



# Department of Police and Emergency Management



ANNUAL REPORT

2009-2010





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# Submission to the Minister

Hon. Lin Thorp MLC  
Minister for Police and Emergency Management  
Parliament House  
HOBART TAS 7000

Dear Minister

In accordance with Section 36(1) of the Tasmanian *State Service Act 2000* and Section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report, including Financial Statements, for the Department of Police and Emergency Management for the financial year 2009-10.

I am pleased to report that 2009-10 has been a successful year for the Department.

Yours sincerely



**D L Hine APM**  
**Acting Secretary**  
**Department of Police and Emergency**  
**Management**

8 October 2010



*Lin Thorp MLC*



*Jim Cox MP*

From February 2008 until April 2010, Jim Cox MP served as Minister for Police and Emergency Management. Upon his resignation from Parliament, Lin Thorp MLC was appointed Minister.

# Secretary's Foreword

An important milestone was reached by the Department in the reporting period, one of which it can be proud. Ten years ago, Tasmania Police set an ambitious goal to cut the level of crime in half by 2020. In 2000, there were more than 60,000 offences reported and, through the Tasmania *Together* process, the community called for a significant reduction in crime, setting a target to reduce crime by half. It is a significant achievement to have met the crime reduction target in just ten years. The latest crime figures continue to reflect these efforts with total offences down almost 1,000 on the previous reporting period. Serious crime is also down and total person offences have fallen against the three-year average.

The past year commenced in a tragic way with nine people dying in road crashes on one day. The role of Tasmania Police in road safety is primarily that of traffic law enforcement and we will continue our efforts to ensure drivers obey the law. New measures introduced by Tasmania Police to improve traffic law compliance and reduce Tasmania's road toll included high-visibility vehicles, steering wheel clamps and in-vehicle mobile data technology. In addition, significant progress by the Department over the past year will soon see automated number plate recognition technology in police vehicles.

The State Government required agencies to implement a range of new strategies to manage budgets in response to the Global Financial Crisis. The Government's commitment to front-line policing however, saw sworn numbers maintained at their highest level ever. This did not mean that the Department avoided difficult decisions. The total net efficiency required for 2009-10 was \$3.456 million. In the reporting period, the Department undertook a number of comprehensive business reviews that complemented reforms undertaken through *Project Meridian*. The Department will continue to review systems, processes and expenditure to ensure the public of Tasmania is delivered the most effective service possible in the most efficient manner.

Also in the reporting period, the Department began an Information Technology Reform Program (IT15) which aims to modernise and integrate the information technology infrastructure and applications used by Tasmania Police, the State Emergency Service and Forensic Science Service Tasmania. IT15 will provide technical solutions to support and streamline mobile policing and emergency management. The program identifies 18 reform projects that are designed to bring IT to a level of maturity consistent with the whole of government, and other jurisdictions as they will be in 2015.

The Department regards its people as its most valuable asset and the past year saw the development of the *People Plan 2009-12*. The priorities and aims for the plan were developed by our people, for our people and will ensure that our organisation remains contemporary in its approach to people management, our teams are responsive and demonstrate leadership and our people are professional and well equipped to provide quality policing and emergency management services.

Finally, this document reports upon the Department's *Business Priorities 2009-2010* and is the first reporting progress against the *Strategic Framework 2009-2012*. The Department focused deliberate effort on key priorities to improve public safety, reduce crime, improve traffic law compliance and enhance emergency and security management.



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

# Our Performance – A Snapshot



**2009-10 has seen outstanding results from Tasmania Police as crime continues to decrease, clearance rates are maintained and perceptions of safety in the home and in public places are the best in the nation.**

## Public Safety

Tasmanians continue to feel safer than people in any other State or Territory. Tasmania *Together* benchmarks for 2010 have been met and exceeded:

- **96%** of Tasmanians feel safe at home alone during the day, and 88% after dark\*
- **93%** of Tasmanians feel safe walking or jogging in their neighbourhood during the day, and 65% after dark\*
- Assaults in 2009 were down by 5.6% from the previous year, and that followed a decrease of 8.0% in 2008°
- Public place assaults have declined in Tasmania over the five-year period from 1,326 in 2005-06 to 1,097 in 2009-10.

\* Recorded Crime – Victims Australia 2009, Australian Bureau of Statistics

## Community Satisfaction with our Service Delivery

Tasmanians continue to rate Tasmania Police and its services higher than the national average\*:

- **84%** have confidence in police
- **82%** believe that our police perform their job professionally
- **73%** believe that police treat people fairly and equally
- **80%** believe that our police are honest.

Complaints against police are the lowest since 1994 when recording commenced.

\* National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10 conducted by Roy Morgan Research.

## Crime

There was an overall 5% decrease in crime in 2009-10 compared with the previous year.

- Offences Against the Person decreased by 6% ↓
- Offences Against Property decreased by 5% ↓
- Serious Crime decreased by 6% ↓
- 9% decrease in Burglary of Motor Vehicles ↓
- 7% decrease in Assaults ↓
- 17% decrease in Injure/Destroy Property ↓
- 17% decrease in Stealing (not associated with burglary) ↓
- 4% increase in robberies ↑
- Motor Vehicle Stealing increased by 22%, but there was a recovery rate of 89% ↑
- Arson and related offences decreased by 15% ↓
- Fraud and similar offences decreased by 17% ↓

94% of Offences Against the Person and 46% of all recorded offences were cleared.

## Road Safety

In 2009-10 there was a decrease in fatal and serious injury crashes (the lowest for five years) compared to 2008-09. This reduction occurred despite the tragedy of nine people being killed on our roads on 9 July 2009 in three separate fatal crashes.

Enforcement activities included:

- More than five drivers a week were detected 45km/h or more over the speed limit
- **1,298** offenders were charged with disqualified driving with 308 of these offenders charged on more than one occasion
- **613,945** Random Breath Tests were conducted with 5,120 drivers charged
- **90,272** Traffic Infringement Notices and Cautions were issued, of which 30,240 were Cautions.

Legislation was introduced in December 2009 to allow clamping as well as confiscation for a range of offences. 473 vehicles have since been confiscated or clamped. 15% were immobilised for 90 days and 15% were for an indefinite period.

## Emergency Management

During 2009-10, State Emergency Service (SES) volunteers continued to provide a high level of professional capability in flood and storm response, search and rescue, general rescue, road crash rescue and emergency support. Volunteers took part in 153 public safety demonstrations, displays and *Driver Reviver* activities to help our communities become more safety aware. Volunteer emergency callouts increased by 4.5% (to 785 callouts), but with a 63.4% increase in their overall time commitment to emergencies (to 9,637 contact hours).



A Driver Reviver sign reminds drivers to take a break.

# About Us – An Overview



## Year in Review

- New vehicle clamping and confiscation laws were enacted to deter people from using their vehicles in an irresponsible and dangerous manner on Tasmanian roads. The new rules target excessive speed, disqualified driving, and risky and dangerous driving behaviour.



Sergeant Troy Morrisby, of Southern Traffic, displays the new steering wheel clamp.

- In November 2009 the *Police Offences Act 1935* was amended to include the regulation of the supply of alcohol to young people under the age of 18 years, on private property. The amendment was aligned with the *National Alcohol Strategy 2006-2009*, and seeks to protect the health and safety of young people, support parents and guardians who prefer not to give minors alcohol, assist in reducing under-age drinking, and educate the community about the dangers and consequences of children drinking.
- The State Emergency Service (SES) provided interstate volunteer assistance as a result of the major hail storm disaster across Melbourne and southern Victoria in early March 2010. Within 24 hours of the request, 30 SES volunteers, one SES staff member, and seven fully-equipped SES storm response vehicles were en route to Melbourne. The six Tasmanian SES crews and vehicles came from all three regions, ensuring that sufficient resources remained in Tasmania for the period of the deployment.
- The Arterial Road Strategy was developed to ensure a focused and targeted approach to policing of Tasmania's major highways and arterial roads. A range of highly visible policing strategies were designed to modify poor driver behaviour.

In addition, a new role of State-wide Traffic Coordinator was established and is responsible for coordinating and integrating traffic law enforcement activities and operations across the State.

- The Department established a relationship with the University of Tasmania to address issues of violence targeted at international students, and other migrant groups residing and studying in the State. To complement the existing role of the Tasmania Police Multicultural Liaison Officer, the University, in conjunction with Tasmania Police and other agencies, established a task force aimed at addressing issues surrounding student safety.
- A replacement project for Tasmania Police trailerable vessels commenced in the reporting period and will continue over the next three financial years, to 2012-13. The replacement project will deliver enhanced community safety within the fisheries and boating environment, enhanced policing activities in the commercial and recreational fishing sectors and in marine safety waterborne search and rescue. A review was undertaken for the strategic placement of these vessels around the State, in consultation with the fishing industry and marine safety organisations.
- The Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) Project that began in 2008 was finalised over the reporting period. The AVL project enhances officer safety through the provision of GPS tracking devices in police vehicles and resulted in most of the operational police vehicle fleet being fitted with GPS, supported by a mapping capability. In addition, vehicle mobile data terminals (MDTs) were successfully trialled and deployed. Officers can use the MDTs to conduct licence, registration and person-of-interest checks whilst on patrol. The MDTs also allow for automatic notification of the status of a patrol unit without the need for voice communications.
- A review of the State Security Unit (SSU), now known as the Counter-Terrorism Unit, was initiated during the reporting period to identify opportunities to enhance the role and functions of the unit in respect to Tasmania's counter-terrorism arrangements and its contribution to the whole-of-government management of an all-hazards environment. The review recommended amalgamating the Counter-Terrorism Unit,

the Office of Security and Emergency Management and central policy and planning elements of the State Emergency Service (SES) within a broader government group titled the Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group (TSEMG). A business priority for the next reporting period will focus on the new State security management arrangements with implementation of the review and evaluation of TSEMG.

\*National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10 conducted by Roy Morgan Research.

## Corporate Citizenship

The Department continues to be a good corporate citizen, supporting the community outside its official role. In a first for Tasmania, the Tasmania Fire Service, Tasmania Police and the State Emergency Service combined to hold a gala dinner — The Rise of the Phoenix — to help those affected by the Victorian bushfires. The successful first venture raised over \$25,000 for the bushfire appeal.

The annual awards for Work and Training were held in October 2009 and, of 40 finalists, one of the Department's trainees, Letitia Blackwell, received the Trainee of the Year Award. The Department was among a number of Tasmanian businesses that continue to invest and commit to Tasmanian youth and training. The awards recognise and honour the achievements of the young aspirants achieving excellence in their chosen career path.



*Trainee of the year Letitia Blackwell.*

# About Us – An Overview

## Tasmania Police Charity Trust



*Oliver Hawkins, 6, with Acting Police Commissioner Darren Hine and Buff the Police Dog puppy, at the Royal Hobart Hospital.*

During the reporting period, the Tasmanian Police Charity Trust generated income totalling \$140,201 with \$103,855 distributed. Each year, funds raised support nominated charities and individuals within Tasmania. Charities which the Trust is happy to be associated with include Ronald McDonald House, Cerebral Palsy Tasmania and Special Olympics, to name a few.

During the reporting period, a number of successful fund-raising activities and events were organised for specific charities and individuals.

- Fundraising during the Blue Ribbon Cup football match between Hawthorn and St Kilda at Launceston's Aurora Stadium generated \$10,000 for Children's Wards around the State, with Buff the Police Dog puppy sold at the match.
- 39 riders and 8 support crew participated in the Annual Charity Trust Bike Ride, cycling 410 km from Hobart to Burnie via Great Lake. The Bike Ride generated \$32,000 for Ronald McDonald House which was used to help develop the children's playground and outdoor seating, install a new kitchen and replace carpet in the hallways of all three levels of the House.
- Participating in the Miles for Smiles state-wide walk supported Clown Doctors, The Humour Foundation. 23 personnel walked in sections from Burnie to the Cadbury factory in Hobart. The Charity Trust team raised \$1,695.

- 70 disadvantaged children travelled in a Targa circuit of the Country Club Casino in race-prepared Targa vehicles and marked police cars. Each child received a Charity Trust showbag brimming with gifts to take home on the day.
- 1,300 old mobiles were collected (worth over \$6,500) and handed to Cerebral Palsy Tasmania during the Cerebral Palsy Tasmania Mobile Phone Appeal.
- The Biggest Morning Tea was held in May 2010, and generated \$1,500 in support of the Cancer Council of Tasmania.

Various fundraising initiatives occur during the year to raise funds for the Charity Trust. Two golf days are held annually. This year 102 colleagues and friends attended the Zeiken Black Stage Hypnosis Show. The Show provided for a great night's entertainment and raised \$1,680 in support of the Charity Trust.

Mr Josh Bloom was assisted during the reporting period. Josh, who lives in Penguin and was recently orphaned, suffers from spina bifida and has malformed legs and arms. Josh has a dream of becoming a psychologist and has only recently commenced his studies at university. The Charity Trust was able to assist him with a donation of \$1,000 specifically to purchase textbooks to assist with his studies. The Charity Trust wishes Josh well with his endeavours.

The Charity Trust sells high-quality merchandise in the form of Buff the Police Dog puppy and Constable T Bear™. Proceeds from the sale of merchandise are forwarded to approved charities and individuals. The Charity Trust was excited to receive stocks of the inaugural Constable T Bear™ this year. The Bear represents a Constable of Tasmania Police and is the first edition to be released.

The Charity Trust, through the generous support of DPEM staff and the community, looks forward to continuing to make a difference to the lives of Tasmanians who may find themselves in need of support.

### Tasmania Police Pipe Band

The visibility and efforts of the Tasmania Police Pipe Band continued in the reporting period. Since its 40th year celebrations in 2009, the Band was involved in the:

- opening of the Police and Emergency Services Games in Hobart
- Special Olympic Torch Run Celebrations
- ANZAC Day Parade in Hobart
- Richmond Highland Gathering
- Government House Open Day
- Launceston and Hobart Christmas Pageants
- Police Academy Graduations, and
- concerts on cruise ships visiting Hobart.

The highlight in the reporting period was participating in *The Edinburgh Military Tattoo – Celebrating 60 years of Valour, Mateship, Glory* in Sydney in early 2010. The Tattoo included 27 bands and some 1,500 performers from Australia, the United Kingdom, Norway, China and the United States of America.

The Band received an invitation to attend the Basel International Tattoo in Switzerland in July 2011 and is in the process of preparing for that event, developing performers and making arrangements for travel and accommodation. The Band remains very much a community band with only a few of its members drawn from the Department.



*The Tasmania Police Pipe Band performing on the waterfront in Hobart.*



### The Tasmanian Air Rescue Trust

The Tasmanian Air Rescue Trust is a vehicle for sponsorship and fundraising to support the vital air rescue service. The Trust's mission is to provide a world-class emergency rescue helicopter service to the community of Tasmania and obtain support for the ongoing enhancement of the Westpac Rescue Helicopter Service.

The provision of advanced training for flight crew members and the purchase of specialised equipment to enhance search and rescue missions has been bolstered by awarding major naming rights sponsorship to Westpac. The Westpac Sponsorship Agreement provides funding of \$220,000 per year (adjusted annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index) to 29 April 2011.

The Trust is managed by a Board of Trustees that receives recommendations from an Operational Management Committee on funding for training and equipment. The Committee comprises individuals who work directly in the search and rescue, aviation and medical fields.

Since 2005, the Trust has provided new and replacement equipment valued at \$503,482.36. In 2009, nearly \$130,000 was expended on new and replacement equipment including life jackets, aircrew restraint lines, a satellite telephone for paramedics winched into remote areas, wet suits, ventilator and fuel storage container. The Ambassadors Program was launched in the reporting period and engages the support of leading local businesses which complements that of the major sponsor, Westpac. Through this program, approximately \$22,000 has been raised and ten leading businesses have become Ambassadors.

# About Us – An Overview

## Vision

A safe and secure Tasmania.

## Mission

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

## Our Values

- Integrity
- Equity
- Accountability

## Our Business Principles

- Engagement
- Empowerment
- Quality service
- Continuous improvement

## Our Profile

The Department of Police and Emergency Management is responsible for delivering policing and emergency services for Tasmania and plays a lead role in the achievement of the Tasmania *Together* goal of developing confident, friendly and safe communities. The Department is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management and includes Tasmania Police, the State Emergency Service, Forensic Science Service Tasmania and the Tasmania Fire Service\*.

\*The Tasmania Fire Service produces a separate annual report.

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

- provide a highly visible front-line service
- ensure people feel safe and are safe in public places
- reduce the impact of crime
- improve traffic law compliance, and
- enhance our delivery of emergency and security management.

The Department is one agency within the general government sector. *Budget Paper No. 2 – Government Services (Vol 2)* provides detailed information on the outputs delivered by the Department on behalf of the Government with a budget of \$183,018 million for 2009-10.

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

<b>Business Priorities 2009-2010</b>	<b>Budget Paper No 2 – Government Services (Vol 2) – Outputs</b>
<b>Key Service Delivery Areas</b>	
<i>Public Safety</i>	1.1 Support to the Community
<i>Crime</i>	2.1 Investigation of Crime 2.2 Poppy Security 2.3 Fisheries Security – State and Australian Government 2.4 Support to Judicial Services
<i>Road Safety</i>	3.1 Traffic Policing
<i>Emergency Management</i>	4.1 State Emergency Management Services 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations

Output Group 3 Traffic Policing was previously known as Road Safety. The Output Group was renamed to better reflect the Department's role and capacity in relation to traffic law compliance.

## Our Key Service Delivery Areas

This document reports on the Department's activities, achievements and performance against priority activities in the Key Service Delivery Areas for 2009-10. By investing deliberate effort in priority activities, the Department strives towards specific aims that realise its Vision and Mission.

<b>Key Service Delivery Areas</b>	<b>Aim</b>
<i>Public Safety</i>	For the community to feel safe and be safe in public places
<i>Crime</i>	To reduce the impact of crime
<i>Road Safety</i>	To improve traffic law compliance
<i>Emergency Management</i>	To enhance emergency and security management

## Our Goal for the Future

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

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

<b>DPEM Tasmania Together Indicators</b>	<b>Target: 2020</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
2.1.2 Percentage of people who feel safe at home	Day: 97% Night: 92%	<b>Day: 96%</b> <b>Night: 88%</b>
2.1.3 Percentage of people who feel safe in public places	Day: 96% Night: 56%	<b>Day: 93%</b> <b>Night: 65%</b>
2.1.4 Crime victimisation rate	6%	<b>Not available</b>

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

## Corporate Management Group

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

The CMG comprises:

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

## Senior Executive Officers' Group

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

## Supporting Governance Arrangements

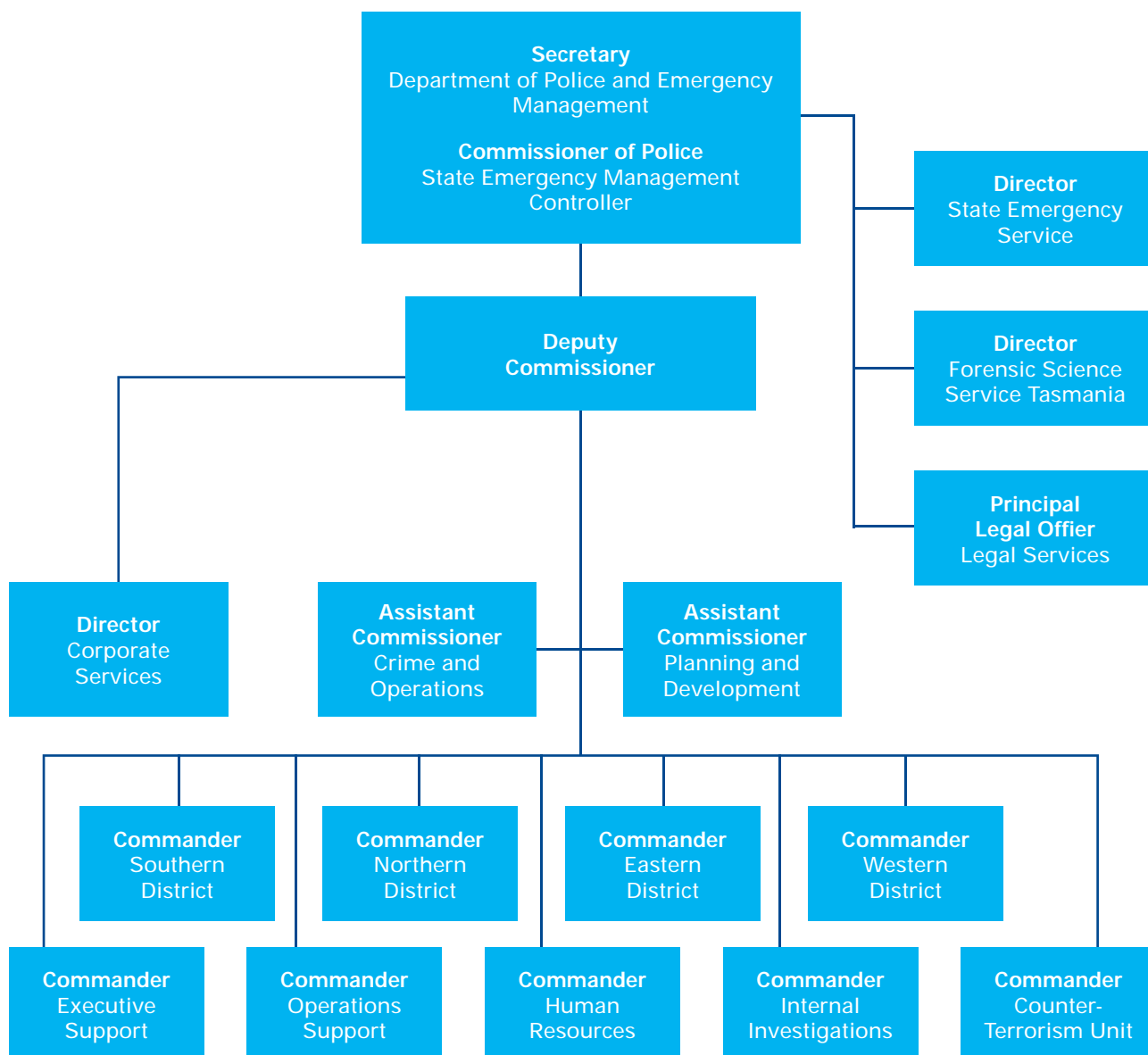
Management teams for each police Command, State Emergency Service, Corporate Services and Forensic Science Service Tasmania implement action plans and report to the CMG in regular individual open forums.

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

The Finance and Procurement Committee oversees the allocation and expenditure of departmental funds, ensuring that all expenditure is appropriately incurred and consistent with policies, statutory requirements and best practice.

The Crime and Traffic Secretariat provides direction and coordination of strategies across the State in relation to crime reduction and prevention, public order and traffic law enforcement.

# Organisation Structure



# Organisation Profiles

## Southern District



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

The Southern District provides policing services to the communities of southern Tasmania, including Bruny Island.

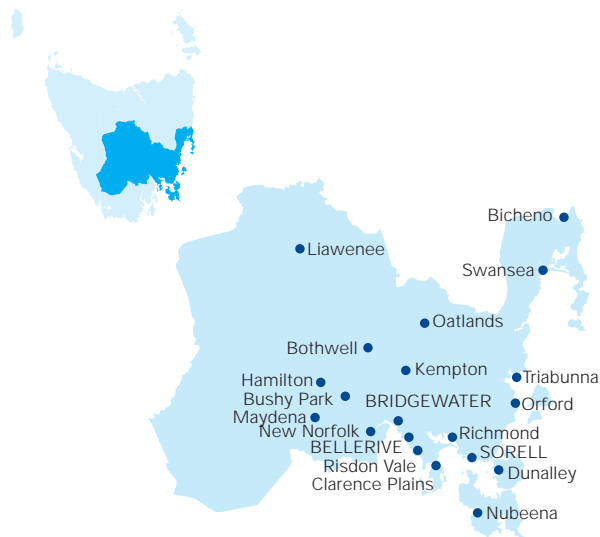
Southern District has three geographical divisions, Hobart, Glenorchy and Kingston, and the following support services:

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

### District Profile

Size (square kilometres)	6,033
Population as at 30 June 2009*	143,113
Ratio** of police to population	1:490
Number of police stations	10

## Eastern District



**Commander:** *Tom Tully APM GradCertMgmt*

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

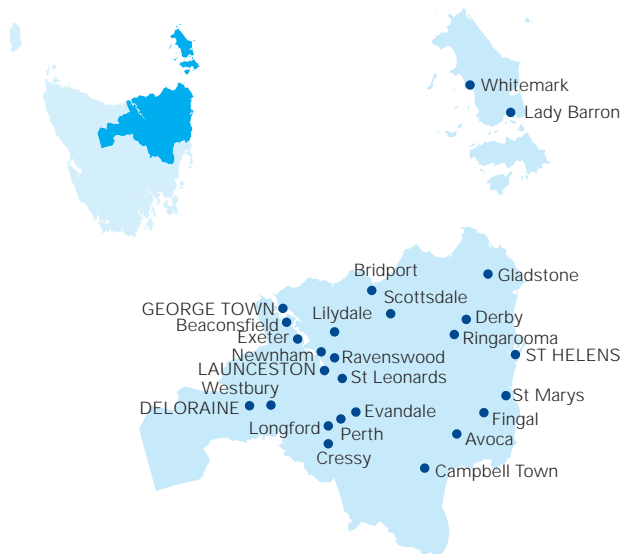
Eastern District has three geographical divisions, Bellerive, Bridgewater and Sorell, and the following support services:

- Criminal Investigation Branch
- District Support.

### District Profile

Size (square kilometres)	18,328
Population as at 30 June 2009*	106,362
Ratio** of police to population	1:599
Number of police stations	20

## Northern District



**Commander:** Glenn Frame APM

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

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

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

### District Profile

Size (square kilometres)	19,877
Population as at 30 June 2009*	141,434
Ratio** of police to population	1:584
Number of police stations	26

## Western District



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

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

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

- Criminal Investigation Branch
- District Support.

### District Profile

Size (square kilometres)	22,584
Population as at 30 June 2009*	112,383
Ratio** of police to population	1:483
Number of police stations	18

\*Source: Local Government Area Populations, Australian Bureau of Statistics website

\*\*Ratio is derived from District population divided by the number of Full-Time Equivalent police positions (see Appendix E – Human Resources Statistics). The figure is not directly comparable with those in previous Annual Reports (based on a head count of police in the District).

# Organisation Profiles



Police Dogs Flicka, Winnie, Wally and Yuli model their new uniforms with handlers Constables Brian Purcell, David Roberts, Lauren McMahon and Jareth Anderson.

## Operations Support

**Commander:** Colin Little APM

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

This Support Command manages the following:

- Cold Case Unit
- Firearms Services
- Forensic Procedures Compliance Unit
- Forensic Services
- Investigation Support Services
- Marine and Rescue Services
- Radio Dispatch Services
- Specialist Capability Group (incorporating Dignitary Protection, Special Operations Group, Bomb Response Group, Hostage Negotiation, Police Technical Unit, Explosive Dog Detector Unit)
- State Community Policing Services
- State Intelligence Services
- State-wide Traffic Coordinator.

## Executive Support

**Commander:** Stephen Bonde APM GradDipExecLead  
GradCertAppMgmt GradCertPublic Sector Mgmt  
AssDipEM

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

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

This Support Command manages the following functions:

- Administrative Support to the Office of the Commissioner
- Business Projects Services
- Crime and Traffic Policy Services
- Corporate Review Services
- Drug Policy Services
- Media and Marketing Services
- Policing Policy Services (including Right to Information Services, formerly Freedom of Information Services)
- Social Policy and Reporting Services
- Web and Administrative Services.





Constable Freya Wilds and a trainee at the Tasmania Police Academy.

## Human Resources

**Commander:** Donna Adams APM GradCertPolSt  
GradCertAppMgmt

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

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

- Employee Relations Services
  - Equity and Diversity
  - Staff Support Services
  - the Department's *Healthy Lifestyle Program*
  - Workers Compensation Management Services
- Personal Development and Crime Training Services
- Promotion Services
- Recruiting Services
- Training Services
- Welfare Services.



