Department of Police and Emergency Management

ANNUAL REPORT 2010-2011





















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Letter to the Minister

Hon. David O'Byrne MP Minister for Police and Emergency Management Parliament House HOBART TAS 7000

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, including Financial Statements, for the Department of Police and Emergency Management for the financial year 2010-11.

I am pleased to report that 2010-11 has been a successful year for the Department.

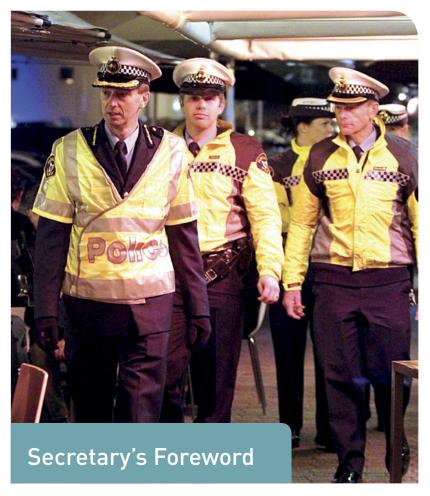
Yours sincerely

D L Hine APM

Secretary

Department of Police and Emergency Management

20 October 2011



2010-11 has been a year of successes and challenges for the Department of Police and Emergency Management. As the Secretary, it is a privilege to lead an organisation of committed and talented people. Together we continue to deliver a modern, proactive and intelligence-led policing and emergency management service to the Tasmanian community.

Recorded crime reduced by a further 11%, building on the 4% reduction from last year. This is an excellent outcome, complemented by the results from the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2010-11*, which show that Tasmanians feel safe both in their homes and in public places.

Many of our road safety efforts and initiatives, such as vehicle clamping, high-visibility patrolling and targeted traffic operations, have played their part in reducing the number of people who were fatally or seriously injured – the lowest in over forty years.

For the first time in years the Tasmania Police uniform has undergone a dramatic change: a new uniform has been designed to ensure that police officers continue to wear functional and safer clothing while projecting a professional image. In 2010-11 we also upgraded equipment and facilities for the State Emergency Service and the Forensic Science Service Tasmania.

There was a marked increase in the number of State Emergency Service volunteer and staff deployments outside Tasmania during the reporting year. We responded to a number of major disasters including tropical cyclone Yasi, the southern Queensland floods and the Christchurch earthquake, which also involved police and fire personnel in search and rescue and disaster victim identification.

The community wanted action on alcohol-fuelled violence. Operation UNITE, a new national public safety strategy, resulted in a number of coordinated national weekends of action against alcohol misuse in public locations. Senior police executives across the country patrolled side-byside with general duties officers in a sign of unity against alcohol misuse, and antisocial behaviour. I am proud of our officers' ongoing response to this difficult community issue.

A highlight of the reporting period was the establishment of the Professional Standards Graduated Management Model, to manage complaints and further improve professionalism. To maintain the confidence and respect of the community we must ensure that our actions reflect our values – integrity, equity and accountability. This document reports on our Business Priorities 2010-2011 and the relevant Budget Paper No. 2 Government Services Vol. 2.

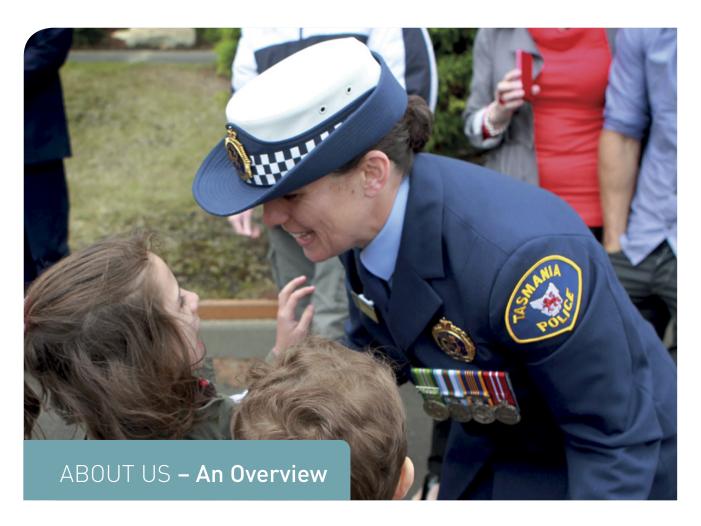
Finally, as a Department we are facing financial pressures that continue to impact on District and departmental budgets. While there will be a reduction in staff numbers, we will still have a modern, effective, well-trained, and contemporary police and emergency management service. I am committed to minimising any impact on the community and ensuring an efficient service delivery.

In the coming years we will continue to do what we do best: provide a quality, intelligence-led policing and emergency management service to the Tasmanian community.

D L Hine APM

Q.Hie

Commissioner of Police Secretary Department of Police and Emergency Management



Vision

A safe and secure Tasmania.

Mission

To deliver quality policing and emergency management services to the people of Tasmania.

Our Values

- Integrity
- Equity
- Accountability

Our Business Principles

- Engagement
- Empowerment
- Quality service
- Continuous improvement

Our Profile

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) is responsible for delivering policing and emergency services for Tasmania. The Department is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management and includes Tasmania Police, the State Emergency Service, Forensic Science Service Tasmania and the Tasmania Fire Service*.

*The Tasmania Fire Service produces a separate annual report.

The Department is comprised of four geographical Districts, which are assisted by specialised support areas. Through continued investment in people, resources and systems, the Department aims to:

- provide a highly visible front-line
- ensure the community feels safe and is safe in public places
- reduce the impact of crime
- improve traffic law compliance, and
- enhance security and emergency management practices.

The Department is one agency within the general government sector. Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services Vol. 2 provides detailed information on the outputs delivered by the Department on behalf of the Government with a budget of \$202,436 million for 2010-11.

The Department's four Key Service Delivery Areas of *Public Safety, Crime, Road Safety* and *Emergency Management* are aligned with the Department's Output Groups as follows:

Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services Vol. 2 – Output Groups	Business Priorities 2010-2011 Key Service Delivery Areas
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	Public Safety
1.1 Support to the Community	Aim: For the community to feel safe and be safe in public places
Output Group 2 – Crime	Crime
2.1 Investigation of Crime	Aim: To reduce the impact of crime
2.2 Poppy Security	
2.3 Fisheries Security – State and Australian Government	
2.4 Support to Judicial Services	
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing	Road Safety
3.1 Traffic Policing	Aim: To improve traffic law compliance
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	Emergency Management
4.1 State Emergency Management Services	Aim: To enhance emergency
4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	and security management

Our Key Service Delivery Areas

This document reports on the Department's activities, achievements and performance against priority activities in the Key Service Delivery Areas for 2010-11. By investing deliberate effort in priority activities, the Department strives towards specific aims that deliver its Vision and Mission.

Our Goal for the Future

Tasmania *Together* is a legislated system of community goal-setting and measurement of progress that is used to guide decision-making in the government, business and community sectors.

The Department remains committed to, and supports, the Tasmania *Together* goal of developing confident, friendly and safer communities and is working towards achieving targets for this goal by 2020. The following indicators are a measure of the Department's performance against these targets.

DPEM Tasmania <i>Together</i> Indicators	Target: 2020	2010-11
2.1.2 Percentage of people who feel safe at home*	Day: 97% Night: 92%	Day: 96% Night: 89%
2.1.3 Percentage of people who feel safe in public places*	Day: 96% Night: 56%	Day: 92% Night: 54%
2.1.4 Crime victimisation rate	6%	Not available due to the break in the
Source: Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS 4509.0)		time series.

Source: *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2010-11 conducted by The Social Research Centre.

Corporate Governance

The Secretary is responsible for managing the Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM). During the reporting period, the Secretary also held the position of Commissioner of Police, with responsibility for Tasmania Police, and the position of State Emergency Management Controller.

Senior Management Changes

Senior management positions changed during 2010-11. Mr Darren Hine, the former Deputy Commissioner, was formally appointed Secretary, Commissioner of Police and State Emergency Management Controller on 11 October 2010 after Mr John (Jack) Johnston retired on 1 February 2010 as Secretary, Commissioner of Police and State Emergency Management Controller.

Mr Scott Tilyard, the former Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime and Operations was promoted to the position of Deputy Commissioner of Police and Deputy Secretary of DPEM on 30 May 2011.

Two Commander positions were advertised in 2010, and Inspectors Lauchland Avery and Richard Cowling were appointed on 29 July 2010 and 16 August 2010 to Western and Northern Districts. Commander Geoff Smith, previously Western District Commander was transferred to the Eastern District after the retirement of Commander Tom Tully, and Commander Glenn Frame, previously Northern District Commander transferred to the position of Commander, Professional Standards after the retirement of Commander Peter Wild. Commander Stephen Bonde was also transferred to the Counter-Terrorism Unit after the retirement of Commander Tony Mulder, leaving a vacant position in Executive Support.

Corporate Management Group

The Corporate Management Group (CMG) addresses issues of strategic importance to the Department and provides advice to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management.

The CMG comprises (as at 30 June 2011):

- Secretary and Commissioner of Police, Mr Darren Hine APM
- Deputy Secretary and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Scott Tilyard APM
- Assistant Commissioner of Police, Planning and Development, Mr Phillip Wilkinson APM
- Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime and Operations, vacant
- Director, Corporate Services, Mr Scott Wilson-Haffenden CPA BCom.

Senior Executive Officers' Group

The Senior Executive Officers'
Group (SEO) provides advice to the
Corporate Management Group and
comprises: the four Commissioners,
the Directors of Corporate Services,
State Emergency Service, and
Forensic Science Service Tasmania,
the Commanders of the geographical
Districts and Support Commands and
the Principal Legal Officer.

Supporting Governance Arrangements

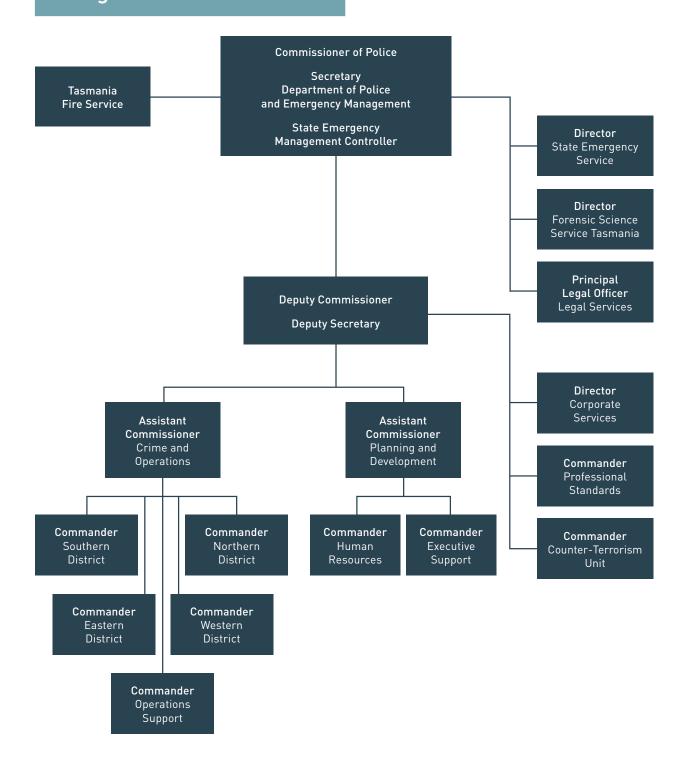
Management teams for each police Command, State Emergency Service, Corporate Services and Forensic Science Service Tasmania, implement action plans and report to the CMG in regular individual open forums.

The Audit Committee is established in accordance with section 22 of the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990 and the Treasurer's Instruction No. 108. The Audit Committee provides highlevel assistance, advice and oversight with respect to matters of financial reporting, corporate governance, risk and control and internal and external audit functions. Members are: the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Chair); Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations: Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development; Director, Corporate Services, DPEM; Director, Corporate Services, Tasmania Fire Service; and Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Tasmania Fire Service.

The Project Management Board provides advice to the CMG on the corporate information needs of the Department, together with appropriate project governance of major business and technology projects.

A Procurement Committee oversees the allocation and expenditure of departmental funds in keeping with policies, statutory requirements and best practice for purchases and disposals over \$10,000 as well as the engagement of consultants. This Committee consists of members from Asset Management Services, Finance and Payroll Services, Communications and Information Technology Services and the Director's Office.

Organisation Structure



Organisation Profiles





Southern District

Commander: Peter Edwards BM APM BA (PolSt) MSocSc (PSM) GradCertAppMgmt

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:

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

District Profile	
Size (square kilometres)	6,033
Population as at 30 June 2010*	144,337
Ratio** of police to population	1:472
Number of police stations	10

Eastern District

Commander: Geoff Smith APM BA (PolSt) AssDip (SocSc.) FAIPOL

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

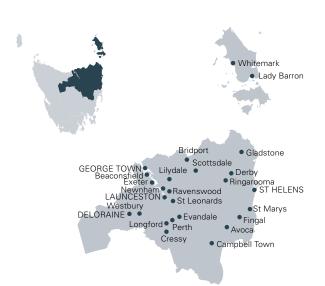
Eastern District has three geographical divisions, Bellerive, Bridgewater and Sorell, and the following support services:

- Criminal Investigation Branch
- District Support.

District Profile	
Size (square kilometres)	18,328
Population as at 30 June 2010*	108,206
Ratio** of police to population	1:570
Number of police stations	20

^{*}Source: 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia from Local Government Area Populations, Australian Bureau of Statistics website (estimated population)

^{**} Ratio is derived from District population divided by the number of full- and part-time police (see Appendix E – Human Resources Statistics). The figure is not directly comparable with those in previous annual reports.





Northern District

Commander: Richard Cowling 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:

- Criminal Investigation Branch (includes Drug Investigation Services)
- District Support (includes Prosecution Services).

District Profile	
Size (square kilometres)	19,877
Population as at 30 June 2010*	142,311
Ratio** of police to population	1:539
Number of police stations	26

Western District

Commander: Lauchland Avery APM

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

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

- Criminal Investigation Branch (includes Drug Investigation Services)
- District Support (includes Prosecution Services).

District Profile	
Size (square kilometres)	22,584
Population as at 30 June 2010*	112,789
Ratio** of police to population	1:462
Number of police stations	17***

^{*}Source: 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia from Local Government Area Populations, Australian Bureau of Statistics website (estimated population)

^{**} Ratio is derived from District population divided by the number of full- and part-time police (see Appendix E – Human Resources Statistics). The figure is not directly comparable with those in previous annual reports.

^{***}due to the closure of the Somerset Police Station effective 12 May 2011

Operations Support

Commander: Colin Little APM

Operations Support provides specialist functions and state-wide support to other Commands.

This Support Command manages the following:

- Cold Case Unit
- Firearms Services
- Forensic Services
- Fraud and e-Crime Investigation Services
- Investigation Support Services
- Marine and Rescue Services
- Radio Dispatch Services
- Specialist Capability Services (incorporating Dignitary Protection, Special Operations Group, Bomb Response Group, Negotiation Group, Police Technical Unit, Drug Handler Unit)
- State Community Policing Services
- State Intelligence Services
- State-wide Traffic Coordinator.

Executive Support

Commander: vacant

Executive Support conducts research and develops policy and legislation to support departmental objectives. It supports other Commands by coordinating policy initiatives and providing data on crime and traffic outputs and outcomes. It also provides advice and liaison to other government and non-government agencies for State programs.

Executive Support assists with promoting web-based information, produces key departmental publications including the Strategic Framework, Business Plan, and Annual Report, and manages the Tasmania Police Manual.

This Support Command manages the following functions:

- Business Improvement Unit
- Legislation Development and Review Services
- Corporate Review Services
- Media and Communications
 Services
- Organisational Performance and Review Services
- Policy Development and Research Services
- Social Policy and Reporting Services
- Web and Administration Services.

Human Resources

Commander: Donna Adams APM GradCertPolSt MPolSt GradCertAppMgmt

Human Resources ensures 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:

- Employee Relations Services
 - o Equity and Diversity
 - o Staff Support Services
 - o Healthy Lifestyle Program
 - o Workers Compensation Management Services
- Personal Development and Crime Training Services
- Promotion Services
- Recruiting Services
- · Training Services
- Welfare Services.

Professional Standards

Commander: Glenn Frame APM

The Professional Standards Command was formed in September 2010 and incorporates Internal Investigations and Management Review. Internal Investigations is responsible for the investigation of complaints against police, and Management Review is responsible for audits, reviews and proactive measures intended or designed to improve professionalism.

A Graduated Management Model was introduced to manage complaints and identified issues, with the emphasis on individual and organisational improvement through management sanctions, as opposed to solely imposing a disciplinary penalty. Professional Standards works closely with Human Resources and the geographical Districts to identify deficiencies, and implement improvements through policy, training, proactive action and consultation.

Counter-Terrorism Unit

Commander: Stephen Bonde APM GradDipExecLead GradCertAppMgmt GradCertPublic Sector Mgmt AssDipEM

The State Security Unit was renamed the Counter-Terrorism Unit (CTU) from 1 July 2010. The CTU is a member of the Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group (TSEMG).

The Unit provides a focal point for whole-of-government activities and projects involving counterterrorism. 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 reporting period, the CTU comprised:

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

State Emergency Service

Director: Andrew Lea GradCert EM GradCertMgmt DipAppSci psc

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 with 615 active registered volunteers.

SES functions include:

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

Corporate Services

Director: Scott Wilson-Haffenden CPA BCom

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

- Administration and Resource Management
- Asset Management Services
- Communications and Information Technology Services
- Finance and Payroll Services
- Forensic Procedures Compliance Unit
- Operational Information Services (including Traffic Liaison Services, National Criminal History Services, Call Centre)
- Records Information Services.

Corporate Services has administrative responsibility for Legal Services, which reports to the Commissioner.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)

Director: Laszlo Szabo BSc (Hons)

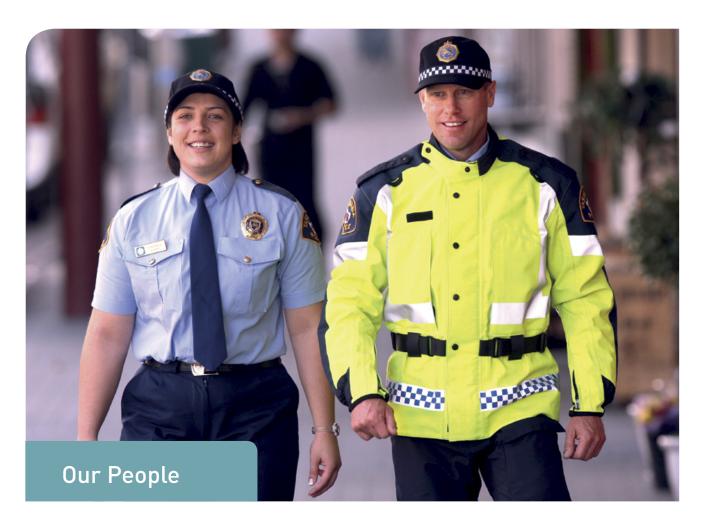
FSST provides a comprehensive range of forensic biology and forensic chemistry services in Tasmania, including:

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

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

Forensic scientists give expert opinion evidence in the Supreme Court of Tasmania (during criminal trials before a jury), the Magistrates Court of Tasmania and occasionally interstate.

FSST is operationally independent of Tasmania Police, and its Director reports to the Secretary of the Department of Police and Emergency Management.



The Department of Police and Emergency Management recognises that our people are our most valuable resource. The Department employs 1,260 police officers and 449 State Service employees, and uses the services of 615 emergency service volunteers state-wide*.

*These figures are exclusive of the Tasmania Fire Service.

People Plan 2009 - 2012

The Department's *People Plan* 2009-2012 ensures that the organisation is contemporary in its human resource management. During the reporting period 23 of the 31 actions from the *People Plan*'s key priorities were completed.

Quality Recruitment and Retention

Tasmania Police Recruiting

The Department conducted one of the largest single recruit courses, with 44 new police constables successfully graduating on 25 March 2011. These officers boosted police numbers and were deployed to various training stations.

Due to predicted budgetary restrictions in the last quarter of the financial year, an intake of recruits was deferred. Over the next financial year the operational strength of Tasmania Police will be reduced by 50 positions. This includes most of the 30 additional positions allocated for the next financial year. The police establishment model will reduce to 1,178.

Secondment to the Australian Federal Police

Tasmania Police continues to undertake secondment arrangements with the Australian Federal Police (AFP) with members seconded to the Joint Counter-Terrorism Team and Hobart International Airport (HIA). In 2011-12 Tasmania Police members at HIA will be replaced by members of the AFP and these returning officers will be re-integrated into Tasmania Police. Members previously deployed with the International Deployment Group (Solomon Islands) have returned to Tasmania Police.

Junior Constable Police in College Program

During 2011, the Department engaged sixteen Year 12 students in the Junior Constable Police in College Program (JCPCP). The aim of the JCPCP is to support, encourage and prepare students for a career in policing, by providing an opportunity to safely gain an understanding of the role and responsibilities of a police officer.

The Junior Constables work part-time within Tasmania Police

and are remunerated for performing 368 hours of duty per year.
This comprises 16 hours of duty per fortnight during each school term, with two one-week sessions at the Tasmania Police Academy during school holidays. Tasmania Police is committed to ensuring students who embark on the program receive support to complete their college education and obtain their TCE.

Promoting Health and Wellbeing

Healthy Lifestyle Programs

The Department is committed to continual health and safety improvement and the elimination of preventable injuries and work-related illness.

The Department provided encouragement, information and opportunities for its people to maintain the benefits of a balanced and healthy lifestyle. DPEM actively promoted health and wellbeing by engaging in community partnerships. This was demonstrated by the high number of Departmental employees participating in major community sporting events such as the annual Point to Pinnacle event and the Tasmania Police Charity Trust Bike Ride.

Over 100 employees participated in this year's Global Corporate Challenge by recording their daily activity levels. DPEM has achieved the remarkable status of being ranked one of the most active organisations globally.

Workers Compensation

The Department provides a systematic, monitored approach to injury management resulting in the overall reduction of workers compensation claims.

In response to changes in the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation
Act 1988 effective 1 July 2010,
the Department developed and implemented an Injury Management
Program. The legislative changes and the Program have increased the overall costs to the Department for this financial year and were partly attributable to the increase in weekly benefits, the newly created role of Injury Management Coordinator and the increase in medical expenses.

Despite the increase in costs, the Injury Management Program complements and enhances the Department's safety principles. It also actively encourages communication and a cooperative team approach by all parties.

Equity and Diversity Program

The Department is committed to the principles of equity and diversity and strives to achieve a flexible and responsive workplace that is free from all forms of harassment and discrimination. The Department continued to promote the benefits of an equitable and diverse workforce by complying with statutory requirements.

Capacity Building

The Department, through the *People Plan 2009 - 2012*, is committed towards building the competency and capability of its employees by striving for continual improvement.

