DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT





ANNUAL REPORT 2011-12



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ANNUAL REPORT 2011-12

Department of Police and Emergency Management Executive Support | Tasmania Police GPO Box 308 | Hobart | TAS | 7001 (03) 6230 2600 | tasmania.police@police.tas.gov.au

> In the event of an emergency (police, fire, ambulance), phone Triple Zero (000)

> For non-emergencies, phone the Police Assistance Line on 131 444

> To anonymously report a crime, phone Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000

> To contact Tasmania Police from an interstate location, phone 1800 POL TAS (1800 765 827).

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LETTER TO THE MINISTER

The 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 2011-12.

Yours sincerely

R. Hie

D L Hine APM Commissioner of Police Secretary Department of Police and Emergency Management

16 October 2012

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SECRETARY'S FOREWORD



The past year has been one of the most challenging faced by this agency. As all agencies experience financial restrictions, the Department of Police and Emergency Management is continuing to provide quality policing and emergency management services to the people of Tasmania.

The results for 2011-12 demonstrate that Tasmania Police continued to provide high-level services to the community. Total Offences has more than halved in the last ten years, from 51,436 offences recorded in 2001-02 to 24,395 recorded in 2011-12.

One of the biggest decreases in 2011-12 was for property offences which were down by 13% (3,031 offences) on the previous year. Also of note, were decreases in Burglary of Buildings by 9%, Stealing by 21%, Destroy Property by 14%, and Arson and Related Offences by 15%. The number of person offences increased marginally by less than 1% (18 offences) in 2011-12, following an 11% decrease (536 offences) the previous year. Importantly, the clearance rate for person offences increased slightly to 94%, which is a good result. In addition, Assaults and Sexual Assaults decreased. Public Order Incidents were down 11%, Public Place Assaults decreased by 2% (24 offences), and Home Burglaries decreased by 4% (62 offences).

Traffic policing continued to be a key priority. The number of fatal and serious injury crashes continued to reduce from 301 in 2010-11, to 254 in 2011-12, the lowest level recorded in forty years.

The majority of traffic policing strategies were based on targeting high-risk behaviours and locations. The approach included the use of highvisibility vehicles, a change in signage for speed camera usage, and a greater focus on rural roads and high-risk offenders.

The community continues to rate Tasmania Police highly in terms of satisfaction, professionalism and confidence when compared to the national average. In addition, the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2011-12 shows that Tasmanians continue to feel safe when walking locally during the day and night.

Our vision is for a safe and secure Tasmania, and these results validate the confidence that Tasmanians have in their police service.

Our emergency management volunteers responded to 619 emergency callouts resulting in 7,385 hours of emergency contact time. The State Emergency Service (SES) volunteers continued to build on their expertise by participating in national competitions such as the Australasian Road Rescue Challenge 2012, with the Huon Valley SES Road Rescue Team being awarded the National Director's Shield for the best Australian SES Road Crash Rescue Team.

Throughout the reporting period, the Department continued to support Tasmanian businesses, through the purchase of goods and services.

The Department has begun implementing a new strategy to provide stability and certainty for the organisation, as well as building a platform for our future. While the reduced budget was the catalyst for many changes, the Department has taken the opportunity to develop a framework to continue our strong performance record for policing and emergency management that will serve Tasmanians well into the future.

This new strategy will enhance community confidence in an effective frontline policing and emergency management service incorporating the State Emergency Service, Tasmania Fire Service and Forensic Science Service Tasmania.

With a reduced budget, our challenge is to be innovative to build on our performance. The community can be assured that we are focusing on the strategic deployment of our resources in the most effective and efficient manner.

The initiatives undertaken so far have proven successful through the input, support and commitment of departmental personnel.

R. Hie

D L Hine APM Commissioner of Police Secretary Department of Police and Emergency Management

ABOUT US – AN OVERVIEW



Our Profile

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The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) provides policing and emergency management services to the Tasmanian community on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week. The Department consists of Tasmania Police, the State Emergency Service (SES), Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) and the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS)*.

The Department comprises four geographical police Districts, assisted by specialised police support areas and three regional SES areas, supported by a SES State Headquarters.

In 2011-12, an expenditure budget of \$202.58 million was allocated to DPEM. Detailed information on the delivery of policing and emergency management outputs is provided in the 2011-12 Budget Paper No.

2 – Government Services Volume 2. The Department's four Key Service Delivery Areas of Public Safety, Crime, Traffic Policing and Emergency Management are aligned with the Output Groups as shown in the table below.

*The Tasmania Fire Service produce a separate annual report.

	M Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services Volume 2 tput Group	Business Priorities 2011-12 Key Service Delivery Area
Outp	out 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
Outp	out Group 2 – Crime	Crime
2.1	Investigation of Crime	Aim: To reduce crime
2.2	Poppy Security	
2.3	Fisheries Security – State and Australian Government	
2.4	Support to Judicial Services	
Outp	out Group 3 – Traffic Policing	Traffic Policing
3.1	Traffic Policing	Aim: To improve safety on the roads using law
		enforcement
Outp	out Group 4 – Emergency Management	Emergency Management
4.1	State Emergency Management Services	Aim: To enhance security and emergency
4.2	State Security and Rescue Operations	management

Key Service Delivery Areas

This document reports on our statutory obligations as well as our business priorities, achievements and performance against DPEM's *Business Priorities 2011-12, Strategic Framework 2009-12* and the 2011-12 Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services Volume 2 Police and Emergency Management chapter.

Throughout the reporting period, DPEM focused on its business priority activities to strive towards specific aims that deliver on its Vision and Mission.

Vision

A safe and secure Tasmania

Mission

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

Values

- integrity
- equity
- accountability

Our Goal for the Future

Tasmania *Together* is an ambitious long-term plan developed by Tasmanians. In 2010, a review was undertaken resulting in changes to a number of Tasmania *Together* benchmarks in 2011.

DPEM incorporates the Tasmania *Together* goal of developing confident and safe communities that aligns with our Vision. The following indicators show the 2015 Targets for those measures that have an impact on this Department as well as the 2011-12 Results.

Tasmania <i>Together</i> Indicators		Target: 2015	Results: 2011-12	
2.1.1	Proportion of people who feel safe at home*	Day: 97% Night: 90%	Day: 96% Night: 90%	
2.1.2	Proportion of people who feel safe in public places*	Day: 95% Night: 67%	Day: 93% Night: 56%	
2.2.1	Total Offences recorded ¹	27,346 offences	24,395 offences	
2.2.3	Proportion of people who perceive social disorder problems in their local areas*1	Targets to be determined	83%	
2.2.5	Number of family violence incidents attended	2,798 incidents	2,509 incidents	

* Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2011-12 conducted by The Social Research Centre.

1. This is a new Tasmania *Together* performance measure.

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Corporate Governance

The Secretary is responsible for managing the Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM). In accordance with the departmental structure, the Secretary also holds the positions of Commissioner of Police (with responsibility for Tasmania Police) and State Emergency Management Controller.

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 (at 30 June 2012):

- Secretary and Commissioner of Police, Mr Darren Hine
- Deputy Secretary and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Scott Tilyard
- Assistant Commissioner of Police, Planning and Development, Mr Phillip Wilkinson
- Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime and Operations, Ms Donna Adams
- Director, Corporate Services, Mr Scott Wilson-Haffenden.

Senior Executive Officers' Group

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

Supporting Governance Arrangements

Management teams for each police Command, State Emergency Service, and Forensic Science Service Tasmania, implement action plans and report to the CMG at 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, chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, provides high-level assistance, advice and oversight with respect to matters of financial reporting, corporate governance, risk and control, and internal and external audit functions. The Audit Committee members are listed in Appendix A – Boards.

The Project Management Board (PMB), chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, provides advice to the CMG on the corporate project needs and priorities 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 Corporate Services Director's Office.

History in the Making

Ms Donna Adams, the former Commander of Human Resources, was promoted to the position of Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations on 29 August 2011.

Ms Adams is the first woman in the history of the organisation to be appointed to the CMG.



Department of Police and Emergency Management Organisation Structure

(at 30 June 2012)



Notes:

- (a) Ms Donna Adams, the former Commander of Human Resources, was promoted to the position of Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations on 29 August 2011.
- (b) Mr Mark Mewis was promoted to the vacant position of Commander, Human Resources on 7 November 2011. Mr Anthony Cerritelli was promoted to the vacant position of Commander, Executive Support on 7 November 2011.
- (c) A transfer of portfolio responsibilities occurred with Commander Colin Little transferring to Professional Standards and Commander Glenn Frame to Operations Support on 2 January 2012.
- (d) The Counter-Terrorism Unit expanded to encompass operational response capabilities, and was renamed the Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit, effective from 1 January 2012.

Organisational Profiles

Tasmania Police



Southern District

The Southern District provides policing services to the communities of southern Tasmania.

Address	43 Liverpool Street,			
	Hobart, Tas. 7000			
Divisions	 Glenorchy 			
	Hobart			
	Kingston			
Stations (10)	• Alonnah			
	 Claremont 			
	Cygnet			
	• Dover			
	Geeveston			
	• Glenorchy			
	Hobart			
	 Huonville 			
	 Kingston 			
	• Woodbridge			
Support Services	Criminal Investigation Branch			
	 District Support Set 			
	 Drug Investigation Services 			
	Regional Prosecution Services			
	including Coronial Services			
	including coronial Services			
Size (square kilom	etres) ¹	6,427		
Population as at 30	30 June 2011 ² 146,396			

Northern District

The Northern District provides policing services to the communities of northern and north-eastern Tasmania.

Address	137-149 Cimitiere Street,		
	Launceston, Tas. 7250		
Divisions	 Deloraine George Town Launceston St Helens 		
Stations (24)	 Beaconsfield Bridport Campbell Town Cressy Deloraine Derby Evandale Exeter Fingal George Town Gladstone Lady Barron Lady Barron Launceston Lilydale Longford Newnham Perth Ravenswood Ringarooma Scottsdale St Helens St Marys Westbury Whitemark 		
Support Services	 Criminal Investigation Branch (includes Drug Investigation Services) District Support Services (includes Prosecution Services 		
	and Coronial Services)		
Size (square kilom	etres) ¹	19,975	
	tion as at 30 June 2011 ² 143,559		
Population as at 30 June 2011 ² 143,009			

Dolico	positions	nor 1	000 0	Population ³
гонсе	positions	per r	1000 r	opulation

1.78

1.92

Police positions per 1,000 Population³

Eastern District

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

Address	40 Bligh Street, Rosny Park, Tas. 7018			
Divisions	BelleriveBridgewaterSorell			
Stations (20)	 Bellerive Bicheno Bothwell Bridgewater Bushy Park Clarence Plains Dunalley Hamilton Kempton Liawenee Maydena New Norfolk Nubeena Oatlands Orford Richmond Risdon Vale Sorell Swansea Triabunna 			
Support Services	Criminal Investigation BranchDistrict Support Services			
Size (square kilome	tres) ¹	19,091		
Population as at 30	107,270			
Police positions per	1.73			

Western District

The Western District provides policing services to the communities of the north-west and west coast of Tasmania.

Address	88 Wilson Street, Burnie, Tas. 7320				
Divisions	BurnieDevonportQueenstown				
Stations (17)	 Burnie Currie Devonport Latrobe Penguin Port Sorell Queenstown Railton Rosebery Sheffield Smithton Stanley Strahan Ulverstone Waratah Wynyard Zeehan 				
Support Services	 Criminal Investigation Branch (includes Drug Investigation Services) District Support Services (includes Prosecution Services) 				
Size (square kilom	Size (square kilometres) ¹				
Population as at 30 June 2011 ²		113,970			
Police positions per 1,000 Population ³		2.11			

1. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): Volume 3 – Non ABS Structures, July 2012, Tasmania Local Government Area ASGS Non ABS Structures Edition 2012.csv. Land areas revised from 2010-11.

2. Source: ABS, 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia; Table 6. Estimated Resident Population, Local Government Areas, Tasmania.

3. Rate is District police positions/(District population/1,000) at 30 June 2012. These figures are not directly comparable with those in previous annual reports.

Corporate Services

47 Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000

Corporate Services provides support to DPEM in the following areas:

- 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 and Records Information Services).

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

Executive Support

47 Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000

Executive Support provides high-level support and advice to the Corporate Management Group as well as a number of partners, both internal and external to DPEM. Services include: business reform, legislative development (including Right to Information), policy and procedures, statistical reporting, media, organisational performance, corporate documents, and internet and intranet publishing.

Executive Support areas:

Review Services

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

Human Resources

Tasmania Police Academy, South Arm Road, Rokeby, Tas. 7019

Human Resources ensures adequate recruitment and deployment of both police and State Service employees to meet community demand for services.

Human Resources provides support, training and educational opportunities for all employees and manages the following functions:

- Employee Relations Services
 - Equity and Diversity
 - Healthy Lifestyle Program
 - Workers Compensation Management Services
- Professional Development Services
 - Promotion Services
 - Education and Information Services
 - In-service Training
 - Operational Skills
- Staffing Services
 - Staff Support Services
- Recruit Training.

Operations Support

30-32 Bathurst Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000

Operations Support provides specialist functions and statewide support to other Districts and Commands.

Operations Support comprises:

- Firearms Services and State Community Policing Services
- Forensic Services
- Investigation Support Services
- Marine and Rescue Services
- Radio Dispatch Services
- State Intelligence Services.

Professional Standards

47 Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000

Professional Standards 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 and accountability.

Professional Standards works proactively with support Commands and the geographical Districts to improve police professionalism through the development of policy, and the provision of training.

Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit

47 Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000

The Counter-Terrorism Unit was renamed the Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit (SRCTU) from 1 January 2012, after Specialist Capability Services were re-aligned from the Operations Support District. The SRCTU 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 counter-terrorism and liaises with the private sector, the Australian Government and other jurisdictions. It also manages a range of specialist capabilities maintained as part of the response to a terrorism incident.

SRCTU comprises:

- Critical Infrastructure Protection Section
- Exercise Management Section
- Policy and Planning Section
- Specialist Capability Services.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania

St Johns Avenue, New Town, Tas. 7008 (03) 6278 5656 forensic@fsst.tas.gov.au

Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) is operationally independent of Tasmania Police, and its Director reports to the Secretary of DPEM.

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 maintenance of 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.

State Emergency Service

(03) 6230 2700 ses@ses.tas.gov.au www.ses.tas.gov.au

The State Emergency Service (SES) comprises:

- State and Southern Regional Headquarters
 (28 Bathurst St, Hobart, Tas. 7000):
 - SES Emergency Management Unit (47 Liverpool St, Hobart, Tas. 7000)
- Northern Regional Headquarters (339 Hobart Rd, Youngtown, Tas. 7249)
- North-Western Regional Headquarters (88 Wilson St, Burnie, Tas. 7320)
- 35 Volunteer Units statewide (559 active registered volunteers).

SES functions include:

- emergency response, rescue services and support (including flood and storm response, road crash rescue, search and rescue and general response)
- maintenance and support of SES volunteer workforce
- learning and development for volunteers and staff
- emergency management education and public awareness
- emergency management planning, risk assessment and policy development

- administrative and executive support to the State Emergency Management Committee and the three Regional Emergency Management Committees and Chairpersons, and
- project management and the management of the Natural Disaster Resilience Program.



Enabling Legislation

In 2011-12, the Minister for Police and Emergency Management 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

During 2011-12, the following legislative matters were completed:

- Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Amendment Regulations 2011 (proclaimed on 26 July 2011) – to broaden the prescribed classes of police officers to incorporate other police officers that are authorised by the Registrar within Section 3 of the Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005
- the statutory review of the Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005 was completed by Quantum Consulting Australia.

The Department also participated in other legislative matters including contributions to the Select Committee on Child Protection, the Tasmania Law Reform Institute Report on Sexual Offences Against Young People, the Victorian Law Reform Commission Inquiry into Sexting, ongoing contact with the Australian Government concerning the Senior Officers Group on Organised Crime (SOG on OC) and other Senate Committee investigations on legislation and the Working with Children Project.

During the reporting period, extensive reviews were undertaken of the *Firearms Act 1996*, the *Road Safety* (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970 and the *Police Offences Act 1935* to develop contemporary legislation addressing national, state and local law enforcement issues.

DPEM continued to collaborate with the Department of Justice concerning unexplained wealth, which has received Cabinet approval for drafting of legislation.

OUR PEOPLE

The Department of Police and Emergency Management employs 1,226 police officers and 406 State Service employees, and uses the services of 559 emergency service volunteers statewide (at 30 June 2012).

Note: These figures are exclusive of the Tasmania Fire Service.

People Plan 2009-2012

During the reporting period, the remaining actions from the Department's first People Plan 2009-2012 were completed, including the commencement of the process for developing the second three-year People Plan 2012-2015. Some achievements were the implementation of an online transfer application system, the development of an all-inclusive drug and criminal investigation course, and the implementation of a frontline refresher course to assist officers to gain skills and confidence to return to operational duties.

Valuing Our People

New Police Uniforms

The rollout of the new police uniform continued throughout the reporting period. Refer to the Major Initiatives chapter for further details.

Equity and Diversity Program

The Department is committed to creating a culture that values and embraces the principles of equity and diversity and provides a workplace free from discrimination and harassment.

During the reporting period, an Equity and Diversity Leadership Statement was developed along with a new Equity and Diversity Policy and accompanying manuals. A poster promoting the importance of people and working together was also published and distributed to all workplaces.