## Internal Investigations

**Commander:** Peter Wild APM

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

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

# Organisation Profiles



*Special Operations Group members during an exercise at Devonport Airport.*

## Counter-Terrorism Unit

**Commander:** Tony Mulder APM BA

During the reporting period, a review was undertaken that resulted in the State Security Unit being renamed the Counter-Terrorism Unit (CTU) from 1 July 2010.

During the reporting period, the CTU:

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

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

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



*SES Competition members 2010.*

## State Emergency Service

**Director:** Andrew Lea GradCert EM GradCertMgmt DipAppSci psc

The State Emergency Service (SES) comprises:

- State Headquarters (Hobart) and three Regional Headquarters (South, North and North West at Hobart, Youngtown and Burnie)
- Regional Volunteer Units (South, North and North West) and
- 28 Municipal Volunteer Units with 552 active registered volunteers.

SES functions include:

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



Tasmania Police Call Centre.

## Corporate Services

**Director:** Scott Wilson-Haffenden CPA BCom

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

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

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



Forensic scientist Paul Holloway takes a close look at a piece of fabric at the FSST laboratory.

## Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)

**Director:** Laszlo Szabo BSc (Hons)

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

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

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

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

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

# Our People



## The Department of Police and Emergency Management regards its people as its most valuable resource.

The Department employs 1,260 police officers and 463 State Service employees, and uses the services of 552 emergency service volunteers state-wide\*. The Department ensures its people are well supported with appropriate facilities, equipment and internal systems to deliver quality policing and emergency management services to the people of Tasmania.

\*These figures exclude the Tasmania Fire Service.

## People Plan 2009-2012

The Department's *People Plan 2009-2012* was developed to provide a clear path for the future and to demonstrate its commitment to its people. The Corporate Management Group is proud to recognise that the priorities and aims for the Plan have been developed 'by our people for our people'.

The Plan addresses five key priorities:

- Quality Recruitment and Retention
- Valuing Our People
- Promoting Health and Wellbeing
- Effective Workforce Planning, and
- Capacity Building.

These priorities ensure that the organisation is contemporary in its approach to people management, its teams are responsive and demonstrate leadership, and its people are professional and well equipped to provide quality policing and emergency management services.





*Senior Constable Darren Orr and a trainee at the Tasmania Police Academy.*

### Secondment to the Australian Federal Police

Secondment arrangements with the Australian Federal Police continued in the reporting period for airport security and the International Deployment Group (IDG). Seconded members are highly regarded for their policing experience and specialist skills.

There are 7 members on secondment with the IDG in the Solomon Islands and a further 13 on secondment to the Hobart Airport Police.

## Quality Recruitment and Retention

In the reporting period the Department undertook focused recruiting activities and workforce planning to meet its needs into the future. Information relating to recruitment and retention of State Emergency Service volunteers is provided in the Key Service Delivery Area – Emergency Management.

### Police Recruiting

Tasmania Police Recruiting Services conducts and coordinates presentations state-wide for Tasmanian schools, the University of Tasmania and other educational facilities. Recruiting Services processes all Tasmania Police applications, and facilitates examinations, assessment centre days and applicant interviews. In the reporting period, Recruiting Services attended career expos, public events and participated in mentoring programs.

### Junior Constable Police in College Program

The highly successful Junior Constable Police in College Program (JCPCP) continued through the reporting period. The Program provides an opportunity for Tasmanian college students to safely experience the roles and responsibilities of a police officer through a diverse range of policing activities. To be eligible for the program, students must apply when they are in Year 11 and, if successful, will commence the program in Year 12 whilst studying to obtain their Tasmanian Certificate of Education (TCE). The aim of the JCPCP is to support, encourage and prepare students for a career in policing, placing them in uniform and exposing them to a variety of operational roles within Tasmania Police. Five participants from the 2009 cohort who completed Year 12 are now undertaking the Tasmania Police Recruit Course, and a further six entered the application process.

Twenty-four Year 12 Junior Constables were engaged by Tasmania Police for 2010: thirteen women and eleven men. The Junior Constables work part-time within Tasmania Police and are remunerated for performing 368 hours of duty per year. This comprises 16 hours per fortnight during each school term, and two one-week sessions at the Tasmania Police Academy during school holiday periods. Tasmania Police is committed to ensuring students who embark on this program receive support to complete their college education and obtain their TCE.

### Career Development Program

Recruiting Services continued the highly successful Career Development Program with four participants being selected in Recruit Course 1/2010 and four in Course 2/2010. The program is aimed at Year 12 students who have expressed an interest in policing as a career and university students undertaking the Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies).

An average of 20 students across the State attended programs held at the Tasmania Police Academy. The program includes exposure to general duties, marine and other specialist areas as well as the training environment. It provides the students with a realistic taste of life as a recruit. Participating students undertake the entrance examinations, gaining the opportunity to progress to a full application for recruit courses in 2010 and 2011. Another Career Development Program will be conducted in the latter half of 2010.



*A trainee and Constable Anna Hunter at the Tasmania Police Academy.*

## Trainees

During the reporting period, 1,743 career enquiries were received (excluding the Tasmania Police Recruiting website), resulting in 679 applications to sit entrance exams and, of these, 116 progressed to full applications for Tasmania Police. The process produced 48 trainees (27 women and 21 men) who commenced training at the Tasmania Police Academy in the reporting period.

## Recruitment and Retention of State Service Employees

The Department reviewed State Service support in the reporting period and reduced the establishment by some 25 positions. Of those separating 17 occurred by way of voluntary separation agreements.

The principal areas where positions were reduced were in areas of corporate support where workloads were managed through a more appropriate use of technology. As an example, by providing police with access to mobile data, it has been possible to reduce out-of-hours requirements for some call centre staff. Whilst the reduction has not come without some difficulty, every effort has been made to minimise impacts to the public.

Through the *People Plan 2009-2012*, the Department will continue to communicate the benefits of our organisational culture which is flexible, supportive and inclusive and where all our people are valued.

## Capacity Building

The Department supports lifelong learning and continuous development as key aspects of enhancing and promoting professionalism.

### In-Service Pathway

In the reporting period, a new pathway reducing the time it takes for police recruits to complete their degree of Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) was officially recognised through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between DPEM and the University of Tasmania (UTAS).

For many years, police recruits have received credit from their Academy studies towards a university degree, but now will complete 15 of the 24 units of a Bachelor of Social Science ([Police Studies](#)) before they graduate. Delivery of the new tertiary curriculum for police recruits commenced at the Tasmania Police Academy in March 2010 and is jointly delivered by Tasmania Police and UTAS.

This significant achievement advances the professionalisation policy of the Department and enhances its reputation as an employer of choice. The MoU builds on the long and positive relationship between DPEM and the UTAS.

### Investigative and Crime Scene-related Training

A review was conducted into investigative and crime-scene related training during the reporting period and resulted in a number of changes. A framework was developed that establishes a structured and clear pathway for police to develop investigative and basic crime scene examination skills. Training was restructured to provide a tiered and integrated training framework that begins with recruit training and advances through progressive courses to transfers into the respective investigative or forensic areas. The framework clearly outlines the entry point in the pathway for police members aspiring to transfer to those areas in the course of their careers.

In addition, the curriculum for in-service training courses such as the Detective Training Course, Drug Investigation Course and Investigative Skills Course were reviewed and redeveloped to incorporate contemporary investigative and crime scene examination skills.

## Leadership Program

Through the *People Plan 2009-2012*, the Department is committed to building the capability of staff and striving for continual improvement. A Leadership Development Program was developed during the reporting period that provides opportunities for staff in leadership roles to develop and engage in contemporary supervisory practices. The program consists of two day workshops that enhance participants' understanding of their role as leaders and desirable skills. 95 personnel have participated in the workshops and feedback provided by participants has been extremely positive, with a number indicating that the workshops were contemporary, interesting and 'get staff involved'. Other participants have commented that the organisation will be 'a better place' for the running of the Program. Approximately 350 employees are targeted by the Program and, by mid November 2010, 120 employees will have participated in the workshops.

## Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies

The *Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies* (TILES), formed by the DPEM and UTAS, is based in the School of Government, Faculty of Arts, at the University of Tasmania (Hobart). The Institute is governed by an Advisory Board consisting of executive members from both the University and DPEM with Professor Jenny Fleming as Director of TILES.

The partnership has seen UTAS and the Department achieve a well-established position of prominence in policing-specific research. As an industry partner, the Department provided strong commitment and support to TILES in evidence-based research that improves the quality of law enforcement and enhances community safety. TILES is engaged with the School of Government in delivering undergraduate and postgraduate courses that have a significant emphasis on the wide-ranging law enforcement spectrum. Information about TILES publications and research projects is accessible at <http://www.utas.edu.au/tiles>.

## National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund

In 2009-10, the Department continued to auspice and provide a secretariat service for the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF). NDLERF is funded by the Australian Government Department



*The TILES newsletter, June 2010.*

of Health and Ageing as part of its commitment to the National Drug Strategy. The NDLERF Board of Management funds a broad range of innovative research projects that inform evidence-based policy and practice for drug law enforcement research, and seek to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of illicit and licit drugs.

In 2009-10, NDLERF published and released three monographs and one report, available at [www.ndlerf.gov.au](http://www.ndlerf.gov.au). From 1 July 2010, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) will assume responsibility for provision of NDLERF's auspicings and secretariat services. DPEM will continue to participate in the activities of NDLERF through representation on the Board of Management.

## Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Department provides support to its people in their endeavours to undertake approved tertiary education in the form of interest-free loans, subsidised textbooks and time off work to study. During the reporting period, twelve employees undertook Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) approved study. In partnership with UTAS, TEAS also administers the Commissioner of Police and departmental scholarships. The scholarships are funded through a trust fund established by both organisations, and is unique to Tasmania.

# Our People

## Commissioner of Police Scholarship

Commissioner of Police Scholarships for tertiary study are awarded to high achievers from each graduating trainee course following the successful completion of their twelve-month probation period. In the reporting period, offers were made to two recently graduated trainees.

## Department of Police and Emergency Management Scholarships

Department scholarships are awarded to members applying to undertake an approved course of tertiary study. In the reporting period, three recipients of DPEM scholarships undertook tertiary studies.

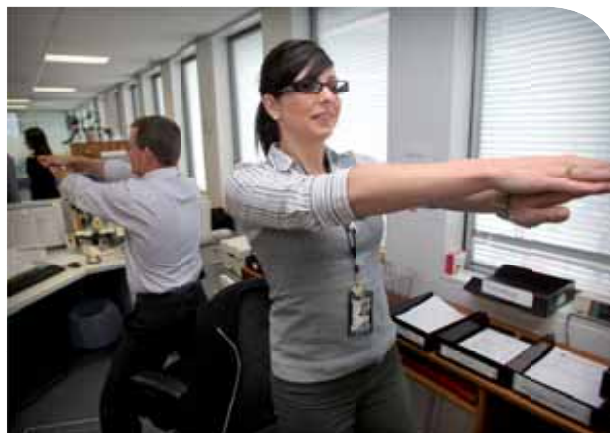
## Promoting Health and Wellbeing

### Health and Safety Strategy 2009-2012

The Department is committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace. In the reporting period, the Department's *Health and Safety Strategy 2009-2012* was developed in line with contemporary occupational health and safety management principles. For 2009-2012, activities undertaken will ensure the Department demonstrates its commitment to continual safety improvement and the elimination of preventable injuries and work-related disorders.



*Olympian Herb Elliott leads fellow walkers on the Parliament House Lawns.*



*State Service Employees Mike Cosgrove and Miranda Walsh take an exercise break.*

## Healthy Lifestyle Programs

The Department is proud to recognise that its people participate in health and wellbeing research programs, Department sponsored events and community events. The Department continues to provide encouragement, information and support to its people to engage in healthy and balanced lifestyles. Some Health and Wellbeing highlights through the reporting period were:

- The Healthy@Work Grant Program saw the Department receive \$32,000 to work with human movement researchers at UTAS to develop and trial a computer based exercise program – *Exertime*. *Exertime* is designed to inject small amounts of physical activity into the working day and prompts the participant, via a 'pop-up' screen on their computer, to undertake a couple of simple exercises that can be done around the office.
- The 3rd annual Tasmania Police Charity Trust Bike Ride was again a successful fundraiser for the Trust. Covering a distance of over 400km through all four police districts, the 2009 ride was completed by 45 riders.
- The 13th Australasian Police and Emergency Services Games was hosted in Tasmania for the first time. In excess of 1,265 competitors attended with over 900 of the participants from outside Tasmania, including 45 from New Zealand. The Games offered a range of sporting activities from 40 sporting disciplines, including athletics, swimming, soccer, golf and triathlon and more than 3,000 medals were awarded during the week of competition.

- The Tasmanian leg of the Law Enforcement Torch Run occurred in April 2010 and saw police officers and Special Olympics athletes carry the Flame of Hope through the streets of Hobart to the steps of Parliament House for the lighting of a cauldron. Across the country, police officers carried the Flame of Hope through 40 cities in 29 days, counting down to the Special Olympics National Games in Adelaide.
- For a third year, the Department entered a team in the 'Point to Pinnacle' run to highlight its support for White Ribbon Day on 25 November. White Ribbon Day is an international campaign to end violence against women. Fifty-six members of the Department from all over the State comprised a team of 21 runners and 35 walkers.

### Occupational Health and Safety

A key component of the Health and Safety Strategy is the implementation of a Safety Management System Audit. The purpose of the audit is to measure the level of safety system compliance against the Australian/New Zealand Standard, AS/NZS 4801: Occupational Health and Safety Management systems. This will be the most comprehensive OH&S audit ever undertaken by the Department and will support the integrity of the Department's commitment to continuous improvement in workplace safety.

An Occupational Health and Safety Strategic Implementation Group (OHS-SIG) was formed in the reporting period with representation from each Command or Section. The OHS-SIG will be an important consultative and advisory group on OH&S challenges and achievements for the Department.

### Workers Compensation

The Department continued to monitor and reduce the human and financial costs associated with workplace injuries, with a reduction in the number of claims processed in the reporting period. The strategies of early intervention and coordinating the injury management process to return injured workers to the workplace are proving to be successful within the Department. Although the reduction is significant, the average cost per claim remains steady.

### Injury Management Program

The Department is committed to providing injury management support to all workers who sustain a work-related injury or illness. The goal is for a safe and early return to meaningful work in accordance with the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Amendment Act 2009* and other supporting legislation. In the reporting period, an Injury Management Program was developed for implementation on 1 July to optimise workers' recovery from a workplace injury and to provide a process that documents our commitment to a successful return to work.



*Sergeant Pat McMahon receiving his award from the Governor of Tasmania, the Honourable Peter Underwood AC.*



*Mersey SES Unit Manager Philip Bird and the Governor.*

## Awards, Commendations and Certificates

### Award of Medals

#### Australian Police Medal

The Australian Police Medal was awarded in the 2010 Australia Day Honours to Sergeant Patrick McMahon and Senior Constable Stephen Timmins for their distinguished service and, in the 2010 Queen's Birthday Honours List, to Sergeant Elwyn Williams for committed and dedicated long service.

#### Emergency Services Medal

The Emergency Services Medal was awarded in the 2010 Australia Day Honours to Mersey State Emergency Services unit manager Philip Bird for distinguished service as a member of an Australian emergency organisation.

#### State Emergency Service – Long Service Medal

57 SES personnel received an SES Long Service award. This included 28 people with five years service, 9 people with ten years service, 11 people with 15 years service, 4 people with 20 years, 2 people with 30 years, and 1 each recognised for 30, 35, and 45 years service.



*Sergeant Elwyn Williams and the Governor.*



*Senior Constable Stephen Timmins and the Governor.*



From left: Mark Franklin, Phil Pyke, Acting Commissioner Darren Hine and Jodi DeCesare.

## Award of Commendations

### Commendation

Inspector Paul Reynolds received a Commendation for 'Demonstrating leadership, professionalism and commitment throughout the rescue and recovery operation following the rock fall at the Beaconsfield Gold Mine on 25 April 2006'.

### Certificates of Recognition

Certificates of Recognition were awarded to Andrew Lea (Director, State Emergency Service) on behalf of the Tasmanian State Emergency Service for 'Performing duties in a professional, dedicated and meritorious manner throughout the rescue operation conducted at the Beaconsfield Gold Mine on 25 April 2006'.

Ms Mhairi Vogt for 'Performing duties in a professional, dedicated and meritorious manner throughout the rescue operation conducted at the Beaconsfield Gold Mine on 25 April 2006'.

Media and Marketing Services (received by Ms Jodi De Cesare) for 'Performing duties in a professional, dedicated and meritorious manner throughout the rescue operation conducted at the Beaconsfield Gold Mine on 25 April 2006'.

Sergeant P McMahon for 'Your immediate assistance and commitment during the rescue operation conducted at the Beaconsfield Gold Mine following a rock fall on 25 April 2006'.

# Our Resources and Systems

**The Department is committed to ensuring that its facilities, technology, equipment and resources continue to support the services it delivers to the people of Tasmania.**

**The Department's resources and systems are managed so as to enable all staff to perform at a high level.**

## Strategic Asset Management Plan

The Department progressed the development of its new Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) for the period 2010 to 2015. The Plan serves as a high-level management document for critical resources, aligning resource management decisions with service delivery requirements. The focus of the 2010 to 2015 SAMP will be on progressing the Divisional Headquarters Refurbishment Program, the replacement and upgrade of road safety equipment, the replacement of the Department's trailerable marine vessel fleet, upgrade of forensic sciences and service equipment, implementation of IT15 and the upgrade of police residences in rural and remote locations.

### Divisional Headquarters Refurbishment Program

A total of \$18.9 million was provided for the redevelopment and refurbishment of Bellerive (estimated \$6.5 million), Glenorchy (estimated \$6.2 million) and Devonport (estimated \$6.2 million) Divisional Headquarters. In the reporting period, good progress was made on the Bellerive Headquarters with capital funding of \$2.21 million provided. During 2010-11, it is anticipated the Bellerive Divisional Headquarters will be completed and building work will commence at the Devonport site.



### Major works associated with the upgrading of Police Stations

During the reporting period, a program was completed to upgrade fire panels at various stations across the State due to changes initiated by the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS). The TFS upgraded to a wireless network for fire panels replacing the voice grade dedicated lines.

### Policing Forensic Sciences Equipment Upgrade

Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) and Tasmania Police Forensic Services provide a range of forensic science services to support policing including DNA analysis, blood alcohol and drug testing, fingerprinting and crime scene examination. Essential to that service is the instrumentation for analysis. \$1.5 million has been provided to FSST to upgrade instrumentation over the next three years with \$155,000 of that provided in 2009-10. A further \$300,000 will be provided to upgrade police forensic equipment including items such as crime scene cameras and ballistics support.

## Traffic Policing Equipment Upgrade

Road safety and police enforcement resources were further enhanced in the reporting period to enable implementation of the Government's Road Safety initiatives, announced by the Premier in September 2009. Capital funding of \$1.073 million was provided in 2009-10. These resources include Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras and software, high-visibility police vehicles, steering wheel clamps, additional drug detection equipment and replacement of road safety equipment.

### Automated Number Plate Recognition Technology

ANPR cameras scan the number plates of passing vehicles for a match against a 'watch list' of numbers made up of stolen or unregistered vehicles, vehicles owned by a disqualified driver or by someone considered a 'person of interest' in a police investigation. When a vehicle on a watch list passes by the ANPR camera, a message appears on the associated computer, prompting the police to intercept. One of four new mobile ANPR cameras, laptop devices and software was deployed for operation in the reporting period, with the remaining three to be purchased and deployed in 2010-11.

### High-Visibility Police Vehicles

Research, both national and international, demonstrates that high-visibility markings on police vehicles have a positive effect on driver behaviour, particularly on highways and major roads. In the reporting period, high-visibility police vehicles (HVPVs) were trialled and, as a result of the positive feedback received, a gradual replacement program is deploying additional HVPVs in a number of locations across the State. These locations include Campbell Town, Deloraine and Wynyard and have been chosen for their proximity to major roads and vulnerable crash zones, allowing increased visibility through routine patrol. There are now ten HVPVs deployed across the State's major arterial roads. In the reporting period, the Department also reviewed the markings on the entire uniformed fleet with a view to improving the visibility of standard police vehicles. In 2010-11, the new livery will begin to be deployed.



A high-visibility Tasmania Police vehicle.

# Our Resources and Systems

## Vehicle Clamps

Legislation introduced in December 2009 permitted police to clamp or confiscate vehicles from dangerous and irresponsible drivers for a range of prescribed offences including driving while disqualified and speeding. Capital funding of \$333,000 was provided in 2009-10 for the purchase of steering wheel clamps. Under the new legislation, clamps are applied for 28 days for a first offence, three months for the second, and until court proceedings are finalised for third and subsequent offences. The steering wheel clamps are a valuable and additional tool to assist in policing traffic law compliance.



*Rosetta High School Year 10 student Alyssa Stewart behind a clamped steering wheel. Premier David Bartlett and Inspector Wayne Moore look on.*

## Road Safety Equipment

Tasmania Police and the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources continue to target speed as one of the major causal factors of vehicle crashes. Tasmania Police is focused on improving traffic law compliance and driver behaviour and road safety equipment is one essential tool. In addition to funding in the reporting period, the Government is providing \$3.2 million over 4 years to replace and upgrade police traffic equipment including speed detection devices, fixed-site cameras and breathalysers. The upgraded traffic equipment will be deployed state-wide to reinforce the road safety message. Road safety camera processes and information are available to the general public on the Tasmania Police website at <http://www.police.tas.gov.au/what-we-do/road-safety/traffic-faq/>.



*A Random Breath Test team in action near Launceston.*

## Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network

In April 2008, the Government and Ericsson entered into a contract for a \$13 million upgrade of the network. Since the upgrade commenced, a total of 1,020 new in-vehicle and hand-held radios have been distributed to Tasmania Police. As part of the upgrade, five new radio sites were constructed and 69 existing radio sites were upgraded to provide improved radio communications to users. The Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) Upgrade Project was extended in December 2009 to upgrade all analogue radio sites to digital sites, which will enable Tasmania Police to use secure digital voice transmissions across the State. The project is planned for completion by December 2010. The Government and Ericsson entered into a contract for \$16.3 million to upgrade the network, which has not been replaced since the network commenced in 1996. Its planned completion is May 2012.

## Valuing Our People

Building a culture that is flexible, supportive and inclusive, the Department supports its people with contemporary management systems, technology, facilities and equipment.

## Police Connectivity Program

The Government committed \$800,000 to the Police Connectivity Program in 2009-10 and a further \$6.493 million has been allocated over the coming four years (2010-11 to 2013-14). The Police Connectivity Program incorporates the Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) Project, the IT15 technology systems upgrade, and the development and installation of Mobile Data Terminals in police vehicles across the State.

### IT15

IT15 is an Information Technology Reform Program that aims to modernise and integrate the information technology infrastructure and applications used by Tasmania Police, the SES and FSST. IT15 will provide technical solutions that will support and streamline mobile policing and emergency management. The program identifies 18 reform projects that are designed to bring IT to a level of maturity commensurate with the whole of government, and other jurisdictions as they will be situated in 2015. The IT15 reform program commenced in January 2010 and will conclude in 2015.

### Automatic Vehicle Location Project

The Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) Project was introduced into the Department in 2008 to enhance the safety of police officers, particularly on single vehicle patrols. GPS-enabled units are now installed in over 200 vehicles, allowing Radio Dispatch Services to locate the vehicle quickly should an emergency occur. As a result of the introduction of this technology, other benefits have been incorporated into the development of the project. In conjunction with Project Air Gap, the Desktop Crew Logon allows members to automatically advise the radio dispatch system of their hours of duty and crew details through desktop computers now available to all police personnel.

Enhancements to the Mapping and Command Support System commenced in March 2010 and will finalise developments of the in-vehicle mobile data terminals.

### Mobile Data Terminals

Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) provide police with on-the-road access to applications such as vehicle registration and person background checks, where previously officers could only obtain this information back at the office or through a call to Radio Dispatch



*A Mobile Data Terminal in use.*

Services. In addition, the MDTs also allow for automatic notification of the status of a patrol unit without the need for voice communications with Radio Dispatch Services.

The mobile technology means improved officer safety, better use of resources and more efficient and effective response to incidents. An additional \$175,000 has been allocated to the AVL Project to provide for an increase in the number of police vehicles fitted with MDTs, taking the overall number from 50 to 100. In addition, MDTs can be fitted to divisional vans and some four-wheel-drives where appropriate.

## National Police Checking Support System Implementation

The new National Police Checking Support System (NSS) was released to all Australian police jurisdictions and accredited agencies on 22 May 2010 to better facilitate National Police Record Checking. The NSS replaces the largely paper-based processes for the submission, vetting and release of police record information for third party purposes and coincided with improved internal business processes in the area of the Department responsible for criminal history checking.

In 2009-10 there was a 57 per cent increase in the number of police checks conducted by Tasmania Police. In the first month, over ninety per cent of checks submitted to Tasmania Police were released inside the benchmark of ten working days.

# Our Resources and Systems

## Uniform Review

Early in February 2009, Tasmania Police established a Uniform Review Committee to review the police uniform to enhance operational safety and comfort for members and promote a highly visible police presence. During the reporting period, prototype uniform samples were developed and approved. The operational uniform has minor changes in design to improve safety and comfort. A second uniform for special incidents (bushfires, protests and searches) has been developed to provide increased protection and consistency of appearance across specialist groups, making police more visible and easily identifiable. The ceremonial uniform is well recognised and respected and it remains unchanged. A twelve-month rollout of the uniform and protective equipment will commence in the next reporting period with capital funding of \$550,000 provided in 2009-10.

## Equity and Diversity Program

The Department is strongly committed to providing a positive and supportive working environment that is safe and free from harassment and discrimination, and where diversity is welcomed. It does this with contemporary management plans and a support network of Equity and Diversity officers throughout the State.

## Disability Access and Inclusion

The Department protects the rights of its staff to work in an environment that complies with disability discrimination legislation and to have a workplace free from harassment. For more general information on the Department's goals and achievements in relation to the whole-of-government Disability Framework for *Action* 2005-2010, refer to Appendix C.

## Graduated Management Model for Complaints Against Police

The Graduated Management Model for Complaints Against Police (GMM) was developed during the reporting period. The underlying principle guiding the Model is that all complaints should be dealt with at a level commensurate with the seriousness of the allegation and likely sanction should a complaint be sustained.

In recent years, complaints were investigated and reported upon through a standard internal investigation process, regardless of the seriousness of the allegation. In contrast, the GMM promotes resolution of complaints as quickly and efficiently as possible, to ensure that any outcome can be directly associated with the alleged complaint. Apart from dealing with complaints more efficiently, this approach reduces unnecessary stress for those members investigated during the process.

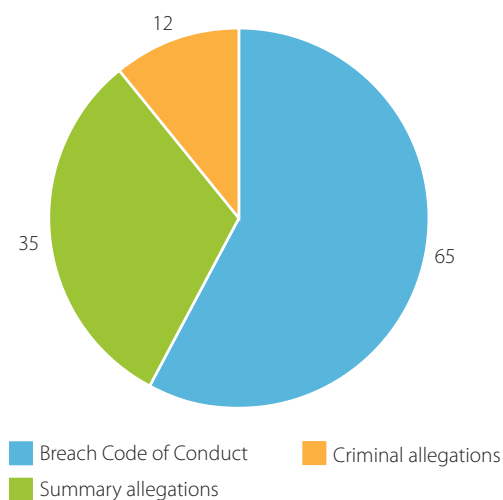
## Complaints Against Police

During 2009-10, 55 Complaints were registered at Internal Investigations compared to 65 in 2008-09, a reduction of 15%. Complaints are categorised as either:

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

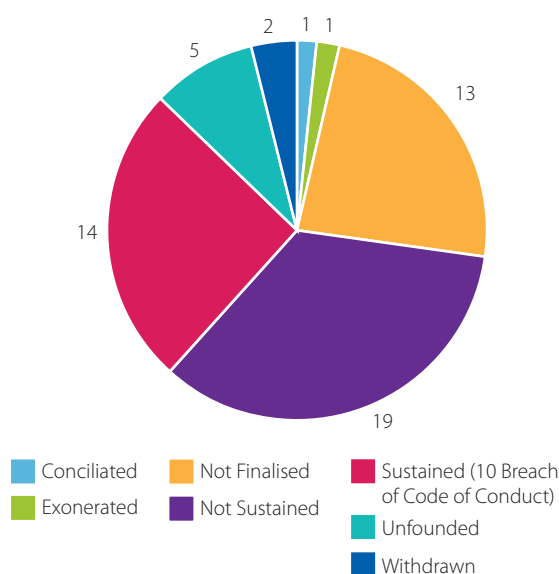
36 Complaints (or 65% of the total) were received from members of the public, seven of which related to off-duty conduct. The remaining 19 Complaints (35% of the total) were internally reported. It should be noted that a complaint can include more than one allegation type and be recorded against multiple officers.

