	21,558	21,176

There has been a significant increase in the number of on-the-spot speeding offences (52% increase), with a moderate increase in offence detections by road safety cameras (12%) over the five-year period, while road safety camera deployment hours have remained relatively constant.

New research conducted within the Department examined the re-offending behaviour of people issued with TINs (including Cautions) and/or SCINs for speeding. Offenders were tracked for a full three-year period following their first speeding offence. It was found that 46% (47,762) did not re-offend after receiving the initial notice for speeding, 54% (56,822) re-offended at least once, and 4% (4,404) re-offended at least five or more times within the three-year period.

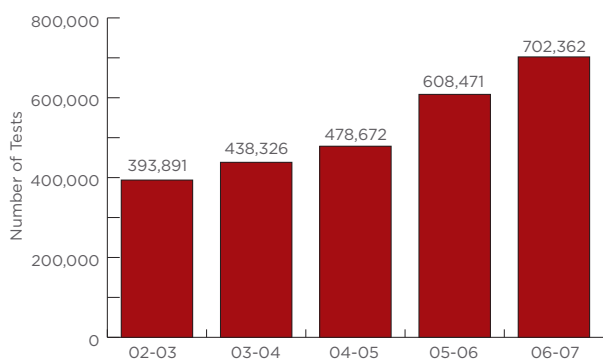
#### Drink Driving Enforcement

Excessive alcohol consumption by drivers is another major cause of fatal and serious injury road crashes. To influence driver behaviour, high-profile random breath test operations were conducted, as well as targeted breath testing, to deter Tasmanians from driving with a blood alcohol level above the prescribed concentration. There were approximately 352,000 licensed drivers in Tasmania as at 30 June 2007. Over the reporting period, 702,362 random breath tests (RBTs) were conducted, which equates to an average of two random breath tests per licensed driver.



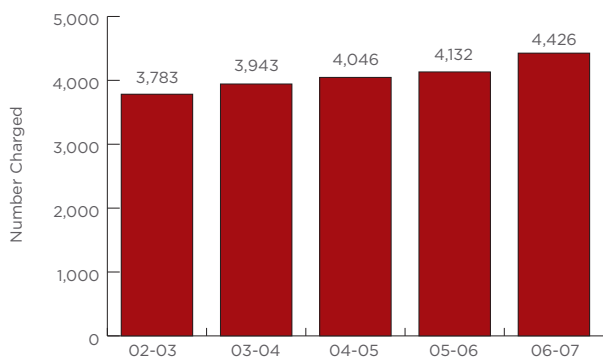
Excessive alcohol consumption by drivers is another major cause of fatal and serious injury road crashes.

### Random Breath Tests - Number Conducted

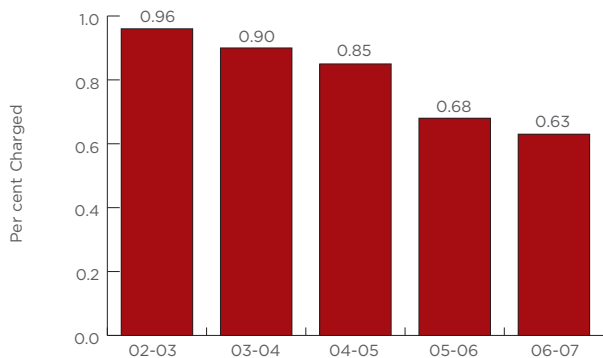


As the accompanying graphs show, 4,426 persons exceeded the prescribed limit compared to 4,132 in 2005-06. While the number detected for drink driving increased, overall the percentage charged decreased from 0.68% of those tested during 2005-06 to 0.63% of those tested in 2006-07, thus highlighting the effectiveness of high-profile RBT operations.

### Random Breath Tests - Number Exceeding Prescribed Limit

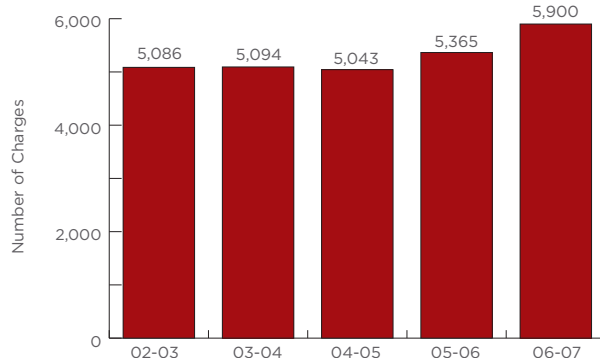


### Random Breath Tests - Per cent Charged



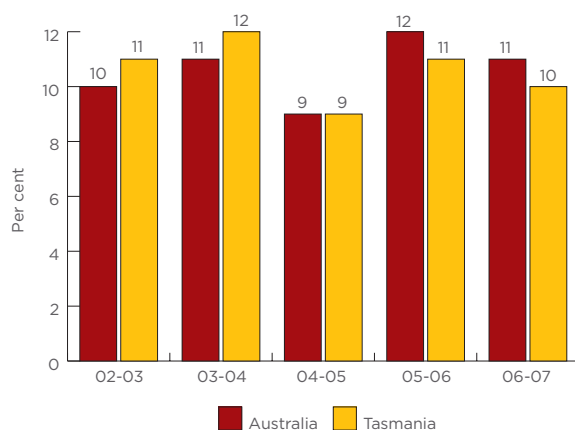
In addition to random breath testing, drivers may be tested under other circumstances. Depending on the seriousness of the offence, the driver may be issued an infringement notice or be charged. The total number of drink driving offences has increased from 5,365 to 5,900.

### Total Drink Driving - Charges



For the 2006-07 reporting period, the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* reported that 10% of Tasmanian respondents (11% nationally) indicated that in the previous six months they have sometimes driven when 'possibly' over the blood alcohol limit. As shown in the accompanying graph, this figure continues to be both below the national figure and lower than in 2005-06.

### Self-reported Driver Behaviour - Sometimes driven when 'possibly' over the alcohol limit



While some Tasmanian drivers continue to drive with a blood alcohol level above the prescribed concentration, the Department will continue to focus on targeted enforcement activities, as well as random breath testing, aimed at detecting and deterring drink drivers.



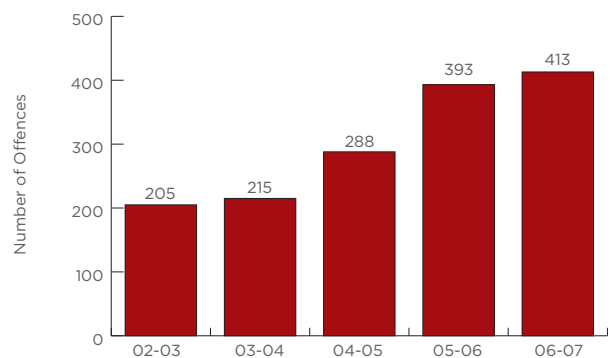
### Random Drug Testing of Drivers

On 1 July 2005, new legislation was enacted creating an offence of driving a motor vehicle with illicit drugs in the body. The *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Amendment Act 2005* also provided authority for police to conduct oral fluid (saliva) tests on drivers to detect the presence of illicit drugs. Tasmania Police conducts targeted random oral fluid testing. Drivers who return a positive oral fluid test are required to provide a blood sample for confirmatory laboratory analysis, and those drivers who return a positive blood sample are summonsed to appear in court. In the first two years of operation, a total of 584 oral fluid tests were conducted. Of the drivers tested, 147 tested positive for illicit drugs and were required to provide confirmatory blood samples. All blood samples analysed to the end of the reporting period confirmed the presence of illicit drugs. The high oral fluid detection rate resulted from a targeted intelligence-led approach to the testing regime which has proved effective in detecting those drivers with illicit drugs in their body.

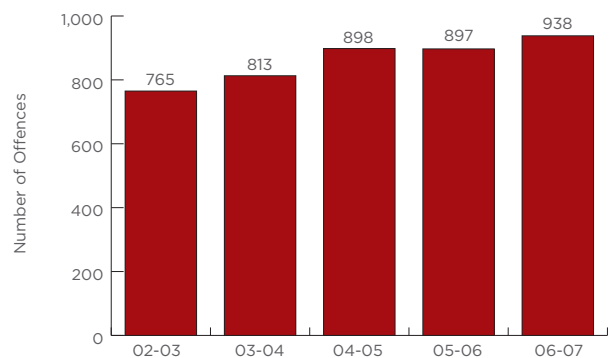
### Inattention Enforcement

Inattentive driving was identified as a contributing factor in more than a quarter of fatal and serious injury crashes during the reporting period. Inattentive driving encompasses a wide range of driver behaviours with potential to contribute to motor vehicle crashes. Examples include using a hand-held mobile phone while driving, following another vehicle too closely and driving without due care and attention. The accompanying graphs illustrate the number of Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs) issued for these offences over the last five years.

#### Follow Another Vehicle Too Closely

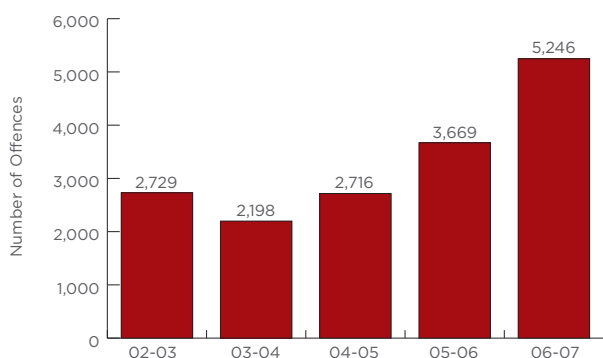


#### Drive Without Due Care and Attention



The higher incidence of mobile phone usage in the community has increased the likelihood of people driving while using a hand-held mobile phone. This inattentive driver behaviour leads to an increased risk of serious injury crashes. The number of drivers charged with driving while using a hand-held mobile phone has increased by 43% over the reporting period.

### Drive Using Hand-Held Mobile Phone

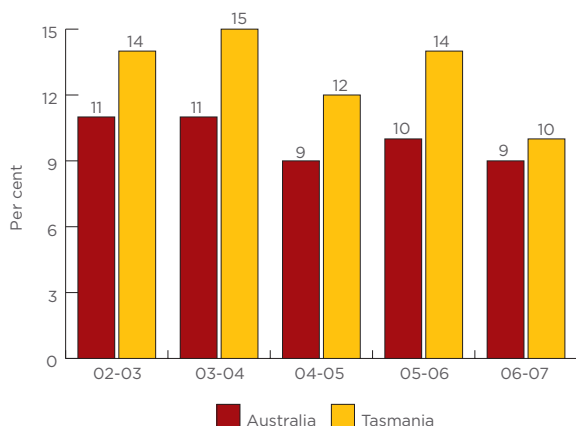


### Unrestrained Vehicle Occupant Enforcement

Crash statistics clearly show that if occupant restraints, namely seat belts and child restraints, are not used, the level of injuries sustained in motor vehicle crashes can be significantly increased.

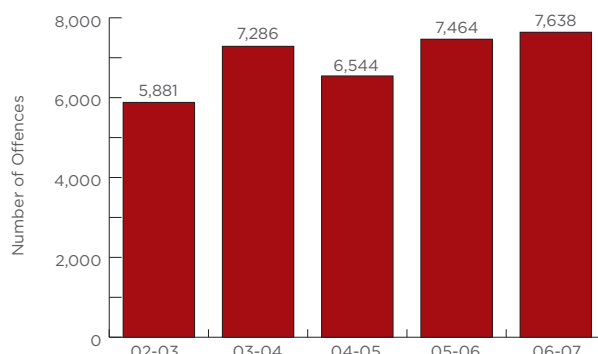
A study<sup>1</sup> commissioned by the Road Safety Task Force of over 11,000 drivers at twelve locations in Tasmania in November 2006 showed that 95% were wearing seatbelts, with 5% not wearing seatbelts. This is a higher compliance than indicated in the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2006-07*, where 10% of Tasmanians reported that in the last six months they have sometimes driven without wearing a seatbelt.

### Self-reported Driver Behaviour - Sometimes driven when not wearing a seatbelt



Although there has been a significant reduction in self-reported driver behaviour for not wearing a seatbelt, the accompanying graph shows that the number of occupant restraint TINs issued for this offence has increased slightly. Tasmania Police officers will continue to enforce the law regarding this offence.

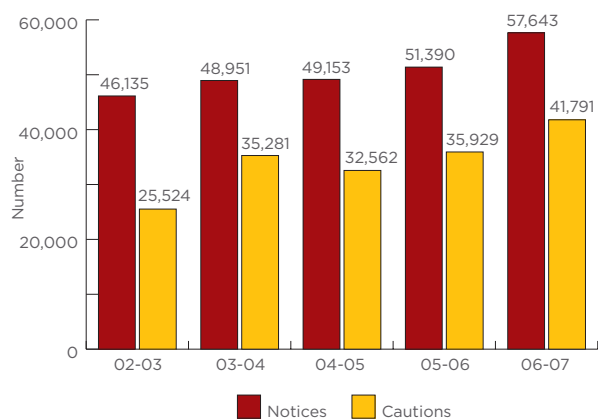
### Fail to Wear Occupant Restraint



### Traffic Infringement Notices (General)

Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs) can be issued for any breaches of the Tasmanian road rules and other traffic legislation. For some traffic offences an infringement notice may be issued in the form of a Formal Caution. A total of 99,434 Traffic Infringement Notices and Cautions were issued for traffic offences in the reporting period compared to 87,127 in 2005-06.

### On-the-Spot Notices/Cautions



The cautioning policy for minor traffic offences recognises the deterrent effect of interventions, other than monetary or demerit point penalty, on people with previous good driving records. Approximately 42% of on-the-spot Notices detected by officers proceeded by way of Caution.

The discretionary issuing of Cautions by police enhances community confidence, and provides a process to modify driver behaviour without incurring a penalty.

*Note: The data excludes Cautions that were subsequently converted to a Notice. Notices issued by all police and Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources Transport Inspectors are included.*

<sup>1</sup> *Seat Belt Compliance Research Report, Prepared for the Road Safety Task Force, Enterprise Marketing and Research Services Pty. Ltd., December 2006*



## Intelligence-led Traffic Policing

As a result of its intelligence holdings, research and study the Department has, over the reporting period, been able to direct operational police to the most strategic locations in order to achieve the most positive road safety outcomes. For example, a strategic analysis was undertaken on the relevant crash data on major highways. As 37% of the total fatal and serious injury crashes were occurring on all highways in the State during the first six months of 2007, and especially the Midlands and Bass Highways, police commenced an increased enforcement focus on these highways. The operations were conducted over a three-month period commencing on 2 May 2007, and involved both overt and covert patrols combined with road safety camera operations.

Enforcement outcomes achieved as a result of the operations are as follows:

- Traffic Offences detected by operational police - 2,027
- Road Safety Camera infringements detected - 3,983
- Drink Driving Offences detected - 18.

This is a clear example of increased enforcement commitment resulting from an analysis of crash and driver behaviour-related intelligence.

## Partnerships

The Department continues to play a major role in reducing road trauma. Both the *National Road Safety Strategy 2001-2010* and the new *Tasmanian Road Safety Strategy 2007-2011* provide strategic direction and targets for reducing the rate of road fatalities.

The Department's Business Plan interprets these plans and sets targets for traffic law enforcement activities. The Department works in close partnership with a range of stakeholders such as the Road Safety Council; Road Safety Task Force; Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources; local government councils; Community Road Safety Partnerships; and motoring organisations.

One such partnership is the agreement between the Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB) and the Department to fund the operation and administration of a Road Safety Task Force until December 2008, dedicated to crash reduction traffic enforcement throughout Tasmania. Four police officers are provided in each of the four geographic Districts, as well as a central Data/Intelligence Analyst to assist with statistical analysis to enhance targeted enforcement activities.

Another strategy that the Department undertakes in partnership with the Road Safety Task Force is the deployment of a Speed Awareness Trailer which is designed to prominently display the speed of an approaching vehicle. Drivers have an opportunity to assess the accuracy of their speedometer and, if they are inadvertently speeding, are able to reduce their speed to comply with the posted speed limit. The trailer is utilised in conjunction with major events throughout the State, at known speeding locations or as part of major speed enforcement operations.

### *Chapter Notes:*

*All self-reported driver behaviour figures are from the Roy Morgan Research National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2006-07.*

*The provider for the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing changed in July 2006. Under Roy Morgan Research, the sample size has increased from 1,800 to 2,400 (up by 33%) but the methodology and questionnaire remain relatively unchanged from previous years when the survey was conducted by ACNielsen. Surveys are conducted by telephone with the results provided to jurisdictions on a quarterly basis.*

# KEY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

Community  
Perceptions and  
Satisfaction with our  
Service Delivery

This is the fourth key  
service delivery area.  
The desired outcomes  
for 2006-07 were a  
community where people  
feel safe,  
and are satisfied with our  
service delivery.



The fourth key service delivery area in the Department's Business Plan is 'Community Perceptions and Satisfaction with our Service Delivery'. The desired outcomes for 2006-07 were a community where people feel safe, and are satisfied with our service delivery.

To achieve these outcomes, community safety strategies were developed and implemented with the primary aim of increasing the number of people who feel safe. We also continued to be accountable for every aspect of our service delivery through internal and external performance review and comparisons to meet the community's increased satisfaction with policing services.

## Our Performance

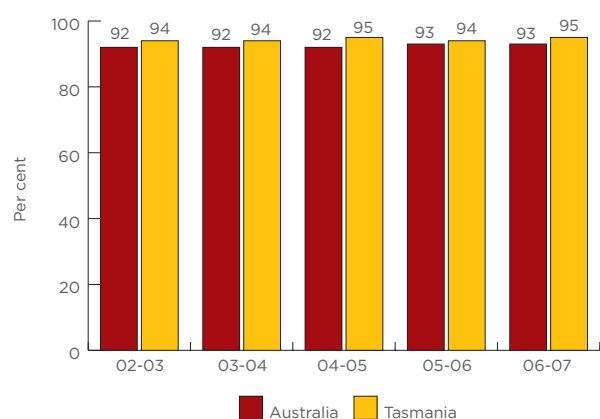
### Community Perceptions of Safety

Tasmanians report that they feel increasingly safe in their homes alone and in their neighbourhood during the day and after dark, comparing favourably with the Australia-wide population.

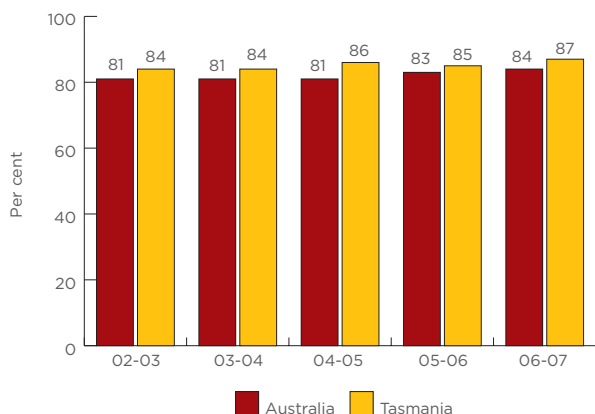
Information was sought by Roy Morgan Research for the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* on whether the public felt safe at home and in their neighbourhood. As shown in the accompanying graphs, Tasmanians consistently feel safer than in previous years. That is:

- 95% of Tasmanians feel safe at home alone during the day, and 87% after dark
- 93% of Tasmanians feel safe walking or jogging in their neighbourhood during the day, and 68% after dark.

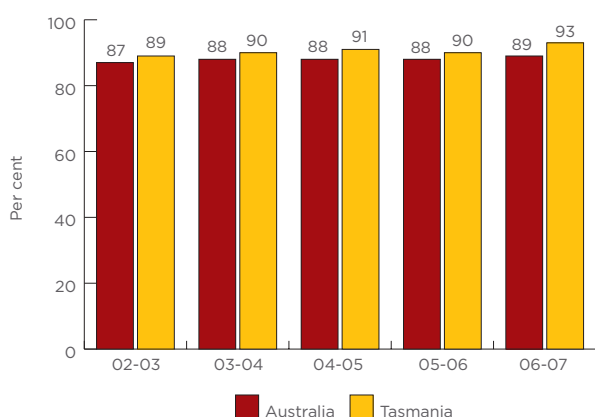
#### Percentage of population who feel safe at home alone during the day



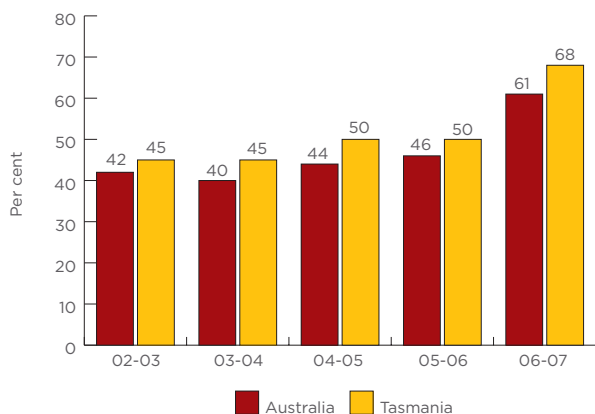
### Percentage of population who feel safe at home alone after dark



### Percentage of population who feel safe walking or jogging during the day



### Percentage of population who feel safe walking or jogging after dark



*Note: These figures from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2006-07 are utilised by the Tasmania Together Board to measure safety at home and in the local neighbourhood, during the day and after dark.*



*Mayors, General Managers and police officers attending the annual Southern District Performance Review*

## Reassurance Strategies

While community safety strategies were developed and implemented with the aim of having a safer community (see Community Safety), the Department placed great emphasis on reassurance strategies that effectively communicated our performance in crime prevention, detection and serious injury crash reduction to the public.

These included:

- inviting local mayors and general managers to the annual District corporate performance reviews
- ongoing liaison with Tasmanian media
- providing information on crime prevention and detection in the local newspapers, radio, magazines and television
- remodelling the Department's Media Conference Room
- distributing corporate documents – *Business Plan 2007-08, 10 Years On - Celebrating our successes, Annual Report 2005-06*
- updating the Department's website – including community alerts.

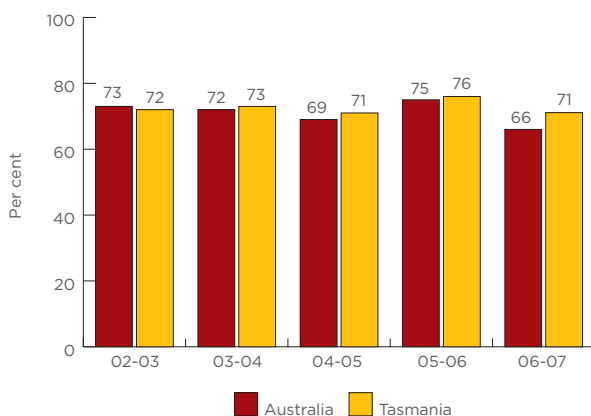




## Community Satisfaction with our Service Delivery

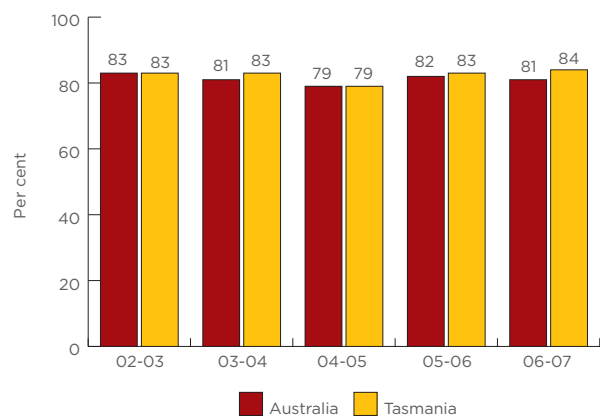
Tasmanians continue to rate Tasmania Police and its services higher than the national average. As shown in the accompanying graph from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*, nationally those who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with policing services in 2006-07 decreased by 9%. However, compared to the national average, Tasmania was 5 percentage points higher, and at 71%, Tasmania has the highest level of satisfaction of any police jurisdiction.

### Percentage of population satisfied with services provided by police

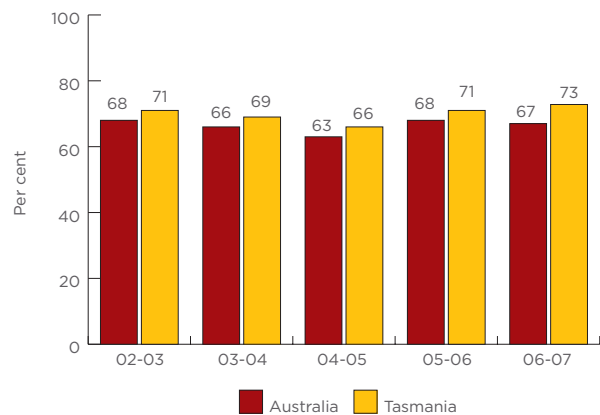


- The 2006-07 *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* has again shown that Tasmanians think those in their police service are fair, honest and professional. The actual figures are impressive, as shown in the accompanying graphs:

### Percentage of population who have confidence in police

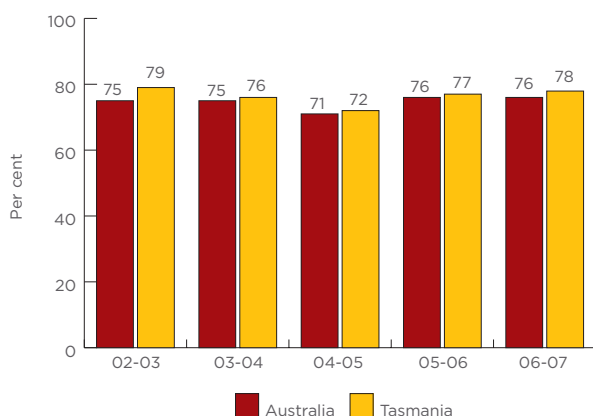


### Percentage of population who believe our police treat people fairly and equally

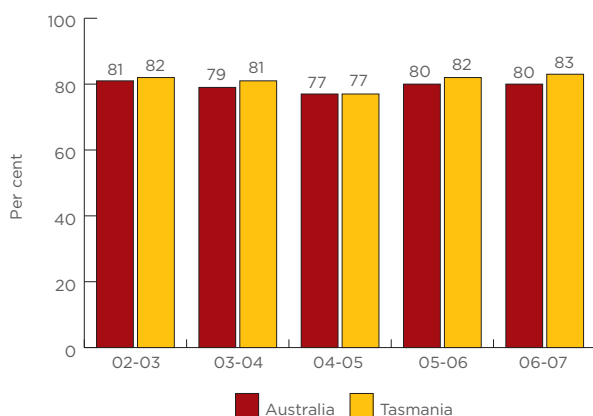


Tasmanians continue to rate Tasmania Police higher than the national average on all measures.