DPEM is committed to resolving internal grievances through fair and equitable processes. There are two distinct avenues available for staff to initiate a grievance, either through their supervisor and management structure, or by the Equity and Diversity incident notification process. Importantly, both mechanisms support the rights of the aggrieved and any person who may be the subject of the grievance. Each process is focused on providing appropriate resolution at the lowest suitable level. In 2011-12, ten incidents were reported under the Equity and Diversity process.

The Department actively seeks input from employees in relation to their employment conditions. Consultation with employees is sought prior to the commencement of any major Award variation, which has led to a number of initiatives that would otherwise not have been achieved through the traditional 'bargaining' process.

Awards, Commendations and Certificates

Australian Police Medal (APM) Australia Day 2012 Honours

Commanders Anthony Cerritelli and Mark Mewis were both recognised for their outstanding and distinguished service to Tasmania Police through the awarding of the APM in the 2012 Australia Day celebrations.

Commander Anthony Cerritelli was rewarded for his valuable contributions to policing notably within the areas of criminal investigation and Disaster Victim Identification (DVI). Commander Cerritelli is the Deputy Chair of the Australasian Disaster Victim Identification Committee and has received international recognition for his work in the field of DVI.

Commander Mark Mewis was awarded the APM for his valuable contribution to the professional development of policing. He successfully combined a career in policing with research, analysis and reform through *Project Meridian.* He has traversed national and international policing jurisdictions in his research towards new and emerging technologies and police reform.

2010-11 Annual Report Omission

Sergeant Rodney Carrick was awarded the APM in the Queen's Birthday Honours List on 13 June 2011 for his valuable contribution to policing in Tasmania during a police career spanning 40 years.

Emergency Services Medal (ESM) Australia Day 2012 Honours

The ESM is awarded for distinguished and commendable service within the State Emergency Service, or within the field of emergency management.

Gregory French was awarded the ESM for his commitment and dedication to public safety in both the Glenorchy community and southern Tasmania. Mr French has been instrumental in the completion of council plans to deal with emergencies affecting local populations, including flood plans for the Humphries Rivulet and a fire management plan for the Faulkner Ranges.

Andrew Lea received the ESM for showing outstanding leadership during enormous change in an environment of increased community expectations to deliver enhanced emergency management services. Mr Lea introduced a range of reforms and initiatives to build SES capacity at national, state and regional levels in the areas of policy planning, preparedness, training, education, community capacity building and service delivery.

Ian Nielsen has dedicated 40 years of service to the Tasmanian SES. He was instrumental in the development and success of the Circular Head SES Unit where his influence, guidance and mentoring have ensured that membership and essential skills have grown to provide a critical team-based community service. Mr Nielsen's exceptional commitment and dedication are highly regarded by his co-workers.

National Police Service Medal (NPSM)

Following the introduction of the NPSM in 2010, a review of eligible members with 30 years or more experience was conducted. The Hon. Julia Gillard MP, Prime Minister of Australia, presented the first of these medals to the two longest-serving officers from each jurisdiction, during the inaugural ceremony in Canberra in September 2011. First Class Constable Tony Buckingham and Detective Senior Constable Robyn Button representing Tasmania Police, received their medals from the Prime Minister in recognition of a combined eight decades of commitment to ethical and diligent service.

Commissioner's Medal and Award

A number of ceremonies were held across the State to recognise the service of police and State Service employees. During the reporting period, the Commissioner of Police presented five forty-year clasps and 93 other medals, clasps or awards.

SES Long Service Medal

During the reporting period, 69 SES Long Service Awards were presented to members who had provided long and diligent service to SES. These comprised 31 five-year service pins, 15 SES Long Service Medals (10 years' service), 8 fifteen-year clasps, 3 twentyyear clasps, 5 twenty-five year clasps, 5 thirty-year clasps, 1 thirty-five year clasp and 1 forty-five year clasp.

Promoting Health and Wellbeing

Healthy Lifestyle Program

DPEM encourages its employees to maintain a healthy and balanced lifestyle. During the reporting period, departmental members participated in key Tasmanian community events that promote physical activity, including the Point to Pinnacle and the Tasmania Police Charity Trust Bike Ride. Over 70 employees contributed to an awardwinning effort in this year's Global Corporate Challenge.

The Exertime Program, developed by the University of Tasmania (UTAS) to reduce prolonged sitting, has been trialled by DPEM and will be rolled out to over 10,000 Tasmanian Government employees.

The new *Work Health and Safety Act* 2012 will commence in Tasmania on 1 January 2013. In preparation for the new legislative framework, the Department has focused on due diligence assessments of all Safety Management Systems.

Staff Support

A review of the Staff Support Unit resulted in a number of reforms to the structure and pro-active functions undertaken within the Welfare Coordinator's area. These included the appointment of additional on-call staff to assist the Welfare Coordinator, and training of on-call staff in regard to needle stick/exposure procedures.

A review continues into the liaison networks within the area, to further identify opportunities to implement a more streamlined and integrated service.

Review of police operational equipment

The Operational Skills Unit, Human Resources conducted a review on lesslethal weapons and equipment used by police, specifically firearms, batons, Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray and the load-bearing vest.

Review outcomes included:

- a proposal to modify firearms validation process
- the completion of theory examinations for the baton validation process using the online training environment
- recognition that the use of the loadbearing vest is assisting injured members to return to work earlier than expected, and
- identification of a superior product to the OC spray which was made available to members.

Workers Compensation

DPEM is committed to preventing and reducing workplace-related injuries. Employees who sustain a work-related injury, illness or disability are provided with early and appropriate injury management assistance with a view to enable a safe return to pre-injury employment. In 2011-12, 107 workers compensation claims were made, costing \$1,083,651, with a loss of 1,125 days. The average cost per claim was \$10,120.

During the reporting period, the Department's injury management system was audited and approved for a further two years. The audit found that the Injury Management Program (IMP) was effectively promoted and implemented in the workplace.

Recruitment and Retention

Tasmania Police Recruiting

Tasmania Police deferred recruitment during the reporting period in order to meet the 2011-12 budget targets.

During the recruiting hiatus, the Department spent considerable time reviewing the current recruitment processes including the recruit training curriculum. Once recruitment recommences, the Department will be in a good position to implement the most effective, efficient and contemporary recruitment and training models.

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.

Leadership Development

During 2011-12, eight Supervisor Leadership Development Workshops were conducted for police and State Service employees in supervisory roles, to develop contemporary practices in supervision.

In November 2011, a Senior Manager's Leadership Workshop was piloted to share experiences and learnings in relationship to leadership, supervisory and management practices. Evaluation from the pilot indicated that it was a valuable learning experience. As a result, two additional workshops were conducted during the reporting period.

Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES)

TILES, based in the School of Government, Faculty of Arts, University of Tasmania (UTAS) delivers undergraduate and postgraduate courses that have a significant emphasis on the wide-ranging law enforcement spectrum. In conjunction with DPEM, TILES develops evidencebased research that improves the quality of law enforcement and enhances community safety. Current TILES research projects include 'The Effectiveness of Forensic Science in the Criminal Justice System' and 'Bridging the Gap between Police and Refugee Communities'.

Information about TILES publications and research projects is available at www.utas.edu.au/tiles.

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 text books and time off work to study. Study under TEAS is available to all employees to encourage and support further education. During the reporting period, ten employees undertook TEAS-approved study.

Corporate Citizenship

Tasmania Police Charity Trust

During 2011-12, the Charity Trust generated income totalling \$173,571 with \$58,803 being distributed to individuals and charitable organisations. A number of successful fundraising activities and events were held to raise funds for nominated charities including:

• The Annual Charity Trust Bike Ride raised \$40,000 for the Menzies Research Institute with the donation assisting research into childhood diseases. Constable Richard Douglas has been organising the event since 2008 and was nominated for a Pride of Australia Award in 2011 for his considerable efforts in coordinating this event.

- The Annual Northern Golf Day, coordinated by Senior Sergeant John Parker raised \$3,000 for HeartKids Tasmania.
- The Annual Charity Trust Quiz Night raised \$2,500 to support the Special Olympics Statewide competition program.
- Down Syndrome Tasmania received \$500 to support their Annual Buddy Walk.
- Appin Hall Children's Foundation received \$3,000 to fund a chicken enclosure for their agricultural education program, and \$1,500 towards the Carnival for Kids program.

Donations were also made to many disadvantaged children and young people. Some of the recipients included:

- Gavin (14 years) and Rowan (16 years) suffer from Danons Disease. The Charity Trust donated \$7,500 towards their future surgery and rehabilitation costs. Constable Leigh Bailey raised \$5,500 from the proceeds of a raffle.
- James (two years) received \$800 worth of electronic equipment to assist with communication and entertainment during the regular travel between Smithton and Hobart to receive treatment for a rare kidney disease. Constable Helen Flugel of Smithton Station organised various fundraising events in Smithton.
- Olivia (five months old) received a donation of \$2,000 towards her surgery.

The Deputy Commissioner Scott Tilyard participated in the 'Sleeping Out for the

Salvos' event and a number of DPEM personnel volunteered and participated in other charity events.

Tasmania Police Pipe Band

After significant preparation, the Tasmania Police Pipe Band attended the Basel International Tattoo in Switzerland from 11-24 July 2011. The Tattoo was an exciting opportunity to perform alongside the Australian Army Band, and international performers from Japan, Sweden and Scotland, involving some 1,000 performers over 14 concerts, with an audience of 8,000 at each concert.

During 2011-12, the Band performed at a number of events across the State including tours on the west, north-west and east coasts. The Band again performed over the summer cruise ship season, and at a number of community events including Anzac Day and the Launceston Christmas Pageant. The Band, predominantly made up of volunteer members from the community, continues to attract high-level praise for its outstanding performances.

Professional Standards

Ethical Health Risk Assessment

In undertaking the ethical health risk assessment, it was identified that opportunities existed to enhance understanding of issues associated with information management and managing conflict of interest. As a result, policy issues associated with social media, conflict of interest and declarable associations will be progressed as a priority in 2012-13.

Graduated Management Model Review

In July 2010, the Graduated Management Model (the Model) was implemented to manage complaints of misconduct and to improve professionalism. While the Terms of Reference were developed, the scheduled review of the Model was delayed. It is expected that the review, in collaboration with the Integrity Commission, will be undertaken in the next financial year.

Complaints Against Police

Class 1 Complaints

During 2011-12, 94 Class 1 Complaints were registered at Professional Standards, compared with 153 Class 1 Complaints in 2010-11. 84 Complaints (89% of the total) were received from members of the public, with the remaining 10 complaints (11% of the total) being internally reported. The 94 Class 1 Complaints included 176 Code of Conduct Allegations and five Summary Allegations.

Complaint Outcomes are detailed in Table 1.

Class 2 Complaints

During 2011-12, 24 Class 2 Complaints were registered at Professional Standards, compared with 26 Class 2 Complaints in 2010-11.

Seventeen complaints (71% of the total) were received from members of the public, four of which related to off-duty conduct. The remaining seven complaints (29% of the total) were internally reported.

Complaints are categorised as either:

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

For Class 2 Complaints by Allegation Type and Outcome see Tables 2 and 3.

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

Class 2 Complaints replaced Serious Complaints with the introduction of the Graduated Management Model.

Table 1

Class 1 Complaint Outcomes	2011-12
Conciliated	7
Exonerated	59
Not finalised	17
Not sustained	29
Sustained	19
Unfounded	45
Withdrawn	5
Total	181

Table 2

2011-12
38
18
8
64

Table 3

Class 2 Allegation by Outcome	2011-12
Not finalised	24
Not sustained	2
Sustained#	27
Unfounded	11
Total	64

#Sustained – 26 breaches of the Code of Conduct, 1 Summary Offence.

Summary of Performance Information – Output Group 1: Public Safety (relating to Our People)

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Target	2011-12 Actual
Confidence in police*	%	84	86	≥ nat av	86 (85 nat)
Community perception of police integrity*	%	82	87	≥ nat av	88 (85 nat)
Number of complaints against police ²	Number	56	26	65	24

Business Priorities 2011-12	Responsible District	Status
Percentage of the Tasmanian population who believe police perform their job professionally \geq national average*	Professional Standards	87.5% (85.1% nat)
Complete Ethical Health Risk Assessment and develop and implement strategies to reduce organisational risk of misconduct	Professional Standards	Completed
Complete review of the Graduated Management Model	Professional Standards	Ongoing
Manage workforce within DPEM budget	Human Resources	Ongoing
Complete review of less-lethal weapons and equipment	Human Resources	Completed
Implement recommendations from Staff Support Review	Human Resources	Completed
Development of People Plan 2012-15	Human Resources	Ongoing

 The Department has moved away from a stated figure or percentage target to either improving on and/or meeting the national average (≤ or ≥ nat av), as reported through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, or improving on and/or meeting the figure or percentage for the previous year (≤ or ≥ prev year).

2. The performance measure 'Number of complaints against police' does not include Class 1 Complaints.

* National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing conducted by The Social Research Centre.



A number of major initiatives were funded by the State Government in the reporting period to provide upto-date facilities, equipment and resources to support our people and improve the service delivery to the Tasmanian community.

Major initiatives funded by the State Government in 2011-12:

- Divisional Headquarters Refurbishment Program
- Equipment Upgrades
- Police Connectivity
- Road Safety Initiatives.

Divisional Headquarters Refurbishment Program

Tasmania Police's new look Bellerive Divisional Headquarters (as pictured above) was officially opened on Friday, 18 November 2011 by The Hon. David O'Byrne MP, Minister for Police and Emergency Management. The \$6 million refurbishment and extension doubled the accommodation previously available. All office areas were redesigned, the former cell block was demolished and a new wing was built onto the existing building. The refurbishment also included new holding cells, a conference room, additional garages and new recreational facilities. Bellerive is the first Tasmanian police station to be fully equipped with wi-fi capacity and new computer hardware.

The completion of the Bellerive Station is the first of the three divisional headquarters replacement/ refurbishment projects. Work has commenced on a new station for Devonport and an expression of interest for the purchase of properties at Main Road and Harold Street, Glenorchy has been submitted.

Equipment Upgrades

Scientific Equipment Initiative

During 2011-12, Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) was allocated funding of \$150,000, which was used to purchase two robotic liquid handling workstations for DNA profiling, and a replacement Glass Refractive Index Measurement (GRIM®3) instrument. These scientific instruments are validated and used in forensic casework.

Police Uniform Upgrades

New operational and secondary uniforms were provided to members as part of the police uniform upgrade. The all-purpose jacket is made from a highly visible (Australian standard) 'Gortex' style material, with removable polar fleece lining and sleeves. This jacket is a significant advancement in warmth, comfort and officer safety, while maximising police visibility. A secondary uniform included heavyduty navy blue trousers and a heavyduty blue shirt, with Tasmania Police embroidered badges. The trousers and shirts are UV and fire resistant. These new items provide improvements in officer safety and comfort, while addressing concerns regarding the thermal qualities of the former uniform.

Trailerable Police Vessel Project

The Project was allocated \$800,000 over three financial years ending 2012-13. Additional funds from the disposal of departmental-owned and seized marine assets increased the funding available to the Project to over \$1 million dollars.

The Project was funded to replace the 22 year-old 6.5 metre 'Devil Cat' vessels with modern vessels that could be trailered by standard tow vehicles. The upgrade was to improve vessel deployment capability and to minimise ongoing costs associated with ageing vessels and expensive large tow vehicles. The Project also included trailer replacement for other vessels.

In 2011, the five trailers for 'Sentinel' class vessels and one trailer for a 'Cat' class vessel were constructed and delivered by local suppliers. Following a tender process, where no local tenders were received, five new seven metre fibreglass 'Leisure Cat' vessels were ordered from a Western Australian company at a unit cost of \$187,964.

The first new police vessel, PV *Polsar III* arrived in May 2012, followed by PV *Intrepid III* and PV *Pillara III* in June 2012. The vessels were deployed to St Helens, Stanley and Strahan respectively. Disposal processes for the decommissioned 'Devil Cat' and 'Seeker' Class vessels commenced in June 2012.

Police Connectivity Program

The Police Connectivity Program ensures that DPEM embraces contemporary technological advancements.

IT15 – Technology Systems Upgrade

The IT15 program is progressing according to schedule. Of the 18 programs identified, seven projects have been completed and a further seven projects have commenced. The initial outputs have provided DPEM with a new computing platform foundation including:

- replacement of Lotus Notes email with Microsoft Exchange 2010
- upgrade of current computer fleet consisting of 1,000 machines
- standardisation of applications on a development platform which provides for easy integration of information across systems
- upgrade of 19 operational information systems, with an additional 46 scheduled for upgrade
- upgrade of all computer networking links for policing sites
- new mobile device platform (provides policing information in the field)
- centralised backup and recovery, and
- new server infrastructure based on Microsoft Active Directory Windows Server 2008 R2.

Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN)

Plans to implement statewide full digital radio communications were delayed by technical issues. Phase 5 of the six phase project is currently in progress and the Digital Upgrade Project is now planned for completion by February 2013. The Tasmanian Government Budget Committee has approved a business case to develop the TMRN into a whole-of-government Radio Network for all government radio users. Work on this initiative will commence in 2012-13.

Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) Project

AVL provides improved officer safety, more effective responses to calls for service and increased efficiencies through mobile data terminals in vehicles.

There are now over 377 GPS/AVL equipped vehicles and assets within the DPEM fleet including cars, vessels, motorcycles and portable devices. One hundred of these vehicles are fitted with mobile data terminals allowing access to police systems in the field, including registration and licence checks.

Road Safety Initiatives

2011-12 saw a continued focus on high-visibility policing with 16 High-Visibility Police Vehicles (HVPV) deployed across the State. HVPVs are key pieces of equipment used to deliver the Department's Arterial Roads Strategy by increasing police visibility on arterial roads.