## Complaint Analysis by Allegation Type



Note: It should be noted that a complaint can include more than one allegation type and be recorded against multiple officers.

## Complaint Outcomes



Note: Some reporting categories have changed from previous years as the result of the implementation of the GMM.

It should be noted that a complaint can include more than one allegation type and be recorded against multiple officers.

## Customer Service Complaints

Tasmania Police promotes a culture of quality customer service. The objective of the Customer Service Complaint process is to record, investigate and, where possible, resolve minor Complaints in an effective and timely manner.

District Commanders are responsible for the management of Customer Service Complaints, with Internal Investigations auditing the process. 100 Customer Service Complaints were received in the reporting year, with the majority relating to inappropriate action, inaction, incivility, or unprofessional conduct.

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

## Joint Bushfire Arrangements Handbook

A Joint Bushfire Arrangements Handbook was developed and finalised within the reporting period. The [Tasmania Fire Service](#) (TFS), Tasmania Police and Tasmanian land management agencies are committed to a bushfire mitigation strategy that assists in preparing members of those agencies and members of the community in bushfire prevention, preparation, response and recovery. The information provided in the handbook better equips police to safely play a part in

bushfire management by increasing their understanding of fire prevention controls and enforcement and fire behaviour. It also provides an overview of TFS bushfire strategies and policies to increase the effectiveness of interagency incident management and communication during a bushfire situation.

## Capability Profiles

The Department maintains a focus on understanding, describing, recruiting, managing and developing the knowledge, skills and personal qualities of employees needed in order to do their jobs very well. 'Capability' refers to the personal qualities, knowledge and skills essential to a given role. In the reporting period, work commenced towards developing a set of agreed core capabilities for police personnel at all ranks. These Capability Profiles reflect the desirable capability elements and behaviours for police personnel from recruits to executive management level. The Capability Profiles will inform human resource management activities such as recruitment, performance management, career planning, career development, job design and workforce planning.

## Workforce Planning

Workforce planning activities continue to be implemented across the Tasmanian State Service from the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC). These activities complement our *People Plan 2009-2012* initiatives, in identifying risks to a range of workforce management issues.

The Department's recent participation in DPAC's 'People Directions' employee survey provided a snapshot of the performance of the State Service in relation to occupational categories, leadership, employment processes and employee skills and capacity. In addition, a Workforce Profile for the 2010 DPAC report gathered information and provided workforce profile data and statistics detailing, amongst other things, specific age and gender demographics in the Tasmanian State Service.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Public Safety



**We will continue to improve public safety.**

## Our Activities and Performance

We aim for the community to feel safe and be safe in public places and, in 2009-10, we focused our efforts on Public Order Incidents, Violence in Public Places, Visibility and Responsiveness.

## Public Order Incidents

The Department's corporate documents provide a focus on policing outcomes that contribute to a safe and secure community. 'Total Public Order' is an amalgamation of a range of public safety offences and behaviours including vandalism and damage to property; public disturbance offences such as public place assaults and licensing offences; offensive behaviour such as abusive language; and noise- and vehicle-related offences. The number of public order incidents increased during the reporting period, however reductions were recorded in all categories except vehicle complaints. Whilst the increase in vehicle-related complaints is a continuing challenge, it remains our focus through 2010-11. For further information about traffic policing, see Key Service Delivery Area – Road Safety.

Year	No. of Total Public Order Incidents
2006-07	32,594
2007-08	33,011
2008-09	33,340
2009-10	<b>34,928</b>

Source: Information taken from the *Corporate Performance Report: Annual 2009-10*.

Recent data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) show level of Assaults\* steadily decreasing for the past five years from 936.1 per 100,000 in 2005 to 701.7 per 100,000 in 2009. Assaults in 2009 were down by 5.6 per cent from the previous year, and that followed a decrease of 8.0 per cent in 2008. The most prevalent locations for Assault were residential (47%) followed by the street/footpath (27%) and retail locations (10%).

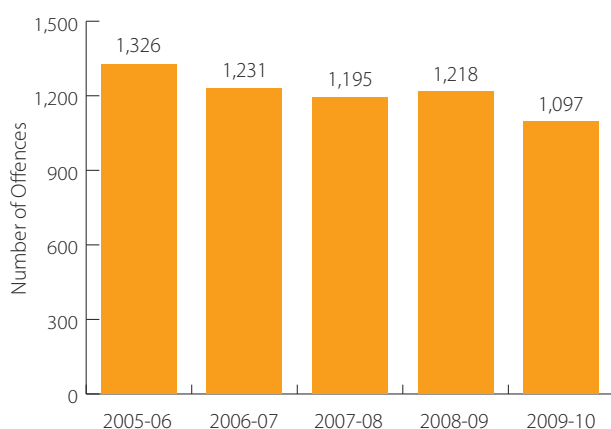
Source: *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia 2009*.

\*Assaults include: serious and common assaults, public place assaults, assaults against police and assaults associated with family violence.

## Violence in Public Places

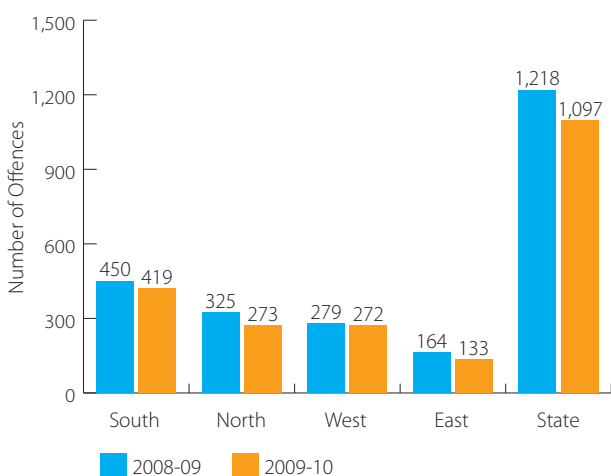
Public place assaults have declined in Tasmania over the five-year period from 1,326 in 2005-06 to 1,097 in 2009-10. The greatest proportion of public place assaults occurred between midnight and 6am on Saturdays and Sundays (Friday and Saturday nights). During the midweek, however, public place assaults were more prevalent between 12 midday and 6pm.

### Public Place Assaults



The Department's internal resource management systems record numbers of public place assaults by geographic District across the State and, pleasingly, there were fewer in each District than the previous year.

### Public Place Assaults by Geographic District



Source: Information taken from the *Corporate Performance Report: Annual 2009-10*.

## Alcohol and Safety in Public Places

The Tasmanian Government continues to maintain a strong focus on minimising the impact of alcohol-related issues across the Tasmanian community with the *Tasmanian Alcohol Action Framework 2010-2015*.

Within this framework, Tasmania Police employs a range of strategies, programs and initiatives to address issues associated with binge drinking, under-age drinking, and alcohol-fuelled antisocial behaviour and violence:

- Public Order Response Teams (PORTs) and Licensing Units focus on enforcing liquor licensing requirements and enable the strategic targeting of police resources to address alcohol-related public order issues.
- The Department is working in partnership with other organisations to implement strategies to reduce the potential harm caused by alcohol misuse. These strategies include liquor accords, lockouts, security liaison, transport and environmental planning issues in entertainment precincts.



Inspector Scott Flude and former Police and Emergency Management Minister Jim Cox at the launch of new Youth and Alcohol laws.

- Each State and Territory is committed to implementing the Early Intervention Pilot Program (EIPP). EIPP is an initiative under the *National Binge Drinking Strategy* that will target under-age drinkers in possession of alcohol in public places, or where alcohol has contributed to public order offences. In the reporting period, the Department collaborated with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Health and Ageing to ensure the program is launched later in 2010. The program will provide Tasmania Police with a valuable diversionary tool to for under-age drinkers.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Public Safety

The program provides under-age drinkers and their parents/guardians with an opportunity to address alcohol-related issues, with a view to influencing better short- and long-term social and health outcomes.

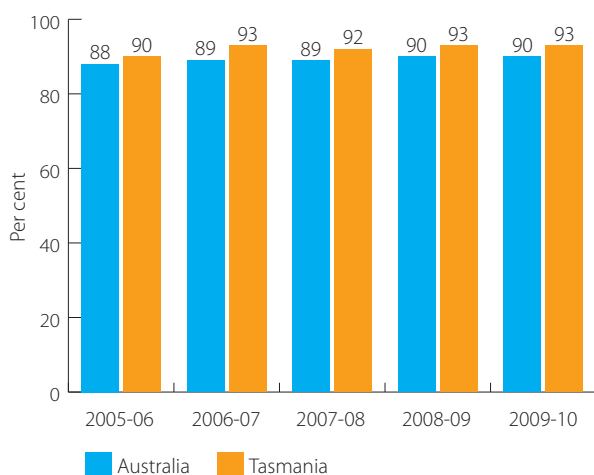
- The Department participates in *Operation Unite*, a two-day Australasian policing operation that focused on reducing alcohol-related violence, particularly in metropolitan entertainment precincts.

## Community Perceptions of Safety

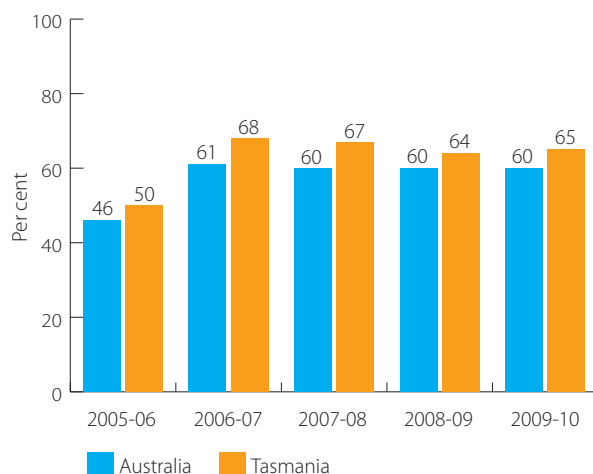
The Department continues to utilise the *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10* conducted by Roy Morgan Research to provide information regarding perceptions of safety and satisfaction with policing services in each State and Territory as compared to the national average.

Tasmania continues to record the highest level of perceptions of safety when walking or jogging during the day, and after dark, of any jurisdiction – as shown in the accompanying charts.

### Percentage of Population Who Feel Safe Walking or Jogging During the Day



### Percentage of Population Who Feel Safe Walking or Jogging After Dark



While the positive perceptions of safety in public places throughout Tasmania continue to compare favourably to the national average, as well as the victimisation rate for most person offences being the lowest in the country, there is still considerable concern shown by community members when serious person offences occur in their local area.

54% of Tasmanians interviewed were satisfied or very satisfied in general with the job that the police are doing in dealing with public order problems (vandalism, gangs or drunken and disorderly behaviour) compared to the national average of 53%.

Respondents to the survey during 2009-10 were asked how worried they were about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place: 33% of Tasmanians said they were worried about becoming a victim of physical assault in a public place as compared to 38% nationally.

Respondents were also asked about their perceptions of problems in their local area. It is encouraging to note that Tasmania continues to record low levels of perceived problems in their local area related to public disorder and violence when compared with the national average, as shown in the accompanying table.

Perceptions of problems in your local area	Tasmania %	National %
Family violence	18	20
Sexual Assault	9	15
Physical assault in a public place	34	38
Louts or gangs	28	35
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	39	45
Parties/loud music/noisy neighbours	29	30

## Visibility

Tasmania Police employs a number of visibility strategies to reduce street violence and keep Tasmanians safe in public places:

- A major component of Tasmania Police's high-visibility policing strategy is a focus on patrolling Central Business Districts (CBDs) by beat patrols on a regular basis. Police undertake targeted patrols in the CBDs to address issues associated with antisocial behaviour, the responsible service and consumption of alcohol, identified crime 'hot spots', areas of social congregation and public events. Additional targeted patrols and use of shift overlaps, particularly on Friday and Saturday nights, maximise visibility. Officers utilise the *Police Offences Act 1935* – Dispersal of Persons legislation, or 'move on orders' to assist in policing these areas.
- All uniform personnel participate in the *Stop, Walk and Talk* program. This program sees officers walking each day within the local CBD to speak with business operators and members of the public. CBD policing in the larger cities is reinforced by the use of police who work in administrative roles as well as regular beat constables. In smaller communities, uniformed police perform regular short beat patrols.
- A Business Reassurance Program has been implemented in the major CBDs. Businesses are visited on a regular basis, and while officers concentrate on business issues, the program fits closely with the CBD *Stop, Walk and Talk* program.

During the reporting period the Western District undertook high-visibility operations designed to prevent and interfere with routines and patterns of behaviour associated with offences in certain areas, otherwise known as Interdiction Operations. These operations involved deploying high numbers of police from stations and sections within the District to specific locations for short periods of time. Crime and offence trends for those locations were monitored in the weeks following the interdiction and indicated that the rates of offending and levels of public complaint were decreased for many weeks following the operation.

## Responsiveness

With appropriately directed intelligence-led policing activities, supported by a range of early intervention programs, the Department has been effective in maintaining low rates of victimisation and high clearance rates.

### Legislative Council Select Committee on the Incidence of Violent Conduct in the Community

In the reporting period, the Department developed a submission to the Legislative Council Select Committee Inquiry into Violence in the Community and welcomed the opportunity to provide information for the Committee's consideration.

The submission provided information regarding the incidence and nature of violent and antisocial behaviour, the characteristics of victims and offenders, and community perceptions of public safety. At the time of printing, the Select Committee had not concluded its inquiry.

### Public Order Response Teams

Public Order Response Teams (PORTs) in each of the Districts aim to decrease public disorder and enhance feelings of public safety. The availability of PORTs and their rosters enable the teams to work at high-activity times and respond to incidents as they occur in public places. In addition, PORTs contribute to Tasmania's high-visibility policing strategy through foot patrols in major shopping centres, car parks, reserves, the Hobart waterfront and other public places and streets throughout each of the four geographic Districts.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Public Safety

PORT activities in each District produced the following results in the 2009-10 period:

PORT activities	Southern	Northern	Eastern	Western	State
Arrest – <i>Police Offences Act</i> (Excludes Assault)	300	252	125	86	763
Arrest – Assault	18	4	2	6	30
Total Arrests	318	256	127	92	793
Licensed Premises Visited	4,030	2,257	1,309	1,066	8,662
Move-on Orders Given	1,296	970	829	723	3,818
Liquor Infringement Notices	708	294	677	358	2,037
Hooning Offenders Detected	11	10	20	9	50
Vehicle Confiscations	11	26	17	28	82
Youth Justice Action Reports submitted	114	149	166	150	579
Summons Issued	54	116	122	292	584

Note: Eastern District does not have a night-club or hotel district, and its outputs are therefore lower than other Districts. The Eastern PORT regularly supports the Southern PORT and also supplements traffic enforcement. Source: Information taken from the *Corporate Performance Report: Annual 2009-10*.

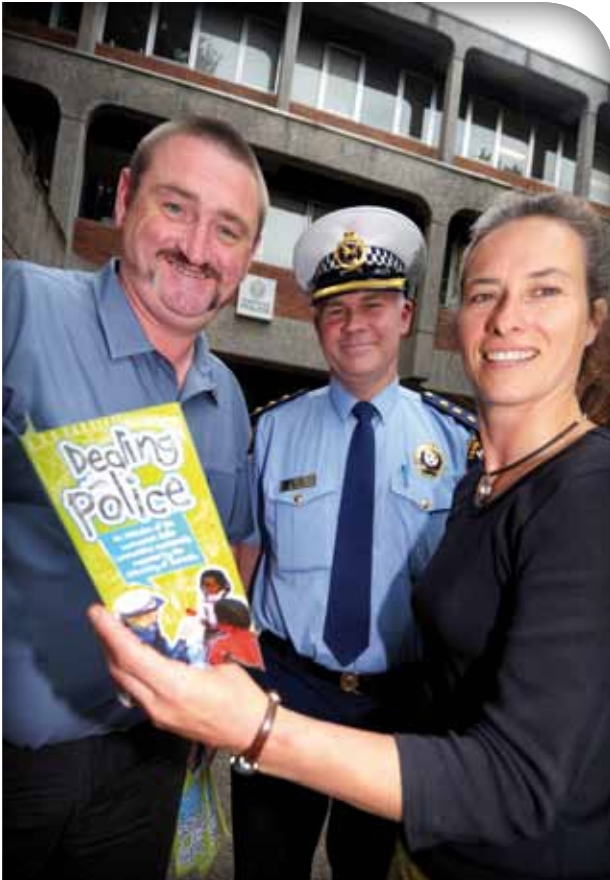
Eastern and Southern District PORTs regularly combine to enhance police numbers for effective management of major public events. In the reporting period these events included the international and State cricket matches at Bellerive Oval, the City to Casino Fun Run, outdoor concerts at the Regatta Grounds and the Botanical Gardens, combined operations relating to public order within the Southern District, and Hobart and Launceston Racing Carnivals. Similarly, Western and Northern District PORTs combine for the management of the Devonport Cup harness racing event, Australia Day festivities, Agfest and the more significant sporting events held in each of the Districts.

The Southern District PORT focused its efforts on reducing public disorder, particularly around the Hobart waterfront and in the Hobart and Glenorchy CBD. PORT patrolled these high-volume pedestrian areas and licensed premises, particularly as nearly all Southern Tasmania's significant licensed entertainment is located in the Hobart CBD and waterfront areas.

Northern PORT focused attention on young people and antisocial behaviour and, where possible, proceeded against them under the *Youth Justice Act 1997*. Whilst policing antisocial behaviour in the CBD and surrounding larger events, the Northern PORT was involved in the drug diversion program, initiating both drug prosecutions and referrals to diversion programs.



PORT Team members Constable Tim Miller and Acting Sergeant Marco Ghedini.



Alan Melton, Inspector Scott Flude and Nathalie Servant at the Safer Communities Partnership launch.

### Community Partnerships

Tasmania Police is an active participant in Safer Community Partnerships with both Hobart and Launceston. These partnerships bring together key stakeholders for Hobart and Launceston to address public order issues and other community safety issues. In both cities, the partnerships advanced reforms in managing antisocial behaviour and developed practical and workable solutions, including implementing crime prevention strategies.

### Police and Metro Program

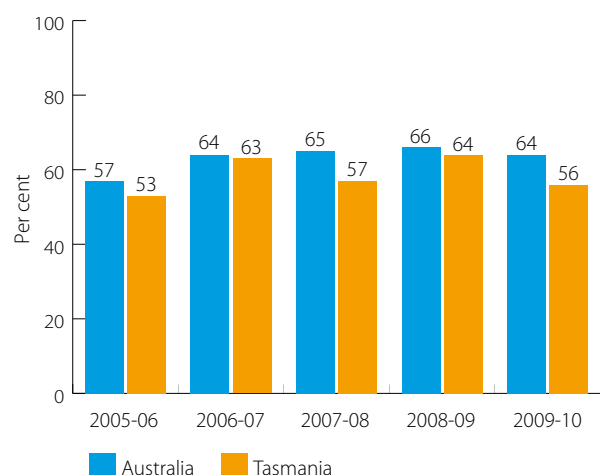
Tasmania Police and Metro Tasmania are committed to the safety of passengers on public transport and have continued working in partnership to reduce antisocial behaviour and offences committed on public transport and in public places, such as bus interchanges. Tasmania Police and Metro have a Memorandum of Understanding that outlines the provision of four police officers dedicated to preventing and investigating offences on buses and in bus malls in southern Tasmania.

Over the Christmas/New Year period Metro (sponsored by Motor Accidents Insurance Board and in partnership with Tasmania Police, the Hobart City Council and other members of the Safer Hobart Community Partnership) rostered additional late night services – Night Rider – that proved effective in getting people home safely after attending functions and events in the city.

Metro Tasmania has continued its roll-out of CCTV infrastructure on buses. Twelve cameras now cover the Transit Mall, access and egress to the Mall and businesses inside. Bellerive police have successfully used the CCTV camera footage to identify and prosecute offenders.

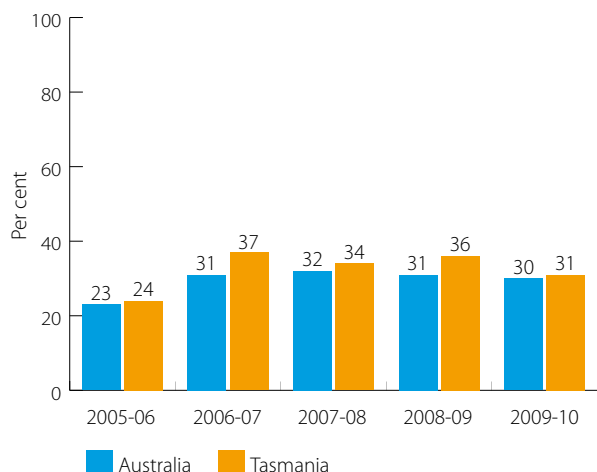
There was a significant decrease in the percentage of Tasmanian respondents who felt safe or very safe travelling on public transport during the day in 2009-10 compared to 2008-09 (64% to 56%). Similarly, in Tasmania, there was a decrease in the percentage of respondents who felt safe or very safe travelling on public transport after dark in 2009-10 compared to 2008-09 (36% to 31%) as shown:

**Percentage of Population Who Feel Safe Travelling on Public Transport – Daytime**



# Key Service Delivery Area – Public Safety

## Percentage of Population Who Feel Safe Travelling on Public Transport – After Dark



Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10 conducted by Roy Morgan Research.

## Police Assistance Line 131 444



Tasmania Police continues to respond to the 000 emergency number for service as well as the National Police Assistance Line 131 444. The National Police Assistance Line is a non-emergency number that provides the community with ready access to Tasmania Police from any location within the State. The use of the 131 444 number in Tasmania continues to increase.

Calls to National Police Assistance Number 131 444:

Year	Number of calls
2004-05	2,419
2005-06	6,191
2006-07	10,928
2007-08	11,335
2008-09	25,607
2009-10	40,972

## Police Support to Community Programs

### Crime Stoppers



Crime Stoppers uses a tripartite approach between police, the media and the general community to provide a flow of information about crime and criminals. The aim of Crime Stoppers is to encourage the community to become involved in the fight against crime. It includes a range of activities throughout Tasmania including the Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge, Crime Stoppers Week and the Northern Gala Fundraising Dinner. Crime Stoppers also has regional committees that undertake promotional and fundraising activities such as:

- The 2009 Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge was successfully concluded with an awards ceremony held at the Wrest Point Casino, Hobart. The topic for 2009 was Youth Violence. The launch of the 2010 Youth Challenge took place at Agfest in May 2010, and the topic was E-Safety.
- Crime Stoppers Week was again generously sponsored by the Lions Club of Tasmania to encourage the community to report matters relating specifically to drugs (Operation Noah). The Lions Clubs of Tasmania (District 201T1) recently pledged their support to Operation Noah for a further two years.
- Hosted by the Northern Regional Crime Stoppers Committee, and with the support of the Country Club Resort, the Crime Stoppers Gala Fundraising Dinner has become a highly successful annual event.

Crime Stoppers relies on donations and sponsorship to reward informants for providing information, and for promotion of the program itself. Since 1 July 2006, the Federal Group has provided sponsorship of approximately \$30,000 per year. Crime Stoppers Tasmania also receives a grant from the Federal Government used to help fund the Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge. In 2009, Crime Stoppers Tasmania received \$40,000.

Ongoing support from Jin-Gang-Dhyana Buddhism, the Hobart City Council and West Coast Council was also welcomed. Businesses that provide in-kind sponsorship to Crime Stoppers Tasmania include Southern Cross Television, Telstra, TOTE Tasmania, The Mercury and Fuji Xerox.

Crime Stoppers Statistics	2008-09	2009-10
Calls Received (with Code Numbers Allocated)	2,703	2,587
Persons Charged	164	185
Offences	404	428
Value of Property Recovered	\$53,309	\$93,850
Value of Drugs Seized	\$274,305	\$608,180
Rewards Paid	\$2,700	\$13,250



Brian Aherne and Jim Cox with the winners of the 2009 Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge from Cressy District High School.

### Neighbourhood Watch



Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) Tasmania is a community-based crime prevention program actively supported by Tasmania Police. The NHW program commenced in 1986 and spread throughout Tasmania, reaching a peak in the early 1990s of

approximately 150 Watches. The number of Watches, along with the crime rate, has declined and there are now 67 active Watches distributed in both urban (35) and rural (32) locations.

The NHW Executive Committee is presently developing a Strategic Plan which is designed to broaden the program's charter towards social inclusion and partnerships with various community groups. The strategic plan is likely to focus on community safety and, hence, issues such as effective street lighting in public spaces, unsafe pedestrian crossings, and graffiti.



Staff at the new Huonville PCYC: from left, Luke Causon, coordinator Kevin Lancaster, Constable David Scarafiotti, Brad Conlon and Jenny Crow.

### Police and Community Youth Clubs

Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYCs) have operated in Tasmania since the opening of the Launceston Police Boys Club in 1946 and aim to: 'reduce crime by providing positive relationships between young people and police'. That job would not be possible without the voluntary contribution to PCYC by members of the community.

Although the Department supports PCYCs with staff and funds some infrastructure and public liability insurance costs (\$891,998 for 2009-10), clubs derive most of their funding from activity fees, memberships, fundraising, State and Federal Government grants, donations and corporate sponsorship. Some of the larger full-time clubs have expenditure costs of \$300,000-\$600,000 per annum.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Public Safety

PCYCs exist across Tasmania in a variety of forms, from large, multi-function sport and recreation facilities staffed by departmental personnel to small, community-based, volunteer committees with no infrastructure or staff. The clubs operate in communities throughout Tasmania in Hobart, Bridgewater, Huon Valley, Clarence, Sorell, East Coast, Longford, Launceston, Deloraine, Mersey, Burnie, Glenorchy and Queenstown and have over four thousand members. In 2009-10, PCYCs delivered a range of programs and activities across the State. Further information concerning the PCYCs can be found at <http://www.pcyctas.org/#redirect>.

## Police Interaction with School-aged Children

The benefits of positive, non-threatening interactions between police and young people through the education system range from feelings of enhanced safety and security on campus, and a more positive image of police and authority in the eyes of college students, to the development of positive relationships with young people, and opportunities for early intervention for those 'at risk'. Tasmania Police is involved in a number of programs with schools and colleges.

### Police in Schools

Police officers participate in an educative and law enforcement role at a range of colleges across the State including Elizabeth, Claremont, Hellyer, Launceston, Don and Rosny. Officers liaise with students and teachers about young people, the law and safety issues.

### Adopt-a-Cop

The Adopt-A-Cop program is conducted in a number of primary schools by police officers who volunteer to adopt a school. Officers provide key messages to schools on 'stranger danger', police and the law, the effects of drugs and alcohol, risky behaviours and their consequences to the community, and making good decisions.



*Constable Madeline Lawler and Junior Constable Zoe Warmuth in Salamanca Place.*

## Restorative Justice and School-aged Children

The Department employs strategies for young people that not only reduce potential offending, but aim to influence better short- and long-term social and health outcomes through early intervention. See also Key Service Delivery Area – Crime – for more on early intervention programs.

Tasmania Police is committed to working with educators to foster a restorative justice approach when working with children and young people in accordance with the *Youth Justice Act 1997*. This approach is undertaken from primary school level through to the college environment. Police from Early Intervention and Youth Action Units (EIYAUs), teachers and social workers collaborate to provide strategies and diversions for young people 'at risk'. Together they work to develop strategies to address behavioural and discipline problems in the classroom in a way that makes young people accountable for their actions. The EIYAUs play an important role in the prevention and intervention of behaviours that may lead to offending.