### Percentage of population who believe our police are honest



### Percentage of population who believe our police perform their job professionally



The statistics provide powerful, irrefutable evidence to the public that Tasmania Police, as an organisation, is delivering what can only be described as outstanding service.

### Maintaining High Professional and Ethical Standards

Tasmania Police's commitment to the highest professional and ethical standards is reflected in the continuing low number of complaints being received against its members. This position has been achieved by the timely, effective investigation and transparent management of public and internally reported complaints, a commitment to training in ethics and the critical oversight of discipline by Internal Investigations and the Senior Executive.



The Deputy Commissioner of Police is actively involved in the oversight and management of the disciplinary process within the policing service. The role of Internal Investigations is to effectively investigate and resolve complaints against police officers and State Service employees. One of the strategies to maintain ethical standards during the reporting period involved presentations by Internal Investigations personnel on complaint prevention and ethical awareness. This has assisted in maintaining the low number of complaints.

Allegations of criminal misconduct are referred to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for review and prosecution. All Internal Investigations files are subject to independent review by the Office of the Ombudsman.

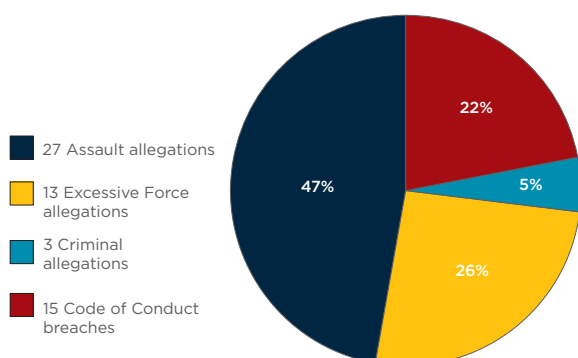
### Complaints Against Police

During 2006-07, 86 Complaints Against Police were registered, which is the lowest number of complaints received since 1994. Complaints are categorised according to whether they are made by the public or reported internally.

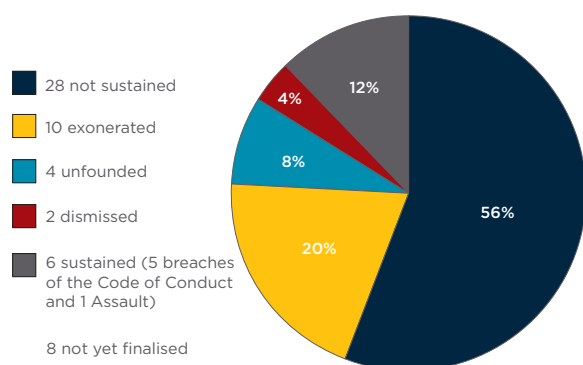
#### *Complaints by members of the public*

58 (or 67% of the total) complaints were received from members of the public. 10 complaints (17%) reported by members of the public related to off-duty incidents.

## Complaint Analysis



## Complaint Outcomes



### Complaints against police internally reported

The remaining 28 (33% of total) complaints were internally-generated investigations of police officers. These were:

- 2 Assaults (1 sustained, 1 not sustained)
- 3 Criminal allegations (1 sustained, 1 unfounded, 1 not yet finalised)
- 23 Code of Conduct breaches (82%) of which 19 were sustained, 2 not sustained, 1 exonerated and 1 is not yet finalised
- 6 of the 28 (or 21%) internally-reported complaints related to incidents involving off-duty police officers.

## Customer Service Complaints

Tasmania Police promotes a culture of quality customer service and accountability by its members. The objective of the Customer Service Complaint policy is to report, investigate and resolve minor complaints in an effective and timely manner.

The Customer Service Complaint process provides a mechanism for the informal resolution of complaints such as incivility, misunderstanding of the law or procedures, unprofessional behaviour and inadequate service. While Commanders are responsible for the management of customer service complaints, the process is subject to audit by Internal Investigations.

136 customer service complaints were registered against the four geographical Districts during 2006-07. The majority of these related to allegations of incivility and inaction.

### Chapter Notes:

*Figures are from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2006-07 conducted by Roy Morgan Research.*

*The provider for the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing changed in July 2006. Under Roy Morgan Research, the sample size has increased from 1,800 to 2,400 (up by 33%) but the methodology and questionnaire remain relatively unchanged from previous years when the survey was conducted by ACNielsen. Surveys are conducted by telephone with the results provided to jurisdictions on a quarterly basis.*







## OUR People



## OUR People

During the reporting year the Department continued to support its most valuable resource – its people.



Over the last ten years there has been a focus on recruiting female police officers and building the profession of policing.

This chapter commences with the celebration of '90 Years of Women in Policing' and highlights the building of professionalism of its members, and future members, through the partnership with the University of Tasmania, Awards and Commendations, and the establishment of the National Police Memorial to remember police officers who have died in the line of duty.

This chapter also reports on the contribution made by our people to the community through the establishment of the Tasmania Police Charity Trust, and the participation in other worthwhile community events.

### Building the Profession of Policing

Over the last ten years there has been a focus on recruiting female police officers and building the profession of policing. This has resulted in a 94% increase since 1995-96 in the number of female police officers, to 309. Approximately a third of all successful applicants are already tertiary qualified.

#### Women in Policing – 90 Years

2007 marks the ninetieth year of women in policing in Tasmania, with the first policewoman, Mrs Kate Campbell, having been appointed to Hobart on 20 October 1917. At that time, World War I was in progress and there was little or no recognition of this important moment. In 1922, the second policewoman, who was appointed to Launceston, resigned, leaving only one policewoman in the State until 1940 when another woman was appointed. In 1944, with the appointment of a policewoman to the north-west of the State, there were a total of three policewomen in Tasmania. Progressively, the number of female police officers increased and by 1954 there were nine female police officers in the State.

It was in 1954 that a Police and Citizens Girls' Club was introduced and operated by female police



officers for bored and lonely young women and girls. The Police and Citizens Boys' Club had been formed in 1946 and the two clubs amalgamated in 1964 to become what is now known as the Police and Community Youth Club.

Initially, women were employed within Tasmania Police to focus on infants and children in danger, youthful offending, destitute and neglected children, truants and runaways, and wayward women who were subject to 'moral danger'. As the years progressed more duties were opened up to women, including escorting female prisoners and mental patients, and working toward the suppression of offences such as fortune-telling.

The period from the 1940s to the 1980s saw steady change which included the full integration of policewomen into all facets of police duties, pay equity with male counterparts and changes to the uniform. Two women, Beth Ashlin and Heather Innes, rose to the rank of Inspector.

The past ten years have been a period of rapid change. In 2007, women comprise 30% of Constables and 25% of all sworn members, including 18 Sergeants and three Inspectors: Lyn Jones, Fiona Lieutier and Donna Adams. The Commissioner of Police, Mr Richard McCreadie, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr Jack Johnston, have been responsible for initiating flexible employment and educational opportunities for women in the Department. Flexible employment opportunities are available to both men and women to assist with family responsibilities including carer's leave entitlements, part-time employment and work-from-home initiatives. Two of the senior policewomen, Inspectors Adams and Lieutier, have children and have availed themselves of these flexible employment opportunities provided by the Department.

Inspector Lyn Jones was recently recognised with an award for her excellent service to policing throughout Australia and New Zealand.



At the Australasian Council of Women and Policing (ACWAP) Excellence in Policing Awards ceremony in Wellington, New Zealand on 28 October 2006, it was noted that:

*'Inspector Jones has consistently ensured that the achievements of the women in Tasmania's Department of Police and Emergency Management, and the Tasmania Police Service itself, are highlighted and brought to the attention of the ACWAP and, ultimately, to the rest of the Australasian policing community. As an organisation that deals with police services both in Australia and overseas, the Council is in a position to appreciate that her professionalism and strategic view are exceptional, nationally and internationally.'*

Ms Andrea Heath, a State Service employee who was previously a Tasmania Police officer, was also nominated for the *Most Outstanding Female Administrator* for her leading role, knowledge and commitment when researching, developing and implementing early intervention strategies, specifically the Inter-Agency Support Panel model.

Inspector Fiona Lieutier was the first Tasmanian policewoman to complete the Police Management Development Program conducted at the Australian Institute of Police Management in NSW, and has attained a Graduate Certificate in Police Management and a Graduate Diploma in Police Studies. She has been Acting Commander in several Commands, the Inspector in Charge, St Helens and Glenorchy Divisions, and is currently the Inspector in Charge, State Intelligence Services.

Inspector Adams is the Inspector in Charge, Bellerive Division and was previously the Inspector in Charge, Internal Investigations. Inspector Adams is the Department's representative on the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee and is proactive in advancing the role of women in policing. She has recently performed the roles of Acting Commander of Western District and of Executive Support and, through the educational opportunities afforded by Tasmania Police, has attained a Graduate Certificate in Police Studies. Inspector Adams is currently completing the Police Management Development Program.

## Women's Consultative Committee

The Women's Consultative Committee continues to support and encourage women in developing their career, and provides advice to the Commissioner of Police on issues which impact on the retention and advancement of women employees of the Department.

The following opportunities and achievements are a direct result of the work of the Women's Consultative Committee:

- The Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police, Christine Nixon, attended the Commissioner's corporate luncheon and provided a presentation titled *'Is that a fracture in the glass ceiling?'* in which she shared her experiences and inspired her female audience to consider their career options so that they may reach their full potential. The Women's Consultative Committee Program Plan for 2006-07 prioritised the luncheon as a strategy to promote networking opportunities, build strategic alliances and raise awareness of contemporary workplace and policing issues for women. With approximately one quarter of Tasmanian police officers being female, Tasmania Police is ahead of the national average. Commissioner Richard McCreddie said, 'This is commendable, but of course I would like to see that number increase even further.' With approximately 200 members and employees in attendance, as well as representatives from other government and local government organisations, the luncheon was well received.
- Inspectors Adams and Lieutier participated in the Executive Leadership Program during the reporting period. The Program is offered to senior officers within Tasmania Police to receive executive level management training and development, including further education, job rotation, mentoring, course attendance and relieving duty at Commander level.
- The Department, through the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, provides assistance to members and employees to enable them to undertake tertiary education. During 2006-07, female employees were well represented with 14 females out of a total of 31 utilising this opportunity.





Inspector Fiona Lieutier, Chief Commissioner of Victoria Police, Christine Nixon, Inspectors Donna Adams and Lyn Jones

- Senior Constable Lauren Bain, who received a Commissioner of Police Scholarship in 2003 to study, on a part-time basis, a *Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies)* at the University of Tasmania (UTAS), was admitted to the Dean's Roll of Excellence in 2006 for having achieved a distinction-level average over three years of study. In 2007 she was invited into the Golden Key International Honour Society for being in the top 15% of students at UTAS in 2006.
- Constable Rebecca Castle was awarded a Commissioner of Police Scholarship to commence a Postgraduate Certificate in Policing at the University of Tasmania in 2008.
- Representing the Women's Consultative Committee, Sergeant Michelle Plumpton conducted research on behalf of the Australian Institute of Criminology to examine career progression of Australian police with a view to determining the factors that affect promotion. The results of this study are expected to inform policing services when making decisions on issues of recruitment and promotion.

The Women's Consultative Committee continues to support and encourage women in developing their career.

- Female police officers have participated in the Women Tasmania Mentoring Program since 2002. The program aims to raise female students' aspirations and awareness in their life and career choices. The success of the program was demonstrated at a recent graduation ceremony held at the Police Academy, when Sergeant Plumpton accompanied her current mentee to the graduation ceremony of a former mentee.
- Dr Vanessa Goodwin, a State Service employee, has been seconded to the Tasmania Institute of Law Enforcement Studies to conduct post-doctoral studies into *The Concentration of Offending and Related Social Problems in Tasmanian Families*.



## Recruiting Police Officers

Tasmania Police is well situated as a result of the recruiting campaign conducted during 2006-07. The trainee selection pool is advancing towards an intake of trainees in early 2008, and the number of people at various stages of the application and selection process is considerable.

During the reporting period, 1,411 career enquiries were received and resulted in 241 applications. Of those applications, 72 trainees (49 men and 23 women) commenced at the Tasmania Police Academy, of whom 28% had previously undertaken tertiary education.

Trainees attend 32 weeks in-residence training, during which they study a range of subjects, including a university unit titled *Police Ethics*. This subject is an outcome of the Department entering into a partnership with the Centre for Applied Philosophy and Ethics at the University of Tasmania (UTAS), and is co-delivered by Dr Anna Alomes from UTAS and Inspector Grant Twining.

The *Police Ethics* unit contributes towards the UTAS *Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies)* degree, which is a preferred course of study within this Department. The unitisation of other subjects is under consideration, as this will provide trainees with the opportunity to attain the *Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies)*.

The most recent course to graduate, Course 3/2006, set an extremely high standard in the quality of their essays and examination results in the *Police Ethics* unit. All 24 members of the course achieved an academic standard of Credit or higher, with many of the course achieving Distinctions, and two members receiving High Distinctions. The standard of the results has been recognised by UTAS, which reflects the quality of applicants recruited by Tasmania Police.

The Department also utilised recruitment initiatives such as the School-Based New Apprenticeship Program (Police), soon to be replaced by the Junior Constable Police College Program, and the Fast Track training program.

The Junior Constable Police College Program is a new initiative developed during the reporting period, through a partnership with the Department of Education. The Program will be trialed in 2008 for Years 11 and 12 school students. Whilst Junior Constables will not possess any police legal authorities or powers, the two-year Program will be structured to include both theoretical and practical components that aim to encourage and prepare students to pursue a career in policing. Junior Constables will be employed by the Department of Police and Emergency Management for eight hours per week, and will attend two one-week residential sessions each year at the Police Academy.

The Fast Track training program provides ex-police officers from Tasmania and other policing services with an opportunity to gain employment as a police officer with Tasmania Police, without having to undertake the full training program required for new trainees. The program provides for an efficient use of resources in that the prior experience, knowledge and competencies of officers is recognised and these officers can become operational within a short time-frame. During the reporting period, five police officers were recruited through the Fast Track program, of whom three were ex-Tasmania police officers, one officer was from Victoria, and the other officer from Queensland.

Fast Track applicants are required to complete a Job Suitability Test and Evaluation, and if they are deemed suitable, they proceed to an Assessment Day. In consultation with the applicant, the

Selection Board makes a determination of the training requirements for that person. Once a group of like applicants are identified, a mentor from the Tasmania Police Academy is allocated to the group and their training is adapted to their requirements. The program usually occurs over a period of six to eight weeks.

The following stories demonstrate the success of recruiting initiatives to attract and complement 'Australia's Finest'.

#### Trainee Skye Carey

##### School-Based New Apprenticeship Program (Police)

Skye Carey was one of eight students who undertook the 2006 School-Based New Apprenticeship Program (Police). Skye's outstanding performance led to her being nominated as a finalist for the Tasmanian Training Awards 2007.

'I had always been interested in joining the Service' said Skye. After seeing an advertisement in the newspaper for an apprenticeship with Tasmania Police, she saw this as an opportunity she could not resist.

Participation in the program provided Skye with an opportunity to complete a Certificate II in Business as part of her Year 12 studies. This included working at the Launceston City Police Station two days per week during the school terms, three one-week blocks during her school holidays, and two weeks at the Academy.

'Being exposed to the career you have always wanted to have is such a positive experience. It gives you the opportunity to almost 'test the waters' and also get a head start whilst still at school,' Skye said.



Skye's experience in the program was so positive that, in May 2007, she was accepted as a recruit of Tasmania Police and commenced training. Along with fellow trainees Sally Swifte and Daniel Moore, who were also former apprentices of the program, Skye is due to graduate from the Academy in December 2007.

The success of the apprenticeship program contributed to the establishment of the Junior Constable Police College Program to commence in 2008, and as Skye Carey stated, 'The new Program will be a once in a lifetime opportunity.'

#### Sergeant Ian Whish-Wilson - Eastern District Fast Track Training Program

Sergeant Ian Whish-Wilson was a member of Tasmania Police for 15 years when he resigned to study a Bachelor of Education. However, upon completion of this degree, he still felt like a policeman.

'I missed the job - the camaraderie and the team atmosphere,' said Sergeant Whish-Wilson. Re-joining Tasmania Police has been a positive experience for Ian. 'I feel I was welcomed back with open arms,' he said.

The option of the Fast Track training program provided a significant incentive to Sergeant Whish-Wilson and the training allowed him to become up-to-date with advances that had

occurred in Tasmania Police within a short time. He found the transition to being a Constable positive and enjoyable, was soon promoted to Sergeant and has recently completed his Inspector's qualification process.



The Sergeant's university achievement has not been wasted; he said the additional knowledge and skills he obtained have been beneficial to him in the administrative aspects of his work and in studying for the Inspector's qualifications. He is also interested in pursuing an educational role at the Tasmania Police Academy in the future.

## Promoting Professional and Personal Development

To promote professionalism within the organisation, the partnership with the University of Tasmania (UTAS) continued throughout the reporting period.

### Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies

The Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES) is a unique partnership between the Department of Police and Emergency Management and UTAS. TILES' success has seen the University of Tasmania and the Department achieve a position of prominence as a leader in policing-specific research. It is widely acclaimed, as it is the only existing research institute in Australia that is focused on law enforcement. The partnership has been so successful that other jurisdictions are seeking to replicate it.

TILES extends the law enforcement body of knowledge by adopting methodologies to ensure practice is evidence-based. Academic endeavour is extended by using police practitioners to provide a business (service delivery) focus. TILES is a key contributor to national and international developments in:

- police professionalism
- creating a 'learning' organisation and fostering continuous development
- building the policing 'body of knowledge'
- enhancing community safety through melding researcher and practitioner partnerships, thereby ensuring theory translates into practice
- the evaluation of law enforcement programs and policing models.

In the reporting period, information was published about research that has been completed or is being undertaken by members of the Department through TILES. This includes:

- *Comparative Analysis of 'Streetsafe' in Hobart and Launceston*

This analysis involved the development of a best-practice model for a community safety program that could be transferable to other

locations in Tasmania and other jurisdictions.

Inspector Matthew Richman was one of the Chief Investigators of this research.

- *Burglary in Tasmania: The Offender's Perspective*

Dr Vanessa Goodwin, TILES' first post-doctoral candidate, reported on her doctoral research on burglary in the TILES Briefing Paper No.4, June 2007. She is also undertaking new research on the Concentration of Offending and Related Social Problems in Tasmanian Families.

- *TILES Research Fellow*

Dr Martin Sharp, a former diplomat now working with the Department as a business analyst, is undertaking a secondment to TILES to conduct research on corporate performance benchmarking.

TILES publishes various publications including newsletters, briefing papers and research papers that can be found on the TILES website: [www.utas.edu.au/tiles](http://www.utas.edu.au/tiles).

### Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) is available to all members of the Department and aims to increase tertiary education opportunities for members. The Scheme is part of a broader workforce planning and development policy.

The Department provides interest-free loans, time to study and reimbursement for costs incurred, such as for textbooks.

Together with the University of Tasmania's School of Government and TILES, the Department of Police and Emergency Management has created the Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) and the postgraduate courses - Graduate Certificate in Police Studies, Graduate Diploma in Police Studies and Master of Police Studies.

Since the inception of TEAS, the Department has had many serving police officers and State Service employees undertaking university education. The Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) has a range of majors available (e.g. Arts, Commerce, Information Systems, Sociology and Psychology). The postgraduate program is linked to the qualification process for Inspector, which ensures a high level of commitment and completion.



Importantly, a number of police officers have chosen to extend their qualifications with a number enrolled in, or completing, the Graduate Diploma or the Master of Police Studies. Tasmania leads the way with this innovative approach.

### Scholarships

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme administers the Commissioner of Police Scholarships and the Department of Police and Emergency Management Scholarships. The scholarship scheme is unique in government and stands as a further testament to the Department's commitment to the community and the growth in the ability of employees.

#### **Commissioner of Police Scholarship:**

Commissioner of Police Scholarships are awarded annually by the Commissioner to members who have performed with distinction during their training at the Tasmania Police Academy. In 2007, the Commissioner of Police Scholarship was awarded to Constable Rebecca Castle, who will commence the Postgraduate Certificate of Police Studies in 2008.

#### **Department of Police and Emergency Management Scholarships:**

A number of scholarships are provided to police officers and State Service personnel for part-time study at the University of Tasmania. The scholarships are keenly contested.

In 2006, scholarships were awarded for study to commence in 2007 to:

- Constable Sally Griesbach, Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies)
- Mr Andrew Griffiths, Master of Pharmaceutical Science
- Ms Andrea Heath, Graduate Diploma of Police Studies
- Mr Alex Lee, Graduate Diploma of Police Studies
- Detective Senior Constable Daniel Newbury, Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies)
- Constable Timothy Traill, Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies).



#### **Dean's Roll of Excellence**

Two departmental members were placed on the Dean's Roll of Excellence (Faculty of Arts) in 2006 for their academic performance. Senior Constable Lauren Bain and Constable Tim Traill were admitted to the Roll following their achievement of a Distinction average for eight units. Their results reflect tremendously on them as individuals and on the capacity of members of the Department.

TILES' success has seen the University of Tasmania and the Department achieve a position of prominence as a leader in policing-specific research. It is widely acclaimed...



*The Department's first Master of Police Studies was awarded to Senior Sergeant Matthew Osborn*

## Departmental Graduates from the University of Tasmania

Several representatives from the Department of Police and Emergency Management graduated from the University of Tasmania at the end of December. The ceremony was a milestone in the Police Studies program with our first Master of Police Studies being awarded to Senior Sergeant Matthew Osborn. The graduates are:

Master of Police Studies

Senior Sergeant Matthew Osborn

Graduate Diploma in Police Studies

Senior Sergeant Peter Harriss

Graduate Certificate in Police Studies

Senior Sergeant Luke Moore

Senior Sergeant Adrian Shadbolt

Senior Sergeant John Ward

Graduate Certificate in Public Policy

Mr Alex Lee

Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies)

Sergeant Troy Morrisby

Sergeant Jonathan Higgins (bestowed at a ceremony in Launceston)



*Commander Stephen Bonde presenting Mrs Susan Houbaer a Certificate of Achievement in the Work Advance Program*

## State Service Training and Development

### Work Advance Program

A new initiative, the Work Advance Program, was implemented in February 2007 to form part of a structured development plan for State Service employees. The Work Advance Program is designed to assist, progress, initiate and develop State Service employees' learning and professional development. The framework is designed to achieve positive benefits for individuals and the organisation. The program is delivered online and provides the ability for participants to undertake any of the seven modules from their work area. In 2006-07, twenty-nine people enrolled in the program and six Certificates of Achievement have been presented for successful completion of modules. Module topics cover communication, workplace issues, time management, performance and development areas, teamwork and the framework of employment, including the State Service Code of Conduct and Principles.

The Work Advance Supervisor Program aims to provide team leaders and supervisors with a range of fundamental skills and knowledge in order to achieve section/organisation goals and to advance a person's individual growth and professional development. It is structured to provide participants

with a range of learning and skills acquisition opportunities, including instructional material, reflective readings, scenarios and case studies, and involves a workbook, syndicated projects and individual assessment tasks.

Modules cover issues relating to performance management, communication, corporate knowledge, conflict resolution, teamwork, self/career development, work productivity, innovations and strategies, wellbeing management and change management. This program is delivered in two face-to-face sessions; 15 participants have commenced the program since late May 2007. Both programs have been specifically designed for the Department and its employees.

## State Service Development

Following the development of the draft Equity and Diversity Policy, additional policy documents and guidelines have also been developed in order to maintain a key focus on the Department's objective to have a workplace free from discrimination and harassment. To reinforce this message, the Department conducted sessions for senior State Service managers concerning positive workforce behaviour, with a focus on legislative responsibilities and prevention strategies associated with anti-bullying, harassment and discrimination. This action furthers the Department's commitment to a fair and equitable work environment.

## Awards and Commendations

### Annual Bravery Awards

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia Inc. presented Tasmanian recipients of the Annual Bravery Awards on Friday 11 May 2007 at Government House, Hobart. The awards were presented by His Excellency The Honourable William Cox AC RFD ED, Governor of Tasmania.

#### Silver Medal

Constable Simon Lee Triffitt No. 2371 was awarded the Silver Medal for going to the rescue of the occupants of a crashed and burning car at St Helens on 28 December 2003.



*(Left to right) Constable A Harvey, Commander G M Smith, Commander C A Little, Constable S Triffitt, and Constable A Hall at the Awards Ceremony, Government House*

#### Certificate of Merit

Constable Andrew John Hall No. 2621 and Constable Aron Stewart Harvey No. 2651 were awarded Certificates of Merit for going to the rescue of the occupants of a block of burning units at South Hobart on 22 January 2006.

#### Australian Police Medal

Two members were recognised in this year's Australia Day Honours. On 11 May 2007 at Government House, Hobart, Commanders Geoffrey Smith and Colin Little were recipients of the Australian Police Medal.

