### DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT











### ANNUAL REPORT 2012-13





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 of the *State Service Act 2000* and Section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I am pleased to submit the Annual Report, including Financial Statements, for the Department of Police and Emergency Management for the financial year 2012-13.

Yours sincerely

R. Hice

D L Hine APM

Secretary

Department of Police and Emergency Management

10 October 2013

### SECRETARY'S REPORT



From redundancies to recruiting, 2012-13 has been a year of renewal for the Department of Police and Emergency Management in its contribution to a safe, secure and resilient Tasmania.

The Department moved forward to meet the budget challenges of recent years and the result is an organisation structured to make the most effective and efficient use of resources, and support frontline officers.

A voluntary redundancy program was necessary to meet budget targets, and offers were accepted by 49 police officers and 25 State Service Employees. The loss of experienced and dedicated employees was felt across the Department. However it also provided an opportunity to consider how we could change to ensure the continued delivery of quality policing and emergency management services.

An Organisational Restructure
Project was undertaken to examine
geographical boundaries, support
commands and specialist units to design
an operating structure for a workforce of
1,120 police officers. A key component
has been the Support to the Frontline
Strategy, which ensures that members
working in non-frontline roles can be
deployed to the frontline, providing a
more flexible and responsive workforce.
The Strategy has also served to highlight
the valuable role that State Service
employees play in enabling operational
police to perform their duties.

The Department embraced new technology; a mobile data tablet trial, a

new Firearm and Weapons Data System and the development of the Traffic Crash Reporting System will all support police in responding to the needs of the community. Additionally, the purchase of new equipment and upgrading of software has increased the capacity of Forensic Science Service Tasmania to analyse samples.

Across the four Output Groups of Public Safety, Crime, Traffic Policing and Emergency Management the Department has continued to achieve results.

Tasmania Police maintained a highvisibility presence across the state, a strategy that contributed to a decrease in public order incidents and the continued downward trend in public place assaults.

Total Offences decreased by 4%, building on the 11% reduction in 2011-12. The Total Serious Crime rate increased by 41 offences; however the figure remains lower than the number of offences reported in 2009-10 and 2010-11, with a clearance rate of 71%. The number of offences recorded against the person, and against property, also decreased.

Tasmania Police maintained a high-visibility strategy on arterial roads, providing a focus on decreasing speeding, drink and drug driving offences. In 2012-13, the number of high-risk driver behaviour detections decreased to fewer than 20,000. Replacement of ageing speed camera technology was also undertaken in the reporting period.

I want to acknowledge the contribution of our people during the January 2013 bushfires. The Department deployed significant resources over the period and our officers worked in often challenging physical conditions in the response and recovery process, while others stepped up to ensure the policing needs of the general community continued to be met.

The importance of ongoing training and support for SES Volunteers was also demonstrated at this time, with SES Volunteers providing valuable assistance to fire affected communities.

The announcement in April 2013, that Tasmania Police would be conducting its first recruitment course since 2011 was welcomed. It was possible to resume recruiting with a funding commitment by the State Government to maintain police numbers at 1,120. There was an incredible response, with more than 900 applicants for the course, and the induction of new police officers will assist in reinvigorating the workforce.

Tasmania Police used social media to reach out to the community with the publication of a Facebook page in April. Reaching more than 16,000 'likes' by the end of the reporting period, Facebook allows police to engage directly with the community on matters such as seeking assistance with locating missing people, witnesses to incidents, road closures and of course, emergency warnings.

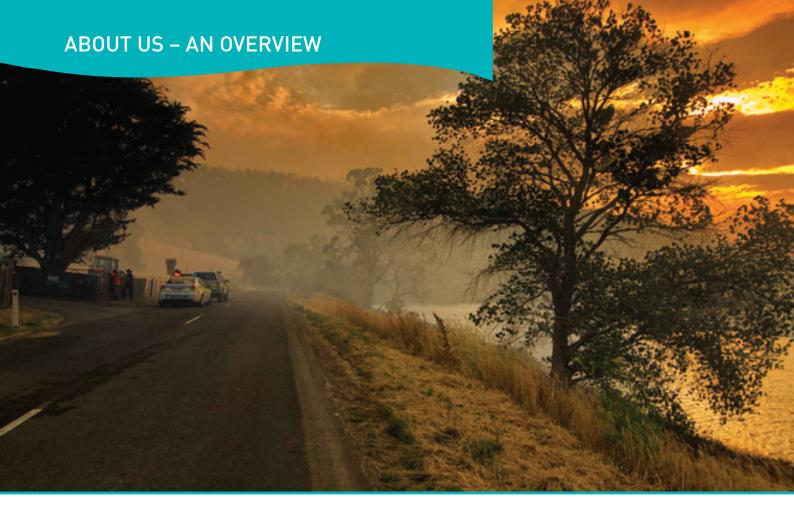
The reporting period concluded with the opening of the new Devonport Divisional Headquarters in June 2013, an important achievement under the Divisional Headquarters Refurbishment Program. The state-of-art complex provides a modern, well-equipped workplace from which Police and the State Emergency Service can provide quality services to the community.

I want to thank both sworn members and State Service personnel for their commitment and dedication in successfully meeting the challenges of 2012-13.

D L Hine APM

Secretary

Department of Police and Emergency Management



### **Profile**

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) provides policing and emergency management services to the Tasmanian community. The Department includes Tasmania Police, State Emergency Service (SES), Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) and Tasmania Fire Service\*(TFS).

The Department now comprises three geographical police Districts, with specialised support areas and three SES regional areas, which are supported by a State Headquarters. The former Eastern police District was incorporated into the new Southern District on 1 September 2012.

In 2012-13, an expenditure budget of \$203.764 million was allocated to DPEM. The Parliament of Tasmania

Budget Paper No. 2 – Government
Services Volume 2 2012-13 provides
detailed information on the delivery of
policing and emergency management
outputs. The Department's four key
service delivery areas of Public Safety,
Crime, Traffic Policing and Emergency
Management are aligned with the
Output Groups, as follows:

\* Tasmania Fire Service produces a separate annual report.

	M Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services Volume 2 2012-13 tput Group		ness Priorities 2012-13 Service Delivery Area
Outp	out Group 1 – Public Safety	Publ	ic Safety
1.1	Support to the Community	Aim:	For the community to feel safe and be safe
Outp	out Group 2 – Crime	Crim	ie
2.1	Investigation of Crime	Aim:	To reduce crime
2.2	Poppy Security		
2.3	Fisheries Security		
2.4	Support to Judicial Services		
Outp	out Group 3 – Traffic Policing	Traff	ic Policing
3.1	Traffic Policing	Aim:	To enforce compliance with traffic laws
Outp	ut Group 4 – Emergency Management	Eme	rgency Management
4.1	State Emergency Management Services	Aim:	To contribute towards community
4.2	State Security and Rescue Operations		resilience through effective security and emergency management

### Key Service Delivery Areas

Throughout the reporting period, the Department focused its activities, and measured its performance against the DPEM Strategic Framework 2012-17, Business Priorities 2012-13 and the Parliament of Tasmania Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services Volume 2 (2012-13), Police and Emergency Management chapter.

DPEM business priorities for the reporting period have focused on activities aimed at meeting the Department's Vision and Mission.

### Vision

A safe, secure and resilient Tasmania

### Mission

To deliver quality policing and emergency management services

### **Values**

- Integrity
- Equity
- Accountability

### Corporate Governance

The Secretary is responsible for managing DPEM, and also holds the positions of Commissioner of 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.

CMG membership (at 30 June 2013):

- DPEM Secretary and Commissioner of Police, Mr Darren Hine
- DPEM 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 CMG, and membership comprises: the four Commissioners of Police, Director of Corporate Services, Deputy-Director of Corporate Services, Project Manager Radio Networking Project, Directors of SES, and FSST, Commanders of the police Districts and support Commands, the Principal Legal Officer, the Chief Fire Officer, and the Deputy Chief Fire Officer.

### Supporting Governance Arrangements

Management teams for each police Command, SES, Corporate Services and FSST, implement action plans and report to CMG on a regular basis. The DPEM Audit Committee is a statutory board that operates in accordance with Section 22 of the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990, and Treasurer's Instruction No. 108. The Audit Committee members are listed in Appendix B: Boards.

The Project Management Board (PMB) is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, it provides project governance of major business and technology projects, and advises CMG on corporate project needs and priorities.

The Procurement Committee oversees the allocation and expenditure of departmental funds in accordance with policies, statutory requirements and best practice for purchases and disposals over \$10,000, as well as the engagement of consultants. The Committee is chaired by the Director, Corporate Services, and comprises representatives from Asset Management Services, Finance and Payroll Services and Information Technology Services.

### **Enabling Legislation**

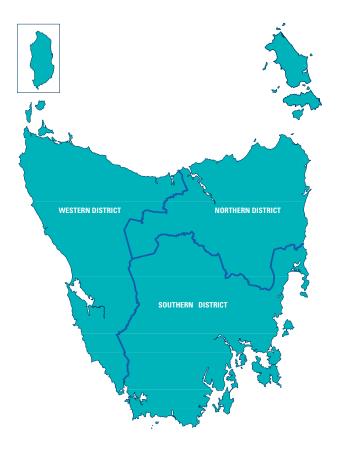
In 2012-13, the Minister for Police and Emergency Management was responsible for the following legislation:

- 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.

Principal Legal Officer Service Tasmania Cerritelli Anthony Forensic Science Legal Services Laszlo Szabo **Mark Miller** Planning and Development **Assistant Commissioner** Phillip Wilkinson Mark Mewis Commander Department of Police and Emergency Management Professional Colin Little State Emergency Management Controller Organisation Structure Deputy Commissioner of Police Commissioner of Police (at 30 June 2013) **Geoffrey Smith Deputy Secretary** Darren Hine **Scott Tilyard** Secretary **Scott Wilson-Haffenden** Corporate Services Richard Cowling **Assistant Commissioner** Crime and Operations **Donna Adams** Tasmania Fire Service State Emergency Michael Brown Chief Officer Andrew Lea Peter Edwards Director Service Glenn Frame

### **Organisational Profiles**

Tasmania Police (at 30 June 2013)



Tasmania Police Districts Map

Southern District	
Headquarters	47 Liverpool Street
Address	HOBART TAS 7000
Division	Stations
Bridgewater	Bothwell
	Bridgewater
	Bushy Park
	Hamilton
	Kempton
	Liawenee
	Maydena
	New Norfolk
	Oatlands
Glenorchy	Claremont
	Glenorchy
Hobart	Hobart
	Alonnah
Kingston	
	Cygnet
	Dover
	Geeveston
	Huonville
	Kingston
	Woodbridge
South East#*	Bellerive
	Bicheno
	Clarence Plains
	Dunalley
	Nubeena
	Orford
	Richmond
	Sorell
	Swansea
	Triabunna
Support Services	Community Support Services
	Criminal Investigation Branch
	District Support Services
	Drug Investigation Services
	Regional Prosecution Services
	(including Coronial Services)
	Road and Public Order Services
Size <sup>1</sup>	25,518 square kilometres
Population as at	254,511
30 June 2013 <sup>2</sup>	
Police positions	1.78
per 1,000	
population <sup>3</sup>	
population	

#Bellerive Division was renamed South East Division on 1 January 2013

<sup>\*</sup>Risdon Vale Station closed on 1 January 2013

Northern District	
Headquarters	137 – 149 Cimitiere Street
Address	LAUNCESTON TAS 7250
Division	Stations
Deloraine	Beaconsfield
	Campbell Town
	Cressy
	Deloraine
	Evandale
	Exeter
	Longford
	Perth
	Westbury
Launceston	Launceston
	Newnham Ravenswood
North Foot#	
North East#	Bridport Derby
	Fingal
	George Town
	Gladstone
	Lady Barron
	Ringarooma
	Scottsdale
	St Helens
	St Marys
	Whitemark
Support Services	Community Support Services
	Criminal Investigation Branch
	(includes Drug Investigation
	Services)
	District Support Services (includes
	Prosecution Services and Coronial
	Services)
<u> </u>	Road and Public Order Services
Size <sup>1</sup>	19,975 square kilometres
Population as at 30 June 2013 <sup>2</sup>	143,512
Police positions	1.68
per 1,000	
population <sup>3</sup>	

##St Helens Division was renamed North East Division on 1 January 2013

Western District	
Headquarters	88 – 90 Wilson Street,
Address	BURNIE TAS 7320
Division	Stations
Burnie	Burnie
	Smithton
	Stanley
	Wynyard
Devonport	Devonport
	Latrobe
	Penguin
	Port Sorell
	Railton
	Sheffield
	Ulverstone
Queenstown	Currie
	Queenstown
	Rosebery
	Strahan Waratah
	Zeehan
Support Services	Community Support Services
Support Services	Criminal Investigation Branch
	(includes Drug Investigation
	Services)
	District Support Services (includes
	Prosecution Services and Coronial
	Services)
	Road and Public Order Services
Size <sup>1</sup>	22,526 square kilometres
Population as at	113,996
30 June 2013 <sup>2</sup>	
Police positions	1.93
per 1,000	
population <sup>3</sup>	

- Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): Volume 3 – Non ABS Structures, July 2013, Tasmania Local Government Area ASGS Non ABS Structures Edition 2013.csv. Land areas revised from 2010-11.
- 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 2013. These figures are not directly comparable with those in previous annual reports.

<sup>\*</sup>Lilydale Station closed 1 January 2013

#### **Corporate Services**

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000 Corporate Services provides support to the Department in the following areas:

- Asset Management Services
- Communications and Information Technology Services (ITS)
- Finance and Payroll Services
- Information Services (including Traffic Liaison Services, Accident Record, Criminal History Services, Records Information Services, Forensic Procedures Compliance Unit, Operational Information Services and Business Systems Support).

Corporate Services provide administrative support to Legal Services, which reports directly to the Commissioner of Police.

#### **Executive Support**

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

Executive Support provides high-level support and advice to CMG. 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 delivers these services through the following areas:

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

#### **Human Resources**

Tasmania Police Academy, South Arm Road, ROKEBY TAS 7000

Human Resources (HR) ensures adequate recruitment and deployment of both police officers and State Service Employees to meet community demand for services.

HR provides support, training and educational opportunities for police and State Service Employees, managed through the following areas:

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

### **Operations Support**

30-32 Bathurst Street, HOBART TAS 7000

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

- Firearms Services and State Community Policing Services
- Forensic Services
- Investigation and Fraud and e-Crime 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 all police Commands to improve police professionalism through the development of policies, and the provision of integrity training.

### Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit

47 Liverpool Street, HOBART TAS 7000

The Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit (SRCTU) is a member of the Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group (TSEMG), and works closely with the SES Policy Unit and the Department of Premier and Cabinet's (DPAC) Office of Security and Emergency Management.

SRCTU provides a focal point for whole-of-government activities and projects, involving counter-terrorism. It liaises with the private sector, the Australian Government and other jurisdictions in relation to counter-terrorist arrangements and contributes to the development of national counter-terrorism policies. SRCTU also manages a range of specialist capabilities maintained as part of the response to a terrorism incident.

SRCTU encompasses:

- Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)
   Coordination
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Exercise Management
- Policy and Planning
- Specialist Capability Support.

### Forensic Science Service Tasmania

St Johns Avenue, NEW TOWN TAS 7008

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

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

- Analysis of paint, glass, explosives, accelerants and chemical warfare agents
- Bloodstain pattern analysis
- Detection of illicit and pharmaceutical drugs
- DNA profiling and maintenance of a forensic DNA database
- Examination of crime scenes for biological evidence
- Testing for alcohol and drugs in blood.

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, the Magistrates Court of Tasmania, and occasionally interstate.