### Operation Sanction

Western District police conducted *Operation Sanction* which addressed the issue of young people located in public places late at night. Police took details of the young persons and subsequently contacted their parents or guardians to discuss the circumstances in which they were located. Many parents were surprised to learn that their children were not where they expected them to be. One interesting aspect of the operation was the low number of young people located on multiple occasions, which suggests some level of effectiveness of the operation.

### ***Operation IQ***

*Operation IQ* was a joint initiative of Southern District police and the Department of Education, Learning Services South. It was a targeted response to increased offending and criminal behaviour of young people in Hobart, Kingston and Glenorchy and the trial appeared to reduce the number of children frequenting CBD areas when they should have been attending school. Police identified young people they came across during school hours and contacted the Education Department with information on the name of the young person, the school that they purported to be attending and the reason for their absence, and where and when the young person was identified.

### **Police interactions with University of Tasmania Students**

Tasmania Police established a relationship with the University of Tasmania to address issues of violence against international students, and other migrant groups residing and studying in the State. The Tasmania Police [Multicultural Liaison Officer](#) participates in University Orientation days, communication forums and other activities where safety issues can be raised. The University, in conjunction with Tasmania Police, other agencies, and external representatives, formed a task force aimed at addressing issues surrounding student safety, with a particular emphasis on international students.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Crime

**We will continue to reduce the impact of crime.**

## Our Activities and Performance

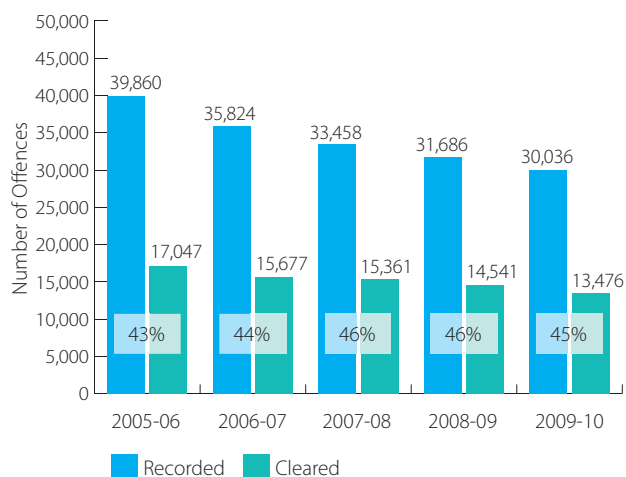
We aim to reduce the impact of crime and, in 2009-10, we focused effort on reducing the overall incidence of *Serious Crime, Crime, Illicit Drugs* and *Family Violence* and improving *Crime Clearance*.

## Offences Recorded and Cleared

Total Offences reduced by a further 5% (1,650 offences) in 2009-10 building upon the 5% reduction in 2008-09. Contributing to this reduction was a decrease of 5% in Offences Against Property and a 6% decrease in Offences Against the Person.

The chart below indicates the overall downward trend for Total Offences as well as a steady clearance rate over the last five years. (Refer to Appendix A – Crime Statistics for a more detailed analysis.)

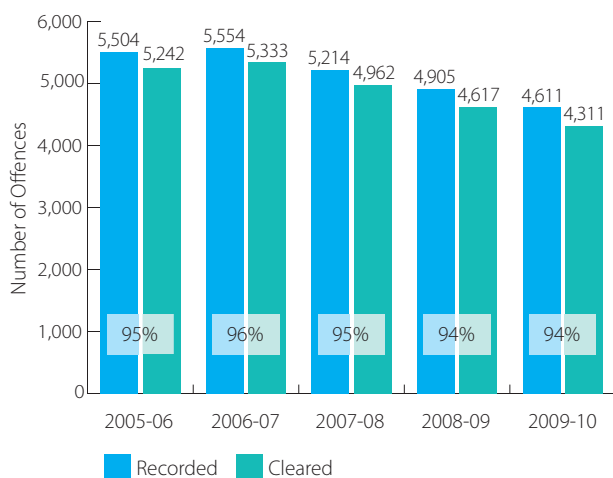
**Total Offences: Tasmania**  
**Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared**



## Offences Against the Person

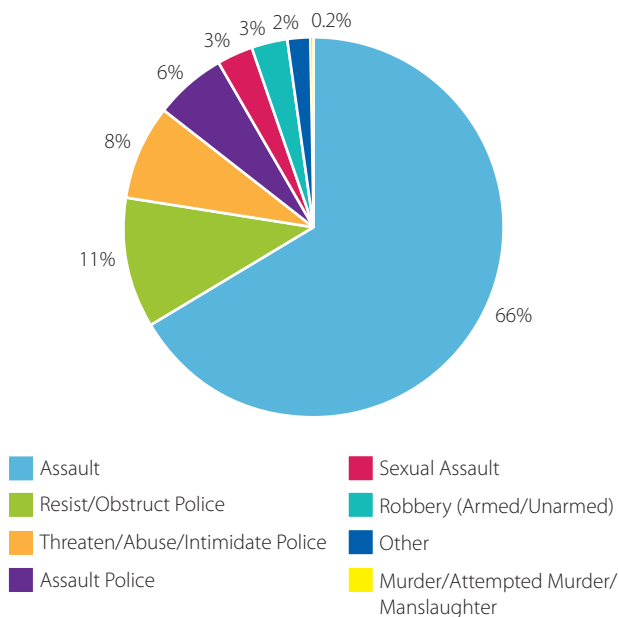
The number of Offences Against the Person decreased by 6% in 2009-10 following a 6% decrease the previous year which indicates an overall downward trend. The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person (94%) remained at a similar level in 2009-10 to that of the previous year.

**Offences Against The Person: Tasmania**  
Offences Recorded And Cleared/Percentage Cleared



The accompanying chart shows the distribution by offence type for Offences Against the Person. Assault accounts for the majority of offences (66%) followed by Resist/Obstruct Police (11%).

**Offences Against the Person 2009-10**

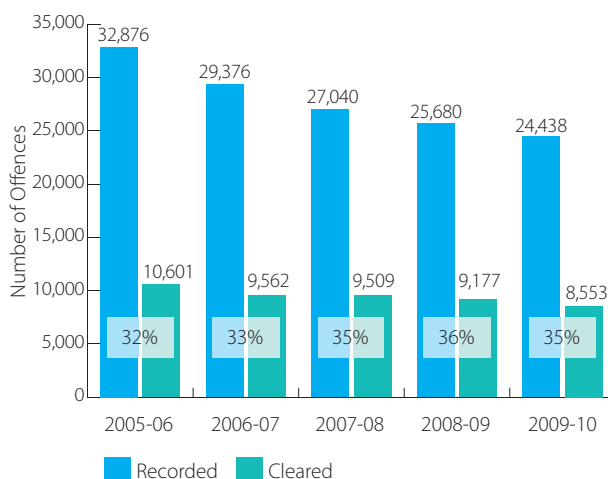


## Offences Against Property

The number of Offences Against Property again decreased by 5% (1,242 offences) from 25,680 recorded in 2008-09 to 24,438 recorded in 2009-10. The clearance rate for Offences Against Property (35%) also remained at a similar level to last year.

Contributing to the 5% decrease in 2009-10 were decreases in Arson, Burglary of Motor Vehicles, Stealing from Motor Vehicles, Stealing Plates and Labels, Stealing, Unlawfully Setting Fire to Property, Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property and Injure/Destroy Property.

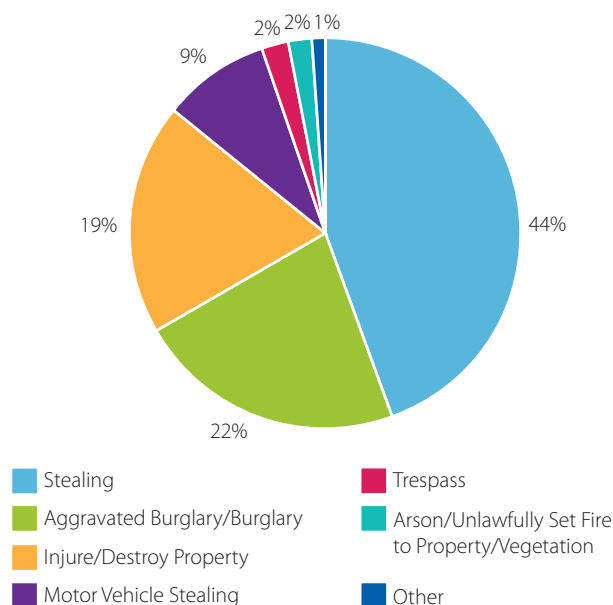
**Offences Against Property: Tasmania**  
Offences Recorded And Cleared/Percentage Cleared



The following chart shows the distribution by offence type for Offences Against Property. Burglary and Stealing offences accounted for the majority of Offences Against Property (67%).

# Key Service Delivery Area – Crime

Offences Against Property 2009-10

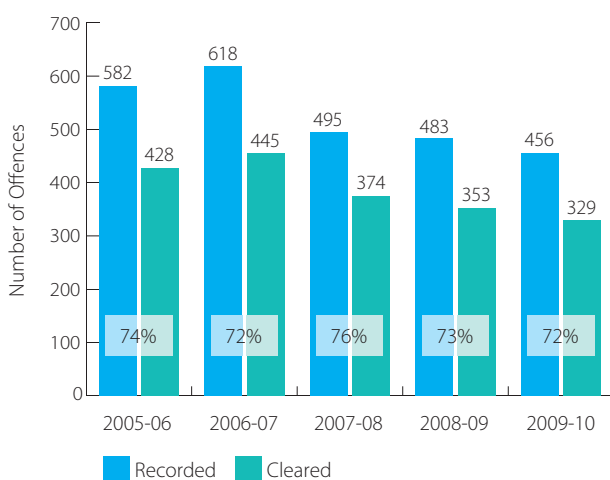


## Serious Crime

Throughout the reporting period, the Department focused on Serious Crime Offences. These include the most severe Offences Against the Person and financially-damaging Offences Against Property. The majority of these offences are proceeded with by indictment under the *Criminal Code Act 1924*.

Serious Crime Offences decreased by 6% (27 offences) in 2009-10 compared to the previous year. This follows a 2% decrease in the previous year. The clearance rate for Serious Crime Offences was 72% in 2009-10.

Serious Crime Offences: Tasmania  
Offences Recorded and Cleared/Percentage Cleared



Extracted from Crime Analysis System (CAS) 2 September 2010.

For further information, see Appendix A – Crime Statistics.

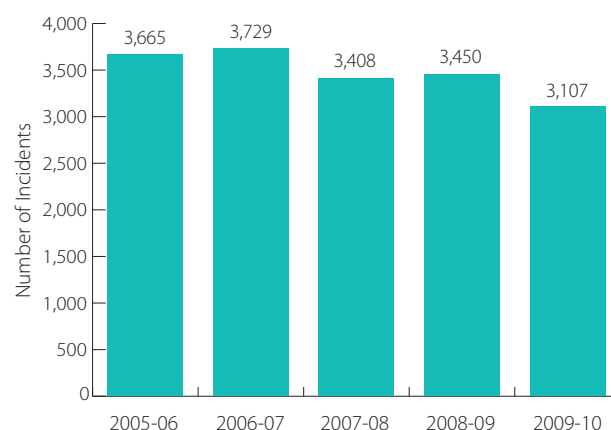
## Family Violence Incidents

*Safe at Home* is a whole-of-government strategy for responding to family violence in Tasmania.

During 2009-10 police attended 3,107 incidents under the *Family Violence Act 2004*. A further 1,647 family argument incidents were attended, and another 44 incidents were attended to facilitate a restraint order.

The accompanying chart provides data for the last five years on those incidents that were classified as family violence under the *Family Violence Act 2004*.

Family Violence Incidents: Tasmania



Extracted from the *Family Violence Management System (FVMS)* 27 August 2010.

The *Family Violence Act 2004* recognises the process of 'risk screening' undertaken by police which is important to the granting of court and police bail. The Risk Assessment Screening Tool (RAST) was developed by Tasmania Police and the Department of Justice. The Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES) undertook a review of the RAST and released its findings during the reporting period. TILES found that:

- the RAST is a rigorous and accountable practice in relation to risk assessment
- it reflects best practice models nationally and internationally, and
- there has been minimal long-term evaluation conducted of this type of risk assessment in international literature.

## Illicit drugs

Tasmania Police Drug Investigation Services (DIS) continued to conduct successful enforcement operations to disrupt, investigate and prosecute persons involved in manufacturing, supplying and distributing illicit drugs. The *Tasmania Police Corporate Performance Report: Annual 2009-10* showed that 380 people were charged by DIS with serious drug trafficking or selling offences, and a further 365 people for other drug-related offences. In 2009-10, uniform police officers working in each of the geographic Districts prosecuted 1,946 people for drug-related offences, a significant increase on the 1,259 prosecuted in 2008-09.

In February 2010, Southern DIS concluded a major investigation concerning the sale and distribution of amphetamines and cannabis. The investigation resulted in 14 people being charged with trafficking offences, and 13 people being charged with the sale of controlled drugs.

During the reporting period, Western DIS also conducted successful investigations relating to illicitly diverting morphine-based prescription medications. The investigation resulted in 17 people being charged with trafficking. Other targeted operations have resulted in the successful interruption of trafficking operations for Ecstasy and amphetamines.

## Crime Reduction

### Early Intervention and Youth Action Units

Police from Early Intervention and Youth Action Units (EIYAU), teachers and social workers collaborate to provide strategies and diversions for young people 'at risk'. Together they work to develop strategies to address behavioural and disciplinary problems in a way that makes young people more accountable for their actions. The EIYAUs play an important role in the prevention and intervention of behaviours that may manifest as violent offending and victimisation.

Some notable activities in the reporting period include:

- Programs such as the Schools Assault Initiative, which is a partnership with Learning Services North in northern Tasmania and is concerned with serious incidents of violence that occur within the

school environment. The Northern EIYAU delivers a number of tailored intervention strategies to tackle localised antisocial/offending issues for individuals and groups, and this initiative is proving to be effective at dealing with violence in schools.

- A Tasmania Police partnership with the Department of Education concerning the early intervention strategies for at-risk children.
- A pilot program commenced in October 2009 involving staff at Brighton Municipality primary schools and identified those children considered most at risk of offending as they grow older. The program employed various strategies to re-engage the children.

### Inter-Agency Support Teams

The Inter-Agency Support Teams (IASTs) are a whole-of-government collaborative approach in providing timely, practical, multi-agency responses to support children and young people with complex and multiple needs, as well as their families. At the end of the reporting period IASTs were providing support to 250 children and young people (172 males and 78 females) state-wide as shown in the accompanying chart.

Children and Young People Supported in Each District as at 30 June 2010



The IAST Program has yet to be formally evaluated, but informal feedback and anecdotal evidence suggests that the IAST strategy has delivered a number of effective outcomes for both stakeholders and clients, including:

- positive interventions for children and young people
- better working relationships and sharing of information between government agencies

# Key Service Delivery Area – Crime

- an increased number of children and young people being diverted from the criminal justice system, re-engaging with education and the community, and
- improved relationships between families and government agencies.

An independent evaluation is planned.

The value of the IAST process is demonstrated by the following case study:

**Eleven Year Old Male 'Brian'** – Referred at nine years of age by a school social worker due to his antisocial behaviour at school and in the community (vandalism, cruelty to animals, lighting fires and attempted arson).

A number of strategies were initiated including home visits by local police officers, engaging with the Police and Community Youth Clubs and ensuring Community Conferences had appropriate outcomes such as an appointment with a mental health specialist and community service with the RSPCA.

Brian was supported by the Team for a period of 23 months until he was retired at the age of eleven at the recommendation of the school as his behaviour had improved and his court matters were finalised.

The IAST model is an excellent example of partnerships between police and other government agencies in providing a collaborative early intervention approach in supporting children and youth at risk.

## Project U-Turn

*Project U-Turn* is a diversionary program for young people who have been involved in, or who are at risk of becoming involved in, motor vehicle theft. The program is delivered by Mission Australia under contract to Tasmania Police. It is based on the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council's best practice model.

The past 12 months have seen four courses delivered by Mission Australia with 30 young people graduating, 28 males and 2 females. A total of 200 young people have graduated from *U-Turn* since its inception. Each course culminates in the presentation of a fully-restored vehicle to a victim of crime.

Numeracy and literacy have been an issue for participants of *U-Turn*, as well as their inability to gain a driver's licence due to court-imposed disqualifications. The literacy and numeracy issue has been addressed in recent times with Mission Australia sourcing external



Constable Tony Gough with Project U-Turn program participant Aaron.

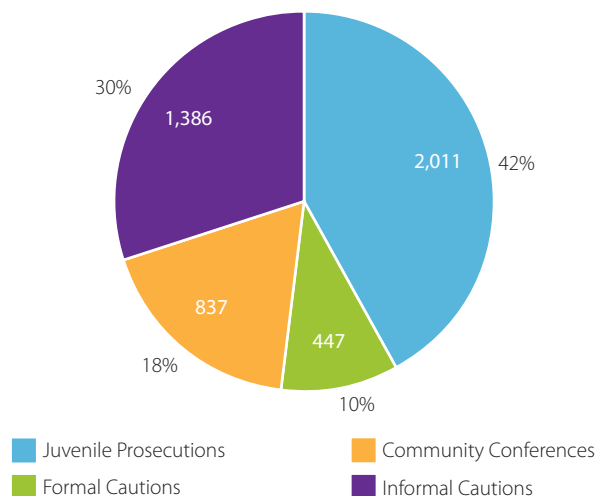
funding to provide sustainable literacy and numeracy training, delivered by an accredited teacher three days per week.

For more information about *U-Turn* go to <http://www.police.tas.gov.au/community/u-turn>.

## Judicial Services Performance Information 2009-10

The following chart provides the number and percentage of juvenile files handled as Prosecutions, Formal Cautions, Informal Cautions and Community Conferences.

### Support to Judicial Services Performance Information



Note: Information taken from the Tasmania Police Corporate Performance Report: Annual 2009-10.

## State Intelligence Services

In 2009-10, State Intelligence Services (SIS) conducted a comprehensive review of intelligence functions with the aim of identifying strategies and opportunities to increase the intelligence-led policing capacity of Tasmania Police. The review examined the current roles and responsibilities of SIS and provided 23 recommendations that will improve service delivery through enhanced use of intelligence analysts and proactive development of intelligence holdings.

Key outcomes of the review will see a greater focus on the development of operational intelligence products as well as the production of an annual state-wide strategic assessment which will include information on the overall crime environment, including organised crime and emerging trends impacting upon Tasmania and the activities of Tasmania Police.

## Forensic Services

Forensic Science plays a key part in the investigation of crime. A Forensic Services Strategic Plan is currently under development and, when completed, will provide for the future direction of Forensic Services. The Plan will integrate with the strategic aims and direction for forensic agencies throughout Australia and New Zealand as articulated in the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency's *Directions in Forensic Science Australia and New Zealand 2009-12*, with particular focus on the training and qualifications of crime scene examiners.

The reporting period saw structural changes within Forensic Services and the start of an equipment enhancement program. The crime scene attendance model was enhanced by increasing the number of crime scene examiners and the majority of crime scenes are now examined by qualified forensic officers.

## Performance in Other Crime-Related Areas 2009-10

### Fraud and Similar Offences

There were 454 Fraud and Similar Offences recorded in 2009-10 compared with 547 offences the previous year, a decrease of 17% (93 offences). Contributing to this reduction were decreases in Deception/Dishonestly Obtain a Financial Advantage (66 offences), Uttering (21 offences), Insert False Data (15 offences) and Forgery (13 offences). The clearance rate for Fraud and Similar Offences in 2009-10 was 65%.

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



Note: Fraud-Related Offences are recorded differently to offences within other categories, as the offences are counted by the number of transactions and not the number of incidents or victims.

Fraud investigations are conducted by the Criminal Investigation Branches (CIBs) within the four geographic Districts.

- In the Southern District, a 49-year-old man was extradited from Victoria on 87 charges of Stealing, and 86 each of Forgery and Uttering, after defrauding AFL Tasmania of \$50,000. He was sentenced in the Hobart Magistrates Court to a 2½ year term of imprisonment.
- In the Eastern District, a man is being proceeded against for dealing in the proceeds of crime from an international operation. He had netted over \$220,000. This matter is being proceeded under Commonwealth legislation.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Crime

- In the Western District, a female employee from a regional water authority was charged with computer-related fraud totalling \$1.2 million. The accused transferred money from the authority to her bank accounts and to those of other family members, and paid personal debts directly from authority bank accounts. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced in the Supreme Court to seven years' imprisonment, five without parole, for the offences committed over three years.
- In the Northern District, a 31-year-old woman was charged with fraud offences in May 2010 that totalled \$1.7 million. The offences related to the alleged fraudulent use of cheques.

Internet fraud through eBay™ is an increasing problem that affects Tasmanian victims with alleged offenders generally being located in other national and international jurisdictions. Victims are apparently ignoring eBay™ warnings and proceeding with sales against guidelines, often resulting in little recourse for restitution.

Government has provided the Department with funding (\$700,000 over four years) to increase its capacity to respond to the issues of electronic crime and complex fraud with \$200,000 allocated in 2010-11.

## Poppy Security

There were 33 interferences to the State's poppy crop in 2009-10, with 4,772 poppy capsules stolen. This was a moderate increase on the number of capsules stolen in the previous year; however, the level of diversion continues to be extremely low by world standards. There were 20,053 hectares harvested, an increase from 13,484 hectares the previous year. It is worth noting that the reduced thefts of recent years have occurred at a time of increased harvesting.



*Tasmania Police boats on patrol.*

## Fisheries Security

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

During the reporting period, 1,283 fishery and marine safety offenders received Cautions or full Infringement Notices, or were proceeded against in court.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Road Safety

**We will continue to improve road safety.**



Emergency service workers free occupants from a crash.

## Our Activities and Performance

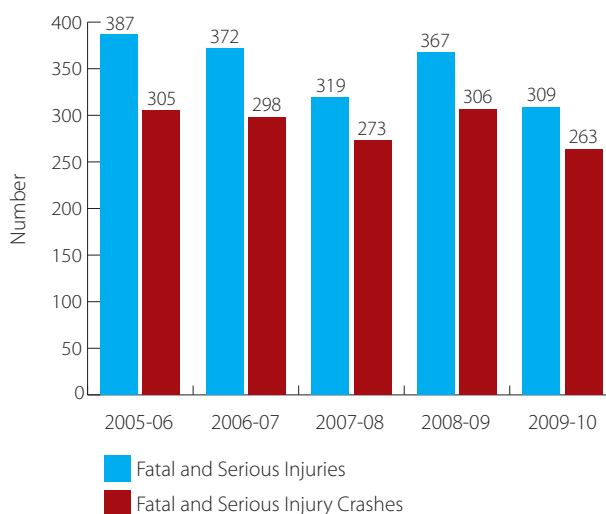
We aim to improve traffic law compliance and, in 2009-10, we focused our efforts on *Visibility, High-risk Offences and Offenders and Traffic Law Enforcement Strategies*.

Tasmania Police endeavours to reduce the level of trauma suffered on our roads by reducing the incidence of fatal and serious injury crashes. During the reporting period, the number of fatal and serious injury crashes was 263 – a reduction of 43 (14%) from 2008-09.

On 9 July 2009, Tasmanians were reminded of the extreme consequences of crashes when nine people were killed on our roads in three separate fatal crashes. Despite this tragedy, there were fewer fatal and serious injury crashes and fewer fatally and seriously injured drivers/passengers in 2009-10 than in the past five years.

Throughout 2009-10, Tasmania Police aimed to improve traffic law compliance through a range of measures including high-visibility policing, implementing new and innovative road safety legislation and policy, the targeting of high-risk offences and offenders, and continued enforcement of traffic law across the State.

Crashes, Fatalities and Serious Injuries



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

# Key Service Delivery Area – Road Safety



A high-visibility Tasmania Police vehicle.

## Visibility

In June 2009, a trial commenced of four specially-marked police vehicles to patrol the highways and major arterial roads of Tasmania. The initiative formed part of Tasmania's *Road Safety Strategy 2007-2016* which is aimed at providing a highly visible presence in the community to promote compliance and deter drivers who may consider flouting the law. The highly visible markings are based on national and international research. The aim of the trial was to:

- evaluate the effectiveness of high-visibility markings on driver behaviour
- provide a highly visible deterrent to poor driver behaviour, and
- reassure the community of the commitment by Tasmania Police to public safety.

Deployment guidelines were developed and the effectiveness of highway patrol markings was reviewed throughout the reporting period. As a result of the positive feedback, a further six high-visibility vehicles were deployed.

The markings of the Tasmania Police fleet are now being modified to improve the visibility of standard police vehicles. Consistent with national research on emergency vehicles, the existing dark blue check is being replaced with fluorescent stripes and a lighter, more reflective blue.

The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10*\* asked Tasmanians whether they had noticed any change in the number of police

cars patrolling highways and main roads. 36% of respondents noticed an increase. Tasmania Police continues to commit significant resources to policing our highways and major arterial roads.

\*National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10 by Roy Morgan Research.

## High-Visibility Traffic Operations

Throughout the reporting period, there were 1,141 high-visibility traffic operations conducted with 203,828 vehicles intercepted. These involved a combination of activities including Random Breath Tests (RBTs), licence and registration checks and vehicle road-worthiness inspections. The operations involved collaboration between police Districts and other government agencies and included the policing of significant events, such as the Hobart and Launceston Cups.

## High-Risk Offences

### Speeding 45 km/h Over the Speed Limit

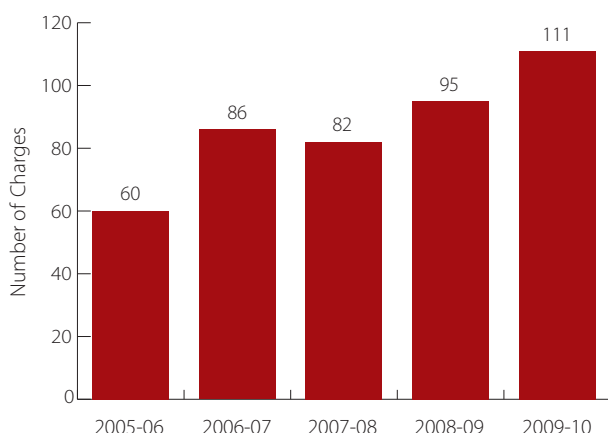
Offenders detected travelling 45 km/h or more over the posted speed limit are disqualified from driving and issued with an infringement notice or charged.

With the introduction of new legislation in December 2009, the offending vehicle may now also be clamped or confiscated (see High-Risk Offenders for more information). In 2009-10, Tasmania Police charged, or issued infringement notices, for 268 high-risk speeding offences.

## Dangerous and Reckless Driving

In 2009-10, Tasmania Police recorded 111 charges resulting from the high-risk offences of Dangerous Driving, Reckless Driving, Negligent Driving causing Death or Negligent Driving causing Grievous Bodily Harm. Almost twice as many offences as detected in 2005-06 were recorded in the reporting period as the accompanying chart shows.

Dangerous and Reckless Driving



In 2009-10 there were also six charges for the highly serious offences of Dangerous Driving causing Death or Dangerous Driving causing Grievous Bodily Harm.

## Evading Police

In November 2009, new legislation declared that drivers evading interception by police was a more serious offence than failing to comply with a direction of a police officer. Since implementation, 163 charges of Evading Police have been recorded (to 30 June 2010).

## Excessive Drink Driving

Excessive Drink Driving Notices (EDDNs) are issued for high-risk offences and result in automatic disqualification. High-risk drink driving offences are:

- exceeding 0.15 with a full licence
- exceeding 0.07 as a learner or provisional driver or with no licence
- refusing to submit to a breath analysis or blood test, and
- any drink driving offence when previously convicted of a similar offence.

Since the introduction of EDDN legislation on 19 December 2007, police have issued 4,450 EDDNs (to 30 June 2010).