Commissioner Richard McCreadie congratulated both Commanders, saying they had demonstrated exemplary conduct over several decades. 'They are indeed worthy recipients of the Australian Police Medal and I commend them for their impressive work for Tasmania Police,' Mr McCreadie said. 'They are a credit to this fine organisation, and the community is fortunate to have people of such calibre in the ranks of their police service.'

During a career spanning 27 years, Commander Smith has served in Drug Bureaux, CIB, Prosecution and other positions around the State. Currently the Commander in charge of Human Resources, he has represented the Department at national forums and is highly regarded interstate after his work on complex enquiries and his secondment to the Australian Institute of Police Management in New South Wales in 2002. He was awarded a Churchill Fellowship to study police professionalism in 1992,

was awarded the National Medal in 1994, and was presented with the Commissioner's Medal for diligent and ethical service in 1999.

Commander Little joined Tasmania Police 30 years ago, and is presently Commander of the Western District. He has served in a variety of roles throughout the State, including CIB and State Intelligence Services. Throughout his career, Commander Little has demonstrated a high level of professionalism and integrity, and has been involved in numerous complex criminal investigations. He served with distinction interstate while on secondment to the Royal Commission into the New South Wales Police Service in 1994, and was awarded the National Police Medal and the Commissioner's Medal for diligent and ethical service.

'Commanders Smith and Little have made a valuable contribution to policing in Tasmania,' Mr McCreadie said. 'I am proud of their achievements and pleased they are acknowledged in the Australia Day Honours.'

## Emergency Services Medal

The Emergency Services Medal 'in recognition of distinguished service as a member of an Australian emergency organisation' was awarded to Mr Claus Wilkens and Mr Paul Darby for their contribution to community safety and emergency management.

Claus Wilkens ESM, Unit Manager of the Flinders Island SES Unit, was a worthy recipient of the Emergency Services Medal in the Australia Day Honours List 2007. Claus has diligently served as

an SES volunteer since 1989, and as Unit Manager since 1997. More recently, Claus has extended his contribution to the Flinders Island community by joining the Tasmanian Ambulance Service, where he has been an accredited member since 2003. He is well known as a key figure in emergency management on Flinders Island and is regarded as a tireless, competent and extremely dedicated member of the community.



Paul Darby ESM has provided over 30 years of diligent service as an SES member, both as a permanent officer and then as a volunteer. He is a qualified Trainer/Assessor and assists regional staff on a



regular basis. Paul is an active volunteer with the Central Coast SES Unit. In his role as a team leader in active search and rescue operations, he has taken part in countless operations into some of the remotest parts of the north-west region. He epitomises the volunteer ethos, always responds to requests for assistance and never seeks reward.

## Commissioner's Commendations

The Commissioner of Police, Mr Richard McCreadie, presented a number of Commissioner's Commendation Certificates in the reporting period to police officers and civilians in a ceremony held at the Tasmania Police Academy. The Commissioner's High Commendations, Commendations, Certificates of Recognition and Certificates of Appreciation were presented to people who have committed acts of bravery.

Twenty-eight people were nominated for Commissioner's Commendation Certificates, with 21 of the nominees attending the ceremony to receive their Awards. Mr McCreadie said the Commissioner's Awards provide recognition for acts of great courage and heroism. 'It is fitting those civilians who place the safety and wellbeing of others before themselves, in often difficult and trying circumstances, be properly recognised for their efforts. It is also important to recognise those instances where members of the Police Service perform their duties at a higher than normal level.' Mr McCreadie congratulated all of the nominees, saying their selfless actions provide inspiration to the entire community.



#### Commissioner's Certificate of High Commendation

Constable James Leonard Charles Ansell No. 1854 for *'Courage, skill and restraint when arresting a violent and armed offender, who posed a serious threat to the safety of Police and to members of the public, at New Norfolk on 12 January 2000.'* The incident involved a male person suffering drug-induced schizophrenia who, armed with a knife, jumped onto the bonnet of a police vehicle. The male threatened police and escaped to a nearby residence. Constable Ansell, who was off duty, arrived to assist attending colleagues, subsequently negotiating with and disarming the male.

Constable Andrew John Hall No. 2621  
Constable Aron Stewart Harvey No. 2651 for *'Your prompt and decisive actions in entering a burning residence at South Hobart on 22 January 2006 to effect the safe rescue of those inside.'*

Whilst on mobile patrol the members observed a fire at a block of apartments in South Hobart. They subsequently entered and evacuated residents from the burning building.

#### Commissioner's Certificate of Commendation

Senior Constable Andrew Graeme McKenzie No. 1195 for *'Diligence, leadership and devotion to duty during the coordination of the rescue and subsequent aftercare of a family from a burning residence at Geeveston on 19 August 2004.'*

The member attended a house fire at Geeveston, winched locked gates from the residence to gain entry and coordinated the rescue of the occupants.

Senior Constable Rodney James Stacey No. 1686 for *'Extraordinary skill, courage and professionalism in effecting the safe rescue of an injured yachtsman from his incapacitated vessel 'Deseado' off the East Coast of Tasmania on 16 April 2006.'*

The members of the rescue helicopter crew successfully located and rescued the injured yachtsman, Mr Bruce Wilson, from his stricken yacht in heavy 7-8 metre seas. Senior Constable Stacey was winched into the ocean to effect the rescue of the yachtsman. Senior Constable Bidgood was the winch operator during the rescue.



#### Commissioner's Certificate of Recognition

Senior Constable Damian Anthony Bidgood No. 1847 for *'Skill and professionalism in assisting to effect the safe rescue of an injured yachtsman from his incapacitated vessel 'Deseado' off the East Coast of Tasmania on 16 April 2006.'*

The Commissioner's High Commendations, Commendations, Certificates of Recognition and Certificates of Appreciation were presented to people who have committed acts of bravery.



*Inspector Anthony Cerritelli and forensic odontologist Dr Paul Taylor with their medals*

### Humanitarian Overseas Service Medal – Detective Inspector Tony Cerritelli

On 8 July 2006, Detective Inspector Tony Cerritelli was awarded a Humanitarian Overseas Service Medal for his contribution in the early stages of the response to the devastation left by the Indian Ocean tsunami on 26 December 2004. The medal recognises the efforts of police and other specialist personnel.

Detective Inspector Cerritelli was Commander of the Information Management Centre in Phuket for four weeks in January/February 2005. The international role saw him lead a contingent that included representatives of 35 countries. Detective Inspector Cerritelli also completed a second four-week deployment in July 2005, when he took on the Australian Disaster Victim Identification Commander's role, in charge of the Australian contingent. The work involved identification of the victims, and matching information with records of those missing.

### Award of Medals

Critical Incident Stress Management Foundation of Australia Annual Award – Senior Sergeant John McCormack

The Critical Incident Stress Management Foundation of Australia (CISMFA) Inc presented an award to Senior Sergeant John McCormack for an outstanding contribution to the field of Critical



Incident Stress Management. Senior Sergeant McCormack has been a Peer Debriefing Officer with the Tasmanian CISM program since May 1990. In that time he has spent many hours, both on and off duty, providing CISM intervention for permanent and volunteer members of each emergency service organisation in this State.

Upon receiving this award, Senior Sergeant McCormack said that he has thoroughly enjoyed the challenge of helping people to get back on track after exposure to some difficult situations.

### Sustained Diligent and Ethical Service

In 2006-07 those members of the Department who had served for 15 years or longer were awarded the National Medal for their long and diligent service. Those members of the Department who had served for 10 years or longer, and in some cases up to 40 years, were awarded the Commissioner's Medal and clasp (if a Police Officer) or Certificate and lapel badge (if a State Service employee) for their diligent and ethical service.

### State Emergency Service – Long Service Medal

At a ceremony at the Huon SES Unit in May 2007, the first SES Long Service Medals were presented to SES volunteers and staff by His Excellency The Honourable William Cox AC RFD ED, Governor of Tasmania. The new medal recognises diligent long service by SES volunteers and staff. The medal is awarded after 10 years' eligible service, with clasps being awarded every following five years. Lapel badges are awarded following five years' service.



*Left to Right, Back Row: Alvin Dowling, Alton Bond, Kenneth Phillips, Peter Birch, Wayne Dowling, Christopher Pike, John Shaw, Julie Price  
Front Row: Andrew Lea, His Excellency The Honourable William Cox, Governor of Tasmania, Mark Dance*

At the end of 2006, 98 SES personnel were awarded the five-year lapel badge, and the following number were entitled to the medal:

- 2 volunteers and 1 staff member for 35 years' service
- 5 volunteers and 1 staff member for 30 years' service
- 16 volunteers for 25 years' service
- 23 volunteers and 1 staff member for 20 years' service
- 33 volunteers for 15 years' service
- 54 volunteers and 2 staff members for 10 years' service.

This represents 50% of all SES personnel. The longest serving recipient was Mr John Duncombe, ESM, Unit Manager, Burnie Unit, who has diligently volunteered his time and commitment towards SES and his community for over 40 years. Nine other volunteers and staff have served 30 years or more: Roger Hardie, Brian Foster, Bevis Dutton ESM, John Davis, Paul Darby ESM, Peter Geard, Bill Folder, Wayne Turner and Geoff Marsh ESM.



The new SES Long Service Medal recognises not only the long service of SES volunteers, but also their diligent, loyal and effective service to the organisation and an outstanding commitment to the wellbeing of the community.





## Remembering Our People

### National Police Memorial, Canberra

A contingent of 20 members of Tasmania Police joined the Commissioner of Police and members from all policing jurisdictions to attend the Dedication Ceremony for the new National Police Memorial in Canberra in September 2006. The memorial recognises the names of 719 police officers who have died in the line of duty. Sculpted in a unique bronze and granite design, the memorial features a 27-metre commemorative wall with each name inscribed on a panel or 'touchstone' projecting from the wall. A large undulating stone-paved area depicts the uncertain path police tread in the performance of their daily duties. Inspirational text describes the elements of policing, including courage, duty and integrity, the unpredictable nature of the role and the perpetual need to serve the community.

The \$2.4 million memorial was jointly funded by the Australian Government (through the Australian Federal Police), State and Territory Police Services and Police Federation of Australia.

The ground-breaking Ceremony, with the Governor-General His Excellency Major General Michael Jeffery AC CVO MC turning the first sod, was held at the memorial site at Kings Park in Canberra on 10 February 2006. With each

jurisdiction required to present a blessed flag for the Dedication, Tasmania Police held a Flag Blessing Ceremony at the Police Academy on Friday, 8 September 2006. The families of the 18 members named on the memorial were invited to attend and be part of the initial recognition process.

The Dedication Ceremony in Canberra was held on the evening of 29 September 2006, and commenced with a parade featuring 700 uniformed police officers representing State and Territory jurisdictions from across Australia.

The march commenced at Old Parliament House and concluded at the memorial site in Kings Park, where a guard of honour was formed for Prime Minister John Howard. Wreaths were laid by the Prime Minister, police commissioners, and police union and legacy representatives. The Tasmania Police Pipe Band participated as part of the Australia Police Massed Pipes and Drums.

### National Police Remembrance Day

National Police Remembrance Day occurs throughout Australasia and the south-west Pacific each year on 29 September, coinciding with the annual Feast Day of St Michael, the Patron Saint of Police. Police Remembrance Day is a special event for police officers, families and friends to honour and reflect on the lives and contributions that police officers make to our community, and the price some have paid in doing so.

'This ceremony stands as recognition of the fact their sacrifice will never be forgotten,' said Commissioner Richard McCreadie.

National Remembrance Day was commemorated by representatives of all Australian policing jurisdictions at the Dedication Ceremony of the new National Police Memorial in Canberra on 29 September 2006, and then in recognition of Tasmanian police officers at the Tasmania Police Academy on 2 October 2006, the last day of Remembrance Week.





## Corporate Citizenship

The Department of Police and Emergency Management prides itself on being a corporate citizen and continues to contribute to the community in a number of ways.

### Tasmania Police Charity Trust

The Tasmania Police Charity Trust was established in December 2006 to provide departmental employees (police officers and State



Service employees) with the opportunity to work together towards a common goal of fundraising to support nominated charities within this State, thus making a meaningful contribution to the community. The Trust aims to provide assistance to those in the community in need, in particular children and young people.

The Tasmania Police Charity Trust has assumed legal status through incorporation, with the development of a constitution which underpins the opportunities of the fund. Under the constitution, the public officers for the Trust are:

Commissioner R McCreadie – President;

Deputy Commissioner J Johnston – Vice President;

Ms J Henley, Corporate Services – Secretary;

Mr S Wilson-Haffenden, Corporate Services, Treasurer; and

Mr M Miller, Legal Services – Public Officer.

Tasmania Police members appointed to the Trust are Detective Senior Sergeant John Parker, Northern District, and Senior Constable Fiona Smith, Western District.

### Vale

Sergeant Frank Mainella No. 1310 passed away on 13 June 2007 after a period of illness. He is survived by his wife, Christine, and children Bianca and Rebecca. Demonstrating a preference for uniform duties and the greater Hobart area, Sergeant Mainella was stationed at Bellerive at the time of his passing.



Senior Constable Bevan R Hodgetts No. 717 passed away on 31 October 2006 after a period of illness. He is survived by his wife, Jan, and children Christopher, Kristy, Madeline, Michael and Nyette. Senior Constable Hodgetts preferred the north-west of the State, serving for lengthy periods at small country stations and in criminal investigation. He was stationed at Western District Traffic Services at the time of his passing.





*Senior Constable Jonathan Heyward and Jessie-Lee at Camp Quality*

### Support for other community charities

While the Charity Trust provides a focus for fundraising, the Department's employees continued to be involved in a range of community charities.

Some police officers have become involved in Camp Quality, mostly as Companions, but also in other roles at the camps and activity days that are held during the year. Camp Quality is a charity organisation that is designed to help children who are suffering, or have suffered, from cancer. Everything that Camp Quality undertakes revolves around their motto of 'Laughter is the best medicine' and that's what Volunteers try to do: give the kids and their families a break from the routine of their treatment. There has also been tremendous support from Forensic Services officers who give up their time to capture all the fun on film at the camps. In the reporting period, Senior Constables Jonathan Heyward and Josh Peach, and Constable Christian Oakes took part in Camp Quality camps.

Departmental employees and police trainees from the Tasmania Police Academy regularly donated blood at the Red Cross Blood Bank in Hobart. Each recruit course continues this community service.



While the Charity Trust provides a focus for fundraising, the Department's employees continued to be involved in a range of community charities.

Other community charities in which the police were involved during 2006-07 included the annual Brewery to Brewery Charity Run, the ABC Giving Tree Walk, and McHappy Day for Ronald McDonald Houses.

## Tasmania Police Pipe Band

During 2006-07 the Tasmania Police Pipe Band performed regularly at a number of community events throughout Tasmania and nationally. The Band consists mainly of volunteers and has provided music and ceremonial accompaniment for events such as the National Police Remembrance Day on 29 September 2006 in Canberra, the Launceston Bicentenary Tattoo in October 2006, the annual Richmond Highland Gathering at Richmond on 18 February 2007, where the Band collected the majority of the awards, and the Christmas pageants in both Launceston and Hobart.

The Band adds history and colour to graduation ceremonies at the Tasmania Police Academy, and is always very popular when it performs at schools and community open days. The Band continues to recruit to increase the numbers of experienced and up-and-coming young musicians, to provide members into the future, to train people in pipe and drumming and to provide national and international experience for all members.

In the forthcoming year, the Band is planning to play at the Adelaide International Police Tattoo and for the Searchlight Tattoo in Rotorua, New Zealand.



*Drum Major Anthony Charles Bidgood performing with the Tasmania Police Pipe Band at the National Police Remembrance Day, Canberra*

During 2006-07 the Tasmania Police Pipe Band performed regularly at a number of community events throughout Tasmania and nationally.





# OUR SUPPORT SERVICES and Assets



## OUR SUPPORT SERVICES and Assets

During the reporting year our support services continued to provide assistance to police and emergency services personnel.



The FSST agreement recognises the contribution our forensic scientists make in the investigation and clear-up of crime.

This chapter highlights the achievements of those services and provides information on the upgrading of our assets, as well as refurbishments of the Department's infrastructure.

### Support Services

#### Forensic Science Service Tasmania Agreement

A major achievement in 2006-07 was the negotiation and implementation of an Enterprise Agreement covering forensic scientists employed within Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST). This agreement provides working conditions and rates of pay that recognise the professional work undertaken by forensic scientists. The FSST laboratory plays a key role in the investigation and clear-up of crime, with this agreement recognising the contribution our scientists make towards the overall success of the organisation.

#### Employee Relations

Employee Relations provides services to the Department in relation to industrial relations matters and employment issues. Employee Relations has continued to assist managers to ensure the effective implementation of employment practices and policies.

Employee Relations is responsible for the implementation and management of conditions of employment and providing advice to the senior executive group on strategic, proactive and reactive strategies in relation to employment issues.

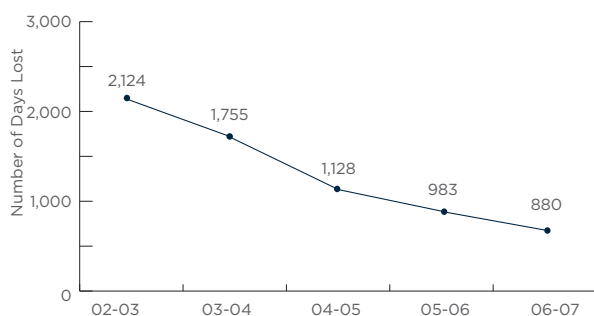
In November 2006, the Department was host to the Australasian Police Industrial Relations Conference. The Australasian Police Industrial Relations Group was established as a working group which collectively researches and develops options on the significant issues likely to affect police jurisdictions.

The 2006 Conference theme was 'Enterprise Bargaining under a Regime of National Parity'. There was extensive discussion around recognition of prior learning, national competencies and the status of enterprise bargaining negotiations in different jurisdictions. Reports were presented by representatives from each of the jurisdictions, with discussion over a wide range of topics.

## Workers Compensation Management Services

The Department of Police and Emergency Management is recognised within the public sector as having achieved efficient management of its workers compensation risk. Proactive rehabilitation, early intervention and return to work remain primary aims within the Department. These aims assist in effective claims management and this is reflected in the number of claims and days lost during the year.

### Workers Compensation Claims: Number of Days Lost



In addition, the Workers Compensation Management Services unit has continued to concentrate on providing to supervisors an awareness program of their responsibilities in the workers compensation process and their role in assisting in the return of injured workers to the workplace. This has been achieved by conducting in-house workplace awareness programs in conjunction with the Staff Support Unit.



Overall, the Department continues to monitor and reduce the human and financial costs associated with workplace injuries and ensure that workers receive compensation in accordance with current legislation.

## Radio Dispatch Services

Radio Dispatch Services (RDS) is the principal point of contact for the public seeking police assistance, state-wide, 24 hours a day, every day, and the area responsible for communicating tasks and requests for assistance to and from operational police members. RDS comprises an eclectic mix of sworn and non-sworn, male and female, full, part-time and casual radio and switchboard operators.

Predicated on a combination of issues which were detailed to the Corporate Management Group in March 2007, including staffing levels, changes in the volume of work, expectations of operators, types of demands and available and emerging technology, a far-reaching review of RDS operations and functions was approved.

Commander Mulder of the State Security Unit was assigned as the Project Manager of Project 'Air-Gap' - Re-engineering Radio Dispatch and Operational Information Exchange. Project 'Air-Gap' commenced in March 2007 to review operational communications processes.





## Business Projects Services

Business Projects Services (BPS) undertook several local and multi-agency projects such as the DNA Management System, Operation 'Curtail', a project to enable more efficient and effective traffic offence summons processing, and a mapping process for police court files. The latter exercise will assist in the development of processes and systems to improve the tracking of those files. Business Projects Services also continues to manage the Department's Change Management program.

Other activities include the implementation of *Tower Records Information Management* (TRIM) as a method of recording correspondence files and improvements to information management processes associated with warrants and warnings. Multi-agency projects include the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Project and the Motor Registry Project.

Business Projects Services has continued to ensure Tasmania's commitment to, and coordination of, nationally-driven initiatives through its role as the central liaison for CrimTrac.

CrimTrac, a national agency that is jointly facilitated by all jurisdictions, takes a leadership role in generating national approaches to information sharing for law enforcement agencies.



BPS led the following ongoing CrimTrac initiatives:

- Australian National Child Offender Registration
- Minimum Nationwide Person Profile
- National Criminal Intelligence DNA Database (NCIDD).

NCIDD is a national facility which allows the matching of DNA profiles across State borders. DNA profiles from offenders and crime scenes Australia-wide are submitted to the NCIDD where they can be compared to determine links with other crime scenes and offenders. DNA profiling, therefore, has uses in criminal and missing persons' investigations, and for disaster victim identification. A significant number of DNA matches relating to Tasmanian crimes have been made through NCIDD.

## Financial Management Services

In order to ensure the appropriate levels of accountability are maintained within corporate systems, the Department contracted out its internal audit function in 2006-07. This resulted in the appointment of WHK Dennison to undertake internal audits in the areas of capital acquisitions and procurement of goods and services. The results of these audits, together with the development of a departmental taxation manual, have been used to maintain compliance levels within the agency.





## Records Information Services

The efficient transfer of information is a vital component of the organisation's accountability framework. The implementation of the *Tower Records Information Management* (TRIM) system in 2006-07 will improve organisational efficiency in managing the movement of information within the organisation. The implementation of TRIM recognises that electronic transfer of information is a vital means of doing business, and may either complement or supplement the manual transfer of hard copy documents.

The *Records Electronically Captured and Managed Project* has primary responsibility for implementing TRIM in the areas of Corporate Services and District Commands. As part of the implementation into these areas, the project has particular emphasis on staff awareness and the training of new users. During 2006-07, approximately 100 users have been provided with access to the TRIM system. This number will increase as the project continues its rollout.



## Information Services Division

Information Services incorporates Operational Information Services (including Criminal History Services), Traffic Liaison Services, Firearms Services and the Call Centre.

During the reporting period, the focus has been on the re-licensing year for firearms, with 34,804 active firearms licence holders. A review was undertaken of the *Firearms Act 1996* and the resultant major initiatives include the requirement for licence holders to disclose close associates, the inclusion of indictable offences for unlawfully trafficking in firearms, alignment with several provisions of the *Family Violence Act 2004*, the regulation of the safety and secure transportation of firearms and ammunition, and the provision of a concession for pensioners. This year also saw the introduction of a system for firearm dealers throughout the State. In the reporting period, 39 dealers' premises were inspected, encompassing 44 individual dealers.

Operational Information Services (Criminal History Services) experienced an increase of 42% in the number of criminal history applications being received. This increase was primarily due to changes in legislation in the field of aged care, but also the general increase across all industries and sectors in terms of checking existing and potential employees. Operational Information Services continues to perform well on a national level, with

our responsibilities under the national Service Level Agreement established between all policing jurisdictions being fully met.

Traffic Liaison Services continued to prepare for the introduction of the Fines and Infringement Notice Database, a major technology project which will involve three government agencies and streamline the systems of managing the registration and payment of infringements.

The Forensic Procedures Compliance Unit (FPCU) was established in January 2007. The unit comprises a Coordinator, Team Leader and Data Entry Clerk. The FPCU ensures best management practices are applied in relation to the management of DNA sample identifying information. The unit ensures compliance with the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000*, manages and maintains the DNA Management System and ensures compliance with the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000* with regard to the destruction and retention of DNA samples, photographs and fingerprints. 5,436 person sample information forms were processed, with 1,565 destructions. 1,970 persons were deemed serious offenders and their record converted to permanent status.

## Corporate Reporting Services

Corporate Reporting Services (CRS) is responsible to the Corporate Management Group (CMG) for reporting on the performance of the Department in areas such as crime, traffic and marine enforcement. The reporting is primarily through the monthly Corporate Performance Report and the quarterly CMG Performance Reviews.

Corporate Reporting Services has responsibility to the CMG for the ongoing development of performance indicators together with issues concerning benchmarking. CRS conducts reviews and comparative performance analysis in a wide range of areas including crime, traffic and marine enforcement, together with other management matters such as finance, property, communications, vehicles and HR issues. The results of analysis form part of the examinations and accountability in the CMG Performance Reviews.

CRS produces visual displays in relation to crime and other presentations for delivery internally and to the public. Additionally, Council Mayors and Aldermen, General Managers and parliamentary



representatives are invited to attend the annual July CMG Performance Reviews held in each of the Districts. Quite a number attend, which provides an opportunity for Districts to highlight performance, explain local policing issues and demonstrate the effectiveness of our accountability process.

## Ministerial Support

The Department of Police and Emergency Management provides support to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management, as well as an accessible information service, contributing to a system of government which is accountable to the people. The Department provided timely, accurate and appropriate advice to the Minister in compliance with all Cabinet requirements and within the required timeframes.

## Freedom of Information

All Freedom of Information requests were completed within the legislative requirement of 30 days, in compliance with Freedom of Information legislation (see Appendix J). The Department also developed and maintained an appropriate legislative reform program, providing draft legislation to Parliamentary Counsel. All proposed legislation was of a standard acceptable to Government (see Appendix I).

The DPEM also provided timely and high-quality information across agencies and to government and community forums.