Improving safety on our roads has been enhanced with additional new equipment. Ten new laser speed cameras have been procured to replace ageing speed cameras. Tasmania Police was the first jurisdiction to trial the deployment of speed cameras in trailers. The trial found that speed camera trailers were a valuable addition to our road safety equipment.

Motor Accident Insurance Board (MAIB) funding through the Road Safety Advisory Council, enabled the Department to upgrade the Random Breath Testing vans to a larger vehicle providing a high-visibility breath and drug detection base. This allows police to process two breath analysis tests at the same time, as well as providing a highly-visible presence on the road.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras are deployed across the State and assist police in traffic law compliance, improving safety on Tasmanian roads and for other policing purposes, such as identifying people on warrants.

Agency Savings Strategies

In accordance with the Government's objective to return the Budget to a sustainable position, DPEM had to achieve savings of \$8.1 million in 2011-12 increasing to \$16.7 million in 2014-15. The Corporate Management Group reviewed the Department's services and staffing to provide maximum policing services to the community, whilst at the same time achieving the budget savings targets that had been set in 2011-12 and the Forward Estimates.

The savings strategies adopted in 2011-12 included:

 a reduction in police numbers through natural attrition, the cessation of recruiting and secondment of officers to external organisations

- a reduction in administrative support costs including a reduction in State Service positions
- increases in fee for service revenue
- adoption of technology to reduce manual handling or increase process efficiencies, and
- consolidated purchasing arrangements to better achieve efficiencies of scale.

At 30 June 2012, the Department achieved the required Budget savings strategies target of \$8.1 million.

Business Priorities 2011-12	Responsible District	Status
Implementation of the Trailerable Vessels Project	Operations Support	Completed
Continue upgrade of information technology infrastructure and operational policing applications	Corporate Services	Ongoing
Continue refurbishment program for Bellerive, Devonport and Glenorchy Divisional Headquarters	Corporate Services	Ongoing



The aim of this key service delivery area is for the community to feel safe and be safe in public places. Our performance in 2011-12 is measured by our actions and commitment to the following business priorities:

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

This section provides information about these priorities as well as a

number of other key performance measures which are presented in the Summary of Performance Information – Output Group 1: Public Safety.

Visibility

Tasmania Police recognises the value of delivering high-visibility policing services and its relationship with crime prevention, public safety and community reassurance. Putting our people in the right places, at the right times is fundamental to providing an effective policing service for the Tasmanian community.

The commitment to high-visibility policing activities is reflected in Tasmania Police's high-level performance within a national context, as recorded in the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*. Tasmanians continue to feel safe walking locally during the day/night, with the results for 2011-12 being greater than the national average for the fifth consecutive year (as shown in the graphs below).





Violence in Public Places

Alcohol misuse and violence in public places are two significant factors in defining the level and perception of public safety. In the reporting period, Tasmania Police committed to raising the visibility of policing activities and police presence in an effort to curb the incidence of alcohol-related violence in public places.

The deployment of uniformed police, including the Public Order Response Teams in areas and times of high social interaction in public places assisted in preventing and reacting to violence in public places. On 2-3 December 2011, Tasmania Police participated in the fifth nation-wide Operation Unite – a Blitz on Drunken Violence. A strong message was delivered to the community, that police would not tolerate alcoholrelated violence, drunken behaviour and other related crime in public spaces. Tasmania Police focused its resources on Hobart's waterfront and the Launceston, Burnie and Devonport entertainment areas.

The table below shows that the number of public order incidents reduced in 2011-12 and is following a downward trend.

Year	Number of Total Public Order Incidents
2007-08	33,011
2008-09	34,144
2009-10	35,605
2010-11	31,829
2011-12	28,389

Note: 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).

Source: Tasmania Police Annual Corporate Performance Report 2011-12.



The ongoing reduction in recorded Public Place Assaults across the State (as shown in the graph above) is evidence that combining highly-visible policing approaches coupled with an intelligence-led deployment model, has contributed to a safer community.

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.

Alcohol-related Community Safety Issues

Tasmania Police recognises that the misuse of alcohol is directly associated with the occurrence of public place assaults and also affects community safety and disorder.

In the reporting period, DPEM trialled a new social marketing campaign aimed at preventing alcohol-related public place assaults. 'Getting through the night without a fight' was the slogan behind this campaign, aimed at 18-30 year olds. This initiative used Facebook and an iPhone application, *Mate Minder*, to communicate practical skills in reducing the likelihood of being a victim of assault. This campaign experienced strong community awareness. Results from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2011-12* identified that Tasmanians are generally satisfied with the service provided by police to address public order problems. While we remain above the national average in a number of major categories, Tasmania Police continues to explore opportunities to improve our status as an effective service provider.

Of note are the National Survey* results relating to the perceived safety of using public transport, which remained below the national average (see graph over page). While the public transport arrangements in Tasmania do not constitute the mature industries of other Australian States and Territories. Tasmania Police is committed to improving these results through continued liaison and engagement with bus and taxi operators. A number of positive developments occurred in the reporting period, including discussions with the taxi industry, the Marine Board of Tasmania and the Hobart City Council to review and relocate taxi collection points on the Hobart waterfront, and a continuation of the partnership with Metro Tasmania regarding the deployment of police on buses throughout the State.



Summary of Performance Information – Output Group 1: Public Safety

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Target	2011-12 Actual
Satisfaction with police services*	%	68	76	≥ nat av	77 (75 nat)
Satisfaction with police in dealing with public order problems*	%	54	67	≥ nat av	66 (65 nat)
Radio Dispatch Incidents	Number	127,721	135,775	≤ prev yr	123,596
Assaults in public places ⁴	Number	1,110	977	≤ prev yr	953
Public Order type incidents	Number	35,605	31,829	≤ prev yr	28,389
Cost of policing per capita ²	Dollars	406	399	≤ prev yr	n/a³
Number of deaths in police custody	Number	0	1	0	0
Perception of safety in public places – by day *	%	93	92	≥ nat av	93 (92 nat)
Perception of safety in public places – after dark $\!\!\!^{\psi}$	%	65	54	≥ nat av	56 (52 nat)

 The Department has moved away from a stated figure or percentage target to either improving on and/or meeting the national average (≤ or ≥ nat av), as reported through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, or improving on and/or meeting the figure or percentage for the previous year (≤ or ≥ prev yr).

- 2. Figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been adjusted to reflect 2010-11 dollars.
- 3. Figure not available until Report on Government Services 2013 is released in January 2013.
- 4. Figures revised on 20 August 2012.
- ¥ Tasmania Together Goal 2. Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing.

Explanatory Notes: * National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2011-12 conducted by The Social Research Centre in 2010-11 and 2011-12, and Roy Morgan Research in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. The National Survey is conducted by telephone using the service provider's Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing facilities. Interviewing is conducted each month with eligible respondents required to be aged 15 years or over. People who work for the police, or who live in a household with someone who works for the police, are excluded from the survey. A random sample of telephone numbers is generated for each police district within Tasmania using the Random Digit Dialling method. The random sampling method allows both listed and unlisted numbers in all active telephone exchanges to be included in the sample. The overall sample is stratified by police district to ensure a sufficient sample is collected for each police district each quarter to ensure that interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2011-12, approximately 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 ± 2 per cent for all questions.

Note: The performance measures 'Perceptions of safety at home alone during the day/night' are reported in the 'Crime' chapter.



The aim of this key service delivery area is to reduce crime in the community. In 2011-12, DPEM continued to prevent, reduce and investigate crime, particularly for our business priorities:

- Serious Crime
- Home Burglaries
- Offending on Bail, and
- Stolen Motor Vehicles.

This section provides information about these priorities as well as a number of other key performance measures which are presented in the Summary of Performance Information – Output Group 2: Crime.

A more detailed Crime Statistics Supplement with five-year trends of data is provided at the end of this chapter.

Offences Recorded and Cleared

2011-12 was another successful year for reducing crime, with Total Offences decreasing by 11% (3,092 offences), building on the 10% reduction in 2010-11. Contributing to this reduction were decreases of 13% in Offences Against Property and 14% in Fraud and Similar Offences. The clearance rate for Total Offences increased from 46% in 2010-11 to 48% in 2011-12.

Refer to Crime Statistics Supplement for a more comprehensive analysis of offences.

Serious Crime

Throughout the reporting period, the Department continued to prioritise the policing of Serious Crime. This includes the most serious Assaults and Sexual Assaults; Robbery; Homiciderelated 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 16% (82 offences), from 529 offences in 2010-11 to 447 offences in 2011-12 (see Figure 1).



The clearance rate for Serious Crime increased from 75% in 2010-11 to 80% in 2011-12.

There were 24 Serious Crime offences in 2011-12 with at least \$50,000 stolen and/or damaged. Eight Serious Crime offences involved at least \$100,000, four Serious Crime offences involved at least \$200,000 and one incident involved a person illegally obtaining more than \$480,000 (see Figure 2).

Home Burglaries

A priority for Tasmania Police was to reduce Home Burglary offences and improve the clearance rate for 2011-12. There were 1,681 Home Burglary offences recorded in 2011-12, a reduction of 4% (62 offences) from the 1,743 offences in 2010-11.

The clearance rate for Home Burglary offences decreased from 40% in 2010-11 to 31% in 2011-12.

Offending on Bail

The issue of offenders, particularly recidivist offenders committing further offences while on bail, has been identified as an ongoing concern for DPEM. Consequently, this issue has been included in the Department's Business Priorities to mitigate the effects of this problem.

There were 3,572 offenders charged with breaching bail in 2011-12. The proportion of offenders bailed by police who breached bail was 19% in the reporting period.

There has been significant progress made in developing standardised practices and procedures across the agency to respond to this issue, and DPEM continues to examine and implement a range of options with the view to minimising recidivism rates.

Stolen Motor Vehicles

The Department continued to prioritise the policing of Stolen Motor Vehicle offences during the reporting period. In 2011-12, 1,472 motor vehicles were stolen, a 16% decrease from 2010-11. The recovery rate for stolen motor vehicles in 2011-12 was 82%.

Family Violence Incidents

The whole-of-government approach to family violence, *Safe at Home*, continues to rely on high-level interaction and cooperation between government agencies. In the reporting period, police attended to 2,509 incidents under the *Family Violence Act 2004*. Figure 3 shows the decline in the number of family violence incidents recorded over the past five years.

In 2011-12, police also attended family arguments and other incidents involving the breach of a restraint order. The distribution of family violence and related incidents in 2011-12 is shown in Figure 4.

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. 1,290 marine offenders were proceeded against in the reporting period.

Figure 2: Serious Crime Offences



Figure 3: Family Violence Incidents





Figure 4: Family Violence and Related Incidents

Figure 5: Serious Drug Offenders



Figure 6: Support to Judicial Services: Juvenile Files



Illicit Drugs

Tasmania Police Drug Investigation Services (DIS) conduct targeted enforcement operations to disrupt, investigate and prosecute those involved in the manufacture, supply and distribution of illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals being used illicitly.

In 2011-12, DIS reported that 403 offenders were charged with serious drug trafficking or selling offences, and 279 offenders were charged with other drug offences (see Figure 5). During the reporting period, DIS recorded a decrease in seizures of amphetamines/ dexamphetamines, but the number of pharmaceutical opioids (tablets) seized increased.

Details of the types and amounts of drugs seized by DIS from serious drug offenders are shown in the following table.

DIS Serious Drug Offender Seizures	2011-12
Processed Cannabis	193.2 kg
Unprocessed Cannabis	3,812 plants
Amphetamines/ Dexamphetamines	3,705 g
Ecstasy	384 tablets
Heroin	17 g
Cocaine	22 g
Analogue/Synthetic Drugs	497 g
Рорру	130 capsules
Poppy Product	0 g
Opioids	1,367 tablets 4 mL
Benzodiazapines	754 tablets

Poppy Security

The Tasmanian poppy industry is managed by the Poppy Advisory and Control Board through the Department of Justice. Tasmania Police is represented on the Board by the Detective Inspector of Southern Drug Investigation Services. Tasmania Police and Poppy Field Inspectors work together with crop managers to conduct regular inspections and pro-active patrols of poppy crops. Tasmania Police is also responsible for the investigation of any poppy-related incidents, including poppy thefts.

In 2011-12, there were 687 poppy capsules stolen from 12 interferences, which is less than half than the 1,473 capsules stolen in 2010-11, and represents the least amount of poppies stolen for thirty years. The number of hectares sown increased from 24,925 in 2010-11 to 25,547 in 2011-12.

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 employs early intervention strategies to reduce recidivist crime in young offenders. Figure 6 shows the distribution of the 4,205 juvenile files lodged in 2011-12.

Summary of Performance Information – Output Group 2: Crime

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Target	2011-12 Actual
Investigation of Crime					
Total Offences ²	Number	30,384	27,487	≤ prev yr	24,395
Total Offences clearance rate ²	%	45	46	≥ prev yr	48
Total Serious Crime ²	Number	514	529	≤ prev yr	447
Serious Crime clearance rate ²	%	72	75	≥ prev yr	80
Number of recorded offences against the person	Number	4,687	4,179	≤ prev yr	4,197
Outcome of investigations – crime against the person clearance	%	94	93	≥ prev yr	94
Number of recorded offences against property	Number	24,681	22,555	≤ prev yr	19,524
Outcome of investigations – property crime clearance	%	35	37	≥ prev yr	37
Serious drug offenders charged	Number	380	436	400	403
Poppy Security					
Number of poppy crop interferences per 1,000 hectares sown ³	Number	1.65	0.44	≤ prev yr	0.47
Fisheries Security – State and Australian Government					
Total marine offenders detected	Number	1,283	982	≥ prev yr	1,290
Support to Judicial Services					
Juvenile prosecutions	Number	2,011	1,630	≤ prev yr	1,645
Juvenile conference and cautions	Number	2,670	2,407	≤ prev yr	2,560
Family violence incident reports	Number	3,109	2,693	≤ prev yr	2,509
State charges prosecuted ^{2,4}	Number	54,054	54,929	≤ prev yr	50,125
Perceptions of Safety (Output Group 1)					
Perceptions of safety at home – alone during the day^{ψ}	%	96	96	≥ nat av	96 (95 nat)
Perceptions of safety at home – alone during the night $\!\!\!^{\psi}$	%	88	89	≥ nat av	90 (88 nat)

Business Priorities 2011-12	Status
Number of home burglaries	1,681
Home burglaries clearance rate	31%
Number of offenders breaching bail	3,572
Number of stolen motor vehicles	1,472
Stolen motor vehicle clearance rate	34%

 The Department has moved away from a stated figure or percentage target to either improving on and/or meeting the national average (≤ or ≥ nat av), as reported through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, or improving on and/or meeting the figure or percentage for the previous year (≤ or ≥ prev yr).

2. This is a new performance measure for 2011-12.

3. This measure has been altered to reflect the number of interferences per 1,000 hectares sown, instead of total interferences. This will better reflect the level of interference and take into account any decrease or increase in the size of poppy crops sown each year.

4. Data sourced from the Prosecution System, previous years have been revised.

¥ Tasmania Together Goal 2. Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2011-12 conducted by The Social Research Centre.

Figure 7: Total Offences: Tasmania – Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared



Figure 8: Total Offences 2011-12



Figure 9: Offences Against the Person: Tasmania – Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared



Offences Recorded and Cleared: Tasmania

Total Offences decreased by 11% (3,092 offences) in 2011-12 compared with a 10% decrease the previous year. Contributing to this reduction was a decrease of 13% in Offences Against Property and a decrease of 14% in Fraud and Similar Offences.

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

The clearance rate for Total Offences increased from 46% in 2010-11 to 48% in 2011-12.

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

	2	2010-11 ¹			2011-12		2011-12
Offences Recorded and Cleared	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared	% change (offences recorded)
A. Offences Against the Person	4,179	3,895	93.2%	4,197	3,938	93.8%	+0.4%
B. Offences Against Property	22,555	8,311	36.9%	19,524	7,167	36.7%	-13.4%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	498	364	73.1%	427	304	71.2%	-14.3%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences ²	255	175	68.6%	247	200	81.0%	-3.1%
Total Offences ²	27,487	12,745	46.4%	24,395	11,609	47.6%	-11.2%

1. Revised 20 August 2012.

2. Excludes Breaches of Family Violence Orders and Breaches of Restraint Orders.

Detailed in Figure 8 is the distribution in 2011-12 for the four major offence categories.

Offences Against Property accounted for 80% of all offences with Burglary, Injure/ Destroy Property and Stealing offences accounting for the majority of offences.

A. Offences Against the Person

The number of Offences Against the Person increased marginally by 18 offences in 2011-12. This followed an 11% decrease the previous year (see Figure 9).

The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person increased slightly to 94% in 2011-12 compared to 93% in 2010-11.

Assaults (excluding Sexual Assault and Assault Police offences) accounted for the majority of Offences Against the Person (65%) while the combination of Murder/ Attempted Murder/Manslaughter offences accounted for only 0.2%. This is reflected in Figure 10.

Assault (excluding Assault Police offences)

A total of 2,706 Assault offences was recorded in 2011-12 compared with 2,737 the previous year, a decrease of 1% (31 offences). Assaults are following an overall downward trend (see Figure 11).

During 2011-12, over half the assaults (51%) were committed at a residential location, 22% were committed in the street/footpath and 10% at a retail location.

The majority of assaults did not involve a weapon (79%), 4% involved a knife and 1% involved a firearm.