## High-Risk Offenders

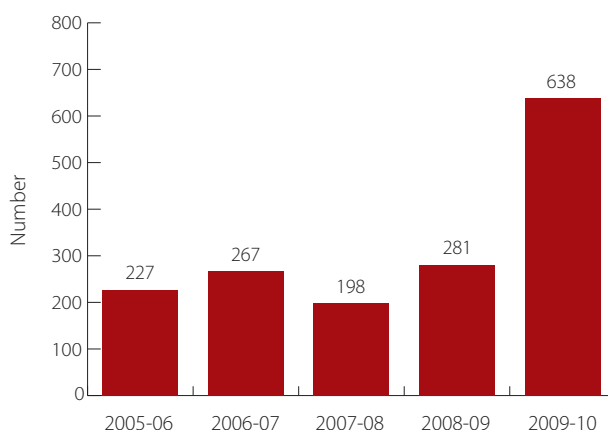
### Clamping and Confiscation of Vehicles

The majority of Tasmanian respondents (76%) maintain that speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving is a problem in Tasmania.\* Since 2004, legislation has been in place allowing the confiscation of vehicles for offences involving excessive speed, noise and smoke, and driving behaviour which is erratic and dangerous (hooning). On 11 December 2009, amended legislation was introduced to allow clamping, as well as confiscation of vehicles, and extended these measures to a greater range of prescribed offences including:

- dangerous and reckless driving
- evading police
- exceeding the speed limit by 45 km/h or more, and
- driving whilst disqualified on a second or subsequent occasion.

As a consequence, the accompanying chart shows that the number of clamped or confiscated vehicles has dramatically increased from previous years. Within the reporting period itself, 164 vehicles were clamped prior to the introduction of the amendments compared with 474 vehicles confiscated or clamped following introduction.

Vehicles Clamped or Confiscated

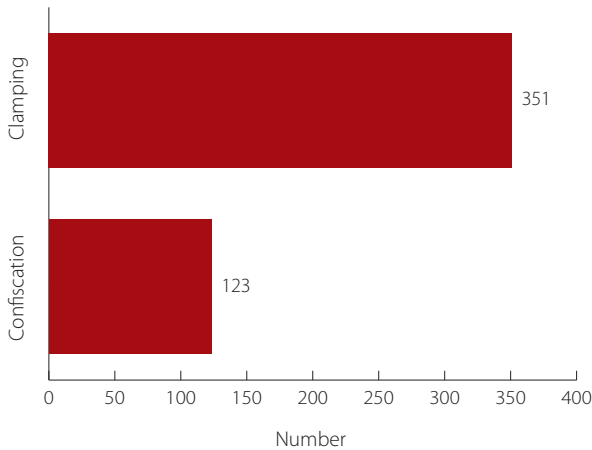


\* National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10 conducted by Roy Morgan Research.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Road Safety

Since the amendments were implemented, Tasmania Police has elected to clamp significantly more vehicles than it confiscated, as shown in the accompanying chart.

**Vehicles Clamped or Confiscated Under New Legislation**



The amended legislation allowed for the period of clamping or confiscation for a first offence to be increased from 7 days to 28 days, and a 90-day period imposed for an offender who had previously committed a prescribed offence. The amendments also provided an indefinite confiscation or clamping, with the possibility of a court-ordered permanent forfeiture, for an offender who had committed two or more prescribed offences. Of the 474 vehicles clamped or confiscated in the period 11 December 2009 to 30 June 2010, 69 (15%) were immobilised for 90 days and an additional 73 (15%) were immobilised for an indefinite period. As at 27 August 2010, 47 of those 73 vehicles had not yet been released.

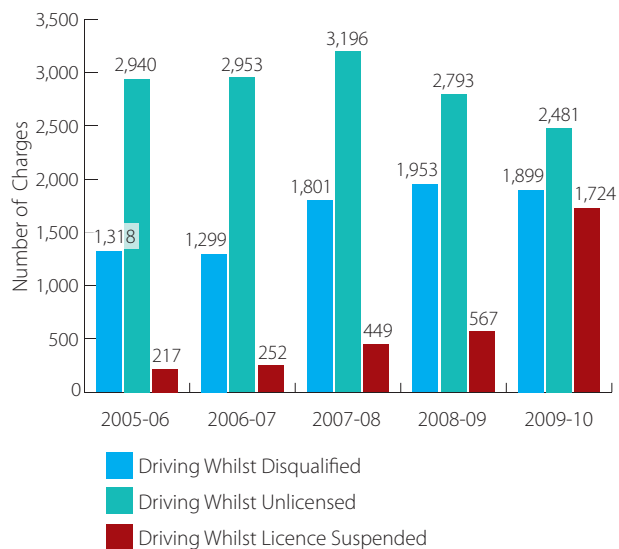


Constable Tony Gough clamps an offender's car.

## High-Risk Licence Offenders

Police proactively target drivers who are high-risk offenders. These include people who have no legal mandate to drive as they have been disqualified from driving, have had their driver's licence suspended, or do not hold a licence. As shown in the accompanying chart, in 2009-10 there were 1,899 charges for driving whilst disqualified, 2,481 charges for driving whilst unlicensed and 1,724 charges of driving whilst driver's licence suspended. The number of people charged with Driving Whilst Driver's Licence Suspended increased markedly in 2009-10. This coincided with the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Scheme (Department of Justice) introducing driver's licence suspensions as penalties for non-payment of infringement notice fines.

**High-Risk Offending Licence Charges**



1,298 offenders were charged with disqualified driving and 308 of these offenders were charged on more than one occasion. The worst recidivist offender in 2009-10 for Driving Whilst Disqualified was charged with this offence on six separate occasions (to 30 June 2010).

## Traffic Law Enforcement

Tasmania Police continues to target illegal driving behaviours to improve traffic law compliance, promote good driving behaviour and make Tasmania's roads safer.

\* National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10 conducted by Roy Morgan Research.

### State-wide Traffic Coordinator

Tasmania Police has recently commenced trialling the position of a State-wide Traffic Coordinator. This position is responsible for coordinating and integrating traffic law enforcement activities and operations across the State, as well as performing other intelligence-led traffic-related functions.

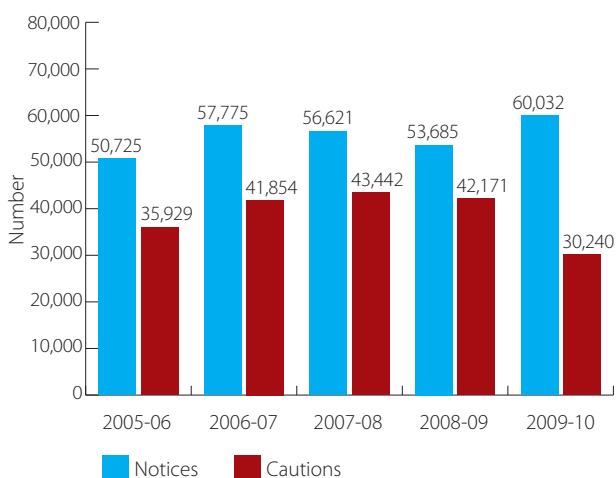
### Road Safety Task Force

The [Motor Accidents Insurance Board](#) (MAIB) is committed to funding the Road Safety Task Force (RSTF) until December 2011. The RSTF is responsible for integrated public education/enforcement programs to significantly reduce road trauma in Tasmania. The RSTF provides funding to the Department for a Data/Intelligence Analyst and a number of traffic police positions in each of the geographic Districts. This equates to one quarter of the State's traffic enforcement resource.

### Traffic Infringement Notices

Tasmania Police issued 90,272 Traffic Infringement Notices in 2009-10. The number of notices issued has declined over the past two years due to an increased focus on high-risk offences and offenders. A change in cautioning policy was implemented during the reporting period, ensuring that cautions would be issued only to first-time offenders and not to recidivist offenders.

#### On-the-Spot Notices and Cautions



### Speed

Excessive speeding has been shown to significantly contribute to fatal and serious injury crashes. It also continues to be the area of traffic law most frequently

disregarded by Tasmanian drivers. This is evidenced by the majority of Tasmanian respondents (57%) admitting to having driven over the speed limit by 10 km/h or more at least some of the time in the previous six months (nationally 58%)\*.

Tasmania Police aims to reduce excessive speeding through the deployment of road safety cameras and other speed detection devices. In 2009-10, the total operating hours for mobile road safety cameras was 18,514 hours, compared with 18,140 hours in 2008-09.

### Auditor-General Speed Detection Devices Report

In November 2009, the Auditor-General issued a [Special Report No. 85: Speed Detection Devices](#) (SDDs). The report concluded that the Department's SDD program operated efficiently and effectively and identified areas for improvement. In line with a recommendation of the report, a greater proportion of speed detection device deployment is now being undertaken in higher speed limit zones.

### Reduction of Road Safety Camera Tolerance

Since October 2009, Tasmania Police has adopted a less tolerant approach to speeding motorists and targeted drivers speeding at lower levels over the posted speed limit. To gauge the impact of the approach, an analysis was undertaken of vehicles travelling on the Southern Outlet in southern Tasmania. The average speed of motorists in the period October 2008 to January 2009 was compared with that for the period October 2009 to January 2010 (the first four months following the reduction in tolerance). Results showed that there was a 43% reduction in vehicles exceeding the speed limit by more than 10 km/h with the average speed of motorists reducing by 0.6 km/h. This information suggests that the reduction in tolerance had a positive impact on improving driver behaviour in Tasmania.



A hand-held speed detection device is deployed.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Road Safety

## Speeding Offences

There were 116,088 infringement notices issued for speeding offences in 2009-10. These comprised 48,554 on-the-spot speeding infringement notices (TINs) and 67,534 notices for offences detected by road safety cameras (SCINs) as shown in the accompanying table. The lowering of the road safety camera tolerance contributed to the increase in SCINs in the reporting period.



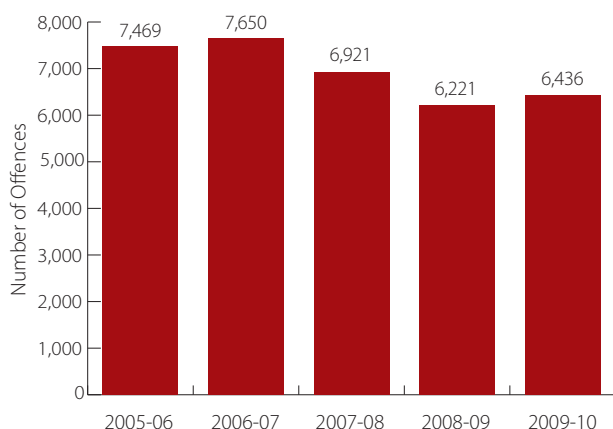
Constable Shelby Thomas, Senior Constable Dean Shaw and Sergeant David Hoggett targeting drivers for mobile phone and occupant restraint offences.

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
TINs	37,923	44,827	45,950	44,801	48,554
SCINs	51,473	61,337	59,168	59,953	67,534

## Unrestrained Vehicle Occupants

8% of Tasmanians surveyed indicated they had driven without wearing a seatbelt at least some of the time in the previous six months (7% nationally).\* Tasmania Police recorded 6,436 seatbelt and child restraint offences in 2009-10, an increase of 215 from the previous year. A new offence penalising a driver for permitting a passenger aged 16 years or over to be unrestrained has contributed to the increase.

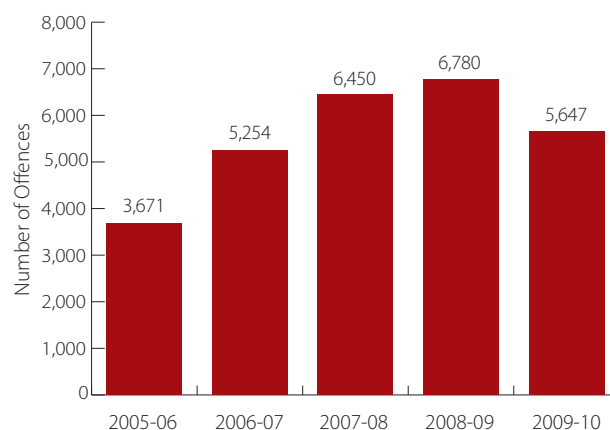
### Occupant Restraint TINs Offences



## Driving Using Mobile Phones

In 2009-10, there were 5,647 offences recorded for driving whilst using a hand-held mobile phone, a reduction (1,133 offences) when compared with the previous year. This reduction follows consistent increases over the previous six years, suggesting that drivers may be starting to use mobile phones in a safer and more responsible manner. The number of Tasmanians stating they had driven using a hand-held mobile phone at least some of the time in the past 6 months, also dropped from 30% to 28% and this compares with a national average of 31%.\*

### Drive Using Hand-Held Mobile Phone TINS Offences



\* National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10 conducted by Roy Morgan Research.

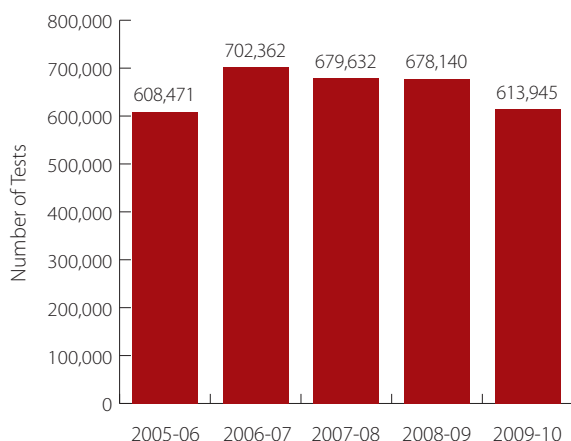
## Drink Driving Enforcement

Tasmania Police proactively works to deter and reduce drink driving, as it is a significant contributing factor to trauma on our roads. There were 613,945 random breath tests conducted in 2009-10, with 5,120 drivers (0.83%) exceeding the prescribed limit. The increase in the offending rate reflected the Department's commitment to targeting high-risk offenders.

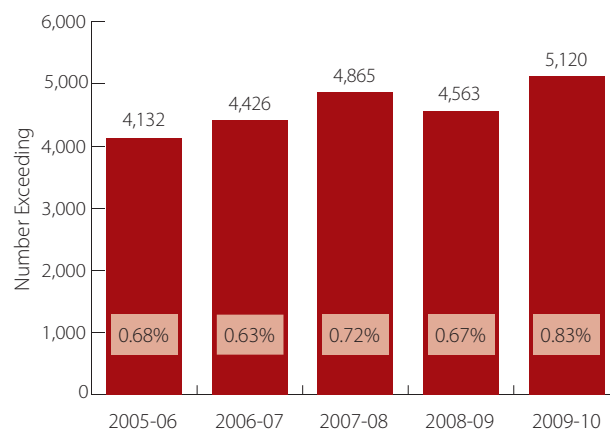


A random oral fluid test is conducted.

### Random Breath Tests – Number Conducted

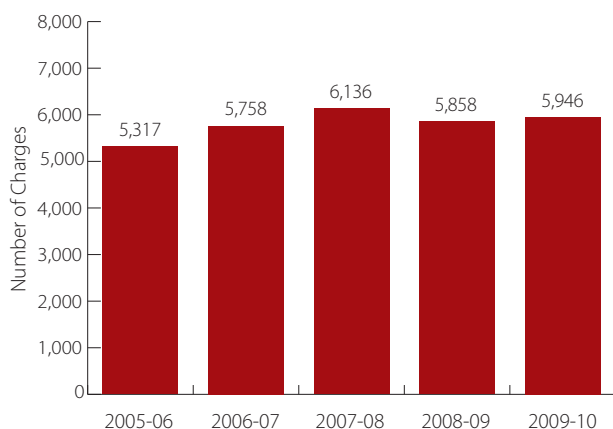


### Random Breath Tests – Number and Per Cent Exceeding the Prescribed Limit



The total number of drink driving offences was 5,946 in 2009-10, an increase of 88 offences compared with the previous year.

### Total Drink Driving Charges



## Drug Driving Enforcement

Tasmania Police conducted high-visibility, targeted and random oral fluid testing of drivers for the presence of illicit drugs. In 2009-10, 252 drivers who underwent oral fluids tests were required to have confirmatory blood samples tested for drugs. This was an increase of 41 on the previous year's figures.

\* National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10 conducted by Roy Morgan Research.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Emergency Management

**We will continue to enhance emergency management.**

## Our Activities and Performance

We aim to enhance emergency and security management and, in 2009-10, we focused our efforts on *Emergency management plans, Volunteers, Disaster mitigation, Counter-terrorism advisory assessment* and an *Emergency warning system*.

## Emergency Management

This area provides emergency services in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act 2006* and the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan, preparedness and responsiveness to emergency events, emergency risk management and disaster mitigation. The development and retention of State Emergency Service (SES) volunteers remains a high priority, with the maintenance of an effective, professional and motivated volunteer workforce seen as a critical part of the Department's ability to provide safer communities. The SES was comprised of 24 staff and 537 active volunteers – 419 men and 118 women.

During 2009-10, volunteers continued to provide a high level of professional capability in flood and storm response, search and rescue, general rescue, road crash rescue and emergency support. Volunteers took part in 153 public safety demonstrations, displays and *Driver Reviver* activities to help our communities become more safety aware. Volunteer emergency call outs increased by 4.5% (to 785 call outs), but with a 63.4% increase in their overall time commitment to emergencies (to 9,637 contact hours).



*Kentish SES Unit Manager Richard Elliott at a Driver Reviver rest stop.*

## Natural Disaster Resilience

In 2009, the Commonwealth Government announced the 'Disaster Resilience Australia Package'. This package consolidated all existing natural disaster funding programs into a single program called the [Natural Disaster Resilience Program](#) (NDRP) and a national partnership was established to deliver the NDRP. Under the agreement, Tasmania will receive approximately \$1.25 million per year and will produce a state-wide prioritised natural hazard risk assessment.

## Response to Victorian Hail Storm Disaster

The major hail storm disaster across Melbourne and southern Victoria in early March 2010 resulted in Tasmania receiving a request for interstate volunteer assistance. 30 SES volunteers, 1 SES staff member, and 7 fully equipped SES storm response vehicles were en route to Melbourne within 24 hours of the request. Assistance was also provided by State Emergency Service units from New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia.



*Tasmanian SES volunteers helping out in the hail storm disaster in southern Victoria in March 2010.*

## Community Awareness Initiatives

SES, together with Tasmania Police and the Bureau of Meteorology, conducted a number of community forums for tsunami awareness on the east and south-east coasts of Tasmania during 2009 and 2010. Forums were held at St Helens, Bicheno, Swansea, Triabunna, Nubeena, Bruny Island, Southport and Kingston. School visits were made in some locations to further promote tsunami awareness, including the natural warning signs. In the reporting period, [FloodSafe](#) brochures were published and made available on the SES website.

## State Emergency Service Volunteer Capability Support

SES continues to evaluate and implement measures to improve the retention and support of its volunteers by providing the best available capability support. SES volunteer numbers remained steady with only a small decrease (2.7%) in the reporting period. During 2009-10, support included:

- Ongoing recognition of active volunteer service, particularly through the awarding of SES Long Service Medals and service pins
- Further development of nationally recognised learning and development opportunities, such as the provision of trainer and assessor qualifications for volunteers, the provision of a new Urban Search and Rescue program and enhanced leadership training
- Volunteer participation in State and national events, such as the Australasian Road Rescue Challenge and the National Disaster Rescue Challenge
- Ongoing provision and enhancements to SES general duties uniform and personal protective equipment/clothing
- Ongoing enhancements to equipment, such as the road rescue tools and search and rescue equipment.

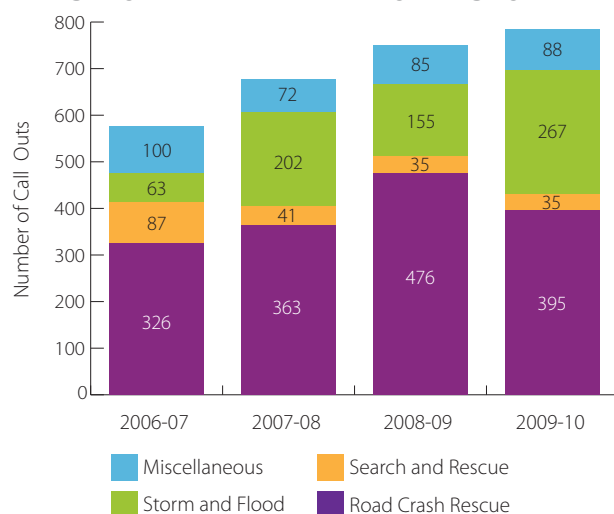
Support for continuous development of SES volunteers remains a core business priority. As a Registered Training Organisation, SES complies with Australian Quality Training Framework 2010 standards and explores opportunities to improve the quality of its training. In 2009-10 a Leadership Training program was developed, engaging unit managers, deputy managers and team leaders.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Emergency Management

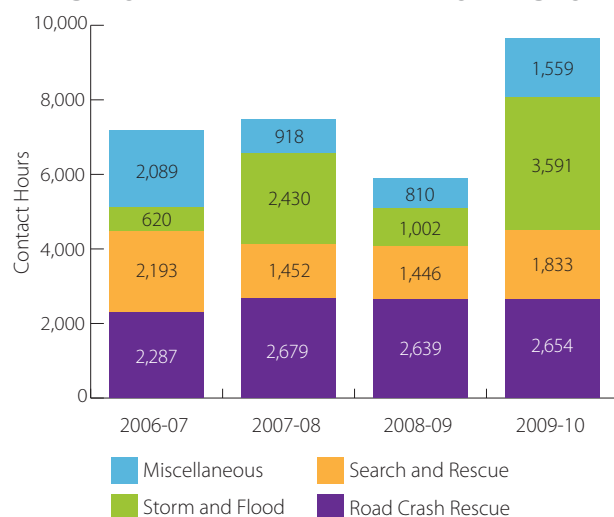
## Emergency Management Performance Information

The total number of call outs for all emergencies for 2009-10 was 785. This represents an increase of 4.5% compared with the previous reporting period but significantly, there was a 63.4% increase in their overall time commitment to emergencies.

### Emergency Volunteer Call Outs by Category



### Emergency Volunteer Contact Hours by Category



During 2009-10:

- SES conducted 157 competency-based courses attended by 1,355 volunteers and 43 refresher courses attended by 349 volunteers.
- 1,371 nationally-recognised competency or other types of certificates were issued including Certificate II in SES Rescue, Certificate II in SES Operations and Certificate III in SES Rescue.

- The total volunteer commitment towards unit-level volunteer-delivered training was 26,858 hours.

Region	2008-09	2009-10
South	6,379	7,166
North	11,663	6,691
North West	20,593	13,001
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,635</b>	<b>26,858</b>

## State Security and Rescue

### Search and Rescue Services

Marine and Rescue Services, and its specialist units (Dive Squad, Land Squad and Helicopter crew) provide a state-wide search and rescue service. Search and Rescue Services also provide medical recovery assistance to the Tasmanian Ambulance Service, and removing protesters from lock-on devices and from tree sits. In the reporting period, 186 search and rescue operations were conducted including 29 Dive Squad deployments.

A major search in the Tahune area was undertaken in March 2010 for a missing 75-year-old male who had been visiting the area as part of a group. Search and Rescue involvement continued over 5 days and included land searches involving police, SES members, forestry employees and volunteers from walking and caving clubs. Searches were also completed from the air by helicopter and in surrounding rivers by police divers. Regrettably, the missing man has not been located.

Also in March, a search was conducted in the Mount Mangana region of Bruny Island for a missing 42-year-old woman. She used a mobile phone to alert authorities that she had become lost, but the battery in the phone discharged before an accurate location could be established. The Police Westpac Rescue helicopter and ground search teams located her.

In May 2010, a 24-year-old female wandered from the family home at Nugent wearing only light clothing and no footwear. Land search teams and the Police Westpac Rescue helicopter searched overnight and the woman was located by the helicopter crew the next morning.

As in past years, the commitment to training has been maintained with all specialist squads being subject to mandated and scheduled training throughout the year. Inspector Brian Edmonds was again a Course Director on the National Police Search and Rescue Managers Course coordinated by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority in Canberra in August 2009.



*The Westpac Rescue helicopter conducting an aerial search.*

### Westpac Rescue Helicopter Service

The Crown has a contract with [Rotor-Lift Pty Ltd](#) to provide aero-medical services, search and rescue services, support to police operations, surveillance and other tasks as required. The annual cost of the aircraft and associated equipment is approximately \$2.5 million per year and provides for 240 operational flying hours per year and 60 hours for Pilot Instrument Flight Rules training.

Tasmania Police flight crew are used by agreement with Rotor-Lift on missions flown by Rotor-Lift under contract to Australian Search and Rescue. There was an increase in hours this reporting period as a result of more bushwalkers using Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs).

### State Security

The Counter-Terrorism Unit (CTU), formerly the State Security Unit (SSU), provides whole-of-government policies relating to counter-terrorism. Activities included involvement in multi-jurisdictional exercises and representation at national counter-terrorism meetings.

A review of the Unit was initiated in the reporting period that resulted in SSU being renamed CTU. The purpose of the review was to identify opportunities to enhance the role and functions of the unit with regard to Tasmania's counter-terrorism arrangements and the whole-of-government management of, and response to, an 'all-hazards' environment. The Government endorsed the review recommendation to amalgamate the unit, the Office of Security and Emergency Management (Department of Premier and Cabinet) and central policy and planning elements of the State Emergency Service.

### Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances

All aspects of the use, storage, handling and transport of high-level explosives and other dangerous substances that could be used by terrorists are managed under a robust security framework. The *Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005* was amended in 2008 to regulate certain explosives as security-sensitive dangerous substances (SSDS), enable future substances of security concern to be added promptly and provide a sensible, practical and flexible approach to dealing with substances of security concern. A person is required to have an SSDS permit that authorises them to carry out restricted activities with substances classified as security sensitive (eg explosives) under the Act and, for industry, there is a requirement for all users to submit security plans outlining how they will protect the community from the misuse of their explosives. The SSDS permit process requires background checks to anyone who has unsupervised access to SSDS. The CTU (formerly SSU) coordinates background checks for SSDS permit applications and 224 background checks were undertaken in the reporting period.

# Key Service Delivery Area – Emergency Management

## Counter-Terrorism Training and Exercises

The CTU manages the counter-terrorism exercise regime on behalf of the State Government. The regime includes the National Counter-Terrorism Committee (NCTC) Exercise program for all State agencies, State-based Counter-Terrorism exercises, major District training exercises, and participation in the Multi-Jurisdictional Exercise (MJEX). 25 exercises were managed in the reporting period.

## Counter-Terrorism Advisory Assessment

During the reporting period, the Department provided advisory assessment and assistance to owners and operators of critical infrastructure in relation to their Risk Management Plans from a counter-terrorism perspective. This included an identification of the key risks and threats, the consequences and likelihood of identified risks, and risk treatment plans that provide strategies to reduce these risks. The principal sectors involved are Energy, Transport, and Water. In addition, the Department has provided advice to managers of suburban shopping centres and other places of mass gathering on general counter-terrorism issues.

At the national level, the [Critical Infrastructure Advisory Council](#) has been established to advise government on appropriate measures for the protection of critical infrastructure. The Commander of the CTU is Tasmania's representative on this Council.

## Emergency Warnings and Public Information

Both at a national and State level, work is progressing to provide the public with timely and accurate information, alerts and warnings in emergency situations.

### Emergency Warning System

On 30 April 2009, COAG agreed to enhance Australia's emergency management arrangements by implementing [Emergency Alert](#), a telephone-based warning system, before the start of the next summer fire season. [Emergency Alert](#) can deliver messages to landline and mobile phones: landline telephones receive a voice message and mobile phones receive an SMS text message.

[Emergency Alert](#) was made available to all jurisdictions on 1 December 2009. In Tasmania, it is located at Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) State Operations, and is



*Facilitator, Mr Colin Fiford and senior officers from across Government at the Emergency Desktop Exercise in September 2009.*

available 24 hours, 7 days a week. TFS is the all-agency contact for [Emergency Alert](#). A trial of [Emergency Alert](#) was undertaken in the Mt Rumney Rd area on 17 December 2009. Residents involved in the trial were contacted prior to the trial and provided with survey forms to provide feedback. Further trials of [Emergency Alert](#) will be undertaken in 2010-11.