## Westpac Rescue Helicopter

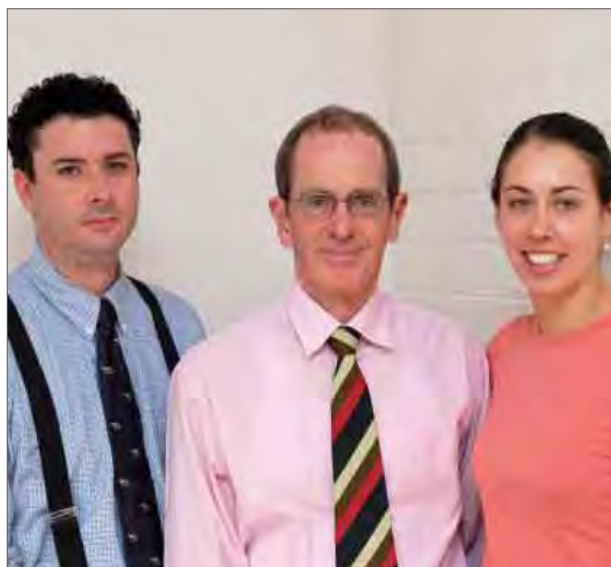
The administration of the Westpac Rescue Helicopter and support for the Tasmanian Air Rescue Trust continue to be major obligations by the Department. The Tasmanian Air Rescue Trust, as a result of the partnership with the Westpac Banking Corporation and other sponsors, continues to fund advanced training of flight crew and the provision of specialist equipment for the air rescue service.

## Partnership with Forensic Odontologists

Formalised during the reporting period, the Department formally recognised the partnership with the three local dentists who form the forensic odontology team and who are available to provide support to Forensic Services. The team comprises Dr Paul Taylor, Dr Pat Oxborough and Dr Nadia Dobromilsky. Through many cases, the forensic odontologists have developed a close working relationship with the members of Forensic Services, providing a vital service in disaster victim identification: identifying persons when the only form of identification is through dental records.

Dr Taylor has been involved in forensic odontology since 1991, during which time he has been a major contributor to investigations of many major incidents by providing principal identification information on numerous missing persons. In recent years, Dr Taylor has also represented Tasmania Police in national teams, coordinated through the Australian Federal Police, assisting with Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) in Bali following the bombings in October 2002, and Thailand following the Asia tsunami disaster in December 2004.

As with most investigations, the timing and duration is unpredictable, with Dr Taylor accepting all assignments offered. In recent times, the remaining two members, Dr Oxborough and Dr Dobromilsky, have assisted Dr Taylor with forensic odontology and two DVI operations involving multiple road fatalities. They also act as standby forensic odontologists in the absence of Dr Taylor.



*(Left to right) Dr Pat Oxborough, Dr Paul Taylor and Dr Nadia Dobromilsky*

The Department is proud to acknowledge the work of the forensic odontologists and looks forward to a continued cooperative partnership.



## Our Assets

### Asset Management Services

The Government provided, through special appropriation, an additional \$3.126 million to the Department in 2006-07 for the upgrade and replacement of specialist marine and forensic equipment.

The replacement of the ageing PV *Freycinet* with a purpose-built vessel will enhance Tasmania Police's marine law enforcement capabilities. This vessel has been commissioned and will be provided in 2007-08. The vessel will provide a seagoing capability of up to 200km, supplementing the Department's other major seagoing vessel, the *Van Diemen*. In addition to the replacement of the PV *Freycinet*, funding was provided for the replacement of outboard motors on all small vessels within the fleet.

The special appropriation also provided funding for the acquisition of the latest model digital photography equipment, including a new digital processing miniature laboratory and 35 digital cameras. This will enhance capabilities for Tasmanian police officers in dealing with crime scenes and crime clear-up.

In addition to digital equipment, the Department has also undertaken an upgrade of forensic laboratory equipment. The upgrade has provided specialist equipment to assist with DNA profiling and chemical analysis. In total, the equipment purchased exceeds \$1.1 million. This program will complement the renovation and extensions to the Forensic Science Laboratory, which commenced in 2006-07. Due for completion in 2007, the \$1.5 million refurbishment will provide first-class facilities for members of Forensic Science Service Tasmania.

The completion of the refurbishment of the Launceston Police Headquarters has provided substantially improved facilities to those working in the building, including greater office space, improved lighting, new carpet, and refurbished kitchen and toilet facilities.





## Tasmanian Government Radio Network Project

The Tasmanian Government Radio Network (TasGRN) Project was established in 2005 to develop an integrated multi-agency mobile radio communications network that will meet the Government's strategic objectives for mobile radio communications. The Department of Police and Emergency Management is the lead agency for the TasGRN Project. The work associated with the TasGRN Project was deferred in January 2007 as a result of negotiations between the Crown and Ericsson Australia Pty Ltd (Ericsson).

In March 2007, the Tasmanian Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Ericsson in order to settle the litigation between Ericsson, Hydro Tasmania and the Crown, and to transfer ownership of the Trunk Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) to the State.

Settlement between the Crown and Ericsson took place on 26 June 2007, resulting in the transfer of ownership of the TMRN to the State and discontinuance of the litigation. As part of the settlement, Ericsson has agreed to manage and operate the network for a period of two years from June 2007, with two further one-year extension options which can be exercised at the State's discretion.

DPEM is responsible for managing the TMRN assets and the suite of agreements between the Crown and Ericsson. The TasGRN Project Team has taken on this role, and will form the platform for a whole-of-government solution for mobile radio communications into the future.

## Preserving our Assets

### Tasmania Police Historical Group

The interest in the policing history of Tasmania Police intensified during the year with numerous requests for information, particularly from families seeking the service history of former members of Tasmania Police and details on the stations to which the members had been assigned.

Seniors Week, held from 2-6 October 2006, provided an opportunity for the public to visit the Historical Rooms and view the vast array of police memorabilia on display. Many of the visitors were able to provide further information in relation to some of the displays, whilst some donated policing items belonging to former members.

The Historical Group provided material for external displays at George Town and Zeehan. A range of exhibition material was also provided to the national police exhibition, *In the Line of Duty*, covering policing in Australia from 1788 to 2006, which was held in the Strangers' Gallery, Old Parliament House, Canberra from 26 August 2006 until 25 February 2007. The exhibition was extended to form the major exhibition for the 80th anniversary of Old Parliament House on 9 May 2007. The official opening of the exhibition coincided with the dedication of the National Police Memorial in September 2006.





# NATIONAL Commitments





# NATIONAL Commitments

Participation in national policing activities is important in the development of unified approaches to policing for Australasia and provides new insights into initiatives that can be implemented in Tasmania.

## Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and the South-West Pacific Region

One of our most important commitments is to the Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and the South-West Pacific Region. This conference is held on an annual basis to facilitate high-level cooperation and understanding of issues faced by police jurisdictions at regional, national and local levels. The conference provides an invaluable opportunity to coordinate policing activities and strategies for the benefit of all jurisdictions in Australasia and the south-west Pacific region.

The 2007 conference was held in Wellington, New Zealand, from 12-15 March 2007, and the theme was 'Frontline Policing', with sub-themes of 'Recruitment and Retention' and 'Technology and Innovation'.

The Ministerial Council on the Administration of Justice organises the Australasian Police Ministers' Council (APMC), which is held twice a year, with the chairmanship changing on a rotational basis each year. The APMC provides a forum for Ministers for Police and the Federal Justice Office to meet and discuss issues having cross-jurisdictional requirements or implications. The Council promotes a coordinated national response to law enforcement issues. The APMC met in Adelaide on 16 November 2006.

The APMC underwent a name change early in 2007 and is now called the Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management - Police (MCPEMP). It first met on 28 June 2007 in Wellington, New Zealand.

The Senior Officers' Group (SOG) to the APMC, or the MCPEMP as it is now known, also meets twice a year prior to MCPEMP meetings. The senior officers,

consisting of all Police Commissioners and other senior officials, recommend the agenda and draft resolutions for MCPEMP meetings, but leave the final decisions for the meetings to the Ministers. SOG met in Adelaide on 28 September 2006 and in Auckland, New Zealand, on 4 May 2007.

There were four National Common Police Services (NCPS) functioning in Australia. These were each controlled by their boards of management, which included Commissioners of Police. All jurisdictions were equal partners and contributed to the funding of the NCPS, generally on a pro rata population basis.

The four NCPS are being replaced by a new body to be called the Australia and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA), which will be responsible for the work previously carried out by the NCPS, which was the promotion of police research, crime statistics, exchange of information and training facilities for the benefit of all Australian police agencies.

The ANZPAA, which will have its own board, will also assume the responsibilities of some of the bodies that come under the auspices of the Police Commissioners' Conference, such as the Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group and the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau. Efficiencies in terms of research, expenditure and coordination of activities are expected as the result of this new umbrella body. The Secretariat will be based in Melbourne.

## Australian Crime Commission

The Australian Crime Commission (ACC) is a Commonwealth statutory body working nationally to counter serious and organised crime. It aims to bring together all facets of intelligence gathering and law enforcement, and complements its partner



agencies with a range of specialist functions, including its coercive powers. The ACC has both intelligence and investigative functions and capabilities.

The ACC Board maintains a high level of involvement in the setting of the strategic priorities, and senior representation by all States and Territories provides for a national perspective in the work of the ACC.

Board member agencies continue to make a significant contribution to the work of the ACC through contributions to key intelligence products and the secondment of personnel to ACC determinations and taskforces. Five Tasmania Police officers were on secondment to the ACC during the reporting period. They were Senior Constable Robert Blackwood, and Constables David Appleyard, Christopher Williams, Aaron Bantoft and Morgan Matthews.

#### Senior Constable Robert Blackwood

Senior Constable Robert Blackwood, Tasmania Police, was seconded to the Australian Crime Commission, Sydney Office, from May 2005 till May 2007 as an investigator. For an extended period during this secondment he acted in the role of team leader of a serious and organised fraud group. Senior Constable Blackwood applied for the secondment to the ACC as he felt it was an opportunity to broaden his investigative skills by working for another agency.

'Working as part of a multi-disciplinary team of police officers, analysts, accountants and lawyers provided me with an opportunity to experience how investigations can be conducted, not just by police officers alone, but with the assistance of other professionals,' said Senior Constable Blackwood.

'I would highly recommend a secondment as it provides you with an opportunity to make contacts with other policing agencies, and to learn different investigative techniques in conducting complex investigations by using resources that aren't necessarily readily available in Tasmania,' he said.

Senior Constable Blackwood also stated that Tasmania Police officers' investigative skills are highly valued.



'Working as part of a multi-disciplinary team of police officers, analysts, accountants and lawyers provided me with an opportunity to experience how investigations can be conducted, not just by police officers alone, but with the assistance of other professionals,' said Senior Constable Blackwood.



## International Deployment Group (IDG)

Tasmania Police officers continue to contribute to the Australian Federal Police International Deployment Group (IDG), providing capacity-building support in overseas postings. Tasmania Police has a solid reputation nationally and internationally for providing members who are dependable, forward-thinking professionals, highly regarded for their investigative skills.

Twelve members of Tasmania Police were deployed to Timor L'este between 19 June and 2 October 2006 following an increase in unrest in the fledgling nation. Those members were relieved upon the United Nations assuming control of policing in Timor L'este.

Detective Senior Constable Ann-Marie Pretzman initially commenced a 60-week secondment with the Australian Federal Police, International Deployment Group (IDG), in December 2004. She was initially deployed to Papua New Guinea, and then to the Solomon Islands as part of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), which was made up of police and law enforcement agencies from 14 participating countries.



*Senior Constables Ann-Marie Pretzman and Scott Bailey, seconded to the AFP International Deployment Group in Timor L'este*

'I highly recommend the experience to anyone who has a sense of adventure as it was truly "an experience of a lifetime".'



*Senior Sergeant Kerrie Whitwam (left) seconded to the AFP International Deployment Group in the Solomon Islands with Sergeant Agnes Ape*

In her own words:

'On the 19th June 2006, I was re-deployed at short notice to Timor L'este for a period of 3 months after civil unrest between the local inhabitants. I was again seconded to the AFP (IDG), this time working under Australian Defence Force/Australian Federal Police Command, and then later under the auspices of the United Nations. I was originally attached to the Criminal Investigation Branch, Dili, where my duties included several major investigations of arson, serious assaults and murders.

I later moved from the CIB office to Becora Police Station for a short period where I performed the role as a Patrol Leader. My duties here involved working with AFP personnel, New Zealand Police officers, New Zealand Defence Force personnel and Malaysian Police. The experience I gained whilst working in PNG, Solomon Islands and Timor L'este has been the most invaluable and rewarding so far in my policing career. The work at times was very frustrating and challenging, with the language/communication barrier quite difficult with not only the locals, but also our own Malaysian colleagues. The [differing] policing/legislative procedures of each country [were] very frustrating at times, however this I believe has made me become more flexible, patient and tolerant to the needs and concerns of others in my everyday policing

duties. I have made lifelong friends with many of the locals from each country who made me feel like I was accepted as one of their own. I highly recommend the experience to anyone who has a sense of adventure as it was truly "an experience of a lifetime".

Five members of Tasmania Police, Senior Sergeant Kerri Whitwam, Senior Constables Garth Hossack and Gary Williams, and Constables Karina Parker and Craig Vermey, recently concluded a 65-week deployment to the Solomon Islands and returned to duty with Tasmania Police on 14 May 2007 after a period of leave. Another 5 members commenced training in Canberra for the next 65-week deployment to the Solomon Islands on 15 May 2007.

Senior Constable Gary Williams said of the experience:

'My four months in the Solomon Islands was my first time overseas and I thoroughly enjoyed it, especially experiencing other cultures – both the Solomon Islanders and that of the other police forces involved. I primarily worked on ethnically-motivated murders and on riots.

The hardest part of it was being away from my family for such a long time – I especially missed my children, who range in age from seven to fifteen. I did get involved with the Solomon Islands children; we especially enjoyed playing Australian Rules football.

It was a challenging environment, especially because of the different culture, and the inequity of our lifestyle compared to the Solomon Islanders' was a bit of a shock! But the strong camaraderie and the fact that you make friends for life made it really worthwhile.'



## Policing Hobart International Airport

Hobart International Airport was designated one of eleven Counter-Terrorist First Response Airports around Australia, requiring additional police presence to deter crime and terrorism. Sworn Tasmania Police officers have been seconded to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and work with AFP Protective Services personnel to provide a 24-hour police presence at Hobart Airport.

## Commissioners' Drugs Committee (CDC)

In his role as a member of the CDC, Commissioner McCreadie was responsible for the development of a number of important discussion papers regarding alcohol and other drug-related issues facing policing.

## National Drug Strategy 2005-2009

Deputy Commissioner Johnston continued to represent Tasmania Police on the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs and support the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy to develop policies and programs to reduce the harm caused by drugs to Australians.

Whilst continuing to progress the actions identified in both the National Alcohol and Cannabis Strategies 2006-2009, the major focus this period has been to reduce issues now being experienced in our communities by the use of amphetamine-type stimulants, through the development of the National Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Strategy 2007-2009.



*Constable Klaudio Perovic, seconded to the AFP at Hobart International Airport*





*Mrs D Salter and Mr S Biggs, NDLERF*

## National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF)

In June 2006 the Department of Police and Emergency Management was contracted by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing to auspice the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF). Following the closure of the Australasian Centre for Policing Research on 30 March 2007, the Department also undertook to provide the NDLERF secretariat services.

These commitments to NDLERF have provided the DPEM with the opportunity to further contribute to raising the national profile of the Fund, increase its efficiency and effectiveness, and promote research in the area of drug law enforcement.

NDLERF was established in 1999 by the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy. As a sub-committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs, NDLERF exists to support the implementation of the National Drug Strategy. NDLERF seeks to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of licit and illicit drug use in Australian society by funding and promoting quality research that can be used to

inform evidence-based policy and practice in drug law enforcement. NDLERF is administered by a Board of Management: the DPEM's representative on the Board is the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Jack Johnston.

NDLERF funds a diverse range of research projects and strongly encourages innovation, experimentation and the strengthening of strategic alliances between law enforcement personnel, human service providers and research agencies.

NDLERF promotes its research by publishing monographs and widely distributing these throughout the law enforcement sector. A complete list of NDLERF published monographs and electronic versions are available at [www.ndlerf.gov.au](http://www.ndlerf.gov.au). The website also provides further information about the Fund and the grant application process.

## 2007 Report on Government Services

The Productivity Commission publicly released the Police Services chapter of the 2007 Report on Government Services on 28 January 2007. The results of the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing again showed that Tasmania scored above the national average in the majority of survey questions.

Overall, people continue to generally feel very safe in Tasmania, both at home and in public places. National crime statistics included in the report reinforced the community's perception of safety by showing that Tasmania continued to be below the national rate in all seven major offence categories: homicide and related offences; kidnapping/abduction; robbery; blackmail/extortion; unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft and other theft. Importantly the survey indicated that the community's satisfaction level with Tasmania Police continues to remain higher than the national average.



# APPENDICES



# APPENDIX A Crime Statistics

## Offences Recorded and Cleared: Tasmania

### Summary

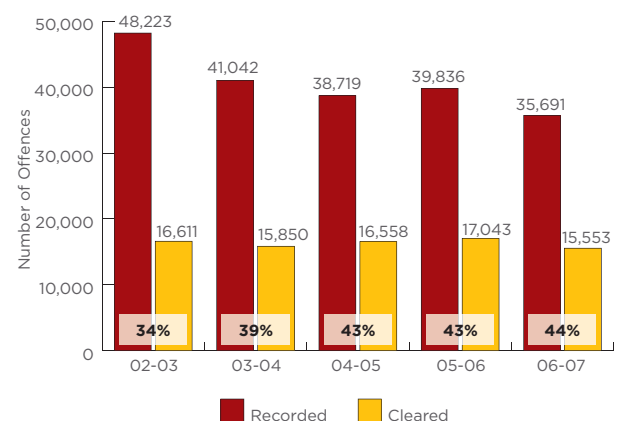
Total Offences decreased by 10% (4,145 offences) in 2006-07 compared with a 3% increase the previous year. Contributing to this decrease was a decrease of 11% in property offences.

The chart opposite indicates an overall downward trend for Total Offences recorded by police over five years.

Of the 35,691 Total Offences recorded in 2006-07, 44% were cleared, which is similar to the previous year's rate of 43%.

Changes over the past two years are outlined below for offences recorded within the four broadly classified major offence categories.

**Total Offences: Tasmania**  
**Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared**



### Number of Offences Recorded

Major Offence Categories	2005-06*	2006-07	% Change
A. Offences Against the Person	5,501	5,522	0.4%
B. Offences Against Property	32,857	29,296	-10.8%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	1,101	588	-46.6%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences**	377	285	-24.4%
Total Offences**	39,836	35,691	-10.4%

\* Revised 2 August 2007

\*\* Excluded from the category, Other (Miscellaneous) Offences are breaches of family violence orders and breaches of restraint orders, which were counted in previous years.

### Number of Offences Recorded and Cleared

Major Offence Categories	2005-06*			2006-07		
	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared
A. Offences Against the Person	5,501	5,247	95.4%	5,522	5,300	96.0%
B. Offences Against Property	32,857	10,593	32.2%	29,296	9,486	32.4%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	1,101	874	79.4%	588	495	84.2%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences	377	329	87.3%	285	272	95.4%
Total Offences	39,836	17,043	42.8%	35,691	15,553	43.6%

\* Revised 2 August 2007



Detailed below is the distribution in 2006-07 for the four major offence categories:

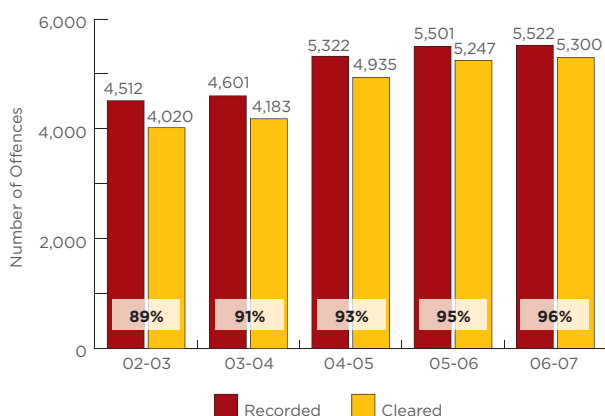
A. Offences Against the Person	15%
B. Offences Against Property	82%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	2%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences	1%

The major offence category, Offences Against Property, accounted for 82% of all offences with burglary and stealing offences accounting for the majority of property offences.

## A. Offences Against the Person

The number of Offences Against the Person remained at a similar level in 2006-07 to that of the previous year.

### Offences Against the Person: Tasmania Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared



The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person improved, from 95% in 2005-06 to 96% in 2006-07.

Assaults (excluding sexual assaults and assault police offences) accounted for the majority of Offences Against the Person (69%) while the offences of murder and attempted murder accounted for 0.3%.

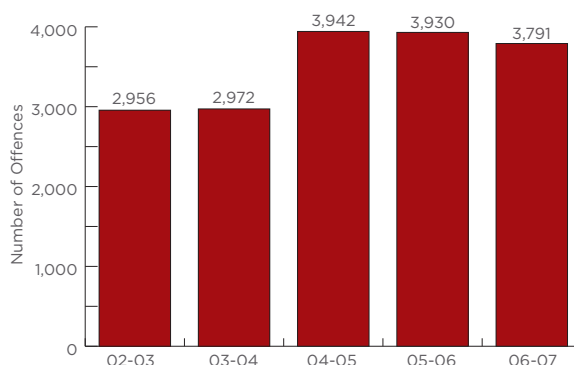
Detailed below is the distribution in 2006-07 for Offences Against the Person for the top five most prevalent offences:

Assault	69%
Resist/obstruct police	10%
Assault police	6%
Sexual assault	5%
Threaten/abuse/intimidate police	5%

Assault (excludes assault police offences and sexual assault)

A total of 3,791 offences was recorded for assault in 2006-07 compared with 3,930 the previous year, a decrease of 4% (139 offences). Assaults continued to fall from a peak in 2004-05.

### Assault (excluding assault police offences): Tasmania Offences Recorded



During 2006-07, the majority of assaults (51%) were committed at a residential location (including outbuildings/residential land and non-private dwellings), followed by in the street/footpath (25%) and at retail locations (10%).

Assaults committed at residential locations decreased in 2006-07 by 6% (127 offences) and at recreational locations by 14% (32 offences).

On the other hand, increases occurred at educational institutions (15 offences), in the street/footpath (16 offences) and in conveyances in transit (14 offences).

84% of assaults were committed without a weapon, 4% involved a knife and less than 1% involved a firearm. Other types of weapons were used in 11% of assaults.

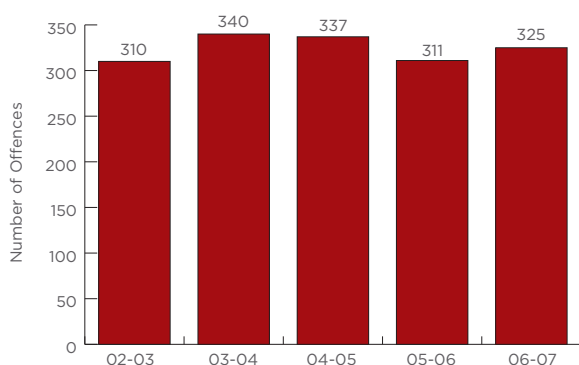
The alleged offender was known to the victim in 77% of assaults. 52% of victims of assault were females, 48% males.

## Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults recorded in 2006-07 increased by 4.5% (14 offences) from 311 in 2005-06 to 325 in 2006-07. Although an increase occurred in 2006-07, levels are not as high as in previous years.

The number of sexual assaults reported to police varies from year to year due to the reporting of sexual assaults which were committed many years, and sometimes decades, ago. Thirty-eight per cent of sexual assaults reported in 2006-07 were committed prior to 1 July 2006, some as far back as 1962.

### Sexual Assault: Tasmania Offences Recorded



During 2006-07, sexual assault occurred most commonly at a residential location (71%).

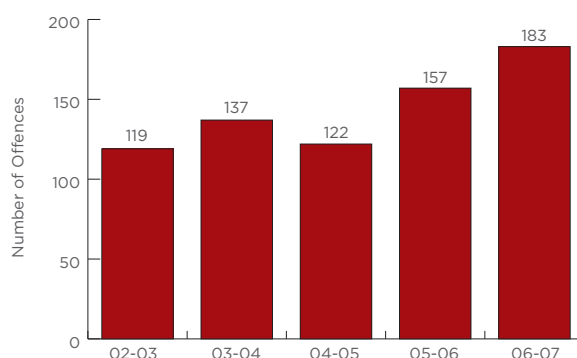
The majority (98%) of sexual assaults were committed without a weapon.

83% of victims of sexual assault were females and 17% males.

## Robbery (armed and unarmed)

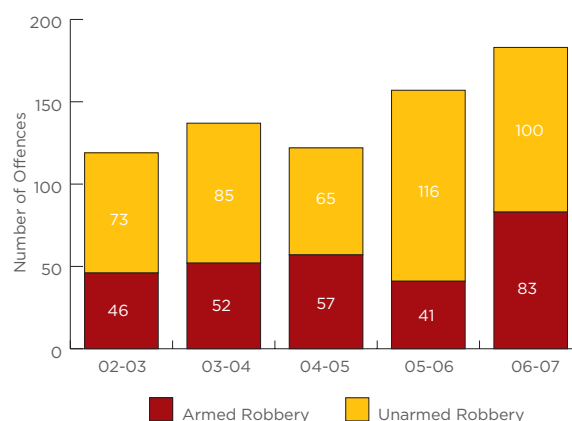
Robbery offences, including both armed and unarmed robbery, increased by 17% (26 offences) from 157 recorded in 2005-06 to 183 recorded in 2006-07. This follows an increase of 29% (35 offences) the previous year.

### Robbery (armed and unarmed): Tasmania Offences Recorded



Armed and aggravated armed robbery offences accounted for 45% of total robberies in 2006-07 and doubled, from 41 recorded in 2005-06 to 83 in 2006-07. On the other hand, unarmed robbery offences decreased in 2006-07 by 14% (16 offences).