The alleged offender was known to the victim in 74% of assaults. Females accounted for 51% of Assault victims.

Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults recorded in 2011-12 decreased by 35% (69 offences) from 195 in 2010-11 to 126 in 2011-12 (see Figure 12). 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. 23% of sexual assaults reported in 2011-12 were committed more than a year before they were reported, some occurring in the 1950s.

Sexual assaults reported in 2011-12 occurred most commonly at residential locations (72%). The majority (98%) of sexual assaults were committed without a weapon and females accounted for 86% of Sexual Assault victims.

Robbery (Armed and Unarmed)

Robbery offences, including both Armed and Unarmed Robbery, increased by 1 offence from 126 recorded in 2010-11 to 127 recorded in 2011-12. This follows a decrease of 14% the previous year (see Figure 13).

Armed and Aggravated Armed Robbery offences accounted for 61% of total robberies in 2011-12 and increased by 22% from 64 recorded in 2010-11 to 78 in 2011-12. Armed Robbery is a low volume offence and is susceptible to fluctuation. Unarmed Robbery offences decreased by 21% (13 offences) in 2011-12.

Armed Robbery offences recorded in 2011-12 were committed at the following locations:

Locations	Offences
Retail location ¹	38
Street/Footpath	13
Recreational	6
Other Location	5
Residential	5
Open Space	4
Transport	4
Banking	2
Educational	1
Total	78

1. Retail Location includes: 12 offences at Service Stations and 2 offences at Pharmacies.

Knives were the predominant type of weapon used in armed robberies (58%) with firearms used in 17% of armed robberies.

Figure 10: Offences Against the Person











Figure 13: Robbery (Armed and Unarmed): Tasmania – Offences Recorded







Figure 17: Burglary: Tasmania – Offences Recorded



Burglary-Buildings (Includes Aggravated Burglary)
 Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances

Figure 15: Offences Against Property: Tasmania – Offences Recorded and Cleared/ Percentage Cleared



Figure 18: Stealing-General: Tasmania – Offences Recorded



2007-00 2000-07 2007-10 2010-11 2011-12

Figure 16: Offences Against Property 2011-12



Figure 19: Stolen Motor Vehicles (Excludes Attempts): Tasmania – Offences Recorded



2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12

Murder

There were 6 murders recorded in 2011-12, an increase from 4 murders the previous year (see Figure 14). The offender was known to the victim in 5 of the murders. Within the reporting period, all 6 of these murders were cleared.

B. Offences Against Property

Offences Against Property decreased by 13% (3,031 offences) from 22,555 recorded in 2010-11 to 19,524 recorded in 2011-12. This follows a decrease of 9% the previous year (see Figure 15).

Contributing to the 13% decrease in 2011-12 were reductions in nearly all offence types for this category. Trespass was an exception, experiencing a marginal increase.

The clearance rate for Offences Against Property remained consistent at 37% in 2011-12.

Burglary and Stealing offences accounted for the majority of Offences Against Property (68%), as can be seen in Figure 16.

Burglary

Burglary-buildings decreased by 9% (336 offences) in 2011-12. This followed a decrease of 4% the previous year. Aggravated Burglary comprised 48% of Burglary-buildings.

The most common locations for Burglary-buildings in 2011-12 were residential locations (68%) and retail locations (13%).

Offences recorded for Burglarymotor vehicles/other conveyances decreased by 16% (215 offences) in 2011-12. This follows a 15% decrease the previous year (see Figure 17).

The most common locations for Burglary-motor vehicles/ other conveyances offences were residential locations (35%) and in the street (21%).

Number of Offences

Stealing-General

Stealing-General comprises stealing offences not connected with any Burglary and excludes Shoplifting and Stealing of a Motor Vehicle.

A downward trend continued for Stealing-General with a decrease of 21% (735 offences) in 2011-12, after a 10% decrease the previous year (see Figure 18).

The most frequent locations for Stealing-General were residential locations (35%), followed by retail locations (22%).

Stolen Motor Vehicles (excludes attempts)

The number of Stolen Motor Vehicles in 2011-12 decreased by 16% (278 offences), following a 4% increase the previous year (see Figure 19). The recovery rate decreased from 89% in 2010-11 to 82% in 2011-12.

Motor vehicles were most frequently stolen from residential locations (47%) and in the street (37%).

Arson and Related Offences

There were 450 Arson and Related Offences recorded in 2011-12 compared with 527 offences the previous year, a decrease of 15% (77 offences) (see Figure 20).

Shown in Figure 21 is the distribution in 2011-12 for Arson and Related Offences.

Injure/Destroy Property

Offences recorded for Injure/Destroy Property decreased by 14% (525 offences) in 2011-12 (see Figure 22).

Injure/Destroy Property offences recorded in 2011-12 occurred most frequently at a residential location (43%), followed by in the street/footpath (16%).

C. Fraud and Similar Offences

The counting rules for the category Fraud and Similar Offences were amended in 2011-12, from offence (transaction) based counting to victim-based counting. This coincided with the Department's creation of a Fraud and e-Crime Unit in 2011, and also brought the counting rules for this category into line with the other categories.

A total of 427 offences for Fraud and Similar Offences was recorded in 2011-12 compared to 498 offences the previous year, a decrease of 14% (71 offences).

The clearance rate for Fraud and Similar Offences in 2011-12 was 71%, a slight decrease from 73% in 2010-11 (see Figure 23).

The distribution for Fraud and Similar Offences in 2011-12 is provided in Figure 24.

Figure 20: Arson and Related Offences: Tasmania – Offences Recorded



Figure 21: Arson and Related Offences 2011-12







2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12

Figure 23: Fraud and Similar Offences: Tasmania – Offences Recorded and Cleared/ Percentage Cleared





Figure 25: Other (Miscellaneous) Offences: Tasmania – Offences Recorded and Cleared/ Percentage Cleared





Being Found Prepared for

Personation

the Commission of a Crime

Telecommunication Offences

Offences Involving Dogs

Behave In Violent/Riotous/

Offensive/Indecent Manner

Interfering with a Witness

Cruelty to Animals

Figure 26: Other (Miscellaneous) Offences

- Recklessly Throw or
 Discharge a Missile
 Escape/Aid Escape/
 Harbouring
- Firearms Offences
- Child Exploitation and Bestiality Offences
- Perverting JusticeDisorderly Conduct
- False Report to Police
- Other Miscellaneous Offences

D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences

A total of 247 Other (Miscellaneous) Offences was recorded in 2011-12 compared with 255 the previous year, a slight decrease of 3% (8 offences) (see Figure 25).

The offence contributing most to this decrease was Recklessly Throw or Discharge a Missile, reducing by 51% (40 offences). Despite this decrease, Recklessly Throw or Discharge a Missile remained the most prevalent offence in this category, as can be seen in Figure 26.

The clearance rate for Other (Miscellaneous) Offences was 81% in 2011-12, a significant increase from the 69% cleared in 2010-11. Contributing to this increase was a 31 percentage point increase in the clearance rate for Recklessly Throw or Discharge a Missile.

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 2012. All 2010-11 statistics were revised as at 20 August 2012.

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 discussed. A conference may impose one or more undertakings
- formal caution: a person is formally warned that engaging in the specified conduct is against the law and that there are various sanctions that can be applied by the police to prevent and punish such conduct
- 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 the 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

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- 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
- informal caution: an offender is informally warned that engaging in such conduct is against the law
- 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.

Tasmania Police employs the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in the recording of offences. The NCRS was developed by police statisticians from each Australian jurisdiction in conjunction with the National Crime Statistics Unit of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and was implemented in 2008. Under the NCRS Tasmania Police utilises the following four offence statuses that identify recorded offences that will not be counted in police statistics:

- 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 Offence Reporting System 2 of the Department of Police and Emergency Management on 20 August 2012. 2010-11 data were revised.

Reference Period

Statistics are compiled according to the date an offence becomes known to police, which is not necessarily the date an offence was committed, nor 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. It is therefore possible 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 within, and prior to, the reference period.

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. The counting rules for the category Fraud and Similar Offences were amended in 2011-12, from offence (transaction) based counting to victim-based counting. This coincided with the Department's creation of a Fraud and e-Crime Unit in 2011, and also brought the counting rules for this category into line with the other categories.

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 of each 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 of each unique statistical offence is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be a person, organisation or place/premise, depending on the offence type. Premises victims can vary according to occupancy arrangements. For Stolen Motor Vehicles the victim is the motor vehicle.
- Fraud and Similar Offences: prior to 2011-12, one offence was counted for each offence (transaction) in an incident. From 1 July 2011 one of each unique statistical offence is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be a person or an organisation.
- Other (Miscellaneous) Offences: one of each unique statistical offence is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be a person or an organisation.

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

Counting rules for Tasmania Police statistics differ slightly from those used for the national Recorded Crime Victims Statistics (RCVS) publications. Tasmania Police counts one offence per offence type per victim per incident (Offence Report). In the RCVS, 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. In the RCVS, 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.
TRAFFIC POLICING

The aim of this key service delivery area is to improve safety on the roads using traffic law enforcement. In 2011-12, DPEM focused on the business priorities of:

- intelligence-led high-visibility operations, and
- high-risk driver behaviours.

The number of fatal and serious injury crashes and the number of people who were fatally or seriously injured continued to reduce in 2011-12, the lowest in over forty years.

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.

Intelligence-led High-visibility Operations

Tasmania Police has continued its intelligence-led, high-visibility approach to traffic policing with 1,474 highvisibility traffic operations conducted in a mix of urban and rural areas across the State, coupled with high-visibility patrols conducted on arterial roads and high-risk crash areas.

Statewide Operations

Coordinated statewide operations were conducted each month and focused in particular on education and traffic law compliance. Operations were determined by the Senior Traffic Officers' Group, which met regularly and included representatives from the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) Transport Inspectors and the Road Safety Advisory Council (RSAC). The operations often received media exposure before and after, providing a further tool in delivering the road safety message.

2011-12 operations focused on:

- speeding vehicles on major arterial roads (coinciding with public events such as AFL matches and V8 Supercars)
- drink driving in regional areas
- vehicle defects, which frequently included combined operations with DIER Transport Inspectors



- driving offences committed in school zones, particularly around the return-from-school holiday period, and
- random breath testing operations at the completion of public events, such as the Devonport, Launceston and Hobart Cups, and the Falls Festival.

High-risk Driver Behaviours

Dangerous and Reckless Driving

In 2011-12, Tasmania Police recorded 90 charges resulting from the highrisk offences of Dangerous Driving, Reckless Driving, Cause the Death of Another Person by Negligent Driving or Cause Grievous Bodily Harm to Another Person by Negligent Driving. There was one charge of the more serious offence of Cause Grievous Bodily Harm by Dangerous Driving.

Speeding 15 km/h and Over the Speed Limit

In the reporting period, Tasmania Police detected 15,801 drivers exceeding the posted speed limit by 15 km/h or more. 3,290 offences were detected by Speed Cameras and 12,511 offences were detected by police officers.

Drink Driving Enforcement

Police conducted 559,854 Random Breath Tests in 2011-12, which resulted in 3,516 drivers being charged with exceeding the prescribed alcohol limit or driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor. 99.4% of drivers tested in 2011-12 complied with the prescribed alcohol limit, the same proportion as the previous year. 67 drivers were charged with refusing to provide a breath or blood sample for analysis, an increase from 54 drivers in 2010-11.

Drug Driving Enforcement

In 2011-12, Tasmania Police conducted 1,678 Oral Fluid Tests, an increase from 1,427 in 2010-11. 573 drivers were required to undergo a confirmatory blood test following the Oral Fluid Test. In the reporting period, 504 drivers were detected driving with a prescribed illicit drug in their blood or driving under the influence of a drug. Approximately 70 blood tests taken in 2011-12 are still undergoing analysis.

Other Traffic Law Compliance Outputs

Traffic Infringement Notices

Tasmania Police issued 73,983 Traffic Infringement Notices in 2011-12 of which 27,934 were Cautions (38%).

Speeding Offences

The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2011-12 (the National Survey) showed that 60% of Tasmanian respondents (60% nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven over the speed limit by 10 km/h or more at least some of the time.

Tasmania Police issued 43,913 Infringement Notices for speeding offences in 2011-12, compared to 47,739 in 2010-11. Tasmania Police also operate Speed Cameras, and in 2011-12 mobile Speed Cameras were deployed across the State for 15,934 hours, compared to 17,628 hours the previous year. This reduction is attributed to increased camera downtime with the cameras due to be replaced in late 2012. 24,497 Infringements Notices were issued as a result of Speed Camera detections during the reporting period, compared with 37,622 the previous year.

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, evading police and high-level speeding. In 2011-12, 381 vehicles were clamped and 258 confiscated. Since 9 December 2009, 47 vehicles have been approved by the courts to be permanently forfeited to the Crown.

The National Survey also reported that 72% of Tasmanian respondents (70% nationally) felt that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood.





Drive While Using Mobile Phone Offences

In 2011-12, there were 3,233 Infringement Notices issued for driving while using a hand-held mobile phone, a reduction compared to the 3,735 Infringements Notices issued the previous year. The National Survey showed that 24% of Tasmanian respondents (31% nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven using a hand-held mobile phone at least some of the time.

Seatbelt and Child Restraint Offences

8% of Tasmanian respondents (6% nationally) to the National Survey indicated that at least some of the time in the last six months, they had driven without wearing a seatbelt.

Tasmania Police continues to enforce the law regarding seatbelts and child restraints with 4,379 offences recorded in 2011-12 compared with 4,953 the previous year.

Road Safety Advisory Council

The Department works in partnership with the Motor Accident Insurance Board (MAIB) and the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) in the development, implementation and monitoring of a road safety program aimed at decreasing fatal and serious injury crashes in Tasmania. The program operates through the Road Safety Advisory Council (RSAC) and is fully funded by the MAIB who have committed to funding until December 2014.

The funding allocated to DPEM supports 16 police officers (four in each of the four geographic police districts) to undertake traffic law enforcement.

Summary of Performance Information – Output Group 3: Traffic Policing

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Target	2011-12 Actual
Number of traffic offences detected ^{2,6}	Number	171,258	132,096	≤ prev yr	110,713
Number of high risk driver behaviour detections ^{2,7}	Number	30,365	26,635	≤ prev yr	24,358
Speeding Offences: Traffic Infringement offences and cautions	Number	48,707	47,739	43,680	43,913
Speed Offences (Speed Camera)⁵	Number	67,767	37,622	54,720	24,497
Random Breath Tests conducted	Number	613,945	606,991	590,000	559,854
Proportion of drivers tested who complied with the prescribed alcohol limit ³	%	99.2	99.4	≥ prev yr	99.4
Random Drug Tests conducted ^{2,4}	Number	n/a	1,427	1,315	1,678
Proportion of drivers tested who returned negative tests for prohibited drugs ^{2,4}	%	n/a	73.4	≥ prev yr	65.9
Seatbelt and child restraint offences detected	Number	6,396	4,953	6,393	4,379
Speed Camera operating hours⁵	Hours	18,514	17,628	17,760	15,934
Road Deaths per 100,000 registered vehicles	Number	11	8	≤ prev yr	n/a#
Serious Injury Crashes ²	Number	229	224	≤ prev yr	211
Proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in the neighbourhood*	%	77	73	≤ nat av	72 (70 nat)

Business Priorities 2011-12	2011-12
Number of intelligence-led operations	1,474
Number of fatal and serious injury crashes	229
Number of high-risk driver behaviour detections ⁷	24,358
Caticfaction with most recent contact with the police > patienal everage*	85%
Satisfaction with most recent contact with the police \geq national average*	

 The Department has moved away from a stated figure or percentage target to either improving on and/or meeting the national average (≤ or ≥ nat av), as reported through the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing*, or improving on and/or meeting the figure or percentage for the previous year (≤ or ≥ prev yr).

2. This is a new performance measure for 2011-12.

3. This measure replaces 'Random Breath Tests exceeding the prescribed limit' as a percentage and better represents the rate of compliance than a number.

4. This measure has only been recorded by the Department since 1 July 2010.

5. DPEM Budget Paper 2011-12 cites 'Road Safety Camera', now referred to as 'Speed Camera'.

6. This measure is comprised of the number of Traffic Infringements Notices issued, Speed Camera Infringement Notices issued, Unregistered Vehicles detected, Unlicensed, Suspended, Disqualified Drivers detected, Restricted Licence contraventions, and Alcohol and Drug Driving offenders.

 This measure is comprised of the number of Dangerous and Reckless Driving charges and Speeding infringements issued by both police officers and Speed Cameras for exceeding the posted speed limit by 15 km/h or more, Drink and Drug Driving Offenders and Seatbelt and Child Restraint Offences.
 # 2011-12 figure not available (n/a) until Report on Government Services 2013 is released in January 2013.

* This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2011-12 conducted by The Social Research Centre, previously Roy Morgan Research in 2009-10.



The aim of this key service delivery area is to enhance security and emergency management through the activities of the State Emergency Service (SES), Search and Rescue, and the Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit (SRCTU).

Emergency Management

In 2011-12, SES focused on the business priorities of:

- volunteer capability support
- disaster resilience, and
- SES people.

Volunteer Capability Support

DPEM continued to value the outstanding commitment, skills and achievements of SES volunteers. During 2011-12, SES focused on a number of volunteer retention initiatives such as participation in the National Disaster Rescue Challenge (South Australia, July 2011) and the Australasian Road Rescue Challenge (Hobart, April 2012). SES also hosted its own State Disaster Rescue Competition (Hobart, June 2012).