### Standard Emergency Warning Signal

The [Standard Emergency Warning Signal](#) (SEWS) is a nationally-agreed audio signal to alert the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message relating to a major emergency. The signal is only to be used in emerging situations of extreme danger, when there is a need to warn the public that they need to take some urgent and immediate action to reduce the potential for loss of life or property, or significant environmental damage. A distinctive alarm interrupts routine television and radio broadcasts and is followed by a warning message written by the initiating authority.

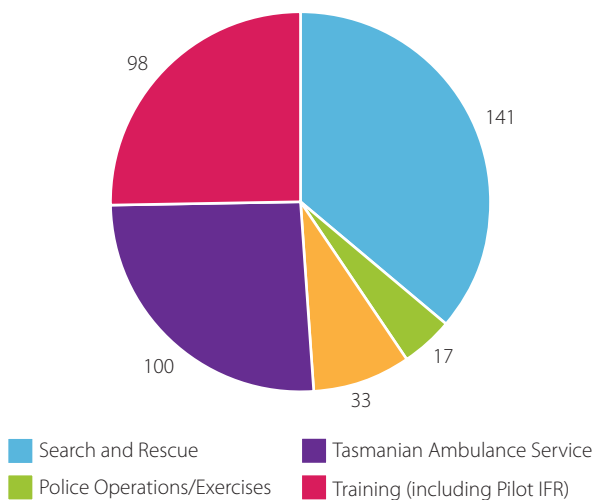
A successful trial of the SEWS was conducted in December 2009 to assess media outlets' ability to broadcast the emergency signal and warning, and to improve public awareness of the system. Further testing is scheduled towards the end of the year. Further to this, in the reporting period, a system was developed by the Department to send text messages to nominated media representatives to alert them to an incident.

### State Security and Rescue Performance Information

A total of 389.2 hours were flown by the Westpac Rescue Helicopter for the financial year:

Flying Hours	2008-09	2009-10
Search and Rescue	124.75	141.4
Police Operations/ Exercises	35.6	16.8
AusSAR	48.8	33.4
Tasmanian Ambulance Service	111.2	99.9
Training (including Pilot IFR)	91.5	97.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>411.85</b>	<b>389.2</b>

Helicopter Operations – Hours



### Other Performance Information 2009-10 from Budget Paper No. 2

Indicator	2008-09	2009-10
Number of Search and Rescue operations	102	186
Number of SSDS checks	340	224
Number of exercises managed	31	25
Number of counter-terrorism projects/forums supported	12	12



Constable Michael Poxon conducting a vertical rescue.

# Appendix A – Crime Statistics

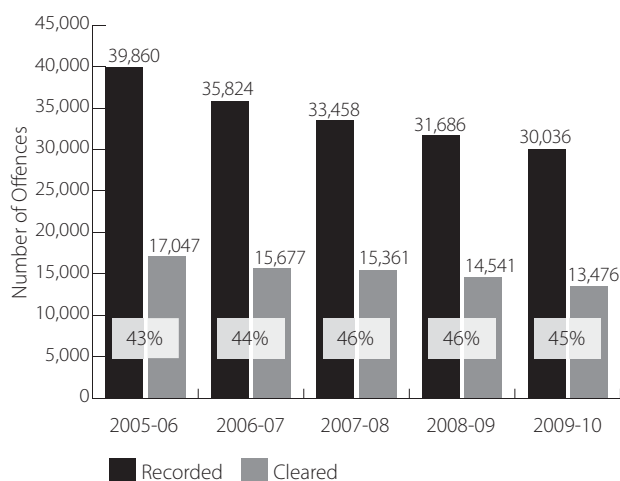
## Offences Recorded and Cleared: Tasmania

### Summary

Total Offences decreased by 5% (1,650 offences) in 2009-10 compared with a 5% decrease the previous year. Contributing to this decrease was a decrease of 5% in property offences and a 6% decrease in Offences Against the Person.

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

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



Of the 30,036 Total Offences recorded in 2009-10, 45% were cleared, which is marginally lower than the previous year's rate.

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

### Number of Offences Recorded

Major Offence Categories	2008-09*	2009-10	% Change
A. Offences Against the Person	4,905	4,611	-6.0%
B. Offences Against Property	25,680	24,438	-4.8%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	547	454	-17.0%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences**	554	533	-3.8%
<b>Total Offences**</b>	<b>31,686</b>	<b>30,036</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>

\*Revised 6 August 2010.

\*\*Excluded from the category, Other (Miscellaneous) Offences, and therefore Total Offences, are breaches of family violence orders and breaches of restraint orders, which were counted prior to 2006-07.

### Number of Offences Recorded and Cleared

Major Offence Categories	2008-09*			2009-10		
	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared	Recorded	Cleared	% Cleared
A. Offences Against the Person	4,905	4,617	94.1%	4,611	4,311	93.5%
B. Offences Against Property	25,680	9,177	35.7%	24,438	8,553	35.0%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	547	449	82.1%	454	296	65.2%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences	554	298	53.8%	533	316	59.3%
<b>Total Offences</b>	<b>31,686</b>	<b>14,541</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>30,036</b>	<b>13,476</b>	<b>44.9%</b>

\*Revised 6 August 2010.

Detailed below is the distribution in 2009-10 for the four major offence categories:

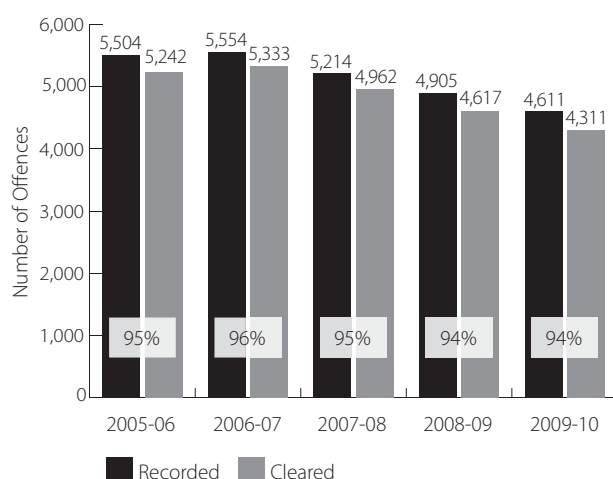
A. Offences Against the Person	15.4%
B. Offences Against Property	81.4%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	1.5%
D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences	1.8%

The major offence category, Offences Against Property, accounted for 81% of all offences with Burglary, Injure/Destroy Property and Stealing offences accounting for the majority of property offences.

## A. Offences Against the Person

The number of Offences Against the Person decreased by 6% in 2009-10 compared to the previous year. This follows a 6% decrease the previous year.

### Offences Against The Person: Tasmania Offences Recorded And Cleared/Percentage Cleared



The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person remained at a similar level in 2009-10 to that of the previous year.

Assaults (excluding Sexual Assaults and Assault Police offences) accounted for the majority of Offences Against the Person (66%) while the offences of Murder and Attempted Murder accounted for only 0.2%.

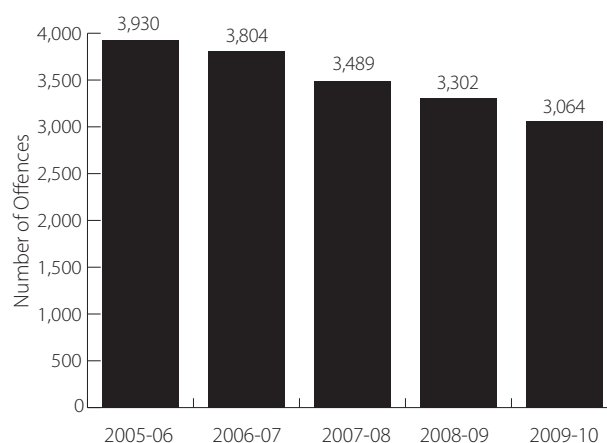
Detailed below is the distribution in 2009-10 for Offences Against the Person for the top five most prevalent offences:

Assault	66%
Resist/Obstruct Police	11%
Threaten/Abuse/Intimidate Police	8%
Assault Police	6%
Sexual Assault	3%

### Assault (excludes Assault Police offences)

A total of 3,064 offences was recorded for Assault in 2009-10 compared with 3,302 the previous year, a decrease of 7% (238 offences). Assaults are following an overall downward trend.

### Assault (Excluding Assault Police Offences): Tasmania – Offences Recorded



During 2009-10, the majority of assaults (49%) were committed at a residential location (including outbuildings/residential land and non-private dwellings), followed by in the street/footpath (24%) and at retail locations (11%).

Assaults committed at residential locations decreased in 2009-10 by 7% (117 offences), in the street/footpath by 14% (118 offences) and at retail locations by 9% (34 offences).

Eighty-three per cent of assaults were committed without a weapon, 4% involved a knife and less than 1% involved a firearm. Other types of weapons were used in 12% of assaults.

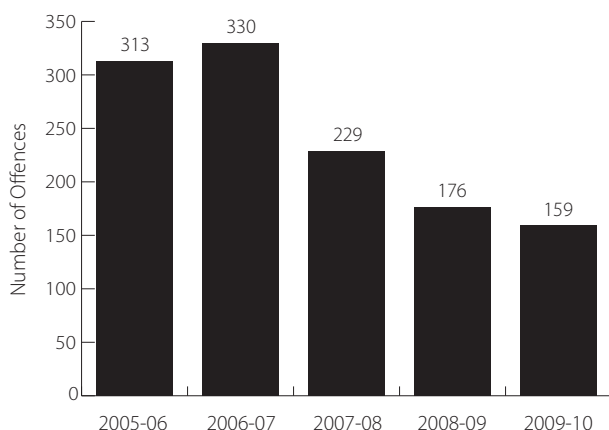
The alleged offender was known to the victim in 75% of assaults. Approximately the same numbers of females were victims of assault as males (50%).

# Appendix A – Crime Statistics

## Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults recorded in 2009-10 decreased by 10% (17 offences) from 176 in 2008-09 to 159 in 2009-10. The number of sexual assaults reported to police varies from year to year due to the reporting of sexual assaults which were committed many years, and sometimes decades, ago. Twenty-eight per cent of sexual assaults reported in 2009-10 were committed prior to 1 July 2009, some as far back as 1979.

### Sexual Assault: Tasmania Offences Recorded

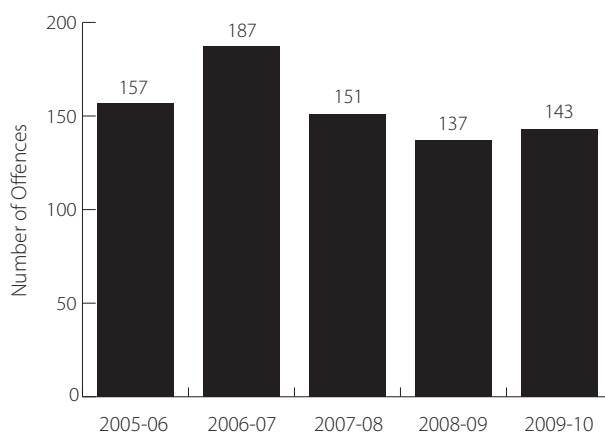


During 2009-10, sexual assaults occurred most commonly at residential locations (81%). The majority (96%) of sexual assaults were committed without a weapon. Eighty-five per cent of victims of sexual assault were female.

## Robbery (Armed and Unarmed)

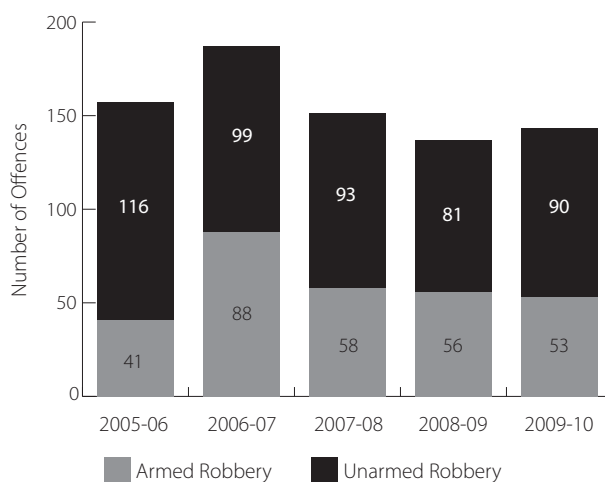
Robbery offences, including both Armed and Unarmed Robbery, increased by 4% (6 offences) from 137 recorded in 2008-09 to 143 recorded in 2009-10. This follows a decrease of 9% (14 offences) the previous year.

### Robbery (Armed and Unarmed): Tasmania Offences Recorded



Armed and Aggravated Armed Robbery offences accounted for 37% of total robberies in 2009-10 and reduced from 56 recorded in 2008-09 to 53 in 2009-10. Unarmed Robbery offences increased by 11% (9 offences), in 2009-10.

### Armed and Unarmed Robbery: Tasmania Offences Recorded



Armed Robbery offences recorded in 2009-10 were committed at the following locations:

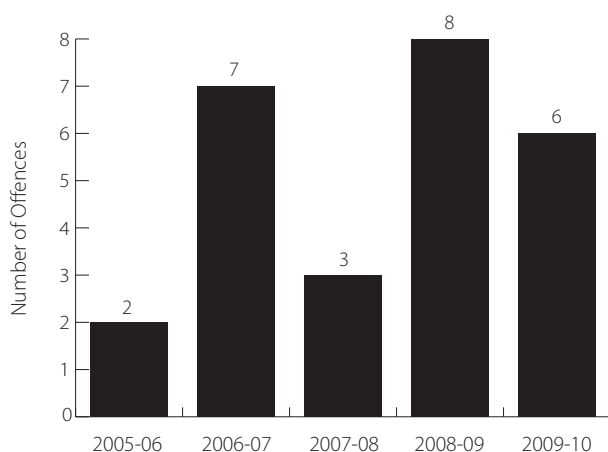
Retail location	32 offences (6 of these at a service station; 1 at a pharmacy)
Street/footpath	10 offences
Residential	9 offences
Health	1 offence
Community location	1 offence

Knives were the predominant type of weapon used in an armed robbery (58%). Firearms were used in 17% of armed robberies and other types of weapon in 21% of armed robberies.

## Murder

Six murders were recorded in 2009-10, decreasing from eight the previous year. The offender was known to the victim in three murders, not known in two and unable to be identified in the other. Five murders have been cleared with only one remaining unsolved as at 6 August 2010.

### Murder: Tasmania Offences Recorded

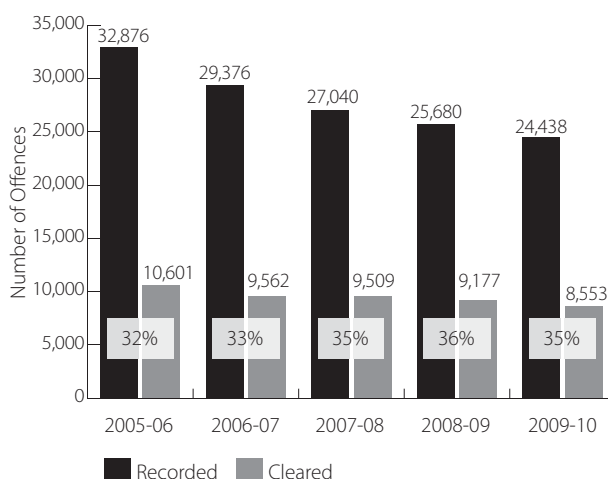


## B. Offences Against Property

Offences Against Property decreased by 5% (1,242 offences) from 25,680 recorded in 2008-09 to 24,438 recorded in 2009-10. This follows a decrease of 5% the previous year.

Contributing to the 5% decrease in 2009-10 were decreases in Arson, Burglary of Motor Vehicles, Stealing from Motor Vehicles, Stealing Plates and Labels, Stealing, Unlawfully Set Fire to Property, Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property and Injure/Destroy Property.

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



The clearance rate (35%) for Offences Against Property has remained at a similar level to last year.

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

Detailed below is the distribution in 2009-10 for Offences Against Property:

Stealing	44%
Aggravated Burglary/Burglary	22%
Injure/Destroy Property	19%
Motor Vehicle Stealing	9%
Trespass	2%
Arson/Unlawfully Set Fire to Property/Vegetation	2%
Other	1%

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

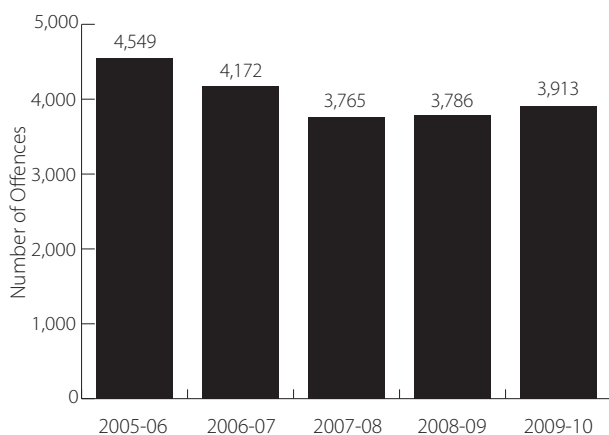
# Appendix A – Crime Statistics

## Burglary-Buildings (includes Aggravated Burglary)

Burglary-Buildings increased by 3% (127 offences) in 2009-10. This follows a marginal 0.6% increase the previous year. Aggravated Burglary comprised 48% of the total.

This offence category was most likely to be committed at a residential location (68%); the next most common locations were at a retail location (14%), a recreational location (5%) and an educational institution (4%).

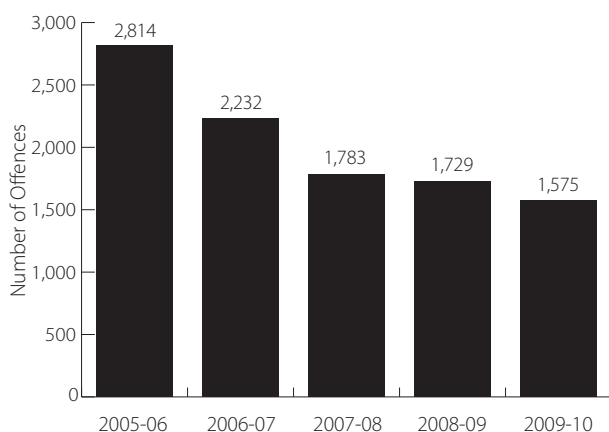
### Burglary-Buildings: Tasmania (Includes Aggravated Burglary Offences Recorded)



## Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances

Offences recorded for Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances decreased by 9% (154 offences) in 2009-10. This follows a 3% decrease the previous year.

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



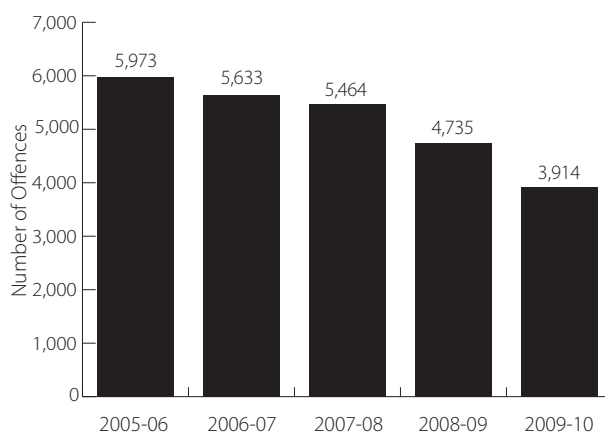
The majority of offences occurred at a residential location (38%) and in the street (34%). The next most prevalent locations were at a retail location (8%), recreational location (7%) and a commercial car park (3%).

## Stealing-General

This offence category includes Stealing offences not connected with any Burglary and excludes Shoplifting and Motor Vehicle Stealing.

A downward trend continued for Stealing with a decrease of 17% (821 offences) in 2009-10, after a 13% decrease the previous year.

### Stealing – General: Tasmania Offences Recorded

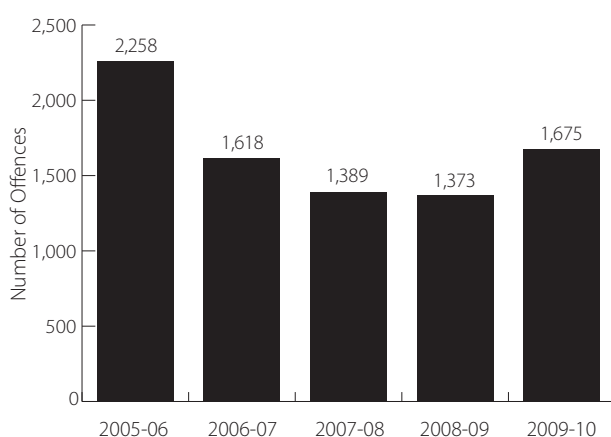


The most frequent location for Stealing was at a residential location (41%), followed by a retail location (23%), in the street or footpath (10%), at a recreational location (8%) and at an educational institution (4%).

### Motor Vehicle Stealing (excludes attempts)

The number of motor vehicles stolen in 2009-10 increased by 22% (302 offences) from 1,373 offences recorded in 2008-09 to 1,675 recorded in 2009-10. The recovery rate was 89% in 2009-10.

#### Motor Vehicle Stealing: Tasmania Offences Recorded



Motor vehicles were most frequently stolen from a residential location (45%) or in the street (41%).

### Arson and Related Offences

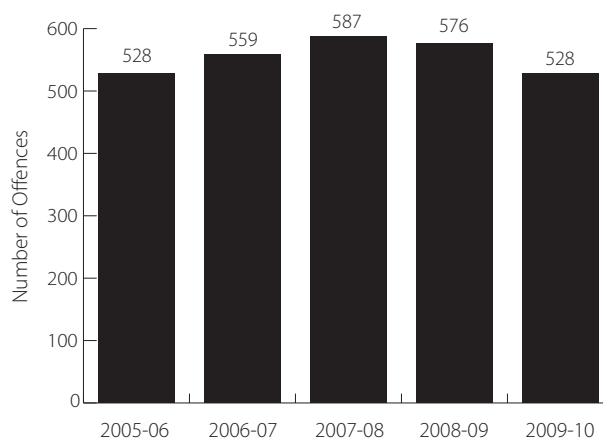
The offence category, Arson and Related Offences, comprises: Arson, Unlawfully Set Fire to Property, and Unlawfully Set Fire to Vegetation. A total of 528 offences were recorded in 2009-10 compared with 576 offences the previous year, a decrease of 8% (48 offences).

A decrease of 15% (16 offences) occurred in 2009-10 for Arson, while Unlawfully Set Fire to Property offences decreased by 8% (35 offences) and Unlawfully Set Fire to Vegetation offences increased by 14% (3 offences).

The distribution in 2009-10 is as follows:

Unlawfully Set Fire to Property	79%
Arson	17%
Unlawfully Set Fire to Vegetation	5%

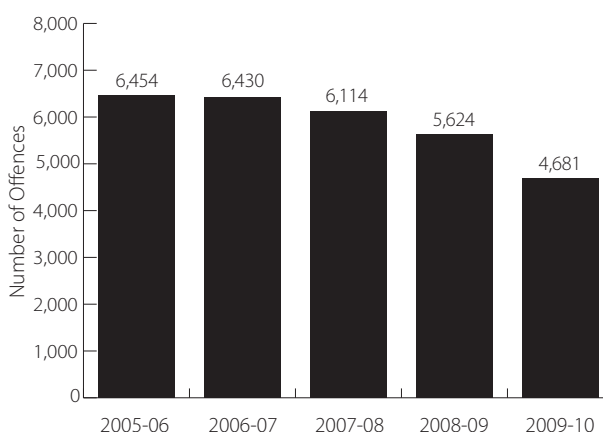
#### Arson and Related Offences: Tasmania Offences Recorded



### Injure/Destroy Property

Offences recorded for Injure/Destroy Property decreased by 17% (943 offences) in 2009-10.

#### Injure/Destroy Property: Tasmania Offences Recorded



Offences recorded in 2009-10 occurred most frequently at a residential location (43%), followed by in the street/footpath (19%), at a retail location (14%) and at an educational institution (8%).

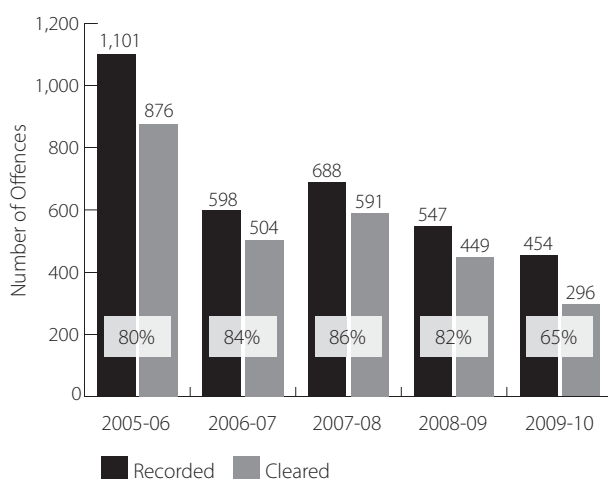
# Appendix A – Crime Statistics

## C. Fraud and Similar Offences

A total of 454 offences for Fraud and Similar Offences was recorded in 2009-10 compared with 547 offences the previous year, a decrease of 17% (93 offences). The recording of fraud-related offences differs from those within other offence categories as they are counted by the number of transactions and therefore do not equate to the number of incidents or victims.

Contributing to this overall decrease were decreases in Deception/Dishonestly Obtain a Financial Advantage (66 offences), Uttering (21 offences), Insert False Data (15 offences) and Forgery (13 offences).

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



The clearance rate for Fraud and Similar Offences in 2009-10 was 65%, which is significantly lower than the rate of 82% recorded the previous year.

Offences in this category in 2009-10 were distributed as follows:

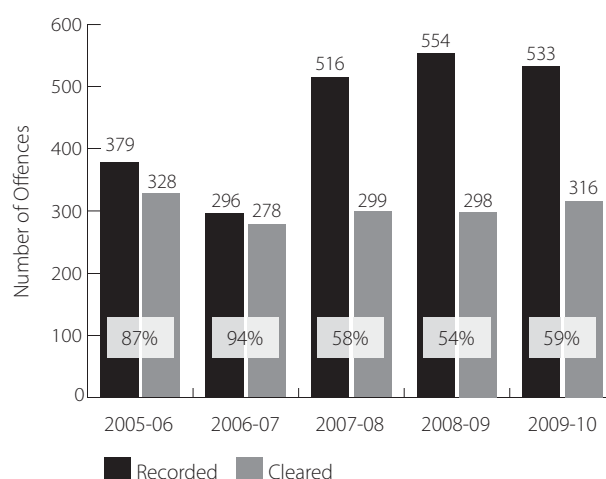
Deception/Dishonestly Obtain a Financial Advantage	41%
Make Off Without Payment	26%
False Pretences	10%
Computer-related Fraud	9%
Evade Taxi Fare	7%
Forgery	3%
Uttering	3%
Other	3%

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

## D. Other (Miscellaneous) Offences

A total of 533 Other (Miscellaneous) Offences was recorded in 2009-10 compared with 554 the previous year, a decrease of 4% (21 offences). The offence of Throw or Discharge a Missile was the most prevalent offence in this category with 295 offences recorded (55%). Most of these offences (82%) occurred in the Northern District (243 offences). Escape from Lawful Custody (6%) and Perverting Justice (6%) were the next most prevalent offences in this category.

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



The clearance rate for Other (Miscellaneous) Offences was 59% in 2009-10, an increase of five percentage points from 54% cleared in 2008-09. The relatively low clearance rate was substantially due to the high number of offences recorded for the offence, Throw or Discharge a Missile, which remain unsolved at data extraction date (195 offences).

### Explanatory Notes

The statistics referred to in this section have been derived from offences reported to or becoming known to police during the financial year ending 30 June 2010.