#### State Emergency Service

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

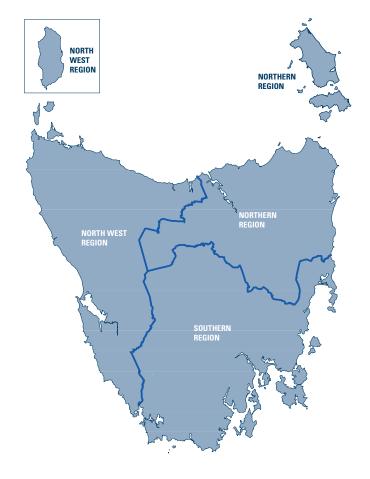
North Western Regional Headquarters, 88 Wilson St, BURNIE TAS 7320

SES is operationally independent of Tasmania Police, with the Director reporting to the Secretary, DPEM.

SES functions include:

 Emergency response, rescue services and support (including flood and storm response, road crash rescue, search and rescue and general emergency response and support)

- Maintenance and support of an 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 (SEMC) and the three Regional Emergency Management Committees and Chairpersons
- Project management and the implementation and management of the National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience and associated Tasmanian programs.



SES Districts Map



At 30 June 2013, the Department employed 1,145 police officers and 366 State Service Employees (excluding casual staff), and used the services of 531\* emergency service volunteers statewide.

\*These figures are exclusive of TFS.

In achieving the DPEM Mission to deliver quality policing and emergency management services, DPEM provides a focus on leadership, with an emphasis on People by striving for:

- effective communication
- workforce capacity
- safe and healthy workplaces.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for People:

### Support to the Frontline

The reporting period was characterised by staffing reductions across the Agency. However, DPEM continued to manage its people resources appropriately and developed strategies to ensure priority was given to the frontline, to maximise service delivery.

During the reporting period DPEM met its staffing budgets.

The Department introduced the Support to the Frontline Strategy, which aimed to actively support DPEM's people at the coalface of policing, and deliver high-level service to the Tasmanian community. This is a multifaceted strategy, which includes the following key initiatives:

- the procurement of loadbearing vests with ballistic and edged weapon protection for all operational police
- deployment of mobile computing solutions for police officers in the field
- a rotational secondment strategy, that allows police officers primarily engaged in office duties, to perform shifts on the frontline.

The Department undertook an Organisational Restructure Strategy Project, which examined the deployment and allocation of police resources across the State. Project outcomes resulted in a redesigned

policing service, including the amalgamation of the former Southern and Eastern Police Districts to form the new Southern District, and the creation of Road and Public Order Services (RPOS) and Community Support Services (CSS) across the three Districts. RPOS and CSS commenced on 1 January 2013.

#### Recruitment

Although no new police recruits were inducted during the reporting period, recruiting processes recommenced in April 2013, attracting over 900 expressions of interest. Two recruit courses will commence in the first half of 2013-14.

The hiatus in recruiting over the reporting period created an opportunity to review both the recruiting process and the recruit-training curriculum. Review outcomes realised a revised training curriculum, balancing academic content with practical skills development.

### People Plan 2013-2016

People Plan 2013-2016 (the Plan) was developed during the reporting period, and formed part of the strategic plan for the management, development and support of DPEM's people.

The Plan contains a number of new initiatives, including implementation of the *Support to the Frontline* Strategy, expansion of the DPEM Leadership Development Program, and strategies to develop more tailored approaches to learning and professional development.

The Plan has a focus on equity and diversity, reinforcing the Department's *Guiding Principles*, and commitment to values and ethical behaviours.

#### Leadership Development Program

DPEM continued to facilitate
Leadership Development Programs for
police and State Service Employees in
supervisory roles. During the reporting
period, the Program was expanded to
include foundational workshops aimed
at developing leadership skills for
employees at all levels.

The workshops adopted a facilitated learning approach, were widely supported by DPEM staff, and received positive feedback.

#### Medals and Awards

In 2012, the Australian Police Medal (APM) was presented to three Tasmania Police officers, and the National Police Service Medal (NPSM) was awarded to 63 members of Tasmania Police. The NPSM recognises the role of police officers in protecting the community, and represents past and future commitment in providing ethical and diligent service.

There were 125 police officers recommended for receipt of the Commissioner's Medal and Award, including clasps to the Commissioner's

Medal for 2012. They were presented in October and November 2012.

During 2012-13, the Commissioner awarded six Academic Scholarships to DPEM employees.

The Department's medals and awards process was also reviewed resulting in a more streamlined and inclusive process for police officers and State Service Employees.

### National Model Workplace Safety Legislation

DPEM strives to facilitate and maintain a compliant, safe and healthy workplace.

During the reporting period, DPEM implemented structures and processes to support the Commonwealth *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, and the Tasmanian *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*, as introduced on 1 January 2013. This included:

- conducting awareness and induction sessions across the organisation
- providing an online Work Health and Safety training package for all employees to complete by 1 April 2013
- the establishment of Work Health and Safety Committees, Work Groups and nomination of Health and Safety Representatives
- conducting an organisation-wide Safety Management Systems Audit, in accordance with Australian Standards
- the development and publishing of Work Health and Safety Consultation Guidelines, including a documented issues resolution process.

DPEM also attained membership of the national Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) Work Health and Safety Working Group, the Tasmanian State Service Work Health and Safety Reference Group (TSSWHSRG), and the Emergency Services Work Health and Safety Liaison Committee (ESWHSLC).

### Promotion of organisational Values and Service Charter

On 1 July 2012, DPEM endorsed the Strategic Direction 2012-2017, Guiding Principles and the Business Priorities 2012-2013, which incorporated the organisation's values of integrity, equity and accountability. The Guiding Principles were promoted widely throughout the Department.

The Department's values are designed to assist in shaping behaviours and thinking, and achieving organisational goals, and were actively promoted in the Leadership Development workshops and police promotional courses.

### Tasmania Police Charity Trust

The Tasmania Police Charity Trust was established in 2006, and has assisted many disadvantaged Tasmanians. In 2012-13, the Tasmania Police Charity Trust continued to provide funding to individuals and nominated charities, to improve the lives of many Tasmanians.

The Trust provided direct assistance to six children, and provided further donations to seven organisations, including Down's Syndrome Tasmania, the Royal Hobart Hospital Paediatric Outpatient Clinic, Special Olympics Tasmania, and Kids Kick Start Targa.



During the reporting period, the State Government funded a number of major DPEM initiatives to provide up-to-date facilities, equipment and resources to improve service delivery to the Tasmanian community.

Major initiatives funded by the State Government in 2012-13 included:

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

### Divisional Headquarters Refurbishment Program

The Divisional Headquarters Project was progressed, with the official opening of the Devonport Divisional Headquarters in June 2013, delivering a contemporary building and operating environment. The Department also successfully progressed a Planning Scheme Amendment to allow a Police

Station on the site of 315-319 Main Road and 1 Harold Street, Glenorchy. The size of the site provides the opportunity to consolidate other police and emergency services functions at the site.

### **Equipment Upgrades**

### Scientific Equipment Initiative

FSST was allocated \$253,000, which was used to purchase a Scanning Electron Microscope for the elemental analysis of forensic samples, a DNA extraction instrument and DNA software upgrades, and a UV-VIS spectrophotometer.

FSST implemented a new faster procedure for confirming illicit drugs in blood samples from drivers, using scientific equipment purchased, under the Scientific Equipment Initiative.

Tasmania was the first Australian jurisdiction to introduce improved DNA profiling technology, as part of the Advancing DNA Analysis project coordinated by ANZPAA. These new DNA tests provide additional identification information and are effective on a wider range of crime samples.

#### Trailerable Police Vessel Project

This Project was allocated \$800,000 over three financial years, concluding in 2012-13. Additional funds from the disposal of department-owned and seized marine assets increased the available funding for the Project, to over \$1,065,000.

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, improving vessel deployment capability, and minimising on-going costs incurred by ageing vessels and expensive large tow vehicles. Five high-quality 6.5 metre 'Leisure Cat' vessels were purchased.

The Project also included trailer replacement for other vessels, with six new trailers for other police vessels

also procured. The trailers, as well as two 100hp four-stroke engines for a Rigid Inflatable Boat, were provided by local suppliers following Request for Quotation processes.

The 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. The final two police vessels, *Protector IV* and *Mulloka III*, were received in January 2013, and were deployed to Flinders Island and King Island. Disposal processes for the decommissioned 'Devil Cat' and 'Seeker' Class vessels commenced in June 2012, with all vessels sold through staged Disposal by Tender processes.

### Police Connectivity Program

The Police Connectivity Program ensures that DPEM embraces contemporary technological advancements through the following initiatives:

### IT15 - Technology Systems Upgrade

The Information Technology Strategic Reform Program for Applications and Infrastructure 2009-2015 (IT15) was developed with the aim of modernising, integrating and consolidating the information technology infrastructure and applications used by DPEM, and to streamline mobile policing and emergency management. It commenced in January 2010, and will conclude in 2015.

IT15 aims to reduce technological diversity within the Department enabling more efficient and effective support. It will see all critical policing applications redeveloped on a common technology platform. The key deliverable for 2012-13 was the completion of the Department's

Firearms and Weapons Data System [FAWDS].

#### Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network

The Budget Committee has approved a business case to develop the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) into a whole-of-government Radio Network for all government radio users. The first stage of this initiative commenced in 2012-13.

The Digital Upgrade (DU) Project was scheduled for completion in July 2013. However, plans to implement statewide full digital radio communications were delayed by technical issues associated with the Project.

### **Road Safety Initiatives**

At 30 June 2013, 18 high-visibility police vehicles were deployed across the State, increasing police visibility on arterial roads, in alignment with the Department's *Arterial Roads Strategy*.

The use of speed cameras in trailers continued in 2012-13, providing a valuable resource in high-visibility road safety activities.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras continued to be 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.

Vehicle clamping and confiscation also continued to provide police with an effective means of dealing with dangerous or reckless drivers.

### Agency Savings Strategies

A slowdown in police separations during 2011-12, required the implementation of a Voluntary Redundancy Program (VRP) during the first half of the 2012-13 financial year. In September and October of 2012, 49 sworn officers and 25 State Service Employees accepted a VRP offer and separated from DPEM.

Significant steps were taken to restructure DPEM, to operate as effectively as possible with reduced numbers through the implementation of the Organisational Restructure Project. The Project identified optimal use of police resources through the creation of new cross-functional, scalable and flexible units, to meet community demands with decreased officer numbers.

### Emergency Services Review Committee

In 2012-13, as part of the budget process, the Emergency Services Review Committee (ESRC) was established to identify areas of duplication and opportunities for improved efficiencies that may occur across Tasmania's emergency services.

ESRC comprises senior representatives from Tasmania Police, SES, TFS and Ambulance Tasmania. ESRC is undertaking an extensive work plan to identify future savings and operational benefits, with joint committees established in the areas of procurement, workplace health and safety and collaborative learning.

Under the Review, all assets will be considered to identify further resource sharing opportunities. In January 2013, co-location of Fleet Services for Tasmania Police and TFS was progressed in the North West, and preparatory work for the Northern and Southern regions commenced.

Another initiative of ESRC that was completed in the reporting period was the amalgamation of TFS and Tasmania Police Academy libraries into one DPEM library. The amalgamation is expected to deliver cost savings and efficiencies.

### **Innovation**

In achieving DPEM's Mission to deliver quality policing and emergency management services, DPEM provides a focus on leadership in the area of Innovation, with the following aims:

- innovative opportunities and initiatives
- lateral thinking and problemsolving abilities
- effective and efficient development and use of resources and systems.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for Innovation.

### Organisational Performance and Reporting Model

In the reporting period, the Organisational Performance and Reporting Model was reviewed, and a redesigned model was endorsed in January 2013. The new Model provides for six-monthly reviews of performance by District Commands and annual reviews for Support Commands.

#### Social Media

The Tasmania Police Facebook page was published in April 2013, in-line with the Social Media Policy. The page provides information in relation to emergency management, arrests, missing persons, requests for information, safety messages and posts aimed at community engagement.

### Whole of Government Information Management Strategy

The implementation of the *Tasmanian Government Information Security Charter* across DPEM continued during 2012-13, and included the formation of a standing committee to provide oversight and manage ongoing compliance.

A key performance indicator in the Tasmanian Government Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Strategy is the implementation of a combined emergency services Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. In the reporting period the Department led the development of a business case for the procurement of a CAD for the Tasmanian Emergency Services sector.

#### **Mobile Data**

In April 2013, a trial commenced in the Kingston Division, which saw the deployment of 40 data tablets enabling real-time access for police to operational information. The trial will evaluate a mobility business model, to determine an appropriate hardware configuration for potential future deployment. The trial is a key aspect of the *Support to the Frontline* Strategy.



The aim of this key service delivery area is for the community to feel safe and be safe. DPEM's performance in 2012-13 is measured by its actions and commitment to the following business priorities:

- Visibility
- Public Order
- Support Frontline.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for Public Safety.

### **Visibility**

DPEM supports a highly-visible police presence in the community, both in urban and rural areas. This approach encompasses foot and vehicle patrols and contributes to the detection of crime, as well as its deterrence.

The recently formed RPOS supports a more coordinated approach to the deployment of police resources in the community. This includes providing an increased police presence in nighttime entertainment precincts, at sporting and cultural events, and generally in public areas.

Tasmania Police has continued to maintain a high level of engagement with government, non-government organisations and a range of other organisations across Tasmania to contribute to a broader range of strategies, to enhance community safety.

The success of the high-visibility approach is evidenced by Tasmania Police's consistent performance in the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing. In 2012-13, Tasmania's rates were higher than the national average for the fifth consecutive year for the percentage of the Tasmanian population who 'feel safe walking locally during the day' (Figure 1) and 'feel safe walking locally during the night' (Figure 2). Notably, 78% of Tasmanians were generally satisfied with policing services, and 68% were satisfied with the police in dealing with public order problems, both being above or at the national average (77% and 68% respectively).

Figure 1

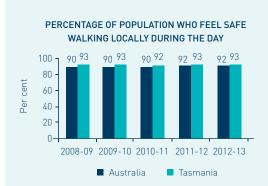


Figure 2





### **Public Order**

Tasmania Police employs a range of strategies to address the public order incidents of vandalism, public place assaults, licencing breaches, antisocial behaviour and vehicle complaints.

Tasmania Police maintained a strong focus on alcohol-related issues through RPOS, with an emphasis on compliance by licensees. Tasmania Police also participated in combined jurisdictional initiatives, including the annual *Operation Unite* (7-8 December 2012), an initiative to target alcoholfuelled violence.

Tasmania Police supported a range of diversionary activities to target public order offences, including the Community Respect Order (CRO) Program, targeting issues of graffiti and other acts of vandalism.

Vehicle clamping and confiscation powers were actively enforced to remove dangerous, reckless and irresponsible drivers from Tasmanian roads.

In 2012-13, there was a further reduction in the number of public order incidents (Figure 3), which is the lowest for the past five years, and is continuing a downward trend.

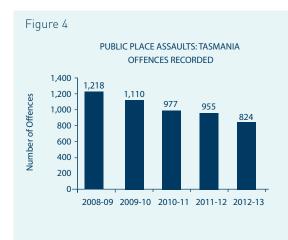
Figure 3

Year	Number of Total Public Order Incidents
2008-09	34,144
2009-10	35,605
2010-11	31,829
2011-12	28,387
2012-13	24,915

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 2012-13.

In the 2012-13 National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, Tasmania's 'Community concerns about drunken or disorderly behaviour in the local area'\* (33%), was below the national average (37%), and 'Community concerns regarding threatening people or groups in the local area'\* (20%), was also below the national average (24%).

The ongoing reduction in recorded Public Place Assaults across the State (Figure 4) 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 ground; public streets; as well as any other place to which the public have access.

### Support Frontline\*

\* For the purposes of this strategy 'frontline' refers to 24 hour and non-24 hour uniform first responders.

The Support to the Frontline Strategy contributes to maintaining public order. The Strategy provides mechanisms to ensure all police officers are operationally ready to work in frontline positions, as required.

Police officers working in nonoperational roles now undertake secondments to frontline positions on a regular and on-going basis. This approach supports flexibility in the deployment of police resources to meet both policing and community needs.

The Strategy's focus on mobile data access also ensures that police are able to undertake administrative and investigative tasks in the field, maximising public visibility.

### Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 1: Public Safety

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure <sup>1</sup>	Unit of Measure	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Target	2012-13 Actual
Satisfaction with police services*	%	76	77 (75 nat)	≥ nat av	78 (77 nat)
Confidence in police*	%	86	86 (85 nat)	≥ nat av	87 (85 nat)
Community perception of police integrity <sup>2*</sup>	%	87	88 (85 nat)	≥ nat av	87 (86 nat)
Satisfaction with police in dealing with public order problems*	%	67	66 (65 nat)	≥ nat av	68 (68 nat)
Assaults in public places <sup>3</sup>	Number	977	955	≤ prev yr	824
Public Order type incidents	Number	31,829	28,387	≤ prev yr	24,915
Cost of policing per capita <sup>4</sup>	Dollars	406	384	≤ prev yr	n/a <sup>5</sup>
Number of complaints against police <sup>6</sup>	Number	26	24	≤ prev yr	20
Perception of safety in public places – during the day*	%	92	93 (92 nat)	≥ nat av	93 (92 nat)
Perception of safety in public places – during the night*	%	54	56 (52 nat)	≥ nat av	55 (50 nat)
Perceptions of safety at home – alone during the day*	%	96	96 (95 nat)	≥ nat av	97 (95 nat)
Perceptions of safety at home – alone during the night*	%	89	90 (88 nat)	≥ nat av	90 (88 nat)

Business Priorities 2012-13	Status
Community concerns about drunken or disorderly behaviour in the local area to be $\leq$ to the	33%
national average*	(37% nat)
Community concerns about threatening people or groups in the local area to be $\leq$ to the	20%
national average*	(24% nat)

#### Notes:

- 1. The performance measures 'Radio Dispatch Incidents' and 'Number of Deaths in Police Custody' have been removed to ensure the Department's measures continue to align with objectives, give a genuine sense of performance, and reflect effectiveness, efficiency and equity as per the Auditor-General Special Report No. 72: Public Sector Performance Information.
- Refers to the proportion of people who believe the police perform their job professionally.
- 3. Data for 2011-12 were revised.
- 4. The figures for 2010-11 were adjusted to reflect 2011-12 dollars.
- 5. Figure not available until the Report on Government Services 2014 is released in January 2014.
- 6. During 2010-11 the performance measure, 'Number of complaints against police' was revised to reflect Class 2 complaints with the introduction of the *Graduated Management Model*, and no longer includes customer service complaints (known as Class 1).

\*Results taken from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2012-13 conducted by The Social Research Centre. 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 in each quarter. This ensures that interviewing is spread evenly across the full year. During 2012-13, approximately 18,800 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.



In 2012-13, the Department's strategic direction aimed to reduce crime in the community by focussing on the business priorities of:

- High-risk offenders and groups
- Offending on bail.

### **Total Crime**

In 2012-13, there was a reduction in crime, with Total Offences decreased by 4% (928 offences), building on the 11% reduction in 2011-12 (Figure 1).

Contributing to this reduction were decreases of 13% in Offences Against the Person, 3% in Offences Against Property and 12% in Other (Miscellaneous) Offences.

Although the total number of reported crimes for 2012-13 decreased slightly from the previous year, the clearance rate also decreased from 48% in 2011-12 to 45% in 2012-13. This small decrease is noted, and in context, is only 1% lower than the clearance

rate for 2008-09 financial year, when almost three times the amount of crime was reported.

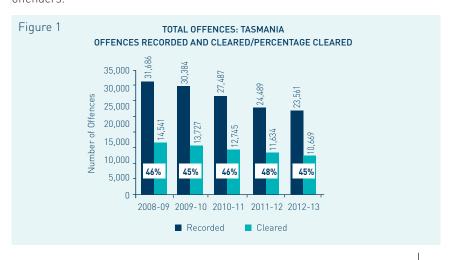
The following provides a report against the business priorities for Crime.

### High-Risk Offenders and Groups

In 2012-13, DPEM concentrated on reducing crime in the community with a focus on high-risk offenders and groups, including Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCG) and Serious Crime offenders.

### **Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs**

Tasmania Police is an active member of the Australian Crime Commission's National Task Force Attero, aimed at providing an effective platform for coordinated, collaborative national action against OMCG criminal activity. The Task Force was established under the auspices of the Serious and Organised Crime Coordination Committee (SOCCC), and was endorsed by the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) Board.



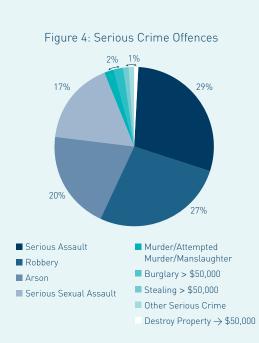
#### **Serious Crime**

In 2012-13, DPEM continued to focus on policing Serious Crime, including implementing effective strategies, and identifying and bringing offenders before the Courts. Serious Crime includes, Serious Assaults, Serious Sexual Assaults, Robbery, Homiciderelated offences, Arson, as well as Burglary, Stealing and Destroy Property offences with at least \$50,000 in property value stolen and/or damaged.

Although Serious Crime increased by 9% (41 offences), to 492 offences in 2012-13, from 451 offences in 2011-12, the figure remains lower than the number of offences reported in 2009-10 and 2010-11 (Figure 2). The clearance rate for Serious Crime decreased from 77% in 2011-12 to 71% in 2012-13.

In 2012-13, there were 20 Serious Crime offences recorded with at least \$50,000 stolen/damaged. Further information is provided in Figure 3.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of Serious Crime Offences for 2012-13.



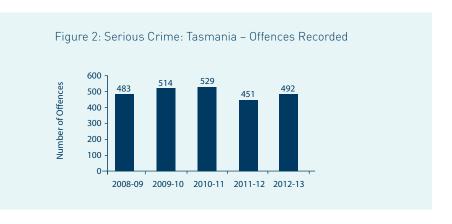


Figure 3

Serious Crime Offences from Incidents with at least \$50,000 Stolen/Damaged		
Value Stolen/Damaged	Number of Offences in 2012-13	
\$50,000 - \$99,999	10	
\$100,000 - \$199,999	5	
\$200,000 - \$399,999	3	
\$400,000 or more	2	
Total Serious Crime Offences ≥ \$50,000	20	

### Investigations Management Framework

During 2012, a formal investigations management framework was initiated by the Joint Intelligence Group (JIG) and replaced a series of informal and local relationships between law enforcement agencies. JIG is chaired by the Assistant Commissioner (Crime & Operations) and includes membership from the Australian Federal Police, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service and the ACC. JIG provides a platform to exchange information concerning the activities of individuals and groups that are common to each agency, and ensures that a coordinated response is considered.

### Offending on Bail

Offending on bail, particularly recidivist offenders committing further offences when on bail, was identified as an ongoing business priority for the Department.

There were 3,903 offenders charged with breaching bail in 2012-13. The proportion of offenders bailed by police who breached bail was 18% during the reporting period.

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

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

### **Serious Drug Offenders**

Tasmania Police maintains Drug Investigation Services (DIS) in each of the three District Commands, to conduct operations that disrupt, investigate and prosecute those involved in the manufacture, supply and distribution of illicit drugs and illicitly-used pharmaceuticals.

In 2012-13, 416 offenders were charged with serious drug offences which represents a small increase on the number detected in the previous year. Figure 5 provides a breakdown of offender categories. In addition to the serious drug offenders, an additional 265 offenders were charged with other drug offences.

Details of the DIS Serious Drug Offender Seizures are provided in Figure 6.

### **Poppy Security**

The Tasmanian poppy industry is managed by the Poppy Advisory and Control Board (PACB) through the Department of Justice.

Tasmania Police is a member of the PACB, and through the District Commands works with PACB field officers to maintain focus on security for the industry. Tasmania Police is also responsible for the investigation of any poppy-related incidents, including poppy thefts.

In 2012-13, there were 2,905 poppy capsules stolen from 19 interferences. Notably, a number of properties in each of the police Districts experienced multiple interferences. In addition, the number of hectares sown increased from 25,547 hectares in 2011-12, to 31,075 in 2012-13.

#### **Fisheries Security**

Tasmania Police is responsible for the protection of marine resources, through the provision of marine compliance and enforcement activities, for both the recreational and commercial fishing sectors. Tasmania Police uses a combination of overt and covert sea patrols, in-port, at sea and fish processor inspections to target offenders and facilitate the protection and security of marine resources.

In 2012-13, 1,155 marine offenders were proceeded against.

### Support to Judicial Services

The Department invests significant resources into supporting Tasmanian Judicial Services, including the prosecution of offenders, provision of diversionary programs, bail/warrant processing, family violence strategies, victim support services and investigation, and administrative and investigation services on behalf of the Coroner.

### 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 recorded 2,254 family violence incidents (under the *Family Violence Act 2004*), as well as 1,612 family argument incidents (incidents are not classified as family violence, under the *Family Violence Act 2004*). Figure 7 shows the decline in the number of family violence incidents recorded over the past five years.

Figure 5: Serious Drug Offenders

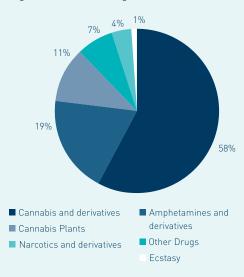
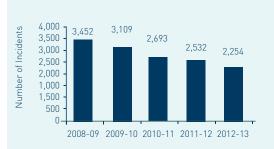


Figure 6

DIS Serious Drug Offender Seizures*	2012-13
Processed Cannabis	183.8 kg
Unprocessed Cannabis	3,177 plants
Amphetamines/ Dexamphetamines	1,513 g
Ecstasy	544 tablets
Heroin	1 g
Cocaine	2 g
Analogue/Synthetic Drugs	1,810 g
Рорру	707 capsules
Poppy Product	353 g
Opioids	409 tablets 1,641 mL
Benzodiazepines	2,320 tablets

<sup>\*</sup>Source Tasmania Police Annual Corporate Performance Report 2012-13

Figure 7: Family Violence Incidents



### Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 2: Crime

DPEM Budget Paper	Unit of Measure	2010-11 Actual	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13
Performance Measure	Measure	Actuat	Actual	Target	Actual
Investigation of Crime					
Total Offences <sup>1</sup>	Number	27,487	24,489	≤ prev yr	23,561
Total Offences clearance rate <sup>1,2</sup>	%	46	48	45	45
Total Serious Crime <sup>1</sup>	Number	529	451	≤ prev yr	492
Serious Crime clearance rate <sup>1,2</sup>	%	75	77	72	71
Number of recorded offences against the person <sup>1</sup>	Number	4,179	4,208	≤ prev yr	3,660
Offences against the person clearance rate <sup>1,2,3</sup>	%	93	94	94	92
Number of recorded offences against property <sup>1</sup>	Number	22,555	19,596	≤ prev yr	19,096
Offences against property clearance rate <sup>1,2,4</sup>	%	37	37	35	35
Serious drug offenders charged	Number	436	403	380	416
Poppy Security					
Number of poppy crop interferences per 1,000 hectares sown <sup>1</sup>	Number	0.44	0.47	≤ prev yr	0.61
Fisheries Security – State and Australian Government					
Total marine offenders detected <sup>2</sup>	Number	982	1,290	1,000	1,155
Support to Judicial Services⁵					
Family violence incident reports	Number	2,693	2,532	≤ prev yr	2,254
State charges prosecuted	Number	54,929	50,189	≤ prev yr	40,716

Business Priorities 2012-13	Status
Number of offenders breaching bail	3,903
Offences committed while on bail	n/a

### Notes:

- 1. Data for 2011-12 was amended..
- 2. The target for 2012-13 has been altered to a numerical figure to reflect the reduction in police operational numbers available to investigate or detect crime.
- 3. This performance measure was previously named 'Outcome of investigations crime against the person clearance'.
- 4. This performance measure was previously named 'Outcome of investigations property crime clearance'.
- 5. The performance measures 'Juvenile prosecutions' and 'Juvenile conferences and cautions' have been removed to ensure the Department's measures continue to align with objectives, give a genuine sense of performance, and reflect effectiveness, efficiency and equity as per the Auditor-General Special Report No. 72: Public Sector Performance Information.



The aim of this key service delivery area is to enforce compliance with traffic laws. In 2012-13, DPEM focused on the business priorities of:

- High-visibility deployments
- High-risk driving behaviours.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for Traffic Policing.

### **High-Visibility Deployments**

Tasmania Police has continued its highvisibility approach to traffic policing with 1,441 high-visibility traffic operations conducted in both metropolitan and rural areas across the State. A focus on conducting high-visibility patrols on arterial roads and high-risk crash areas has also been maintained.

### Statewide Operations

Tasmania Police conducted a number of statewide operations throughout the reporting period, including participation in national operations.

These operations focused on education and traffic law compliance and were often coupled with media exposure to assist in delivering the road safety message. A number of these operations were conducted with the assistance of the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) Transport Inspectors and the Road Safety Advisory Council (RSAC).

### High-Risk Driving Behaviours

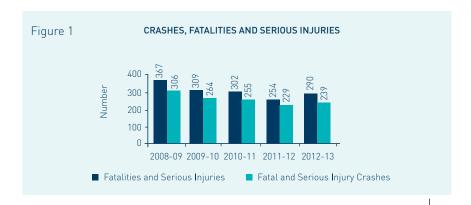
#### Dangerous and Reckless Driving

In 2012-13, Tasmania Police recorded 100 charges resulting from the high-

risk offences of Dangerous Driving, Reckless Driving, Cause the Death of Another Person by Negligent Driving or Cause Grievous Bodily Harm to Another Person by Negligent Driving. There were two charges of the more serious offence of Cause Grievous Bodily Harm by Dangerous Driving.

Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes increased slightly, following the 40 year low experienced last year (Figure 1).

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.



### Speeding 15 km/h and over the Speed Limit

In the reporting period, Tasmania Police detected 12,368 drivers exceeding the posted speed limit by 15 km/h or more. Police officers detected 11,504 offences and Speed Cameras detected 864 offences.

### **Drink Driving Enforcement**

Police conducted 550,354 Random Breath Tests in 2012-13, which resulted in 2,899 drivers being charged with exceeding the prescribed alcohol limit or driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Of the drivers tested in 2012-13, 99.5% complied with the prescribed alcohol limit, an improvement from the 99.4% compliance rate of the previous year. There were 33 drivers charged with refusing to provide a breath or blood sample for analysis.

### **Drug Driving Enforcement**

In 2012-13, 1,698 Oral Fluid Tests were conducted by Tasmania Police, a slight increase from 1,678 in 2011-12. Of the 1,698 tests, 523 drivers were required to undergo a confirmatory blood test. In the reporting period, 498 drivers were detected driving with a prescribed illicit drug in their blood, or driving under the influence of a drug.

### Other Traffic Law Compliance Outputs

### **Traffic Infringement Notices**

During the reporting period, Tasmania Police issued 56,891 Traffic Infringement Notices including 24,148 (42.5%) Cautions (Figure 2). For 2012-13, the number of Notices/Cautions was counted, but these may record multiple offences.

### **Speeding Offences**

Police officers issued 32,262
Infringement Notices for speeding offences in 2012-13, compared to 43,991 in 2011-12 (Figure 3). The number of speeding detections by speed cameras decreased to 7,628, compared to 24,510 in 2011-12. In 2012, the Department ceased the employment of civilian speed camera operators, and this in combination with aged equipment and software issues, has impacted on the number of speed camera detections.

In late November 2012, DPEM replaced ageing speed camera equipment with ten new speed cameras and three custom built high-visibility trailers. In 2012-13, Mobile Speed Cameras logged 11,555 roadside hours resulting in 5,940 speeding infringements. The two permanent speed cameras on the Tasman Bridge issued 1,688 Speeding Infringements.

In order to meet the Department's traffic policing priority and improve

safety on the roads, Tasmania
Police introduced new Speed
Camera Operating Criteria in April
2012. Compliance with this priority
is monitored at the District level,
through the Senior Traffic Officer's
Group. Tasmania Police met this key
performance measure within the
reporting period.