Capability Profiles (police)

'Capability' refers to the personal qualities, knowledge and skills essential to a given role. Capability Profiles were completed during the reporting period and reflect desirable capability elements and behaviours for sworn personnel from recruits to executive management level. The Capability Profiles reflect the critical capabilities at organisational and individual levels needed in order to achieve identified goals and to ensure those goals are identified, described and understood by employees, supervisors, managers and executive members.

Leadership Development Program for Supervisors

During the reporting period, 155 personnel participated in the Leadership Development Program which provided the opportunity for both police and State Service employees in leadership roles to develop and engage in contemporary supervisory practices.

The Program consisted of two-day workshops which engaged the participants' understanding of their role as leaders, and also provided opportunities for development and

discussion in the areas of selfawareness, leadership, reflective practice, performance management and managing change.

In-Service Pathway

During the reporting period, 69 police recruits successfully completed the tertiary in-service pathway, undertaking 15 of the 24 units of the Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) before graduating as constables. Tasmania Police and the University of Tasmania (UTAS) jointly delivered the new tertiary curriculum as a component of the Memorandum of Understanding between the two organisations.

Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES)

TILES is a mutual collaborative research institute, based at the School of Government, Faculty of Arts, at UTAS in Hobart. The Institute is governed by an Advisory Board consisting of executive members from both UTAS and DPEM, with Professor Jenny Fleming as the Director of TILES.

The TILES partnership assisted UTAS and the Department to be recognised as industry leaders in policing-specific academic research. As the TILES industry partner, the Department continued to provide assistance to TILES in evidence-based research that improves the quality of law enforcement and enhances community safety.

TILES is also engaged with the UTAS School of Government in delivering undergraduate and postgraduate courses that have a significant emphasis on the wide-ranging law enforcement spectrum. Information about TILES publications and research projects is accessible at http://www.utas.edu.au/tiles.

Vocational Education and Training Policy

During the reporting period, a Vocational Education and Training (VET) Policy was developed to provide assistance to police and State Service employees to undertake VET sector education that is either essential for, or highly relevant to, performing their work.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS)

The Department provides significant support to its employees to undertake approved tertiary education in the form of interest-free loans, subsidised textbooks and time off work to study.

In partnership with UTAS, TEAS administers the Commissioner of Police and departmental scholarships, which enable employees to undertake tertiary study. In the reporting period, two high achievers from the March 2011 graduating trainee course were awarded Commissioner of Police scholarships to undertake tertiary study. Departmental scholarships were not awarded due to financial restrictions.

Valuing Our People

Supply of new police uniforms and protective equipment

As a result of recommendations by the Uniform Review Committee and additional funding of \$450,000, Tasmania Police is transitioning to its new uniform. It is the first time in forty years that the uniform has undergone a dramatic change. The new uniform includes a baseball cap, fire-retardant secondary uniform and a high-visibility all-purpose jacket. It has been designed to ensure that police officers continue to project a professional image while wearing functional and safe clothing.

Enterprise Bargain Agreement

During the reporting period a new police award was negotiated and implemented successfully. The Enterprise Bargain Agreement focused on country and community policing conditions.

Awards, Commendations and Certificates

Australia Day 2011 Honours

Seven recipients received Australia
Day 2011 Honours. Commanders
Richard Cowling, Northern District
and Lauchland Avery, Western District
were the recipients of the Australian
Police Medal and were rewarded for

their experience, excellent leadership and service to Tasmania Police for 30 years.

Inspector Colin Riley received the Conspicuous Service Cross for outstanding achievement as the commanding officer of the Tasmanian-based 12th/40th Battalion. Senior Constable Ian Edwards was named Tasmania's 2011 Local Hero, and was a national finalist in the Local Hero awards as part of the Australian of the Year Awards.

Emergency Services Medal (FSM)

Robert Butterfield, Frank Henderson and David Oakley were awarded the Emergency Services Medal within the Australia Day 2011 Honours List.

Robert Butterfield is the SES Volunteer Unit Manager, Queenstown (West Coast) SES Unit, Frank Henderson is the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator for Clarence City Council and David Oakley is the SES Volunteer Unit Manager, Northern Midlands SES Unit, Campbell Town. The ESM is awarded for distinguished and commendable service within the State Emergency Service, or within the field of emergency management.

Omission from 2009-10 Annual Report: Michael Street, Municipal Coordinator, Hobart City Council was awarded the ESM in the Australia Day 2010 Honours List.

Awards of Commendation

Sergeants Dale Cook and Dean McMahon and Constables Aaron Hart, Phillip Norton and Matthew Shea received a Commissioner's Commendation, and Constable Peter Roberts a Certificate of Appreciation for 'Demonstrating professionalism and courage in hazardous circumstances which led to the successful resolution of a hostage situation at Mount Direction on 23 August 2007'.

Sergeant Anthony Stewart received a Commissioner's Commendation for 'Demonstrating exceptional professionalism, resolve and courage by placing his personal safety at significant risk in order to successfully apprehend a person armed with an axe and a pistol in Table Cape Road, Wynyard on 17 September 2009'. Two members of the Tasmania Fire Service were also recognised.

National Medal

Fifteen National Medals or clasps were awarded for long and diligent service

Emergency Services

SES Long Service Medal

During the reporting period, 83 long service awards were presented to SES members who had provided long and diligent service to SES. These comprised 26 five-year service pins, 16 SES Long Service Medals (10 years' service), 13 fifteen-year clasps, 9 twenty-year clasps, 13 twenty-five year clasps, 5 thirty-year clasps and 1 thirty-five year clasp.

Corporate Citizenship

The Department actively supports the community outside its official role. During the reporting period, the Tasmania Police Charity Trust generated income totalling \$166,078 with \$76,256.75 distributed to a range of Tasmanian charities and some disadvantaged children and their families.

- Four guide dog puppies (Pedro, Parker, Whiskey and Wendell) were purchased by Royal Guide Dogs Tasmania through a \$12,000 donation from marketing the sale of the TPCT's new merchandise, Constable T BearTM.
- Two events, the Annual Charity
 Trust Quiz Night in July 2010 and
 the Country Club Tasmania LAFM
 Charity Golf Day in November 2010,
 raised \$4,152 for Special Olympics
 Tasmania to assist the purchase of
 an equipment trailer and to support
 their state-wide competition
 program.
- Camp Quality Tasmania received \$34,146 to assist with their support programs throughout the State. \$2,146 was raised by Senior Sergeant Jarrod Gibson, who initiated a fundraising campaign whilst he walked the Kokoda Track in Papua New Guinea. \$32,000 was also raised through the Annual Charity Trust Bike Ride, organised by Constable Richard Douglas, which attracted over 40 riders and volunteers. Participants fundraised through the year, and cycled from

Launceston to the Tasmania Police Academy, via St Helens; a distance of 420 km.

- The Charity Trust supported the Climb to Recovery Program which combined the Point to Pinnacle event with a campaign to raise funds for the Royal Hobart Hospital Burns Unit. Through the participation of 15 runners and 38 recreational walkers (all departmental personnel), \$4,790 was raised for the Royal Hobart Hospital Burns Unit.
- Commissioner Hine participated in the Sleeping out for the Salvos event and Commander Cowling in the Vinnies CEO Sleepout.
- In April 2011, A/Inspector John Parker again organised Kids Kick Start Targa whereby 100 disadvantaged children travelled in a Targa circuit of the Country Club Casino in race-prepared Targa vehicles and marked police cars. A/Inspector Parker also supported the inaugural Down Syndrome Tasmania Buddy Walk in Launceston, which attracted over 300 walkers, to raise awareness for people who have Down Syndrome. \$500 was presented to Down Syndrome Tasmania to coincide with the event.
- The Charity Trust also assisted some disadvantaged children and their families by donating:
 - o \$1,200 to provide speech therapy sessions for 6-year-old Louisa of Kingston who had suffered a seizure when she was younger.
 - o \$6,510 to employ a professional landscaper to install a deck and pathway for 4-year-old Samuel of Howden who was born with severe haemophilia A and who was in a wheelchair.
 - o \$3,000 to purchase a special health care bed for 2-year-old Thomas of Ulverstone who was unable to lie flat.
- A fundraising cocktail reception at Meadowbank Vineyard was held to raise civic and corporate leaders' awareness of the goals of the Charity Trust.

Tasmania Police Pipe Band

The Tasmania Police Pipe Band spent much of the year in preparation for the Basel International Tattoo in Switzerland, in July 2011. The Tattoo was an exciting opportunity to perform alongside the Australian Army, and international performers from Japan, Sweden and Scotland.

The Band continued their program of performances over the summer cruise ship season and maintained a high level of commitment to community events and celebrations. This included tours to both the east coast in October 2010 and the west coast in the early part of 2011; as well as performances at the Police Remembrance Day ceremony, Tasmania Police Graduation Ceremonies, Anzac Day, Cenotaph ceremonies, school fairs and other events. The Band continues to attract high-level praise and accolades for its professionalism.

Professional Standards Priorities

Integrity Commission relationships and protocols

Prior to the commencement of the Integrity Commission, Professional Standards oversaw the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Department and the Integrity Commission to deal effectively and efficiently with police officer misconduct in Tasmania. A subsequent MoU was signed to provide a mechanism for seconding Departmental staff to assist the Integrity Commission.

Professional Standards Graduated Management Model

In July 2010, the Graduated Management Model (Model) commenced to manage complaints of misconduct and to improve professionalism. The aim is to manage misconduct at the appropriate level in a timely manner and with the objective of individual and organisational improvement.

The new Model has encouraged a number of matters previously not reported to be registered as Class 1 Complaints (previously Customer Service Complaints). This has resulted in an increase in the number of complaints registered. Many of these complaints are internally generated and relate to minor breaches of policy or customer service. These are now managed by using additional training, education or manager intervention rather than through disciplinary sanctions. Class 2 Complaints replaced the 'Serious Complaints' category with the introduction of the Graduated Management Model.

A review of the Model will be undertaken to ensure objectives are being achieved and to assess whether modifications are required.

Performance Measures

Number of complaints against police

Class 2 Complaints

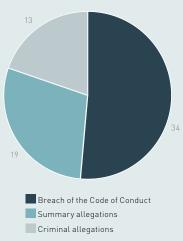
During 2010-11, 26 Class 2 Complaints were registered at Professional Standards, compared with 56 Serious Complaints in 2009-10.

Twenty complaints (or 77% of the total) were received from members of the public, three of which related to off-duty conduct. The remaining six complaints (23% of the total) were internally reported. (A complaint can include more than one allegation type and be recorded against multiple officers.)

Complaints are categorised as either:

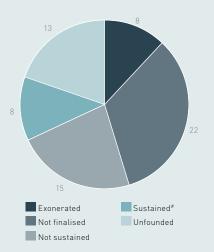
- complaints by members of the public, or
- complaints against police internally reported.

FIGURE 1: Class 2 Complaints by Allegation Type 2010-11



Note: A complaint can include more than one allegation type and be recorded against multiple officers.

FIGURE 2: Class 2 Complaints by Outcome 2010-11



Note: #(Sustained – 7 Breaches of the Code of Conduct, 1 Summary offence)

Class 2 Complaint Analysis by Allegation Type See Figure 1.

Class 2 Complaint Outcomes See Figure 2.

Class 1 Complaints

During 2010-11, 153 Class 1
Complaints were registered at
Professional Standards, compared
with 103 Customer Service Complaints
in 2009-10. 133 Complaints (or 87%
of the total) were received from
members of the public, with the
remaining 20 complaints (13% of
the total) being internally reported.

There were 284 Breach of the Code of Conduct Allegations and six Summary Allegations. A complaint can include more than one allegation type and be recorded against multiple officers. Complaint outcomes are detailed in Table 1.

Class 1 Complaint Outcomes:

Outcome	Number	
Conciliated	11	
Dismissed	20	
Exonerated	64	
Not finalised	9	
Not sustained	78	
Sustained	45	
Unfounded	63	
TOTAL	290	

Table 1

In Memory of:



Senior Constable Roderick Crowden No. 935 passed away on 6 December 2010 after a long illness. Senior Constable Crowden graduated from the Tasmania Police Academy in February 1974. He was initially posted to Hobart, and then Launceston, where as a member of the Search and Rescue Squad he was praised for

his part in a successful rescue of four people from the South Esk River in January 1986. Rod was promoted to the rank of Senior Constable in 1988 and qualified for promotion to Sergeant in 1994. After serving in Launceston, Newnham and Deloraine, he was appointed Officer in Charge of Westbury Police Station in 1995, and transferred from Westbury to Northern Traffic Services in July 2007. Senior Constable Crowden was described by his colleagues as calm and confident, a true gentleman, with good leadership and public relations skills. Rod was awarded the National Police Medal for diligent long service to the community in December 1987, followed by the first clasp in 1997. He was also awarded the Commissioners Medal for good conduct and ethical service in 1999. He is survived by his wife Gertraud.

Summary of Performance Information – Our People (Output Group 1)

Professional Standards – Budget Paper No. 2 (Output Group 1)	Unit of Measure	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Target	2010-11 Actual
Percentage of Tasmanians who have confidence in police*	%	83	84	85	86
Community perception of police integrity*	%	83	82	82	87
Number of complaints against police	Number	65	56	65	26**
Number of deaths in police custody (see also Appendix – Deaths in Custody)	Number	nil	nil	nil	1

Business Priorities 2010-11 - Professional Standards

Improved complaint resolution	✓
Implement and review Graduated Management Model for complaints	✓
Establish protocols and associated arrangements with Integrity Commission	1

Business Priorities 2010-11 - Human Resources

Successful training and allocation of additional police strength (of 30 police officers)	1
Number of people who receive leadership training	155
Recommendations of Uniform Review Committee implemented	✓
Negotiate and implement the Enterprise Bargain Agreement	/

Source: *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2010-11 conducted by The Social Research Centre in 2010-11 and Roy Morgan Research in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

^{**}Class 2 Complaints replaced the 'Serious Complaints' category with the introduction of the Graduated Management Model.



The Department continued to ensure that its facilities, equipment and resources supported its people and our service delivery to the people of Tasmania.

Major initiatives funded by the State Government in 2010-11	Budget \$
Divisional Headquarters Refurbishment Program	4,461,000
SES Buildings – Upgrade of Zeehan and Rosebery locations	100,000
Grants to SES Units	155,000
Additional Police Priorities – Equipment Upgrades	2,050,000
Road Safety Initiatives	1,661,000
Police Connectivity	2,176,000
Assault Prevention	75,000
Additional Funding for Frontline Services	1,899,000
Pub Watch	30,000

Strategic Asset Management Plan

A new Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) for 2011-16 is being developed as a high-level management document, aligning asset management decisions with service delivery requirements.

In the reporting period, Government provided funding to assist in replacing forensic and traffic equipment, upgrading marine vessels and other departmental facilities.

Residential Housing Strategy

A program to rationalise police residences commenced in November 2010. The Department maintains a housing portfolio of 128 residences and leases nineteen residences for its personnel, predominantly in isolated and rural locations throughout the State. Sixty-two residences are rent-free and are categorised as community or country station residences.

The Police Accommodation Strategy is an output of the Police Housing Project and addresses the issues recognised within the 2010 Housing Portfolio Review and the Strategic Asset Management Plan 2010, concerning the disposal of police residences identified as surplus to departmental needs, and the replacement or renovation of residences in identified areas of the State.

Divisional Headquarters Refurbishment Program

In the reporting period, the redevelopment and refurbishment of Bellerive Police Headquarters progressed.

SES Buildings - Zeehan and Rosebery

\$100,000 was allocated to SES to support the development of enhanced SES unit facilities at Zeehan and Rosebery on the West Coast.

Project planning work has begun in conjunction with SES, the West Coast Council and the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) to develop joint SES/TFS facilities at both locations.

Grants to SES Units

The Tasmanian Government provided a number of \$5,000 grants to SES volunteer units to support operational equipment, training resources or recruitment initiatives. The funds contributed towards unit facility improvements such as heat pumps, improved fixtures and furniture, internal painting, high-pressure cleaners, improved security and equipment storage facilities. Operational and training resources were also targeted with new trailers, enhanced stocks of storm damage equipment, lighting equipment, GPS units, data projectors, flat screen TVs/monitors, laptop computers and whiteboards. All improvements support local volunteer recruitment and retention.

Equipment Upgrades

Scientific Equipment Initiative

The State Government allocated Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) \$775,000 as part of a three-year program to upgrade and purchase new scientific equipment at the laboratory.

- Two Real-Time Polymerase
 Chain Reaction instruments were
 purchased at a cost of \$98,000
 to streamline the DNA profiling
 process. These instruments
 provide an accurate estimate of the
 amount of human DNA in crime
 scene samples, allowing those
 without useful amounts of DNA
 to be identified early, saving time
 and significant consumables costs
 within the laboratory.
- The existing Fourier Transformation Infrared Spectrometer Microscope was replaced with an upgraded model in November 2010, at a cost of \$88,850. Crash investigation will also benefit from the new infrared microscope, which identifies the chemical makeup of substances including paint, enabling the matching of a paint sample, left after a traffic crash, back to the car of origin. The microscope can also identify explosives, polymers, drugs and fibres and other substances by their chemical fingerprint.
- A Liquid Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer was ordered in March 2011, at an estimated cost of \$570,000, to enhance the analysis of drugs in blood.

The new sophisticated instruments allow FSST to keep pace with the rapid advances in forensic technology.

Upgrade of Police Vessel Fleet

A replacement project for Tasmania Police trailerable vessels commenced in 2010-11 and will continue until 2012-13. The replacement project will deliver enhanced:

- community safety within the fisheries and boating environments
- policing activities in commercial and recreational fishing sectors, and
- marine safety for waterborne search and rescue.

A review was undertaken for the strategic placement of these vessels around the State, in consultation with the fishing industry and marine safety organisations.

Road Safety Initiatives

In 2010-11, funding was provided to assist in implementing new road safety initiatives, including:

- the clamping and confiscation of vehicles belonging to dangerous or reckless drivers
- additional high-visibility vehicles
- drug detection equipment
- traffic equipment upgrades replacement schedules have been developed for all equipment and infrastructure extending to 2012-13, and
- the purchase of four Automatic Number Plate Recognition cameras.

...mobile technology improves officer safety, and provides a more efficient and effective response to incidents.

Police Connectivity Program

Current policing and emergency services practices require information systems and hardware to keep pace with technological advancement. The Police Connectivity Program incorporates the following initiatives:

IT15 – Technology Systems Upgrade

IT15, a five-year Information
Technology Reform Program,
commenced in January 2010
to modernise and integrate the
Department's information technology
infrastructure and applications.
Technical solutions are provided
to support and streamline mobile
policing and emergency management.
IT15 identified 18 reform projects
that are designed to bring IT to a
level of maturity commensurate with
the whole of government, and other
jurisdictions.

Automatic Vehicle Location Project (AVL)

The Automatic Vehicle Location
Project was introduced in 2008 to
enhance the safety of police officers,
particularly on single-vehicle patrols.
Additional funding has been allocated
to the AVL Project to increase the
number of police vehicles fitted with
GPS devices from 245 to 300.

Mobile Data Terminals (MDT)

Mobile Data Terminals are now installed in 100 police vehicles, including divisional vans and four-wheel-drives. MDT provide police with on-the-road access to applications such as vehicle registration and person background checks, where previously officers could only obtain this information back at the station or through a call to Radio Dispatch Services. The mobile technology improves officer safety, and provides a more efficient and effective response to incidents.

Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network

DPEM is responsible for the administration of the Government Trunk Mobile Radio Network (TMRN), which supplies mobile radio communication services to Tasmania Police and the Tasmanian Electricity Supply Industry.

Since 2008, two upgrade projects have been implemented to increase radio coverage, network capacity and reliability; and to replace core network equipment. These upgrades have been performed by Ericsson Australia Pty Ltd under contract.

The TMRN Upgrade Project was successfully completed in December 2010. The key objectives were to increase radio coverage by establishing five new radio sites, increasing the number of channels per site to better manage radio traffic, and to upgrade equipment and power arrangements at certain sites. As part of this, 1,020 new radio terminals were purchased for Tasmania Police, providing access to modern radio equipment in the field.

The Digital Upgrade Project builds on the work completed under the TMRN Upgrade and will replace the end-of-life dispatch consoles, obsolete linking technology and the core network switching equipment that controls how the radio network operates. During 2010, two new facilities to house the new switching equipment were completed and work has commenced on the cutover to the new switches. This project is planned for completion at the end of 2012.

Assault Prevention Initiative

A three-month social marketing campaign, an initiative of the State Government to reduce alcohol-fuelled violence, was launched by the Minister for Police and Emergency Management on 22 June 2011. The campaign was designed to empower the target group (18–30-year-olds) to identify and change their unsafe behaviour when they are drinking alcohol, and is delivered through the concept of The Good Mates Guide which demonstrates how they can keep themselves and their mates safe (see Public Safety).

Additional Funding for Frontline Services

An additional 30 officers were recruited as part of a long-term strategy to increase police numbers. These officers were deployed on completion of the recruit course (see Our People).



The aim of this key service delivery area is for the community to feel safe and be safe in public places. Our performance in 2010-11 is measured by our actions and commitment to our business priorities of:

- visibility
- · violence in public places, and
- alcohol-related community safety issues.

Contributing to Safer Communities

Building safe communities and maintaining community confidence is fundamental to successful policing and improving pubic safety. Tasmania Police collates information from a number of sources, including internal statistics over a range of indicators and national survey data, to better assess and modify our activities to remain responsive and relevant to the needs of the Tasmanian community.

Public Order Incidents

In 2010-11 the number of public order incidents was the lowest for the past five years. This was a reduction of 3,776 incidents over the last twelve months, and an improvement on the relatively static performance of the past few years as shown in Table 2.

Year	No. of Total Public Order Incidents
2006-07	32,594
2007-08	33,011
2008-09	34,144
2009-10	35,605
2010-11	31,829

Table 2

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

Community Perception of Public Order

As an organisation that seeks community feedback, Tasmania Police also values survey results that quantify community satisfaction levels. Results from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2010-11*, conducted by The Social Research Centre have been utilised to reinforce our commitment to be responsive to the policing needs of the Tasmanian community.

The national survey data provides a valuable insight into the issues perceived as being of major concern to the community as shown in Table 3.