A significant highlight was the participation of our SES Road Crash Rescue Unit volunteers in the Australasian Road Rescue Challenge. The Huon Valley SES Road Rescue Team (as pictured above) was awarded the National Director's Shield for the best Australian SES Road Crash Rescue Team.

Participation in these events developed SES rescue skills, and provided networking opportunities to exchange ideas and gain knowledge and experience. During the reporting period, SES delivered 26,371 hours of nationallyrecognised skills training (13% increase from 2010-11) and issued 1,548 competency certificates to SES volunteers (30% increase from 2010-11).

SES volunteers also responded to 619 emergency callouts, totalling 7,385 hours of emergency contact time. These totals were approximately half of the previous year, where volunteers responded to an extraordinarily high number of flood callouts.

2011-12 Callouts (category)	Callouts	Personnel Called Out	Contact Hours
Road Crash Rescue	388	1,557	2,835
Storm/Severe Weather Event	47	162	327
Flood	72	154	646
Search and Rescue	62	340	3,078
Miscellaneous Operations Support	50	149	499
Total	619	2,362	7,385

Natural Disaster Resilience

The National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (NSDR), endorsed by the Council of Australian Governments in February 2011, informed the development of the priorities of the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) for 2011-12. SES was tasked by SEMC to consider the implications of the NSDR for Tasmania, and to undertake a range of priorities including: Interoperability Project, State Disaster Risk Assessment, Community Resilience in Relation to Floods Project, and the State Preparedness Project.

Natural Disaster Resilience Program

Tasmania received \$1.29 million through a National Partnership Agreement (NPA) for Natural Disaster Resilience, to strengthen Tasmanian communities' resilience to, and minimise the impact of, a range of natural disasters.

Tasmania's approach to building disaster resilience was to fund activities, projects and programs that reduce risk from the impact of disasters, build appropriate emergency management capabilities and capacity, and support a strong emergency service volunteer sector.

Tasmania achieves this through the Natural Disaster Resilience Program (NDRP) – Tasmania, a competitive grants program where nineteen state and local organisations were successful in gaining NDRP funding. The types of projects that received funding were for an all hazards focus and flood, bushfire and landslide management projects.

The Emergency Management Framework Support Program also provided governance and program oversight, including costs associated with the program and administration.

SES People

In 2010-11, volunteer numbers peaked at 615, the highest number of SES volunteers ever. However, by 30 June 2012, the SES had 559 active volunteers. The peak in volunteer numbers followed significant SES publicity during the 2011 Australian east coast flood disasters, which included seven Tasmania SES deployments to Queensland (involving 113 members) and significant operations in Tasmania. Following this deployment, numbers steadily dropped back to normal levels. SES, through its State Service employees continued to support SES programs and volunteers by providing the best possible equipment, resources and training.

Search and Rescue

During the reporting period, Search and Rescue officers performed 323 search and rescue operations throughout the State, including helicopter rescues, land and vertical rescues, dive operations and protester removals.

In April 2012, Marine and Rescue Services responded to the activation of an Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) by a vessel in distress near Flinders Island. The yacht had experienced extremely rough weather conditions and had no engine power, sails or communication. After the Westpac Rescue Helicopter lowered an emergency radio to the stricken yacht, it was communicated that one person had suffered a head injury and two others were ill. The PV Van Diemen attended and due to the rough conditions, a smaller boat was launched from the Van Diemen to approach the stricken yacht. The three men were transported to St Helens for medical treatment.

The Westpac Rescue Helicopter was

dispatched to an injured jet skier stranded inside a cave at Waterfall Bay (near Eaglehawk Neck) in May 2012. The man rode his jet ski into the cave and the turbulent conditions caused him to crash into rocks. He was unable to exit the cave. Constable Josh Peach from the helicopter crew made the decision to swim into the cave in an attempt to extract the man. His courageous effort ensured the man was brought to safety.

A major land and sea search operation was undertaken for two fishermen who went missing in Port Davey in June 2012. Search and Rescue involvement continued over seven days and involved the PV *Van Diemen*, PV *Vigilant*, Police Dive Squad, Police Land Squad, local fishing boats, volunteers and the Westpac Rescue Helicopter. Unfortunately one body was later recovered south of Port Davey.

Westpac Rescue Helicopter Service

The State Government has a contract with Rotor-Lift Pty Ltd to provide aeromedical services, surveillance, search and rescue services and support to police operations.

Tasmania Police flight crews are also used by agreement with Rotor-Lift on missions flown by Rotor-Lift under contract to Australian Search and Rescue (AusSAR).

During 2011-12, the Westpac Rescue Helicopter flew a total of 472.1 hours (as shown in the accompanying table). The aircraft and associated equipment costs approximately \$3.4 million per annum and provides for 30 operational flying hours per month.

Westpac Rescue Helicopter Flying Hours	2010-11	2011-12
Search and Rescue	199.0	228.5
Police Operations/Exercises	28.5	16.3
AusSAR	70.3	48.7
Ambulance Tasmania	144.2	131.1
Crew Training	81.5	47.5
Total	523.5	472.1

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Security Management

State Security Management Arrangements

Effective from 1 January 2012, the Counter-Terrorism Unit expanded to encompass specialist operational response capabilities and was renamed the Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit (SRCTU). The SRCTU is a member of the Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group (TSEMG).

SRCTU provides a focal point for whole-of-government activities and projects involving counter-terrorism. In 2011-12 SRCTU focused on the following business priorities:

- conduct major counter-terrorism exercise *Southern Intellection*
- progress development of State Crisis Centre
- improve closed-circuit television network functionality, and
- develop exercise program.

Exercise – Southern Intellection

As planned, Phases 2 and 3 of *Southern Intellection* (the National Counter-Terrorism Committee-funded exercise) were conducted during the reporting period. The phases addressed intelligence, investigation and disruption. Tasmania Police, Australian Federal Police, Victoria Police and ASIO participated in this significant exercise which delivered valuable outcomes.

State Crisis Centre

During the reporting period, the State Crisis Centre was enhanced through:

- the development of guidelines to assist senior government officials who may be required to perform duties within a State Crisis Centre, and
- dedicated infrastructure being permanently situated within the State Crisis Centre, which reduces the period of time required to activate the State Crisis Centre in the eventuality of a significant threat to the Tasmanian community.

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Network Improvements

SRCTU continued to provide CCTV network functionality support and advice to DPEM and several local government councils. A new CCTV system was launched in the Kingborough local government area (Channel Court), and Glenorchy and Devonport City Councils were assisted in the development of CCTV networks. Within DPEM, systems were improved to allow reviewing of CCTV imagery by duty personnel in some major police stations.

SRCTU participated in CCTV forums to develop a cohesive approach to CCTV use and development, and increase stakeholder relationships with local government and businesses.

Exercise Program

During the reporting period, drill exercises involving Tasmania Police, Tasmania Fire Service (TFS), Ambulance Tasmania, and the Department of Health and Human Services were developed and conducted using National Counter-Terrorism Committee funding. Within Tasmania Police, a range of operational and discussionstyle exercises were developed and conducted.

Emergency Warning System

Emergency Alert is one of a range of communication methods available to the emergency services during preparation for, or in response to, an emergency. On the evening of 28 November 2011, a test of *Emergency* Alert was undertaken in the Fern Tree area by SRCTU and TFS. During the test, 970 mobile phone and 401 landline messages were delivered to the Fern Tree area. Residents were provided with survey forms to assist in an assessment of the test. Positive comments were returned regarding the operation and availability of the Emergency Alert system.

Summary of Performance Information – Output Group 4: Emergency Management

State Emergency Service

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Target	2011-12 Actual
Total volunteer training hours	Hours	26,858	23,410	≥ prev yr	26,371
Number of active registered volunteers	Number	537	615	≥ prev yr	559
Number of SES callouts	Number	785	1,051	800	619
Volunteer training hours per SES trainer ³	Hours	8,952	7,803	≥ prev yr	8,790
Number of competency certificates issued	Number	1,371	1,194	≥ prev yr	1,548

Business Priorities 2011-12	Status
SES volunteer and staff retention improved	Ongoing
Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan reviewed	Completed
SES Business Continuity and Succession Plan reviewed	Ongoing
SES Retention Strategy/Plan developed	Completed

Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit & Search and Rescue Operations

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure ¹	Unit of Measure	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Target	2011-12 Actual
Number of Search and Rescue Operations	Number	186	196	80	323
Total number of helicopter hours ²	Hours	256	372	300	376
Number of exercises managed	Number	25	22	25	30
Number of counter-terrorism projects/forums supported	Number	12	15	15	35

Business Priorities 2011-12	Status
Conduct and evaluate exercise – Southern Intellection	Completed

1. The Department has moved away from a stated figure or percentage target to improving on and/or meeting the figure or percentage for the previous year (< or > prev yr).

2. This measure replaces 'Total number of police initiated helicopter hours' due to the Department's current contract providing for 300 total hours.

3. This measure represents an average number of volunteer training hours per SES trainer.

Statutory Boards

Police Review Board

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

Membership (at 30 June 2012)	Position
The Hon. Christopher Wright QC	Chair
Ms Elizabeth Thomas	Member
Ms Patricia Leary	Member
Mr Leon Kemp	Member
Mr Edward Vickers	Member
Mr Jonathan Rogers	Acting Secretariat

Audit Committee

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

Membership	Position
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Chair
Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations, Tasmania Police	Member
Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development, Tasmania Police	Member
Director, Corporate Services, DPEM	Member
Director, Corporate Services, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Deputy Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Manager, Financial Resources, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment	External Member

State Emergency Management Committee

The State Emergency Management Committee is established in accordance with Section 8 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*. The Committee works collaboratively with Tasmania's State Emergency Service (SES) in coordinating the State's consultation framework for emergency management.

Membership	Position
Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management	Chair
Director, State Emergency Service	Executive Officer
Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet	Member
Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services	Member
Deputy Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management	Member
Deputy Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet	Member
Chief Officer, Tasmania Fire Service	Member
Chief Executive Officer, Ambulance Tasmania	Member

Non-Statutory Boards

Tasmania Police Charity Trust

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	Position
Commissioner of Police, Darren Hine	President
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Scott Tilyard	Vice President
Mr Scott Wilson-Haffenden	Treasurer
Mr Mark Miller	Public Officer
Ms Suzanne King	Secretariat
Senator Stephen Parry	Member
Senior Sergeant John Parker	Member
Sergeant Fiona Smith	Member
Sergeant Tony Peters	Member
Constable Leigh Devine	Member

Carbon Emissions

The Department is committed to addressing climate change through a reduction in emissions. The Department's Emissions Reduction Plan (the Plan) is consistent with the Government's Framework for Action on Climate Change and is aimed at concentrating our efforts on better energy usage, more efficient travel and transport, reducing waste and raising awareness and commitment within our organisation.

The goals established under the Plan are to:

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

DPEM continues 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.

Energy

The redeveloped Divisional Headquarters at Bellerive was opened in November 2011, 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.

Work commenced on a new Divisional Headquarters building at Devonport in April 2012, which will incorporate Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD) initiatives. All new buildings or renovations will include consideration of emissions reduction.

Waste

The Department 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 focuses on continuing to develop and implement the Plan and promote awareness across the Department.

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.

Transport	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Fleet size ¹	432	414	388
Litres of fuel	1,575,192	1,621,655²	1,556,512
Fuel costs	\$1.946 million	\$2.114 million	\$2.025 million
CO ₂ produced (kgs)	Not available	4,275,658	3,791,018

1. Fleet size may differ from Department of Treasury and Finance figures due to the commissioning/decommissioning process, which can inflate the figure in the short-term. 2.

Figure provided in Annual Report 2010-11 was incorrect. New figure provided by LeasePlan.

APPENDIX C – CONSULTANCIES AND CONTRACTS

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

See Table A 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). Tables B and C provide detailed information on consultancies and other contracts with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST).

Table A

Contracts with a value of \ge \$50,000 (excluding GST)	Value	Number
Contracts Awarded (including consultancy) – Total	\$10,868,744.06	16
Contracts Awarded (including consultancy) – to Tasmanian businesses	\$8,201,781.00	8
Tenders/Quotations (excluding consultancy) with a value of \geq \$50,000 (excluding GST)		Number
Number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run		12
Number of bids and/or written quotations received – Total		83
Number of bids and/or written quotations received – from Tasmanian businesses		48
Number of contracts awarded utilising Treasurer's Instruction No. 1127 or 1231		0

Table B

Contracts (excluding consultancy) with a value of \ge \$50,000 (excluding GST)								
Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Contract Total Value \$				
Corporate Express Australia Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Managed print services solution	01/05/2012- 30/04/2016	\$1,200,000.00				
Hays Specialist Recruitment (Australia) Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Firearms system replacement	23/01/2012- 22/09/2012	\$99,000.00				
Lake Maintenance Pty Ltd	Launceston TAS	Property assessment survey	17/04/2012- 10/08/2012	\$81,875.00				
Mead Constructions Pty Ltd	Quoiba TAS	Construction Devonport Police Station / Divisional Headquarters	16/04/2012- 19/04/2013	\$5,788,521.00				
Start Fresh Services, Colony 47 Inc.	Hobart TAS	Provision of cleaning services (Glenorchy Police Divisional Headquarters)	10/10/2011- 30/06/2018	\$205,296.00				
Wilson Homes	Hobart TAS	Design & construct Cygnet police residence and station	20/12/2011- 24/08/2012	\$403,050.00				
Wilson Homes	Hobart TAS	Design & construct Dunalley police residence	20/09/2011- 30/04/2012	\$294,069.00				

Table B continued

Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Contract Total Value \$
Ericsson & Pacific Wireless Communications Pty Ltd	Docklands VIC Burwood VIC	Purchase of Lithium ion batteries for portable radios	05/09/2011- 04/09/2016	\$500,000.00
LeisureCat Australia Pty Ltd	Perth WA	Supply of five twin-hulled 'Cat' style vessels 6.5m – 7.5m of Glass Reinforced Plastic or similar composite compound	19/10/2011- 31/05/2013	\$934,820.25
PT Hydraulics Australia Pty Ltd & Chubb Fire and Security Pty Ltd	Mt Waverley VIC Dingley VIC	Purchase of road crash rescue hydraulic equipment (SES)	08/02/2012- 07/02/2015	\$300,000.00
QIAGEN Pty Ltd (Leigh McKinlay)	Doncaster VIC	Purchase DNA liquid handling robotic workstations	20/09/2011 one-off purchase	\$76,700.00
Tess Solutions (Australia) Pty Ltd	Blackburn VIC	Provision of road safety camera devices	19/04/2012- 18/04/2016	\$568,800.00
TPR Systems	Castle Hill NSW	Supply of video interview machines	12/09/2011- 14/03/2012	\$111,300.00
Troostwijk Auctions	United Kingdom	Procurement of scientific equipment (FSST)	24/05/2012 one-off purchase	\$95,739.00
XTEK Ltd	Fyshwick ACT	Purchase Glass Refractive Index Measurement Instrument (GRIM3)	07/09/2011 one-off purchase	\$79,603.81

Table C

Consultancy contracts with a value of \ge \$50,000 (excluding GST)						
Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Contract Total Value \$		
Wise Lord & Ferguson	Hobart TAS	Provision of internal audit services	01/09/2011- 31/12/2014	\$129,970.00		

APPENDIX D – DEATHS IN CUSTODY

Deaths in Police Custody and during Custody-Related Police Operations (Tasmania)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Category 1	0	0	1	0
Category 2	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0

Category 1: Institutional or Close Contact Custody:

- deaths in (or during transfer to/from) institutional settings (including police stations, lockups, police vehicles), 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 (including situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour, and most sieges).

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

The Tasmanian Government's *Disability Framework for Action 2005-10* (DFA) is a whole-of-government, rights-based approach to disability. The DFA seeks to remove barriers and enable people with a disability to enjoy the same rights and opportunities as all other Tasmanians.

The DFA is structured to achieve four priority outcomes:

- fostering human rights
- providing access to high quality services
- increasing safeguards and advocacy
- 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. This review coincides with the introduction of the *National Disability Strategy*, which is a new national framework for disability policy. The original DFA still applies to all agencies until the review is completed.

DPEM reports each year to the Premier's Disability Advisory Council on progress towards achieving the objectives under the DFA using the Most Significant Change reporting technique.

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) developed its *Disability Action Plan* 2005-10 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 was reviewed during 2011 by the Department's Disability Working Group and a new *Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2011-12* (the Plan) was developed. The Plan covers the following outcome areas:

- high quality services/supports
- employment
- physical access, and
- information and communication.

Services and Support

The Department provides training to its members to ensure awareness and understanding of disability issues. All police trainees undertake the university unit *Contemporary Social Issues and At Risk Populations*, delivered by lecturers at the School of Government, University of Tasmania. Ongoing training courses are provided for managers and police officers.

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

- the Mental Health Helpline
- the Crisis Assessment Triage and Treatment (CATT) Service
- a teletypewriter (TTY) system

 (a hearing impaired specialist
 phone to assist people with
 hearing disabilities to access Radio
 Dispatch Services)
- a register of brain injury support workers (provided by the Brain Injury Association of Tasmania)
- a community alert web page, and
- Auslan interpreting services where required.

Employment

The Department has a flexible approach to employment and placement of employees with disabilities and utilises the State Service Disability Employment Program to provide employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

Access and inclusion training is provided to all new members to ensure awareness of the needs of people with a disability.

Physical Access

Physical access to buildings and facilities continues to be addressed at divisional headquarters, including the newly reopened Bellerive Divisional Headquarters and redevelopment at Devonport.

A property assessment survey of all department-owned properties was undertaken during the year which included an assessment of the type of disability facilities provided and compliance with Australian Disability Standards.