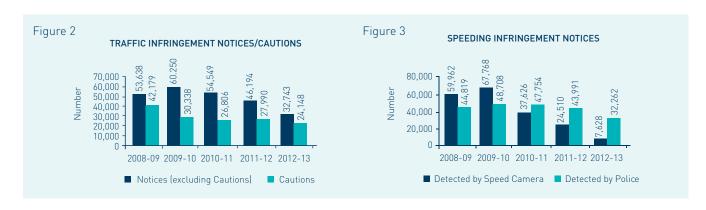
### Clamping and Confiscation of Vehicles

In 2012-13, police clamped or confiscated 600 vehicles, compared to 637 in 2011-12. Some of the offences for clamping or confiscating vehicles included: evading police [233 vehicles], driving whilst disqualified [156 vehicles] and hooning type offences [138 vehicles].

The National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2012-13 (the National Survey) reported that 66% of Tasmanian respondents (61.1% nationally) indicated that, they felt that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their neighbourhood, compared to 72% of Tasmanian respondents in the 2011-12 survey.

### Seatbelt and Child Restraint Offences

Tasmania Police issued 3,564 infringements for seatbelt or child restraint offences in 2012-13, compared with 4,392 for the previous year. The National Survey showed



that 6% of Tasmanian respondents (5% nationally) indicated that they had driven without wearing a seatbelt at least some of the time in the last six months. This was a change from 8% of Tasmanian respondents to the 2011-12 survey.

### **Driving Using Mobile Phone**

In 2012-13, 2,141 Infringement Notices were issued for Driving whilst using a hand-held mobile phone, a reduction compared to the 3,241 Infringements Notices issued the previous year.

The National Survey also showed that 26% of Tasmanian respondents (30% nationally) indicated that, in the previous six months, they had driven using a hand-held mobile phone at least some of the time.

### Road Safety Advisory Council

The Department works in partnership with the Motor Accident Insurance Board (MAIB) and DIER in the development, implementation and

monitoring of a road safety program aimed at decreasing fatal and serious injury crashes. The program operates through the Road Safety Advisory Council (RSAC) and is fully funded by MAIB, who have committed funding until December 2014.

The funding allocated to DPEM supports 16 police officers across the three District Commands, to undertake traffic law enforcement.

### Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 3: Traffic Policing

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure <sup>1</sup>	Unit of Measure	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Target	2012-13 Actual
Number of traffic infringement notices issued <sup>2,3</sup>	Number	81,355	74,184	76,446	56,891
Number of high risk driver behaviour detections	Number	26,639	24,485	≤ prev yr	19,464
Speeding Offences: Police Issued Infringements <sup>4</sup>	Number	47,754	43,991	42,823	32,262
Random Breath Tests conducted	Number	606,991	559,854	578,431	550,354
Proportion of drivers tested who complied with the prescribed alcohol limit	%	99.4	99.4	≥ prev yr	99.5
Random Drug Tests conducted <sup>2</sup>	Number	1,427	1,678	1,289	1,698
Proportion of drivers tested who returned negative tests for prohibited drugs	%	73.4	65.3	≥ prev yr	69.2
Seatbelt and child restraint offences detected	Number	4,953	4,392	6,267	3,564
Speed Camera operating hours <sup>5</sup>	Hours	17,628	15,934	17,411	11,555
Road Deaths per 100,000 registered vehicles	Number	8	4	≤ prev yr	n/a#
Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes	Number	255	229	≤ prev yr	236
Proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in the neighbourhood*	%	73	72	≤ nat av	<b>66</b> (61 nat)

Business Priorities 2012-13	2012-13
Number of operations	1,441

### Notes:

- 1. The performance measure 'Speed Offences (Road Safety Cameras)' has been removed to ensure the Department's measures continue to align with objectives, give a genuine sense of performance, and reflect effectiveness, efficiency and equity, as per the Auditor-General Special Report No. 72: Public Sector Performance Information.
- 2. The measure 'Number of traffic offences detected' has been replaced by 'Number of Traffic Infringement Notices issued', to provide a more accurate representation of traffic law compliance.
- 3. The target for 2012-13 has been altered to a numerical figure to reflect the reduction in police operational numbers available to conduct traffic policing activities.
- 4. This performance measure was previously named 'Speeding Offences: Traffic Infringement offences and cautions'.
- 5. The performance measure was previously named 'Road Safety Camera operating hours'.
- 6. The performance measure 'Serious injury crashes' was replaced with the measure 'Fatal and Serious injury crashes'.
- # 2012-13 figure not available (n/a) until Report on Government Services 2014 is released in January 2014.
- \* This indicator is derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2012-13 conducted by The Social Research Centre.



The aim of this key service delivery area is to contribute towards community resilience through effective security and emergency management. Activities to support this aim are conducted through SES, Search and Rescue, and SRCTU. In 2012-13, DPEM focused on the business priorities of:

- Interoperability
- Disaster resilience
- Support to volunteers
- Specialist capability management.

### Interoperability

DPEM undertook a number of activities, and participated in a number of jurisdictional and interjurisdictional forums, to facilitate emergency services to work more effectively together.

### Inter-Agency Exercises (including Counter-Terrorism)

During 2012-13, SRCTU conducted five multi-agency exercises, including the bushfire preparatory exercise *Red Dawn*, involving Tasmania Police, TFS and SEMC.

A further 33 exercises were coordinated by SRCTU to improve the capacity of Tasmania Police to manage terrorist incidents.

### Interoperability Across Government Agencies During Emergencies Project

This multi-year project continued to develop arrangements to allow for greater integration and interoperability between Government agencies, particularly in relation to sharing human resources. The project developed a Common Incident Control System (CICS), which was incorporated into the latest issue (7.1) of the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan (approved on 2 January 2013).

### Review of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*

SES is leading the *Emergency*Management Act 2006 review. The review term has been extended to ensure the Tasmania Bushfire Inquiry outcomes are incorporated.

### Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC)

In the reporting period, SES became a full member of Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC), allowing it to contribute to and benefit from national collaboration, research and information exchange across the sector

#### Disaster Resilience

DPEM undertakes an extensive range of activities to increase community resilience to disaster situations. These activities contribute to increasing preparedness, strengthening recovery efforts and contributing to continued improvement.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for Emergency Management.

### **State Emergency Control**

The Commissioner of Police is the State Emergency Controller, and is supported by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, as the Deputy State Emergency Controller, and the police District Commanders, as Regional Emergency Controllers.

### National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience

SES leads the management of the implementation plan established under the National Partnership Agreement on Natural Disaster Resilience, a collaborative Agreement between the Tasmanian and Australian Governments, to strengthen the resilience of Tasmanian communities. During 2012-13, 24 projects were funded under this agreement. Seven of these were under the new Emergency Volunteer Fund to support volunteers within the sector, 11 were categorised as all-hazard projects, three others related to flood, two to bushfire, and one to public health.

### State Emergency Management Committee *Strategic Directions* Framework

SES led the development of a fiveyear State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) *Strategic Directions Framework*. The Framework will support the allocation of funding and resources to SEMC strategic priorities.

### 2012 Tasmanian State Natural Disaster Risk Assessment

SES completed the Risk Assessment and report, and provided a public guide to staying safe. This work will enhance stakeholder decision-making on managing community hazards and risks associated with natural disasters.

### Rapid Impact and Damage Assessment

After the 2011 Queensland floods, SES led the development of a *Rapid Impact* and *Damage Assessment Plan*. The Plan supports geospatial data and imagery collection using portable data tablets, to enable rapid impact and damage assessment following disasters. The Plan and associated equipment were successfully employed by SES teams following the January 2013 Bushfires.

### **Building Community Resilience to Floods Project**

This project commenced with a series of audits and a gap analysis, to inform the development of a business plan for future improvements to community flood resilience.

### **New SES Website**

The SES website was redeveloped, with increased capacity to post public safety, emergency management, volunteer recruitment and other general information. Website content is aligned to the SES strategic business areas of Rescue and Emergency Services, and Emergency Management.

Figure 1

## Emergency Management Arrangements for Vulnerable Members of the Community Project

This 12-month project commenced in March 2013, and will consider ways to better identify vulnerable members of the community, and develop arrangements to provide support when they are affected by disasters. A review of evacuation arrangements will also be included.

### Support to Volunteers

#### **SES Volunteers**

At 30 June 2013, there were 531 (399 male and 132 female) SES volunteers registered (a small decrease from the 559 volunteers at 30 June 2012).

During the reporting period, 22,021 volunteer training hours were conducted to meet training delivery targets (16% reduction from the previous year, impacted by a staff vacancy and the January 2013 Bushfires).

In 2012-13, SES responded to 660 call-outs (7% increase from 2011-12) totalling 12,358 contact hours in responding to emergencies and contributing to recovery efforts (67% increase from 2011-12). See Figure 1.

### Collaboration Across the Emergency Services

SES led the establishment of the new Emergency Service Volunteers Working Group, to further enhance information sharing and collaboration across the emergency services sector, and improve the management of, and support for, emergency services volunteers.

2012-13 SES Call-outs (category)	Number of call-outs	Number of personnel	Number of contact hours
Road Crash Rescue	382	1,647	2,821
Storm/Severe Weather Event	149	460	917
Flood	5	22	71
Search and Rescue	30	169	1,450
Miscellaneous Operations Support	94	729	7,099
Total	660	3,027	12,358

### Specialist Capability Management

Specialist capability management was closely examined by SRCTU, with a new operating structure established that creates new practices and accountabilities for the specialist squads.

Tasmania Police continued to be actively involved in the development of national counter-terrorism policy and initiatives through the Australia and New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC). The Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Secretary, DPAC represent Tasmania

on ANZCTC. The Deputy Commissioner of Police also participated as a member of the ANZCTC Capability Steering Group.

DPEM was represented on, and supported the activities of 19 national capability forums, sub-committees and advisory groups.

#### Search and Rescue

In 2012-13, Tasmania Police conducted 210 Search and Rescue operations statewide, including helicopter rescues, land and vertical rescues, dive operations and protester removals.

Six Search and Rescue exercises were

conducted to maintain and update skills, and to ensure a high level of coordination across the community groups that provide assistance to Tasmania Police.

### Westpac Rescue Helicopter Service

The State Government contract with Rotor-Lift Pty Ltd provides for aeromedical services, surveillance, search and rescue services and support to police operations. The current contract covers operations from 1 July 2012.

### Summary of Performance Information - Output Group 4: Emergency Management

### **State Emergency Service**

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Target	2012-13 Actual
Total volunteer training hours	Hours	23,410	26,371	≥ prev yr	22,021
Number of active registered volunteers	Number	615	559	≥ prev yr	531
Number of SES call-outs	Number	1,051	614	≥ prev yr	660
Volunteer training hours per SES trainer <sup>1</sup>	Hours	7,803	8,790	≥ prev yr	7,340
Number of competency certificates issued	Number	1,194	1,548	≥ prev yr	1,408

### State Security and Rescue Operations

DPEM Budget Paper Performance Measure	Unit of Measure	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Target	2012-13 Actual
Number of Search and Rescue Operations	Number	196	323	≥ prev yr	210
Total number of helicopter hours <sup>2</sup>	Hours	372	376	360	397.9
Number of exercises managed <sup>3</sup>	Number	22	30	≥ prev yr	44
Number of counter-terrorism projects/forums supported	Number	15	35	≥ prev yr	19

# Business Priorities 2012-13 Number of inter-agency counter-terrorism and other exercises<sup>4</sup> Review and implement specialist capability arrangements Completed

- 1. This measure represents an average number of volunteer training hours per SES trainer.
- 2. The measure represents the 'Total number of police initiated helicopter hours'.
- 3. This measure represents the number of exercises managed by Search Rescue and SRCTU.
- 4. This measure represents the number of SRCTU inter-agency exercises.



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

- Continuously improve current business processes to enhance our service
- Develop business opportunities and processes to streamline and assist frontline service delivery
- Enhance collaboration, coordination and cooperation in key business ventures.

The following provides a report against the business priorities for Business.

### **Enhancing Our Service**

### New Family Violence Service Delivery Model

The Tasmania Police Family Violence Manual was revised in the reporting period. It provides direction and policy, to assist frontline officers, Victim Safety Response Teams (VSRT) and Police Prosecutors when attending and managing Family Violence Incidents, and investigations. In accordance with the Manual, training is to be provided to all sworn members, and compliance will monitored by the district VSRT Sergeants and the *Safe at Home* Coordinator.

### Legislative Review

During the reporting period the following legislative matters were completed:

 Firearms Regulations 2013 – This provides for the use of seal control caps and was notified in the Gazette on 8 May 2013 Police Offences Regulations 2013

 Amendments prohibiting and restricting the use of alcohol in prescribed parks were notified in the Gazette on 27 February 2013.

The Department continued to progress work in relation to:

- Police Offences Act 1935 –
   Amendments to the Act were endorsed by Cabinet on 27

   May 2013, and the Office of Parliamentary Counsel (OPC) commenced the drafting process.
- Firearms Act 1996 Following
   public consultation, significant
   consultation occurred with a
   number of government agencies,
   including the Departments of
   Justice, Premier and Cabinet,
   and Treasury and Finance. On 7
   June 2013, the Minister approved
   an increase in firearms fees. The
   Minister approved the proposed
   amendments to the Act on 7 July
   2013, for consideration by Cabinet.

- Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970 - Consultation commenced with departmental stakeholders, including Traffic Policing, Prosecution and FSST.
- Police Service Regulations This work involves a re-make of the Regulations, as approved by the Minister on 23 May 2012.
   Consultation commenced with the Police Association of Tasmania, OPC and DPEM Legal Services.

#### Statistical Data

A review of DPEM statistical data requirements commenced in 2013-14, and is likely to continue throughout the next financial year.

A key component of the review was to identify means to address key dependencies and appropriate technologies, with a move to consolidate reporting data and standardise reporting tools. Training on the newer technologies was completed in the reporting period.

In collaboration with ITS, a specialised reporting environment has been established, with a focus on ensuring validation and reliability of data.

### **Graduated Management Model**

Complaints against police are managed in accordance with the *Graduated Management Model For Complaints Against Police* (the Model), which was implemented in July 2010. The Model is based upon the requirements of the *Police Service Act 2003* governing the receipt, assessment and investigation of complaints against police.

Under the Model, complaints are categorised as either Class 1 or Class 2 complaints, depending upon their relative seriousness (Class 1 less serious, Class 2 more serious).

The methodology for review of the Model was completed, and the review commenced in the reporting period.

This work is being jointly conducted by Tasmania Police and the Integrity Commission.

#### **Professional Conduct**

Draft Personal Use of Social Media and Declarable Associations policies were developed, with implementation of the policies scheduled for 2013-14.

DPEM integrity training focused on conflict of interest issues, with training targeted at raising awareness through the *Return to Frontline Policing Program* and *Frontline Supervisors* courses.

An online training package was also developed to test stage. In 2012-13, DPEM recorded five complaints for 'Fail to disclose or avoid a conflict of interest'

#### Risk-Based Internal Audit

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 B – Boards.

The Department continues to implement internal audit recommendations pursuant to the Strategic Audit Plan.

### Strategic Budget Planning

In order to meet budget targets, DPEM maintained a highly strategic focus on all aspects of budget planning for the operation of the Department.

### Assisting Frontline Service Delivery

### **Business Processes**

DPEM provided a focus on business processes to support operational requirements. This included developing business cases for an Electronic Infringement Management System, and a Property Management System. As part of IT15, business process mapping was conducted to support the development of Firearms and Weapons Data System (FAWDS).

In 2012-13, DPEM completed the development of the Traffic Crash Reporting System (TCRS). TCRS was deployed for police use in April 2013, with over 1,500 crashes recorded on the system until the end of the reporting period. The public interface was progressed for launching in 2013-14.

A key aspect of the *Support to the Frontline* Strategy is mobile data access. Kingston Division was used as the pilot site, with all police officers issued with a mobile data tablet device. Evaluation of the pilot has informed a business case for the statewide roll-out of the devices.