### Armed and Unarmed Robbery: Tasmania Offences Recorded



Armed robbery offences recorded in 2006-07 were committed at the following locations:

Retail location	54 offences (8 of these at a service station; 5 at a pharmacy)
Street/footpath	13 offences
Residential	7 offences
Recreational	4 offences
Conveyance in transit	2 offences
Educational	1 offence
Religious	1 offence
Justice	1 offence

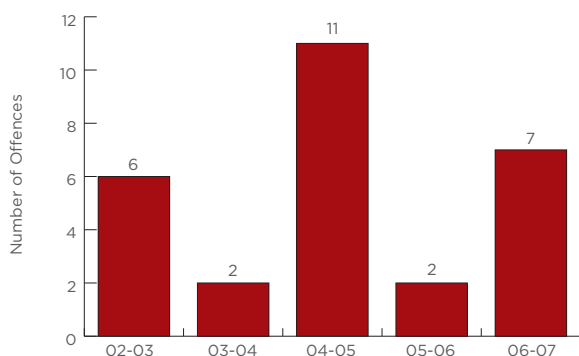
Knives were the predominant type of weapon used in an armed robbery (48%), followed by firearms (34%) and other types of weapon (18%).

## Murder

Seven murders were recorded in 2006-07 compared with two the previous year. The offender was known to the victim in five murders, not known in one and unable to be identified in the other. Six murders have been cleared with only one remaining unsolved as at 2 August 2007.

A knife was used in three murders, an axe in two and a firearm in one. One murder victim was strangled.

### Murder: Tasmania Offences recorded

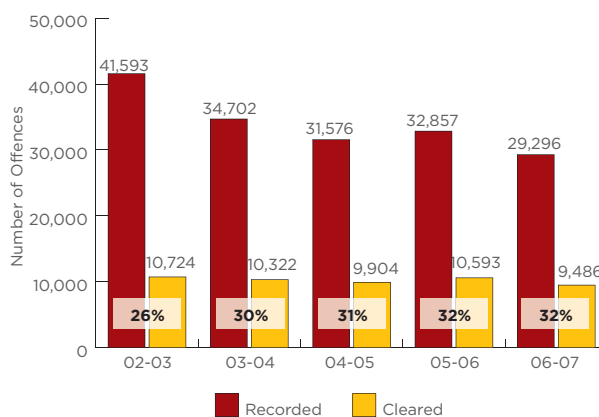


## B. Offences Against Property

Offences Against Property decreased by 11% (3,561 offences) from 32,857 recorded in 2005-06 to 29,296 recorded in 2006-07. This follows a slight increase of 4% the previous year.

Contributing to the 11% decrease in 2006-07 were decreases in burglary, stealing, motor vehicle stealing, trespass, receiving/possession of stolen property and unlawfully taking or using a vehicle or vessel.

### Offences Against Property: Tasmania Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared



The clearance rate for Offences Against Property remained stable over the past two years, at 32%.

Burglary and stealing offences accounted for the majority of Offences Against Property (66%).

Detailed below is the distribution in 2006-07 for Offences Against Property:

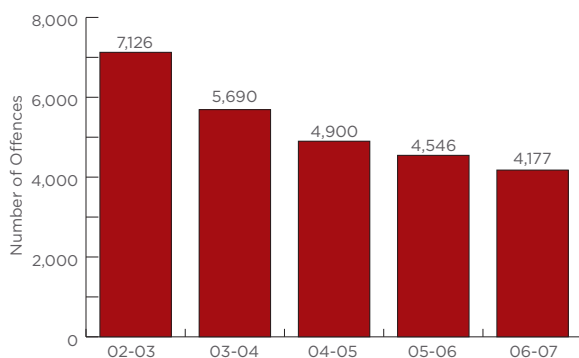
Stealing	44%
Aggravated burglary/burglary	22%
Injure/destroy property	22%
Motor vehicle stealing	6%
Trespass	3%
Arson/unlawfully set fire to property/vegetation	2%
Other	1%

## Burglary-Buildings (includes aggravated burglary)

A downward trend continued for burglary-buildings, with a decrease of 8% (369 offences) in 2006-07. This follows a 7% decrease the previous year. Aggravated burglary comprised 47% of the total.

This offence category was most likely to be committed at a residential location (64%); the next most common locations were at a retail location (15%), an educational institution (5%) and a recreational location (4%).

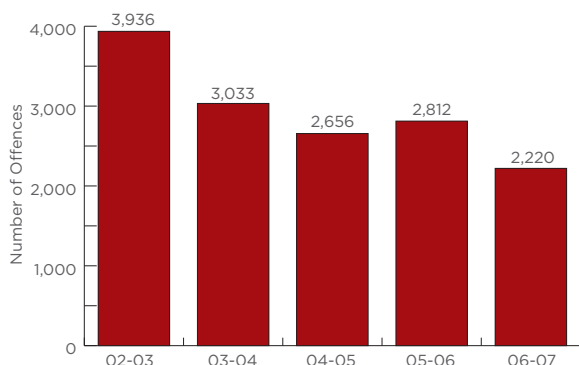
### Burglary-Buildings: Tasmania (includes aggravated burglary) Offences Recorded



## Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances

Offences recorded for burglary-motor vehicles/other conveyances decreased by 21% (592 offences) in 2006-07. This follows a 6% increase the previous year.

### Burglary of Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances: Offences Recorded



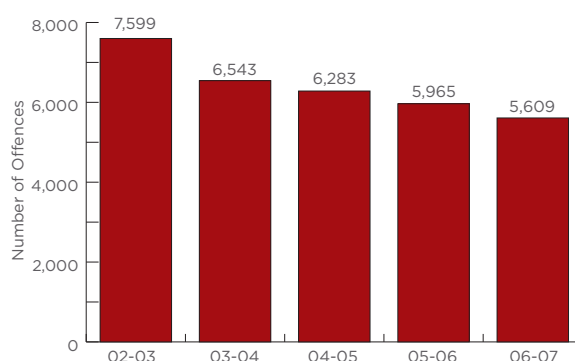
The majority of offences occurred at a residential location (36%) and in the street (32%). The next most prevalent locations were at a retail location (8%), recreational location (7%) and a commercial car park (6%).

## Stealing-General

This offence category includes stealing offences not connected with any burglary and excludes shoplifting and motor vehicle stealing.

A downward trend continued for stealing with a decrease of 6% (356 offences) in 2006-07, after a 5% decrease the previous year.

### Stealing-General: Tasmania Offences Recorded



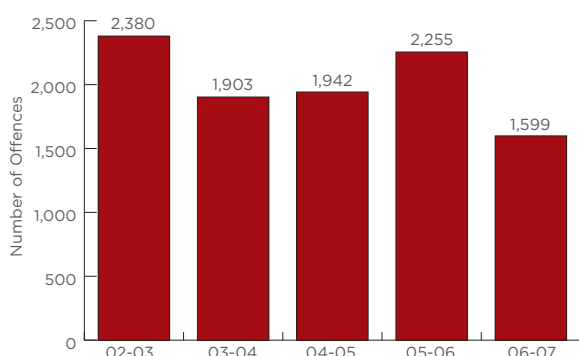
The most frequent location for stealing was at a residential location (38%), followed by a retail location (26%), in the street or footpath (9%), at a recreational location (7%) and at an educational institution (4%).



## Motor Vehicle Stealing (excludes attempts)

The number of motor vehicles stolen in 2006-07 decreased by 29% (656 offences) from 2,255 offences recorded in 2005-06 to 1,599 recorded in 2006-07. The recovery rate was 92% in 2006-07.

### Motor Vehicle Stealing: Tasmania Offences Recorded



Motor vehicles were most frequently stolen from in the street (43%) followed by at a residential location (39%).

## Arson and Related Offences

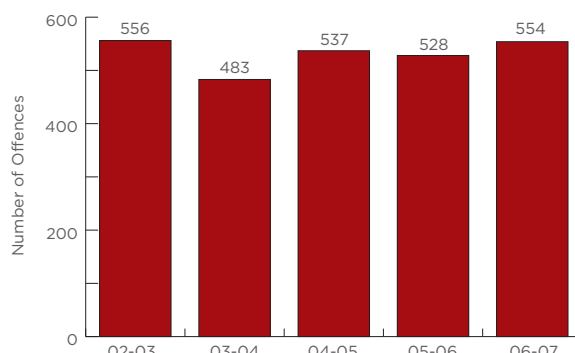
The offence category, Arson and Related Offences, comprises: arson, unlawfully setting fire to property, and unlawfully setting fire to vegetation. A total of 554 offences was recorded in 2006-07 compared with 528 offences the previous year, an increase of 5% (26 offences).

Slight increases occurred in 2006-07 for arson (9 offences), unlawfully setting fire to vegetation (15 offences) and unlawfully setting fire to property (2 offences).

The distribution in 2006-07 is as follows:

Arson	17%
Unlawfully setting fire to property	72%
Unlawfully setting fire to vegetation	11%

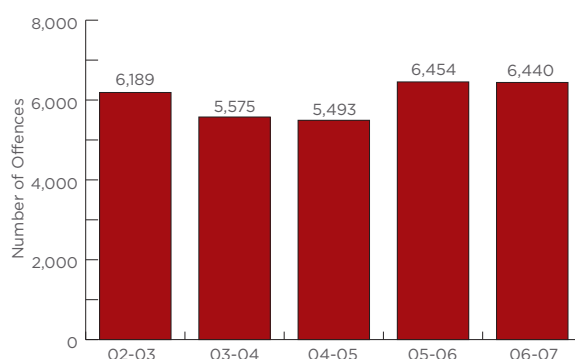
### Arson and Related Offences: Tasmania Offences Recorded



## Injure/Destroy Property

Offences have remained stable over the past two years after an increase of 17% the previous year.

### Injure/Destroy Property: Tasmania Offences Recorded



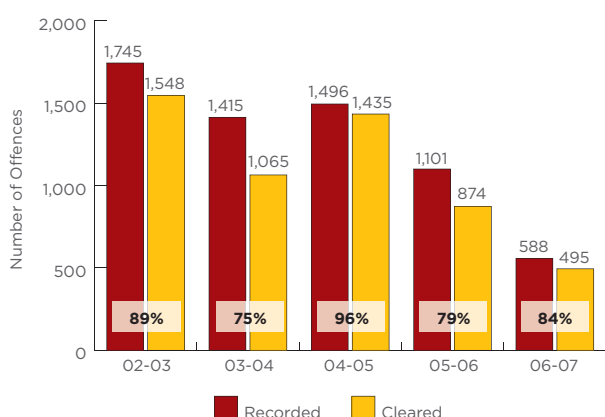
Offences recorded in 2006-07 occurred most frequently at a residential location (46%), followed by in the street/footpath (15%), at a retail location (15%) and at an educational institution (8%).

## C. Fraud and Similar Offences

A total of 588 offences for Fraud and Similar Offences was recorded in 2006-07 compared with 1,101 offences the previous year, a decrease of 47% (513 offences). The recording of fraud-related offences differs from those within other offence categories as they are counted by the number of transactions and therefore do not equate to the number of incidents or victims.

Contributing to this decrease were decreases in deception/dishonestly obtain a financial advantage (179 offences), computer-related fraud (108 offences), insert false data (70 offences), forgery (52 offences), false pretences (50 offences) and uttering (48 offences).

### Fraud and Similar Offences: Tasmania Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared



The clearance rate for Fraud and Similar Offences in 2006-07 was 84%, an increase of five percentage points from the rate of 79% recorded the previous year.

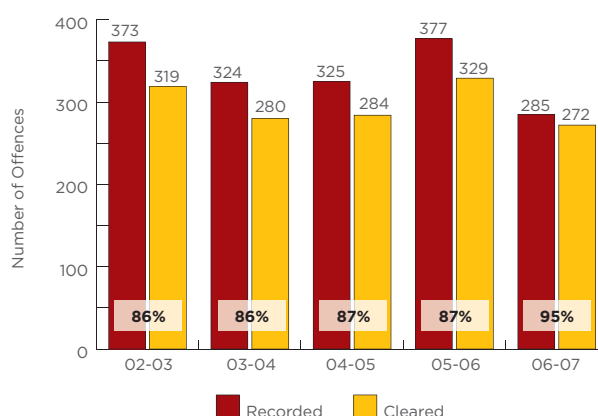
Offences in this category in 2006-07 were distributed as follows:

Deception/dishonestly obtain a financial advantage	49%
Make off without payment	19%
False pretences	8%
Computer-related fraud	5%
Evade taxi fare	6%
Forgery	5%
Uttering	5%
Other	3%

## D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences

A total of 285 Other (Miscellaneous) Offences was recorded in 2006-07 compared with 377 the previous year, a decrease of 24% (92 offences). Excluded are breaches of family violence orders and breaches of restraint orders, previously included in this category. Escape from lawful custody was the most prevalent offence in this category with 36 offences recorded (13%).

### Other (Miscellaneous) Offences: Tasmania Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared



The clearance rate for Other (Miscellaneous) Offences was 95% in 2006-07, an increase of eight percentage points from 87% cleared in 2005-06.

## Explanatory Notes

The statistics referred to in this section have been derived from offences reported to or becoming known to police during the financial year ending 30 June 2007.

Offences are broadly classified into the following four major offence categories:

- Offences Against the Person
- Offences Against Property
- Fraud and Similar Offences
- Other (Miscellaneous) Offences.

### Offences Recorded

Offences 'recorded' refers to both offences which have been reported by the public and offences which have been detected by police in the course of their duties and/or criminal investigations.

## Offences Cleared

The term 'cleared' used by police, refers to the solution of a crime, and not to the trial by court and final disposition.

Offences 'cleared' refers to all offences which have resulted in one of the following outcomes:

- court proceedings (where one or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against in court)
- community conference
- formal caution
- unable to proceed (for example no action can be taken due to the death of the alleged offender, a statute bar applying, diplomatic immunity, age or imprisonment of the alleged offender, etc.)
- lapsed (where time limitations such as a statute of limitations have meant that an offender could not be proceeded against)
- withdrawn (refers to instances where an offence is withdrawn by a complainant/victim before court proceedings or other means of processing offenders commences)
- unfounded (refers to instances where an offence is considered to have no foundation after investigation by police because the incident reported could not be substantiated or the incident did not constitute an offence).

## Data Sources

Statistics have been extracted from the Crime Analysis and Offence Reporting Systems of the Department of Police and Emergency Management on 2 August 2007. Previous years are subject to revision.

## Reference Period

Statistics are compiled according to the date an offence becomes known to police, not necessarily the date an offence was committed, or the date a crime report was processed.

The total number of offences cleared during a reference period is included regardless of whether the offence was recorded in the current or a previous reference period, therefore giving rise to the possibility that the number of offences cleared for a particular offence may be greater than the number recorded for that offence.

The number of motor vehicles recovered during the reference period includes motor vehicles reported stolen in the current and previous reference periods.

## Counting Methodology

The basic counting unit for police statistics is the victim. One unique offence is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report); the number of offenders is irrelevant. The victim-based rule is applied regardless of the number of criminal acts in cases where a series of related criminal acts are committed against the same victim. An exception to this rule applies to fraud-related offences where one offence is counted for each transaction.

A victim is defined according to the type of offence and can be a person, organisation, premise or motor vehicle.

- Offences Against the Person: one unique statistical offence is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be an individual person or an organisation.
- Offences Against Property: one unique statistical offence is counted for each place/premise per incident (Offence Report) and varies according to occupancy arrangements. For motor vehicle theft the victim is the motor vehicle.
- Fraud and Similar Offences: one offence is counted for each fraud-related transaction.
- Other (Miscellaneous) Offences: one unique statistical offence is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be an individual person or an organisation.

Each offence, except for murder, represents an actual offence or an attempted offence. Attempted murder is recorded as a separate offence.

Procedures utilised in compiling police statistics predominantly adhere to national standards prepared by the National Crime Statistics Unit of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Counting rules for police statistics differ slightly from those for national crime statistics in that police count one unique offence per victim per incident (Offence Report) while the national rule is that for each victim within an incident, the most serious offence per national offence subdivision is counted. In relation to clearing an offence police count all offences cleared within a reference period regardless of when the offence was recorded. Nationally, the number cleared refers to offences recorded in a reference period which are cleared at a set time after the recording of the offence.

## APPENDIX B Tasmania Together

### Goal 2. Confident, friendly and safe communities

Supporting Benchmark	Initiative	Activity directed towards achieving Benchmarks during the reporting year.
2.1.2 Percentage of people who feel safe at home	<i>Safe and Secure Living for Older Persons</i>	<p>Tasmania Police gives extra support to victims of burglary, robbery and assault, aged 65 years and older, in their homes through the <i>Older Victims of Crime Program</i>. This also includes <i>Safe and Secure</i> talks to older persons' groups.</p> <p>The <i>Safe and Secure Living</i> Booklet was updated in 2006 by the Council on the Ageing (COTA) in conjunction with the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council and Tasmania Police. The focus of this booklet is to provide tips on personal safety at home and in public places, and residential security. It also addresses newer threats from advances in technology. In addition to the booklet, a brochure has been circulated inviting older person groups to book a talk on any of the subjects in the booklet by COTA Peer Educators and/or Community Policing Officers around the State. Resource kits were developed with the booklet to assist the presenters with the presentation.</p>
	<i>Project Samaritan</i>	<p><i>Project Samaritan</i> is a partnership between Tasmania Police, the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council, and Neighbourhood Watch, which aims to prevent residential burglaries and repeat victimisation by offering support and crime prevention advice to victims of burglary and their neighbours. The <i>Project Samaritan</i> materials were updated this year to achieve a more contemporary and user-friendly design.</p>
2.1.3 Percentage of people who feel safe in public places	<i>High Visibility - 'Stop, Walk and Talk'</i>	<p>Tasmania Police continues to provide high visibility in public places by conducting beat patrols in all major Central Business Districts and adjacent areas, as well as foot patrol task forces. Both operational and non-operational police undertake beat patrols or <i>Stop, Walk and Talk</i> patrols.</p>
	<i>Police and Metro Program</i>	<p>Tasmania Police continues its partnership with Metro Tasmania through the <i>Police and Metro</i> program, which is committed to the safe transport of passengers on public transport. A new Memorandum of Understanding, from 1 July 2007, will see the continuation of this program, which provides support for Metro drivers and passengers alike, with four police officers committed to improving the level of safety on Metro's buses and at bus interchanges.</p> <p>The program continues to be based in the southern region of the State, however, members of the program occasionally join with police in both the Northern and Western Districts to monitor activities on public transport in those regions. In addition, members of the Public Order Response Teams across the State focus on public transport, and areas such as bus malls, as part of their regular duties.</p>
	<i>Public Order Response Teams (PORTs)</i>	<p>Four Public Order Response Teams (PORTs) consisting of ten police officers in each District were formed to increase Tasmanian Police's capability to address crime and public order issues. The PORTs utilised an intelligence-led policing model and targeted areas traditionally prone to antisocial behaviour and public order incidents, providing close monitoring of hotels, clubs and public events.</p>



2.1.4 Crime victimisation rate	<i>Inter-Agency Support Teams (IASTs)</i>	<p>Inter-Agency Support Teams (formerly Panels) focus on children, young people and their families who are at risk, or have multiple and complex needs.</p> <p>IASTs provide a forum in which participating agencies can devise the most appropriate support strategies in a coordinated, timely and effective manner. The types of strategies have included re-engagement with education through a number of programs such as <i>Chance on Main</i>, <i>The House</i>, <i>Youth Arc</i> and <i>Ed Zone</i>, mental health assessments through Clare House and Child, Adolescent and Mental Health Service, North and support from community mentors such as <i>Whitelion</i>.</p>
2.1.5 Reported level of family violence	<i>Safe at Home</i>	<p><i>Safe at Home</i> is a whole-of-government strategy for responding to family violence in Tasmania. The <i>Safe at Home</i> strategy provides effective baseline data to more accurately assess the level of family violence. It is again anticipated the upward trend in the reported level of family violence will most likely continue, given the enhanced and integrated response to family violence. However, it is expected that the strategy will break the cycle of family violence through different generations and result in a reduction of incidents in the longer term.</p> <p>Police utilise a pro-intervention, pro-arrest and pro-prosecution approach to the handling and resolution of family violence matters. Support services are available to assist adult and child victims in the recovery from family violence and also through the court process if necessary. Programs are also provided to assist offenders to change their behaviour.</p> <p>After five years of annual increases of up to 30%, there was a modest increase of 1.7% in family violence incident reports to 5,012 in 2006-07 (from 4,929 in 2005-06). This is indicative of the success of the <i>Safe at Home</i> program and its ongoing potential. While the incidence of family violence has increased, this is not necessarily attributable to more family violence occurring but rather:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an enhanced reporting process</li> <li>• the community's attitude that family violence is no longer acceptable</li> <li>• an increased confidence by the community in the police and the criminal justice system.</li> </ul>
2.1.6 Proportion of adult offenders convicted again within two years	<i>Project U-Turn</i>	<p><i>Project U-Turn</i> is a diversionary program for young people aged 15-20 years who have been involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in motor vehicle theft. During the last financial year, four more courses have been run with an additional 27 young people being graduated from the program. A significant number of these graduates achieved Certificate 1 in Automotive. The State Government has committed to funding the project until 30 June 2010.</p> <p>A further positive outcome from the most recently completed course was the employment of a graduated participant by a local towing company. The crucial restorative component of the courses continues to flourish, with a restored vehicle being presented to a worthy recipient by each course.</p>

## APPENDIX C Reporting on Disability Framework for *Action* 2005-2010: a whole-of-government framework for Tasmanians with disabilities

The Premier has asked during the reporting period that each agency report on its goals and achievements in relation to the whole-of-government Disability Framework for *Action* in its Annual Report.

The sections in the Framework were structured around achieving four priority outcomes:

1. Fostering Human Rights
2. Providing Access to High Quality Services
3. Increasing Safeguards and Advocacy
4. Working Collaboratively.

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) is in the process of drafting an Action Plan. The Plan states the following:

In our corporate documents, the Department is committed to personal values which are fundamental to the way in which all members perform their duties to achieve our vision and mission. As an organisation, we value our people and their commitment to deliver service equitably across the whole of our community.

The Department acknowledges the rights of people with disabilities to access services provided to the general community; and equally important are the rights of our staff to work in an environment that complies with disability discrimination legislation and is free from harassment.

DPEM is committed to removing any barriers in this area so that we can achieve our Vision, which is 'to be widely recognised as *Australia's finest policing and emergency management service*', and further ensure our service to the community is completed in accordance with State and Federal disability and anti-discrimination legislation.

During 2006-07 the Department has undertaken the following activities in support of the Disability Framework for *Action*:

### Fostering Human Rights

During 2006-07 access has been improved for people with disabilities to:

- the customer service counters at Launceston Police Headquarters Customer Service area and Bridgewater Police Station
- the toilets at Bridgewater Police Station.

The Tasmania Police systems inspection report evaluates access issues at all DPEM buildings. This audit equips DPEM with an effective method of ensuring the needs of people with disabilities are addressed.

DPEM is also promoting employment opportunities and has undertaken the following:

- a review of State Service practices and processes with a view to improving the potential for people with disability to obtain employment
- ensuring that State Service managers are aware and skilled in recruiting and managing people with disability through the provision of training in workplace diversity for managers and supervisors
- implementing a State Service fixed-term employment program using employment brokers that specialise in the case management of people with disabilities who are seeking employment.

## Providing Access to High-Quality Services

A senior police officer represents DPEM on the Disability Inter-Departmental Committee. Some of the key initiatives of this committee are to develop contemporary policies for a better understanding of issues related to people with disabilities.

Training is provided for police trainees in relation to managing people with disabilities and is delivered through a training module called 'Contemporary Social Issues and Policing'. *Tasmanians With Disabilities Inc.* assists in the delivery of this training.

A register of disability service providers is located at the Department's Radio Dispatch Services. This register is available to assist operational police members when interacting with a victim, witness or suspect/offender who has an intellectual or cognitive disability.

Currently, a review of the *Mental Health Act 1996* is occurring. A senior police officer is working collaboratively with representatives from other agencies to ensure improved quality and safety of services within this area.

## Increasing Safeguards and Advocacy

DPEM continues to:

- provide all employees with access and equity training that engenders a better understanding of the needs of people with a disability; further, during the induction process of new employees, the rights of people with disabilities are highlighted
- consult with disability community groups to ensure that the rights of people with disabilities are promoted within the agency
- recognise the needs of people with disabilities through the *Guidelines for Interacting with People with Disabilities* and policy in the Tasmania Police Manual.

During 2006-07 there was no Access and Equity incident report received alleging disability harassment and/or discrimination.

## Working Collaboratively

The Department of Police and Emergency Management ensures that the needs of people with disabilities are reflected in business and strategic planning, including the formulation of contemporary policy and guidelines. During the reporting period, DPEM continued to foster greater awareness and action, addressing the needs of people with disabilities through liaison and ongoing dialogue with groups representing people with disabilities including *Oak Enterprises*, *Headway Support Services* and *Tasmanians with Disabilities Inc.*

## APPENDIX D Human Resource Statistics

### Southern District

**Commander:** *Michael Brazendale APM*

The Southern District provides policing services to the communities of southern Tasmania, including Bruny Island. Southern District has three geographical divisions, Hobart, Glenorchy and Kingston, and the following support services:

- District Support
- Criminal Investigation Branch
- Prosecution (includes Prosecution Services for Eastern District)
- Drug Investigation (includes Drug Investigation Services for Eastern District)
- District Response



District Profile

Size (square kilometres)	6,033
Population as at June 2006	140,514
Ratio of police to population	1:467
Number of police stations	10

Source: *Local Government Area Populations, (ABS Website)*

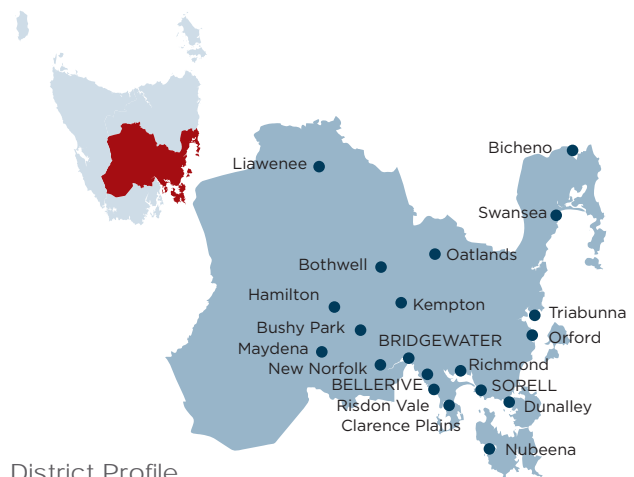
### Eastern District

**Commander:** *Tom Tully APM*

The Eastern District provides policing services to the communities of eastern and central Tasmania.