Information and Communication

The DPEM website (www.dpem.tas. gov.au) complies with the *Web Content* and Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 as part of the Australian Government's National Transition Strategy. Where possible, information on the Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au) has been provided in multiple formats (for example PDF and HTML) in order to make it accessible to the broadest possible audience.

Department of Police and Emergency Management Corporate Publications

- Aboriginal Strategic Plan
- Annual Alcohol Implementation Plan
- Annual Report
- Business Priorities
- Disability Action Plan
- Service Charter
- Strategic Framework

Community Relations Documents

- 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

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

APPENDIX G – FIREARMS

Firearms held/received under the Firearms Act 1996 and other legislation	2011-12
Firearms held as at 1 July 2011	169
Firearms Act – seized	0
Firearms Act – surrendered	0
Other Acts – miscellaneous property	1,094
Other Acts – found property	0
Transferred from Ballistics Reference Library	0
Total	1,263

Firearms disposal under the Firearms Act 1996 and other legislation	2011-12
Destroyed	1,204
Returned to owner	0
Transferred to Ballistics Reference Library	7
Donated to museums etc. for display	0
Total	1,211
Firearms held as at 30 June 2012	52

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 Firearms Services, DPEM.

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 the 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 chapter of this report.

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

During 2011-12, no authorisations or declarations of a state of emergency under Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 3 of the Act were made.

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002

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

During 2011-12, no disclosures were made to the Department under the Act.

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D L Hine APM Secretary Department of Police and Emergency Management

30 June 2012

APPENDIX I – HUMAN RESOURCES STATISTICS

Total Employees	Pol	ice	State S	ervice	тот	AL
As at 30 June 2012	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Full-time equivalent employees	1,231.49	1,196.81	403.76	372.54	1,635.25	1,569.35
Head count excluding casuals	1,260	1,226	440	406	1,700	1,632
Head count casuals	N/A	N/A	9	9	9	9
Head count Junior Constables	33	0	N/A	N/A	33	N/A

Employee Classification: Police

Rank Description	2010-11	2011-12
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	1	2
Commander	8	9
Inspector	52	48
Sergeant	216	219
Constable	982	947
Trainee	0	0
Total	1,260	1,226

Employee Classification:

State Service Employees	Tasmania	a Police	SI	ES	FSS	ST
Rank Description	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Head of Agency	1	1	0	0	0	0
Senior Executive Service	3	3	1	1	1	1
Tasmanian State Service	368	341	23	22	13	14
Professional (inc. FSST & Allied Health)	1	0	0	0	21	20
Legal Practitioners	9	8	0	0	0	0
Misc. Workers (Public Sector)	8	4	0	0	0	0
Total*	390	357	24	23	35	35

Age Profile	Police		State Service	
As at 30 June 2012	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
15-19	6	0	1	0
20-24	91	72	20	11
25-29	161	141	38	40
30-34	165	167	34	34
35-39	235	219	68	54
40-44	257	270	50	61
45-49	182	182	61	56
50-54	100	115	65	66
55-59	51	48	66	50
60-64	12	12	36	38
65-69	0	0	10	5
Total*	1,260	1,226	449	415

Employee Authority	Police		State Service	
As at 30 June 2012	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Permanent	1,248	1,213	409	382
Fixed-term	0	0	34	27
Contract	12	13	6	6
Total*	1,260	1,226	449	415

Gender	Police		State Service	
As at 30 June 2012	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Male	896	873	162	144
Female	364	353	287	271
Total*	1,260	1,226	449	415

SES Volunteers

Gender	2010-11	2011-12
Male	462	421
Female	153	138
Total	615	559

	Police State Service					
Employee Turnover	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11 201			2011-12
Turnover Type			Perm	Fixed-term	Perm	Fixed-term
Commencements*	58	1	23	24	9	15
Separations*	44	35	31	24	41	15

Employment Separations

		Police		ervice
Termination Reason	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Resignation	18	11	12	9
Retirement – Age	1	0	0	0
Retirement – Ill Health	0	0	1	0
Retirement – Voluntary	20	7	8	6
End of Contract (Section 29 – State Service Act 2000)	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract*	0	1	24	15
Dismissal	0	1	0	0
Deceased	1	0	0	0
Redundancy	0	0	1	11
Transfer/Promotion	4	0	3	2
Completion of Secondment to DPEM	0	0	1	1
Commence Secondment Tasmanian State Service	0	0	4	2
Redeployment (Section 49 – State Service Act 2000)	0	0	1	0
Abandonment of Position	0	0	0	0
Termination – Probation	0	0	0	0
Separation Incentive	0	15	0	10
Total*	44	35	55	56

Secondments State Service Police As at 30 June 2012 2010-11 2011-12 2010-11 2011-12 To other Agencies 12 10 5 4 From other Agencies 0 0 0 0

Leave Without Pay

,	Police		State Service	
As at 30 June 2012	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Head Count	13	16	6	17

Sick Leave Taken	Po	Police		ervice
During the financial year	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Full Pay – Number of Hours	49,828	56,471.05	24,835.80	24,017.87
Average Sick Hours per Employee	39.55	46.06	56.44	59.16

Excess Annual and Long Service Leave

Excess / and Eong Service Ecure		lice	State S	Service
As at 30 June 2012	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Annual Leave (Pro Rata) 30 June – Number of Employees	56	33	15	12
Long Service Leave – Number of Employees	0	1	0	0

> Excess annual leave more than 2 years accrual. Excess long service leave 100 days.

> One 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.

State Service

	2010-11				2011-1	2		
District Description	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total
Commissioners	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Commissioner's Office	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Corporate Services	121	21	0	142	104	24	0	128
Eastern District	12	4	0	16	9	4	0	13
Executive Support	19	9	0	28	15	8	0	23
Forensic Science Service Tasmania	29	6	2	37	27	7	1	35
Human Resources	19	7	0	26	15	9	0	24
Northern District	25	10	0	35	21	7	0	28
Operations Support	43	7	7	57	48	6	8	62
Professional Standards	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Southern District	30	7	0	37	28	7	0	35
Special Response and Counter- Terrorism Unit	4	1	0	5	2	2	0	4
State Emergency Service	23	1	0	24	22	1	0	23
Western District	22	16	0	38	18	14	0	32
Total*	351	89	9	449	317	89	9	415

Police						
		2010-11			2011-12	
District Description	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Commissioners	2	0	2	3	0	3
Commissioner's Office	0	0	0	3	0	3
Corporate Services	2	0	2	2	0	2
Eastern District	176	14	190	175	15	190
Executive Support	17	0	17	13	0	13
Human Resources	44	0	44	43	1	44
Northern District	248	16	264	248	12	260
Operations Support	167	13	180	144	13	157
Professional Standards	8	0	8	7	0	7
Southern District	290	16	306	286	14	300
Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit	3	0	3	14	0	14
Western District	239	5	244	225	8	233
Total	1,196	64	1,260	1,163	63	1,226

Notes: * Includes casual State Service employees.

Right to Information

How to apply

To make a Right to Information (RTI) application, complete an Application for Assessed Disclosure form which is available on the Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au). Before making an application, applicants should ensure that the information is not already publicly available, otherwise the application may be refused.

RTI Reporting

Tasmania Police: Applications for Assessed Disclosure In accordance with the provisions of the <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i> (the Act)		
Applications received	451	
Refused (under Sections 9, 12, 17, 19, 20 of the Act)	57	
Exempt information provided (under Sections 27, 30, 31, 36, 37, 39 of the Act)		
For internal review (under Section 43 of the Act)	23	
Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in full	20	
Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in part	2	
Internal review outcome – original decision reversed in full	1	
For external review by the Ombudsman (under Part 4 of the Act)		
External review outcome – original decision upheld in full		
External review outcome – awaiting determination	4	

During 2011-12, there were no Right to Information requests made to Forensic Science Service Tasmania or the State Emergency Service.

Other Services

Police Record Check

Description	Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters
Fee	Tasmania Police Record: No cost for supply of one per year
	National Police Record: \$45*
	National Police Record and Fingerprint Check: \$120*
	National Police Record for accredited volunteers: \$5
Process	Application form available from:
	Police Stations
	Service Tasmania outlets, or
	Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au)

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

Crime Reports

Description	Verification that a crime has been reported to police, including a description of any property reported stolen	
	or damaged	
Fee	\$53.90	
Process	Application form available from:	
	Offence Reports, Operational Information Services, GPO Box 308, Hobart, Tas. 7001	

Police File Disclosure of Information

Description	Prosecution/Police File relating to offence/s you have been charged with
Fee	\$53.90
Process	Application form available from:
	Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au)
	Your nearest Prosecution Services; Hobart, Launceston or Ulverstone Station
	(contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au)

Traffic Accident/Crash Records

Description	Traffic Accident/Crash Report (for a crash you or your vehicle were involved in)
Fee	\$53.90
Process	Apply in writing to:
	• Your nearest Traffic Accident/Crash Records office; Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown
	or Ulverstone Station (contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au)

Speed Camera Photograph

Description	Speed Camera photograph relating to an infringement notice
Fee	Nil (determined on a case-by-case basis, potential fee of \$15.40 for historical photos)
Process	Contact:
	• Your nearest police station (contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au) or
	• Traffic Liaison Services, Tasmania Police, GPO Box 308, Hobart, Tas. 7001

Photograph

Description	Photograph copy (limited availability, reviewed on a case-by-case basis)
Fee	 Photograph (per image): 10x8" = \$18.15; 8x6" = \$11.55; 6x4" = \$6.05 CD (per image): \$6.05
Process	Apply in writing to:Officer in Charge, Forensic Services, GPO Box 308, Hobart, Tas. 7001

Coronial Matters

Description	Coronial files and all matters relating to coronial matters/inquests
Fee	Determined upon request
Process	Apply in writing to Tasmania Police, Coronial Services:
	Southern and Eastern Districts: GPO Box 308, Hobart, Tas. 7001
	Northern and Western Districts: PO Box 45, Launceston, Tas. 7250

Appeals

Traffic and Speed Camera Infringement Notices

To enquire or apply to the issuing authority for withdrawal of a Traffic Infringement Notice or Speed Camera Infringement Notice, contact Traffic Liaison Services, Tasmania Police on (03) 6230 2280 or email: traffic.liaison@police.tas.gov.au Applications for withdrawal are required in writing.

Police Record Check

For enquiries or concerns regarding a Police Record Check, contact Criminal History Services, Tasmania Police on (03) 6230 2928 / (03) 6230 2929 or email: criminalhistoryservices@police.tas.gov.au Submissions of concerns are required in writing.

Alternatively additional information is available on the Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au).

Right to Information (review of a decision)

Information in relation to the assessed disclosure review process can be found in Part 4 - Review of Decisions: *Right to Information Act 2009.* Applications for review should be made in writing within required timeframes and addressed to:

Principal Officer Right to Information Department of Police and Emergency Management GPO Box 308 Hobart, Tas. 7001

APPENDIX K – SUPERANNUATION DECLARATION

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 Australian Government's *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* in respect of employees of the Department who are members of the following complying superannuation schemes to which this Department contributes:

- Australian Government Employees Superannuation Trust
- AMP Personal Employer Sponsored Superannuation Fund
- Asgard
- AustralianSuper
- Barlow Bond Superannuation Fund
- BT Lifetime Super
- BT Super for Life
- 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
- QSuper
- Quadrant Superannuation Scheme
- Ringrose Superannuation Fund
- Spectrum Super
- Summit Master Trust Personal Superannuation & Pension Fund
- SuperWrap
- Tasplan Superannuation Fund
- Telstra Superannuation Scheme
- The Universal Super Scheme Masterkey Superannuation
- UniSuper Limited
- Victorian Superannuation Fund

R. Hie

D L Hine APM Secretary Department of Police and Emergency Management 30 June 2012

The Department of Police and Emergency Management has the lead agency responsibility for a number of Tasmania *Together* benchmarks and contributes to a range of others as listed below.

ogethei

Benchmark	Initiative What has been achieved this year	Lead/ Support Agency
2.1.1	Publications for Preventing Residential Burglary	
Proportion of people who feel safe at home	 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 	DPEM
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	Provides easily accessible information and advice to improve home security and increase feelings of safety at home.	
	Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)	
	NHW is a community-based crime prevention program supported by Tasmania Police. It aims to minimise the incidence of preventable crime, especially residential burglaries, by raising awareness, increasing levels of home security and property markings. The Tasmania Police website includes a link to the NHW website (www.nhwtas.org.au).	
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	The program focuses on community safety and aims to minimise preventable crime, especially residential burglaries through local neighbourhood strategies.	
2.1.2	Assault Prevention Initiative (Good Mates Guide)	DPEM
Proportion of people who feel safe in public places	This State Government Initiative to reduce alcohol-fuelled violence was conducted between 22 June 2011 and 6 October 2011. The campaign targeted 18-30 year olds, in an effort to highlight unsafe alcohol-related behaviours, and provided resources to help reduce the likelihood of young people becoming victims of assault.	
	The campaign involved television and radio advertising, and also used social media, in the form of Facebook. An iPhone application, 'Mate Minder', was developed using GPS technology to enable individuals to track the whereabouts of their friends on a night out. Although the campaign has concluded, 'Mate Minder' remains available to download, and is regularly being accessed.	
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	Aimed to achieve cultural change on the issue of public place assaults and increase community perception of feeling safe in public places.	

	Operation Unite	
	Police across Australia and New Zealand conducted the fifth <i>Operation Unite – a Blitz on Drunken Violence</i> on 2-3 December 2011.	
	<i>Operation Unite</i> aims to send a strong message to the community that police will not tolerate alcohol-related violence, drunken behaviour and other related crime in public spaces. The Operation also drew attention to the consequences of misusing alcohol in public places.	
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	<i>Operation Unite</i> focused policing resources on Hobart's waterfront and the Launceston, Burnie and Devonport entertainment areas. Police also increased their visits to licensed premises to check requirements under the <i>Liquor Licensing Act 1990</i> .	
	Tasmanian Activities	DIER
Road crash fatalities and serious injuries	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. These include high-profile random and targeted breath test operations to influence driver behaviour and to deter road users from driving with a blood alcohol level above the prescribed concentration.	DPEM
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	See Traffic Policing chapter for further information.	
2.2.1	Inter-Agency Support Team (IAST) Program	DPEM
Total Offences recorded*	The IAST Program, an early intervention strategy, operates on a statewide basis. IASTs bring relevant state and local government service providers together to support children, young people and their families regarding a range of issues including anti- social behaviour.	
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	At 30 June 2012, there were 19 active IASTs operating across Tasmania, supporting approximately 274 (181 male and 93 female) children and young people.	
	Crime Stoppers	
	Crime Stoppers Tasmania operates as an independent, non-profit, community organisation that assists and supports crime solving through the provision of safe, anonymous mechanisms for reporting crime. Crime Stoppers Tasmania 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 illegal activity through the Crime Stoppers telephone number 1800 333 000.	
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	To 30 June 2012, over 1,900 Crime Stoppers reports resulted in more than 500 charges laid, 180 arrests, approximately \$8,000 of property recovered and over \$200,000 in drugs seized.	

	Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYCs)	
	Ten PCYCs operate across Tasmania ranging from large, multi-function sport and recreation facilities staffed by DPEM personnel to small, community-based volunteer committees. PCYCs have the broader aim of providing a wide range of sporting and recreational activities for young people aged up to 25 years.	
	The Bridgewater PCYC employed a Truancy Officer, through Tasmanian Community Fund grants, to engage young people who are not attending school to divert them from offending and anti-social behaviour.	
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	The aim of PCYCs is to reduce crime by developing positive relationships between young people and police.	
2.2.3	Public Order Response Teams (PORTs)	
Proportion of people who perceive social disorder problems in their local areas*	Tasmania Police has a range of strategies, programs and initiatives to address issues associated with social disorder problems such as alcohol-fuelled antisocial behaviour and violence. These include additional police from the PORTs and Licensing Units who provide an increased police presence in and around licensed premises to maintain safety in these entertainment areas.	
local aleas	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2011-12 showed that the proportion of Tasmanians who perceive social disorder problems in their local area was 83%.	
	Vehicle Confiscation and Clamping (hooning)	
	Tasmania Police uses clamping and confiscation powers to remove dangerous, reckless and irresponsible drivers from Tasmanian roads.	
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	In the 2011-12 reporting period, 381 vehicles were clamped and 258 were confiscated.	
2.2.5	Safe at Home	DoJ
Number of family violence incidents attended	<i>Safe at Home</i> , a whole-of-government strategy for responding to family violence in Tasmania continues to provide an integrated response and intervention system designed to bring about a reduction in the incidence of family violence in the medium to long-term.	DPEM
	Contribution towards Benchmark	
	During 2011-12, a total of 2,509 family violence incidents were reported.	
2.2.7	Early Intervention Pilot Program (EIPP)	DHHS
Proportion of 14-24 year olds at risk of short-	The Tasmanian EIPP commenced in December 2010 and has Commonwealth funding to June 2013.	DPEM
term alcohol	Contribution towards Benchmark	
related harm	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 where alcohol is involved are also eligible for inclusion in the EIPP. The Program has been extended to explore further points of referral.	

* This is a new Tasmania *Together* performance measure.