*This indicator is derived from National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing conducted by The Social Research Centre in 2010-11, previously Roy Morgan Research in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

FIGURE 3: Percentage of Population Who Feel Safe Walking Locally During the Day

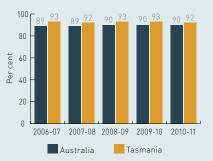


FIGURE 4: Percentage of Population Who Feel Safe Walking Locally During the Night

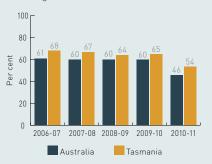
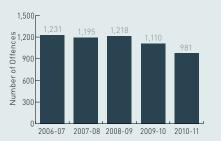
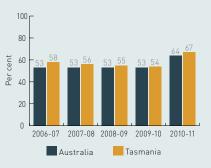


FIGURE 5: Public Place Assaults 2010-11



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

FIGURE 6: Percentage of Population Satisfied with Police Dealing with Public Order Problems



Perceptions of local area problems*	Tasmania % 2009-10	Tasmania % 2010-11	National average % 2010-11
Threatening people or groups	Not recorded	21	28
Graffiti or other vandalism	42	35	50
Illegal drugs	47	42	46
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	77	73	72
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	39	34	38
Parties/loud music/noisy neighbours	29	23	26
Louts or gangs	28	23	31

Table 3

In the National Survey* conducted for 2010-11, 73% of Tasmanians described speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving (hooning) as the major problem within their local area. This figure represents a decrease in the reported level of concern from last year, and may be related to a reduction in the calls for police assistance relative to hooning behaviour (1,959 fewer reports in 2010-11). Tasmania Police recognises that problems associated with aggressive and alarming driving behaviour, and the broader road safety issues, will remain a priority for policing activities beyond 2010-11.

Community Perception of Safety

Another indicator of the community perception of public safety is evidenced by the responses to how people feel about walking locally in public spaces during the day and at night.

See Figures 3 and 4.

The percentage of people who feel safe walking locally during the day has remained relatively static over the past five years and consistently greater than the national average.

The results for walking locally at night represent an eleven percentile point decrease from the previous year. This may reflect a change to the wording in the question which has affected the national average by a negative 14 percentile points.

Violence in Public Places

The number of assaults in public places is a matter that consistently garners community attention and, as such, is a significant focus for

Tasmania Police. The continued utilisation of Public Order Response Teams (PORTs) in areas and times of high social interaction and prominence has been supported by directed foot and mobile police patrols based on contemporary crime analysis and information. The PORTs are key components of the Department's high-visibility strategy to reduce street violence and keep Tasmanians safe in public places.

During 2010-11 the number of Public Place Assaults reported to Tasmania Police reduced from over 1,100 last year to 981, which is the lowest for the five years as shown in Figure 5.

See Figure 5.

Community Satisfaction with Police Services

The National Survey* revealed that 67% of Tasmanians interviewed were satisfied or very satisfied with our management of public order problems. The Tasmanian result shows an increase on 2009-10, which is also reflected nationally.

See Figure 6.

Enhancing Public Safety

During 2010-11 a number of prominent strategies were implemented across the State to reduce the number and impact of public order incidents. Some activities formed part of a national strategy, whilst other historically successful local initiatives were expanded across policing districts.

Operation UNITE

At an Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) Board meeting in 2009, the Australian Police Commissioners agreed to collective action on alcohol misuse and to have greater impact and influence on this issue, through coordinated national weekends of action.

Operation UNITE provided a concentrated and highly-visible police presence in specifically identified nightspot locations in Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Devonport on the weekends of 10-11 September 2010, 17-18 December 2010 and 13-14 May 2011, thus becoming an extension of conventional interdiction operations. It also saw Senior Police Executives across the country patrolling side-by-side with general duties officers in a sign of unity against alcohol misuse.

Assault Prevention Initiative

The Good Mates Guide social marketing campaign was implemented as part of the State Government's Assault Prevention Initiative. It was launched by the Minister for Police and Emergency Management, The Hon. David O'Byrne MP, on 22 June 2011 and targeted the 18-30 year age group. The campaign aimed to reduce alcohol-fuelled violence by empowering the target group to take responsibility for themselves and their mates by changing their unsafe behaviour.

Key aspects of the campaign included The Good Mates Guide on Facebook and a free iPhone application, Mate Minder, which were developed specifically for the campaign. These tools promoted the concept of looking after your mate. Promotion of the campaign included advertising on television, radio, Metro buses, football grounds, posters and coasters in licensed premises, the University of Tasmania and football clubs, and take-away food packaging for venues located near late night licensed premises and at football grounds.

This educative social marketing campaign complemented law enforcement strategies, including Operation UNITE, and reinforced the message that alcohol-fuelled violence will not be tolerated.

Local Issues and Local Solutions

2010-11 saw further developments in the Department's approach to managing public order throughout Tasmania. Several localised strategies were introduced to address regional problems and some were subsequently adopted in other areas of the State.

Operation SANCTION originated in the north-west of the State and was devised to address perceived issues with disengaged young people in public places. SANCTION involves initiating direct contact with young people, particularly during school hours and contacting parents and schools to discuss the circumstances under which they were located. The enhancement of communication between those caring for the future of young people resulted in a low number of individuals being engaged on multiple occasions.

During the reporting period, SANCTION was subsequently adopted throughout the State in major towns and cities with similar results reported in most areas. An unintended outcome of the additional attention was the development of positive, non-threatening interactions between police and young people. This improved engagement was viewed as a positive outcome in itself.

The SCUBA Task Force was initiated in the Southern District and involved the formation of police resources drawn from Hobart and Glenorchy to specifically address the incidence of street crime, person offences and antisocial behaviour.

SCUBA sought to identify key recidivist offenders and their associates and undertake interventionist activities in and around key addresses, other prominent gathering points including shopping centres, special events and entertainment locations.

Over a period of several months the disruption and interdiction strategies employed towards key target groups and their associates appeared to positively impact upon local crime and public order.

Influencing positive drinking behaviour continued to be a focus in the Western District during 2010-11. More resources were committed to specialist licensing duties to focus on offences associated with the sale and consumption of alcohol. Police worked in cooperation with licensees, permit holders and the Licensing Commission to promote and reinforce responsible service of alcohol. This initiative was seen as a preventative strategy on the basis that patrons leaving hotels in reduced states of intoxication are less likely to become involved in physical disputes or to commit acts of vandalism.

Despite promoting a regime in which licensees and permit holders are encouraged to call police to assist with problem patrons, the actual need for such intervention declined. Similarly, a significant decline has been witnessed in the number of assaults occurring in or near licensed premises and in the amount of property damage evident in central business districts.

Western Licensing personnel also worked closely with industry professionals and the Liquor and Gaming Branch to establish and contribute to Liquor Accords at Burnie, Circular Head and Devonport. (A Liquor Accord is an agreement to build constructive working relationships between licensees, government and the community to take positive actions in local communities that aim to improve safety in the community and reduce alcohol-related antisocial behaviour, offences and violence.)

The development of Liquor Accords has extended from the Western District through to other parts of the State. In addition to encouraging licensees and their staff to develop and maintain safe environments for patrons, an effective Accord involves a collaborative approach to liquor management and is conducive to positive long-term outcomes for the community, the police and the hospitality industry.

The Tasmanian Early Intervention Pilot Program (EIPP) commenced in December 2010 to divert people younger than 18 found drinking in public places. (See Appendix B -Tasmania Together.)

Summary of Performance Information - Public Safety (Output Group 1)

Public Safety - Budget Paper No. 2	Unit of Measure	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Target	2010-11 Actual
Satisfaction with police services*#	%	71	68	71	76
Satisfaction with policing in dealing with public order problems*#	%	55	54	60	67
Radio dispatch incidents	Number	151,621	149,762	131,000	135,775
Assaults in public places#	Number	1,218	1,100	1,100	981
Public order type incidents# ◊	Number	34,144	35,605	33,000	31,829
Perceptions of safety in public places - by day*#	%	93	93	93	92
Perceptions of safety in public places - by night*#	%	64	65	67	54
Perceptions of safety home alone during the day*	%	96	96	96	96
Perceptions of safety home alone during the night*	%	87	88	87	89

Business Priorities 2010-11

Total uniform police foot patrol hours	Not recorded
Community safety partnerships developed and maintained that address alcohol-related public	order N/A
issues	

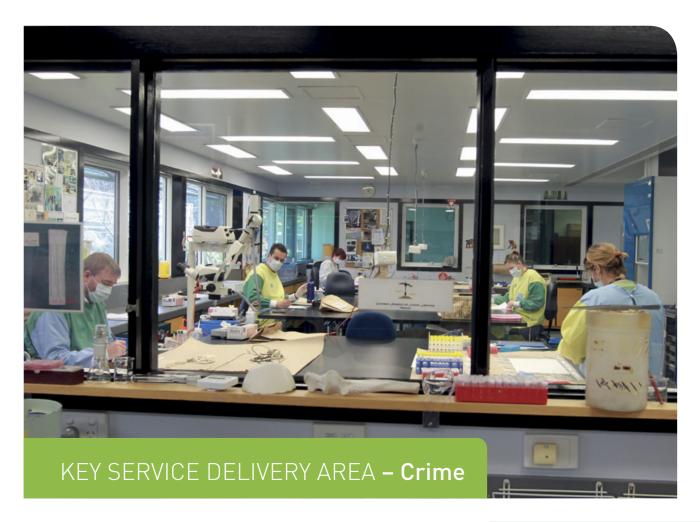
Source:

♦ Figures provided by Operational Performance and Review Services as at 31 August 2011

Explanatory Notes:

[#] Business Priority Measure

^{*} National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2010-11 conducted by The Social Research Centre in 2010-11 and Roy Morgan Research in 2008-09 $and\ 2009-10.\ The\ National\ Survey\ is\ conducted\ by\ telephone.\ Interviewing\ is\ conducted\ each\ month\ with\ eligible\ respondents\ required\ to\ be\ aged\ 15\ years$ or over. During 2010-11, about 28,500 people were surveyed nationally including 2,400 in Tasmania. There is a Standard Error (SE) associated with all results from the Survey. Tasmania's SE was approximately \pm 2 per cent for all questions.



The aim of this key service delivery area is to reduce the impact of crime in the community. In 2010-11 we focused on the business priorities of:

- serious crime
- · home burglaries, and
- stolen motor vehicles.

Our performance is measured by our actions, and our commitment to reducing the impact of crime on the community. A number of key performance measures were determined: these measures are discussed throughout this chapter and presented in a summary at the end (Summary of Performance Information – Crime (Output Group 2).

Our activities involved the prevention and investigation of crime, including the business priority of establishing a Fraud & e-Crime Unit to investigate serious and complex fraud and e-crime offences.

Offences Recorded and Cleared

2010-11 saw another successful year in reducing crime, with Total Offences decreasing by a further 11% (3,219 offences), building on the 4% reduction in 2009-10. Contributing to this reduction was a decrease of 10% in property offences and decrease of 11% in person offences.

Figure 7 indicates an overall downward trend for Total Offences recorded by police over the past five years.

See Figure 7.

The Total Offences clearance rate of 47% in 2010-11 is an increase from the previous year's rate of 45%**.

** Refer to *Appendix A – Crime Statistics* for a more comprehensive analysis of offences.



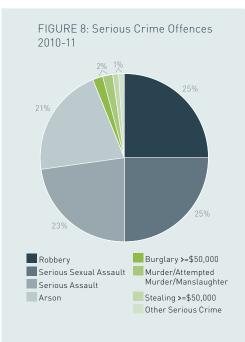


FIGURE 9: Family Violence Incidents: Tasmania

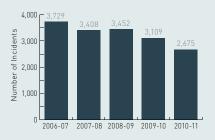
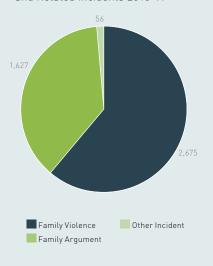


FIGURE 10: Family Violence and Related Incidents 2010-11



Serious Crime

Throughout the reporting period the Department continued to prioritise the policing of Serious Crime offences. These include the most serious Assaults and Sexual Assaults; Robbery; Homicide-related offences; and Arson, as well as offences of Burglary, Stealing or Destroy Property with at least \$50,000 in property value stolen and/or damaged in the relevant incident.

Serious Crime offences decreased by 3% (13 offences) to 501 in 2010-11, compared to 514 offences the previous year. The clearance rate for Serious Crime Offences increased by 6 percentage points to 78% in 2010-11, compared to 72% the previous year.

There were 22 Serious Crime offences in 2010-11 with at least \$50,000 stolen and/or damaged, 11 offences with at least \$100,000 stolen and/or damaged and four offences with at least \$200,000 stolen and/or damaged. One incident involved a woman who illegally obtained more than half a million dollars through fraudulent health insurance policies, who was charged with Computer-Related Fraud, Stealing and Insert False Data.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of Serious Crime offences for 2010-11.

See Figure 8.

Home Burglaries

The Department made the reduction of Home Burglary offences and the improvement of the clearance rate priorities for 2010-11. There were 1,743 Home Burglary offences recorded in 2010-11, a reduction of 11% (205 offences) from the 1,948 offences in 2009-10.

The clearance rate for Home Burglary offences increased by 4 percentage points, from 35% in 2009-10 to 39% in 2010-11. Tasmania Police will continue to target home burglaries as a business priority in 2011-12.

Stolen Motor Vehicles

The Department has recognised motor vehicle stealing as an area of concern to the community, following a 23% increase in offences in 2009-10. 1,704 motor vehicles were stolen in 2010-11, a marginal increase of 1% (21 offences), from 1,683 offences in 2009-10. 89% of stolen motor vehicles were recovered in the reporting period: the clearance rate improved, from 31% in 2009-10 to 35% in 2010-11**. Stolen motor vehicles will continue to be a business priority in 2011-12.

Family Violence Incidents

The whole-of-government approach to family violence, known as Safe at Home, continues to rely on high-level interaction and cooperation between government agencies. Police dealt with 2,675 incidents under the Family Violence Act 2004 in the reporting period. Figure 9 shows the decline in the number of family violence incidents recorded over the past two years.

See Figure 9.

In 2010-11 police also attended family arguments and other incidents involving a breach of a restraint order. The distribution of family violence and related incidents in 2010-11 is shown in Figure 10.

See Figure 10.

Fisheries Security

Tasmania Police has responsibility for marine compliance and enforcement activities in the commercial and recreational fishing sectors. Illegal fishers are targeted to protect the fisheries resource for future generations. The Australian Fisheries Management Authority contracts Tasmania Police to provide compliance and enforcement activities in Commonwealth-administered fisheries. 982 marine offenders were proceeded against in the reporting period.

Illicit Drugs

Tasmania Police Drug Investigation Services (DIS) continued to conduct enforcement operations to disrupt, investigate and prosecute those involved in manufacturing, supplying and distributing illicit drugs. State-wide, DIS reported that in 2010-11 they had charged 436 offenders with serious drug trafficking or selling offences. The distribution of major drug types for serious drug offenders in 2010-11 is provided in Figure 11.

See Figure 11.

Details of the types and amounts of drugs seized by DIS from serious drug offenders are provided in Table 4.

DIS Serious Drug Offender Seizures 2010-11				
Processed Cannabis	220.5 kg			
Unprocessed Cannabis	4,952 plants			
Amphetamines/ Dexamphetamines	5,799 g			
Ecstasy	906 tablets			
Heroin	1 g			
Cocaine	30 g			
Analogue/Synthetic Drugs	2,836 g			
Рорру	151 capsules			
Poppy Product	3 g			
Opioids	745 tablets			
	30 mL			
Benzodiazapines	420 tablets			

Table 4

Poppy Security

There were 11 interferences to the State's poppy crop in 2010-11, with 1,473 poppy capsules stolen. This was a significant decrease on the 4,772 capsules stolen in 2009-10, despite an increase in poppy hectares harvested, from 20.053 in 2009-10 to 24.925 in 2010-11. The level of diversion continues to be extremely low by world standards.

Other - Fraud and e-Crime

Fraud & e-Crime Investigation Services was established in the reporting period to provide Tasmania Police with a robust capacity to investigate fraud and e-crime complaints, and particularly those of a serious or complex nature.

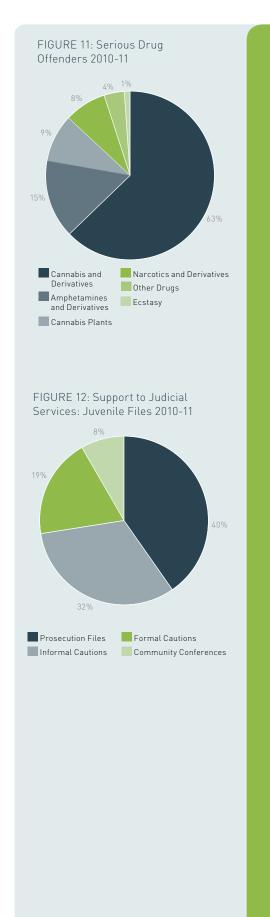
Cold Case Unit

In late 2009, Cold Case Unit detectives commenced an investigation into an unsolved murder at Lake Leake in August 2006. As a result, Cold Case Unit detectives arrested and charged a male with the murder on 2 November 2010, and he was remanded in custody awaiting trial.

Support to Judicial Services

The Department invests significant resources into supporting Tasmanian Judicial Services, including bail and warrant processing, victim support services and administrative support to the coroner. In particular, Tasmania Police uses early intervention strategies to reduce recidivist crime in young offenders (see Appendix B -Tasmania *Together*). Figure 12 provides the distribution of the 4,037 juvenile files lodged in 2010-11.

See Figure 12.



Summary of Performance Information – Crime (Output Group 2)

Crime – Budget Paper No. 2	Unit of Measure	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Target	2010-11 Actual
Investigation of Crime					
Number of recorded offences against the person	Number	4,905	4,687	4,900	4,151
Outcome of investigations – crime against the person clearance	%	94	94	94	94
Number of recorded offences against property	Number	25,680	24,681	25,000	22,258
Outcome of investigations – property crime clearance	%	36	35	35	37
Serious drug offenders charged	Number	508	380	450	436
Poppy Security					
Number of poppy crop interferences	Number	17	33	35	11
Fisheries Security – State and Australian Government					
Total marine offenders detected	Number	2,387	1,283	1,000	982
Support to Judicial Services					
Juvenile prosecutions	Number	1,825	2,011	1,800	1,630
Juvenile conferences and cautions	Number	2,911	2,670	3,000	2,407
Family violence incident reports	Number	3,443	3,093	3,450	2,675
Business Priorities 2010-11 – Operations Support					
Establish a Fraud & e-Crime Unit for investigation of major fraud and electronic crime				✓	

^{**} Refer to $\textit{Appendix}\,\textit{A}$ – Crime Statistics for a more comprehensive analysis of offences.



The aim of this key service delivery area is to improve traffic law compliance in order to reduce trauma on our roads. In 2010-11 DPEM focused on the business priorities of:

- visibility on highways and major arterial roads
- · high-risk driver behaviours, and
- deployment of equipment to deter poor driver behaviour.

During the reporting period, there were reductions in both the number of fatal and serious injury crashes and the number of people who were fatally or seriously injured, the lowest in over forty years.

See Figure 13.

Visibility on Highways and Major Arterial Roads

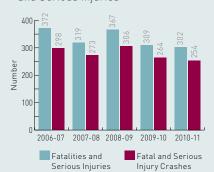
High-Visibility Cars

Tasmania Police uses specially-marked high-visibility police vehicles on Tasmanian roads to:

- provide a highly-visible deterrent to inappropriate driver behaviour, and
- reassure the public of Tasmania Police's commitment to public safety.

Fourteen high-visibility vehicles are currently deployed across the State's major arterial roads including locations at Campbell Town, Deloraine and Wynyard due to their proximity to major roads and vulnerable crash zones. In line with national research on emergency vehicles, DPEM plans to further increase the high-visibility fleet, and replace the markings on the entire uniformed fleet with a lighter, more reflective blue chequer and fluorescent stripes.

FIGURE 13: Crashes, Fatalities and Serious Injuries



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

High-Visibility Traffic Operations

Traffic operations are specifically aimed at increasing police visibility on highways and major arterial roads to improve traffic law compliance. To support this aim, Tasmania Police conducted 276 major traffic operations and 1,263 district traffic operations, including significant events such as:

- Devonport, Hobart and Launceston Cups
- Falls Festival
- Operation RAID a new national initiative to remove impaired drivers from our roads
- AUSTRANS a national road safety operation aimed at the policing of heavy vehicles
- Operation Crossroad to promote safer driving at Christmas and Easter.

Review of Camera Site Strategy

In response to the Auditor-General's Special Report No. 85: Speed Detection Devices the Department committed to reviewing the speed cameras site strategy. The revised Road Safety Camera Site Selection/Operating Criteria Guidelines (available on the Tasmania Police website www.police.tas.gov.au) were implemented in August 2010. The guidelines outlined the criteria for the deployment of road safety cameras, and suitable sites from which these cameras may be operated.

The strategy outlines new deployment targets which include:

- 50% of camera deployments to be within higher speed zones (90-110 km/h), and
- 50% of cameras deployed are to be used in conjunction with 'Speed Camera in Operation' signage on the approach to, and departure from, the site.

The guidelines ensure that a consistent approach is occurring across the State and are aligned with the Auditor-General's recommendations. Tasmania Police continues to review the deployment of speed detection devices to ensure that a proactive and highly visible police presence is maintained on Tasmanian roads.

High-Risk Driver Behaviours

Dangerous and Reckless Driving

In 2010-11, Tasmania Police recorded 149 charges resulting from the high-risk offences of Dangerous Driving, Reckless Driving, Negligent Driving causing Death or Negligent Driving causing Grievous Bodily Harm.

See Figure 14 (over page).

In 2010-11, there were also three charges for the serious crimes of Dangerous Driving causing Death or Dangerous Driving causing Grievous Bodily Harm, compared to six charges in 2009-10.

Speeding 15 km/h Over the Speed Limit

In the reporting period Tasmania Police detected 17,107 offences of speeding 15 km/h or more over the speed limit, compared to 18,731 in the previous financial year. 5,015 offences were detected by road safety cameras and 12,092 offences by operational police.

The 2010-11 National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing reported that 58% of Tasmanian respondents (59% nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven over the speed limit by 10km/h or more at least some of the time. This remains similar to previous years.

Drink Driving Enforcement

The 2010-11 National Survey showed that 11% of Tasmanians admitted to having driven when they may have been over the alcohol limit, a marginal increase from 2009-10 (9%). Tasmania Police worked proactively in the reporting period to deter and reduce drink driving, with those drivers who tested positive being issued with an infringement notice under certain circumstances or arrested and charged.

During the reporting period, the Breath Analysis System (BAS) was implemented to provide a more effective state-wide intelligence resource to identify drink driving trends and behaviours.

3,894 drivers were charged with exceeding the prescribed alcohol limit, and 54 drivers were charged with refusing to provide a breath or blood sample for analysis.

Excessive Drink Driving Notices (EDDNs)

In 2010-11 police issued 1,803 EDDNs for:

- exceeding the prescribed limit by excessive amounts
- · repeat offending, and
- refusing to provide a breath or blood sample.

EDDNs result in on-the-spot licence disqualification.

Drug Driving Enforcement

In 2010-11 Tasmania Police conducted 1,427 oral fluid tests at high-visibility operations as well as general and targeted patrols for the presence of illicit drugs. 366 people were charged for driving with the presence of illicit drugs in their blood.

Other Traffic Law Compliance Outputs

Traffic Infringement Notices

Tasmania Police issued in total 81,094 Traffic Infringement Notices in 2010-11 compared to 90,582 in the previous year. This number has declined over the past three years due to a change of focus to high-risk driver behaviours and increased attention to rural areas.