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

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

## Offences Recorded

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

## Offences Cleared

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

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

- Court proceedings: a police action against a person to facilitate a court appearance to answer charges.
- Community conference: a person is proceeded against by a direction to attend a meeting with the victim and other persons affected, where their behaviour and its consequences are to be discussed. A conference may impose one or more undertakings.
- Formal caution: a person is proceeded against by the administration of a formal caution or formal warning that engaging in certain conduct is against the law and that there are various sanctions that can be applied by the police to prevent and punish such conduct.
- Unable to proceed: one or more offenders have been identified but no action is able to be taken due to one of the following circumstances: diplomatic immunity; incompetence of the alleged offender(s); death of the alleged offender; imprisonment; or age of the offender.
- Withdrawn: refers to instances where a crime report/complaint is withdrawn by a complainant/victim because the victim does not wish to proceed, even though an incident constituting an offence has occurred. The withdrawal is made before court proceedings or other means of processing offenders commence.
- Lapsed: this applies where time limitations (such as a statute of limitations) have meant that an identified offender could not be proceeded against or a statute bar applies.
- Unfounded: upon attendance or investigation, police are unable to establish whether or not the reported offence occurred (revised definition as from 1 June 2008).
- Informal caution: a person is given an informal caution or informal warning that engaging in certain conduct is against the law and that there are various sanctions that can be applied by the police to prevent and punish such conduct (implemented in the Offence Reporting System as from 1 June 2008).
- Instruction of the prosecuting authority: not proceeded against on the instruction of the prosecuting authority. This includes circumstances where, due to the death or other absence of the victim, the prosecuting authority decides that there is no likelihood of conviction (implemented in the Offence Reporting System as from 1 June 2008).

A number of modifications were implemented in the Offence Reporting and Crime Analysis Systems on 1 June 2008 in order to fully comply with the Australian Bureau of Statistics, new National Crime Recording Standard. These modifications relate to clearing an offence, also known as the victim outcome or offence status. Six new clearance/victim outcome categories were introduced, two of which are detailed above:

- Informal caution.
- Instruction of the prosecuting authority.
- No crime: this refers to instances where it is clear that an incident did not constitute an offence, that is, a crime report is considered to have no foundation after police investigation or where the victim/complainant admits to, or is suspected of, having made a false report.
- Transferred to another State or Territory: this refers to instances where an offence has been deemed to have occurred but is not the responsibility of the police jurisdiction to which the report has been made.
- Additional offence: this refers to offences which have been added to an offence report in error or an offence was found to be part of another offence.
- Duplicate offence: this refers to instances where an offence is found to be a duplicate of another offence.

# Appendix A – Crime Statistics

## Data Sources

Statistics have been extracted from the Crime Analysis and Offence Reporting Systems of the Department of Police and Emergency Management on 6 August 2010. Previous years are subject to revision.

## Reference Period

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

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

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

## Counting Methodology

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

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

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

- Fraud and Similar Offences: one offence is counted for each fraud-related transaction.
- Other (Miscellaneous) Offences: one unique statistical offence is counted for each victim per incident (Offence Report) where a victim can be an individual person or an organisation.

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

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

## Appendix B – Tasmania *Together*

Tasmania continues to record the highest level of perceptions of safety at home during the day and at night, and when walking or jogging during the day, and after dark, of any jurisdiction. Tasmania *Together* benchmarks have been met for safety at home and in public places both day and night.

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

Supporting Benchmark	Initiative	Activity directed towards achieving Benchmarks during the reporting year
2.1.2 Percentage of people who feel safe at home	<b>Safe and Secure Living for Older Persons</b>	<p>Tasmania Police continues to promote the older person's booklet <i>Safe and Secure Living</i> to older persons' groups. The handbook provides security and safety information specifically targeted at an older audience and includes contemporary crime and safety issues such as scams and fraud that have arisen with advances in technology. The booklet is also available on the Tasmania Police website <a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au/services-online/pamphlets-publications/">http://www.police.tas.gov.au/services-online/pamphlets-publications/</a>.</p> <p>Community Policing Officers continue to provide extra support to victims of burglary, robbery and assault, who are aged 65 years and older through the <i>Older Victims of Crime Program</i>. Officers visit older victims in their homes, and also provide presentations on safety and security to older persons' groups. Older people's fear of crime is greater than the actual level of crime they are victim to. In addition to decreasing the risk of repeat burglaries, providing support, advice and reassurance to older people assists in reducing their fear.</p>
	<b>Operation Deadlatch</b>	<p><i>Operation Deadlatch</i> is carried out in conjunction with Neighbourhood Watch and Assa-Abloy (Lockwood) Security Products. If an older person has been burgled and cannot afford new locks on their doors, or feels threatened or intimidated, a police officer will make an assessment and refer this to State Community Policing Services, who will liaise with Assa-Abloy (Lockwood) to supply and fit new locks to the older person's home, free of charge.</p>

## Appendix B – Tasmania *Together*

Supporting Benchmark	Initiative	Activity directed towards achieving Benchmarks during the reporting year
	<b>Preventing Residential Burglary</b>	<p>Tasmania Police produces a number of publications to assist people in improving home security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Home Security Audit</i></li> <li>• <i>Residential Burglary Prevention</i> which shows how the risks of home burglary can be reduced</li> <li>• <i>Safe and Secure Living – your Personal Safety handbook</i> - this revised version is widely recognised as a valuable safety resource for older people, as well as the general community.</li> </ul> <p>These publications are available on the Tasmania Police website: <a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au/services-online/pamphlets-publications/">http://www.police.tas.gov.au/services-online/pamphlets-publications/</a>.</p>
<b>2.1.3 Percentage of people who feel safe in public places</b>	<b>High Visibility – Stop, Walk and Talk</b>	<p>All uniform personnel participate in the <i>Stop, Walk and Talk</i> program. This program requires police officers to undertake at least 20 minutes walking each day within the local CBD to speak with business operators and members of the public. CBD policing in the larger cities is reinforced by the use of police who work in administrative roles as well as regular beat constables. In smaller communities, uniformed police perform regular short beat patrols.</p>
	<b>Business Reassurance Program</b>	<p>A Business Reassurance Program has continued in the major CBDs state-wide. Businesses are visited on a regular basis, and while officers concentrate on business issues, the program dovetails closely with the CBD <i>Stop, Walk and Talk</i> program.</p>

Supporting Benchmark	Initiative	Activity directed towards achieving Benchmarks during the reporting year
	<b>Publications for preventing crime</b>	<p>Tasmania Police produces a number of publications to assist people and businesses in preventing crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Business Security Audit</i></li> <li>• <i>Youth and Alcohol</i> brochure explaining the new legislation concerning the consumption of alcohol by youth on private premises</li> <li>• <i>Graffiti laws and sale of aerosol paint containers</i> concerning the new graffiti laws (<i>Police Offences Act 1935</i>)</li> <li>• <i>Laser pointer information</i>. There have been recent legislative amendments to the <i>Police Offences Act 1935</i> relating to laser pointers</li> <li>• <i>Protests and Demonstrations</i> explains how people can demonstrate and protest lawfully and peacefully</li> <li>• <i>Alcohol and Boats</i></li> <li>• <i>Robbery Prevention and Procedures</i> booklet for businesses gives simple and practical guidelines to reduce the likelihood of a business becoming a victim of robbery</li> <li>• <i>Rural and Remote Area Crime</i> brochure provides practical security tips for rural homes, farms, businesses and communities</li> <li>• <i>Policing Requirements for Closed Circuit Television Handbook</i> – details how Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Systems can be used to enhance the safety and security of businesses, and can also provide valuable footage to the police for investigating crimes and prosecuting offenders</li> <li>• <i>Shoplifting Prevention and Detection</i> booklet – a guide for retailers.</li> </ul> <p>All these publications are available on the Tasmania Police website: <a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au/services-online/pamphlets-publications/">http://www.police.tas.gov.au/services-online/pamphlets-publications/</a>.</p>

## Appendix B – Tasmania *Together*

Supporting Benchmark	Initiative	Activity directed towards achieving Benchmarks during the reporting year
	<b>Police and Metro Program</b>	<p>Tasmania Police and Metro Tasmania have continued working in partnership to reduce antisocial behaviour and offences committed on public transport and in public places, such as bus interchanges.</p> <p>A number of police officers work with Metro Tasmania in the south; police in the Northern and Western Districts also conduct activities on public transport in those regions.</p> <p>Over the 2009-10 Christmas/New Year period Metro (sponsored by MAIB and in partnership with Tasmania Police, the Hobart City Council and other members of the Safer Hobart Community Partnership) rostered additional late night services which proved very effective in getting people home safely after attending functions and events in the city.</p> <p>Metro Tasmania has continued increasing its roll-out of CCTV infrastructure on buses. The Commonwealth-funded project, <i>Safe Bus Stops – Rosny Transit Mall</i> facilitated the installation of electronic surveillance on Metro buses and within the Rosny Transit Mall. Twelve cameras now cover the Transit Mall, access and egress to the Mall and businesses inside. Bellerive police have successfully used the CCTV camera footage to identify and prosecute offenders.</p>
	<b>Public Order Response Teams (PORTs)</b>	<p>Public Order Response Teams maintain a high police presence through high-visibility/high-profile patrols, with a strong emphasis on foot patrols, in major shopping centres, car parks, reserves, the Hobart waterfront and other public places and streets throughout each District.</p> <p>The PORTs undertake regular anti-hooning duties and foot patrols in accordance with intelligence developed from police observations and complaints from businesses and the general community.</p> <p>PORTs are deployed in ways which allow flexibility to deliver timely support to general duties police, and to support the proper management of scheduled public events.</p>
	<b>CCTV</b>	<p>Surveillance cameras continue to operate within Tasmanian CBDs to police antisocial behaviour and public order offences.</p> <p>Tasmanian Government funding has been provided to establish a CCTV facility within the Hobart City Police Station, providing the capability to access, view and record CCTV images from various locations around the State at a dedicated site in Hobart. Tasmania Police has established agreements with a number of current users of CCTV to provide images to the viewing facility. Emphasis has been placed on the transport sector and places of mass gathering.</p>

Supporting Benchmark	Initiative	Activity directed towards achieving Benchmarks during the reporting year
2.1.4 Crime victimisation rate	Inter-Agency Support Teams (IASTs)	<p>The Inter-Agency Support Team (IAST) program is an early intervention strategy whereby government agencies work in partnership with local councils, to deliver government services to children, young people and their families who have complex needs. DPEM initiated the program and is the lead agency. The Department remains committed to the program through leadership, administration and coordination support.</p> <p>There are 24 IASTs operating in a number of communities across the State. At 30 June 2010, the IASTs supported 250 children and young people (78 females and 172 males). From January 2006 to 30 June 2010, the IASTs have supported a total of 746 'at-risk' young people.</p>
2.1.5 Reported level of family violence	Safe at Home	<p><i>Safe at Home</i> continues to provide a whole-of-government approach to family violence ensuring 'primacy of safety of the victim'. DPEM maintains an inter-agency approach with a number of stakeholders directly involved in the continued success of the Family Violence Strategy.</p> <p>During 2009-10 police attended 3,107 incidents under the <i>Family Violence Act 2004</i>. A further 1,647 family argument incidents were attended, and another 44 incidents were attended to facilitate a restraint order.</p> <p>This year the University of Tasmania completed an extensive review of the Risk Assessment Screening Tool used by police as a predictive assessment. The recommendations resulting from that review are being explored.</p>

## Appendix B – Tasmania *Together*

Supporting Benchmark	Initiative	Activity directed towards achieving Benchmarks during the reporting year
2.1.6 Proportion of adult offenders convicted again within two years	<i>Project U-Turn</i>	<p><i>Project U-Turn</i> is a highly successful diversionary program for young people who have been involved in, or who are at risk of becoming involved in, motor vehicle theft. The program offers courses in accredited mechanical training, delivered over a ten-week period, four times a year. The many positive outcomes for young people participating in the program include reduced offending and antisocial behaviour, improved life and personal skills, re-engagement with education and/or families and positive health outcomes.</p> <p>The issues of numeracy and literacy have been an issue for participants of <i>U-Turn</i>, as well as their inability to gain a driver's licence due to court-imposed disqualifications. Mission Australia sourced external funding to provide sustainable literacy and numeracy training.</p> <p><i>U-Turn</i> is delivered by Mission Australia under contract to Tasmania Police and has received full State Government funding since 2005, allowing for two post-course support workers, one in the north and the other in the south of the State, and the cost of a supported house with a full-time paid carer. The property accommodates up to four young people from outside southern Tasmania.</p> <p>Some participants have gained employment as a direct result of completing the course. The Hazell Bros Group has been instrumental in providing paid employment through open trade apprenticeships and workplace scholarships. Participant outcomes are progressively measured.</p> <p><i>U-Turn Tasmania</i> is currently the only stand-alone program of its kind in the country, using a dedicated workshop site to service a focused, youth-based reform program.</p>

Supporting Benchmark	Initiative	Activity directed towards achieving Benchmarks during the reporting year
	<b>Community Respect Order Program</b>	<p>DPEM's Community Respect Order Program (CRO) is a diversionary program for youth and adult offenders who perform reparation work in the community removing graffiti on local infrastructure, under the supervision of Tasmania Police.</p> <p>The Program operates through partnerships with local government, Metro Tasmania and Aurora Energy who provide infrastructure for reparation work. Reparation work may also occur for private property victims and other organisations.</p> <p>For young people up to the age of 18 years, a CRO is an undertaking made under the <i>Youth Justice Act 1997</i> through a formal caution or community conference. For those aged 18 years and over, a CRO is an undertaking made under an adult caution.</p> <p>In 2009-10 there were no adult cautions. Action has been taken to ensure police are aware of the opportunity to divert suitable adult offenders to the CRO Program and an increase in adult diversions is expected.</p>
<b>2.1.10</b>	<b>Percentage of people who feel safe in the evening</b>	<p><b>2010 target: 88% at home and 48% in public</b></p> <p>88% of Tasmanians feel safe at home alone during the night and 65% of Tasmanians feel safe walking or jogging at night, thus meeting the 2010 Tasmania <i>Together</i> target.*</p>

\* National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2009-10 conducted by Roy Morgan Research.

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

The Tasmanian Government's *Disability Framework for Action 2005-2010* is a whole-of-government approach to policy and planning, service delivery and evaluation that seeks to remove barriers and enable people with a disability to enjoy the same rights and opportunities as other Tasmanians.

The four priority outcomes of the Framework are:

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

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) developed the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan to ensure the needs of people with a disability are considered in the planning and delivery of the Department's policies, programs, services and facilities.

The plan covers the following outcome areas and enabling strategies:

1. High-quality services/supports
2. Employment
3. Physical access
4. Information and communication.

The Department provides training to all police trainees with respect to people with disabilities. The training is delivered by both internal and external presenters in accordance with the following curriculum units: *Use Effective and Sensitive Policy Practices when Dealing with Individuals with Special Needs*, and *Explain the Application of Social Justice, Access and Diversity in Policing*. In 2010, training incorporated the Contemporary Social Issues in Policing Unit delivered by the University of Tasmania. Tasmania Police has provided training for well over 10 years to its members on vulnerable and 'at-risk' populations.

All new employees are provided with equity and diversity training that includes awareness of the needs of people with a disability. Ongoing training is provided to supervisory personnel from across the Department. An example of this was the attendance at the recent workshop, *Access and Inclusion: Leadership challenges and opportunities*, run by the Tasmanian Training Consortium.

Police are aware that it may be necessary to modify their approach and sometimes seek specialist assistance or support from independent persons when dealing with people with a physical disability. For example:

- A register of brain injury support persons is maintained at Radio Dispatch Services (RDS) which is provided by the Brain Injury Association of Tasmania (BIAT). The BIAT, in partnership with Tasmania Police, run an ABI Identification Card system. This provides an ID card for persons with a brain injury and includes their photograph, difficulties the person may experience and a contact number. The Tasmania Police assistance line number is also included in case the person's nominated contact cannot be reached.
- RDS operators deal directly with the Crisis Assessment, Triage and Treatment (CATT) team from the Royal Hobart Hospital regarding persons who may have a mental illness.
- Tasmania Police participates in the Brain Injury Association of Tasmania's *Custody for Life* program which involves the referral of certain offenders, (particularly Assault and traffic-related offenders) through the early intervention programs, for compulsory sessions to raise their awareness of the potential consequences of their high-risk behaviour.
- Radio Dispatch Services maintains a Teletypewriter System which enables communication with people with hearing disabilities through typing or text. This is a dedicated phone line and keyboard that receives messages in text form and enables operators to communicate via message in text format.

The Department is participating in the DHHS review of Places of Safety facilities which provide care for persons intoxicated by alcohol and other drugs, when all other options are exhausted. The review will involve consideration of the client group that uses Places of Safety. Within the client group, a number of regular users of the service have been identified as having a disability. Appropriate consultation with peak disability bodies will occur during the course of the review.

The DPEM fixed-term employment register was recently renewed. Interested parties are required to detail their abilities to case manage people with disabilities who are seeking employment. This enables people with disabilities to seek employment with the Department where appropriate, and there is a small number of people with disabilities presently employed in both fixed-term and permanent roles.

A report on disability access issues is included in all systems inspections conducted at police stations and DPEM buildings. All new and refurbished buildings must meet the requirements of the relevant State and Commonwealth legislation. Construction is under way at Bellerive Police Station and Devonport Headquarters.

A review was recently conducted of the Department's internet site; the site has been upgraded and complies with the *Tasmanian Government Website Design and Navigation Guidelines*. In accordance with the Premier's directions regarding *Improving the accessibility of publications on Tasmanian Government Websites*, DPEM has implemented a process that converts PDF documents to HTML.

# Appendix D – Carbon Emission Reduction Plans

The Department of Police and Emergency Management (DPEM) recognises the need to protect the welfare of members of the public and the environment. The introduction of the Emissions Reduction Plan concentrated our efforts on more efficient travel and transport, better energy usage, reducing waste and raising awareness and commitment within our organisation. It also focused on ensuring our measuring and recording of emissions was valid and accountable. The DPEM has continued to participate and move towards the whole-of-government Online System for Comprehensive Activity Reporting (OSCAR). This system is used for government greenhouse gas emissions data entry and reporting.

The DPEM has drafted its Climate Change Strategy with key strategies that:

- reduce emissions associated with energy consumption within the Department's owned and leased properties
- reduce emissions through more efficient and effective transportation
- decrease the total waste produced by the Department and increase the use of recycled products, and
- foster an organisational culture within the Department.

The DPEM has established a Climate Change Committee.

## Transport

The DPEM has actively sought to diversify its vehicle fleet to reduce the carbon footprint associated with the operation of more than 400 vehicles.

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fuel Costs	\$2.022m	\$1.903m	<b>\$1.740m</b>
Litres of Fuel	1,612,603	1,606,706	<b>1,575,192</b>
Kilometres Travelled	12,198,465	12,284,877	<b>12,122,189</b>
Average km/ Vehicle	28,172	28,437	<b>30,230</b>
Average Litres/ 100kms	13.01	12.97	<b>12.79</b>
Fleet Size	433	432	<b>401</b>

## Airline Travel

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Kilometres	771,784	369,215	<b>500,337</b>

While there has been a 31,514 litre decrease in the fuel used, there has been a small increase in airline travel.

## Buildings

The development of the Divisional Headquarters at Bellerive incorporates the principles of a participatory approach to energy efficient design, minimising the consumption of resources. The design incorporates minimising the footprint of the building and extensive double-glazing, while maintaining high levels of natural light and energy regeneration through renewable resources. The building incorporates low energy use features including the zoned mechanical systems, heavy insulation and high-performance heat-reflecting glazing to perimeter windows. The design also incorporates the use of a rainwater collection tank for car wash facilities.

Key energy reduction initiatives include:

- Planning of the spaces as discrete entities that can be 'powered-up' after hours, whilst the remainder of the station is dormant
- Installing tri-phosphorous light tubes for more energy-efficient lighting
- Efficient light diffusers
- Use of auto-dimmers so lights dim on sunny days, saving 15-20% of lighting power
- Use of motion sensor lighting for areas with infrequent use
- Appropriate low-energy heating units – heating objects rather than space
- Controllable, zoned mechanical systems on time-clocks and other user-controlled systems
- Heavy insulation to new work – under-slab, walls, ceiling and roof
- Awnings, over-shading, solar orientation
- Use of high-performance heat-reflecting glazing to perimeter windows
- Components and equipment used within the construction and fit-out assessed in terms of ESD credentials.

**Waste**

The DPEM identified that it could reduce the level of emissions with a greater use of technology.

The 2009-10 year saw a greater use of the Human Resource system to further reduce our use of paper, printer and distribution overheads. The Employee Self Service (ESS) system ensures that employees can access electronic payslips, apply for leave and manage their personal information electronically. These items previously required paper-based, manual systems.

# Appendix E – Human Resource Statistics

## Total Employees

	Police		State Service	
At 30 June 2010	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Full-time equivalent employees	1,234.21	1,219.66	424.7	411.75
Head count excluding casuals	1,260	1,247	463	449
Head count Junior Constables	30	24		

## Classification of Employees: Police

Rank Description	2008-09	2009-10
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	2	2
Commander	10	7
Inspector	59	52
Sergeant	213	217
Constable	952	943
Trainee	23	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,247</b>

## Classification of Employees: State Service Employees

	Tasmania Police		SES		FSST	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Head of Agency	1					
Senior Executive Service	3	3	1	1	1	1
Tasmania State Service	388	373	23	25	15	15
Professional (including FSST & Allied Health)	1	1			21	20
Legal Practitioners	9	9				
Miscellaneous Workers (Public Sector)	9	8				
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>

## Age Profile

At 30 June 2010	Police		State Service	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
15-19	16	16	1	3
20-24	98	87	26	18
25-29	156	154	41	44
30-34	180	168	34	28
35-39	281	265	72	68
40-44	206	222	55	56
45-49	152	178	67	67
50-54	109	100	76	65
55-59	49	45	58	61
60-64	13	12	34	37
65-69	0	0	8	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>456</b>

## Employment Authority

At 30 June 2010	Police		State Service	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Permanent	1245	1235	437	408
Fixed Term			29	43
Contract	15	12	6	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>456</b>

## Gender

At 30 June 2010	Police		State Service	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Male	919	894	174	162
Female	341	353	298	294
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>456</b>

## SES Volunteers

	2008-09	2009-10
Active	552	537

# Appendix E – Human Resource Statistics

## Employee Turnover

During the financial year	Police		State Service			
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09		2009-10	
			Perm	Fixed Term	Perm	Fixed Term
Commencements	49	36	31	26	16	34
Separations	41	49	43	37	50	16

## Employment Separations

During the financial year	Police		State Service	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Termination Reason</b>				
Resignation	21	21	19	18
Retirement – Age	1	2	0	0
Retirement – Ill Health	2	0	1	2
Retirement – Voluntary	14	24	8	11
End of Contract (s29 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract	0	0	37	16
Dismissal	0	0	0	0
Deceased	1	0	3	0
Redundancy	0	2	2	15
Transfer/Promotion	2	0	8	2
Completion of Secondment to DPEM	0	0	0	0
Commence Secondment TSS	0	0	2	1
Redeployment (s49 TSS Act)	0	0	0	1
Abandonment of Position	0	0	0	0
Termination – Probation	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>66</b>

## Secondments

At 30 June 2010	Police		State Service	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
To other Agencies	17	24	4	1
From other Agencies	0	0	0	0

## Leave Without Pay

At 30 June 2010	Police		State Service	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Head Count	5	7	9	15

## Sick Leave Taken

During the financial year	Police		State Service	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Full Pay – No. of Hours	47,647.16	47,535.73	23,244.83	22,032.9
Average Sick Hours per Employee	37.82	38.12	50.20	49.07

## Excess Annual and Long Service Leave

(Excess Annual more than 2 years accrual Excess LSL 100 days)

At 30 June 2010	Police		State Service	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Annual Leave (Pro Rata) 30 June 2009 – No. of Employees	38	51	14	15
Long Service Leave – No. of Employees	0	1	0	0

One employee has a long service leave credit in excess of statutory limits (Ministerial Approved) as set by the *Long Service Leave (State Employees) Act 1994*.

## Number of Employees

State Service Employees						
District Description	2008-09			2009-10		
	Head Count	Part- Time	Full-Time Equivalent	Head Count	Part- Time	Full-Time Equivalent
Commissioners	1	0	1	1	0	1
Corporate Services	151	25	140.75	142	20	133.91
Eastern District	19	4	16.83	18	5	15.31
Executive Support	33	8	29.96	31	10	27.66
Forensic Science Service Tasmania	35	7	32.89	35	7	32.9
Human Resources	33	7	31.01	33	8	30.11
Internal Investigations	1	0	1	1	0	1
Northern District	36	7	31.69	34	10	29.41
Operations Support	49	12	45.5	48	9	45.25
Southern District	38	10	33.52	36	7	33.14
State Emergency Service	24	0	24	26	2	25.71
State Security Unit	5	1	4.8	5	1	4.8
Western District	38	10	31.75	39	13	31.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>411.75</b>

# Appendix E – Human Resource Statistics

Police						
District Description	2008-09			2009-10		
	Head Count	Part- Time	Full-Time Equivalent	Head Count	Part- Time	Full-Time Equivalent
Commissioners	3	0	3	3	0	3
Corporate Services	2	0	2	1	0	1
Eastern District	188	16	181	183	11	177.52
Executive Support	22	3	20.86	22	3	21.2
Human Resources	72	1	71.63	80	2	79.13
Internal Investigations	6	0	6	4	0	4
Northern District	257	11	253.1	248	14	242.2
Operations Support	163	6	160.22	167	7	163.57
Southern District	301	19	294.1	300	18	292.21
State Security Unit	3	0	3	3	0	3
Western District	243	10	239.3	236	8	232.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1234.21</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1219.66</b>

# Appendix F – Superannuation

## Superannuation Certificate

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

### Compliant Superannuation Funds

AMP Personal Employer Sponsored Superannuation Fund  
Australian Government Employees Superannuation Trust  
Australian Super  
BT Lifetime Super  
Construction & Building Union Superannuation Fund  
Colonial First State First Choice Superannuation Trust  
Dobbie Super Fund  
Ellington Superannuation Fund – ATO Regulated SMSF  
Guild Retirement Fund  
Health Employees Superannuation Trust Aust. Ltd (HESTA)  
HOSTPLUS Superannuation Fund  
IOOF Portfolio Services  
Mercer Super Trust  
Netwealth Superannuation Master Fund  
Officers' Superannuation Fund  
Quadrant Superannuation Scheme  
REST Super  
Ringrose Super Fund  
Samborski Superannuation Fund – ATO Regulated SMSF  
Spectrum Super  
Summit Master Trust Personal Superannuation & Pension Fund  
SuperWrap  
Synergy Super Fund  
Tasplan Superannuation Fund  
Telstra Superannuation Scheme  
Unisuper Limited  
Universal MLC MasterKey Personal Super  
Victorian Super Fund

These are the only complying superannuation funds (other than those established under the provisions of the *Retirement Benefits Act 1993* and the *Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999*) to which this Department made employer superannuation contributions during the 2009-10 financial year.



D L Hine APM  
Acting Secretary, Department of Police and Emergency Management

## Appendix G – Firearms

Statement for the year ended 30 June 2010 of firearms received for disposal, disposed of, and held for disposal under the *Firearms Act 1996* and other legislation.

Firearms Act – Seized	517
Firearms Act – Surrendered	26
Other Acts – Miscellaneous Property	729
Other Acts – Found Property	2
Transferred from Reference Library	0
<b>Total firearms to be accounted for</b>	<b>1,274</b>

Destroyed	1,266
Returned to Owner	0
Transferred to Reference Library	5
Donated to Museums etc. for display	0
Firearms held as at 30 June 2009	3
<b>Total firearms to be accounted for</b>	<b>1,274</b>

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

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

There were 3 firearms for disposal on hand at the beginning of the year. As at 30 June 2010 there were 0 firearms held for disposal.

## Appendix H – Consultancies and Contracts

### Summary of Participation by Local Businesses

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

In 2009-10, the Department awarded 16 contracts of value greater than \$50,000 each, of which 12 were Tasmanian businesses.