APPENDIX M – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AFL	Australian Football League
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
APM	Australian Police Medal
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical
	Classification
ASIO	Australian Security Intelligence Organisation
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AusSAR	Australian Search and Rescue
av	average
AVL	Automatic Vehicle Location
CATT	Crisis Assessment Triage and Treatment
	Service
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CMG	Corporate Management Group
C0 ₂	Carbon dioxide
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DIER	Department of Infrastructure, Energy and
	Resources
DIS	Drug Investigation Services
DFA	Disability Framework for Action 2005-10
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoJ	Department of Justice
DPAC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPEM	Department of Police and Emergency
	Management
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
EIPP	Early Intervention Pilot Program
EPIRB	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Design
ESM	Emergency Services Medal
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania
g	grams
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRIM®3	Glass Refractive Index Measurement
HVPV	High-Visibility Police Vehicles
IAST	Inter-Agency Support Team
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMP	Injury Management Program
IT15	Information Technology Reform Program
	kilograms

km/h	kilometres per hour
mL	Millilitre
MAIB	Motor Accidents Insurance Board
MDT	Mobile Data Terminal
MP	Member of Parliament
nat av/nat	National average/national
NCRS	National Crime Recording Standard
NDRP	Natural Disaster Resilience Program
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPA	National Partnership Agreement
NPSM	National Police Service Medal
NSDR	National Strategy for Disaster Resilience
00	Oleoresin Capsicum spray
OSCAR	Online System for Comprehensive Activity
	Reporting
PV	Police Vessel
PCYC	Police and Community Youth Club
PMB	Project Management Board
PORT	Public Order Response Team
prev yr	previous year
QC	Queen's Counsel
RCVS	Recorded Crime Victims Statistics
RSAC	Road Safety Advisory Council
RTI	Right to Information
SE	Standard Error
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SEO	Senior Executive Officer's Group
SES	State Emergency Service
SOG on OC	Senior Officers Group on Organised Crime
SRCTU	Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit
SSE	State Service Employee
TEAS	Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
The Hon.	The Honourable
TILES	Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies
TMRN	Trunk Mobile Radio Network
TSEMG	Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group
TTY	Teletypewriter
UTAS	University of Tasmania
UV	Ultraviolet
WCAG	Web Content and Accessibility Guidelines
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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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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 2012 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.

R. Hie

D L Hine APM Secretary Department of Police and Emergency management 15 August 2012

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Notes	2012 Budget \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations				
Revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	2.10(a), 8.1	187,465	190,982	193,073
Appropriation revenue - works and services	2.10(a), 8.1	8,193	2,820	4,430
Other revenue from Government	2.10(a), 8.1	591	1,504	1,265
Grants	2.10(b), 8.2	2,674	2,853	3,152
Other revenue	2.10(f), 8.3	6,486	22,192	17,581
Total revenue and other income from transactions		205,409	220,351	219,501
Expenses from transactions				
Employee benefits	2.11(a), 9.1	147,000	155,450	155,445
Depreciation and amortisation	2.11(b), 9.2	5,758	7,314	6,599
Supplies and consumables	9.3	35,434	42,154	43,443
Grants and subsidies	2.11(c), 9.4	2,267	5,978	3,284
Other expenses	2.11(e), 9.5	12,121	11,505	13,340
Total expenses from transactions		202,580	222,401	222,111
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		2,829	(2,050)	(2,610)
Other economic flows included in net result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	2.12(a)(c), 10.1	-	(2,238)	(9)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory				
receivables/payables	2.12(b), 10.2	_	_	(52)
Total other economic flows included in net result		-	(2,238)	(61)
Net result		2,829	(4,288)	(2,671)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity				
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	14.1	14,271	(9,114)	3,891
Total other economic flows – Other non-owner changes in equity		14,271	(9,114)	3,891
Comprehensive result		17,100	(13,402)	1,220

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 2012

	Notes	2012 Budget \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	2.13(a), 15.1	5,987	4,443	6,978
Receivables	2.13(b), 11.1	1,835	1,456	1,039
Other financial assets	2.13(c), 11.2	548	386	760
Non-financial assets				
Inventories	2.13(d), 11.3	635	863	669
Assets held for sale	2.13(e), 11.4		1,630	1,761
Property, plant and equipment	2.13(f), 11.5		196,700	209,119
Other assets	2.13(h), 11.6		1,097	795
Total assets		241,501	206,575	221,121
Liabilities				
Payables	2.14(a), 12.1	3,399	3,224	3,389
Employee benefits	2.14(d), 12.2	44,938	50,262	47,905
Other liabilities	2.14(f), 12.3		3,009	4,420
Total liabilities		51,803	56,495	55,714
Net assets (liabilities)		189,698	150,080	165,407
Equity				
Reserves	14.1	144,915	112,841	124,364
Accumulated funds	14.1	44,783	37,239	41,043
Total equity		189,698	150,080	165,407

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 2012

Notes	2012 Budget \$'000 Inflows	2012 Actual \$'000 Inflows	2011 Actual \$'000 Inflows
Cash flows from operating activities	(Outflows)	(Outflows)	(Outflows)
Cash inflows			
Appropriation receipts - recurrent	187,465	190,982	193,073
Appropriation receipts - capital	8,193	2,820	4,430
Appropriation receipts - other	-	2,260	1,504
Grants	2,674	2,853	3,152
GST receipts	5,800	6,416	6,317
Other cash receipts	6,486	21,755	18,267
Total cash inflows	210,618	227,086	226,743
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits	(133,005)	(136,734)	(136,831)
Superannuation	(13,908)	(16,409)	(15,902)
GST payments	(5,800)	(6,388)	(6,304)
Supplies and consumables	(35,434)	(43,036)	(43,060)
Grants and transfer payments	(2,267)	(5,818)	(3,323)
Other cash payments	(12,121)	(13,339)	(13,145)
Total cash outflows	(202,535)	(221,724)	(218,565)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities 15.2	8,083	5,362	8,178
Cash flows from investing activities Cash inflows			
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets	-	1,600	-
Total cash inflows	-	1,600	-
Cash outflows			
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	(8,674)	(9,495)	(8,292)
Total cash outflows	(8,674)	(9,495)	(8,292)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	(8,674)	(7,895)	(8,292)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from borrowings	-	375	-
Total cash inflows	-	375	-
Cash outflows			
Repayment of borrowings	-	(377)	-
Total cash outflows	-	(377)	-
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	-	(2)	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents	(591)	(2,535)	(114)
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period	6,578	6,978	7,092
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period 15.1	5,987	4,443	6,978

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 2012

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus / deficit \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2011		124,364	41,043	165,407
Total comprehensive result Transfer sale proceeds to the Crown Lands		(9,114)	[4,288]	(13,402)
Administration Fund (CLAF)		-	(1,925)	(1,925)
Total to/(from) reserves	14.1	(2,409)	2,409	-
Balance as at 30 June 2012		112,841	37,239	150,080

	Notes	Reserves \$'000	Accumulated surplus / deficit \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2010		120,473	43,896	164,369
Total comprehensive result		3,891	(2,671)	1,220
Transfer sale proceeds to the Crown Lands Administration Fund (CLAF)	2.24	-	(182)	(182)
Balance as at 30 June 2011		124,364	41,043	165,407

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

	Notes	2012 Budget \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions				
Sales of goods and services	2.10(c), 17.2	209	150	213
Fees and fines	2.10(d), 17.3	1,000	1,569	517
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions		1,209	1,719	730
Administered expenses from transactions				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		1,209	1,719	730
Total administered expenses from transactions		1,209	1,719	730
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 17.1 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

	2012	2012	2011
Notes	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Inflows	Inflows	Inflows
Administered cash flows from operating activities	(Outflows)	(Outflows)	(Outflows)
Administered cash inflows			
Sales of goods and services	209	150	213
Fees and fines	1,000	1,569	517
Total administered cash inflows	1,209	1,719	730
Administered cash outflows			
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund	(1,209)	(1,719)	(730)
Total administered cash outflows	(1,209)	(1,719)	(730)
Administered net cash from (used by) operating activities	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in administered cash held	-	-	-
Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-
Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period	-	-	-

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

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

Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes are provided in Note 17.1 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 (AAS) 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 15 August 2012.

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

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year except for those changes outlined in Note 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 (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

 AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures – This Standard in conjunction with AASB 2011-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project, removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards. There is no financial impact.

- AASB 2009-12 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052] – This Standard makes editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. There is no financial impact.
- AASB 2010-4 Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASBs 1, 7, 101, & 134 and Interpretation 13]
 This Standard amends a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretation as a consequence of the annual improvements project.
- The amendments to AASB 7 clarify financial instrument disclosures in relation to credit risk. The carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired, whose terms have been renegotiated, is no longer required to be disclosed. There is no financial impact.
- The amendments to AASB 101 clarify the presentation of the Statements of Changes in Equity. The disaggregation of other comprehensive income reconciling the carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the period for each component of equity is no longer required. There is no financial impact.
- AASB 2010-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042] – This Standard makes editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards. There is no financial impact.
- AASB 2010-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards

 Disclosures on Transfers of

Financial Assets [AASBs 1 & 7] – This Standard introduces additional disclosure relating to transfers of financial assets in AASB 7. An entity shall disclose all transferred financial assets that are not derecognised and any continuing involvement in a transferred asset, existing at the reporting date, irrespective of when the related transfer transaction occurred. There is no financial impact.

- AASB 2011-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project [AASBs 1, 5, 101, 107, 108, 121, 128, 132 & 134 and Interpretations 2, 112 & 113] – this Standard, in conjunction with AASB 1054, removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards. There is no financial impact.
- AASB 2011-15 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards -Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation [AASBs 127, 128 & 131] – this Standard extends the relief from consolidation, the equity method and proportionate consolidation by removing the requirement for the consolidated financial statements prepared by the ultimate or any intermediate parent entity to be IFRS compliant, provided that the parent entity, investor or venturer and the ultimate or intermediate parent entity are not-for-profit non-reporting entities that comply with Australian Accounting Standards. There is no financial impact.

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

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

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments This Standard supersedes AASB 139 Financial Instruments: recognition and Measurement, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments. The Standard was reissued in December 2010. The Department has not yet determined the potential financial impact of the standard.
- AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – This Standard supersedes requirements under AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and Interpretation 112 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments. The standard was issued in August 2011. The Department has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.
- AASB 11 Joint arrangements

 this Standard supersedes
 AASB 131 Interest in Joint Ventures, introducing a number of changes
 to accounting treatments.
 The Standard was issued in
 August 2011. The Department has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the
 Standard.
- AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities – This Standard supersedes disclosure requirements under AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures. The Standard was issue in August 2011. The Department has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.
- AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement

 This Standard defines fair
 value, sets out a framework
 for measuring fair value and
 requires disclosures about fair
 value measurements. There is no
 financial impact.

- AASB 119 Employee Benefits This Standard supersedes AASB 119 Employee Benefits, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments. The Standard was issued in September 2011. The Department has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.
- AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements – This standard supersedes requirements under AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments. The Standard was issued in August 2011. The Department has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.
- AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – This Standard supersedes AASB 128 Investments in Associates and introduces a number of changes to accounting treatments. The Standard was issued in August 2011. The Department has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.
- 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 [AASBs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050, & 1052 and Interpretations 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052] – This Standard makes amendments to Australian accounting Standards

and Interpretations to introduce reduced disclosure requirements for certain types of entities. There is no financial impact.

- AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASBs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19, & 127] – This Standard makes consequential amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a result of issuing AASB in December 2010. It is not anticipated that there will be any financial impact.
- AASB 2011-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASBs 101 & 1054] – 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 a Tier 1 entity.
- AASB 2011-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards -Extending Relief from Consolidation, the Equity Method and Proportionate Consolidation – Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASBs 127, 128 & 1311 – This Standard extends relief from consolidation. the equity method and proportionate consolidation by removing the requirement for the consolidated financial statements prepared by the ultimate or any intermediate parent entity to be IFRS compliant, provided that the parent entity, investor or venturer and the ultimate or intermediate parent entity comply with Australian Accounting Standards or Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements. It is not expected to have a financial impact.

- AASB 2011-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards [AASBs 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 101, 107, 112, 118, 121, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 5, 9, 16 and 17] – This Standard replaces the existing definition and fair value guidance in other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as the result of issuing AASB 13 in September 2011. It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- AASB 2011-8 Amendments to • Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASBs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 101, 102, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1004, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 131 & 132] - This Standard replaces the existing definition of fair value guidance in other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as the result of issuing AASB 13 in September 2011. There is no expected financial impact.
- AASB 2011-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards

 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income [AASBs 1, 5, 7, 101, 112, 120, 121, 132, 133, 134, 1039 & 1049] – This Standard requires to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they are potentially re-classifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). It is not expected to have a financial impact.
- AASB 2011-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) [AASBs 1, 8, 101, 124, 134, 1049 & 2011-8 and Interpretations 14] – This Standard makes amendments to other

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretation as a result of issuing AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* in September 2011. It is not expected to have a financial impact.

 AASB 2011-11 Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements – This Standard gives effect to Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements for AASB 119 (September 2011). There is no financial impact.

2.7 Administered Transactions and Balances

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

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

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 relinquished are designated as distributions to owners. Net assets transferred are initially recognised at the amounts at which they were recognised by the transferring agency immediately prior to the transfer. There were 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 8.1, 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 selfassessed 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 an 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 non-financial assets

Gains or losses from the sale of nonfinancial 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-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(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 extend 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 and equipment

(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-today 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

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

Assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of a full revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

(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) Interest bearing liabilities

Bank loans and other loans are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Bank loans and other loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and allocating interest expense over the relevent period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 2012, 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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 2011-12 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 (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated exclusive of GST. The net amount recoverable, or payable, to the ATO is recognised as an asset or liability within the Statement of Financial Position.

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

2.24 Prior Period Adjustment

In 2010-11 the Department recognised an amount of \$182,000 as accrued revenue for the expected proceeds on disposal of one of its properties. In 2011-12 the Department was advised that these proceeds are received into the Crown Lands Administration Fund (CLAF) and not directly to the Department.

The Department has processed a prior period adjustment to reflect this change and hence 2010-11 comparative figures have been adjusted. The impact of the change is as follows.

	2011
	\$'000
Statement of Financial Position	
Net assets (liabilities)	165,589
Adjustment to other financial assets	(182)
Net assets (liabilities) including impact	165,407

Note 3 Departmental Output Schedules

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

	2012 Budget	2012 Actual	2011 Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	102,932	106,040	106,148
Other revenue from Government	-	400	925
Grants	260	5	123
Other revenue	5,567	16,521	13,729
Total revenue and other income from transactions	108,759	122,966	120,926
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	74,269	76,077	77,214
Superannuation	7,879	8,905	9,423
Depreciation and amortisation	4,313	3,730	3,790
Supplies and consumables	19,804	24,348	26,317
Grants and transfer payments	725	265	238
Other expenses	6,169	5,162	6,894
Total expenses from transactions	113,159	118,487	123,876
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(4,400)	4,479	(2,950)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(1,141)	(4)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	-	(30)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(1,141)	(34)
Net result	(4,400)	3,338	(2,984)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	8,197	(5,235)	2,235
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	8,197	(5,235)	2,235
Comprehensive result	3,797	(1,897)	(749)
Expense by output			
Output 1.1 Support to the Community	113,159	118,487	123,876
Total	113,159	118,487	123,876
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		126,664	134,316
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		(30,869)	(31,826)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		95,795	102,490

Output Group 2 – Crime

	2012 Budget \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	58,855	59,268	60,408
Grants	-	129	339
Other revenue	769	2,468	2,534
Total revenue and other income from transactions	59,624	61,865	63,281
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	41,323	46,706	44,719
Superannuation	4,350	5,317	5,277
Depreciation and amortisation	1,009	2,268	1,977
Supplies and consumables	9,316	7,052	7,873
Grants and transfer payments	781	258	1,600
Other expenses	3,854	3,710	4,144
Total expenses from transactions	60,633	65,311	65,590
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(1,009)	(3,446)	(2,309)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(694)	(3)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	-	(15)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(694)	(18)
Net result	(1,009)	(4,140)	(2,327)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	4,274	(2,730)	1,165
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	4,274	(2,730)	1,165
Comprehensive result	3,265	(6,870)	(1,162)
Expense by output			
Output 2.1 Investigation of Crime	42,878	46,943	47,888
Output 2.2 Poppy Security	1,123	1,214	1,117
Output 2.3 Fisheries Security – State and Australian Government	5,996	6,381	5,996
Output 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	10,636	10,773	10,589
Total	60,633	65,311	65,590
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 2 – Crime		54,441	60,185
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 2 – Crime		(16,945)	(15,978)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 2 – Crime		37,496	44,207

Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing

	2012	2012	2011
	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	18,242	16,176	17,976
Grants	-	2,194	2,128
Other revenue	2,210	1,152	309
Total revenue and other income from transactions	20,452	19,522	20,413
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	14,233	13,008	15,171
Superannuation	1,555	1,468	1,309
Depreciation and amortisation	325	1,170	628
Supplies and consumables	3,146	3,281	2,661
Grants and transfer payments	181	77	48
Other expenses	1,337	1,904	1,332
Total expenses from transactions	20,777	20,908	21,149
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(325)	(1,386)	(736)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(358)	(1)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	-	(5)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(358)	(6)
Net result	(325)	(1,744)	(742)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	1,357	(867)	370
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	1,357	(867)	370
Comprehensive result	1,032	(2,611)	(372)
Expense by output			
Output 3.1 Traffic Policing	20,777	20,908	21,149
Total	20,777	20,908	21,149
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		17,279	19,007
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		(4,298)	(4,407)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		12,981	14,600

Output Group 4 – Emergency Management

	2012 Budget \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	7,436	9,498	8,540
Other revenue from Government	110	110	-
Grants	204	524	562
Other revenue	150	1,965	1,009
Total revenue and other income from transactions	7,900	12,097	10,111
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	3,256	3,314	2,036
Superannuation	135	646	282
Depreciation and amortisation	111	146	204
Supplies and consumables	3,168	4,993	5,251
Grants and transfer payments	580	5,378	1,399
Other expenses	761	728	969
Total expenses from transactions	8,011	15,205	10,141
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(111)	(3,108)	(30)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(45)	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	-	(2)
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(45)	(2)
Net result	(111)	(3,153)	(32)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	443	(282)	121
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	443	(282)	121
Comprehensive result	332	(3,435)	89
Expense by output			
Output 4.1 State Emergency Management Services	3,379	8,054	3,357
Output 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	4,632	7,151	6,784
Total	8,011	15,205	10,141
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		5,932	6,618
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		(2,124)	(2,508)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		3,808	4,110

Output Group – Capital Investment Program

	2012 Budget \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation – capital	8,193	2,820	4,430
Other revenue from Government	481	994	340
Other revenue	-	87	-
Total revenue and other income from transactions	8,674	3,901	4,770
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	-	8	13
Superannuation	-	1	-
Supplies and consumables	-	2,480	1,341
Other expenses	-	1	2
Total expenses from transactions	-	2,490	1,356
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	8,674	1,411	3,414
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	-	-
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	-	-
Net result	8,674	1,411	3,414
Comprehensive result	8,674	1,411	3,414
Expense by output			
Capital Investment Program	-	2,490	1,356
Total	-	2,490	1,356
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Capital Investment Program		2,260	994
Total liabilities incurred for Capital Investment Program		(2,260)	(994)
Net assets deployed for Capital Investment Program		-	-

Further details of specific projects within this Output are included in Note 15.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds.