See Figure 15 (over page).

Speeding Offences

Excessive speeding has been shown to significantly contribute to fatal and serious injury crashes. Tasmania Police aims to reduce excessive speeding through the deployment of road safety cameras and other speed detection devices. In 2010-11, the total operating hours for mobile road safety cameras was 17,628 hours, compared with 18,514 hours in 2009-10.

There were 85,208 infringement notices issued for speeding offences in 2010-11. These comprised 47,647 on-the-spot speeding infringement notices (TINs) and 37,561 notices for offences detected by road safety cameras (SCINs) as shown in the Summary Table (page 32).

Clamping and Confiscation of Vehicles

Legislation was introduced in December 2009 authorising police to clamp as well as confiscate vehicles for a range of traffic offences including hooning, disqualified driving, high-level speeding and dangerous driving. In 2010-11, 522 vehicles were clamped and 288 were confiscated.

See Figure 16.

The legislation also provided for vehicles to be clamped or confiscated for an indefinite period for a third or subsequent offence. 20 vehicles have now been forfeited to the Crown. The number of Tasmanians identifying speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving as a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their own neighbourhood fell significantly from 77% in 2009-10 to 73% in 2010-11*. Tasmania Police will continue to use clamping and confiscation to remove dangerous, reckless and irresponsible drivers from Tasmanian roads.

Driving Using Mobile Phones

In 2010-11, there were 3,726 offences recorded for driving whilst using a hand-held mobile phone, a reduction of 1,939 offences when compared with the previous year. The National Survey results showed that the number of Tasmanians stating they had driven using a hand-held mobile phone at least some of the time in the past six months, also decreased from 28% in 2009-10 to 24% in 2010-11*.

See Figure 17.

Seatbelt and Child Restraint Offences

8% of Tasmanians surveyed indicated they had driven without wearing a seatbelt at least some of the time in the previous six months [7% nationally]*. Tasmania Police recorded 4,950 seatbelt and child restraint offences.

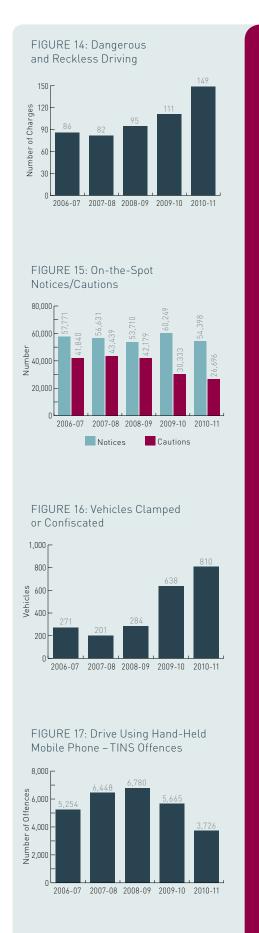
Equipment Deployment Deterring Poor Driver Behaviour

Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR)

Since September 2010, Automatic Number Plate Recognition cameras have been deployed across the State delivering positive results; identifying vehicles of interest, enforcing traffic law compliance, and identifying those wanted on warrants. Since their introduction, over 536,000 registration numbers have been checked by the cameras in 3,205 operating hours detecting more then 2,171 road safety offences, including 1,560 unregistered motor vehicles, 307 disqualified drivers and 305 unlicensed drivers.

Partnerships

The Department works in partnership with a range of stakeholders such as the newly formed Road Safety Advisory Council (RSAC) and its Sub-Committee for Education and Enforcement; Department of Infrastructure. Energy and Resources; local government councils; Community Road Safety Partnerships; and motoring organisations. One such partnership is the agreement with the MAIB (Motor Accidents Insurance Board) to fund sixteen traffic police positions located across the State. The MAIB also provides funding for a Traffic Data/Intelligence Analyst. The MAIB is committed to providing funding until December 2011 during which time an evaluation will be undertaken.



Summary of Performance Information - Road Safety (Output Group 3)

Road Safety - Budget Paper No. 2	Unit of Measure	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Target	2010-11 Actual
Speeding Offences: Traffic Infringement offences and cautions (TINs)	Number	44,819	48,705	45,500	47,647
Speed Offences (road safety cameras) - SCINs	Number	59,961	67,760	57,000	37,561
Random Breath Tests conducted	Number	678,140	613,945	700,000	606,991
Random Breath Tests exceeding the prescribed limit ¹	Number	4,563	5,120	4,900	4,314²
Seatbelt and child restraint offences detected	Number	6,211	6,394	6,660	4,950
Road safety camera operating hours	Hours	18,140	18,514	18,500	17,628
Road deaths per 100,000 registered vehicles #	Number	12.5	11	11	N/A
Proportion of people who felt that speeding cars, or dangerous noisy driving was a major problem or somewhat of a problem in the neighbourhood *	%	74	77	74	73

Business Priorities 2010-11

Police Patrol hours travelled on arterial roads	Not recorded	
Number of high-risk driver behaviour detections	Detailed in chapter	
Number of traffic law detections	See above	
Implement and review Automatic Number Plate Recognition technology	✓	
Review camera site strategy	✓	

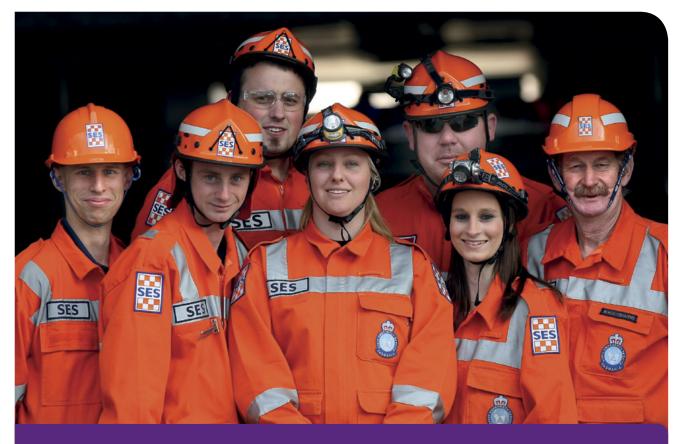
Source: # Australian Road Fatality Statistics

Explanatory Notes:

^{*}This indicator is derived from National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing conducted by The Social Research Centre in 2010-11, previously Roy Morgan Research in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

¹ Includes drug drivers.

 $^{^{2}}$ This figure is not comparable to the previous reporting period due to the new system, BAS, being introduced.



KEY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA – Emergency Management

The aim of this key service delivery area is to enhance emergency and security management through the activities of the State Emergency Service and the Counter-Terrorism Unit.

State Emergency Service

State Emergency Service priorities during 2010-11 were:

- Volunteer Capability Support
- Disaster Resilience Australia Package implementation
- State Preparedness Project.

SES Volunteer Deployment

At 30 June 2011, the State Emergency Service (SES) had 615 active volunteers, a 15% increase on 2009-10, operating from 36 SES units throughout Tasmania. SES attributes the higher volunteer intake to the publicity surrounding the Queensland flood, and the increase in Tasmanian flood and storm responses during the latter part of the financial year.

SES volunteers were directly involved with 1,051 operational callouts in 2010-11, which is a 20% increase on 2009-10.

In 2010-11, volunteers committed to 14,902 contact hours, and assisted in 125 public events such as community safety awareness or other activities such as *Driver Reviver*, and support at public events (see Table 5).

Call Outs 2010-11

Category	Number of SES Call Outs	Number of SES called out	Number of contact hours
Road crash rescue	388	1,608	2,297
Storm/severe weather event	119	438	3,636
Flood	426	644	3,946
Search and rescue	66	407	4,634
Miscellaneous operations support	52	138	389
Total	1,051	3,235	14,902

Table 5

2010-11 saw a marked increase in the number of SES interstate deployments to support other jurisdictions for a number of major disasters: two large deployments to support the southern Queensland flood effort and five more to north Queensland following tropical cyclone *Yasi*. Each deployment comprised 21 SES volunteers and one SES staff member. Earlier in the year two SES staff members also supported Victorian authorities with incident management and coordination following major flooding.

Two SES staff members travelled to northern Queensland and Brisbane to assist authorities with emergency management expertise in the field of impact assessment and disaster recovery arrangements.

In the wake of the Christchurch earthquake in New Zealand, an SES staff member with urban search and rescue skills joined the Tasmania Fire Service contingent supporting NZ rescue personnel. Eleven Tasmania Police officers assisted with general policing duties in Christchurch, and four Disaster Victim Identification-trained officers helped to identify the deceased.

Volunteer Statistics for Tasmanian SES Support to Queensland

Category	Number of SES Call Outs	Number of SES called out	Number of contact hours
Brisbane flood response (2 deployments)	280	44	2,200
North QLD <i>Yasi</i> storm response (5 deployments)	350	110	3,600

Table 6

In the same period Tasmania experienced three significant flood events, mainly within the North/North-east and South region, that stretched the remaining staff and volunteer resources.

Volunteer Capability Support 2010-11

SES Volunteer Capability Support includes all volunteer training, provision of personal protective equipment, general duty uniforms, rescue equipment and unit rescue vehicles. Each region receives a full hydraulic replacement road crash rescue kit each year under the seven-year replacement program. Under the Emergency Management Act 2006, local government, in close partnership with SES, is required to establish and maintain suitable SES unit facilities. The SES Vehicle Replacement Program 2010-11 purchased one secondary rescue vehicle for the Mersey Unit and two primary rescue vehicles for Dorset and Central Highlands Units.

A significant area of support to SES volunteers is the ongoing provision of training and assessment in accordance with the Australian Quality Training Framework standards to develop rescue capability and maintain currency of competency across the nationally accredited qualifications. During 2010-11, SES delivered 23,410 hours of nationally recognised skills training to volunteers and issued 1,194 competency certificates to SES volunteers. 118 volunteer competencybased training hours were provided by SES trainers as well as 481 volunteer refresher training hours.

The national framework of training supports the mutual recognition of qualifications and competencies and inter-jurisdictional assistance, which was tested in the national flood events throughout January to March 2011 with over 180 SES volunteers providing support to Queensland and Victoria. SES acknowledges the considerable support of local government towards emergency management and the establishment, maintenance and support of municipal SES volunteer units.

Natural Disaster Resilience

A National Partnership Agreement (NPA) was established to deliver the Commonwealth-funded Natural Disaster Resilience Program (NDRP). SES has administered the NDRP within Tasmania. In 2010-11, under the NPA, Tasmania received \$1.26 million to strengthen Tasmanian communities' resilience to, and minimise the impact of, a range of natural disasters through the implementation of projects. 17 State and local agencies or organisations (of the 41 who applied) were successful in gaining NDRP funding.

State Preparedness Project

The State Preparedness Project is an initiative to support the renewal of the Emergency Management Plan's management framework in Tasmania. The Project supports the review and creation of all-hazards arrangements at local, regional and State levels. 47 plans – 25 local, three regional and 16 State – are being reviewed. The Project will result in compliant and consistent plans for all levels in Tasmania and improved understanding of emergency management arrangements, responsibilities and capacity between stakeholders.

Counter-Terrorism and Rescue Operations

Counter-Terrorism Unit priorities during 2010-11 were:

- State security management arrangements
- Critical Infrastructure Program review
- Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) network functionality enhancement
- National counter-terrorism exercise *Mercury 10*.

State Security Management Arrangements

The Counter-Terrorism Unit (CTU) provides whole-of-government policies relating to counter-terrorism. In 2010-11 activities included involvement in multi-jurisdictional exercises and participation at national counter-terrorism meetings, conferences and working groups.

A review of this business area was conducted during the previous reporting period and the recommendations were implemented during 2010-11. The CTU, the Office of Security and Emergency Management from the Department of Premier and Cabinet, and the policy and planning elements of SES were co-located at Police Headquarters and formed a broader Government group titled the Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group (TSEMG).

Critical Infrastructure Protection

The Critical Infrastructure (CI)
Protection function within the CTU
was examined as part of the wider
review of security and emergency
management within Tasmania Police.

Outcomes from that review include the establishment of:

- a Critical Infrastructure Resilience Committee that includes CI owner/ operators, Government Business Enterprises and Government agencies, and
- CI sector meetings that include CI owner/operators from other interdependent sectors.

Throughout the year, the CTU continued to provide security advice to agencies and businesses operating in the critical infrastructure environment, which included the identification of key risks, threats and likely consequences. Risk treatment plans were subsequently developed in the Energy, Transport, Government, and Health sectors of that environment.

At the national level, substantial changes have been made to the definition of what constitutes critical infrastructure, as 'protection' has been expanded to include 'resilience'. This has meant the expansion from a focus on terrorism to an 'all hazards' approach, examining natural disasters, pandemics, negligence, accidents, criminal activity, cyber-attacks and terrorism. The newly established National Critical Infrastructure Resilience Committee (NCIRC) reflects the move towards resilience and reports to the Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council.

CCTV Network Functionality Enhancement 2010-11

The state-wide CCTV network has been enhanced through further camera deployment in conjunction with both Launceston and Hobart City Councils. The process has included a replacement program targeting ageing cameras and associated infrastructure. Kingborough and Devonport City Councils budgeted for the establishment and enhancement of CCTV respectively and were provided with technical assistance and support.

A forum was held in Launceston with local business and councils to develop further support and interest in enhancing the CCTV network state-wide. This event has strengthened DPEM relationships with stakeholders and ensured continued support for the project.

Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances

All aspects of the use, storage, handling and transport of high-level explosives and other dangerous substances that could be used by terrorists are managed within a robust security framework.

The Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005 (the Act) regulates certain explosives as security-sensitive dangerous substances (SSDS). The Act enables future substances of security concern to be added promptly, and provides a sensible, practical and flexible approach to dealing with substances of security concern.

Under the Act, SSDS permits are required for an individual to undertake any restricted activities with substances classified as security-sensitive (for example, explosives). For industry users, there is a requirement to submit security plans outlining how they will protect the community from the misuse of their explosives.

National counter-terrorism exercise – *Mercury 10*

Tasmania was a key stakeholder in the National Counter-Terrorism Committee (NCTC) multi-jurisdictional exercise (MJEX) *Mercury 10* conducted over a six-month period from February to August 2010.

The Mercury 10 series of exercises are designed to develop and/or assist in developing the Australian, State and Territory Governments' capability to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from multiple threats and/or acts of terrorism against Australians and Australian interests. Mercury 10 was the fourth exercise of this type conducted by the NCTC and was aimed at evaluating national counter-terrorism arrangements, with a focus on the strategic management of prevention and response arrangements. The exercise involved over 3,500 participants in a range of roles across two countries, six jurisdictions and 11 Australian Government agencies.

In Tasmania, Mercury 10 provided an opportunity to evaluate intelligence gathering and investigative capacity to prevent a terrorist attack. It also tested the deployment of police capabilities in relation to threats of terrorist attack, interrelationship issues between critical infrastructure (electricity and gas entities) emergency arrangements, state-crisis response arrangements, and aspects of whole-of-government high-level decision-making arrangements within Tasmania.

Emergency Warning System

Emergency Alert, a telephone-based warning system, can deliver messages to landline and mobile phones: landline telephones receive a voice message and mobile phones receive an SMS text message. In Tasmania, the Emergency Alert functionality is located at the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) State Operations, and is available 24 hours, seven days a week. TFS is the allagency contact for Emergency Alert.

A trial of *Emergency Alert* was undertaken in the Cremorne area on the evening of 25 October 2010 by the CTU and the TFS. Residents were contacted prior to the trial and provided with survey forms to assist in an assessment of the trial: 23% of forms were returned, with positive comments regarding the operation and availability of the *Emergency Alert* system. 445 mobile phone and 202 landline messages were delivered to the Cremorne area during the trial.

Emergency Alert is one of a range of communication methods available to the emergency services during a preparation for, or response to, an emergency, and may be used if the circumstances are appropriate. It is unlikely to be the only method used in an emergency.

Search and Rescue

Marine and Rescue Services incorporates specialist search and rescue squads: the Westpac Police Rescue Helicopter Crew, Land Squad, Dive Squad, and the Protest Lock on Squad. During the reporting period, 196 search and rescue operations were conducted including helicopter rescues, land and vertical rescues, dive operations, and protester removal.

In March 2011 a major land, air, and sea search operation was undertaken for a missing woman in the Fluted Cape region of Bruny Island. Search and Rescue involvement continued over five days and involved the Westpac Police Rescue Helicopter, Police Land Squad, Police Dive Squad, SES, and volunteers from several local walking, climbing, and caving clubs. Unfortunately the missing woman was not located.

A search operation was undertaken near Bruny Island in April 2011. Four men aboard a private vessel named Mistress had embarked on a fishing trip east of Cape Queen Elizabeth, Bruny Island, and were reported overdue. The Westpac Police Rescue Helicopter, an additional Rotor-Lift Helicopter, an AMSA Dornier Aircraft, PV Van Diemen, PV Fortescue along with several other police and private vessels were all involved in the overnight search operation. The men had spent a cold night in the water waiting for help. The helicopter crew spotted them clinging to the hull of the upturned vessel the following morning and were able to winch them to safety.

The commitment to training has been maintained throughout the year. In May 2011 a six-week Land-based Search and Rescue Course was conducted by Search and Rescue Services at the Tasmania Police Academy. The course incorporated training involving navigation, bushwalking, and vertical cliff and cave rescue.

Westpac Rescue Helicopter Service

The Crown has a contract with Rotor-Lift Pty Ltd to provide aero-medical services, search and rescue services, support to police operations and surveillance. The annual cost of the aircraft and associated equipment is approximately \$3.3 million per year and provides for 30 operational flying hours per month.

Tasmania Police flight crews are used by agreement with Rotor-Lift Pty Ltd on missions under contract to Australian Search and Rescue (AusSAR). AusSAR hours increased in the reporting period as a result of two large-scale search and rescue missions on Flinders and Bruny Islands. In 2010-11, the Westpac Rescue Helicopter flew 523.5 hours (see Table 7).

Flying Hours	2009-10	2010-11
Search and rescue	141.4	199.0
Police operations/exercises	16.8	28.5
AusSAR	33.4	70.3
Tasmanian Ambulance Service	99.9	144.2
Crew training (including Pilot IFR)	97.7	81.5
Total	389.2	523.5

Table 7

Summary of Performance Information – Emergency Management (Output Group 4)

State Emergency Service - <i>Budget Paper</i> <i>No. 2</i>	Unit of Measure	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Target	2010-11 Actual
Number of SES Call Outs	Number	751	785	800	1,051
Number of active registered volunteers	Number	548	537	600	615
Total volunteer training hours	Hours	38,635	26,858	23,000	23,410
Volunteer training hours per SES trainer	Hours	6,119	8,952	7,666	7,803
Number of competency certificates issued	Number	1,227	1,371	1,100	1,194

Business Priorities 2010-11

SES volunteer retention improved		
Strategic asset management for Volunteer Units reviewed		✓
Disaster mitigation and resilience grants to the community assessed and delivered		
80% of emergency management plans updated		s updated to delay in

Counter-Terrorism and Rescue Operations - Budget Paper No. 2	Unit of Measure	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Target	2010-11 Actual
Number of search and rescue operations	Number	102	186	80	196
Total number of police- initiated helicopter hours	Hours	160.35	158.2	300	227.5
Number of Security- Sensitive Substance Permit and Shot-Firer Permit background checks	Number	340	224	360	184
Number of exercises managed	Number	31	25	25	22
Number of counter- terrorism projects/ forums supported	Number	12	12	15	15

Business Priorities 2010-11

Plan, participate in and review Mercury 10	
Implement the State Security Unit Review and evaluate the	1
Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group	

APPENDIX A - Crime Statistics

Offences Recorded and Cleared: Tasmania

Summary

Total Offences decreased by 11% (3,219 offences) in 2010-11 compared with a 4% decrease the previous year. Contributing to this decrease was a decrease of 10% in property offences and a decrease of 11% in Offences Against the Person.

Figure 18 indicates an overall downward trend for Total Offences recorded by police over the past five years.

See Figure 18.

There was a clearance rate of 47% for Total Offences in 2010-11, an increase from the previous year's rate of 45%.

Changes from the previous year are outlined in Table 8 for offences recorded within the four broadly classified major offence categories.

Number of Offences Recorded

Major Offence Categories	2009-10*	2010-11	% Change
A. Offences Against the Person	4,687	4,151	-11.4%
B. Offences Against Property	24,681	22,258	-9.8%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	472	500	5.9%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences**	544	256	-52.9%
Total Offences**	30,384	27,165	-10.6%

Table 8

Number of Offences Recorded and Cleared

		2009-10*	:		2010-11	
Major Offence Categories	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared
A. Offences Against the Person	4,687	4,390	93.7%	4,151	3,897	93.9%
B. Offences Against Property	24,681	8,692	35.2%	22,258	8,153	36.6%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	472	323	68.4%	500	359	71.8%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences	544	322	59.2%	256	178	69.5%
Total Offences	30,384	13,727	45.2%	27,165	12,587	46.3%

Table 9

Figure 19 details the distribution in 2010-11 for the four major offence categories.

See Figure 19.

The major offence category, Offences Against Property, accounted for 82% of all offences with Burglary, Injure/Destroy Property and Stealing offences accounting for the majority of property offences.



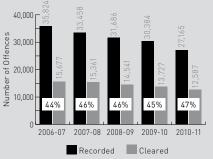
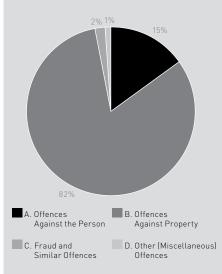


FIGURE 19: Total Offences 2010-11



^{*} Revised 30 August 2011.

^{**} Excluded from the category: Other (Miscellaneous) Offences, and therefore Total Offences, are Breaches of Family Violence Orders and Breaches of Restraint Orders.

^{*} Revised 30 August 2011.

FIGURE 20: Offences Against the Person: Tasmania – Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared

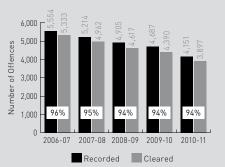


FIGURE 21: Offences Against the Person 2010-11

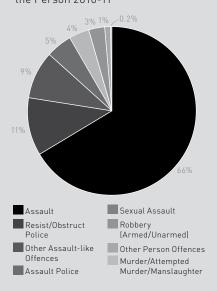


FIGURE 22: Assault (Excluding Assault Police Offences): Tasmania – Offences Recorded

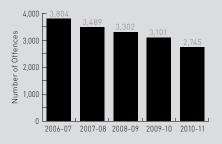
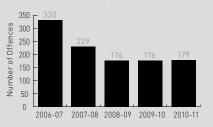


FIGURE 23: Sexual Assault: Tasmania – Offences Recorded



A. Offences Against the Person

The number of Offences Against the Person decreased by 11% in 2010-11. This follows a 4% decrease the previous year.

See Figure 20.

The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person remained at a similar level in 2010-11 to that of the previous year.