Eastern District has three geographical divisions, Bellerive, Bridgewater and Sorell, and the following support services:

- District Support
- Criminal Investigation Branch
- District Response



District Profile

Size (square kilometres)	18,328
Population as at June 2006	101,172
Ratio of police to population	1:555
Number of police stations	20

Source: *Local Government Area Populations, (ABS Website)*



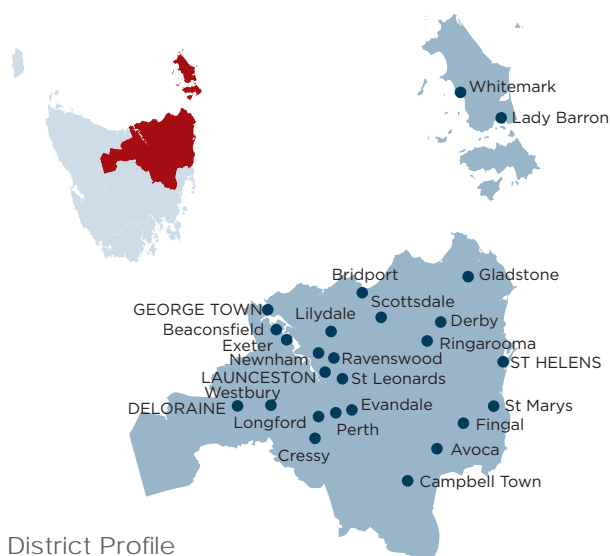
## Northern District

**Commander:** *Phillip Wilkinson APM*

The Northern District provides policing services to the communities of northern and north-eastern Tasmania, including the Furneaux Island group.

Northern District has four geographical divisions, Launceston, George Town, Deloraine and St Helens, and the following support services:

- District Support
- Criminal Investigation Branch
- Prosecution
- Drug Investigation
- District Response



District Profile

Size (square kilometres)	19,877
Population as at June 2006	138,562
Ratio of police to population	1:543
Number of police stations	26

Source: Local Government Area Populations, (ABS Website)

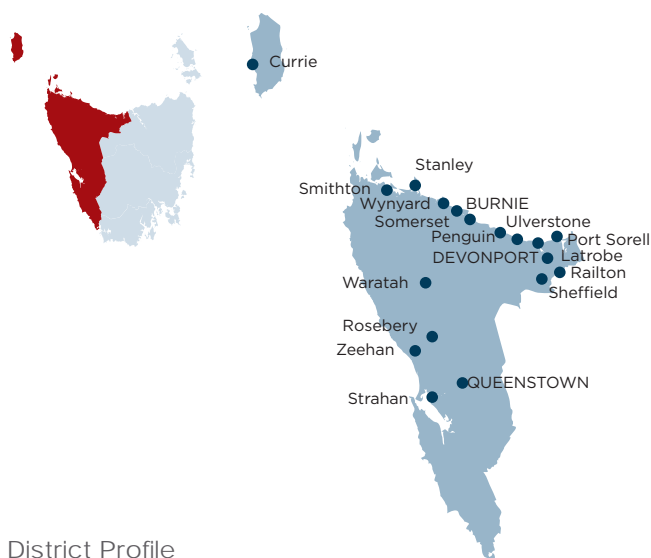
## Western District

**Commander:** *Colin Little APM*

The Western District provides policing services to the communities of the north-west and west coasts of Tasmania, including King Island.

The District has three geographical divisions, Burnie, Devonport and Queenstown, and the following support services:

- District Support
- Criminal Investigation Branch
- Prosecution
- Drug Investigation
- District Response



District Profile

Size (square kilometres)	22,584
Population as at June 2006	108,700
Ratio of police to population	1:451
Number of police stations	18

Source: Local Government Area Populations, (ABS Website)

## Operations Support

**Commander:** *Peter Edwards BM APM*

### District Profile

Operations Support fulfils a number of specialist functions and provides state-wide support to regional policing commands.

This Support Command manages the following functions:

- Forensic Services
- Forensic Procedures Compliance Unit
- Information Services (incorporating Traffic Liaison Services, Operational Information Services, Firearms Services, National Criminal History Record Services, Call Centre)
- Investigation Support Services
- Marine and Rescue Services
- Radio Dispatch Services
- State Community Policing Services
- State Intelligence Services
- Specialist Capability Group (incorporating Dignitary Protection, Special Operations Group, Bomb Response Group, Hostage Negotiation, Police Technical Unit, Explosive Dog Detector Unit).

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## Executive Support

**Commander:** *Stephen Bonde APM*

### District Profile

Executive Support conducts research and develops policy and legislation to support departmental objectives. It supports other Commands by coordinating policy initiatives, and provides advice and liaison to other government and non-government agencies for whole-of-State programs.

Executive Support produces key departmental publications including the Gazette, Strategic Directions Framework, Business Plan, and Annual Report.

This Support Command manages the following functions:

- Administrative Support to Commissioner's Office
- Crime and Traffic Policy Services
- Drug Policy Services
- Media and Marketing Services
- Policing Policy Services (including Freedom of Information Services)
- Secretariat and Research Services
- Web and Administrative Services.

## Human Resources

**Commander:** *Geoff Smith APM*

The role of Human Resources is to ensure adequate recruitment and deployment of police to meet community demand for services.

Human Resources provides support, training and educational opportunities for sworn and unsworn members of Tasmania Police. This Support Command manages the following functions:

- Staffing Services
- Personal Development and Crime Training Services
- Training Services
- Promotion Services
- Recruiting Services
- Welfare Services.

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## Internal Investigations

**Commander:** *Peter Wild APM*

Tasmania Police Internal Investigations is responsible for the investigation and management of all complaints made against police.

The investigations are conducted in a manner which ensures that the organisation's high standards of professional service and conduct are maintained. Included in these responsibilities are the investigation of police shootings and fatal or life-threatening injuries caused to persons in custody or during the conduct of police operations.

## State Emergency Service

**Director:** *Andrew Lea*

The State Emergency Service (SES) comprises:

- State Headquarters (Hobart) and three Regional Headquarters (South, North and North-West at Hobart, Youngtown and Burnie)
- Regional Volunteer Units (South, North and North-West) and
- 28 Municipal Volunteer Units.

SES functions include:

- Emergency response, rescue services and support (including flood and storm response, road crash rescue, search and rescue and general rescue)
- Administrative and executive support to the State Emergency Management Committee and the three Regional Emergency Management Committees and Chairpersons
- Maintenance and support of an SES volunteer workforce
- Emergency management planning and risk assessment
- Learning and development of volunteers and staff
- Emergency management education and public awareness.

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## State Security Unit

**Director:** *Tony Mulder APM (Commander)*

In 2003 the Government created the State Security Unit (SSU) to:

- facilitate the development of whole-of-government policies and strategies relating to counter-terrorism
- develop operational capabilities for prevention, response and recovery in relation to terrorist threats.

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

During the 2006-07 reporting period the SSU comprised:

- the Policy and Planning Section
- the Critical Infrastructure Protection Section
- the Exercise Management Section.



## Corporate Services

**Director:** *Scott Wilson-Haffenden*

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

- Administration and Resource Management
- Asset Management Services
- Business Projects Services
- Employee Relations Services
  - Workers Compensation Management Services
  - Human Resources Information Services
  - Staff Support Services
  - Access and Equity
  - Women's Consultative Committee
- Communications and Information Technology Services
- Financial Management Services.

Corporate Services has administrative responsibility for:

- Corporate Reporting Services
- Management Review
- Liaison with the Director of Public Prosecutions.

These sections report to the Deputy Commissioner.

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## Forensic Science Service Tasmania

**Director:** *Stephen Dolliver*

Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) provides a broad range of forensic science services to the Department of Police and Emergency Management, other government departments, external organisations and the public, in the classes of controlled substances, toxicology, forensic chemistry/criminalistics and forensic biology.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania has the following units:

- Administration
- Forensic Chemistry
- Biological Examination
- DNA profiling.

## Human Resource Statistics

### Total Employees

<i>As at 30 June 2007</i>	Police		State Service	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Full-time equivalent employees	1,213.67	<b>1,216.03</b>	438.16	<b>442.37</b>
Head count excluding casuals	1,245	<b>1,247</b>	473	<b>482</b>
Head count casuals only			10	<b>10</b>

### Classification Of Employees: Police

Rank Description	2005-06	2006-07
Deputy Commissioner	1	<b>1</b>
Assistant Commissioner	2	<b>2</b>
Commander	9	<b>9</b>
Inspector	52	<b>54</b>
Sergeant	198	<b>212</b>
Constable	939	<b>945</b>
Trainee	44	<b>24</b>
<b>Total</b>	1,245	<b>1,247</b>

### Classification of Employees: State Servants

	Tasmania Police		SES		FSST	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Head of Agency	1	<b>1</b>				
Senior Executive Service	4	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>
Administrative & Clerical	341	<b>351</b>	22	<b>24</b>	4	<b>4</b>
Operational Employees	46	<b>45</b>			3	<b>2</b>
Technical Employees	9	<b>10</b>			8	<b>7</b>
Professional Employees	4	<b>5</b>			23	<b>21</b>
Legal Practitioners	7	<b>7</b>				
Miscellaneous Workers (Public Sector)	10	<b>10</b>				
<b>Total***</b>	422	<b>432</b>	22	<b>25</b>	39	<b>35</b>

### Age Profile

<i>As at 30 June 2007</i>	Police		State Service	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
15-19	14	<b>9</b>	4	<b>0</b>
20-24	110	<b>103</b>	31	<b>34</b>
25-29	149	<b>153</b>	38	<b>40</b>
30-34	230	<b>209</b>	58	<b>53</b>
35-39	273	<b>289</b>	47	<b>63</b>
40-44	200	<b>197</b>	64	<b>59</b>
45-49	113	<b>126</b>	74	<b>71</b>
50-54	108	<b>108</b>	88	<b>79</b>
55-59	38	<b>42</b>	56	<b>67</b>
60-64	10	<b>11</b>	22	<b>24</b>
65-69	0	<b>0</b>	1	<b>2</b>
<b>Total***</b>	1,245	<b>1,247</b>	483	<b>492</b>

## Employment Authority

	Police		State Service	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Permanent	1,230	<b>1,233</b>	407	<b>413</b>
Fixed Term			70	<b>73</b>
Contract	15	<b>14</b>	6	<b>6</b>
<b>Total***</b>	1,245	<b>1,247</b>	483	<b>492</b>

## Gender Profile

	Police		State Service	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Male	936	<b>937</b>	180	<b>183</b>
Female	309	<b>310</b>	303	<b>309</b>
<b>Total***</b>	1,245	<b>1,247</b>	483	<b>492</b>

## Employee Turnover

	Police		State Service			
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06		2006-07	
			Perm.	Fixed-term	Perm.	Fixed-term
Commencements***	101	<b>54</b>	32	58	<b>22</b>	<b>49</b>
Separations***	39	<b>52</b>	42	50	<b>40</b>	<b>55</b>

## Employment Separations

Termination Reason	Police		State Service	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Resignation	21	<b>39</b>	24	<b>18</b>
Retirement - Age	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Retirement - Ill Health	2	<b>2</b>	2	<b>0</b>
Retirement - Voluntary	14	<b>9</b>	8	<b>9</b>
End of Contract (S29 TSS Act)	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract***	1	<b>0</b>	50	<b>55</b>
Dismissal	1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Deceased	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Redundancy	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Transfer/Promotion	0	<b>0</b>	3	<b>7</b>
Completion of Secondment to DPEM	0	<b>0</b>	1	<b>2</b>
Commence Secondment TSS	0	<b>0</b>	4	<b>4</b>
Redeployment (S49 TSS Act)	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Abandonment of Position	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Termination - Probation	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total ***</b>	39	<b>52</b>	92	<b>95</b>

## Secondments

<i>As at 30 June 2007</i>	Police		State Service	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
To other Agencies	36	20	3	4
From other Agencies	0	0	2	4

## Leave Without Pay

<i>As at 30 June 2007</i>	Police		State Service	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Head Count	4	4	9	9

## Sick Leave Taken

<i>During the financial year</i>	Police		State Service	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Full Pay - No. of Hours	39,644.08	44,760.34	20,123.4	23,090.41
Average Sick Hours per Employee	31.84	35.89	42.54	47.91

\*\*\*Includes Casual Employees

## Excess Annual and Long Service Leave

(Excess Annual more than 2 years accrual Excess LSL 100 days)				
<i>As at 30 June 2007</i>	Police		State Service	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Annual Leave (Pro Rata) 30 June - No. of Employees	76	48	18	14
Long Service Leave - No. of Employees	0	0	0	0

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

## Number of Employees

District Description	State Service							
	2005-06				2006-07			
	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total
Commissioners	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Corporate Services	104	16	3	123	106	18	1	125
Eastern District	16	7	0	23	16	6	0	22
Executive Support	16	3	0	19	14	6	1	21
Forensic Science Service Tasmania	33	5	1	39	32	2	1	35
Human Resources	19	3	0	22	18	3	0	21
Internal Investigations	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2
Northern District	26	12	1	39	24	13	1	38
Operations Support	87	19	5	111	93	18	6	117
Southern District	34	7	0	41	32	12	0	44
State Emergency Service	21	1	0	22	24	1	0	25
State Security Unit	5	0	0	5	4	0	0	4
Western District	26	8	0	34	29	7	0	36
<b>Total ***</b>	391	82	10	483	396	86	10	492



Police						
District Description	2005-06			2006-07		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Commissioners	3	0	3	3		3
Corporate Services	6	1	7	9	1	10
Eastern District	173	10	183	168	14	182
Executive Support	12	2	14	12	3	15
Human Resources	92	6	98	70	5	75
Internal Investigations	6	0	6	6		6
Northern District	242	14	256	244	11	255
Operations Support	130	12	142	145	11	156
Southern District	262	23	285	278	23	301
State Security Unit	19	0	19	3		3
Western District	224	8	232	231	10	241
<b>Total ***</b>	1,169	76	1,245	1,169	78	1,247

Notes: 2006-07 statistics include employees employed on a casual basis.

\*\*\*Includes Casual Employees

## APPENDIX E Superannuation

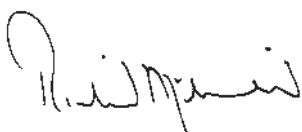
### Superannuation Certificate

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

#### Compliant Superannuation Funds

Fund Name	SFN
Australian Government Employees Superannuation Trust	268353
Asgard Independence Plan	262047
BT Lifetime Super - Personal Plan	400687
CBUS	268336
Colonial First State	472482
Fiducian Superannuation	432476
Flexiplan Australia Masterplan Flexisuper Fund	277813
Hesta Super Fund	129638
Host Plus Superannuation Fund	268350
Mercer Super Trust	329742
Netwealth Superannuation Master Fund	509956
Perpetual Investor Choice Retirement Fund	318997
Quadrant Super Scheme	132381
Retail Employees Superannuation Trust	131166
Summit Master Trust Superannuation	310091
Superwrap	486196
Synergy Superannuation Fund	280020
Tasplan Super Fund	123481
The Tofler Superannuation Fund	441268
UniSuper Limited	130250
The Universal Masterkey Super Scheme	281440

These are the only complying superannuation schemes (other than those established under the provisions of the *Retirement Benefits Act 1993* and the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999*) to which this Agency has made employer superannuation contributions during the 2006-2007 financial year.



R McCreddie AO APM OStJ  
Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management

## APPENDIX F Firearms

Statement for the year ended 30 June 2007 of firearms received for disposal, disposed of, and held for disposal under the *Firearms Act 1996* and other legislation.

<i>Firearms Act</i> - Seized	290
<i>Firearms Act</i> - Surrendered	923
Other Acts - Miscellaneous Property	1,150
Other Acts - Found Property	10
Transferred from Reference Library	0
<b>Total firearms to be accounted for</b>	<b>2,373</b>
Destroyed	2,163
Returned to Owner	1
Transferred to Reference Library	6
Donated to Museums etc. for display	0
Firearms held as at 30 June 2007	203
<b>Total firearms to be accounted for</b>	<b>2,373</b>

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

Some of the units included as firearms are comprised of parts of firearms only.

There were 305 firearms for disposal on hand at the beginning of the year. As at 30 June 2007 there were 203 firearms held for disposal.

## APPENDIX G Consultancies and Contracts

### Summary of Participation by Local Businesses

(for contracts, tenders and/or quotation processes of \$50,000 or over, ex-GST)

In 2006-07 the Department awarded 18 contracts of value greater than \$50,000 each, 10 of which were awarded to Tasmanian businesses.

Total number of contracts awarded	18
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	10
Total value of contracts awarded	\$7,298,911
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$5,300,911
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	18
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	42
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	31

Further details of the Department's procurement activity are provided below:

#### A. Contracts with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding consultancy contracts)

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Voss Construction and Joinery	Launceston / TAS	Launceston Police Headquarters Refurbishment	08/09/2006	1,430,450
Sabre Marine & General Engineers Pty Ltd	Glenorchy / TAS	Replacement of Police Vessel Freycinet	25/06/2007	1,179,000
Britton Marine (Australia) Pty Ltd	Taren Point / NSW	Vessel Motor Replacement Program	15/06/2007	486,600
Tops for Office Solutions	Sandy Bay / TAS	Tasmania Police Academy Auditorium - Technology Upgrade	15/06/2007	62,567
Noritsu Pty Ltd	Rosebery / NSW	Purchase of Digital Mini Lab Photographic Processing System	29/05/2007	132,000
Walch Optics Pty Ltd	Hobart / TAS	Purchase of Digital Crime Scene Cameras	23/05/2007	238,000
RNH Audio & Video	Hobart / TAS	Police CCTV Wide Area System	28/05/2007	61,341
Wilkins Constructions Pty Ltd	Sandy Bay / TAS	Building Addition & Alterations - Forensic Science Service Tasmania	20/04/2007	1,376,468
Agilent Technologies Australia Pty Ltd; Applied Biosystems; Bio Lab (Aust) Pty Ltd	Forest Hill, NSW; Scone, VIC	Purchase of Forensic Science Service (FSST) Analytical Equipment	20/04/2007	359,651
CDC Management	Sandy Bay / TAS	Old City Police Station Refurbishment	04/10/2006	504,731
Power Systems Australia	Thomastown / VIC	Supply of 3 x Diesel Fuel Powered Generators	10/10/2006	68,596
Mance Electrical	TAS	Electrical Upgrades SES	01/08/2006	106,636



B. Consultancy contracts with a value of \$50,000 or over (ex-GST)

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Hunt & Hunt	TAS	Radio Network	2006-07	234,337
Home Wilson Lowry	VIC	Radio Network	2006-07	398,798
Prologic	TAS	Systems Development	2006-07	255,207
CDL	VIC	Radio Network	2006-07	159,638
Gibson Quai AAS	NSW	Radio Network	2006-07	158,380
CR Macfarlane	TAS	Computer Systems	2006-07	86,511

## APPENDIX H Location of Departmental Offices and Contact Numbers

### Tasmania Police

Head Office	47 Liverpool Street, Hobart
Postal Address	GPO Box 308, Hobart Tasmania 7001
Telephone	(03) 6230 2111
Fax	(03) 6230 2414
Website	<a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au">www.police.tas.gov.au</a>

### Corporate Management Group

Commissioner of Police	Mr R McCreadie AO APM OStJ BA JP (03) 6230 2535
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Mr J Johnston APM (03) 6230 2420
Assistant Commissioner of Police Planning and Development	Mr S Tilyard APM BA Ass.Dip.Social Science (03) 6230 2430
Assistant Commissioner of Police Crime and Operations	Mr D L Hine APM Grad.Dip.Exec.Leadership (03) 6230 2421
Director, Corporate Services	Mr S Wilson-Haffenden CPA BCom (03) 6230 2390

### District / Support Commands

Southern District 43 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander M G Brazendale APM Grad.Cert.Public Sector Man. (03) 6230 2433 Fax (03) 6230 2579
Eastern District 40 Bligh Street, Rosny Park	Commander T A Tully APM Grad.Cert.Man. (03) 6230 2674 Fax (03) 6230 2686
Northern District 137-149 Cimitiere Street, Launceston	Commander P L Wilkinson APM (03) 6336 3897 Fax (03) 6336 3887
Western District 88 Wilson Street, Burnie	Commander C A Little APM (03) 6434 5220 Fax (03) 6434 5316

Operations Support  
30-32 Bathurst Street,  
Hobart

Commander P J Edwards BM APM BA (PolSt)  
M.Soc.Sc.(PSM) Grad.Cert.App.Mgmt  
(03) 6230 2238  
Fax (03) 6230 2141

Executive Support  
47 Liverpool Street,  
Hobart

Commander S B Bonde APM Grad.Dip.Exec.Lead.  
Grad.Cert.Applied Man. Grad.Cert.Public Sector Man.  
Ass.Dip.EM  
(03) 6230 2888  
Fax (03) 6230 2601

Internal Investigations  
47 Liverpool Street,  
Hobart

Commander P Wild APM  
(03) 6230 2142  
Fax (03) 6230 2444

State Security Unit  
47 Liverpool Street,  
Hobart

Commander T Mulder APM BA  
Grad Dip. Executive Leadership Dip.EM  
(03) 6230 2500

Human Resources  
Tasmania Police Academy  
South Arm Road,  
Rokeby

Commander G M Smith APM BA (Pol.Stud.)  
Ass.Dip. (Soc.Sc.)  
(03) 6230 2024  
Fax (03) 6230 2044

## Senior State Service Officers

Acting Deputy Director,  
Corporate Services

Mr T Crawford BA (Hon)  
(03) 6230 2441

Director,  
Communications and  
Information Technology Services

Mr H Willink MBA BA Grad.Dip.Computing  
Grad.Dip.Prof Mgt Dip.Explosives Dip.Resource Mgt  
(03) 6230 2467

Manager,  
Tasmanian Government Radio Network

Ms E Babic B Ec.  
(03) 6230 2352

Manager,  
Asset Management Services

Mr I S Latham MBA Ass.Dip.Bus. (Accounting)  
(03) 6230 2250

A/Manager,  
Financial Management Services

Mr P Cummins BCom  
(03) 6230 2360

Manager,  
Commissioner's Office

Mr W F Pless BA Dip.Ed.TTC  
(03) 6230 2460

Manager,  
Secretariat and Research Services

Ms S Lovell B Ec Dip.Ed.TTC MPA  
(03) 6230 2461

Manager,  
Drug Policy Services

Mr S C Biggs B Ed MPA Dip.Bus.Studies (Marketing)  
(03) 6230 2161

Manager,  
Employee Relations Services

Mr Tony Martin  
(03) 6230 2387

Principal Legal Officer

Mr M Miller LLB (Melb.)  
(03) 6230 2382

## State Emergency Service

Senior Officers  
Director

Mr A J Lea Grad.Cert.Management Dip.App.Sci.psc  
(03) 6230 2702  
Fax (03) 6234 9767

Assistant Director  
Policy and Programmes

Mr C Beattie AIMM MAIES BSc (Hons) Dip.Ed MBA  
(03) 6230 2772

Assistant Director  
Operations and Resources

Ms A Heath  
(03) 6230 2705

### State Emergency Service Regional Offices

Southern Region Office  
1st Floor  
47 Liverpool Street,  
Hobart

Mr G Marsh ESM BSoc.Sc. Ass.Dip.Emergency  
Management MAIES  
(03) 6230 2707  
Fax (03) 6234 9767

Northern Region Office  
339 Hobart Road,  
Youngtown

Mr C Saarinen BCom Ass.Dip Pers.Admin MIAEM MAIES  
(03) 6336 3790  
Fax (03) 6343 5879

North-Western Region Office  
88 Wilson Street,  
Burnie

Mr B Dutton, ESM Ass.Dip.Emergency Management  
DSAC MAIES  
(03) 6434 5333  
Fax (03) 6431 6538

## Forensic Science Service Tasmania

Director,  
Forensic Science Service Tasmania

Mr S Dolliver B.Bus. Dip.App.Chem. MRACI C.Chem. JP  
(03) 6278 5681



# APPENDIX I Documents and Publications Produced, Legislative Program, Statutory Boards

## DPEM Documents and Publications

Department of Police and Emergency Management *Strategic Directions Framework 2006-09*

Department of Police and Emergency Management Annual Business Plans and Annual Reports  
the *Gazette*

*Siren*

*10 years on, Celebrating our Successes*

Recruitment and Training Brochures

Tasmania Police Manual

## Legislative Reform Program

The Department of Police and Emergency Management is committed to providing proactive legislative reform, to ensure that a wide range of legislation is developed to provide appropriate police powers in consultation with other government agencies and the community. Cross-agency consultation and partnerships exist to address and resolve problems and provide for innovative solutions to such matters as counter-terrorism, public order, emergency management and family violence.

The Minister for Police and Emergency Management in 2006-07 had responsibility for the following legislation:

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

## Involvement by the Department in new legislation

The Minister for Police and Emergency Management introduced a number of Bills into Parliament during the year. They include:

- An amendment to the *Firearms Act 1996*, to allow for the resolutions from the Australasian Police Ministers Council, the outcomes of the Review of the Act, and for additional authorities for police to enforce firearms legislation
- An amendment to the *Police Service Act 2003*, to provide for a Justice or commissioned police officer to administer the oath or affirmation to police officer, ancillary constable or special constable
- An amendment to the *Witness Protection Act 2000* with reference to the provision of Commonwealth identity documents to persons within the Tasmanian program
- A remake of the *Firearms Regulations 1996* including drafting improvements in accordance with the 10 year timeline.