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

	2012 Budget \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	3,797	(1,897)	(749)
Output Group 2 – Crime	3,265	(6,870)	(1,162)
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing	1,032	(2,611)	(372)
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	332	(3,435)	89
Output Group – Capital Investment Program	8,674	1,411	3,414
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	17,100	(13,402)	1,220
Reconciliation to comprehensive result			
Comprehensive result	17,100	(13,402)	1,220

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

	2012	2011
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	150,080	165,407
Reconciliation to net assets		
Net assets	150,080	165,407

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.

	2012 Budget \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions			
Sales of goods and services	209	150	213
Fees and fines	1,000	1,569	517
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions	1,209	1,719	730
Administered expenses from transactions	1 000	4 540	500
Grants and transfer payments	1,209	1,719	730
Total administered expenses from transactions	1,209	1,719	730
Administered net result from transactions (net operating balance)	-	-	-
Administered net result	-	-	-
Total administered comprehensive result	-	-	-
Administered expense by output			
Administered items	1,209	1,719	730
Total	1,209	1,719	730

Note 4 Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements

		Australian		Australian
	State	Government	State	Government
	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds
	2012	2012	2011	2011
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Natural Disaster Mitigation Plan	13	22	52	76
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	-	1,880	150	536
asmania Risk Mitigation Program	-	-	30	-
mergency Management Framework	-	95	-	73
otal	13	1,997	232	685

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.

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Revised Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Other revenue	(a)	6,486	6,486	22,192	15,706	>100.0
Supplies and consumables	(b)	35,434	37,698	42,154	4,456	12.6
Grants and subsidies	(c)	2,267	3,720	5,979	2,259	99.6

5.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) This variance relates to additional unbudgeted revenue received for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) Digital Upgrade (\$6.368m), contracted revenue received to offset the costs of the TMRN service fees (\$6.473m), helicopter reimbursements (\$1.249m), and reimbursements for the provision of SES rescue services to Cyclone Yasi and the Queensland floods (\$0.192m). In addition, the Department received \$1.029m for the provision of policing services to the Pontville Detention Centre.
- (b) This variance relates to unbudgeted expenditure for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network service fees.
- (c) The variance in Grants and subsidies relates to the final instalment of the Launceston Flood Levy which was not included in the original budget estimate.

5.2 Statement of Financial Position

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Revised Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Property, plant and equipment	(a)	231,889	231,889	196,700	(35,189)	(15.2)
Employee benefits	(b)	44,938	44,938	50,262	5,324	10.6

Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) The variance reflects a decrease in property valuations since the budget was formulated.
- (b) The variance reflects the movement in the discount rates and probability factors used in the AASB119 *Employee Benefits* valuation model for long service leave which increased employee benefits expenditure.

5.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Revised Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation receipts – other	(a)	-	-	2,260	2,260	100.0
Other cash receipts	(b)	6,486	6,486	21,755	15,269	>100.0
Supplies and consumables	(c)	35,434	37,698	43,036	5,338	15.1
Grants and transfer payments	(d)	2,267	3,720	5,818	2,098	92.5

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) This amount relates to the carry over of funds to 2012-13 in relation to the refurbishment of Police Divisional Headquarters.
- (b) This variance relates to additional unbudgeted revenue received for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) Digital Upgrade (\$6.515m), contracted revenue received to offset the costs of the TMRN service fees (\$5.904m), helicopter reimbursements (\$1.249m), and reimbursements for the provision of SES rescue services to Cyclone Yasi and the Queensland floods (\$0.192m). In addition, the Department received \$1.029m for the provision of policing services to the Pontville Detention Centre.
- (c) This variance relates to unbudgeted expenditure for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) service fees.
- (d) The variance in Grants and transfer payments relates to the final instalment of the Launceston Flood Levy which was not included in the original budget estimate.

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 2012.

Note 7 Underlying Net Operating Balance

Non-operational capital funding is the income from transactions relating to funding for capital projects. This funding is classified as income from transactions and included in the net operating balance. However, the corresponding capital expenditure is not included in the calculation of the net operating balance. Accordingly, the net operating balance will portray a position that is better than the true underlying financial result.

For this reason, the net operating result is adjusted to remove the effects of funding for capital projects.

Να	2012 otes Budget \$'000	Actual	2011 Actual \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	2,829	(2,050)	(2,610)
Less impact of Non-operational capital funding			
Revenue from Government – works and services 2.10(a),	8.1 8,193	2,820	4,430
Other revenue – TMRN digital upgrade	-	5,711	1,392
Total	8,193	8,531	5,822
Underlying net operating balance	(5,364)	(10,581)	(8,432)

Note 8 Income from Transactions

8.1 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.

	2012	2012	2011
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation revenue – recurrent			
Current year	187,465	190,982	193,073
Total	187,465	190,982	193,073
Appropriation revenue – works and services	8,193	2,820	4,430
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	591	1,504	1,265
Total	8,784	4,324	5,695
	0,101	.,	51070
Total revenue from Government	196,249	195,306	198,768

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.

8.2 Grants

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants from the Australian Government		
Specific grants	299	309
Total	299	309
Other grants		
State Government grants		
Motor Accident Insurance Board	2,462	2,378
Other	92	401
Non-Government grants	-	64
Total	2,554	2,843
Total revenue from Grants	2,853	3,152

8.3 Other revenue

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Property rental	427	602
Contributions	825	1,045
Workers compensation recoveries	417	325
Reimbursements	5,581	3,750
Helicopter evacuations	1,431	712
National criminal history check	1,152	1,076
TMRN service fees	4,633	5,654
TMRN digital upgrade	6,368	2,635
Other	1,358	1,782
Total	22,192	17,581

Note 9 Expenses from Transactions

9.1 Employee benefits

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and non-monetary components)	120,819	120,650
Annual leave	11,942	12,766
Long service leave	5,765	4,627
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	8,111	7,960
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	8,226	8,331
Other employee expenses	587	1,111
Total	155,450	155,445

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 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.

9.2 Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Buildings	3,611	3,487
	· ·	
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1,554	1,554
Infrastructure	2,149	1,558
Total	7,314	6,599

9.3 Supplies and consumables

	2012 \$'000	2011 ¢'000
	\$ 000	\$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	58	56
Audit fees – internal audit	15	-
Operating lease costs	10,269	12,411
Consultants	2,038	1,902
Property services	5,129	5,350
Maintenance	4,782	1,871
Communications	7,406	8,655
Information technology	2,026	2,502
Travel and transport	5,051	5,962
Advertising and promotion	37	61
Other supplies and consumables	5,343	4,673
Total	42,154	43,443

9.4 Grants and subsidies

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Natural Disaster Mitigation Program	35	128
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	1,859	681
National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund	-	1,278
Early Intervention Pilot Program	54	124
Launceston Flood Risk Management Project	3,000	-
Other grants	1,030	1,073
Total	5,978	3,284

9.5 Other expenses

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Workers Compensation	2,252	1,820
Payroll Tax	6,463	9,229
Other	2,790	2,291
Total	11,505	13,340

Note 10 Other Economic Flows included in Net Result

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

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of non-financial assets	(756)	-
Write-off of physical assets	(807)	-
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	(657)	(9)
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(2,238)	(9)

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

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Impairment of loans and receivables	-	(52)
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(52)

Note 11 Assets

11.1 Receivables

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Receivables	1,170	767
Less: Provision for impairment	-	(89)
Total	1,170	678
Tax assets	286	361
Total	1,456	1,039
Settled within 12 months	1,456	1,039
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	1,456	1,039

Reconciliation of movement in provision for impairment of receivables	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	89	282
Amounts written off during the year	(89)	(245)
Amounts recovered during the year	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	-	52
Carrying amount at 30 June	-	89

11.2 Other financial assets

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Accrued revenue	386	760
Total	386	760
Settled within 12 months	386	760
Total	386	760

11.3 Inventories

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Uniform store	755	528
Forensic Science Service Tasmania store	108	141
Total	863	669
Settled within 12 months	863	669
Total	863	669

11.4 Assets held for sale

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Land	578	574
Buildings	1,052	1,187
Total	1,630	1,761
Settled within 12 months	1,630	1,761
Total	1,630	1,761

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

11.5 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Carrying amount

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Land		
At fair value (30 June 2012)	34,976	35,164
Total	34,976	35,164
Buildings		
At fair value (30 June 2012)	132,472	156,387
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(14,325)
	132,472	142,062
Work in progress (at cost)	934	5,779
Total	133,406	147,841
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At cost	20,648	20,451
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(15,104)	(13,549)
Total	5,544	6,902
Infrastructure		
	01 (00	01 (00
At cost	21,492	21,492
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6,255)	(4,106)
	15,237	17,386
Work in progress (at cost)	7,103	1,392
Total	22,340	18,778
Heritage accete		
Heritage assets	101	(0)
At cost	434	434
Total property, plant and equipment	196,700	209,119

The Department's land and buildings were revalued as at 30 June 2012 by independent valuer's LG Valuation Services. The revaluation was based on fair value in accordance with relevant accounting standards and Treasurer's Instructions.

Accumulated depreciation at the date of the full revaluation was eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

(b) Reconciliation of movements

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

			Plant			
			equipment and			
	Land	Buildings		Infrastructure	Heritage	Total
2012	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	35,164	147,841	6,902	18,778	434	209,119
Additions	539	2,037	952	-	-	3,528
Disposals	(1,171)	(1,888)	-	-	-	(3,059)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	923	(10,037)	-	-	-	(9,114)
Impairment losses	-	-	(756)	-	-	(756)
Assets held for sale	(387)	(627)	-	-	-	(1,014)
Work in progress at cost	-	401	-	5,711	-	6,112
Write offs	(92)	(715)				(807)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,606)	(1,554)	(2,149)	-	(7,309)
Carrying value at 30 June	34,976	133,406	5,544	22,340	434	196,700

			Plant equipment and			
2011	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	vehicles \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	36,231	144,825	6,264	17,833	434	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

11.6 Other assets

(a) Carrying amount

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Other current assets		
Prepayments	1,097	795
Total	1,097	795
Settled within 12 months	1,097	795
Total	1,097	795

Note 12 Liabilities

12.1 Payables

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Creditors	2,271	2,510
Accrued expenses	953	879
Total	3,224	3,389
Settled within 12 months	3,224	3,389
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	3,224	3,389

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

12.2 Employee benefits

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Accrued salaries	4,017	3,470
Annual leave	16,084	17,282
Long service leave	30,161	27,153
Total	50,262	47,905
Settled within 12 months	23,012	23,391
Settled in more than 12 months	27,250	24,514
Total	50,262	47,905

12.3 Other liabilities

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Revenue received in advance		
Appropriation carried forward from current and previous years under section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	2,260	1,504
Other liabilities		
Employee benefits – on-costs	749	2,916
Total	3,009	4,420
Settled within 12 months	2,546	2,928
Settled in more than 12 months	463	1,492
Total	3,009	4,420

The administration of payroll tax by the Department ceases from 1 October 2012.

Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies

13.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
By type		
Capital commitments		
Buildings	6,235	12,371
Infrastructure	11,252	14,800
Plant and equipment	963	5,821
Total capital commitments	18,450	32,992
Lease Commitments		
Operating leases	35,755	35,872
Total lease commitments	35,755	35,872
By maturity		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	17,082	20,364
From one to five years	1,368	12,628
More than five years	-	-
Total capital commitments	18,450	32,992
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	11,299	13,335
From one to five years	18,961	16,061
More than five years	5,495	6,476
Total operating lease commitments	35,755	35,872
Total	54,205	68,864

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 five 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 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 scientific equipment and replacement of trailerable vessels.

13.2 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.

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities		
Contingent claims		
Agency litigation	19	358
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	19	358

As at 30 June 2012, the Department had a number of claims against it for legal disputes.

Note 14 Reserves

14.1 Reserves

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Physical asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	124,364	120,473
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	(9,114)	4,000
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(2,409)	-
Impairment losses	-	(109)
Balance at end of financial year	112,841	124,364

(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 15 Cash Flow Reconciliation

15.1 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.

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance		
T519 Department of Police and Emergency Management Operating Account	4,432	6,967
Total	4,432	6,967
Other cash held		
Cash and deposits	11	11
Total	11	11
Total cash and deposits	4,443	6,978

15.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Net result	(4,288)	(2,671)
Depreciation and amortisation	7,314	6,599
(Gain) loss on non-financial assets	2,238	9
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(492)	1,011
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(194)	(34)
Decrease (increase) in accrued revenue	374	(213)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(167)	(188)
Decrease (increase) in tax assets	75	(55)
Increase (decrease) in creditors	(518)	(790)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	74	89
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits	2,357	3,941
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(1,411)	480
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	5,362	8,178

15.3 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

	2012 Budget \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000	2011 Actual \$'000
Capital Investment Program			
Headquarters redevelopment and refurbishment	8,193	2,820	4,430
Total	8,193	2,820	4,430

(b) Classification of cash flows

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

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Cash outflows		
Payments for acquisition of assets	512	3,414
Other cash payments	2,308	1,016
Total cash outflows	2,820	4,430

Note 16 Financial Instruments

16.1 Risk exposures

(a) Risk management policies

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

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

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

(b) Credit risk exposures

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

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

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

Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2012 but not impaired	Past due < 30 days \$'000	Past due 31-60 days \$'000	Past due > 60 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Receivables	948	65	157	1,170

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

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities								
2012	1 Year \$'000	2 Years \$'000	3 Years \$'000	4 Years \$'000	5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Undiscounted Total \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	2,532	-	-	-	-	-	2,532	2,532
Total	2,532	-	-	-	-	-	2,532	2,532

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

(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.

16.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	4,443	6,978
Loans and receivables	1,556	1,620
Total	5,999	8,598
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,532	2,696
Total	2,532	2,696

16.3 Reclassifications of Financial Assets

The Department did not reclassify any financial assets during 2011-12.

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

	Carrying Amount 2012 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2012 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2011 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2011 \$'000
	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	4,443	4,443	6,978	6,978
Receivables	1,170	1,170	678	678
Other financial assets	386	386	942	942
Total financial assets	5,999	5,999	8,598	8,598
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Payables	2,532	2,532	2,696	2,696
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	2,532	2,532	2,696	2,696

Note 17 Notes to Administered Statements

17.1 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 %
Sales of goods and services	(a)	209	209	150	(59)	(28.2)
Fees and fines	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,569	569	56.9

Notes to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses variances

(a) This budget variance reflects the cessation of police recruitment courses in 2011-12 and the collection of Academy Trainee Board fees.

(b) The variance in Fees and fines is due to greater than anticipated revenue from firearms licences and registrations.

(b) Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Revised Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Sales of goods and services	(a)	209	209	150	(59)	(28.2)
Fees and fines	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,569	569	56.9

Notes to Schedule of Administered Cash Flow variances

(a) This budget variance reflects the cessation of police recruitment courses in 2011-12 and the collection of Academy Trainee Board fees.

(b) The variance in Fees and fines is due to greater than anticipated revenue from firearms licences and registrations.

17.2 Administered Sales of Goods and Services

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Services		
Search fees	96	106
Academy Trainee Board	-	93
Found and confiscated proceeds	39	-
Other fees	15	14
Total	150	213

17.3 Administered Fees and Fines

	2012 \$'000	
Fees		
Firearms licences/registrations	1,569	517
Total	1,569	517

AUDITOR'S REPORT



Level 4, Executive Building, 15 Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania, 7000 Postal Address: GPO Box 851, Hobart, Tasmania, 7001 Phone: 03 6226 0100 | Fax: 03 6226 0199 Email: admin@audit.tas.gov.au Web: www.audit.tas.gov.au

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 2012

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Department of Police and Emergency Management (the Department), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012 and 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 2012 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.

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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 financial 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

E R De Santi Deputy Auditor-General Delegate of the Auditor-General

HOBART 11 September 2012

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