Assaults (excluding Sexual Assaults and Assault Police offences) accounted for the majority of Offences Against the Person (66%) while the homicide offences of Murder/Attempted Murder/Manslaughter accounted for only 0.2%. This is reflected in Figure 21.

See Figure 21.

Assault (excludes Assault Police offences)

A total of 2,745 offences was recorded for assaults in 2010-11 compared with 3,101 the previous year, a decrease of 12% (356 offences). Assaults are following an overall downward trend.

See Figure 22.

During 2010-11, the majority of assaults (48%) were committed at a residential location (including outbuildings/residential land and non-private dwellings), followed by in the street/footpath (26%) and at retail locations (11%).

Assaults committed at residential locations decreased in 2010-11 by 13% (200 offences), in the street/footpath by 5% (37 offences) and at retail locations by 12% (42 offences).

Seventy-seven percent 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 7% of assaults.

The alleged offender was known to the victim in 68% of assaults. While the numbers of victims being male and female were approximately the same in both 2009-10 and 2010-11, there were marginally more male victims in 2009-10 and marginally more female victims in 2010-11.

Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults recorded in 2010-11 increased by 1.7% (3 offences) from 176 in 2009-10 to 179 in 2010-11. The number of sexual assaults reported to police varies from year to year due to the reporting of sexual assaults committed many years and sometimes decades ago. Thirty-seven percent of sexual assaults reported in 2010-11 were committed prior to 1 July 2010, some as far back as 1964.

See Figure 23.

During 2010-11, sexual assaults occurred most commonly at residential locations (73%). The majority (89%) of sexual assaults were committed without a weapon. Eighty-seven percent of victims of sexual assault were female.

Robbery (Armed and Unarmed)

Robbery offences, including both Armed and Unarmed Robbery, decreased by 14% (20 offences) from 146 recorded in 2009-10 to 126 recorded in 2010-11. This follows an increase of 7% (9 offences) the previous year.

See Figure 24.

Armed and Aggravated Armed Robbery offences accounted for 46% of total robberies in 2010-11 and increased slightly from 54 recorded in 2009-10 to 58 in 2010-11. Unarmed Robbery offences fell by 26% (24 offences) in 2010-11.

See Figure 25.

Armed Robbery offences recorded in 2010-11 were committed at the following locations:

Retail location	27 offences (including 6 at service stations, 2 at pharmacies)
Street/footpath	11 offences
Residential	8 offences
Banking	5 offences
Recreational	5 offences
Health	1 offence
Vehicle	1 offence

Knives were the predominant type of weapon used in an armed robbery (69%). Firearms were used in 14% of armed robberies and other types of weapon in 9% of armed robberies.

Murder

Four murders were recorded in 2010-11, decreasing from six the previous year. The offender was known to the victim in three of the murders. Within the reporting period all four of these murders were cleared, as well as an earlier murder recorded in 2006-07.

See Figure 26.

B. Offences Against Property

Offences Against Property decreased by 10% (2,423 offences) from 24,681 recorded in 2009-10 to 22,258 recorded in 2010-11. This follows a decrease of 4% the previous year.

Contributing to the 10% decrease in 2010-11 were decreases in most offence types for this category. Motor Vehicle Stealing was an exception, experiencing a marginal increase.

See Figure 27.

The clearance rate (37%) for Offences Against Property increased slightly from the 35% clearance rate in 2009-10.

Burglary and Stealing offences accounted for the majority of Offences Against Property (67%).

See Figure 28 (over page).

Burglary-Buildings (includes Aggravated Burglary)

Burglary-Buildings decreased by 4% (149 offences) in 2010-11. This follows an increase of 4% the previous year. Aggravated Burglary comprised 46% of the total.

The most common locations for building burglaries in 2010-11 were residential locations (64%), retail locations (15%), educational institutions (5%) and recreational locations (5%).

See Figure 29 (over page).

FIGURE 24: Robbery (Armed and Unarmed): Tasmania – Offences Recorded

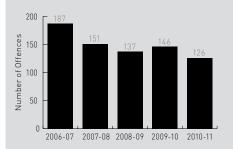


FIGURE 25: Armed and Unarmed Robbery: Tasmania – Offences Recorded

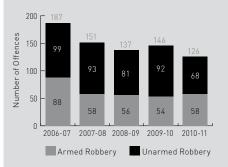


FIGURE 26: Murder: Tasmania – Offences Recorded

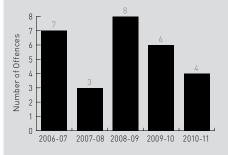


FIGURE 27: Offences Against Property: Tasmania – Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared

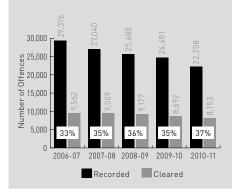
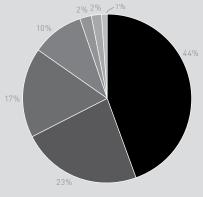


FIGURE 28: Offences Against Property 2010-11



All Burglary

Trespass

Motor Vehicle Stealing

Note: Percentages have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Stealing

Injure/Destroy Property

Other Property Offences

Arson and Related

Offences



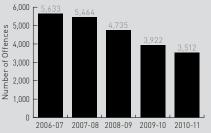


FIGURE 32: Motor Vehicle Stealing: Tasmania (Excludes Attempts) - Offences Recorded

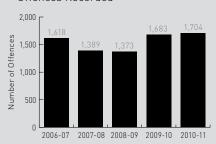


FIGURE 29: Burglary-Buildings: Tasmania (includes Aggravated Burglary) Offences Recorded

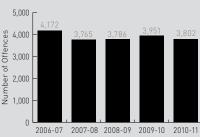


FIGURE 30: Burglary of Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances: Tasmania – Offences Recorded

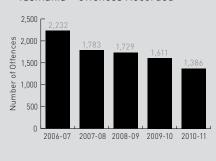


FIGURE 33: Arson and Related Offences: Tasmania - Offences Recorded

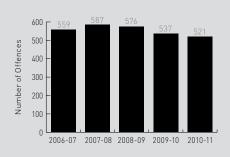
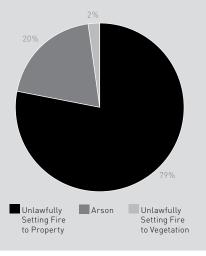


FIGURE 34: Arson and Related Offences 2010-11



Burglary-Motor Vehicles/ Other Conveyances

Offences recorded for Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances decreased by 15% (243 offences) in 2010-11. This follows a 7% decrease the previous year

See Figure 30.

The most common locations for these offences were residential locations (43%), in the street (29%). retail locations (7%), recreational locations (6%) and commercial car parks (5%).

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 10% (410 offences) in 2010-11, after a 17% decrease the previous year.

See Figure 31.

The most frequent location for Stealing-General was at a residential location (36%), followed by a retail location (23%), in the street or footpath (10%), at a recreational location (7%) and at an educational institution [6%].

Motor Vehicle Stealing (excludes attempts)

The number of motor vehicles stolen in 2010-11 increased marginally by 1% (21 offences), from 1,683 offences to 1,704 offences. The recovery rate remained at 89% in 2010-11.

See Figure 32.

Motor vehicles were most frequently stolen from in the street/footpath (43%) or a residential location (42%).

Arson and Related Offences

There were 521 Arson and Related Offences recorded in 2010-11 compared with 537 offences the previous year, a decrease of 3% (16 offences).

See Figure 33.

Figure 34 shows the distribution in 2009-10 for Arson and Related Offences.

See Figure 34.

Injure/Destroy Property

Offences recorded for Injure/Destroy Property decreased by 19% (891 offences) in 2010-11

See Figure 35.

Injure/Destroy Property offences recorded in 2010-11 occurred most frequently at a residential location (42%), followed by in the street/footpath (20%), at a retail location (14%) and at an educational institution (7%).

C. Fraud and Similar 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. A total of 500 offences (transactions) for Fraud and Similar Offences was recorded in 2010-11 compared with 472 offences the previous year, an increase of 6% (28 offences). Contributing most to this change was an increase in Make Off Without Payment/Evade Taxi Fare (27 offences).

See Figure 36.

The clearance rate for Fraud and Similar Offences in 2010-11 was 72%, an increase from 68% in 2009-10, but noticeably lower than rates in the period 2006-07 to 2008-09.

A distribution for offences (transactions) in this category in 2010-11 is provided in Figure 37.

See Figure 37.

D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences

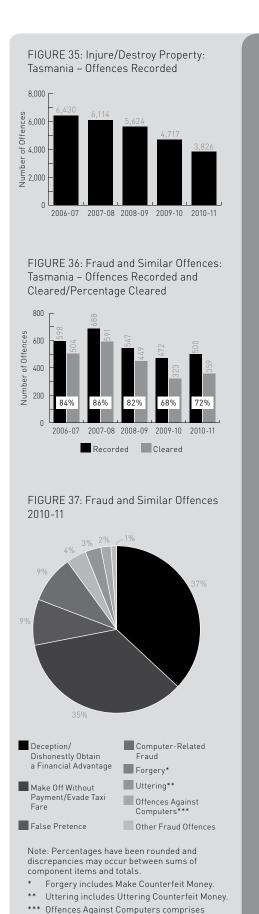
A total of 256 Other (Miscellaneous) Offences was recorded in 2010-11 compared with 544 the previous year, a significant decrease of 53% (288 offences).

See Figure 38 (over page).

The offence contributing most to the decrease for this category was Throw or Discharge a Missile, reducing by 74% (224 offences) from 303 offences recorded in 2009-10 to 79 offences recorded in 2010-11. Despite this decrease, Throw or Discharge a Missile remained the most prevalent offence in this category, as can be seen in Figure 39.

See Figure 39 (over page).

The clearance rate for Other (Miscellaneous) Offences was 70% in 2010-11, an increase of ten percentile points from 60% cleared in 2009-10. This relatively low clearance rate in 2010-11 was largely affected by a 23% clearance rate for Throw or Discharge a Missile.



Damage Computer Data, Unauthorised Access to

a Computer and Insert False Data.

FIGURE 38: Other (Miscellaneous) Offences: Tasmania - Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared

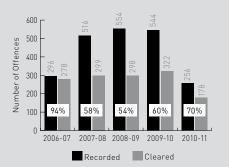
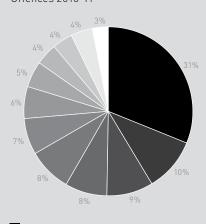


FIGURE 39: Other (Miscellaneous) Offences 2010-11





False Report to Police

- for the Commission of a Crime Disorderly Conduct Interfering with

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 2011.

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: a police action against a person to facilitate a court appearance to answer charges.
- Community conference: a person is directed to attend a meeting with the victim and other persons affected, where their behaviour and its consequences are to be discussed. A conference may impose one or more undertakings.
- Formal caution.
- Unable to proceed: one or more offenders have been identified but no action is able to be taken due to: diplomatic immunity; incompetence of the alleged offender(s); death of the alleged offender; imprisonment; or age of the offender.
- Withdrawn: the offence is withdrawn by a complainant/victim because he/she does not wish to proceed, even though an offence has occurred. The withdrawal is made before any proceedings against an identified offender commence.
- Lapsed: time limitations or a statute bar have meant that an identified offender could not be proceeded against.
- Unfounded: upon attendance or investigation, police are unable to establish whether or not the reported offence occurred (revised definition as from 1 June 2008).
- Informal caution: an offender is informally warned that engaging in such conduct is against the law (implemented in the Offence Reporting System as from 1 June 2008).
- Instruction of the prosecuting authority: the prosecuting authority deems that there is no likelihood of conviction, for example death or other absence of the victim, (implemented in the Offence Reporting System as from 1 June 2008).

A number of new offence statuses were added to the Offence Reporting and Crime Analysis Systems on 1 June 2008 in order to fully comply with the Australian Bureau of Statistics' new National Crime Recording Standard. Six new offence statuses were added, two of which have been listed above. The remaining four new offence statuses denote criminal incidents that are not counted as cleared offences:

- Informal caution
- Instruction of the prosecuting authority
- No crime: it is clear that an incident did not constitute an offence, either because the offence is found to have no foundation or the victim/ complainant admits to, or is suspected of, having made a false report
- Transferred to another State or Territory: an offence has occurred but is outside the responsibility of the police jurisdiction to which the report has been made
- Additional offence: the offence has been recorded in error or is found to be part of another offence
- Duplicate offence: the offence is found to be a duplicate of another offence.

Data Sources

Statistics have been extracted from the Crime Analysis and Offence Reporting Systems of the Department of Police and Emergency Management on 30 August 2011. 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 period.

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.

Attempted murder is counted separately to murder; all other offence attempts are combined with their respective offences for counting purposes.

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 offence of an offence type per victim per incident (Offence Report). Nationally, the most serious offence per national offence category per victim per incident (Offence Report) is counted. National offence categories are broader than Tasmania Police offence types. Tasmania Police counts cleared offences as offences cleared in the reporting period, regardless of when the offence was reported. Nationally, cleared offences are counted as offences reported in the reporting period that have been cleared at a set time after the recording of the offence.

APPENDIX B **– Tasmania** *Together*

Goal 2. Confident, friendly and safe communities

Benchmark	Initiative What has been achieved this year (2010-11)	Lead/Support Agency
2.1.2 Percentage of people who feel safe at home	Publications for Preventing Residential Burglary The Tasmania Police website www.police.tas.gov.au has a range of information and publications available that can be downloaded for improving home security: Residential Burglary Prevention Home Security Audit Personal Safety Handbook Contribution towards Benchmark	DPEM
	Provides easily accessible information and advice to improve home security and increase feelings of safety at home.	
	Neighbourhood Watch Neighbourhood Watch is a community-based crime prevention program which aims to improve the quality of life within a neighbourhood by minimising preventable crime and promoting closer community ties. The program relies on the community and the police working together in a partnership to achieve these aims. The Tasmania Police website www.police.tas.gov.au has a link to the Neighbourhood Watch website www.nhwtas.org.au	DPEM
	Contribution towards Benchmark The program focuses on community safety and aims to minimise preventable crime, especially residential burglaries, through local neighbourhood strategies.	
	Positive Ageing – Support for Older Persons Tasmania Police provides support and information to older persons about safety and security, including:	DPEM
	visiting victims of crime over 65 years of age	
	 conducting Operation Deadlatch in conjunction with Neighbourhood Watch and Assa Abloy Security Products for older people who have been burgled and cannot afford new locks. 	
	Contribution towards Benchmark Providing support, advice and reassurance to older people to assist in reducing their fear of crime and increase their feelings of safety in the home.	

Benchmark	Initiative What has been achieved this year (2010-11)	Lead/Support Agency
2.1.3 Percentage of people who feel safe in public places	Assault Prevention Initiative and Violence in Schools Initiative The Government provided \$100,000 to implement an assault prevention project. The Assault Prevention Initiative received \$90,000 to fund a social marketing campaign that targets potential victims of public place assault (18-30 years), who congregate at licensed premises. The campaign provides key messages about how the target group can keep themselves and their mates safe, through the concept of The Good Mates Guide©, promoted through advertising and Facebook, and complemented by an iPhone© application called Mate Minder©.	DPEM
	The campaign received in-kind support and sponsorship from a range of organisations. It reflects their willingness to take a stand on the issue of alcohol-fuelled violence and demonstrates a commitment to Tasmania's youth and making the Tasmanian community an even safer place. The Violence In Schools initiative is a partnership in the Northern District between Tasmania Police and the Department of Education that formalises processes for dealing with school-based violence.	
	Contribution towards Benchmark These initiatives aim to achieve cultural change around public place assaults and increase the community's perception of feeling safe in public places.	
	Police and Metro Program Tasmania Police and Metro Tasmania work collaboratively to improve the safety of Tasmanians travelling on public transport. In southern Tasmania, four police officers work in partnership with Metro to prevent and investigate offences on buses and in bus malls.	DPEM
	Contribution towards Benchmark Tasmania Police and Metro Tasmania continue to work in partnership to reduce antisocial behaviour and offences committed on public transport and in public places, including bus interchanges.	
	Operation UNITE Operation UNITE: A Blitz Against Drunken Violence is a combined national police campaign targeting public drunkenness and violence on public streets. The campaign highlights the danger of binge drinking and how it contributes to a range of antisocial behaviour, crime and violence, including assaults. Contribution towards Benchmark	DPEM
	Tasmania Police provided a strong and focused police presence in the entertainment precincts of Tasmania for a number of selected weekends to prevent antisocial behaviour on the streets.	
	Vehicle confiscation and clamping Tasmania Police uses clamping and confiscation powers under the Police Offences Act 1935 to remove dangerous, reckless and irresponsible drivers from Tasmanian roads.	DPEM
	Contribution towards Benchmark In the 2010-11 reporting period, 522 vehicles were clamped and 288 were confiscated.	

Benchmark	Initiative What has been achieved this year (2010-11)	Lead/Support Agency
2.1.4 Crime victimisation rate	Inter-Agency Support Teams The Inter-Agency Support Team program is an early intervention strategy whereby Government agencies work in partnership with local councils, in delivering government services to children, young people (aged 5–17) and their families with complex needs. Contribution towards Benchmark At 30 June 2011, there were 23 teams operating across Tasmania, supporting approximately 257 (172 male and 85 female) children and young people.	DPEM
	Crime Stoppers Crime Stoppers uses a tripartite approach between the police, media and the general community to provide a flow of information about crime and criminals. Crime Stoppers undertakes a range of promotional and fundraising activities on a regional basis, and also encourages people to report crime and other illegal activity through the Crime Stoppers telephone number 1800 333 000. Contribution towards Benchmark	DPEM
	In the reporting year 2,156 calls were received on the Crime Stoppers number, resulting in 229 persons being charged.	
2.1.5 Reported level of family violence	Safe at Home Safe at Home is a whole-of-government strategy for responding to family violence in Tasmania and 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. Contribution towards Benchmark During the reporting period there were 4,358 Family Violence reports.	DoJ DPEM
	Police attended 2,675 incidents under the <i>Family Violence Act 2004</i> , and 1,627 were classified as family arguments, with another 56 incidents being attended to facilitate a restraint order.	
2.1.6 Proportion of first offenders convicted again within two years	Project U-Turn U-Turn is a successful diversionary program, delivered by Mission Australia under contract to Tasmania Police, aimed at young people aged between 15 and 20 who have been involved in, or who are at risk of becoming involved in, motor vehicle theft.	D o J DPEM
	The program offers courses in accredited mechanical training, delivered over a ten-week period, four times a year. It also provides other benefits such as reduced involvement in crime and antisocial behaviour, improved life skills, positive health outcomes and enhanced family relationships.	
	Contribution towards Benchmark Since its commencement in 2003, 250 young people have graduated from the U-Turn program with improved life skills and acquired on-the-job skills.	
2.1.8 Road crash fatalities and serious injuries	Law Enforcement A number of law enforcement strategies are used by Tasmania Police to deter and assist in reducing the number of road crash fatalities and serious injuries.	DIER DPEM
	Contribution towards Benchmark See Key Service Delivery Area 3 – Road Safety for further information.	
2.2.3 Proportion of 14-24 year-olds at	Early Intervention Pilot Program The Tasmanian Early Intervention Pilot Program (EIPP) commenced in December 2010. The Program has Commonwealth funding to June 2012.	DHHS DPEM
risk of short-term alcohol-related harm	Contribution towards Benchmark EIPP enables persons under the age of 18 years, caught drinking or in possession of alcohol in public places, to be diverted to health-based counselling and support services. Young offenders committing public order offences involving alcohol are also eligible for inclusion in the program.	

APPENDIX C - Reporting on Disability Framework for Action 2005-10

The Tasmanian Government's Disability Framework for Action 2005-10 (DFA) is a whole-ofgovernment approach to policy and planning, service delivery and evaluation that seeks to remove barriers and enable people with a disability to enjoy the same rights and opportunities as other Tasmanians.

The four priority outcomes of the framework are:

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

The period covered by the original DFA has now concluded and the policy is currently under review by the Department of Premier and Cabinet in consultation with government agencies. The original DFA still applies to all agencies until the review is completed.

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) developed its Disability Action Plan 2008-10 (the Plan) to implement the DFA and to ensure the needs of people with a disability are considered in the planning and delivery of the Department's policies, programs, services and facilities. This plan is currently under review by the DPEM Disability Working Group, which was established in 2010 to discuss social, policy and operational issues which may affect people with disability, and to assist in the development and implementation of the Department's plan. The group includes representatives from all areas of the Department (both police and State Service employees).

The plan covers the following outcome areas.

- 1. Access to Services and Programs
- 2. Access to Employment Opportunities, Career Development, Recruitment and Retention
- 3. Access to Buildings, Facilities, Venues, Off-premises Events, and
- 4. Access to Information (printed materials, websites, audio and video).

1 Access to Services

The Department provides specific training with respect to people with disabilities to all police trainees. The unit Contemporary Social Issues and At Risk Populations is now coordinated by the School of Government, University of Tasmania. The training is delivered by both internal and external presenters. The Department provides training to its members on vulnerable and 'at-risk' populations.

To ensure the appropriate support is provided to people with disabilities, the Department utilises:

- the Mental Health helpline
- the Crisis Assessment Triage and Treatment (CATT) Service
- a register of brain injury support workers (through the Brain Injury Association of Tasmania), and
- a Teletypewriter (TTY) system to assist people with hearing disabilities to access our Radio Dispatch Services.

2. Employment

All new employees are provided with equity and diversity training that includes awareness of the needs of people with a disability. Ongoing training is provided to supervisory personnel across the Department as needed.

The Department has a flexible approach to employment and placement of employees with disabilities including the Department's fixed-term employment register, and participation in the Premier's Graduate Program for People with Disabilities.

3. Accessibility of Buildings

All new buildings and renovations are required to comply with the Anti-Discrimination Act 1998 regarding accessibility for people with disabilities. The Department has recently undertaken a range of refurbishments which are the most significant in many years, and which address some previous accessibility issues.

4. Access to Information

At the request of DPEM, the Communications and Marketing Unit, Department of Premier and Cabinet undertook an accessibility audit of the Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au) and the DPEM website (www.dpem.tas.gov.au). The results indicated that the sites had reasonable accessibility for people with vision impairment, however they highlighted some specific actions to improve accessibility. As a result, the DPEM website has been graphically redesigned and it is intended that this site will be made live in late 2011. The websites will ultimately comply with the Web Content and Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 as part of the Federal Government's National Transition Strategy. Where possible, information on the Tasmania Police website has been provided in multiple versions (e.g. PDF and HTML) in order to make it accessible to the broadest audience possible.

APPENDIX D - Carbon Emissions Reduction Plan

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) is committed to addressing climate change through a reduction in emissions. The Department's Emissions Reduction Plan (the Plan) was introduced to concentrate our efforts on more efficient travel and transport, better energy usage, reducing waste and raising awareness and commitment within our organisation.

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

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

DPEM has continued to provide data into the whole-of-government Online System for Comprehensive Activity Reporting (OSCAR), which is used for government greenhouse gas emissions data entry and reporting.