### Marine and Rescue Services Review

The Marine and Rescue Review was completed within the reporting period. The Review enabled the development and endorsement of a Strategic Plan for Marine and Rescue Services (the Plan), to provide appropriate operational guidance and future direction in this area. Under the Plan, an inter-agency committee is being formed to reduce duplication and improve service delivery to the community across the various search and rescue response capabilities.

### Firearms and Weapons Data Systems

FAWDS was implemented on 11 June 2013. FAWDS is a highly secure system that will substantially improve productivity and workflow for all firearms-related policing activity, and improve service delivery to external stakeholders.

### **Integrated Management Model**

During the reporting period Tasmania Police sought to improve intelligence gathering and operational deployment of specialist resources. An Integrated Management Model was developed and implemented, which will assist frontline investigators in the management and investigation of criminal matters.

#### **Forensic Services**

In 2012-13, a new Forensic Procedures manual was implemented. The manual will assist Tasmania Police in improving and ensuring consistency in the management of forensic aspects of investigations.

#### Forensic Evidence

During 2012-13, FSST improved its forensic evidence processes, through the implementation of a new and faster procedure for confirming illicit drugs in blood samples from drivers. This process involved using scientific equipment purchased under the Scientific Equipment Initiative.

Tasmania was also the first jurisdiction in Australia to introduce improved DNA profiling technology, as part of the Advancing DNA Analysis project, under the coordination of ANZPAA. The new DNA tests provide additional identification information and are effective on a wider range of samples.

#### **Closed Circuit Television Networks**

Tasmania Police, in partnership with local Government continued to increase the number of CCTV networks in the State. In 2012-13, 19 new CCTV cameras were deployed in the Glenorchy business district. Tasmania Police currently has access to 490 CCTV networks.

### Collaboration, Coordination And Cooperation

### **Working Together**

In 2012-13, DPEM identified a number of opportunities to work collaboratively with other agencies.

The Tasmania Police Academy facilities were used to support the delivery of education and training for a broad range of professional areas, including the Professional Learning Institute (PLI) division of the Department of Education (DoE) and Ambulance Tasmania.

DPEM's participation in the Emergency Services Collaborative Learning Committee (ESCLC) assisted in the identification and development of further opportunities to share education and learning resources across the emergency services sector. In 2013, the DPEM Library was established, incorporating TFS resources.

The coordinated and cooperative approach employed across
Government in dealing with the
January Bushfires saw the Academy used to house local and interstate emergency services personnel, Red
Cross workers and some police members who were directly affected.

With a strong focus on workplace safety in the reporting period, DPEM actively participated in ESWHSLC, establishing and supporting some common outcomes across the emergency services.

DPEM also continued to support the Office for Children, a collaborative partnership between DPEM, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, and Education.

### APPENDIX A – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

***************************************	
AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
AFAC	Australian Fire and Emergency Services
	Authorities Council
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
ANZCTC	Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism
	Committee
ANZPAA	Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory
	Agency
APM	Australian Police Medal
AVL	Automatic Vehicle Location
CATT	Crisis Assessment Triage and Treatment
	Service
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CMG	Corporate Management Group
C02	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 2013-17
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DoJ	Department of Justice
DPAC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPEM	Department of Police and Emergency
	Management
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
DU	Digital Upgrade
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Design
ESM	Emergency Services Medal
ESRC	Emergency Services Review Committee
ESWHSLC	Emergency Services Work Health and Safety
	Liaison Committee
FAWDS	Firearms and Weapons Data System
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania
g	Grams
GPS	Global Positioning System
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HR	Human Resources
IAST	Inter-Agency Support Team
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMP	Injury Management Program
ITS	Information Technology Services

IT15	Information Technology Strategic Reform
	Program for Applications and Infrastructure 2009 - 2015
l.a	•••••
kg	Kilograms
km/h	kilometres per hour
LED	Light – emitting diode
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
mL	Millilitre
MAIB	Motor Accidents Insurance Board
nat av/ nat	National average / national
NatHERS	Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme
NCRS	National Crime Recording Standard
NDRP	Natural Disaster Resilience Program
NPA	National Partnership Agreement
NPSM	National Police Service Medal
NSDR	National Strategy for Disaster Resilience
OMCG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang
OSCAR	Online System for Comprehensive Activity
	Reporting
PV	Police Vessel
PMB	Project Management Board
prev yr	previous year
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
SOCCC	Serious and Organised Crime Coordination
	Committee
SRCTU	Special Response and Counter-Terrorism
	Unit
SSE	State Service Employee
TCRS	Traffic Crash Reporting System
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
TMRN	Trunk Mobile Radio Network
TSEMG	Tasmanian Security and Emergency
	Management Group
TSSWHSRG	Tasmanian State Service Work Health and
	Safety Reference Group
UV	Ultraviolet
VRP	Voluntary Redundancy Program
WCAG	Web Content and Accessibility Guidelines

### **Statutory Boards**

### **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	Member
Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development	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

### 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 2013)	Position
Ms Patricia Leary	Chair
Mr Michael Stoddart	Member
Ms Linda Mason	Member
Mr Tom Tully	Member
Mr Ross Paine	Member
Mr Jonathan Rogers	Secretariat

### **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 SES in coordinating the State's consultation framework for emergency management.

Membership	Position
Commissioner of Police	Chair
Director, SES	Executive Officer
Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet	Member
Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services	Member
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Member
Deputy Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet	Member
Chief Fire 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 DPEM employees to work together with the community, to raise funds to support nominated charities and disadvantaged individuals in Tasmania.

Membership	Position
Commissioner of Police	Chair
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Deputy Chair
Director, Corporate Services, DPEM	Treasurer
Legal Officer, DPEM	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

## **APPENDIX C - CARBON EMISSIONS**

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

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

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

DPEM continues to provide data to 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 new Divisional Headquarters at Devonport opened in June 2013, incorporating the following Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD) initiatives:

 performance double-glazing for optimal glazing thermal efficiencies, both in hot and cold situations

- windows screened by metal fins and screen shading louvers, to minimise solar loadings
- zoned lighting and heating mechanisms, which can be controlled as required
- a Building Management System, which controls the building's internal climate
- energy efficient floor plan, to ensure every workplace has solar gain
- · heavy insulation
- fixtures fabricated from recycled components, where possible
- use of low volume water saving plumbing fixtures
- instant gas hot water systems, to reduce storage demand on hot water systems
- recycling and re-use of the former building.

A new police station and residence was constructed at Cygnet, including double-glazed windows, solar panels and Light-Emitting Diode (LED) lighting. The construction was rated 6.3 stars on the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS).

The new Dunalley police residence was constructed to a 6.7 star rating.

All new buildings or renovations will include consideration of emissions reduction.

### Waste

The Department continues to incorporate greater use of technology to reduce emissions. Electronic systems are used for the distribution of payslips and transmission of general information.

### **Awareness**

All areas of DPEM are represented on the Emissions Reduction Committee, which focuses on continuing to develop and implement the Plan, and promote awareness across the Department.

### **Transport**

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

Transport	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Fleet size <sup>1</sup>	414	388	384
Fuel costs	\$2.114 million	\$2.025 million	\$1.883 million
Litres of fuel	1,621,655	1,556,512	1,465,566
CO2 produced (kgs)	4,275,658	3,791,018	3,592,577

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Fleet size may differ from Department of Treasury and Finance figures due to the commissioning/decommissioning of vehicles, which can inflate the figure in the short-term.

## **APPENDIX D - CONSULTANCIES AND CONTRACTS**

The Department 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.

Table 1 provides 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).

Table 1

Contracts with a value of ≥ \$50,000 (excluding GST)	Value	Number
Contracts Awarded (including consultancy) - Total	\$20,382,692.25	8
Contracts Awarded (including consultancy) - to Tasmanian businesses	\$20,259,675.45	6
Tenders/Quotations (excluding consultancy) with a value of $\geq$ \$50,000 (excluding GST)		Number
Number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run		7
Number of bids and/or written quotations received – Total		51
Number of bids and/or written quotations received – from Tasmanian businesses		35
Number of contracts awarded utilising <i>Treasurer's Instruction 1127</i> or <i>1231</i>		0

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

Table 2

Contracts (excluding consultancy) with a value of $\geq$ \$50,000 (excluding GST)							
Contractor Name	Contractor Location	Contract Description	Contract Period	Contract Total Value \$			
Rotor-Lift Pty Ltd	Cambridge TAS	Provision of helicopter rescue services	1/07/2012 to 30/06/2017	\$19,323,165.00			
Tascon Constructions Pty Ltd	Moonah TAS	Ellis II Building refurbishment	1/10/2012 to 9/11/2012	\$142,000.00			
FJM Homes	St Helens TAS	Design and construct St Marys police residence and renovation of St Marys Police Station	12/11/2012 to 29/03/2013	\$463,063.00			
Ascot Commercial Interiors Pty Ltd	Burnie TAS	Supply and installation of furniture – new Devonport Divisional Headquarters Building	20/03/2013 one-off purchase	\$135,901.00			
Webster Trucks	Derwent Park TAS	Purchase of Isuzu truck for SES	15/4/2013 one-off purchase	\$88,611.45			
Life Technologies	Mulgrave VIC	Purchase of scanning electron microscope	25/05/2013 one-off purchase	\$63,516.80			
Lazaro Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Provision of cleaning services at new Devonport Police Station	30/06/2013 to 30/06/2016	\$106,935.00			

## **APPENDIX E - DEATHS IN CUSTODY**

Deaths in Police Custody and during Custody-Related Police Operations (Tasmania)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Category 1	0	1	0	0
Category 2	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0

### Category 1: Institutional or Close Contact Custody:

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

### Category 2: Other Custody-related Police Operations:

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

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

## APPENDIX F - DISABILITY FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

The Tasmanian Government's *Disability Framework for Action 2005-2010* (DFA) provided a whole-of-government social justice approach to disability. Following a review of the Framework, the new *DFA* was released in December 2012.

In response to the new DFA, DPEM is developing the *Disability Access and Inclusion Policy*, which will contain an Action Plan.

For 2012-13, DPEM has provided a report against the priorities of the 2005-10 DFA:

- Physical Access (Fostering Human Rights)
- Information and Communication (Fostering Human Rights & Providing Access to High Quality Services)
- 3. Employment and Participation (Fostering Human Rights)
- A Responsive Justice System (Increasing Safeguards and Advocacy)
- 5. Promote Collaboration (Working Collaboratively).

### 1. Physical Access

At the Divisional level, regular inspections are undertaken to assess physical access to DPEM buildings and facilities.

The refurbishment and construction of new DPEM buildings, such as the Devonport Police Station, have complied with Australian Disability Standards.

## 2. Information and Communication

The DPEM website (www.dpem.tas. gov.au) provides links to Tasmania Police, FSST, SES and TFS. Where possible, information on the Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov. au) is provided in multiple formats (e.g. PDF and HTML), in order to make information accessible to a broad audience. A link to the National Relay Service is included for those who are deaf, or have a hearing or speech impairment.

## 3. Employment and Participation

DPEM has a flexible approach to the employment and placement of employees with disabilities, and utilises the State Service Disability Employment Program.

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

## 4. A Responsive Justice System

DPEM has adopted a number of initiatives to provide services and supports to people with a disability, who come in contact with the justice system.

DPEM has specific guidelines for interacting with people with disabilities, and these are electronically available to all employees and through the *Tasmania Police Manual*.

Police officers receive training to facilitate the provision of high quality services and support to those with a disability, including *Mental Health Awareness and Dementia Training for Police*. All police trainees undertake the University of Tasmania's unit, *Contemporary Social Issues and At Risk Populations*.

In addition, the Department facilitates access to appropriate information, including:

- 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
- A community alert web page
- AUSLAN interpreting services where required.

### 5. Promote Collaboration

DPEM has established a network of liaison officers, including the Disability Discrimination Inter Departmental Committee Liaison Officer and Mental Health Liaison Officers, to address disability issues.

## APPENDIX G - DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

### **Corporate Publications**

- Aboriginal Strategic Plan
- Alcohol Implementation Plan
- Annual Report
- Business Priorities
- Celebrating Our Success 10 Years On (1996-97 to 2006-07 Review)
- Disability Action Plan
- Guiding Principles
- Service Charter
- Strategic Framework

### **Community Relations Documents**

- Alcohol and Boats
- Graffiti laws and sale of aerosol paint containers
- Laser Pointer information
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) Liaison Officers
- Policing Requirements for Closed Circuit Television
- Protests and Demonstrations in Tasmania
- Residential Burglary Prevention
- Robbery Prevention and Procedures
- Rural and Remote Area Crime
- Safe and Secure Living, Your Personal Safety Handbook
- Shoplifting is stealing, a guide to prevention and detection
- Tasmania Police Colouring Book
- Vehicle Clamping and Confiscation Laws
- Verbal and physical abuse will not be tolerated, there is no excuse for abuse
- Youth and Alcohol

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

## **APPENDIX H - HEAD OF AGENCY AUTHORITY**

### State Emergency Management Act 2006

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

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

During 2012-13, 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 2012-13, no disclosures were made to the Department under the Act.

D L Hine APM

Secretary

Department of Police and Emergency Management

30 June 2013

## **APPENDIX I – HUMAN RESOURCES STATISTICS**

Total Employees							
(4+20   1 2012)	Police		State S	ervice	TOTAL		
(As at 30 June 2013)	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	
Full-time equivalent employees	1,196.81	1,114.45	372.54	340.74	1,569.35	1,455.19	
Head count excluding casuals	1,226	1,145	406	366	1,632	1,511	
Head count casuals	N/A	N/A	9	7	9	7	
Head count Junior Constables	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	

Police Employees: District						
		2011-12		2012-13		
(As at 30 June 2013)	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part- time	Total
Commissioners	3	0	3	3	0	3
Commissioner's Office	3	0	3	3	0	3
Corporate Services	2	0	2	0	0	0
Eastern District#	175	15	190	0	0	0
Executive Support	13	0	13	13	0	13
Human Resources	43	1	44	45	2	47
Northern District	248	12	260	226	15	241
Operations Support	144	13	157	135	14	149
Professional Standards	7	0	7	8	0	8
Southern District#	286	14	300	426	27	453
Special Response and Counter-Terrorism Unit	14	0	14	8	0	8
Western District	225	8	233	209	11	220
TOTAL	1,163	63	1,226	1,076	69	1,145

(4 + 00 + 0040)		2011-1	2		2012-13			
(As at 30 June 2013)	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Casual	Total
Commissioners	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Commissioner's Office	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	3
Corporate Services	104	24	0	128	102	17	0	119
Eastern District#	9	4	0	13	0	0	0	0
Executive Support	15	8	0	23	11	8	0	19
Forensic Science Service Tasmania	27	7	1	35	26	7	1	34
Human Resources	15	9	0	24	15	4	0	19
Northern District	21	7	0	28	20	7	0	27
Operations Support	48	6	8	62	43	5	6	54
Professional Standards	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Southern District#	28	7	0	35	34	7	0	41
Special Response and Counter- Terrorism Unit	2	2	0	4	2	2	0	4
State Emergency Service	22	1	0	23	22	0	0	22
Western District	18	14	0	32	18	11	0	29
TOTAL*	317	89	9	415	298	68	7	373

Police Employees: Rank						
(As at 30 June 2013)	2011-12	2012-13				
Deputy Commissioner	1	1				
Assistant Commissioner	2	2				
Commander	9	8				
Inspector	48	43				
Sergeant	219	205				
Constable	947	886				
Trainee	0	0				
TOTAL	1,226	1,145				

State Service Employees: Award Classification						
	Tasmani	Tasmania Police SI		S	FSST	
(As at 30 June 2013)	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Head of Agency	1	1	0	0	0	0
Senior Executive Service	3	3	1	1	1	1
Tasmanian State Service	341	303	22	21	14	12
Professional (inc. FSST & Allied Health)	0	1	0	0	20	21
Legal Practitioners	8	8	0	0	0	0
Misc. Workers (Public Sector)	4	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL*	357	317	23	22	35	34