The Department has also played an influential role in the development of the following legislation administered by other agencies:

- *Forensic Procedures Act 2000*
- *Justice and Related Legislation (Further Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2006*
- *Justice and Related Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2004*
- *Liquor Licensing Amendment Bill 2006*
- *Living Marine Resources Management (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2007*
- *Police Powers (Assumed Identities) Act 2006*
- *Police Powers (Controlled Operations) Act 2006*
- *Police Powers (Surveillance Devices) Act 2006*.

## Statutory Boards

### State Emergency Management Committee

Commissioner Richard McCreadie	Chair
Mr Andrew Lea	Executive Officer
Ms Linda Hornsey	Member
Mr Peter Hault	Member
Mr John Gledhill	Member
Mr Grant Lennox	Member
Mr Matt Healey	Member
Commander Tony Mulder	Member
Commander Phil Wilkinson	Member
Commander Michael Brazendale	Member
Commander Colin Little	Member

### Police Review Board

The Hon Christopher Wright	Chair
Ms Jean Henley	Secretary
Mr Ted Vickers	Member
Mr Leon Kemp	Member
Ms Patricia Leary	Member
Ms Elizabeth Thomas	Member

## Non-Statutory Boards

### Nuclear-Powered Warships Visits Committee

Mr Andrew Lea	Chair
Mr Mike Boss-Walker	Member
Commander Michael Brazendale	Member
Mr Mark Burling	Member
Mr Rob Dinnen	Member
Mr Phil Foulston	Member
Mr Greg French	Member
Mr Frank Henderson	Member
Commander Colin Little	Member
Mr Geoff Marsh	Member
Ms Helen McCardle	Member
Mr Steve Newberry	Member
Inspector Ross Paine	Member
Inspector Stuart Scott	Member
Ms Barbara Shields	Member
Inspector Bretton Smith	Member
Mr Michael Street	Member
Dr Roscoe Taylor	Member
Mr Hermann Westerhoff	Member

### Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council

Commissioner Richard McCreadie	Chair
Mr Brian Aherne	Member
Ms Anne Ashford	Member
Ms Rebekah Burton	Member
Ms Sandra French	Member
Ms Darlene Haigh	Member
Mr Michael Plaister	Member
Ms Lisa Hutton	Member
Ms Sharon Stewart	Member
Mr John Smyth	Member
Ms Kim Strachan	Member
Mr Tim Robertson	Member
Ms Liz Gillam	Member

## APPENDIX J Freedom of Information

Applications for information pursuant to the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* should be addressed to:

The Officer in Charge  
Freedom of Information  
Department of Police and Emergency Management  
GPO Box 308  
Hobart TAS 7001

or telephone: (03) 6230 2600

or email: [foi@police.tas.gov.au](mailto:foi@police.tas.gov.au)

2006-07	
Number of requests for information	598
Number of reviews sought	8
Total amount of charges collected	\$2,507.20

All applicants received the requested information within the statutory time limit or by the date negotiated under Section 17(6) of the Act.



## APPENDIX K Information Available Outside of Freedom of Information

### Police Record Check

Application forms are available from police stations, Service Tasmania outlets and the Tasmania Police website. Applications are to be forwarded to Criminal History Services, Tasmania Police, GPO Box 308, Hobart 7001.

Tasmania Police Record: No cost for the supply of one per year. \$20 for each additional check requested in a 12-month period.

National Police Record: \$45

National Police Record and Fingerprint Check: \$120

Description: Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters.

Police Record for accredited volunteers: \$5

Description: Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters.

### Accident Records

Applications are available from the Officer in Charge, Accident Records - Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.

Fee: \$38.50

Description: Accident Report

### Crime Reports

Applications are available from the Officer in Charge, Crime Collating Unit, Operational Information Services, GPO Box 308, Hobart 7001. Fee: \$27.50

Description: Verification that an offence or crime has been reported to police and a description of any property reported stolen or damage to property.

### Pre-Trial Disclosure

Applications are available from the Officer in Charge, Prosecution Services Hobart, Launceston and Ulverstone. Fee: \$38.50

Description: Certain documents from Prosecution file.

### Photographs/Videotapes

Applications are available from the Officer in Charge, Forensic Services, GPO Box 308, Hobart, 7001.

Cost for photographs: 20 x 25cm \$16.50, 15 x 10cm \$5.50. Cost for video: \$38.50

### Community Relations Brochures

Brochures are available from the Officer in Charge, Community Relations, Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Bellerive. No cost.

Description:

Neighbourhood Watch	'How Safe Are You?'
BushWatch	'Safe and Secure Living - Your Personal Handbook'
Crime Stoppers	Project Samaritan Kit - Residential Burglary Prevention
Safety Houses	Burglary Prevention for Non-Residential Premises
Bomb Threats	Stop Crime in Rural and Remote Areas

### Coronial Matters

Southern and Eastern Districts Phone: (03) 6233 3257 PO Box 354D, Hobart 7000

Northern and Western Districts Phone: (03) 6336 2808 PO Box 551, Launceston 7250

Cost determined individually on each request.

Description: Coronal files and all matters relating to coronial matters/inquests.

## APPENDIX L Deaths in Custody

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

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Category 1	0	0	0	0	0
Category 2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

No Deaths in Custody or possible Deaths in Custody were recorded during 2006-07.

Category 1: Institutional or Close Contact Custody:

- Deaths in institutional settings (eg. police stations, lockups, police vehicles etc. or during transfer to and from such institutions) and
- Other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased.

Category 2: Other Custody-related Police Operations:

- Other deaths during custody-related police operations. This covers situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour. It includes most sieges.

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

## APPENDIX M Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ACWAP	Australasian Council of Women and Policing
AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AIPM	Australian Institute of Police Management
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
ANZPAA	Australia and New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency
AO	Order of Australia: Officer of the Order
APCTF	Australasian Police Counter-Terrorism Forum
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APM	Australian Police Medal
APMC	Australasian Police Ministers' Council
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AusSAR	Australian Search and Rescue
BM	Bravery Medal
BPS	Business Projects Services
CBD	Central Business District
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CDC	Commissioners' Drugs Committee
CIAC	Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council
CIB	Criminal Investigation Branch
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CMG	Corporate Management Group
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COTA	Council on the Ageing
CP&CSC	Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council
CRS	Corporate Reporting Services
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPEM	Department of Police and Emergency Management
DRD	District Response Divisions
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
EIYAU	Early Intervention and Youth Action Units
ESM	Emergency Services Medal
FOI	Freedom of Information
FPCU	Forensic Procedures Compliance Unit
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania
HR	Human Resources
IAST	Inter-Agency Support Team
ICMEX	Investigation and Consequence Management Exercise

IDG	International Deployment Group
IMB	Information Management Board
MAC	Mobile Activity Centre
MAIB	Motor Accidents Insurance Board
MCPEMP	Ministerial Council for Police and Emergency Management - Police
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy)
MHA	Member of the House of Assembly
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAFIS	National Automated Fingerprint Identification System
NCCPP	<i>National Community Crime Prevention Program</i>
NCIDD	National Criminal Intelligence DNA Database
NCPS	National Common Police Services
NCTC	National Counter-Terrorism Committee
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NMVTRC	National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council
ORCSC	Operational Response Capability Sub-Committee
OStJ	Order of St. John
PACB	Poppy Advisory and Control Board
PCYC	Police and Community Youth Club
PFVO	Police Family Violence Order
PMDP	Police Management Development Program
PORT	Public Order Response Team
RAST	Risk Assessment Screening Tool
RBT	Random Breath Test
RCR	Road Crash Rescue
RDS	Radio Dispatch Services
RSTF	Road Safety Task Force
SAFE	Secure and Aggression-Free Environment
SAR	Search and Rescue
SEO	Senior Executive Officers
SES	State Emergency Service
SOG	Senior Officers' Group
SOG	Special Operations Group
SORS	<i>Securing Our Regional Skies</i>
SSDS	Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances
SSU	State Security Unit
TAS	Tasmanian Ambulance Service
TasGRN	Tasmanian Government Radio Network
TEAS	Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
TILES	Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies
TIN	Traffic Infringement Notice
TRIM	Tower Records Information Management
UTAS	University of Tasmania
VSRT	Victim Safety Response Team
YPAG	Youth Policy Advisory Group



## APPENDIX N Public Interest Disclosure

### Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002

Section 86 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002* requires the Department to report on its activities in relation to the Act.

The Department has prepared guidelines identifying the roles and responsibilities for key stakeholders, as well as the investigation process and reporting system. These guidelines are in the Tasmania Police Manual. A hard copy of the guidelines can be obtained by writing, in the first instance, to:

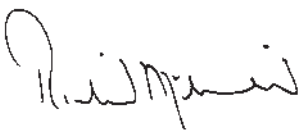
Commissioner of Police  
Department of Police and Emergency Management  
GPO Box 308  
Hobart 7001

During 2006-07 no disclosures were made to the Department under the Act.

### Emergency Management Act 2006

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

The authorisations relate to the use of risk identification/assessment powers of entry, emergency powers and special emergency powers. No authorisations or declarations of a state of emergency under Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 3 of the Act were made during the financial year.



**Richard McCreddie** AO APM OStJ  
State Emergency Management Controller  
Secretary  
Department of Police and Emergency Management



# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2007



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

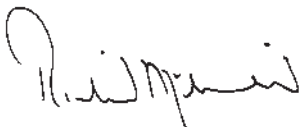
July 2006 - June 2007

## Department of Police and Emergency Management

### Certification

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Department of Police and Emergency Management are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2007 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

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



Richard McCreadie AO APM OStJ  
Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management  
12 October 2007

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## Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 Budget \$'000	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Income</b>				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	2.6(a), 5.1	158,862	161,713	148,044
Appropriation revenue - capital <sup>1</sup>	2.6(a), 5.1	700	1,100	2,500
Grants	2.6(b), 5.2	6,149	6,688	4,669
Sales of goods and services <sup>2</sup>	2.6(d)	1,814	-	-
Gain (loss) on sale of non-financial assets <sup>3</sup>	2.6(f), 5.3	-	(130)	36
Other revenue <sup>4</sup>	2.6(h), 5.4	1,334	8,123	6,758
<b>Total income</b>		<b>168,859</b>	<b>177,495</b>	<b>162,007</b>



## Expenses

Employee entitlements	2.7(a), 6.1	122,743	124,760	115,941
Depreciation and amortisation <sup>5</sup>	2.7(b), 6.2	1,548	2,705	2,697
Supplies and consumables <sup>6</sup>	6.3	29,596	24,106	23,512
Grants and subsidies	2.7(c), 6.4	3,490	3,525	2,953
Other expenses <sup>7</sup>	2.7(d), 6.5	10,217	22,756	18,798
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>167,594</b>	<b>177,850</b>	<b>163,901</b>
Net operating surplus (deficit)		1,265	(355)	(1,894)
Net surplus (deficit) attributable to the State		1,265	(355)	(1,894)

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

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

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided on page 152.

## Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 Budget \$'000	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
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### Assets

#### Financial Assets

Cash and deposits <sup>8</sup>	2.8(a), 11.1	816	1,897	3,405
Receivables <sup>9</sup>	2.8(b), 7.1	248	1,437	1,587

#### Non-financial assets

Inventories	2.8(c), 7.2	652	688	632
Property, plant and equipment <sup>10</sup>	2.8(d), 7.3	100,868	150,875	101,160
Other assets <sup>11</sup>	2.8(f), 7.4	1,091	1,981	1,449
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>103,675</b>	<b>156,878</b>	<b>108,235</b>

### Liabilities

#### Financial Liabilities

Payables <sup>12</sup>	2.9(a), 8.1	2,298	3,041	2,493
Employee entitlements	2.9(b), 8.2	34,726	37,540	38,293
Other liabilities <sup>13</sup>	2.9(d), 8.3	-	1,517	2,115
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>37,024</b>	<b>42,098</b>	<b>42,901</b>

<b>Net assets (liabilities)</b>		<b>66,651</b>	<b>114,780</b>	<b>65,334</b>
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### Equity

Reserves <sup>14</sup>		30,896	72,225	30,896
Accumulated funds <sup>15</sup>		35,755	42,555	34,438
<b>Total Equity</b>	10.1	<b>66,651</b>	<b>114,780</b>	<b>65,334</b>

This Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided on page 152.

## Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 30 June 2007

		2007	2007	2006
	Notes	Budget	Actual	Actual
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		Inflows	Inflows	Inflows
		(Outflows)	(Outflows)	(Outflows)

### Cash flows from operating activities

#### Cash inflows

Appropriation receipts - recurrent		156,612	160,598	148,044
Appropriation receipts - capital <sup>16</sup>		700	1,100	2,500
Grants <sup>17</sup>		6,149	7,191	5,985
Sales of goods and services <sup>18</sup>		1,814	-	-
GST receipts <sup>19</sup>		3,000	5,063	4,346
Other cash receipts <sup>20</sup>		1,334	7,053	5,996
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>169,609</b>	<b>181,006</b>	<b>166,871</b>

#### Cash outflows

Employee entitlements		122,856	124,054	112,193
GST payments <sup>21</sup>		3,000	5,307	4,213
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund <sup>22</sup>		-	1,000	-
Other cash payments <sup>23</sup>		43,303	49,847	45,558
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>169,159</b>	<b>180,207</b>	<b>161,964</b>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>4,907</b>

### Cash flows from investing activities

#### Cash inflows

Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		-	-	36
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36</b>

#### Cash outflows

Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets <sup>24</sup>		2,700	2,307	2,355
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>2,355</b>
<b>Net cash used by investing activities</b>		<b>(2,700)</b>	<b>(2,307)</b>	<b>(2,319)</b>

<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>(2,250)</b>	<b>(1,509)</b>	<b>2,589</b>
<b>Cash at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>816</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>816</b>
<b>Cash at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>(1,434)</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>3,405</b>

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

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

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided on page 152.

## Statement of Recognised Income and Expense for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
<b>Income and expenses recognised directly in Equity</b>			
Increase in Asset Revaluation Reserve	10.1	41,329	-
Increase due to Transfer of Assets on Administrative Restructuring	10.3	8,472	-
<b>Net income recognised directly in Equity</b>		<b>49,801</b>	<b>-</b>
Net deficit for the period		(355)	(1,894)
<b>Total recognised income and expenses for the period</b>		<b>49,446</b>	<b>(1,894)</b>

This Statement of Recognised Income and Expense should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Explanation of Significant Budget to Actual Variations

### Income Statement as at 30 June 2007

- 1 This variance relates to an increase in capital funding associated with the Launceston Police Station refurbishment. During 2006-07 a Request for Additional Funding (RAF) was submitted for \$400,000.
- 2 The allocation of revenue budgets has resulted in this variance. A budget was allocated against Sale of Goods and Services when it should have been more appropriately classified as Other Revenue.
- 3 In line with forward projections it was not anticipated that the Department would receive significant revenue from the gain or loss on the sale of non-financial assets. It was therefore decided not to set a budget against this line item.
- 4 Refer to note 2 above. Also the Department has a number of police officers seconded to other police jurisdictions and the Australian Federal Police. There has been a significant increase in the number of these secondments during 2006-07 and therefore a matching increase in revenue received from cost recoveries.
- 5 In developing this budget allocation it was anticipated that there would be a significant increase in the useful lives of a number of the Department's major assets. Revaluations in the following periods have not realised these expectations.
- 6,7 During 2006-07 the line item Other Expenses was separated into Supplies and Consumables and Other Expenses. This has resulted in a skewing of the original budget estimate.

### Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2007

- 8 The Department is responsible for managing a number of grants programs on behalf of the State and Federal Governments. This variance has arisen due to the timing of receipts and payments, and the varying length of the contracts associated with these programs.
- 9 In developing this budget line item the Department was anticipating a reduction in the number and amount of its debtors. However, due to increases in seconded police officers, as discussed above, debtors have not decreased as anticipated.

- 10 The Department undertook a revaluation of Land and Buildings as at 30 June 2007. This was not reflected in the budget estimate and therefore has resulted in this variance.
- 11 The original budget estimate had not anticipated a substantial increase in tax assets. Improved departmental procedures in relation to GST resulted in an increase in GST claimed and reported.
- 12 During 2005-06 the Department had utilised a much smaller timeframe when calculating the accrued creditors amount. On advice from the Tasmanian Audit Office this timeframe was increased during 2006-07 and therefore has resulted in an increase in creditors and a variation with the budget estimate.
- 13 Changes to the classification of payroll tax within the long service and annual leave liability calculation has resulted in this variation.
- 14 Refer to note 10.
- 15 This variance has arisen from an administrative restructuring: refer to note 10.3 for further details.

### Cash Flow Statement as at 30 June 2007

- 16 Refer to note 1 above.
- 17 The Department is responsible for a number of State and Federal Government grant programs such as the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Program and State Disaster Mitigation Funding. This has resulted in increased grant funding, over and above the original budget estimate.
- 18 Refer to note 2 above.
- 19 Refer to note 11 above.
- 20 Refer to note 4 above.
- 21 Refer to note 11 above.
- 22 This variance relates to the return of capital funding associated with the Forensic Science Service Tasmania building refurbishment.
- 23 This variation is a result of a number of expenditure increases across the Department.
- 24 This variation has arisen due to the delays experienced with the Launceston Police Station refurbishment and Forensic Science Service Tasmania building refurbishment.



## Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2007

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## Note 1 – Administered Statements

### 1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Notes	2007 Budget \$'000	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Income</b>				
Grants <sup>25</sup>	2.6(b), 13.1	228	160	160
Sales of goods and services <sup>26</sup>	2.6(d), 13.2	612	285	288
Fees and fines <sup>27</sup>	2.6(e), 13.3	-	1,546	322
<b>Total income</b>		<b>840</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>770</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund <sup>28</sup>		840	1,991	770
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>840</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>770</b>
<b>Net surplus (deficit) attributable to the State</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

This Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided in Note 1.4 on page 156 of the statements.

### 1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

The Department does not have any administered assets or liabilities.

## Note 1 – Administered Statements continued

### 1.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Notes	2007 Budget \$'000	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
Grants <sup>25</sup>		228	160	160
Sales of goods and services <sup>26</sup>		612	285	288
Fees and fines <sup>27</sup>		-	1,546	322
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>840</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>770</b>
<b>Cash outflows</b>				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund <sup>28</sup>		840	1,991	770
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>840</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>770</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

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

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided in Note 1.4 on page 156 of the statements.

### 1.4 Explanation of Significant Administered Budget to Actual Variations

- 25 The amount for the Emergency Management State Emergency Service Contribution had been expected to increase in 2006-07 to reflect an increase in salaries, but this did not eventuate, resulting in an overstatement in the original budget estimate.
- 26 A proportion of this budget should have been allocated to Fees and Fines. This will be rectified in 2007-08.
- 27 The Department is responsible for the administration of firearms licences and registrations. In 2006-07 the quantity of renewals and new licences has exceeded 2005-06 quantities and a proportion of the budget is against Sales of Goods and Services. The main reason for the increase on the previous financial year would be the expiration of 5-year licences/registrations that require renewal.
- 28 The payment of all administered revenue back to the Consolidated Fund at the Department of Treasury and Finance. The budget has not allowed for firearms licences.



## Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies

### 2.1 Objectives and Funding

The Department's objectives are to:

- improve personal safety in the community
- detect and investigate crimes against the person and property
- provide policing services aimed at safe and responsible road usage
- protect and secure the State's poppy crop, Commonwealth and State fishery resources
- minimise the risk of emergencies and initiate community safety
- prosecute offenders, assist the Coroner, maintain a bail and warrants processing service and provide diversionary conferencing programmes
- provide policy advice and ministerial services for the Minister for Police and Emergency Management, executive and administrative support to senior management and a range of information services to Government, business and the community.

The Department is structured to meet the following outcomes:

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

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

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

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

The Department is predominantly funded through parliamentary appropriations. It also provides services on a fee-for-service basis, as outlined in Note 5. The financial report encompasses all funds

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

### 2.2 Basis of Accounting

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

- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board. In particular, AAS 29 *Financial Reporting by Government Departments* has been applied
- the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*.

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

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

#### *Impact of new Accounting Standards*

The Department has not adopted any new or revised standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

#### *Impact of new Accounting Standards yet to be applied*

The following new standard has been issued by the AASB and is yet to be applied:

- AASB 2007-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from ED151 and Other Amendments.

## Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies continued

The adoption of the above standard in the 2007-08 financial year is not expected to result in any financial impact on the Department.

The Financial Statements are presented in Australian dollars.

The Financial Statements are prepared on the basis that the Department will continue to operate in its present form. The continued existence of the Department in its present form, undertaking its current activities, is dependent on the Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Department's administration and activities.

### 2.3 Reporting Entity

The Financial Statements include all the controlled activities of the Department. The Financial Statements consolidate material transactions and balances of the Department and entities included in its output groups. Material transactions and balances between the Department and such entities have been eliminated.

### 2.4 Administered Transactions and Balances

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

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

### 2.5 Transactions by the Government as Owner - Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements

Net assets received under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are designated as contributions by owners and adjusted directly against equity. Net assets relinquished are designated as distributions to owners. Net assets transferred are initially recognised at the amounts

at which they were recognised by the transferring agency immediately prior to the transfer. Details of these transactions are provided in Note 10.3.

### 2.6 Income

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

#### (a) Appropriation Revenue

Appropriations, whether recurrent or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. Except for any amounts identified as carried forward in Note 5.1, control arises in the period of appropriation.

#### (b) Grants

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

#### (c) State Taxation

Revenue from State taxation is recognised upon the first occurrence of either:

- receipt by the State of a taxpayer's self-assessed taxes; or
- the time the obligation to pay arises, pursuant to the issue of an assessment.

#### (d) Sales of Goods and Services

Amounts earned in exchange for the provision of goods are recognised when the good is provided and title has passed. Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the service has been provided.

#### (e) Fees and Fines

Revenue from fees and fines is recognised upon

## Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies continued

the first occurrence of either:

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

(f) **Gain (Loss) from the Sale of Non-financial Assets**

Income from the sale of non-financial assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

(g) **Resources Received Free of Charge**

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

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another government agency as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements, where they are recognised as contributions by owners directly within equity. In these circumstances, book values from the transferor agency have been used.

(h) **Other Revenue**

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

### 2.7 Expenses

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

(a) **Employee Entitlements**

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

(b) **Depreciation and Amortisation**

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

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

Vehicles	3-5 years
Plant and equipment	2-20 years
Buildings	2-120 years

(c) **Grants and Subsidies**

Grants are recognised to the extent that:

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

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

(d) **Other Expenses**

Expenses from other ordinary operating activities are recognised when the transaction giving rise to a debt owing occurs.

### 2.8 Assets

Assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

(a) **Cash and Deposits**

Cash means notes, coins, any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund. Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.

## Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies continued

### (b) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at the amounts receivable as they are due for settlement. Impairment of receivables is reviewed on an annual basis. Impairment losses are recognised when there is an indication that there is a measurable decrease in the collectability of receivables.

### (c) Inventories

Inventories held for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories held for distribution are valued at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Inventories are measured using the weighted average cost formula.

### (d) Property, Plant and Equipment

#### (i) Valuation basis

Land and buildings are recorded at fair value. All other non-current physical assets, including work in progress, are recorded at historic cost.

#### (ii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Department is five thousand dollars. Assets valued at less than five thousand dollars are charged to the Income Statement in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

Building works are only capitalised where the works are in excess of fifty thousand dollars.

#### (iii) Revaluations

The Department has adopted a revaluation threshold of five thousand dollars above which assets are revalued at fair value.

Land and Building Assets were independently revalued as at 30 June 2007, by Brothers & Newton.

The revaluation of Land and Buildings was undertaken on the basis of fair value. The significant assumptions underlying the revaluation are that specialised operational assets are valued using an income or a depreciated replacement cost due to a lack of a market, whilst non-specialised operational

assets are valued in accordance with market-based price indicators.

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

### (e) Impairment

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

### (f) Other Assets

Prepaid expenses are recognised as current assets with the expense being allocated to the period to which it relates.

## 2.9 Liabilities

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

### (a) Payables

Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at the nominal amount when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

### (b) Employee Entitlements

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when the employee becomes entitled to receive the benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June 2007, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid if discounting is not material.



## Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies continued

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

### (c) Superannuation

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

### (d) Other Liabilities

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

## 2.10 Leases

The Department has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for property and equipment, where the lessors effectively retain all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items leased. Equal instalments of lease payments are charged to the Income Statement over the lease term as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

The Department is prohibited by Treasurer's Instruction 1016 from holding finance leases.

## 2.11 Judgements and Assumptions

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

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

future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by the Department that have significant effects on the financial statements are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

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

## 2.12 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards.

## 2.13 Budget Information

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2006-07 Budget Papers and has not been subject to audit.

## 2.14 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. Where the result of expressing amounts to the nearest thousand dollars would result in an amount of zero, the financial statement will contain a note expressing the amount to the nearest whole dollar.