Transport

The Department has actively sought to reduce and diversify its vehicle fleet to produce a smaller carbon footprint associated with the operation of its vehicles: 230 marked, 170 unmarked and 14 high-visibility vehicles.

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Fuel costs	\$2.269 million	\$1.946 million	\$2.114 million
Litres of fuel	1,606,706 litres	1,575,192 litres	1,263,871 litres
Kilometres travelled	12,284,877 km	12,122,189 km	12,248,062 km
Average km / vehicle	28,437 km	28,060 km	29,584 km
Average litres /100 km	13.07 litres /100 km	12.99 litres /100 km	10.31 litres /100 km
Fleet size	433	432	414

Buildings

The major development of this financial year was the Divisional Headquarters at Bellerive, incorporating an energy-efficient design with a minimised footprint and extensive double-glazing, while maintaining high levels of natural light and energy regeneration through renewable resources. The building incorporates low-energy-use features including zoned mechanical systems, heavy insulation, high-performance heat-reflecting glazing to perimeter windows and use of a rainwater collection tank for car wash facilities.

The Department's Strategic Asset Management Plan includes consideration for reducing emissions in all new buildings or renovations.

Waste

DPEM has incorporated greater use of technology to reduce emissions including the use of electronic systems for the distribution of payslips and general departmental information.

Awareness

All areas of the organisation are represented on the Emissions Reduction Committee, which is focusing on continuing to develop and implement the plan and promoting awareness across the DPEM.

APPENDIX E - Human Resources Statistics

Total Employees

	Pol	lice	State Service	
As at 30 June 2011	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Full-time equivalent employees	1,219.66	1,231.49	411.75	403.76
Head count excluding casuals	1,247	1,260	449	440
Head count casuals	N/A	N/A	7	9
Head count Junior Constables	24	33	N/A	N/A

	2009-10	0 2010-11
Total Employees	1,631.4	1 1,635.25

Classification of Employees: Police

Rank Description	2009-10	2010-11
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	2	1
Commander	7	8
Inspector	52	52
Sergeant	217	216
Constable	943	982
Trainee	25	0
Total	1,247	1,260

Classification of Employees: State Service Employees

	Tasmania Police		SES		FSST	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Head of Agency	0	1	0	0	0	0
Senior Executive Service	3	3	1	1	1	1
Tas. State Service	373	368	25	23	15	13
Professional (including FSST & Allied Health)	1	1	N/A	N/A	20	21
Legal Practitioners	9	9	0	0	0	0
Misc. Workers (Public Sector)	8	8	0	0	0	0
Total*	394	390	26	24	36	35

Age Profile

	Pol	lice	State S	ervice
As at 30 June	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
15-19	16	6	3	1
20-24	87	91	18	20
25-29	154	161	44	38
30-34	168	165	28	34
35-39	265	235	68	68
40-44	222	257	56	50
45-49	178	182	67	61
50-54	100	100	65	65
55-59	45	51	61	66
60-64	12	12	37	36
65-69	0	0	9	10
Total*	1,247	1,260	456	449

Employment Authority

	Pol	lice	State Service		
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	
Permanent	1,235	1,248	408	409	
Fixed-Term	0	0	43	34	
Contract	12	12	5	6	
Total	1,247	1,260	456	449	

Gender

	Pol	lice	State Service		
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	
Male	894	896	162	162	
Female	353	364	294	287	
Total*	1,247	1,260	456	449	

SES Volunteers

	2009-10	2010-11
Male	419	462
Female	118	153
Total	537	615

Employee Turnover

	Police		State Service			
	2009-10	2010-11	20	09-10	20)10-11
			Perm.	Fixed-term	Perm.	Fixed-term
Commencements	36	58	16	34	23	24
Separations	49	44	50	16	31	24

Employment Separations

	Pol	lice	State S	ervice
Termination Reason	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Resignation	21	18	18	12
Retirement – age	2	1	0	0
Retirement – ill health	0	0	2	1
Retirement – voluntary	24	20	11	8
End of contract (s29 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
End of temporary appointment/contract	0	0	16	24
Dismissal	0	0	0	0
Deceased	0	1	0	0
Redundancy	2	0	15	1
Transfer/promotion	0	4	2	3
Completion of secondment to DPEM	0	0	0	1
Commence secondment TSS	0	0	1	4
Redeployment (s49 TSS Act)	0	0	1	1
Abandonment of position	0	0	0	0
Termination – probation	0	0	0	0
Total*	49	44	66	55

Secondments

	Pol	lice	State S	Service
As at 30 June	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
To other agencies	24	12	1	5
From other agencies	0	0	0	0

Leave Without Pay

	Pol	lice	State S	ervice
As at 30 June	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Head count	7	13	15	6

Sick Leave Taken

	Police		State S	ervice
During the financial year	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Full pay – no. of hours	47,535.7	49,828.01	22,032.9	24,835.76
Average sick hours per employee	38.12	39.55	49.07	56.44

Excess Annual and Long Service Leave

(Excess Annual more than 2 years accrual) (Excess LSL 100 days)	Pol	ice	State S	ervice
As at 30 June	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Annual leave (pro rata) 30 June - no. of employees	51	56	15	15
Long service leave - no. of employees	1	0	0	0

No employee has a long service leave credit in excess of statutory limits [Ministerial Approved] as set by the Long Service Leave [State Service Employees] Act 1994.

Number of Employees

	State Service							
		2009	-10			2010	-11	
District Description	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total
Commissioners	1	0		1	2	0		2
Corporate Services	122	20		142	121	21		142
Counter-Terrorism Unit	4	1		5	4	1		5
Eastern District	13	5		18	12	4		16
Executive Support	21	10		31	19	9		28
Forensic Science Service Tasmania	28	7	1	36	29	6	2	37
Human Resources	25	8		33	19	7		26
Northern District	24	10	2	36	25	10		35
Operations Support	39	9	4	52	43	7	7	57
Professional Standards	1	0		1	2	0		2
Southern District	29	7		36	30	7		37
State Emergency Service	24	2		26	23	1		24
Western District	26	13		39	22	16		38
Total*	357	92	7	456	351	89	9	449

			Pol	lice		
		2009-10			2010-11	
District Description	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Commissioners	3	0	3	2	0	2
Corporate Services	1	0	1	2	0	2
Counter-Terrorism Unit	3	0	3	3	0	3
Eastern District	172	11	183	176	14	190
Executive Support	19	3	22	17	0	17
Human Resources	78	2	80	44	0	44
Northern District	234	14	248	248	16	264
Operations Support	160	7	167	167	13	180
Professional Standards	4	0	4	8	0	8
Southern District	282	18	300	290	16	306
Western District	228	8	236	239	5	244
Total*	1,184	63	1,247	1,196	64	1,260

Notes: 2010-11 statistics include State Service Employees (SSE) employed on a casual basis.

^{*} Includes SSE casuals

APPENDIX F - Superannuation

Superannuation Certificate

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

Compliant Superannuation Funds

Australian Government Employees Superannuation Trust

AMP Personal Employer Sponsored Superannuation Fund

Asgard

AustralianSuper

Barlow Bond Superannuation Fund

BT Lifetime Super

BT Super for Life

Construction & Building Unions Superannuation Fund

Colonial First State FirstChoice Superannuation Trust

Dobbie Superannuation Fund

Ellington Superannuation Fund

Guild Retirement Fund

Health Employees Superannuation Trust Aust. Ltd (HESTA)

HOSTPLUS Superannuation Fund

100F Portfolio Service Superannuation Fund

Little Family Super Fund

Netwealth Superannuation Master Fund

Officers' Superannuation Fund

Quadrant Superannuation Scheme

Retail Employees Superannuation Trust

Ringrose Superannuation Fund

Spectrum Super

Summit Master Trust Personal Superannuation & Pension Fund

SuperWrap

Synergy Superannuation Master Fund

Tasplan Superannuation Fund

Telstra Superannuation Scheme

The Universal Super Scheme - Masterkey Superannuation

UniSuper Limited

Victorian Superannuation Fund

These are the only complying superannuation funds (other than those established under the provisions of the *Retirement Benefits Act 1993* and the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999*) to which this Department made employer superannuation contributions during the 2010 -11 financial year.

D L Hine APM

Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management

APPENDIX G - Firearms

Statement for the year ended 30 June 2011 of firearms received for disposal, disposed of, and held for disposal under the Firearms Act 1996 and other legislation.

Firearms Act - seized	0
Firearms Act - surrendered	23
Other Acts - miscellaneous property	1,111
Other Acts - found property	0
Transferred from Ballistics Reference Library	0
Total firearms to be accounted for	1,134

Destroyed	1,117
Returned to owner	2*
Transferred to Ballistics Reference Library	12
Donated to museums etc. for display	0
Firearms held as at 30 June 2011	5
Total firearms to be accounted for	1,136

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

Some of the units included as firearms are comprised of parts of firearms only.

There were 0 firearms for disposal on hand at the beginning of the year. As at 30 June 2011 there were 5 firearms held for disposal.

*A review of Firearms Services' auditing system detected an anomaly in relation to two firearms. Extensive investigations identified the rightful owner and those firearms were returned to the owner.

APPENDIX H - Consultancies and Contracts

Summary of Participation by Local Businesses

The Department of Police and Emergency Management ensures that Tasmanian businesses are given every opportunity to compete for Agency business. It is the Department's policy to support Tasmanian businesses whenever they offer best value for money for the Government. See the table below for a summary of the level of participation by local businesses for contracts, tenders and/or quotations with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST).

In 2010-11, the Department awarded 28 contracts of value greater than \$50,000 each, of which 8 were Tasmanian businesses.

No contracts were awarded utilising Treasurer's Instruction 1127 or 1231.

Total number of contracts awarded	28
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	8
Total value of contracts awarded	\$8,210,389
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$3,024,474
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	36*
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	248**
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	163**

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 \$
Integrated Premises	St Leonards NSW	Provision of Cleaning Services - Tasmania Police Academy	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$187,575
Services Pty Limited			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Integrated Premises	St Leonards NSW	Provision of Cleaning Services - Bellerive Police Headquarters	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$297,930
Services Pty Limited			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Integrated Premises	St Leonards NSW	Provision of cleaning services - Burnie Police Headquarters	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$351,704
Services Pty Limited			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Biniris Australia	Fortitude Valley QLD	Provision of cleaning services - Bridgewater Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$115,323
Pty Ltd			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Bolero Pty Ltd t/a Phoenix Cleaning and	Adelaide SA	Provision of cleaning services - Devonport Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016 Plus optional	\$123,774
Maintenance Services			extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Biniris Australia	Fortitude Valley QLD	Provision of cleaning services – Marine Services Federal Street North Hobart	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$104,391
Pty Ltd			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Collings Property	Launceston TAS	Provision of cleaning services – George Town Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$82,373
Services Pty Ltd			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Biniris Australia	Fortitude Valley QLD	Provision of cleaning services – New Norfolk Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$97,485
Pty Ltd			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
On Site Curtain Clean	Smithton TAS	Provision of cleaning services - Smithton and Stanley Police Stations	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$71,400
			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Regina Clark	St Helens TAS	Provision of cleaning services – St Helens Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$75,075
			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Biniris Australia	Fortitude Valley QLD	Provision of cleaning services - Ulverstone and Penguin Police Stations	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$123,373
Pty Ltd			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Integrated Premises Services	St Leonards NSW	Provision of cleaning services - Launceston Police Headquarters	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016 Plus optional	\$405,494
Pty Limited			extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Integrated Premises	St Leonards NSW	Provision of cleaning services - Strahan Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$61,548
Services Pty Limited			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Biniris Australia	Fortitude Valley QLD	Provision of cleaning services - Clarence Plains Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$65,345
Pty Ltd			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Tania Rowlands	Tiberias TAS	Provision of cleaning services - Oatlands Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$66,360
			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Integrated Premises	St Leonards NSW	Provision of cleaning services - Hobart City Complex	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$1,048,670
Services Pty Limited			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Scottsdale Cleaning	Scottsdale TAS	Provision of cleaning services - Scottsdale Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$61,727
Services			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
Biniris Australia	Fortitude Valley QLD	Provision of cleaning services - Wynyard Police Station	1/07/2011 to 30/06/2016	\$50,531
Pty Ltd			Plus optional extension provision 1/07/2016 to 30/06/2018	
AB Sciex Australia Pty Ltd	Mulgrave VIC	The Supply and Installation of a Liquid Chromatograph Tandem Mass Spectrometer (LC/MS/MS)	30/03/2011 one-off purchase	\$533,207

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Quiagen Pty Ltd (Leigh McKinlay)	Doncaster VIC	Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction Instrument for DNA Testing (RT-PCR)	09/08/2010 one-off purchase	\$98,000
Perkin Elmer	Brandon Park VIC	Purchase of Fourier Transformation Infra-red Microscope (FTIR- Microscope)	17/11/2010 one-off purchase	\$81,225
Logica (Tas)	Hobart TAS	Replacement of Sun Systems	6/12/2010 to 5/12/2013	\$207,000
Mission Australia	Hobart TAS	U-Turn Program and Supported Accommodation Service	18/09/2010 to 17/09/2013	\$2,407,661
ISS Systems Australia	Moonah TAS	Cardax Upgrade - City Police and Operations Support Buildings	30/09/2010 one-off purchase	\$52,878
Denstock Australia	Dee Why NSW	Supply of Police Uniform Footwear	1/09/2010 to 30/08/2013	\$341,980
Pty Ltd			Plus optional extension provision 1/09/2013 to 30/08/2015	
Yakka Pty Ltd	Broadmeadows VIC	Supply of Police All Purpose Jacket and Wet Weather Trousers	1/09/2010 to 30/08/2013	\$336,467
			Plus optional extension provision 1/09/2013 to 30/08/2015	
Dovef Pty Ltd t/a Elegant	Penrith NSW	Supply of Police Uniform Jumpers	1/09/2010 to 30/08/2013	\$93,227
Knitting Company			Plus optional extension provision 1/09/2013 to 30/08/2015	
Yakka Pty Ltd	Broadmeadows VIC	Supply of Police General and Special Duties Uniform	1/09/2010 to 30/08/2013	\$668,666
			Plus optional extension provision 1/09/2013 to 30/08/2015	

Consultancy contracts with a value of \$50,000 or over

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Clemenger Tasmania	Hobart TAS	Assault Prevention Initiative – <i>The Good Mates Guide</i> - an alcohol-fuelled public place assault social	8/03/2011 to 30/09/2011	\$90,000
Pty Ltd		marketing campaign		

Extension to Contracts with a value of \$50,000 or over

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
OfficeMax	Derwent Park TAS	Supply of Toner and Printer Cartridges	01/03/2011 to 28/02/2013	\$200,000
Rotor-Lift	Cambridge TAS	Helicopter Services	01/08/2010 to 31/01/2011	\$1,665,336

D. Exemption from TI 1112 Building and Construction and Roads and Bridges Exemption

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Various existing sub- contractors	Hobart suburbs	Engagement of various contractors to complete works relating to the redevelopment of the Bellerive Divisional Headquarters	April 2011 until completion	\$1,024,000
Including:				
Squires Plumbing	Moonah	Plumbing works		\$103,000
Weatherfoil	Derwent Park	Air conditioning works		\$86,386
Lapham Plastering	Moonah	Plastering works		\$90,000
Kingston Joinery	Kingston	Joinery works		\$120,000
PSG Russell Smith	North Hobart	Electrical		\$119,000
Jackman Builders	North Hobart	Building works		\$150,000

No numbers were included for the Exemption from Treasurer's Instruction No. 1112.

No numbers were included for the Exemption from Treasurer's Instruction No. 1112.

^{*} This number includes tenders that have not yet been awarded – Helicopter, Video Interview Machines, 1st tender for Road Safety Camera Devices (Laser) for the Tasman Bridge (DPEM TBLC 2010-11), Purchase of Lithium Ion batteries for portable radios, Internal Audit Services and Design and Construct Dunalley Police Residence. It does include tenders awarded that were tendered in 2009-10 and awarded in 2010-11 - Replacement of Sun Systems, U-Turn Program, 4 x Uniform tenders.

^{**} This number includes submissions received for tenders that have not yet been awarded – Helicopter, Video Interview Machines, 1st tender for Road Safety Camera Devices (Laser) for the Tasman Bridge (DPEM TBLC 2010-11), Purchase of Lithium Ion batteries for portable radios, Internal Audit Services and Design and Construct Dunalley Police Residence. It does include submissions for tenders awarded that were tendered in 2009-10 and awarded in 2010-11 - Replacement of Sun Systems, U-Turn Program, 4 x Uniform tenders.

APPENDIX I - Location of Department Offices and Contact Numbers

Tasmania Police

Head Office 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart Postal Address GPO Box 308. Hobart Tasmania 7001 (03) 6230 2111 Telephone Fax (03) 6230 2414 Website www.police.tas.gov.au

Corporate Management Group

Ph (03) 6230 2111 Commissioner of Police **Deputy Commissioner of Police** Ph (03) 6230 2111 Assistant Commissioner of Police Ph (03) 6230 2111 Planning and Development Assistant Commissioner of Police Ph [03] 6230 2111 Crime and Operations Director, Corporate Services Ph (03) 6230 2111

District/Sunnort Commands

District/Support Cor	nmanas
Southern District 43 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2433 Fax (03) 6230 2579
Eastern District 40 Bligh Street, Rosny Park	Ph (03) 6230 2674 Fax (03) 6230 2686
Northern District 137-149 Cimitiere Street, Launceston	Ph (03) 6336 3897 Fax (03) 6336 3887
Western District 88 Wilson Street, Burnie	Ph (03) 6434 5220 Fax (03) 6434 5316
Operations Support 30-32 Bathurst Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2138 Fax (03) 6230 2141
Executive Support 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2888 Fax (03) 6230 2601
Professional Standards 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2142 Fax (03) 6230 2444
Counter-Terrorism Unit 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2500 Fax (03) 6230 2259

State Emergency Service

Director 28 Bathurst Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2702 Fax (03) 6234 9767
Assistant Director Emergency Management	Ph (03) 6230 2772
Assistant Director Operations and Resources	Ph (03) 6230 2705

State Emergency Service Regional Offices

9 ,	9
Southern Region Office	
28 Bathurst Street, Hobart	Fax (03) 6234 9767
riobart	
Northern Region Office	Ph (03) 6336 3790
339 Hobart Road,	Fax (03) 6343 5879
Youngtown	
North-Western Region	Office Ph (03) 6434 5333
88 Wilson Street,	Fax (03) 6431 6538
Burnie	

Forensic Science Service Tasmania

St Johns Ave	Ph (03) 6278 5656
New Town	Fax (03) 6278 5693
	forensic@fsst.tas.gov.au

Human Resources

Tasmania Police Academy

South Arm Road, Rokeby

Ph (03) 6230 2024

Fax (03) 6230 2044

APPENDIX J – Documents and Publications Produced, Appeal Review Process – Administrative Decisions, Legislative Program, Statutory Boards

Documents and Publications

Department of Police and Emergency Management Strategic Frameworks, Annual Business Plans and Annual Reports

Celebrating our successes – 10 years on, 1996-97 to 2006-07 review

Department of Police and Emergency Management Service Charter brochure

Aboriginal Strategic Plan

Department of Police and Emergency Management Annual Alcohol Implementation Plan 2010-2011

Department of Police and Emergency Management Disability Action Plan 2008-10

Community Relations Brochures and Posters

Brochures/posters available for download from www.police.tas.gov.au. Alternatively, copies are available from the Officer in Charge, Community Relations, Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Bellerive. No cost.

Description:

- · Alcohol and Boats
- Closed Circuit Television
- Graffiti laws and sale of aerosol paint containers
- Laser Pointer information
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI)
 Liaison Officers
- Protests and Demonstrations in Tasmania
- Residential Burglary Prevention
- · Robbery Prevention and Procedures
- Rural and Remote Area Crime
- Tasmania Police Colouring Book
- Safe and Secure Living, Your Personal Safety Handbook
- Shoplifting Prevention and Detection
- Vehicle Clamping and Confiscation Laws
- Youth and Alcohol.

Legislative Program

The Minister for Police and Emergency Management in 2010-11 had responsibility for the following legislation:

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

Legislative matters that were completed in 2010-11 include:

- The Police Offences Amendments (Laser Pointers) Bill 2010, which was tabled in June 2010 and subsequently received Royal Assent in July 2010. The Bill amended the Police Offences Act 1935 to regulate the use of laser pointers and introduced offences for the possession and use of laser pointers without reasonable excuse.
- The Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Amendment Bill 2010 was tabled in June 2010 and received Royal Assent in July 2010. The Bill amended the Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Act 1999 to reduce the reporting requirements by the State Minister and Commissioner of Police in line with Commonwealth legislation.
- The Police Offences Amendment (Miscellaneous) Bill 2010
 was tabled on 9 November 2010 and received Royal
 Assent on 21 December 2010. This Bill amended the
 Police Offences Act 1935 to clarify and refine certain
 issues including the use of body armour by police,
 the use of the special compulsory penalties for vehicles
 confiscated or clamped, and the ability for an owner to
 appeal to the courts on a first confiscation or clamping.
- The Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) (Approval of Instruments) Notice 2010 Statutory Rules 2010, No. 105 was approved by the Executive Council on 25 October 2010 and a notice of the making of the Statutory Rule was published in the Government Gazette on 3 November 2010 (Statutory Rule 105/2010). This rule approved the use of a breath testing instrument (brand name 'ENVITEC').

- The Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Bill 2011 was tabled in Parliament on 5 April 2011 and received Royal Assent on 16 June 2011. This legislation amends the Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005 to correct anomalies that were identified in the Act, and to ensure consistency of registered offenders' reporting conditions with other jurisdictions.
- Other matters include contributions to submissions to various Parliamentary Committees, including the Select Committee on Road Safety, Select Committee on Violence in the Community and the House of Assembly Select Committee on Child Protection, ongoing contact with the Commonwealth concerning the Senior Officers Group on Organised Crime (SOG on OC) and other Senate Committee investigations on legislation and the Working with Children Project.

The following legislative matters have been progressed during the reporting period and continue to be developed:

- Work continues with the review of the Firearms Act 1996, the Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970 and the Police Offences Act 1935. All three reviews are extensive and look towards the development of contemporary legislation that addresses the ever-changing law enforcement environment.
- The Electronic Bail Monitoring Project relates to the use of electronic bracelets as an alternative to incarceration and has involved high-level discussion between Government Agencies. This Project remains in its formative stage.
- Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Regulations 2011 have been drafted and seek to amend the Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Regulations 2006. The amendment seeks to broaden the prescribed classes of police officers within section 3 of the Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005 to incorporate other police officers that are authorised by the Registrar. These Regulations will be forwarded to Executive Council for approval by the Governor and commencement in 2011-12.
- Legislation and Development Review Services continue to work with the Department of Justice concerning unexplained wealth legislation.