Employment Authority					
(As at 30 June 2013)	Pol	Police		State Service	
(AS at 30 Julie 2013)	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	
Permanent	1,213	1,134	382	352	
Fixed-term	0	0	27	15	
Contract	13	11	6	6	
TOTAL*	1,226	1,145	415	373	

Age Profile					
(As at 30 June 2013)		Police		State Service	
(AS at 30 June 2013)	2011	1-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
15-19		0	0	0	1
20-24		72	51	11	7
25-29		141	128	40	34
30-34		167	151	34	35
35-39		219	205	54	49
40-44		270	258	61	58
45-49		182	181	56	51
50-54		115	129	66	63
55-59		48	32	50	38
60-64		12	10	38	30
65-69		0	0	5	7
TOTAL*	1	,226	1,145	415	373

Gender				
(As at 30 June 2013)	Police		State Service	
(AS at 30 June 2013)	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Male	873	804	144	139
Female	353	341	271	234
TOTAL*	1,226	1,145	415	373

Turnover						
	Police State Service					
	2011-12	2012-13		2011-12		2012-13
			Perm	Fixed-term	Perm	Fixed-term
Commencements*	1	1	9	15	4	6
Separations*	35	82	41	15	38	14

Separation Reasons				
	Poli	ce	State Service	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Resignation	11	21	9	4
Retirement - Age	0	1	0	0
Retirement - Ill Health	0	2	0	1
Retirement - Voluntary	7	3	6	5
End of Contract (Section 29 - State Service Act 2000)	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract*	1	1	15	14
Dismissal	1	2	0	0
Deceased	0	1	0	0
Redundancy	0	49	11	25
Transfer/Promotion	0	2	2	1
Completion of Secondment to DPEM	0	0	1	0
Commence Secondment Tasmanian State Service	0	0	2	2
Redeployment (Section 49 - State Service Act 2000)	0	0	0	0
Abandonment of Position	0	0	0	0
Termination - Probation	0	0	0	0
Separation Incentive	15	0	10	0
TOTAL*	35	82	56	52

Secondments				
(Aa at 20 luna 2012)	Police		State Service	
(As at 30 June 2013)	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
To other Agencies	10	4	4	2
From other Agencies	0	0	0	0

Leave Without Pay				
(A = + 20 lune 2012)	Police		State Service	
(As at 30 June 2013)	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Number of Employees	16	30	17	9

Sick Leave				
	Poli	ce	State Se	ervice
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Sick Leave Hours - Full Pay	56,471.05	57,847.20	24,017.87	22,126.20
Sick Leave Hours - Average Hours per Employee	46.06	50.52	59.16	60.45

Excess Leave				
(A - + 20 km - 2042)	Po	lice	State Service	
(As at 30 June 2013)	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Excess Annual Leave pro rata - Number of Employees (Excess Annual Leave more than two years accrual)	33	33	12	18
Excess Long Service Leave - Number of Employees (Excess Long Service Leave 100 days)	1	0	0	0

<sup>\*</sup> Includes casual State Service Employees.

<sup>#</sup> From 1 July 2012 Eastern District amalgamated with Southern District as part of DPEM Organisational Restructure Project.

## **APPENDIX J - REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

## **Right to Information**

### **Application Process**

A Right to Information (RTI) application can be submitted on the Application for Assessed Disclosure Form, available on the Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au).

Applicants should ensure the requested information is not already publicly available, as the application may be refused. The Application fee is \$36.00.

### **RTI Reporting**

Tasmania Police: Applications for Assessed Disclosure In accordance with the provisions of the <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i> (the Act)	2012-13
Applications received	401
Refused (under Sections 9, 12, 17, 19, 20 of the Act)	47
Exempt information provided (under Sections 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 of the Act)	218
For internal review (under Section 43 of the Act)	11
Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in full	7
Internal review outcome – original decision upheld in part	4
Internal review outcome – original decision reversed in full	0
For external review by the Ombudsman (under Part 4 of the Act)	6
External review outcome – original decision upheld in full	5
External review outcome – awaiting determination	0

During 2012-13, one RTI request was made to SES, and there were no RTI requests made to FSST.

### **Other Services**

### **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 District: GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001
	Northern and Western Districts: PO Box 45, LAUNCESTON TAS 7250

### **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	Apply in writing to:  • Records Release Information Services,  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; 9x6" = \$14.85; 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				

### 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:				
	www.police.tas.gov.au, or				
	Your nearest Prosecution Services office; Hobart, Launceston or Devonport Station				
	(contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au)				

### Police Record Check

Description	Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters				
Fee	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				
	Tasmania Police website (www.police.tas.gov.au)				

 $<sup>\</sup>hbox{$^*$Can also require completion to satisfy requirements associated with Security or Gaming Licences, or VISA applications}$ 

## **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)			
Process	Contact:			
	Your nearest police station (contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au)			
	Traffic Liaison Services, Tasmania Police, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001			

### **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:
	<ul> <li>Your nearest Accident Records office; Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Launceston or Queenstown Station (contact details available at www.police.tas.gov.au)</li> </ul>

### **Appeals**

### **Speed Camera Infringement Notices**

To enquire or apply to the Issuing Authority for withdrawal of a Speed Camera Infringement Notice, contact Traffic Liaison Services, Tasmania Police on (03) 6230 2480, 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, or criminalhistoryservices@police.tas.gov.au. Submissions of concerns are required in writing. Further 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 the 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

### **Superannuation Certificate**

I, Darren Hine, Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management, hereby certify that the Department of Police and Emergency Management has met its obligations under the Commonwealth *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 Super Savings Trust
- Asgard
- AustralianSuper
- Barlow Bond Superannuation Fund
- Bendigo SmartStart Super
- BT Lifetime Super
- BT Super for Life
- Colonial First State FirstChoice Superannuation Trust
- Ellington Superannuation Fund
- First State Super
- GuildSuper
- Health Employees Superannuation Trust Aust. Ltd (HESTA)
- HOSTPLUS Superannuation Fund
- IOOF Portfolio Service Superannuation Fund
- Little Family Super Fund
- Netwealth Superannuation Master Fund
- Officers' Superannuation Fund
- Quadrant Superannuation Scheme
- REST Super
- Ringrose Superannuation Fund
- Samborski Superannuation Fund
- Spectrum Super
- Summit Master Trust Personal Superannuation & Pension Fund
- SuperWrap
- Tasplan Superannuation Fund
- Telstra Superannuation Scheme
- UniSuper Limited SG9%
- Universal Masterkey Super
- Victorian Superannuation Fund

The above listed are the only complying superannuation funds (other than those established under the provisions of the *Retirement Benefits Act 1993* and the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999*) to which this Department made employer superannuation contributions during the 2012-13 financial year.

D L Hine APM

l. Hie

Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management 30 June 2013

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS <u>DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT</u>

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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 2013 and the financial position as at the end of the year.

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

D L Hine APM

R. Hice

Secretary

14 August 2013

## Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 Budget \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations				
Revenue and other income from transactions				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	2.10(a), 8.1	188,371	183,981	190,982
Appropriation revenue - works and services	2.10(a), 8.1	8,557	3,392	560
Other revenue from Government	2.10(a), 8.1	1,742	2,260	1,504
Grants	2.10(b), 8.2	3,544	3,169	2,853
Sales of goods and services	2.10 (c), 8.3	_	2,620	2,988
Contributions received	2.10(e), 8.4	-	400	-
Other revenue	2.10(f), 8.5	5,022	22 506	19,204
Total revenue and other income from transactions		207,236	218,328	218,091
Expenses from transactions				
Employee benefits	2.11(a), 9.1	147,815	155,504	155,270
Depreciation and amortisation	2.11(b), 9.2	6,740	7,067	7,314
Supplies and consumables	9.3	34,171	42,118	41,318
Grants and subsidies	2.11(c), 9.4	2,420	2,573	5,978
Other expenses	2.11(e), 9.5	12,618	5,879	10,261
Total expenses from transactions		203,764	213,141	220,141
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		3,472	5,187	(2,050)
Other economic flows included in net result				
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	2.12(a)(c), 10.1	_	(123)	(2,238)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/			` '	, , , , , ,
payables	2.12(b), 10.2	-	(157)	-
Total other economic flows included in net result	,	-	(280)	(2,238)
Net result		3,472	4,907	(4,288)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	14.1	18,371	-	(9,114)
Total other comprehensive income		18,371	-	(9,114)
Comprehensive result		21,843	4,907	(13,402)

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 2013

	Notes	2013 Budget \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	2.13(a), 15.1	5,474	8,293	4,443
Receivables	2.13(b), 11.1	1,038	1,749	1,456
Other financial assets	2.13(c), 11.2	942	80	386
Non-financial assets				
Inventories	2.13(d), 11.3	669	628	863
Assets held for sale	2.13(e), 11.4	-	-	1,630
Property, plant and equipment	2.13(f), 11.5	243,395	201,510	196,700
Intangibles	2.13(g), 11.6	-	1,280	-
Other assets	2.13(h), 11.7	795	1,744	1,097
Total assets		252,313	215,284	206,575
Liabilities				
Payables	2.14(a), 12.1	3,389	2,178	3,224
Interest bearing liabilities	2.14(b), 12.2	-	6,233	-
Employee benefits	2.14(d), 12.3	48,080	48,591	50,262
Other liabilities	2.14(f), 12.4	2,916	5,657	3,009
Total liabilities		54,385	62,659	56,495
Net assets		197,928	152,625	150,080
Equity				
Reserves	14.1	157,004	111,271	112,841
Accumulated funds	1-7.1	40,924	41,354	37,239
Total equity		197,928	152,625	150,080

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 2013

Notes	2013 Budget \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000 Inflows	2012 Actual \$'000 Inflows
Cash flows from operating activities	(Outflows)	(Outflows)	(Outflows)
Cash inflows		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Appropriation receipts - recurrent	188,371	183,981	190,982
Appropriation receipts - capital	8,557	8,557	2,820
Grants	3,544	3,162	2,853
Sales of goods and services	-	2,602	2,529
GST receipts	5,900	6,366	6,416
Other cash receipts	5,022	22,356	19,226
Total cash inflows	211,394	227,024	224,826
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits	(147,728)	(157,701)	(153,143)
GST payments	(5,900)	(6,314)	(6,388)
Supplies and consumables	(34,171)	(42,871)	(40,776)
Grants and transfer payments	(2,420)	(2,709)	(5,818)
Other cash payments	(12,618)	(6,126)	(13,339)
Total cash outflows	(202,837)	(215,721)	(219,464)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities 15.2	8,557	11,303	5,362
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets	-	218	1,600
Total cash inflows	-	218	1,600
Cash outflows			
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	(10,299)	(13,904)	(9,495)
Total cash outflows	(10,299)	(13,904)	(9,495)
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	(10,299)	(13,686)	(7,895)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from borrowings	-	6,233	375
Total cash inflows	-	6,233	375
Cash outflows			
Repayment of borrowings	-	-	(377)
Total cash outflows	-	-	(377)
Net cash from (used by) financing activities	-	6,233	(2)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents	(1,742)	3,850	(2,535)
Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period	7,216	4,443	6,978
Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period 15.1	5,474	8,293	4,443

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 2013

	Accumulated			Total
		Reserves	funds	equity
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2012		112,841	37,239	150,080
Total comprehensive result		-	4,907	4,907
Transfer sale proceeds to the Crown Lands				
Administration Fund (CLAF)		-	(2,362)	(2,362)
Transfer to/(from) reserves	14.1	(1,570)	1,570	-
Balance as at 30 June 2013		111,271	41,354	152,625

		Accumulated		
		Reserves	funds	equity
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2011		124,364	41,043	165,407
Total comprehensive result		(9,114)	(4,288)	(13,402)
Transfer sale proceeds to the Crown Lands				
Administration Fund (CLAF)		-	(1,925)	(1,925)
Transfer to/(from) reserves	14.1	(2,409)	2,409	_
Balance as at 30 June 2012		112,841	37,329	150,080

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

## Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2013 $\,$

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### Note 1 Administered Financial Statements

### 1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Notes	2013 Budget \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions				
Sales of goods and services	2.10(c), 17.2	217	130	111
Regulatory fees	2.10(d), 17.3	1,000	1,067	1,569
Other revenue	2.10(d), 17.4	-	39	39
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions		1,217	1,236	1,719
Administered expenses from transactions  Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		1,217	1,236	1,719
Total administered expenses from transactions		1,217	1,236	1,719
Administered net result from transactions attributable to the State		-	-	_
Advainintaned community manuals				
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

	2013	2013	2012
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	217	130	111
Regulatory fees	1,000	1,067	1,569
Other revenue	-	39	39
Total administered cash inflows	1,217	1,236	1,719
Administered cash outflows			
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund	(1,217)	(1,236)	(1,719)
Total administered cash outflows	(1,217)	(1,236)	(1,719)
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,
- improve traffic law compliance and driver behaviour, and
- enhance emergency and security 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 17.2 and 17.3. The financial report encompasses all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

### 2.2 Basis of Accounting

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

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

The Financial Statements were signed by the Secretary on 14 August 2013.

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

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

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

### 2.3 Reporting Entity

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

## 2.4 Functional and Presentation Currency

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

#### 2.5 Fair Presentation

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

### 2.6 Changes in Accounting Policies

## (a) Impact of new and revised Accounting Standards

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

AASB 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
   Standards to achieve convergence
   between Australian and New
   Zealand Accounting Standards.
   There is no financial impact.
- AASB 2011-9 Amendments to
   Australian Accounting Standards
   - Presentation of Items Other
   Comprehensive Income [AASB 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 reclassifiable to profit or
   loss subsequently (reclassification
   adjustments). There is no financial
   impact.
- AASB 2012-6 Amendments to
   Australian Accounting Standards –
   Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9
   and Transition Disclosures [AASB 9,
   AASB 2009-11, AASB 2010-7,
   AASB 2011-8] This
   Standard amends the mandatory
   effective date of AASB 9 Financial
   Instruments so that AASB 9 is
   required to be applied for annual
   reporting periods beginning on
   or after 1 January 2015 instead
   of 1 January 2013. 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 Standard was issued in August 2011 but is not yet available for application by not-for-profit entities. It is anticipated that there will not be any financial impact.
- 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. AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement sets out a new definition of 'fair value' as well as new principles to be applied when determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. The new requirements will apply to all of the Department's assets and liabilities (excluding leases), that are measured and/or disclosed at fair value or another measurement based on fair value.
- The Department has commenced reviewing its fair value methodologies (including instructions to valuers, data used and assumptions made) for all items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value to determine whether those methodologies comply with AASB 13. To the extent that the methodologies don't comply, changes will be necessary. While the Department is yet to complete this review, no substantial changes are anticipated, based on the fair value methodologies presently used. Therefore, at this stage, no consequential material impacts are expected for the Department's property, plant and equipment as from 2013-14.
- AASB 13 will require an increased amount of information to be disclosed in relation to fair value measurements for both assets

- and liabilities. To the extent that any fair value measurement for an asset or liability uses data that is not 'observable' outside the department, the amount of information to be disclosed will be relatively greater.
- 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 2012. The Department has determined that there is no material financial impact.
- AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards

   This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements. The Standard does not have any financial impact on the Department. However, it may affect disclosures if reduced disclosure requirements apply.
- AASB 2010-2 Amendments to
   Australian Accounting Standards
   arising from Reduced Disclosure
   Requirements [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 [AASB 101 & AASB 1054] - This Standard removes disclosure requirements from other standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards for reduced disclosure reporting. There is no expected financial impact of applying these changes, as the Department is a Tier 1 entity.
- AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 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 and fair value guidance in other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as the result of issuing AASB 13 in September 2011. It is anticipated that there will not be any financial impact.
- AASB 2011-10 Amendments
  to Australian Accounting
  Standards arising from AASB 119
  (September 2011) [AASB1, 8, 101,
  124, 134, 1049, & 2011-8 and
  Interpretation 14] This Standard
  makes amendments to other
  Australian Accounting Standards
  and Interpretations as a result of
  issuing AASB 119 in September
  2011. It is anticipated that there will
  be limited 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). It is anticipated
  that there will not be any financial
  impact.
- AASB 2012-1 Amendments to
   Australian Accounting Standards –
   Fair Value Measurement
   – Reduced Disclosure Requirements
   [AASB 3, AASB 7, AASB 13,
   AASB 140 & AASB 141] This
   Standard establishes and
   amends reduced disclosure
   requirements for additional and
   amended disclosures arising from
   AASB 13 and the consequential
   amendments implemented through
   AASB 2011-8. It is anticipated
   that there will not be any financial
   impact.
- AASB 2012-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards -Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 7 & AASB 132] - This Standard amends the required disclosures in AASB 7 to include information that will enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position. It is anticipated that there will not be any financial impact.
- AASB 2012-3 Amendments to
   Australian Accounting Standards
   – Offsetting Financial Assets and
   Financial Liabilities [AASB 132] –
   This Standard adds application
   guidance to AASB 132 to address
   inconsistencies identified in
   applying some of the offsetting
   criteria, including clarifying the
   meaning of "currently has a legally
   enforceable right of set-off" and

- and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. It is anticipated that there will not be any financial impact.
- AASB 2012-5 Amendments to
   Australian Accounting Standards
   arising from Annual Improvements
   2009-2011 Cycle [AASB 1, AASB 101,
   AASB 116, AASB 132 & AASB 134
   and Interpretation 2] This
   Standard makes amendments
   to the Australian Accounting
   Standards and Interpretations
   as a consequence of the annual
   improvements process. It is
   anticipated that there will not be
   any financial impact.
- AASB 2012-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Transition Guidance and Other Amendments [AASB 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 101, 108, 112, 118, 119, 127, 128, 132, 133, 134, 137, 1023, 1038, 1039, 1049 & 2011-7 and Interpretation 12] - This Standard makes amendments to AASB 10 and related Standards to revise the transition guidance relevant to the initial application of those Standards, and to clarify the circumstances in which adjustments to an entity's previous accounting for its involvement with other entities are required and the timing of such adjustments. The Standard was issued in December 2012. The application or the potential impact of the Standard has not yet been determined.
- AASB 2012-11 Amendments
   to AASB 119 (September 2012)
   arising from Reduced Disclosure
   Requirements This Standard gives
   effect to Australian Accounting
   Standards Reduced Disclosure
   Requirements for AASB 119
   (September 2012). There is no
   financial impact.
- AASB 2013-1 Amendments to AASB 1049 - Relocation of

Budgetary Reporting Requirements

- This Standard removes the
requirements relating to the
disclosure of budgetary information
from AASB 1049 (without
substantive amendment). All
budgetary reporting requirements
applicable to public sector entities
are now located in a single, topic
based, Standard AASB 1055
Budgetary Reporting. 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.

In 2011-12 all Australian Government funding was required to be remitted directly to Treasury for receipting and provided to Agencies via a Consolidated Fund allocation. From 1 July 2012, Australian Government funds are now expended through external fund accounts not the Consolidated Fund.

### (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.

In 2011-12 all Australian Government funding was required to be remitted directly to Treasury for receipting and provided to Agencies via a Consolidated Fund allocation. From 1 July 2012,

Australian Government funds are now expended through external fund accounts not the Consolidated Fund.

### (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 5-90 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 extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

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

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

#### 2.13 Assets

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

#### (a) Cash and deposits

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

### (b) Receivables

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

### (c) Other financial assets

The Department records accrued expenses at the expected recovery amount.

### (d) Inventories

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

Inventories are measured using the weighted average cost formula.

#### (e) Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather

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

### (f) Property, plant 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-to-day servicing of property, plant

and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

### (iii) Asset recognition threshold

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

### (iv) Revaluations

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 2013, 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. These judgements include:

- Asset revaluations refer Note 2.13(f)(iv)
- Provisions refer Note 2.14 (c)
- Contingencies refer Note 13.2

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. In 2012-13 the Department remapped its chart of accounts to better reflect its revenue and other income, and expenses from transactions in the financial statements. As a result, the 2011-12 revenue and other income, and expenses from transactions figures have been adjusted for comparative purposes in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows and in the Output Schedules (Note 3).

In addition, the Department reviewed its output allocation methodology. This resulted in changes to the percentage allocation of overheads to output groups. As such the figures for 2011-12 in the Output Schedules (Note

3) have been adjusted for comparative purposes.

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 2012-13 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 for Fringe Benefits Tax and the Goods and Services Tax.

### 2.23 Goods and Services Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax, except where the GST

incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. Receivables and payables are stated 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.

## 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

output Group 1 Tublic Salety	2013 Budget \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	102,511	97,027	106,040
Other revenue from Government	-	-	400
Grants	270	106	5
Sales of goods and services	-	878	773
Other revenue	4,140	17,765	15,748
Total revenue and other income from transactions	106,921	115,776	122,966
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	81,407	85,979	84,915
Depreciation and amortisation	4,870	3,680	3,730
Supplies and consumables	18,746	20,896	24,643
Grants and transfer payments	725	292	265
Other expenses	6,130	2,640	4,934
Total expenses from transactions	111,878	113,487	118,487
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(4,957)	2,289	4,479
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	-	(174)	(1,141)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(80)	_
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(254)	(1,141)
Net result	(4,957)	2,035	3,338
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	9,369	-	(5,235)
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	9,369	-	(5,235)
Comprehensive result	4,412	2,035	(1,897)
Expense by output			
Output 1.1 Support to the Community	111,878	113,487	118,487
Total	111,878	113,487	118,487
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		119,839	115,051
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		(32,200)	(30,176)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		87,639	84,875

### Output Group 2 – Crime

Output Group 2 - Crime	2013 Budget \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	60,729	61,668	59,268
Grants	-	201	129
Sales of goods and services	-	555	505
Other revenue	732	1,897	1,963
Total revenue and other income from transactions	61,461	64,321	61,865
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	47,203	50,866	51,974
Depreciation and amortisation	1,305	2,143	2,268
Supplies and consumables	9,124	12,487	7,223
Grants and transfer payments	744	252	258
Other expenses	4,390	2,404	3,588
Total expenses from transactions	62,766	68,152	65,311
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(1,305)	(3,831)	(3,446)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	5,695	112	(694)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(48)	-
Total other economic flows included in net result	5,695	(64)	(694)
Net result	4,390	(3,767)	(4,140)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	-	(2,730)
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	-	-	(2,730)
Comprehensive result	4,390	(3,767)	(6,870)
Expense by output			
Output 2.1 Investigation of Crime	44,574	48,403	46,943
Output 2.2 Poppy Security	1,159	1,296	1,214
Output 2.3 Fisheries Security	6,062	6,180	6,381
Output 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	10,971	12,273	10,773
Total	62,766	68,152	65,311
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 2 - Crime		56,991	56,334
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 2 - Crime		(18,820)	(17,058)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 2 - Crime		38,171	39,276

## Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing

Output Group 3 – Traine Pottering	2012	2012	2012
	2013 Budget	2013 Actual	2012 Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	18,188	17,787	16,176
Grants	-	2,295	2,194
Sales of goods and services	-	268	234
Other revenue	2,320	693	918
Total revenue and other income from transactions	20,508	21,043	19,522
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	15,988	12,819	14,460
Depreciation and amortisation	421	1,106	1,170
Supplies and consumables	3,194	6,869	3,839
Grants and transfer payments	181	101	77
Other expenses	1,145	584	1,362
Total expenses from transactions	20,929	21,479	20,908
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(421)	(436)	(1,386)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	2,939	(55)	(358)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(25)	_
Total other economic flows included in net result	-	(80)	(358)
Net result	2,518	(516)	(1,744)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	-	(867)
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	-	-	(867)
Comprehensive result	2,518	(516)	(2,611)
Expense by output			
Output 3.1 Traffic Policing	20,929	21,479	20,908
Total	20,929	21,479	20,908
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		29,281	28,982
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing		(4,776)	(4,996)

# Output Group 4 – Emergency Management

	2013 Budget	2013 Actual	2012 Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation	6,943	7,499	9,498
Other revenue from Government	-	-	110
Grants	954	567	524
Sales of goods and services	-	919	1,477
Contributions received	-	400	-
Other revenue	150	2,152	488
Total revenue and other income from transactions	8,047	11,537	12,097
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	3,400	5,825	3,912
Depreciation and amortisation	144	138	146
Supplies and consumables	3,107	1,800	5,393
Grants and transfer payments	770	1,928	5,378
Other expenses	770	184	376
Total expenses from transactions	8,191	9,875	15,205
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	(144)	1,662	(3,108)
Other economic flows included in net result			
Net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	368	(7)	(45)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(3)	-
Total other economic flows included in net result	368	(10)	(45)
Net result	224	1,652	(3,153)
Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	-	(282)
Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity	-	-	(282)
Comprehensive result	224	1,652	(3,435)
Expense by output			
Output 4.1 State Emergency Management Services	3,556	4,843	8,054
Output 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	4,635	5,032	7,151
Total	8,191	9,875	15,205
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		4,007	3,949
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		(1,697)	(2,006)
Net assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		2,310	1,943

# Output Group - Capital Investment Program

	2013 Budget	2013 Actual	2012 Actual
Continuing operations	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue and other income from transactions			
Revenue from appropriation – capital	8,557	3,392	560
Other revenue from Government	1,742	2,260	994
Other revenue	, -	· -	87
Total revenue and other income from transactions	10,299	5,652	1,641
Expenses from transactions			
Employee benefits	-	14	8
Superannuation	-	2	1
Supplies and consumables	-	66	220
Other expenses	-	67	1
Total expenses from transactions	-	149	230
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)	10,299	5,503	1,411
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	10,299	5,503	1,411
Comprehensive result	10,299	5,503	1,411
Expense by output			
Capital Investment Program	-	149	230
Total	-	149	230
Net Assets			
Total assets deployed for Capital Investment Program		5,165	2,260
Total liabilities incurred for Capital Investment Program		(5,165)	(2,260)
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

	2013 Budget \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	4,412	2,035	(1,897)
Output Group 2 - Crime	4,390	(3,767)	(6,870)
Output Group 3 – Traffic Policing	2,518	(516)	(2,611)
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	224	1,652	(3,435)
Output Group – Capital Investment Program	10,299	5,503	1,411
Total comprehensive result of Output Groups	21,843	4,907	(13,402)
Reconciliation to comprehensive result			
Comprehensive result	21,843	4,907	(13,402)

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

	2013	2012
	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000
Total net assets deployed for Output Groups	152,625	150,080
Reconciliation to net assets		
Net assets	152,625	150,080

## 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.

	2013	2013	2012
	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Actual \$'000
Administered revenue and other income from transactions	Ψ 000	Ψ 000	Ψ 000
Sales of goods and services	217	130	111
Regulatory fees	1,000	1,067	1,569
Other revenue	-	39	39
Total administered revenue and other income from transactions	1,217	1,236	1,719
Administered expenses from transactions			
Grants and transfer payments	1,217	1,236	1,719
Total administered expenses from transactions	1,217	1,236	1,719
Administered net result from transactions (net operating balance)	-	-	_
Administered net result	-	-	_
Total administered comprehensive result	-	-	-
Administered expense by output			
Administered items	1,217	1,236	1,719
Total	1,217	1,236	1,719

# Note 4 Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements

	Australian		Australia	
	State	State Government		Government
	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds
	2013	2013	2012	2012
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
National Partnership Payments				
Via Appropriation				
Natural Disaster Mitigation Plan	3	53	13	22
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	-	1,392	-	1,880
Emergency Management Framework	-	68	-	95
Community Engagement	-	89	-	-
Emergency Volunteer Fund	-	42	-	_
Total	3	1,644	13	1,997

# Note 5 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

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

### 5.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

		Original			
	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation receipts – recurrent	(a)	188,371	183,981	(4,390)	(2.3)
Appropriation receipts – works and services	(b)	8,557	3,392	(5,165)	(60.4)
Sales of goods and services	(c)	-	2,620	2,620	100.0
Other revenue	(d)	5,022	22,506	17,484	>100.0
Employee benefits	(e)	147,815	155,504	7,689	5.2
Supplies and consumables	(f)	34,171	42,118	7,947	23.3
Other expenses	(g)	12,618	5,879	(6,739)	(53.4)

## Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) The decrease in Appropriation relates to the cessation of payroll tax (-\$4.9m), offset by the drawdown of the Crown Lands Administration Fund (\$0.6m) for the refurbishment of police residences.
- (b) This variance is due to unspent funding for the development of Divisional Headquarters at Glenorchy which has been carried forward into 2013-14 (\$5.165m).
- (c) This increase in Sales of goods and services is due to a change in revenue categorisation, with the budget currently shown against Other revenue.
- (d) This variance relates to additional revenue received for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) Digital Upgrade (\$7.6m), contracted revenue received to offset the costs of the TMRN service fees (\$7.1m), funding associated with the Tasmanian bushfires (\$1.2m), additional unbudgeted National Partnership Payments (NPP) (\$0.7m), and funding for the provision of policing services to the Pontville Detention Centre (\$0.5m).
- (e) The increase in Employee benefits over budget relates to separation payments and associated leave entitlements paid as a result of a voluntary separation program. Budget estimates were formulated prior to a decision being made in relation to voluntary separations.
- (f) This variance relates to unbudgeted expenditure for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) service fees (\$7.7m). The budget for the TMRN is held by Finance-General, Department of Treasury and Finance.
- (g) The decrease in Other expenses is due to the cessation of payroll tax (-\$5.7m), and a decrease in other expenditure (-\$1.0m).

#### 5.2 Statement of Financial Position

		Original			
	Note	Budget	Actual	Variance	Variance
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Cash and deposits	(a)	5,474	8,293	2,819	51.5
Receivables	(b)	1,038	1,749	711	68.5
Other financial assets	(c)	942	80	(862)	(91.5)
Property, plant and equipment	(d)	243,395	201,510	(41,885)	(17.2)
Intangibles	(e)	-	1,280	1,280	100.0
Other assets	(f)	795	1,743	948	>100.0
Payables	(g)	3,389	2,178	(1,211)	(35.7)
Interest bearing liabilities	(h)	-	6,233	6,233	100.0
Other liabilities	(i)	2,916	5,657	2,741	94.0
Reserves	(j)	157,004	111,271	(45,733)	(29.1)

#### Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) The increase in Cash and deposits reflects the full carry forward for the development of Glenorchy police headquarters which was not anticipated.
- (b) The increase in Receivables is due to anticipated revenue associated with the Department of Immigration and Citizenship.
- (c) The decrease in Other financial assets reflects a reduction in accrued revenue due to invoices being raised in June rather than in July.
- (d) The decrease in Property, plant and equipment reflects the decrease in property values as a result of the revaluation of land and buildings since the budget was initially formulated.
- (e) Intangibles arose due to the early payout of monthly rental costs associated with the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network digital upgrade which was not originally budgeted for.
- (f) The variance in Other assets reflects an increase in prepayments due to the timing of payment for annual licences being made in June rather than July.
- (g) The decrease in Payables is due to the cessation of payment of payroll tax by Government departments.
- (h) The Department took out a loan with the Department of Treasury and Finance under the Voluntary Targeted Employment Separation Arrangement (VTESA) to fund costs associated with voluntary separations. Budget estimates were formulated prior to a decision being made in relation to voluntary separations.
- (i) The increase in Other liabilities reflects an increase in the s8A amount carried forward to 2013-14 than what was originally budgeted.
- (j) The decrease in Reserves reflects a decrease in the value of property as a result of a downward revaluation of land and buildings since the budget was originally developed.