## 2.15 Departmental Taxation

The Department is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax, Payroll Tax and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

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

## Note 3 – Departmental Output Schedules

### 3.1 Output Group Information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

<b>OUTPUT GROUP 1</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>POLICING SUPPORT TO THE COMMUNITY</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>

#### Revenue

Revenue from Appropriation	87,592	88,796	82,435
Grants	2,580	789	1,421
Sales of Goods and Services	909	-	-
Other Revenue	1,334	5,305	3,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,415</b>	<b>94,890</b>	<b>87,305</b>

#### Expenses

Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	64,251	60,378	55,388
Other Employee Related Expenses	205	615	674
Superannuation	6,002	7,023	6,180
Depreciation and Amortisation	972	1,494	1,490
Supplies and Consumables	15,359	18,430	17,917
Grants and Transfer Payments	712	663	542
Other Expenses			
Workers Compensation and Payroll Tax	5,001	5,389	4,857
Other Expenses	739	532	1,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,241</b>	<b>94,523</b>	<b>88,442</b>

<b>Net Result</b>	<b>(826)</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>(1,138)</b>
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#### Expense by Output

Output 1.1 - Support to the Community	93,241	94,523	88,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,241</b>	<b>94,523</b>	<b>88,442</b>

### Note 3 – Departmental Output Schedules continued

<b>OUTPUT GROUP 2</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>CRIME DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>

#### Revenue

Revenue from Appropriation	34,271	35,688	33,544
Grants	-	2,670	1,331
Sales of Goods and Services	560	-	-
Other Revenue	-	878	742
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,831</b>	<b>39,236</b>	<b>35,617</b>

#### Expenses

Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	23,278	23,663	25,185
Other Employee Related Expenses	-	277	221
Superannuation	2,276	2,976	2,765
Depreciation and Amortisation	285	599	597
Supplies and Consumables			
Grants and Transfer Payments	447	774	251
Other Expenses	6,928	6,736	4,790
Workers Compensation and Payroll Tax	1,953	1,889	1,763
Other Expenses	-	978	141
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,167</b>	<b>37,892</b>	<b>35,713</b>

Net Result	(336)	1,344	(96)
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#### Expense by Output

Output 2.1 - Crime Detection and Investigation	35,167	37,892	35,713
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,167</b>	<b>37,892</b>	<b>35,713</b>

## Note 3 – Departmental Output Schedules continued

OUTPUT GROUP 3 TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY	2007 Budget \$'000	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
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### Revenue

Revenue from Appropriation	14,027	14,481	13,509
Grants	1,340	892	63
Sales of Goods and Services	162	-	-
Other Revenue	-	1,178	1,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,529</b>	<b>16,551</b>	<b>15,395</b>

### Expenses

Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	10,831	11,793	10,352
Other Employee Related Expenses	-	102	108
Superannuation	1,163	962	924
Depreciation and Amortisation	132	286	285
Supplies and Consumables	2,368	2,724	3,457
Grants and Transfer Payments	180	93	62
Other Expenses			
Workers Compensation and Payroll Tax	968	608	598
Other Expenses	-	138	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,642</b>	<b>16,707</b>	<b>15,861</b>

<b>Net Result</b>	<b>(113)</b>	<b>(156)</b>	<b>(465)</b>
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### Expense by Output

Output 3.1 - Accident Reduction & Road Safety	15,642	16,707	15,861
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,642</b>	<b>16,707</b>	<b>15,861</b>

### Note 3 – Departmental Output Schedules continued

<b>OUTPUT GROUP 4</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>PROTECTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>

#### Revenue

Revenue from Appropriation	5,585	7,392	5,732
Grants	219	194	224
Sales of Goods and Services	61	-	-
Other Revenue	-	181	366
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>6,323</b>

#### Expenses

Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	3,953	4,117	3,835
Other Employee Related Expenses	-	39	34
Superannuation	414	377	369
Depreciation and Amortisation	52	109	109
Supplies and Consumables	979	1,607	1,518
Grants and Transfer Payments	174	80	24
Other Expenses			
Workers Compensation and Payroll Tax	346	238	237
Other Expenses	-	1,190	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>6,141</b>

<b>Net Result</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>181</b>
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#### Expense by Output

Output 4.1 - Poppy Security	1,020	1,046	716
Output 4.2 - Fisheries Security - State & Commonwealth	4,898	6,711	5,425
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>7,757</b>	<b>6,141</b>



### Note 3 – Departmental Output Schedules continued

<b>OUTPUT GROUP 5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>2007 Budget \$'000</b>	<b>2007 Actual \$'000</b>	<b>2006 Actual \$'000</b>
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from Appropriation	3,063	2,775	3,156
Grants	1,260	1,331	1,586
Sales of Goods and Services	-	-	-
Other Revenue	-	156	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,323</b>	<b>4,262</b>	<b>4,876</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	1,171	1,301	1,240
Other Employee Related Expenses	9	59	80
Superannuation	125	138	133
Depreciation and Amortisation	16	-	-
Supplies and Consumables	655	979	995
Grants and Transfer Payments	1,836	1,106	2,031
Other Expenses			
Workers Compensation and Payroll Tax	93	88	87
Other Expenses	434	354	299
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>4,866</b>
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Expense by Output</b>			
Output 5.1 - State Emergency Service (SES)	4,339	4,025	4,866
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>4,866</b>

### Note 3 – Departmental Output Schedules continued

<b>OUTPUT GROUP 6</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>SUPPORT TO JUDICIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>

#### Revenue

Revenue from Appropriation	9,540	9,739	7,812
Grants	-	46	34
Sales of Goods and Services	91	-	-
Other Revenue	-	234	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>8,067</b>

Expenses			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	6,332	7,799	6,217
Other Employee Related Expenses	-	57	54
Superannuation	604	567	540
Depreciation and Amortisation	68	161	161
Supplies and Consumables	2,083	1,128	970
Grants and Transfer Payments	103	44	35
Other Expenses			
Workers Compensation and Payroll Tax	509	362	354
Other Expenses	-	(86)	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,699</b>	<b>10,033</b>	<b>8,342</b>

<b>Net Result</b>	<b>(68)</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>(275)</b>
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#### Expense by Output

Output 6.1 - Support to Judicial Services	9,699	10,033	8,342
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,699</b>	<b>10,033</b>	<b>8,342</b>

## Note 3 – Departmental Output Schedules continued

<b>OUTPUT GROUP 7</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>MINISTERIAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATION SERVICES</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>

### Revenue

Revenue from Appropriation	2,784	2,842	1,856
Grants	-	16	11
Sales of Goods and Services	31	-	-
Other Revenue	-	62	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>1,925</b>

### Expenses

Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	1,921	2,444	1,566
Other Employee Related Expenses	-	19	19
Superannuation	208	54	55
Depreciation and Amortisation	23	55	55
Supplies and Consumables	474	360	296
Grants and Transfer Payments	38	15	12
Other Expenses			
Workers Compensation and Payroll Tax	174	36	39
Other Expenses	-	(33)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>2,042</b>

<b>Net Result</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>(30)</b>	<b>(118)</b>
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### Expense by Output

Output 7.1 - Ministerial Services, External Information and Policy Advice	2,839	2,950	2,042
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>2,042</b>

### Note 3 – Departmental Output Schedules continued

OUTPUT GROUP	2007	2007	2006
INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

#### Revenue

Revenue from Appropriation	2,700	1,100	2,500
Grants	750	-	-
Sales of Goods and Services	-	-	-
Other Revenue	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,500</b>

#### Expenses

Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-
Other Employee Related Expenses	-	-	-
Superannuation	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	-	-	-
Supplies and Consumables	750	2,215	2,407
Grants and Transfer Payments	-	-	(6)
Other Expenses			
Workers Compensation and Payroll Tax	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	1,000	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>2,494</b>

<b>Net Result</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>(2,115)</b>	<b>6</b>
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#### Expense by Output

Capital Investment Program	750	3,215	2,494
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>2,494</b>

## Note 3 – Departmental Output Schedules continued

### 3.2 Administered Output Schedule

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

	2007 Budget \$'000	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
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#### Revenue

Revenue from Appropriation	-	-	-
Grants	228	160	160
Sales of Goods and Services	612	285	288
Other Revenue	-	1,546	322
<b>Total</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>770</b>

#### Expenses

Grants and Transfer Payments	840	1,991	770
<b>Total</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>770</b>

<b>Net Result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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#### Expense by Output

Administered Items	840	1,991	770
<b>Total</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>770</b>

## Note 4 – Events Occurring After Balance Date

The Department had no events occurring after balance date to report.

## Note 5 – Income

### 5.1 Appropriation Revenue

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

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Recurrent Appropriation	160,598	148,044
Works and Services Appropriation	1,100	2,500
Appropriation Carried Forward under section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year	1,115	-
<b>Total Revenue from Government</b>	<b>162,813</b>	<b>150,544</b>

Section 8A of the *Public Account Act 1986* allows for an unexpended balance of an appropriation to be



## Note 5 – Income continued

transferred to an account in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund for such purposes and conditions as approved by the Treasurer. In the initial year, the carry forward is recognised as a liability, Revenue Received in Advance. The carry forward from the initial year is recognised as revenue in the reporting year, assuming that the conditions of the carry forward are met and the funds are expended.

### 5.2 Grants

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Grants from the Australian Government</b>		
State Disaster Mitigation Funding	641	1,069
Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)	148	202
<i>Project U-Turn</i>	-	26
SES Volunteer Support	90	90
Chemical Biological Radiological (CBR) Enhancement	-	30
Office Administration Traineeships	9	7
<i>Securing our Regional Skies</i>	67	130
Airport Security	-	880
National Drug Strategy	84	76
National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund	1,947	909
Auxiliary Power	91	45
Municipal Emergency Management Planning (MEMP) Guidelines Development	-	36
Investigation & Consequence Management Counter-Terrorism Exercise (ICMEX)	-	450
Minimum Nationwide Person Profile (MNPP)	614	-
Other Commonwealth Grants	-	89
<b>Grants from the State Government</b>		
State Government	2,224	562
Economic and Social Infrastructure Grants	750	0
Leave Transfers	24	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,688</b>	<b>4,669</b>

### 5.3 Gains/Losses on Sale of Non-financial Assets

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Infrastructure, vehicles, plant and equipment</b>		
Proceeds from sale	-	36
Written-down value of disposed assets	(130)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(130)</b>	<b>36</b>

## Note 5 – Income continued

### 5.4 Other Revenues

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Property rental	385	362
Non-Government Contributions	1,077	324
Workers Compensation Recoveries	254	59
Contracted Services	3,917	4,245
Helicopter Evacuations	273	213
National Criminal History Check	789	569
Assets acquired at nominal or below fair value	700	359
Miscellaneous Other Revenue Sources	729	628
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,123</b>	<b>6,758</b>

## Note 6 – Expenses

### 6.1 Employee Entitlements

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

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and non-monetary components)	97,428	90,218
Annual Leave	10,767	9,719
Long Service Leave	3,300	3,849
Superannuation - contribution scheme	4,550	3,733
Superannuation - defined benefit scheme	7,547	7,232
Other employee expenses	1,168	1,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,760</b>	<b>115,941</b>

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Superannuation Provision Account (SPA) held centrally and recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current employer contribution is 11 per cent of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to the contribution scheme are paid directly to the superannuation fund at a rate of nine per cent of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the SPA a “gap” payment equivalent to two per cent of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution scheme.

## Note 6 – Expenses continued

### 6.2 Depreciation

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	932	911
Buildings	1,773	1,787
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>2,697</b>

### 6.3 Supplies and Consumables

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Consultants	2,116	2,248
Property services	7,950	5,272
Maintenance	34	-
Communications	3,112	3,149
Information technology	1,570	1,656
Travel and transport	5,560	5,347
Advertising and promotions	66	68
Other supplies and consumables	3,697	5,772
	<b>24,106</b>	<b>23,512</b>

### 6.4 Grants and Subsidies

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Grants	3,525	2,953
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>2,953</b>

### 6.5 Other Expenses from Ordinary Activities

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Audit fees - financial audit	40	37
Audit fees - internal audit	4	8
Operating lease costs	10,029	8,792
Workers compensation	1,125	1,129
Payroll tax	7,486	6,806
Other	4,073	2,026
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,756</b>	<b>18,798</b>

## Note 7 – Assets

### 7.1 Receivables

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Receivables	1,437	1,587
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,587</b>

Settled within 12 months	1,437	1,587
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,587</b>

### 7.2 Inventories

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Uniform Store	524	474
Forensic Science Service Tasmania Store	164	158
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>632</b>

Settled within 12 months	688	632
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>632</b>

## Note 7 – Assets continued

### 7.3 Property, Plant, Equipment and Vehicles

#### (a) Carrying amount

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Land</b>		
At independent valuation (30-6-2004)	-	13,820
At independent valuation (18-4-2005)	-	600
At independent valuation (30-6-2007)	26,668	-
At cost	-	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,668</b>	<b>14,536</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At independent valuation (30-6-2004)	-	69,791
At independent valuation (18-4-2005)	-	12,400
At independent valuation (30-6-2007)	108,891	-
At cost	-	813
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	3,375
	<b>108,891</b>	<b>79,629</b>
Work in Progress	-	1,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,891</b>	<b>80,831</b>
<b>Plant, equipment and vehicles</b>		
At cost	24,249	15,167
Less: Accumulated depreciation	10,133	9,808
	<b>14,117</b>	<b>5,359</b>
Work in Progress	766	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,883</b>	<b>5,359</b>
<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
At cost	434	434
<b>Total Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>150,875</b>	<b>101,160</b>

The revaluations as at 30-6-2004 were independently revalued by Knight Frank. The revaluation was based on fair value as per AASB 1041. This definition stated that an asset's fair value is measured having regard to the highest and best use of the asset for which market participants would be prepared to pay.

The revaluations as at 30-6-2007 were independently revalued by Brothers & Newton. The revaluation was based on fair value as per AASB 116. This definition stated that an asset's fair value is measured having regard to the highest and best use of the asset for which market participants would be prepared to pay.

#### (b) Reconciliation of movements

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



## Note 7 – Assets continued

2007	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant equipment & vehicles \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	14,536	80,831	5,359	434	101,160
Additions	60	575	1,606	-	2,241
Disposals	-	-	(388)	-	(388)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	12,072	29,257	-	-	41,329
Net Transfers	-	-	8,472	-	8,472
Work in Progress	-	-	766	-	766
Depreciation/amortisation expense	-	(1,773)	(932)	-	(2,705)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>26,668</b>	<b>108,890</b>	<b>14,883</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>150,875</b>

2006	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant equipment & vehicles \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	14,420	81,024	5,337	364	101,144
Additions	116	393	932	70	1,511
Work in Progress	-	1,203	-	-	1,203
Depreciation/amortisation expense	-	(1,787)	(910)	-	(2,697)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>14,536</b>	<b>80,831</b>	<b>5,359</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>101,160</b>

### 7.4 Other Assets

#### (a) Carrying amount

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Other Current Assets</b>		
Tax assets	570	309
Prepayments	1,411	1,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,449</b>
Settled within 12 months	1,981	1,449
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,449</b>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

## Note 8 – Liabilities

### 8.1 Payables

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Creditors	2,813	1,887
Accrued expenses	228	606
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>2,493</b>

Due within 12 months	3,041	2,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>2,493</b>

### 8.2 Employee Entitlements

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Accrued salaries	1,037	950
Annual leave	15,904	14,839
Long service leave	20,599	22,505
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,540</b>	<b>38,293</b>

Due within 12 months	18,837	17,686
Due in more than 12 months	18,703	20,608
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,540</b>	<b>38,293</b>

### 8.3 Other Liabilities

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
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#### Revenue Received in Advance

Appropriation carried forward from current and previous years under section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	-	2,115
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#### Other liabilities

Employee benefits – on costs	1,517	-
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Due within 12 months	1,517	2,115
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>2,115</b>

## Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies

### 9.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2007	2006
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000

#### By Type

##### *Capital Commitments*

Plant and equipment	1,179	-
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>-</b>

##### *Lease Commitments*

Operating leases	25,962	31,622
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>25,962</b>	<b>31,622</b>

#### By Maturity

##### *Capital Commitments*

One year or less	1,179	-
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>-</b>

##### *Operating lease commitments*

One year or less	10,463	10,577
From one to five years	14,964	20,313
More than five years	535	732
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>25,962</b>	<b>31,622</b>

<b>Total</b>	<b>27,141</b>	<b>31,622</b>
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The Department's principal operating lease commitments relate to the rental of 47 Liverpool Street, IT leases, helicopter lease and vehicle leases.

The lease cost of 47 Liverpool Street is based on the contract at time of inception with indexation (based on CPI) at the discretion of the lessor. The contract term is 15 years commencing 6th January 1995 with an option for a further 5 years at the conclusion of that period.

IT leases are undertaken in accordance with the whole-of-government common use contract GITC/C150. This contract expires 31-12-2008.

The lease cost of the helicopter is based on the contract at the time of inception with indexation occurring each year on the 1st August, based on 30 June CPI. The contract term is 5 years commencing 1st August 2005 with no option for renewal at the end of that period.

The lease of vehicles is undertaken in accordance with the whole-of-government common use contract GITC/F200. Each vehicle has its own separate lease term of 24-36 months with no requirement for renewal at the end of the lease period.

## Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies continued

### 9.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

#### (a) Quantifiable contingencies

Quantifiable contingent assets and liabilities are those claims or obligations where the amount is certain but it is uncertain as to whether a transaction will occur.

	2007	2006
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000

#### Quantifiable Contingent Liabilities

##### Contingent claims

Ericsson Mobile Radio Network Dispute	-	18,000
Agency Litigation - workers compensation	1,270	-
<b>Total quantifiable contingent liabilities</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>18,000</b>

At 30 June 2007, the Department had reached agreement with Ericsson in relation to the usage of the mobile radio network. This dispute with Ericsson had been brought jointly against the Crown (DPEM) and Hydro Tasmania.

At 30 June 2007, the Department had a number of legal claims against it for Workers Compensation disputes.

#### (b) Unquantifiable contingencies

At 30 June 2007, the Department had a legal claim against it in relation to a contract for the supply of Red Light Cameras. It is not possible to accurately estimate the amounts of any eventual payments that may be required in relation to this claim.

## Note 10 – Equity and Movements in Equity

### 10.1 Reconciliation of Equity

	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Total Equity	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	34,438	36,322	30,896	30,896	65,334	67,228
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Net surplus/deficit	(355)	(1,894)	-	-	(355)	(1,894)
Transfers	8,472	-	-	-	8,472	-
<i>Revaluation Increments</i>					-	
Increments - Buildings	-	-	29,257	-	29,257	-
Increments - Land	-	-	12,072	-	12,072	-
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>42,556</b>	<b>34,438</b>	<b>72,225</b>	<b>30,896</b>	<b>114,780</b>	<b>65,334</b>

## Note 10 – Equity and Movements in Equity continued

Note that accumulated funds include both contributed capital on formation of the Department and accumulated surpluses or deficits in subsequent years.

### (a) Nature and purpose of reserves

#### Asset Revaluation Reserve

The Asset Revaluation Reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of Non-current assets, as described in note 2.8 (d)

### 10.2 Asset Revaluation Reserve by Class of Asset

The balance within the Asset Revaluation Reserve for the following class of assets is:

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Land and buildings	72,225	30,896
<b>Total Asset Revaluation Reserve</b>	<b>72,225</b>	<b>30,896</b>

### 10.3 Administrative Restructuring

In 2006-07 as a result of the settlement of the Ericsson dispute, the Department assumed responsibility for the Radio Network.

In respect of activities assumed, the net book values of assets and liabilities transferred to the Department for no consideration and recognised as at the date of transfer were:

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Net assets assumed on restructure</b>		
Total assets recognised	8,472	-
Total liabilities recognised	-	-
<b>Net assets assumed on restructure</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Contribution by Government as owner during the period</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>-</b>

## Note 11 – Cash Flow Reconciliation

### 11.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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



## Note 11 – Cash Flow Reconciliation continued

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
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### Special Deposits and Trust Fund Balance

T519 Department of Police and Emergency Management Operating Account	1,886	3,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>3,394</b>

### Other Cash Held

Cash and deposits	11	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>3,405</b>
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## 11.2 Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Net operating surplus (deficit)	(355)	(1,894)
Depreciation and amortisation	2,705	2,697
Gain (loss) from sale of non-financial assets	130	(36)
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	150	(1,340)
Decrease (increase) in Prepayments	(271)	(629)
Decrease (increase) in Inventories	(56)	20
Decrease (increase) in GST assets	(261)	271
Increase (decrease) in Employee entitlements	(753)	3,869
Increase (decrease) in Payables	926	1,113
Increase (decrease) in Accrued expenses	(378)	(918)
Increase (decrease) in Other liabilities	(598)	2,115
Assets acquired at nil or minimal value	(441)	(359)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>4,907</b>

## Note 11 – Cash Flow Reconciliation continued

### 11.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment Program

The Department received Works and Services Appropriation funding and revenues from the Economic and Social Infrastructure Fund to fund specific projects.

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

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

#### (a) Project expenditure

	2007 Budget \$'000	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Capital Investment Program</b>			
<b>New Projects</b>			
Launceston Police Station Refurbishment	1,300	1,900	1,000
Forensic Science Service Tasmania Refurbishment	1,400	315	1,499
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>2,500</b>

#### (b) Classification of cash flows

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

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
<b>Cash outflows</b>		
Maintenance and property services	2,212	292
Payments for acquisition of assets	-	-
Other cash payments	3	2,208
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>2,500</b>

### 11.4 Financing Facilities

The Department provides credit cards to selected personnel.

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Amount used	56	56
Amount unused	435	431
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>487</b>

## Note 12 – Financial Instruments

### 12.1 Risk exposures

#### (a) Risk management policies

The Department does not hold any derivative financial instruments.

#### (b) Credit risk exposures

The credit risk on financial assets of the Department which have been recognised in the Balance Sheet, is generally the carrying amount, net, of any Provisions for impairment.

#### (c) Interest rate risk

The Department's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in the following table. For interest rates applicable to each class of asset or liability refer to individual notes to the Financial Statements.

Exposures arise predominately from assets and liabilities bearing variable interest rates as the Department intends to hold fixed assets and liabilities to maturity.

2007	Fixed Interest Maturing In:						
	Weighted	Floating	1 Year or	Over 1	More than	Non-	Total
	Average	Interest	Less	Year to 5	5 Years	Interest	
	Effective	Rate		Years		Bearing	
	Rate						
	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	1,886	1,886
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1,437	1,437
Total Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	3,334	3,334
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	3,041	3,041
Total financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	3,041	3,041

## Note 12 – Financial Instruments continued

2006	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Fixed Interest Maturing In:					Total \$'000
		Floating Interest Rate \$'000	1 Year or Less \$'000	Over 1 Year to 5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Non- Interest Bearing \$'000	

### Financial Assets

Cash	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	3,394	3,394
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1,587	1,587
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>		-	-	-	-	<b>4,993</b>	<b>4,993</b>

### Financial Liabilities

Payables	-	-	-	-	-	2,493	2,493
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		-	-	-	-	<b>2,493</b>	<b>2,493</b>

## 12.2 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2007		2006	
	Total Carrying Amount \$'000	Net Fair Value \$'000	Total Carrying Amount \$'000	Net Fair Value \$'000

### Financial assets

Cash at bank	11	11	11	11
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	1,886	1,886	3,394	3,394
Receivables	1,437	1,437	1,587	1,587
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>4,993</b>	<b>4,993</b>

### Financial Liabilities (recognised)

Payables	3,041	3,041	2,493	2,493
<b>Total financial liabilities (recognised)</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>2,493</b>

### Financial Assets

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

### Financial Liabilities

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

## Note 13 – Notes to Administered Statements

### 13.1 Administered Grants

#### (a) Risk management policies

The Department does not hold any derivative financial instruments.

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Grants from the Australian Government		
Specific Grants		
SES Volunteer Support	160	160
	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>

### 13.2 Administered Sales of Goods and Services

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Services		
Search Fees	107	95
Academy Trainee Board	81	132
Found and Confiscated Proceeds	74	43
Other Fees	23	19
	<b>285</b>	<b>288</b>

### 13.3 Administered Fees and Fines

	2007 Actual \$'000	2006 Actual \$'000
Fees		
Firearms Licenses / registrations	1,546	322
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>322</b>

Fees and fines are collected by the Department on behalf of the Government and returned through transfers to the consolidated fund.

The Department does not hold any administered assets or have any administered liabilities.





### INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To Members of the Parliament of Tasmania

#### DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2007

##### Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Statements

This audit report relates to the financial statements published in both the annual report and on the website of the Department of Police and Emergency Management (the Department) for the year ended 30 June 2007. The Secretary is responsible for the integrity of both the annual report and the website.

The audit report refers only to the financial statements and notes named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information, which may have been hyperlinked to/from the audited financial statements.

If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements in the Department's annual report.

##### Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2007, the income statement, statement of recognised income and expense and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement from the Secretary of the Department.

##### *Secretary's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

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

##### *Auditor's Responsibility*

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based upon my audit. My audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan

and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

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

#### Independence

In conducting my audit, I have met applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

#### Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements of the Department of Police and Emergency Management:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Police and Emergency Management as at 30 June 2007, and of its financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- (b) are in accordance with the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations).

#### TASMANIAN AUDIT OFFICE



E R De Santi  
**DEPUTY AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
**Delegate of the Auditor-General**

HOBART  
16 October 2007

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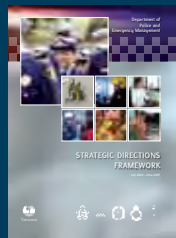
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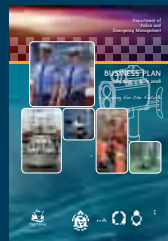
## Department of Police and Emergency Management

The *Tasmania Together* document provides a long-term vision for Tasmania, with community safety identified by the people of Tasmania as an important goal. The Department plans its activities to achieve this goal.



The Strategic Directions Framework defines the Vision, Mission, Values and Key Strategies for the Department over the three-year cycle July 2006 - June 2009.

The annual Business Plan provides guidance on how each of the four key strategies of reassurance, readiness, responsiveness and accountability is translated into action over the twelve-month period.



The Action Plan sets out in detail how we will deliver the requirements of the Business Plan at District, Divisional, Station, Business Unit and individual levels to address identified needs and expectations.



The Annual Report showcases the year's activities and reports on the Department's performance.

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