Statutory Boards

State Emergency Management Committee

Commissioner Darren Hine

Mr Andrew Lea Executive Officer

Mr Rhys Edwards Member

Mr David Roberts Member (part year)

Mrs Alice Birchall Acting Member (part year)

Other committee members as required. Under section 8 of the Emergency Management Act 2006, the State Emergency Management Controller can determine committee membership by position or office title (without formal appointment). Any other people he considers appropriate can be members and must be appointed for a period specified in an instrument of appointment, but currently no members fall into this category. The State Controller can also invite, allow or require any person to attend to provide advice. In practice, positions/titles who are members of the Security and Emergency Management Advisory Group also participate in the State Emergency Management Committee meetings on a needs basis, as determined by the State Emergency Management Controller

Security and Emergency Management Group

$N/l \cap m$	hore	hın
Mem	11515	

Rebekah Burton (Co-Chair) Department of Premier

and Cabinet

Scott Tilyard (Co-Chair) Department of Police

and Emergency Management

Stephen Bonde Department of Police and Emergency

Management (CTU)

Simon Roberts Department of Police and Emergency

Management (CTU)

Mathew Healey Department of Premier and Cabinet

(OSEM)

Nick Atkins Department of Premier and Cabinet

(OSEM)

Phil Foulston Department of Premier and Cabinet

Andrew Lea Department of Police and Emergency

Management (SES)

Andrea Heath Department of Police and Emergency

Management (SES)

Mike Brown Department of Police and Emergency

Management (TFS)

Gavin Freeman Department of Police and Emergency

Management (TFS)

Craig White Department of Health and Human

Services

Roscoe Taylor Department of Health and Human

Services

Steve Smith Department of Health and Human

Services

Andrew Finch Department of Education

Craig Watson Department of Economic Development,

Tourism and the Arts

lan Hughes Department of Infrastructure,

Energy and Resources

Dominic Morgan Department of Health and Human

Services (Ambulance)

Andrew O'Brien Department of Health and Human

Services (Ambulance)

David Peters Department of Infrastructure,

Energy and Resources

Michael Stevens Department of Justice

Tony Ferrall Department of Treasury and Finance

Vanessa Fabris Department of Premier and Cabinet

(Government Communications Office)

Aaron Cashion Department of Primary Industries,

Parks, Water and Environment (GIS Unit)

Michele Moseley Department of Primary Industries,

Parks, Water and Environment

Police Review Board

The Hon. Christopher Wright QC Chair

Mr Leon Kemp Member

Ms Elizabeth Thomas Member

Mr Ted Vickers Member

Ms Kirsten Bromfield Secretariat

Non-Statutory Boards

Tasmania Police Charity Trust Committee

The Tasmania Police Charity Trust was established in December 2006 to provide the opportunity for police officers and State Service employees of the Department of Police and Emergency Management to work together, with the community, towards a common goal of fundraising to support nominated charities and disadvantaged individuals in Tasmania.

Membership

Commissioner D Hine President Vice-President Deputy Commissioner S Tilyard Ms S King Secretariat Mr S Wilson-Haffenden Treasurer Mr M Miller Public Officer Senator Stephen Parry Member Senior Sergeant J Parker Member Sergeant F Smith Member Member Constable L Devine

Audit Committee

Ms J Henley

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

External Member

Membership

Deputy Commissioner of Police (Chair)

Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations

Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development

Director, Corporate Services, DPEM

Director, Corporate Services, Tasmania Fire Service

Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Tasmania Fire Service

APPENDIX K - Right to Information

The Officer in Charge Right to Information Department of Police and Emergency Management GPO Box 308 Hobart TAS 7001

Telephone: (03) 6230 2600

The Right to Information Act 2009 commenced operation on 1 July 2010, and replaced the Freedom of Information Act 1991. The Right to Information Act 2009 contains some differing requirements to the Freedom of Information Act 1991 and therefore statistics will differ from previous years.

	2010-11
Number of applications	464
Number of applications refused in full	113
Number of applications exempted	168
Number of internal reviews sought	12
Number of applications for review made to the Ombudsman	4
Total amount of charges collected	\$5,123.80

Refused:

In 2010-11, 113 requests were refused under Sections 9, 12, 17, 19, and 20 of the Act.

In 2009-10, 25 requests were refused in full under Sections 8, 9, 20, 22, 27, 28, and 30 of the Freedom of Information Act 1991.

External Review:

In 2010-11, 4 applications were made to the Ombudsman for review under Part 4. Two were upheld in full, 1 upheld in part, and 1 reversed in full.

In 2009-10, 3 applications were made to the Ombudsman for review under Section 48 of the Freedom of Information Act 1991.

Internal Review:

In 2010-11, 12 applications for internal review were made under section 43. Six were upheld in full, 3 upheld in part, and 3 reversed in full.

In 2009-10, 5 applications for internal review were made under the Freedom of Information Act 1991.

APPENDIX L - Information Available Outside of Right to 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 TAS 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:
Officer in Charge
Crime Collating Unit
Operational Information Services
Tasmania Police
GPO Box 308
Hobart TAS 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/Digital Recordings

Applications are available from: Officer in Charge Forensic Services Tasmania Police GPO Box 308 Hobart TAS 7001

Cost for photographs: 20 x 25cm \$16.50, 15 x 10cm \$5.50. Cost for recording: \$38.50

Description: Statistical information regarding any crime in a particular geographic area.

Coronial Matters

Southern and Eastern Districts Phone: (03) 6233 3257 PO Box 354D, Hobart TAS 7000

Northern and Western Districts Phone: (03) 6336 2808 PO Box 551, Launceston TAS 7250

Cost determined individually on each request.

Description: Coronial files and all matters relating to coronial matters/inquests.

APPENDIX M - Deaths in Custody

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Category 1	0	0	0	0	1
Category 2	0	0	0	0	0*
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1

One Death in Custody (Category 1) was recorded during 2010-11.

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

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

^{*} A death was recorded on 26 July 2010. An inquest to determine whether or not it falls into the category of a Death in Custody (Category 2) had not been held at the time of going to press.

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 TAS 7001

During 2010-11 one disclosure under the Act was referred from the Ombudsman to the Department.

Emergency Management Act 2006

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

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

State Emergency Management Controller

Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management

APPENDIX 0 - Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCO	Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations
ACPD	Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
ANZPAA	Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency
APM	Australian Police Medal
AusSAR	Australian Search and Rescue
AVL	Automatic Vehicle Location
BAS	Breath Analysis System
CBD	Central Business District
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CI	Critical Infrastructure
CMG	Corporate Management Group
СТИ	Counter-Terrorism Unit
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DIS	Drug Investigation Services
DFA	Disability Framework for Action 2005-10
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing (Federal)
DPAC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPEM	Department of Police and Emergency Management
EDDN	Excessive Drink Driving Notice
EIPP	Early Intervention Pilot Program
EIYAU	Early Intervention and Youth Action Unit
ESM	Emergency Services Medal
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania
GMM	Graduated Management Model for Complaints Against Police
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIA	Hobart International Airport
IAST	Inter-Agency Support Team
IT15	Information Technology Reform Program
JCPCP	Junior Constable Police in College Program
MAIB	Motor Accidents Insurance Board
MDT	Mobile Data Terminal
MJEX	Multi-Jurisdictional Exercise
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament

NCTC	National Counter-Terrorism Committee
NCIRC	National Critical Infrastructure Resilience
	Committee
NDRP	Natural Disaster Resilience Program
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPA	National Partnership Agreement
NZ	New Zealand
OSCAR	Online System for Comprehensive Activity Reporting
OSEM	Office of Security and Emergency Management (DPAC)
PAS	Police Accommodation Strategy
PORT	Public Order Response Team
QC	Queen's Counsel
RDS	Radio Dispatch Services
RBT	Random Breath Test
RSAC	Road Safety Advisory Council
RSTF	Road Safety Task Force
RTI	Right to Information
SAMP	Strategic Asset Management Plan
SCIN	Speed Camera Infringement Notice
SE	Standard Error
SE0	Senior Executive Officer's Group
SES	State Emergency Service
SIS	State Intelligence Services
SSDS	Security-Sensitive Dangerous Substances
SSE	State Service Employee
TCE	Tasmanian Certificate of Education
TPCT	Tasmania Police Charity Trust
TEAS	Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
TILES	Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies
TIN	Traffic Infringement Notice
TMRN	Trunk Mobile Radio Network
TSEMG	Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group
TTY	Teletypewriter
UTAS	University of Tasmania
VET	Vocational Education and Training
VSRT	Victim Safety Response Team
WCAG	Web Content and Accessibility Guidelines

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Certification

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Department of Police and Emergency Management are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990 to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2011 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

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

D L Hine APM

Secretary

11 August 2011

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2011

		2011	2011	2010
	Notes	Budget	Actual	Actual
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations				
Revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	2.10(a), 7.1	190,283	193,073	180,513
Appropriation revenue - works and services	2.10(a), 7.1	4,461	4,430	3,104
Other revenue from Government	2.10(a), 7.1	-	1,265	646
Grants	2.10(b), 7.2	464	3,152	5,581
Other revenue	2.10(f), 7.3	6,427	17,581	15,179
Total revenue and other income from transactions		201,635	219,501	205,023
Expenses from transactions				
Employee benefits	2.11(a), 8.1	146,953	155,445	145,678
Depreciation and amortisation	2.11(b), 8.2	5,375	6,599	5,235
Supplies and consumables	8.3	34,506	43,443	40,238
Grants and subsidies	2.11(c), 8.4	1,997	3,284	5,119
Other expenses	2.11(e), 8.5	13,605	13,340	12,725
Total expenses from transactions		202,436	222,111	208,995
Net result from transactions		(004)	(0.740)	(0.070)
(net operating balance)		(801)	(2,610)	(3,972)
Other economic flows included in net result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	2.12(a)(c), 9.1	-	(9)	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	2.12(b), 9.2	-	(52)	(282)
Total other economic flows included in net result	,	-	(61)	(282)
Net result		(801)	(2,671)	(4,254)
Others and the second s				
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity				
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	13.1	4,671	3,891	8,016
Total other economic flows -				
Other non-owner changes in equity		4,671	3,891	8,016
Comprehensive result		3,870	1,220	3,762
		•	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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

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

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

Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 30 June 2011

		2011	2011	2010
	Notes	Budget	Actual	Actual
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	2.13(a), 14.1	9,755	6,978	7,092
Receivables	2.13(b), 10.1	1,073	1,039	1,995
Other financial assets	2.13(b), 10.2	241	942	547
Non-financial assets				
Inventories	2.13(c), 10.3	585	669	635
Assets held for sale	2.13(f), 10.4	-	1,761	-
Property, plant and equipment	2.13(f), 10.5	204,061	209,119	205,587
Other assets	2.13(h), 10.6	565	795	607
Total assets		216,280	221,303	216,463
Liabilities				
Payables	2.14(a), 11.1	3,616	3,389	4,190
Employee benefits	2.14(c), 11.2	41,827	47,905	43,964
Other liabilities	2.14(e), 11.3	2,849	4,420	3,940
Total liabilities		48,292	55,714	52,094
Net assets (liabilities)		167,988	165,589	164,369
Equity				
Reserves	13.1	121,799	124,364	120,473
Accumulated funds	10.1	46,189	41,225	43,896
Total equity		167,988	165,589	164,369

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

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

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

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2011

		2011	2011	2010
	Notes	Budget	Actual	Actual
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
		Inflows	Inflows	Inflows
Cash flows from operating activities		(Outflows)	(Outflows)	(Outflows)
Cash inflows				
Appropriation receipts - recurrent		190,283	193,073	180,513
Appropriation receipts - capital		4,461	4,430	3,104
Appropriation receipts - other		-	1,504	1,265
Grants		464	3,152	5,654
GST receipts		3,000	6,317	5,682
Other cash receipts		6,427	18,267	13,605
Total cash inflows		204,635	226,743	209,823
Cash outflows				
Employee benefits		(133,170)	(136,831)	(129,799)
Superannuation		(13,896)	(15,902)	(13,775)
GST payments		(3,000)	(6,304)	(5,772)
Supplies and consumables		(34,506)	(43,060)	(39,993)
Grants and transfer payments		(1,997)	(3,323)	(5,190)
Other cash payments		(13,605)	(13,145)	(12,596)
Total cash outflows		(200,174)	(218,565)	(207,125)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	14.2	4,461	8,178	2,698
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		-	-	-
Total cash inflows		-	-	-
Cash outflows				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		[4,461]	(8,292)	(6,007)
Total cash outflows		[4,461]	(8,292)	(6,007)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(4,461)	[8,292]	(6,007)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents		_	(114)	(3,309)
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		9,755	7,092	10,401
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	14.1	9,755	6,978	7,092

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

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

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

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2011

		Reserves	Accumulated surplus / deficit	Total equity
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2010		120,473	43,896	164,369
Total comprehensive result		3,891	(2,671)	1,220
Balance as at 30 June 2011		124,364	41,225	165,589

		Reserves	Accumulated surplus / deficit	Total equity
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2009		112,457	48,150	160,607
Total comprehensive result		8,016	(4,254)	3,762
Balance as at 30 June 2010		120,473	43,896	164,369

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

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Note 1 Administered Financial Statements

1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

		2011	2011	2010
	Notes	Budget	Actual	Actual
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions				
Grants	2.10(b), 16.2	342	-	250
Sales of goods and services	2.10(c), 16.3	344	213	177
Fees and fines	2.10(d), 16.4	-	517	545
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions		686	730	972
Administered expenses from transactions				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		686	730	972
Total administered expenses from transactions		686	730	972
Administered net result from transactions attributable to the State		-	-	-
Administered comprehensive result		-	-	-

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

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 16.1 of the accompanying notes.

1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

The Department does not have any administered assets or liabilities.

1.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

		2011	2011	2010
	Notes	Budget	Actual	Actual
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered cash flows from operating activities		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
Administered cash inflows				
Grants		342	-	250
Sales of goods and services		344	213	177
Fees and fines		-	517	545
Total administered cash inflows		686	730	972
Administered cash outflows				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		(686)	(730)	(972)
Total administered cash outflows		(686)	(730)	(972)
Administered net cash from (used by) operating activities		-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in administered cash held		-	-	-
Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period		<u>-</u>	-	-
Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period		-	-	-

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

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 16.1 of the accompanying notes.

1.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

The Department does not have any administered changes in equity.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Objectives and Funding

The Department's objectives are to:

- provide a high visibility front-line service
- ensure people feel safe and are safe at home and in public places
- reduce the impact of crime and continue the increase in crime clearance
- improve traffic law compliance and driver behaviour, and
- enhance security and emergency management practices.

The Department is structured to meet the following outcomes:

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

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

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

The Department is predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations. It also provides services on a fee for service basis, as outlined in Notes 16.3 and 16.4.

The financial report encompasses all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions

2.2 Basis of Accounting

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

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

The Financial Statements were signed by the Secretary on 11 August 2011.

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

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

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

2.3 Reporting Entity

The Financial Statements include all the controlled activities of the Department. The Financial Statements consolidate material transactions and balances of the Department and entities included in its output groups. Material transactions and balances between the Department and such entities have been eliminated.

2.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

2.5 Fair Presentation

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

2.6 Changes in Accounting Policies

(a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

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

- AASB 2008-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 3 and AASB 127

 This Standard introduces some minor terminology changes.
 There is no expected financial impact of applying these changes.
- AASB 2009-5 Further
 Amendments to Australian
 Accounting Standards arising from
 the Annual Improvements Project
 – This Standard introduces small
 disclosure and classification
 changes. There is no expected
 financial impact of applying
 these changes.

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

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

- AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 – The amendments require modification to the disclosure of categories of financial assets. It is not anticipated that there will be any financial impact.
- AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards

 This standard establishes a differential financial reporting

framework consisting of two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements. The Standard does not have any financial impact on the Department. However, it may affect disclosures if reduced disclosure requirements apply.

- AASB 2010-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements - This standard makes amendments to introduce reduced disclosure requirements for certain types of entities. There is no expected financial impact of applying these changes, as the Department is likely to be considered a Tier 1 entity.
- AAASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures (applies to annual reporting periods beginning in or after 1 July 2011) – This standard sets out the Australian specific disclosures for entities that have adopted Australian Accounting Standards that are additional to the requirements under International Financial Reporting Standards, including disclosures relating to the nature of the financial report, audit fees and the reconciliation of net operating cash flows to profit. These amendments, which become mandatory for the Department's 30 June 2012 financial statements are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements
- AASB 2010-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets – This Standard includes additional presentation and disclosure requirements for financial assets. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 - This Standard makes minor revisions, however it is not expected to have a financial impact.
- AASB 2009-12 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - This Standard introduces a number of terminology changes. There is no expected financial impact.

AASB 2010-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - This Standard introduces terminology changes as well as presentation changes, however, there is no financial impact from these revisions.

(c) Voluntary changes in accounting policy

The Department has revised its accounting policy in relation to recognition of assets. From 1 July 2010, the asset recognition threshold has increased to \$10,000 exclusive of GST, previously \$5,000. Assets valued at less than \$10,000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total). The Department considers that the effect of this change will not result in a material impact.

Administered Transactions and Balances

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

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

2.8 Activities Undertaken Under a Trustee or Agency Relationship

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

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

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

Net assets received under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are designated as contributions by owners and adjusted directly against equity. Net assets relinguished 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. There was no restructuring of administrative arrangements in the current or prior financial year.

2.10 Income from Transactions

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

(a) Revenue from Government

Appropriations, whether recurrent or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. Except for any amounts identified as carried forward in Notes 7.1, control arises in the period of appropriation.

(b) Grants

Grants payable by the Australian Government are recognised as revenue when the Department gains control of the underlying assets. Where grants are reciprocal, revenue is recognised as performance occurs under the grant.

Non-reciprocal grants are recognised as revenue when the grant is received or receivable. Conditional grants may be reciprocal or non-reciprocal depending on the terms of the grant.

(c) Sales of goods and services

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

by reference to surveys of work performed.

(d) Fees and fines

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

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

(e) Contributions received

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

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

(f) Other revenue

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

2.11 Expenses from Transactions

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

(a) Employee benefits

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

(b) Depreciation and amortisation

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

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

Vehicles 3-5 years
Plant and equipment 2-20 years
Buildings 2-120 years
Infrastructure 10 years

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

(c) Grants and subsidies

Grant and subsidies expenditure is recognised to the extent that:

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

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

(d) Contributions provided

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

(e) Other expenses

Expenses from operating activities are recognised when the transaction giving rise to a debt owing occurs.

2.12 Other Economic Flows included in Net Result

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

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

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

(b) Impairment - financial assets

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

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

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

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

(c) Impairment – non-financial assets

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

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each

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

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

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

2.13 Assets

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

(a) Cash and deposits

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

(b) Receivables

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

(c) Other financial assets

The Department records accrued expenses at the expected recovery amount.

(d) Inventories

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

cost or for nominal consideration are valued at current replacement cost.

Inventories are measured using the weighted average cost formula.

(e) Assets held for sale

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

(f) Property, plant, equipment and infrastructure

(i) Valuation basis

Land and buildings are recorded at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other non-current physical assets, including work in progress, are recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The costs of self constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Department is \$10,000 exclusive of GST. Assets valued at less than \$10,000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

(iv) Revaluations

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

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

Assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date.

(g) Intangibles

An intangible asset is recognised where:

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

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

(h) Other assets

The Department records prepaid expenses at the expected recovery amount.

2.14 Liabilities

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

(a) Payables

Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost, which due to the short settlement period, equates to face value, when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

(b) Provisions

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

(c) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June 2011, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid if discounting is not material.

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

(d) Superannuation

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Defined benefit plans

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

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

(e) Other liabilities

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

2.15 Leases

The Department has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for property, plant and equipment, where the lessors effectively retain all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items leased. Equal instalments of lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease term, as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

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

2.16 Unrecognised Financial Instruments

The Department has no unrecognised financial instruments.

2.17 Judgements and Assumptions

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting

estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

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

2.18 Foreign Currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date.

2.19 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards. Details of the impact of changes in accounting policy on comparative figures are at Note 2.6.

Amendments to comparative figures arising from correction of an error are disclosed at Note 2.6.

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

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

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

2.20 Budget Information

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2010-11 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

2.21 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. 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.