#### 5.3 Statement of Cash Flows

		Original			
	Note	Budget	Actual	Variance	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Appropriation receipts- recurrent	(a)	188,371	183,981	(4,390)	(2.3)
Appropriation receipts – works and services	(b)	8,557	3,392	(5,165)	(60.4)
Other cash receipts	(c)	5,022	22,356	17,334	>100.0
Supplies and consumables	(d)	34,171	42,871	8,700	25.5
Other cash payments	(e)	12,618	6,126	(6,492)	(51.5)

### Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) The decrease in Appropriation relates to the cessation of payroll tax (-\$4.9m) offset by a drawdown of the Crown Lands Administration Fund (\$0.6m) for the refurbishment of police residences.
- (b) This variance is due to unspent funding for the development of Divisional Headquarters at Glenorchy which has been carried forward into 2013-14 (\$5.165m).
- (c) This variance relates to additional revenue received for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) Digital Upgrade (\$7.6m), contracted revenue received to offset the costs of the TMRN service fees (\$7.1m), funding associated with the Tasmanian bushfires (\$1.2m), additional unbudgeted National Partnership Payments (NPP) (\$0.7m), and funding for Critical Incident Stress Management (\$0.2m).
- (d) This variance relates to unbudgeted expenditure for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) service fees. The budget for the TMRN is held by Finance-General, Department of Treasury and Finance.
- (e) The decrease in Other cash payments is due to the cessation of payroll tax (-\$5.7m), and a decrease in other expenditure.

# 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 2013.

# 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.

	Notes	2013 Budget \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000
Net result from transactions (net operating balance)		3,472	5,187	(2,050)
Less impact of Non-operational capital funding				
Revenue from Government – works and services	2.10(a), 8.1	8,557	3,392	560
Other revenue from Government		1,742	2,260	1,504
Other revenue – TMRN digital upgrade		-	6,325	5,711
Total		10,299	11,977	7,775
Underlying net operating balance		(6,827)	(6,790)	(9,825)

## 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.

	2013	2013	2012
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent			
Current year	188,371	183,981	190,982
Total	188,371	183,981	190,982
Appropriation revenue – works and services	8,557	3,392	560
	·	,	
Revenue from Government - other			
Appropriation carried forward under section 8A(2) of the Public Account Act			
1986 taken up as revenue in the current year	1,742	2,260	1,504
Total	10,299	5,652	2,064
	.0,277	0,002	2,004
Total revenue from Government	198,670	189,633	193,046

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

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Grants from the Australian Government		
Specific grants	523	299
Total	523	299
Other grants		
State Government grants		
Motor Accident Insurance Board	2,562	2,462
Other	77	92
Non-Government grants	7	-
Total	2,646	2,554
Total revenue from Grants	3,169	2,853

# 8.3 Sales of goods and services

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Services		
Commissions	28	27
Helicopter evacuations	971	1,431
National criminal history checks	1,175	1,152
Police Academy facilities hire	359	276
Prosecution document search fees	33	41
Other	54	61
Total	2,620	2 988

### 8.4 Contributions received

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Fair Value of assets assumed at no cost or for nominal consideration	400	-
Total	400	-

# 8.5 Other revenue

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Property rental	380	427
Contributions	1,331	825
Workers compensation recoveries	290	417
Reimbursements	2,635	3,687
TMRN service fees	7,060	6,527
TMRN digital upgrade	7,517	6,368
Disaster recovery	1,159	-
National partnership program	1,431	-
Other	703	953
Total	22,506	19,204

# Note 9 Expenses from Transactions

## 9.1 Employee benefits

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and non-monetary components)	117,800	120,247
Annual leave	12,561	11,942
Long service leave	2,386	5,765
Superannuation – defined contribution scheme	8,336	8,111
Superannuation – defined benefit scheme	7,955	8,226
Separation payments	6,233	821
Other employee expenses	233	158
Total	155,504	155,270

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 12.5 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 3.5 per cent of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution scheme.

## 9.2 Depreciation and amortisation

### (a) Depreciation

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Buildings	3,214	3,611
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1,549	1,554
Infrastructure	2,149	2,149
Total	6,912	7,314

### (b) Amortisation

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Intangibles	155	-
Total	155	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	7,067	7,314

# 9.3 Supplies and consumables

	2013 \$'000	2012
		\$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	61	58
Audit fees – internal audit	33	15
Operating lease costs	10,585	10,530
Consultants	836	984
Property services	4,971	4,513
Maintenance	3,385	3,069
Communications	10,550	9,957
Information technology	2,193	2,026
Travel and transport	4,551	4,670
Advertising and promotion	40	37
Other supplies and consumables	4,913	5,459
Total	42,118	41,318

# 9.4 Grants and subsidies

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Natural Disaster Mitigation Program	-	35
Natural Disaster Resilience Program	1,374	1,859
Emergency Volunteer Fund	42	-
Early Intervention Pilot Program	10	54
Launceston Flood Risk Management Project	-	3,000
Road and Rescue Call Outs	103	111
Other grants	1,044	919
Total	2,573	5,978

# 9.5 Other expenses

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Workers Compensation	1,727	2,252
Payroll Tax	2,267	6,463
Other	1,885	1,546
Total	5,879	10,261

# Note 10 Other Economic Flows included in Net Result

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

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	(756)
Write-off of physical assets	(70)	(807)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	(53)	(675)
Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets	(123)	(2,238)

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

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of loans and receivables	(157)	-
Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	(157)	-

# Note 11 Assets

# 11.1 Receivables

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Receivables	1,590	1,170
Less: Provision for impairment	59	-
	1,531	1,170
Tax assets	218	286
Total	1,749	1,456
Settled within 12 months	1,749	1,456
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	1,749	1,456

	2013	2012
Reconciliation of movement in provision for impairment of receivables	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	-	89
Amounts written off during the year	-	(89)
Amounts recovered during the year	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	59	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	59	-

## 11.2 Other financial assets

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Accrued revenue	80	386
Total	80	386
Settled within 12 months	80	386
Total	80	386

## 11.3 Inventories

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Uniform store	464	755
Forensic Science Service Tasmania store	164	108
Total	628	863
Settled within 12 months	628	863
Total	628	863

### 11.4 Assets held for sale

	2013 \$'000	
Land	-	578
Buildings	-	1,052
Total	-	1,630
Settled within 12 months	-	1,630
Total	-	1,630

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

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Land	\$ 000	\$ 000
At fair value (30 June 2012)	34,701	34,976
Total	34,701	34,976
Buildings		
At fair value (30 June 2012)	138,445	132,472
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,214)	-
	135,231	132,472
Work in progress (at cost)	306	934
Total	135,537	133,406
Plant aguinment and vehicles		
Plant, equipment and vehicles	22.010	20.770
At cost	22,010	20,648
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(16,253)	(15,104)
Total	5,757	5,544
Infrastructure		
At cost	21,492	21,492
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(8,404) 13,088	(6,255) 15,237
Work in progress (at cost)	11,993	7,103
Total	25,081	22,340
lotat	25,001	22,340
Heritage assets		
At cost	434	434
	704	704
Total property, plant and equipment	201,510	196,700

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.

2013	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant equipment and vehicles \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'000
Carrying value at 1 July	34,976	133,406	5,544	22,340	434	196,700
Additions	-	5,828	1,771	-	-	7,599
Disposals	(275)	(719)	(9)	-	-	(1,003)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	_
Work in progress at cost	-	306	-	4,890	-	4,890
Write offs	-	(70)	-	-	-	(70)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3,214)	(1,549)	(2,149)	-	(6,912)
•						
Carrying value at 30 June	34,701	135,537	5,757	25,081	434	201,510

2012	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant equipment and vehicles \$'000	Infrastructure \$'000	Heritage \$'000	Total \$'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

### 11.6 Other assets

(a) Carrying amount

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Intangibles with a finite useful life		
At cost	1,435	-
Less: Accumulated amortisation	155	-
Total	1,280	-

# (b) Reconciliation of movements

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	-	-
Additions	1,435	-
Amortisation expense	155	-
Carrying amount at 30 June	1,280	-

# 11.7 Other assets

# (a) Carrying amount

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Other current assets		
Prepayments	1,744	1,097
Total	1,744	1,097
Settled within 12 months	1,744	1,097
Total	1,744	1,097

# Note 12 Liabilities

## 12.1 Payables

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Creditors	1,338	2,271
Accrued expenses	840	953
Total	2,178	3,224
Settled within 12 months	2,178	3,224
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	2,178	3,224

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

# 12.2 Interest bearing liabilities

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Loans from the State Government	6,233	-
Total	6,233	-
Settled within 12 months	2,251	-
Settled in more than 12 months	3,982	-
Total	6,233	-

In 2012-13, the Department took out a loan with the Department of Treasury and Finance under the Voluntary Targeted Employment Separation Arrangement (VTESA) to fund costs associated with separation payments. This loan is scheduled to be fully repaid by 30 June 2016.

# 12.3 Employee benefits

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Accrued salaries	4,030	4,017
Annual leave	15,636	16,084
Long service leave	28,925	30,161
Total	48,591	50,262
Settled within 12 months	19,882	19,061
Settled in more than 12 months	28,709	31,201
Total	48,591	50,262

# 12.4 Other liabilities

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Revenue received in advance		
Appropriation carried forward from current and previous years under section 8A of the Public		
Account Act 1986	5,165	2,260
Other liabilities		
Employee benefits – on-costs	492	749
Total	5,657	3,009
Settled within 12 months	5,220	2,546
Settled in more than 12 months	437	463
Total	5,657	3,009

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

# Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies

### 13.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
By type		
Capital commitments		
Buildings	4,070	6,235
Infrastructure	2,440	11,252
Plant and equipment	-	963
Total capital commitments	6,510	18,450
Lease Commitments		
Operating leases	40,858	41,887
Total lease commitments	40,858	41,887
By maturity		
Capital commitments		
One year or less	6,510	17,082
From one to five years	-	1,368
More than five years	-	-
Total capital commitments	6,510	18,450
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	16,292	14,511
From one to five years	24,566	21,881
More than five years	-	5,495
Total operating lease commitments	40,858	41,887
Total	47,368	60,337

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/V672 which expires on 30 April 2014. Each vehicle has its own separate lease term with no requirement for renewal at the end of the lease period.

Capital commitments for buildings include the redevelopment and refurbishment of the Glenorchy Divisional Headquarters. Capital commitments for infrastructure encompass the digital upgrade costs for the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network which is expected to be completed by 30 June 2014.

### 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.

### 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.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities		
Contingent claims		
Agency litigation	24	19
Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	24	19

As at 30 June 2013, the Department had a number of claims against it for legal disputes.

### Note 14 Reserves

#### 14.1 Reserves

	Land &	
	Buildings	Total
2013	\$'000	\$'000
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	112,841	112,841
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	-	-
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(1,570)	(1,570)
Balance at end of financial year	111,271	111,271

2012	Land & Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of financial year	124,364	124,364
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	(9,114)	(9,114)
Transfer to accumulated surplus/(deficit)	(2,409)	(2,409)
Balance at end of financial year	112,841	112,841

### (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.

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance		
T519 Department of Police and Emergency Management Operating Account	8,282	4,432
Total	8,282	4,432
Other cash held		
Cash and deposits	11	11
Total	11	11
Total cash and deposits	8,293	4,443

## 15.2 Reconciliation of Net Result to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Net result	4,907	(4,288)
Contributions received free of charge	(400)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	7,067	7,314
(Gain) loss on non-financial assets	123	2,238
Bad and doubtful debts	157	-
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(518)	(492)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	235	(194)
Decrease (increase) in accrued revenue	306	374
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(771)	(167)
Decrease (increase) in tax assets	68	75
Increase (decrease) in creditors	(735)	(518)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(113)	74
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits	(1,671)	2,357
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	2,648	(1,411)
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	11,303	5,362

# 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

	2013 Budget \$'000	2013 Actual \$'000	2012 Actual \$'000
Capital Investment Program			
Headquarters redevelopment and refurbishment	8,557	3,392	560
Total	8,557	3,392	560

### (b) Classification of cash flows

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

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Cash outflows		
Payments for acquisition of assets	3,007	512
Other cash payments	385	48
Total cash outflows	3,392	560

## 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	Past due < 30	Past due	Past due	
30 June 2013 but not impaired	days	31-60 days	> 60 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1,420	82	29	1,531

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

# (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.
Interest bearing liabilities	Loans are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.	Interest payable is based on forecast cash and 3 year bond rates.

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 liabiliti	es							
						More than 5	Undiscounted	Carrying
2013	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	Years	Total	Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities								
Payables	2,178	-	-	-	-	-	2,178	2,178
Interest bearing liabilities	2,251	2,078	1,904	-	-		6,233	6,233
Total	4,429	2,078	1,904	-	-	-	8,411	8,411

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

### (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, the interest rate profile of the Department's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	9,904	5,999
Financial liabilities	8,411	2,532
Total	18,315	8,531

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the Department's Statement of comprehensive income and equity:

Sensitivity Analysis of Department's Exposure to Po						
	Statement of Comprehensive Income Equity					
		100 basis	·			
	100 basis	points	100 basis	100 basis		
	points increase \$'000	decrease \$'000	points increase \$'000	points increase \$'000		
30 June 2013						
Cash and deposits	83	(83)	83	(83)		
Interest bearing liabilities	62	(62)	62	(62)		
Net Sensitivity	21	(21)	21	(21)		
30 June 2012						
Cash and deposits	44	(44)	44	(44)		
Net Sensitivity	44	(44)	44	(44)		

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 2012.

## 16.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	8,293	4,443
Loans and receivables	1,611	1,556
Total	9,904	5,999
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	8,411	2,532
Total	8,411	2,532

## 16.3 Reclassifications of Financial Assets

The Department did not reclassify any financial assets during 2012-13.

### 16.4 Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Department did not derecognise any financial assets during 2012-13.

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

	Carrying	Net Fair Value	Carrying	Net Fair Value
	Amount 2013	2013	Amount 2012	2012
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	8,293	8,293	4,443	4,443
Receivables	1,531	1,531	1,170	1,170
Other financial assets	80	80	386	386
Total financial assets	9,904	9,904	5,999	5,999
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Payables	2,178	2,178	2,532	2,532
Interest bearing liabilities	6,233	6,233	-	-
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	8,411	8,411	2,532	2,532

#### 16.6 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

2013	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
Financial liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities	-	6,233	-	6,233
Total financial liabilities	-	6,233	-	6,233

The recognised fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements. The Department uses various methods in estimating the fair value of a financial instrument. The methods comprise:

Level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

### Financial Assets

The net fair values of cash and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

### Financial Liabilities

The net fair values for trade creditors are approximated by their carrying amounts.

## Note 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	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Sales of goods and services	(a)	217	130	87	40.1
Other revenue	(b)	-	39	(39)	100.0

# Notes to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses variances

- (a) This budget variance reflects the cessation of police recruitment courses in 2012-13 and the collection of Academy Trainee Board fees.
- (b) The variance in Other revenue is due to the reclassification of found and confiscated proceeds from sales of goods and services. The budget has not been adjusted to reflect this change.

#### (b) Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Note	Original Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Sales of goods and services	(a)	217	130	87	40.1
Other revenue	(b)	-	39	(39)	100.0

### Notes to Schedule of Administered Cash Flow variances

- (a) This budget variance reflects the cessation of police recruitment courses in 2012-13 and the collection of Academy Trainee Board fees.
- (b) The variance in Other revenue is due to the reclassification of found and confiscated proceeds from sales of goods and services. The budget has not been adjusted to reflect this change.

### 17.2 Administered Sales of Goods and Services

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Services		
Document search fees	117	96
Other sales of goods and services	13	15
Total	130	111

# 17.3 Administered Regulatory

## Fees

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Fees		
Firearms licenses/registrations	1,067	1,569
Total	1,067	1,569

# 17.4 Administered Other Revenue

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Found and confiscated proceeds	39	39
Total	39	39



### **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 2013

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Police and Emergency Management (the Department), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, 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 2013, 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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To provide independent assurance to the Parliament and Community on the performance and accountability of the Tasmanian Public sector.

Professionalism | Respect | Camaraderie | Continuous Improvement | Customer Focus

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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

16 September 2013

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To provide independent assurance to the Parliament and Community on the performance and accountability of the Tasmanian Public sector.

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Executive Support, Tasmania Police GPO Box 308, Hobart, Tas. 7001 tasmania.police@police.tas.gov.au www.police.tas.gov.au