2.22 Departmental Taxation

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

2.23 Goods and Services Tax

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

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

Departmental Output Schedules Note 3

3.1 Output Group Information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Output Group 1 – Public Safety

	2011	2011	2010
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	106,191	106,148	100,388
Other revenue from Government	-	925	-
Grants	260	123	2,510
Other revenue	3,846	13,729	11,364
Total revenue and other income from transactions	110,297	120,926	114,262
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	76,204	77,214	72,382
Superannuation	8,038	9,423	7,943
Depreciation and amortisation	4,092	3,790	3,007
Supplies and consumables	18,812	26,317	26,343
Grants and transfer payments	831	238	2,655
Other expenses	6,299	6,894	6,824
Total expenses from transactions	114,276	123,876	119,154
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(3,979)	(2,950)	(4,892)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	-	(4)	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(30)	(162)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(34)	(162)
Net result	(3,979)	(2,984)	(5,054)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
other economic nows other non owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	_	2 235	4 604
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	-	2,235 2 235	
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result	- - (3,979)	2,235 2,235 (749)	4,604
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result	- - (3,979)	2,235	4,604
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output		2,235 (749)	4,604 (450)
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output Output 1.1 Support to the Community	114,276	2,235 (749) 123,876	4,604 (450 119,154
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output		2,235 (749)	4,604 (450 119,154
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output Output 1.1 Support to the Community	114,276	2,235 (749) 123,876	4,604 (450) 119,154
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output Output 1.1 Support to the Community Total	114,276	2,235 (749) 123,876	4,604 (450) 119,154 119,154
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output Output 1.1 Support to the Community Total Net assets	114,276	2,235 (749) 123,876 123,876	4,604 4,604 (450) 119,154 119,154 127,818 (30,290)

Output Group 2 – Crime

	2011	2011	2010
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	58,561	60,408	55,242
Grants	-	339	312
Other revenue	695	2,534	2,336
Total revenue and other income from transactions	59,256	63,281	57,890
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	40,133	44,719	41,098
Superannuation	4,212	5,277	4,335
Depreciation and amortisation	897	1,977	1,568
Supplies and consumables	9,177	7,873	6,692
Grants and transfer payments	710	1,600	1,211
Other expenses	5,024	4,144	3,654
Total expenses from transactions	60,153	65,590	58,558
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(897)	(2,309)	(668)
Other economic flows included in net result		(0)	
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets	_	(3)	
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(15)	[84]
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(18)	(84)
Net result	(897)	(2,327)	(752)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	1,165	2,401
Total other economic flows – other-non owner changes in equity	- ()	1,165	2,401
Comprehensive result	(897)	(1,162)	1,649
Expense by output			
Output 2.1 Investigation of Crime	42,776	47,888	40,435
Output 2.2 Poppy Security	1,098	1,117	1,079
Output 2.3 Fisheries Security – State and Australian Government	5,878	5,996	5,992
Output 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	10,401	10,589	11,052
Total	60,153	65,590	58,558
Net assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 2 - Crime		60,239	59,629
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 2 - Crime		(15,978)	[14,898]

	2011	2011	2010
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	18,417	17,976	16,082
Grants	-	2,128	2,020
Other revenue	1,736	309	294
Total revenue and other income from transactions	20,153	20,413	18,396
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	13,492	15,171	13,590
Superannuation	1,523	1,309	1,105
Depreciation and amortisation	288	628	498
Supplies and consumables	3,430	2,661	2,594
Grants and transfer payments	181	48	42
Other expenses	1,527	1,332	1,436
Total expenses from transactions	20,441	21,149	19,265
	(000)	(50.4)	(0.(0)
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(288)	(736)	(869)
Net result from transactions (net operating balance) Other economic flows included in net result	(288)	(736)	(869)
	(288)	(736) [1]	(869)
Other economic flows included in net result	(288) - -		-
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory	-	[1]	- (27)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result	- - -	(1) (5) (6)	(27)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(1) (5)	(27)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result	- - -	(1) (5) (6)	(27)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result	- - -	(1) (5) (6)	(27) (27) (896)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	- - -	(1) (5) (6) (742)	(27) (27) (896)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	- - -	(1) (5) (6) (742)	-
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	- - - (288)	(1) (5) (6) (742) 370 370	(27) (27) (896) 762
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result	- - - (288)	(1) (5) (6) (742) 370 370	(27) (27) (896) 762 762 (134)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output	- (288) - (288)	(1) (5) (6) (742) 370 370 (372)	762 762 (134)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output Output 3.1 Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety	- (288) - (288) 20,441	(1) (5) (6) (742) 370 370 (372)	(27) (27) (896) 762 762 (134)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output Output 3.1 Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety Total	- (288) - (288) 20,441	(1) (5) (6) (742) 370 370 (372)	762 762 (134)
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity Comprehensive result Expense by output Output 3.1 Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety Total Net assets	- (288) - (288) 20,441	(1) (5) (6) (742) 370 370 (372) 21,149 21,149	(27) (27) (896) 762

Output Group 4 – Emergency Management

	2011	2011	2010
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	7,114	8,540	8,801
Grants	204	562	738
Other revenue	150	1,009	1,184
Total revenue and other income from transactions	7,468	10,111	10,723
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	3,217	2,036	4,640
Superannuation	134	282	439
Depreciation and amortisation	98	204	162
Supplies and consumables	3,087	5,251	4,072
Grants and transfer payments	275	1,399	1,211
Other expenses	755	969	774
Total expenses from transactions	7,566	10,141	11,298
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(98)	(30)	(575)
· ·			
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets	-	-	
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(2)	(9)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(2)	(9)
Net result	(98)	(32)	(584)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	121	249
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	<u>-</u>	121	249
Comprehensive result	(98)	89	(335)
Expense by output			
Output 4.1 State Emergency Management Services	3,049	3,357	4,892
Output 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	4,517	6,784	6,406
Total	7,566	10,141	11,298
Net assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 4		6,624	10,632
- Emergency Management Total liabilities incurred for Output Group (0,024	10,032
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 4 - Emergency Management		(2,508)	(2,360)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 4 - Emergency Management		4,116	8,272
		.,,,,	0,272

Output Group – Capital Investment Program

	2011	2011	2010
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation – capital	4,461	4,430	3,104
Other revenue from Government	-	340	646
Other revenue	-	-	1
Total revenue and other income from transactions	4,461	4,770	3,751
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	-	13	135
Superannuation	-	-	12
Supplies and consumables	-	1,341	535
Other expenses	-	2	37
Total expenses from transactions	-	1,356	719
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	4,461	3,414	3,032
Other economic flows included in net result	4,461	3,414	3,032
	-	-	3,032
Other economic flows included in net result			-
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory	-		
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	-	3,032
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result	- - -	- - -	- - -
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Comprehensive result	- - - 4,461	- - - 3,414	- - - 3,032
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Comprehensive result Expense by output	- - - 4,461	3,414	- - - 3,032
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Comprehensive result	- - - 4,461	- - - 3,414	3,032
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Comprehensive result Expense by output Capital Investment Program Total	- - - 4,461	- - - 3,414 3,414	3,032 3,032
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Comprehensive result Expense by output Capital Investment Program Total Net assets	- - - 4,461	3,414 3,414 1,356 1,356	3,032 3,032 719 719
Other economic flows included in net result Net gain/(loss) on sale of non financial assets Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables Total other economic flows included in net result Net result Comprehensive result Expense by output Capital Investment Program Total	- - - 4,461	- - - 3,414 3,414	3,032 3,032

Further details of specific projects within this Output are included in Note 14.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds.

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

	2011	2011	2010
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	692	(749)	(450)
Output Group 2 - Crime	(897)	(1,162)	1,649
Output Group 3 – Road Safety	(288)	(372)	(134)
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	(98)	89	(335)
Output Group – Capital Investment Program	4,461	3,414	3,032
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	3,870	1,220	3,762
Reconciliation to comprehensive result			
Comprehensive result	3,870	1,220	3,762

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

	2011	2010
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	165,589	164,369
Reconciliation to net assets		
Net assets	165,589	164,369

3.4 Administered Output Schedule

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

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

	2011	2011	2010
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions			
Grants	342	-	250
Sales of goods and services	344	213	177
Fees and fines	-	517	545
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions	686	730	972
Administered expenses from transactions			
Grants and transfer payments	686	730	972
Total administered expenses from transactions	686	730	972
Administered net result from transactions (net operating balance)	-	-	_
Administered net result	-	-	-
Total administered comprehensive result	-	-	-
Administered expense by output			
Administered items	686	730	972
Total	686	730	972

Note 4 Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements

	State Funds	Australian Government Funds	State Funds	Australian Government Funds
	2011 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000
Natural Disaster Mitigation Plan	52	76	31	132
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	150	536	-	641
Tasmania Risk Mitigation Program	30	-	13	_
Emergency Management Framework	-	73	-	_
Total	232	685	44	773

Note 5 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

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

5.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Revised Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	464	2,572	3,152	580	22.6
Other revenue	(b)	6,427	6,253	17,581	11,328	>100.0
Supplies and consumables	(c)	34,506	37,429	43,427	5,998	16.0
Grants and subsidies	(d)	1,997	2,770	3,284	514	18.6

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) This budget variance relates predominantly to unbudgeted revenue for a marine reserve patrolling program (\$0.200m), payments towards AVL Stage 2 (\$0.210m), and receipt of funding for joint State/Australian Government Exercises
- (b) The Department has received additional unbudgeted revenue for the continued secondment of officers to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other jurisdictions (\$1.036m), Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) Upgrade (\$2.635m), seized and found money (\$0.704m), Helicopter Reimbursement (\$0.512m), and contracted revenue received to offset the costs of the TMRN Service fees (\$5.810m) and recoveries for power from external organisations (\$0.191m).
- (c) This variance relates to Helicopter expenses that are higher than originally budgeted (\$2.347m) and additional TMRN service fees.
- (d) This variance relates predominantly to grant funding associated with the National Disaster Resilience Program (\$0.229m) and contributions to national police programs (\$0.305m) not being budgeted for.

5.2 Statement of Financial Position

	Note	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance	Variance
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Employee benefits	(a)	41,827	44,851	47,905	6,078	6.8

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

(a) The variance reflects higher than anticipated leave balances for employees and associated wage increases since the budget was formulated.

5.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Revised Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation receipts - other	(a)	-	-	1,504	1,504	100.0
Grants	(b)	464	2,572	3,152	580	22.6
Other cash receipts	(c)	6,427	6,413	18,267	11,854	>100.0
Supplies and consumables	(d)	34,506	37,429	43,060	5,631	15.0
Grants and transfer payments	(e)	1,997	2,770	3,323	553	19.9
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	(f)	4,461	3,807	8,292	4,485	>100.0

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) This amount relates to the carry over of funds to 2011-12 in relation to the refurbishment of Divisional Headquarters (\$0.994m), Police Connectivity Initiative (\$0.100m), SES Election Commitment funding (\$0.110m), and Police Priorities Initiative (\$0.300m).
- (b) This budget variance relates predominantly to unbudgeted revenue for a marine reserve patrolling program (\$0.200m), payments towards AVL Stage 2 (\$0.210m) and receipt of funding for joint State/Australian Government Exercises (\$0.100m).
- (c) The Department has received additional unbudgeted revenue for the continued secondment of officers to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other jurisdictions (\$1.105m), Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) Upgrade (\$2.556m), seized and found money (\$0.636m), Helicopter Reimbursement (\$0.311m), funding under the Early Intervention Pilot Program (\$0.333m) and contracted revenue received to offset the costs of the TMRN Service fees (\$6.130m) and recoveries for power from external organisations (\$0.200m).
- (d) This variance relates to Helicopter expenses that were higher than originally budgeted (\$2.347m) and additional TMRN service fees.
- (e) This variance relates predominantly to grant funding associated with the National Disaster Resilience Program (\$0.229m) and contributions to national police programs (\$0.305m) not being budgeted for.
- (f) The variance relates to the capitalisation of expenditure on the TMRN (\$2.232m), purchase of computers under IT15 (\$0.893m), forensic equipment (0.756m), and traffic equipment (\$0.300m) not being included in the budget estimates.

Note 6 Events Occurring After Balance Date

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which would have a material effect on the Department's Financial Statements as at 30 June 2011.

Note 7 Income from Transactions

7.1 Revenue from Government

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

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

	2011	2011	2010
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	190,283	193,073	180,513
Total	190,283	193,073	180,513
Appropriation revenue – works and services	4,461	4,430	3,104
Revenue from Government - other			
Appropriation carried forward under section 8A(2) of the			
Public Account Act 1986 taken up as revenue in the current year	-	1,265	646
Total	4,461	5,695	3,750
Total revenue from Government	194,744	198,768	184,263

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

7.2 Grants

7.2 014110		
	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants from the Australian Government		
Specific grants	309	556
Total	309	556
Other grants		
State Government grants		
Motor Accident Insurance Board	2,378	2,279
Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network	-	2,440
Other	401	274
Non-Government grants	64	32
Total	2,843	5,025
Total	3,152	5,581

7.3 Other revenue

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Property rental	602	721
Contributions	1,045	982
Workers compensation recoveries	325	299
Reimbursements	6,385	4,575
Helicopter evacuations	712	259
National criminal history check	1,076	966
TMRN service fees	5,654	5,700
Other	1,782	1,677
Total	17,581	15,179

Note 8 Expenses from Transactions

8.1 Employee benefits

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and non monetary components)	120,650	115,301
Annual leave	12,766	11,490
Long service leave	4,627	4,060
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	7,960	6,276
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	8,331	7,559
Other employee expenses	1,111	992
Total	155,445	145,678

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Superannuation Provision Account 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 employer contribution in 2009-10 was 11 per cent of salary. The current employer contribution rate is 12.3 per cent of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined contribution schemes are paid directly to the superannuation funds 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 3.3 per cent of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution scheme.

8.2 Depreciation and amortisation

(a) Depreciation

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings	3,487	3,335
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1,554	1,053
Infrastructure	1,558	847
Total	6,599	5,235

8.3 Supplies and consumables

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	56	53
Operating lease costs	12,411	10,190
Consultants	1,902	1,624
Property services	5,350	4,951
Maintenance	1,871	1,934
Communications	8,655	9,062
Information technology	2,502	2,259
Travel and transport	5,962	5,089
Advertising and promotion	61	71
Other supplies and consumables	4,673	5,005
Total	43,443	40,238

8.4 Grants and subsidies

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Natural Disaster Mitigation Fund	128	947
Natural Disaster Resilience Plan	681	-
Tasmania Risk Mitigation Program	30	-
National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund	1,278	1,034
Early Intervention Pilot Program	124	-
Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network Upgrade	-	2,440
Other grants	1,043	698
Total	3,284	5,119

8.5 Other expenses

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Workers Compensation	1,820	1,518
Payroll Tax	9,229	8,699
Other	2,291	2,508
Total	13,340	12,725

Note 9 Other Economic Flows included in Net Result

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

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	(9)	-
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(9)	-

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

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of loans and receivables	(52)	(282)
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	(52)	(282)

Note 10 Assets

10.1 Receivables

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	767	1,811
Other receivables	-	160
Less: Provision for impairment	(89)	(282)
Total	678	1,689
Tax assets	361	306
Total	1,039	1,995
Settled within 12 months	1,039	1,995
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	1,039	1,995

	2011	2010
Reconciliation of movement in provision for impairment of receivables	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	282	-
Amounts written off during the year	(245)	-
Amounts recovered during the year	-	
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	52	282
Carrying amount at 30 June	89	282

10.2 Other financial assets

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued revenue	942	547
Total	942	547
Settled within 12 months	942	547
Total	942	547

10.3 Inventories

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Uniform store	528	431
Forensic Science Service Tasmania store	141	204
Total	669	635
Settled within 12 months	669	635
Total	669	635

10.4 Assets held for sale

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Land	574	-
Buildings	1,187	-
Total	1,761	-
Settled within 12 months	1,761	-
Total	1,761	

Assets held for sale comprise police residences which are held for sale due to being surplus to the Department's requirements.

10.5 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Carrying amount

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
At fair value (30 June 2011)	35,164	36,231
Total	35,164	36,231
Buildings		
At fair value (30 June 2011)	156,387	152,700
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(14,325)	(10,390)
W 1: ()	142,062	142,310
Work in progress (at cost)	5,779	2,515
Total	147,841	144,825
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At cost	20,451	16,733
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(13,549)	(11,995)
	6,902	4,738
Work in progress (at cost)	-	1,526
Total	6,902	6,264
Infrastructure		
At cost	21,492	8,472
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,106)	(2,548)
	17,386	5,924
Work in progress (at cost)	1,392	11,909
Total	18,778	17,833
Heritage assets		
At cost	434	434
Total property, plant and equipment	209,119	205,587
Total property, plant and equipment	207,117	203,367

The latest revaluations as at 30 June 2011 were based on indices supplied by Brothers & Newton Pty Ltd. The indices indicate an average annual increase in land and building values for the Department from 30 June 2010 to 30 June 2011. A full revaluation of land and buildings was independently conducted by Brothers & Newton Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2007. The revaluation was based on fair value in accordance with relevant accounting standards and Treasurer's Instructions.

(b) Reconciliation of movements

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

		D 1111	Plant Equipment			.
2011	Land	Buildings	and Vehicles	Infrastructure	Heritage	Total
2011 Carrying value at 1 July	\$'000 36,231	\$'000 144,825	\$'000 6,264	\$'000 17,833	\$'000 434	\$'000 205,587
Additions	150	84	2,192	1,111	-	3,537
Disposals	(61)	(131)	-	-	-	(192)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	(582)	4,582	-	-	-	4,000
Impairment losses	-	(109)	-	-	-	(109)
Assets held for sale	(574)	(1,187)	-	-	-	(1,761)
Work in progress at cost	-	3,264	-	1,392	-	4,656
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,487)	(1,554)	(1,558)	-	(6,599)
Carrying value at 30 June	35,164	147,841	6,902	18,778	434	209,119

			Plant Equipment			
	Land	Buildings	and Vehicles	Infrastructure	Heritage	Total
2010	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	34,504	139,752	5,567	16,650	434	196,907
Additions	-	-	1,510	-	-	1,510
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments (decrements)	1,727	6,289	-	-	-	8,016
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress at cost	-	2,119	240	2,030	-	4,389
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,335)	(1,053)	(847)	-	(5,235)
Carrying value at 30 June	36,231	144,825	6,264	17,833	434	205,587

10.6 Other assets

(a) Carrying amount

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Other current assets		
Prepayments	795	607
Total	795	607
Settled within 12 months	795	607
Total	795	607

Note 11 Liabilities

11.1 Payables

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	2,510	3,400
Accrued expenses	879	790
Total	3,389	4,190
Settled within 12 months	3,389	4,091
Settled in more than 12 months	-	99
Total	3,389	4,190

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

11.2 Employee benefits

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries	3,470	2,774
Annual leave	17,282	16,265
Long service leave	27,153	24,925
Total	47,905	43,964
Settled within 12 months	23,391	21,718
Settled in more than 12 months	24,514	22,246
Total	47,905	43,964

11.3 Other liabilities

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue received in advance		
Appropriation carried forward from current and previous years under section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	1,504	1,265
Other liabilities		
Employee benefits – on-costs	2,916	2,675
Total	4,420	3,940
Settled within 12 months	2,928	2,586
Settled in more than 12 months	1,492	1,354
Total	4,420	3,940

Note 12 Commitments and Contingencies

12.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
By type		
Capital commitments		
Buildings	12,371	15,838
Infrastructure	14,800	925
Plant and equipment	5,821	495
Total capital commitments	32,992	17,258
Lease commitments		
Operating leases	35,872	37,017
Total lease commitments	35,872	37,017
By maturity		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	20,364	5,881
From one to five years	12,628	11,377
More than five years	-	-
Total capital commitments	32,992	17,258
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	13,335	13,500
From one to five years	16,061	16,990
More than five years	6,476	6,527
Total operating lease commitments	35,872	37,017
Total	68,864	54,275

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

The lease cost of 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart is indexed based on CPI at the discretion of the lessor. The contract term is 12 years commencing 6 January 2008 with an option for a further 5 years at the conclusion of that period.

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

The lease of vehicles is undertaken in accordance with the whole-of-government common use contract GITC/F200 which expires on 30 April 2013. Each vehicle has its own separate lease term of 24-36 months with no requirement for renewal at the end of the lease period.

Capital commitments for buildings include the redevelopment and refurbishment of Bellerive, Glenorchy and Devonport Divisional Headquarters. Capital commitments for infrastructure encompass the digital upgrade costs for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network which is expected to be completed in February 2013. Capital commitments for plant and equipment include costs associated with the upgrade of IT hardware.

12.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

(a) Quantifiable contingencies

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

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

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities		
Contingent claims		
Agency litigation	358	753
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	358	753

As at 30 June 2011, the Department had a number of claims against it for legal disputes.

Note 13 Reserves

13.1 Reserves

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Physical asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	120,473	112,457
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	4,000	8,016
Impairment losses	(109)	-
Balance at end of financial year	124,364	120,473

(a) Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve

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

Note 14 Cash Flow Reconciliation

14.1 Cash and deposits

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

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance		
T519 Department of Police and Emergency Management Operating Account	6,967	7,081
Total	6,967	7,081
Other cash held		
Cash and deposits	11	11
Total	11	11
Total cash and deposits	6,978	7,092

14.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Net result	(2,671)	(4,254)
Depreciation and amortisation	6,599	5,235
(Gain) loss from sale of non-financial assets	9	-
Decrease (increase) in receivables	1,011	(981)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(34)	(50)
Decrease (increase) in accrued revenue	(213)	(307)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(188)	38
Decrease (increase) in tax assets	(55)	59
Increase (decrease) in creditors	(790)	(189)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	89	504
Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	3,941	1,912
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	480	731
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	8,178	2,698

14.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds

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

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

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

(a) Project expenditure

	2011	2011	2010
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Capital Investment Program			
Headquarters redevelopment and refurbishment	4,461	4,430	2,550
Automatic vehicle location project	-	-	1,201
Total	4,461	4,430	3,751

(b) Classification of cash flows

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

		2011	2010
	9	3'000	\$'000
Cash outflows			
Other cash payments			
Payments for acquisition of assets		3,414	3,017
Other cash payments		1,016	734
Total cash outflows	4	,430	3,751

Note 15 Financial Instruments

15.1 Risk exposures

(a) Risk management policies

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

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

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

(b) Credit risk exposures

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

Financial instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial assets		
Receivables	Receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for impairment.	Credit terms are generally 30 days.
Cash and deposits	Cash and deposits are recognised at face value.	Cash means notes, coins and any deposits held at call with a bank
	It is a requirement for any changes in deposit strategy to be approved by the Treasurer.	or financial institution.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the Financial Statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral or other security. The following tables analyse financial assets that are past due but not impaired:

	Past due	Past due	Past due	Total
Analysis of financial assets that are past due	<30 days	31-60 days	>60 days	
at 30 June 2011 but not impaired	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	270	212	196	678

	Past due	Past due	Past due	Total
Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2010 but not impaired	<30 days	31-60 days	>60 days	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1,062	360	267	1,689

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

2011	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	2,696	-	-	-	-	-	2,696	2,696
Total	2,696	-	-	-	-	-	2,696	2,696

2010	Maturity analysis for financial liabilities							
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	2,239	99	-	-	-	-	2,338	2,338
Total	2,239	99	-	-	-	-	2,338	2,338

(d) Market risk

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

At the reporting date, there is no interest rate exposure on controlled activities, as all financial instruments are non-interest bearing.

15.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	6,978	7,092
Loans and receivables	1,620	2,236
Total	8,598	9,328
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,696	2,338
Total	2,696	2,338

15.3 Reclassifications of Financial Assets

The Department did not reclassify any financial assets during 2010-11.

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

	Carrying Amount 2011	Net Fair Value 2011	Carrying Amount 2010	Net Fair Value 2010
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	6,978	6,978	7,092	7,092
Receivables	678	678	1,689	1,689
Other financial assets	942	942	547	547
Total financial assets	8,598	8,598	9,328	9,328
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Payables	2,696	2,696	2,338	2,338
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	2,696	2,696	2,338	2,338

Note 16 Notes to Administered Statements

16.1 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

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

(a) Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Revised Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	342	-	-	-	-
Sales of goods and services		344	201	213	12	5.9
Fees and fines		-	500	517	17	3.4

Notes to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses variances

(a) The original budget included an amount for the State Support Package program which ceased in 2010-11.

(b) Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Revised Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	342	-	-	-	-
Sales of goods and services		344	201	213	12	5.9
Fees and fines		-	500	517	17	3.4

Notes to Schedule of Administered Cash Flow variances

(a) The original budget included an amount for the State Support Package program which ceased in 2010-11.

16.2 Administered Grants

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants from the Australian Government		
Emergency Management – State Support Package	-	250
Total	-	250

16.3 Administered Sales of Goods and Services

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Services		
Search fees	106	108
Academy Trainee Board	93	28
Found and confiscated proceeds	-	24
Other fees	14	17
Total	213	177

16.4 Administered Fees and Fines

	201	1 2010
	\$'00	0 \$'000
Fees		
Firearms licences/registrations	51	7 545
Total	51	7 545



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Members of the Parliament of Tasmania

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2011

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Department of Police and Emergency Management (the Department), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by the Secretary of the Department.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion the Department's financial statements:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, its financial position as at 30 June 2011, and 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.

The Responsibility of the Secretary for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

To provide independent assurance to the Parliament and Community on the performance and accountability of the Tasmanian Public sector. • Professionalism • Respect • Camaraderie • Continuous Improvement • Customer Focus •

Making a Difference

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 Secretary's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Secretary, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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

Independence

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

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

TASMANIAN AUDIT OFFICE

al-

DEPUTY AUDITOR-GENERAL

Delegate of the Auditor-General

HOBART 31 August 2011

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