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

Total number of contracts awarded	16
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	12
Total value of contracts awarded	\$11,008,389
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$9,937,969
Total number of tenders called and/or quotation processes run	16
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received	86
Total number of bids and/or written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	57

# Appendix H – Consultancies and Contracts

## A. Contracts with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding consultancy contracts)

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Mobile Tracking and Data Pty Ltd	VIC	Automatic Vehicle Location	Contracted Purchase	603,290
D.C.M. Security Services Pty Ltd	TAS	Provision of Reception and Security Services	1/12/2009 – 30/11/2012	161,067
			Option to Extend: 1/12/2012 – 30/11/2014	107,378
Scenport Constructions Pty Ltd	TAS	Bellerive Divisional Headquarters Redevelopment	1/11/2009 – 1/02/2011	5,349,650
Apple Pty Ltd / Annittel Pty Ltd	NSW / TAS	Standard Operating Environment	14/12/2009 – 13/12/2013	2,442,502
BSH Electrical Pty Ltd	TAS	Maintenance of Fire and Electrical Services	1/2/2010 – 31/1/2012	164,726
			Option to Extend: 1/12/2012 – 31/1/2015	247,089
TCM Building Services	TAS	Maintenance of Mechanical Services	1/2/2010 – 31/1/2012	236,696
			Option to Extend: 1/2/2012 – 31/1/2015	355,044
South: Chubb Fire & Safety North/North West: Industrial Fire & Electrical Pty Ltd	TAS	Maintenance of Security Systems (state-wide)	1/2/2010 – 31/1/2012 Option to renew: 1/2/2012 – 31/1/2015	South: 30,895 North/ North West: 23,810
White & McAllister (Contractors) Pty Ltd	TAS	Maintenance and Testing of Standby Generators	1/6/2010 – 31/5/2012	33,304
			Option to renew: 1/6/2012 – 31/5/2015	49,956
Mr John Lennox	TAS	Conducting of Firearm Range Inspections	8/2/2010 – 7/2/2013	51,570
DeNeefe Signs	TAS	Supply of Decals and Striping	3/5/2010 – 2/5/2013	216,086
			Option to Extend: 3/5/2013 – 2/5/2015	144,057
Bentley House Commercial Interiors	TAS	Supply of Furniture for Bellerive Divisional HQ Redevelopment	12/6/2010 – 28/2/2011	145,620
Vicpac Flexibles Australia Pty Ltd	VIC	Supply of Evidence Exhibit Bags	20/5/2010 – 19/5/2013	103,000
			Option to Extend: 20/5/2013 – 19/4/2015	
Sensor Dynamics Pty Ltd	VIC	Provision of an Automatic Numberplate Recognition Service	24/6/2010 – 23/6/2013	312,880
Jackman Builders Pty Ltd	TAS	Internal Refurbishment to Forensic Services	Contracted Purchase	94,043
MCS Digital	VIC	Purchase of Lithium Batteries	Contracted Purchase	51,250

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

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Johnstone McGee & Gandy Pty Ltd	TAS	Provision of Statutory Maintenance Consultancy Services	24/8/2009 – 23/8/2011	84,476

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

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Ericsson Australia Pty Ltd	VIC	Extension of current contract term of Crown Service Agreement	Effective 6 July 2009	7,500,000

**D. Exemption from TI 1118 Procurement of Legal Services**

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract \$
Home Wilkinson Lowry Ebsworth Lawyers	VIC	Provision of Legal Services for the Radio Network	Effective 2 July 2009	145,150

# Appendix I –

## Location of Department Offices and Contact Numbers

### Tasmania Police

Head Office	47 Liverpool Street, Hobart
Postal Address	GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001
Telephone	(03) 6230 2111
Fax	(03) 6230 2414
Website	<a href="http://www.police.tas.gov.au">www.police.tas.gov.au</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:tasmania.police@police.tas.gov.au">tasmania.police@police.tas.gov.au</a>

Internal Investigations 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2142 Fax (03) 6230 2444
Counter-Terrorism Unit 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2500 Fax (03) 6230 2259
Human Resources Tasmania Police Academy South Arm Road, Rokeby	Ph (03) 6230 2024 Fax (03) 6230 2044

### Corporate Management Group

Commissioner of Police	Ph (03) 6230 2535
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Ph (03) 6230 2420
Assistant Commissioner of Police Planning and Development	Ph (03) 6230 2421
Assistant Commissioner of Police Crime and Operations	Ph (03) 6230 2430
Director, Corporate Services	Ph (03) 6230 2390

### District/Support Commands

Southern District 43 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2433 Fax (03) 6230 2579
Eastern District 40 Bligh Street, Rosny Park	Ph (03) 6230 2674 Fax (03) 6230 2686
Northern District 137-149 Cimitiere Street, Launceston	Ph (03) 6336 3897 Fax (03) 6336 3887
Western District 88 Wilson Street, Burnie	Ph (03) 6434 5240 Fax (03) 6434 5316
Operations Support 30-32 Bathurst Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2138 Fax (03) 6230 2141
Executive Support 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2888 Fax (03) 6230 2601

### State Emergency Service

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

### State Emergency Service Regional Offices

Southern Region Office 28 Bathurst Street, Hobart	Ph (03) 6230 2707 Fax (03) 6234 9767
Northern Region Office 339 Hobart Road, Youngtown	Ph (03) 6336 3790 Fax (03) 6343 5879
North-Western Region Office 88 Wilson Street, Burnie	Ph (03) 6434 5333 Fax (03) 6431 6538

### Forensic Science Service Tasmania

St Johns Ave New Town	Ph (03) 6278 5656 Fax (03) 6228 4103
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# Appendix J – Documents and Publications Produced, Appeal Review Process – Administrative Decisions, Legislative Program, Statutory Boards

## DPEM Documents and Publications

Department of Police and Emergency Management  
*Strategic Framework 2009-2012*

Department of Police and Emergency Management  
Annual Business Plans and Annual Reports

*Siren*

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

*Forging Links – Emergency Management and Local Government, an Information Kit*

## Community Relations Brochures

Brochures are available from the Officer in Charge, Community Relations, Police Headquarters – Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Bellerive. No cost.

Description:

*Alcohol and Boats*

*Business Security Audit*

*Closed Circuit Television*

*Graffiti laws and sale of aerosol paint containers*

*Home Security Audit*

*Laser Pointer information*

*Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) Liaison Officers*

*Party Safe*

*Personal Safety Handbook*

*Protests and Demonstrations in Tasmania*

*Residential Burglary Prevention*

*Robbery Prevention and Procedures*

*Rural and Remote Area Crime*

*Safer by Design Risk Assessment Request form*

*Shoplifting Prevention and Detection*

*Vehicle Clamping and Confiscation Laws*

*Youth and Alcohol.*

All documents and publications are available via the Tasmania Police website [www.police.tas.gov.au](http://www.police.tas.gov.au) which also provides links to the following sites through the Useful Links page:

Crime Stoppers

Department of Immigration – Help with English

Lifeline

Neighbourhood Watch

Sexual Assault Support Service

SCAMwatch

Standard Emergency Warning Signal via SES

Victims Support Service.

## Legislative Reform Program

The Department remains committed to providing the Government with a proactive legislative reform program to ensure that legislation is developed that provides appropriate police authority, in consultation with other government agencies and the community. The Department provides advice on legislation to protect the community, on appropriate provisions which may be enforced, and the means by which offenders may be placed before the courts.

Cross-agency consultation occurs and partnerships exist to address and resolve problems and provide innovative solutions to such matters as counter-terrorism, public order, emergency management and family violence.

The Minister for Police and Emergency Management in 2009-10 had responsibility for the following legislation:

- *Australian Crime Commission (Tasmania) Act 2004*
- *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2005*
- *Emergency Services Management Act 2006*
- *Fire Service Act 1979*
- *Firearms Act 1996*
- *Marine Safety (Misuse of Alcohol) Act 2006*
- *Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971*
- *Police Offences Act 1935*
- *Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000*
- *Police Service Act 2003*
- *Police Service Amendment Act 2008*

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

- *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970*
- *Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Act 1999*
- *Witness Protection Act 2000*.

The *Police Miscellaneous Amendments Bill 2009* which was tabled in April 2009 and received Royal Assent in November 2009 amended the *Police Offences Act 1935* and the *Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000* to:

- provide that a demand may be made and served on the owner or registered operator of a vehicle to determine the identity of the driver and occupants of that vehicle at the time of an offence under State or Commonwealth legislation and an offence provision for non-compliance
- provide for the inclusion of a definition of 'owner' to support the demand provisions
- include the offences of reckless and dangerous driving, and driving to evade police as prescribed offences under section 37K of the Act, to provide for the confiscation of a vehicle involved in those offences
- provide for the confiscation of a vehicle for other offences prescribed in regulations
- include the offence of drive at a speed at or in excess of 45 kilometres above the speed limit as a prescribed offence in regulations for the purpose of section 37K of the Act
- include the offence of drive while disqualified when detected by police on a second or subsequent occasion, as prescribed offences in regulations for the purpose of section 37K of the Act
- extend the number of days during which police may confiscate a vehicle under section 37N of the Act from 10 to 14 days, to allow for the additional time required for the processing of photographic detection device images and their transmission to police for action
- provide that in the application of Division 2 of Part IVA, 'Confiscation of vehicles for certain offences' in relation to a speeding offence, a police officer may find a person committing an act by examination of a photograph from a photographic detection device, and
- provide for minor drafting clarifications for the provisions concerning the confiscation of vehicles.

Amendment to the *Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000* to:

- provide a definition of 'owner' to ensure the enforcement of owner responsibility under the Act, and
- provide an offence and an authority of arrest for evading police whilst the driver of a motor vehicle.

The *Police Miscellaneous Amendments Bill (No. 2) 2009* which was tabled in September 2009 and received Royal Assent in October 2009, amended the *Police Offences Act 1935* and *Forensic Procedures Act 2000* to:

- amend the *Police Offences Act 1935* to allow for the disposal of found property, to which no claim has been made, by sale or other means and permit the 'police officer in charge of a police station' to return property to the owner or finder
- prevent the secondary supply of alcohol to young persons on private property without the direct approval of a parent, step-parent or guardian of the youth who has lawful responsibility for the youth's care and welfare, and provide offences relating to the supply of alcohol to young persons on private property
- amend the *Police Offences Act 1935* to include a definition of 'road cycle event' to provide that certain bicycle events conducted on public streets are to be required to have a permit
- provide authority for police officers to control serious incidents on both public and private property
- provide authority for police officers to control crime scenes
- provide that the authority to arrest for the offence of trespass is not subject to the 'requirement to leave' provision outlined in section 55(2C) of the *Police Offences Act 1935*
- provide that the offence of Assault with Indecent Intent apply to all male victims as well as females and children of all ages
- prohibit the possession, use, supply, manufacture and sale of military and law enforcement-style body armour unless an exemption is provided by the Commissioner of Police
- provide offences for marking graffiti, possessing a graffiti implement without lawful excuse, together with an authority to search; and to regulate the sale of aerosol spray paint to a person under the age of 18 years, and

- amend the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000*, to provide that the offence of Prohibited Behaviour, section 21 of the *Police Offences Act 1935*, be listed as a serious offence and thereby allow for the taking of forensic material from a person charged or suspected of having committed the offence.

The *Police Amendments (Clamping) Bill 2009* which was tabled in October 2009 and received Royal Assent in November 2009, amended the *Police Offences Act 1935* to:

- authorise clamping, by means of a steering wheel clamp, wheel clamp and or other means, to immobilise a motor vehicle as an adjunct to confiscating a motor vehicle for 'prescribed offences' under Division 2 of Part IVA
- provide for a police officer to serve a notice on the offending driver, requiring the driver to remove or cause the vehicle to be removed to a place, on a date and within a time period specified in the notice, and an offence provision for failing to obey such a notice
- provide offences and significant penalties for the unlawful tampering with, removal of, or damaging a clamping or immobilising device, and failure to return the device to a police station
- provide for the clamping and removal of a clamp from a motor vehicle by police and persons approved by the Commissioner of Police
- provide legislative authority to enter private property for the purpose of attaching or removing a clamp
- provide for the confiscation of a vehicle and impounding where clamping is breached by means of damage to the clamp or other means, or where the clamping of the vehicle is obstructed by any means and authority to enter on to private property for that purpose
- remove the 12-month period in which subsequent prescribed offences must occur which determines the longer confiscation period for a vehicle
- remove the three-month period in which an application for forfeiture of a vehicle must be made to the court
- remove the words 'or known prostitutes or with persons who have been convicted of having insufficient lawful means of support' from section 6 of the Act, and
- a provision for a special compulsory penalty for offences where confiscation or clamping of a vehicle is approved under section 37K of the *Police Offences Act 1935*.

The *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Amendment Bill 2009* which was tabled in November 2009 and received Royal Assent in December 2009 amended the *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970* to:

- increase the penalty for drug driving offences under Section 6A, and
- provide for a penalty for subsequent drug driving offences.

The *Police Offences Amendments (Laser Pointers) Bill 2010* which was tabled in June 2010 and received Royal Assent in July 2010 amended the *Police Offences Act 1935* to:

- provide for a definition of laser pointers
- prohibit the possession, carriage and use of a laser pointer in a public place without lawful excuse, the onus to lie on the person found with the laser pointer, noting that a lawful excuse would include the lawful pursuit of an occupation, education, training, hobby, sport, exhibitions or other duty
- prohibit the targeting of people, vehicles, aircraft, animals and vessels with a laser pointer both from and in private and public places, with exemptions for use for law enforcement purposes or other purposes excluded in writing by the Commissioner of Police
- provide police with the authority to stop, search a person, vehicle or vessel for a laser pointer and to seize and/or deactivate the laser pointer
- provide police with the authority to enter a premises where a police officer reasonably suspects that the safety of any person or the safe operation of any vehicle, aircraft or vessel has been, or is about to be, put at serious and immediate risk through the use of a laser pointer, and the authority to seize, deactivate and/or detain any laser pointer that has been found in the course of a search
- provide police with the authority to arrest a person without warrant, where a person is found offending under the offence provisions details in the Bill. This would bring the arrest provision for laser pointers in line with those which apply to dangerous articles (section 15C) and crossbows (section 15D) of the *Police Offences Act 1935*, and

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

- provide the Commissioner of Police with the authority to dispose of a laser pointer following a conviction or finding of guilt, rather than requiring that a court make the order.

The *Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Amendment Bill 2010* which was tabled in June 2010 and received Royal Assent in July 2010 amended the *Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Act 1999* to:

- remove the requirement for the State Minister responsible for the administration of that Act to provide the Commonwealth Attorney-General with copies of warrants and revocations of warrants, that is remove references to sub-sections 7(b) and (c) from section 7 of that Act, and
- remove the requirement for the Commissioner of Police to provide the State Minister with copies of warrants and revocations of warrants, that is remove sub-sections 6(a) and (b) from section 6 of that Act.

## Involvement by the Department in new legislation

The Department has also played an influential role in the development of the following legislation administered by other agencies:

- *Right to Information Act 2009*
- *Traffic Amendment Act 2009*
- *Traffic Amendment (Road Rules Consequential Amendment) Act 2009*
- *Dog Control Amendment Act 2009*
- *Integrity Commission Act 2009*
- *Justice and Related Legislation (Further Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2009.*

## Statutory Boards

### State Emergency Management Committee

Acting Commissioner Darren Hine	Chair
Mr Andrew Lea	Executive Officer
Mr Rhys Edwards	Member
Mr David Roberts	Member

Other committee members as required. Under s8 of the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, the State Emergency Management Controller can determine committee membership by position or office title (without formal appointment). Any other people he considers appropriate can be members and must be appointed for a period specified in an instrument of appointment, but currently no members fall into this category. The State Controller can also invite, allow or require any person to attend to provide advice. In practice, positions/titles who are members of the Security and Emergency Management Advisory Group also participate in State Emergency Management Committee meetings on a needs basis, as determined by the State Emergency Management Controller.

### Police Review Board

The Hon. Christopher Wright QC	Chair
Mr Leon Kemp	Member
Ms Elizabeth Thomas	Member
Mr Ted Vickers	Member
Ms Kirsten Bromfield	Secretariat

## Non-Statutory Board

### Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council

Acting Commissioner Darren Hine	Chair
Mr Tim Bullard	Member
Mr Michael Plaister	Member
Mr Greg Glass	Member
Ms Lisa Hutton	Member
Mr Brian Aherne	Member
Ms Anne Ashford	Member
Ms Darlene Haigh	Member
Prof. Jenny Fleming	Member
Mr Tim Robertson	Member
Ms Sandra French	Member
Ms Sue Bronstein	Observer

### Tasmania Police Charity Trust Committee

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

#### Membership

Acting Commissioner of Police D L Hine	Acting President
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police S A Tilyard	Acting Vice-President
Ms S King	Secretary
Mr S Wilson-Haffenden	Treasurer
Mr M Miller	Public Officer
Senator Stephen Parry	Member
Senior Sergeant J Parker	Member
Sergeant F Smith	Member
Constable L Devine	Member
Sergeant A Peters	Member
Ms J Henley	External Member

## Audit Committee

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

#### Membership

Deputy Commissioner of Police (Chair)  
 Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations  
 Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development  
 Director, Corporate Services, DPEM  
 Director, Corporate Services, Tasmania Fire Service

# Appendix K – Freedom of Information

The Officer in Charge  
Freedom of Information  
Department of Police and Emergency Management  
GPO Box 308  
Hobart TAS 7001  
Telephone: (03) 6230 2600

	2008-09	2009-10
Number of requests for information	716	693
Number of requests refused in full	34	25
Number of internal reviews sought	14	5
<b>Total amount of charges collected</b>	<b>\$3,677.00</b>	<b>\$3,791.30</b>

## Refused

In 2009-10, 25 requests were refused in full under sections 8, 9, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 33 of the Act.

In 2008-09, 34 requests were refused in full under sections 8, 9, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 33 of the Act.

## External Review

In 2009-10, 3 applications were made to the Ombudsman for review under section 48.

In 2008-09, 7 applications were made to the Ombudsman for review under section 48.

# Appendix L – Information Available Outside of Freedom of Information

## Police Record Check

Application forms are available from police stations, Service Tasmania outlets and the Tasmania Police website <http://www.police.tas.gov.au>. Applications are to be forwarded to Criminal History Services, Tasmania Police, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001.

National Police Check: \$45

Description: Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters.

National Police Record & Fingerprint Check: \$120

Description: Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters.

National Police History Record Check for accredited volunteers: \$5

Description: Police record of an individual's court convictions and/or matters.

Tasmania Police History Record Check: No cost for the supply of one per year. \$20 for each additional check requested in a 12-month period.

## Accident Records

Applications are available from the Officer in Charge, Accident Records – Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.  
Fee: \$38.50

Description: Accident Report

## Crime Reports

Applications are available from the Officer in Charge, Crime Collating Unit, Operational Information Services, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001. Fee: \$27.50

Description: Verification that an offence or crime has been reported to police and a description of any property reported stolen or damage to property.

## Pre-Trial Disclosure

Applications are available from the Officer in Charge, Prosecution Services Hobart, Launceston and Ulverstone. Fee: \$38.50

Description: Certain documents from Prosecution file.

## Photographs/Videotapes

Applications are available from the Officer in Charge, Forensic Services, GPO Box 308, HOBART TAS 7001.

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

## Coronial Matters

Southern and Eastern Districts

Phone: (03) 6233 3257

PO Box 354D, HOBART TAS 7000

Northern and Western Districts

Phone: (03) 6336 2808

PO Box 551, LAUNCESTON TAS 7250

Cost determined individually on each request.

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

# Appendix M – Deaths in Custody

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Category 1	0	0	0	0	0
Category 2	0	0	0*	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

No Deaths in Custody were recorded during 2009-10.

\* A death was recorded on 26 June 2008. At the time of the last reporting period the inquest had not been held. The inquest is now complete and a determination made that the death did not fall into the category of a Death in Custody (Category 2).

Category 1: Institutional or Close Contact Custody:

- Deaths in institutional settings (such as police stations, lockups, police vehicles etc. or during transfer to and from such institutions) and
- Other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased.

Category 2: Other Custody-related Police Operations:

- Other deaths during custody-related police operations. This covers situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour. It includes most sieges.

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

## Appendix N – Public Interest Disclosure

### ***Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002***

Section 86 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002* requires the Department to report on its activities in relation to the Act.

The Department has prepared guidelines identifying the roles and responsibilities for key stakeholders, as well as the investigation process and reporting system. These guidelines are in the Tasmania Police Manual. A hard copy of the guidelines can be obtained by writing, in the first instance, to:

Commissioner of Police  
Department of Police and Emergency Management  
GPO Box 308  
HOBART TAS 7001

During 2009-10 no disclosures were made to the Department under the Act.

### ***Emergency Management Act 2006***

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

The authorisations relate to the use of risk identification/assessment, powers of entry, emergency powers and special emergency powers. No authorisations or declarations of a state of emergency under Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of Part 3 of the Act were made during the financial year.



D L Hine APM

Acting State Emergency Management Controller  
Acting Secretary, Department of Police and  
Emergency Management

# Financial Statements – For the year ended 30 June 2010

## Department of Police and Emergency Management

### Certification

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Department of Police and Emergency Management are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2010 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  
Acting Secretary

13 August 2010

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# Statement of Comprehensive Income

## for the year ended 30 June 2010

	Notes	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<b>Continuing operations</b>				
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	2.10(a), 7.1	179,914	180,513	180,579
Appropriation revenue - works and services	2.10(a), 7.1	3,104	3,104	1,207
Other revenue from Government	2.10(a), 7.1	-	646	-
Grants	2.10(b), 7.2	630	5,581	3,998
Other revenue	2.10(g), 7.3	4,130	15,179	9,288
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>		<b>187,778</b>	<b>205,023</b>	<b>195,072</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>				
Employee benefits	2.11(a), 8.1	139,825	145,678	141,859
Depreciation and amortisation	2.11(b), 8.2	5,023	5,235	4,715
Supplies and consumables	8.3	31,809	40,238	34,428
Grants and subsidies	2.11(c), 8.4	1,654	5,119	2,550
Other expenses	2.11(e), 8.5	11,273	12,725	11,915
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>		<b>189,584</b>	<b>208,995</b>	<b>195,467</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>		<b>(1,806)</b>	<b>(3,972)</b>	<b>(395)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>				
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	2.12(a)(c), 9.1	-	-	(29)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables		-	(282)	-
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	2.12(b), 9.2	<b>-</b>	<b>(282)</b>	<b>(29)</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>(1,806)</b>	<b>(4,254)</b>	<b>(424)</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity</b>				
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	13.1	-	8,016	21,043
<b>Total other economic flows – Other non-owner changes in equity</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>8,016</b>	<b>21,043</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>		<b>(1,806)</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>20,619</b>

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 2010

	Notes	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<b>Assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash and deposits	2.13(a), 14.1	3,807	7,092	10,401
Receivables	2.13(b), 10.1	1,339	1,689	708
<i>Non-financial assets</i>				
Inventories	2.13(c), 10.2	600	635	585
Property, plant and equipment	2.13(e), 10.3	174,213	205,587	196,907
Other assets	2.13(g), 10.4	2,087	1,460	1,170
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>182,046</b>	<b>216,463</b>	<b>209,771</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Payables	2.14(a), 11.1	2,724	4,190	3,902
Employee benefits	2.14(c), 11.2	37,718	43,964	42,053
Other liabilities	2.14(e), 11.3	2,910	3,940	3,209
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>43,352</b>	<b>52,094</b>	<b>49,164</b>
<b>Net assets (liabilities)</b>		<b>138,694</b>	<b>164,369</b>	<b>160,607</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Reserves	13.1	100,756	120,473	112,457
Accumulated funds		37,938	43,896	48,150
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>138,694</b>	<b>164,369</b>	<b>160,607</b>

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 2010

	Notes	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
Appropriation receipts – recurrent		179,914	180,513	180,579
Appropriation receipts – capital		3,104	3,104	1,207
Appropriation receipts – other		-	1,265	646
Grants		630	5,654	4,458
GST receipts		3,000	5,682	6,358
Other cash receipts		4,130	13,605	10,079
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>190,778</b>	<b>209,823</b>	<b>203,327</b>
<b>Cash outflows</b>				
Employee benefits		(127,503)	(129,799)	(122,684)
Superannuation		(12,435)	(13,775)	(13,326)
GST payments		(3,000)	(5,772)	(5,924)
Supplies and consumables		(31,809)	(39,993)	(35,066)
Grants and transfer payments		(1,654)	(5,190)	(2,698)
Other cash payments		(11,273)	(12,596)	(12,385)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(187,674)</b>	<b>(207,125)</b>	<b>(192,083)</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	14.2	<b>3,104</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>11,244</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
<b>Cash inflows</b>				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		-	-	13
<b>Total cash inflows</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Cash outflows</b>				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets		(3,104)	(6,007)	(10,065)
<b>Total cash outflows</b>		<b>(3,104)</b>	<b>(6,007)</b>	<b>(10,065)</b>
<b>Net cash from (used by) investing activities</b>		<b>(3,104)</b>	<b>(6,007)</b>	<b>(10,052)</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(3,309)</b>	<b>1,192</b>
<b>Cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>3,807</b>	<b>10,401</b>	<b>9,209</b>
<b>Cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period</b>	14.1	<b>3,807</b>	<b>7,092</b>	<b>10,401</b>

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 2010

	Notes	Reserves	Accumulated surplus/deficit	Total equity
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2009</b>		112,457	48,150	160,607
Total comprehensive result		8,016	(4,254)	3,762
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2010</b>		<b>120,473</b>	<b>43,896</b>	<b>164,369</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2008</b>		91,414	48,574	139,988
Total comprehensive result		21,043	(424)	20,619
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2009</b>		<b>112,457</b>	<b>48,150</b>	<b>160,607</b>

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 2010

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# Note 1 Administered Financial Statements

## 1.1 Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses

	Notes	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>				
Grants	2.10(b)	671	250	160
Sales of goods and services	2.10(d)	335	177	305
Fees and fines	2.10(e)	-	545	470
Other revenue	2.10(g)	1,796	-	-
<b>Total administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>		<b>2,802</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>935</b>
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		2,802	972	935
<b>Total administered expenses from transactions</b>		<b>2,802</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>935</b>
<b>Administered net result from transactions attributable to the State</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered comprehensive result</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

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

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

## 1.2 Schedule of Administered Assets and Liabilities

The Department does not have any administered assets or liabilities.

## 1.3 Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Notes	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered cash flows from operating activities</b>		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
<b>Administered cash inflows</b>				
Grants		671	250	160
Sales of goods and services		335	177	305
Fees and fines		-	545	470
Other cash receipts		1,796	-	-
<b>Total administered cash inflows</b>		<b>2,802</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>935</b>
<b>Administered cash outflows</b>				
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		(2,802)	(972)	(935)
<b>Total administered cash outflows</b>		<b>(2,802)</b>	<b>(972)</b>	<b>(935)</b>
<b>Administered net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in administered cash held</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered cash and deposits at the beginning of the reporting period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered cash and deposits at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

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

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

## 1.4 Schedule of Administered Changes in Equity

The Department does not have any administered changes in equity.

## Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

### 2.1 Objectives and Funding

The Department's objectives are to:

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

The Department is structured to meet the following outcomes:

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

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

The Department is predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations. It also provides services on a fee-for-service basis, as outlined in Notes 16.3 and 16.4. The financial report encompasses all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

### 2.2 Basis of Accounting

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

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

The Financial Statements were signed by the Acting Secretary on 13 August 2010.

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 101 Presentation of Financial Statements* – This Standard has been revised and introduces a number of terminology changes as well as changes to the structure of the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Comprehensive Income. It is now a requirement that owner changes in equity be presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this revised Standard.
- *AASB 123 Borrowing Costs* – This Standard has been revised to mandate the capitalisation of all borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets. *AASB 2009-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Borrowing Costs of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities [AASB 1, AASB 111 & AASB 123]* issued in April 2009 allows not-for-profit public sector entities to continue to choose whether to expense or capitalise borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this revised Standard.
- *AASB 2007-10 Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101* - revised Standard to be applied from reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010. This Standard changes the term "general purpose financial report" to "general purpose Financial Statements" and the term "financial report" to "Financial Statements", where appropriate, in Australian Accounting Standards (including Interpretations) and the Framework to better align with IFRS terminology. The Standard will not have a financial impact on the Financial Statements.
- *AASB 2009-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments* - Introduces new disclosure requirements for fair value measurement and refines existing disclosures on liquidity risk for financial instruments. There is no financial impact from the application of this Standard.

- AASB 2009-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards: Reclassification of Financial Instruments* permits the reclassification of certain non-derivative financial assets. The Department does not intend to reclassify financial assets in the current period. Accordingly there will be 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* – Standard to be applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets resulting from the first part of Phase 1 of the replacement of AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139.
- AASB 1053 *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* issued June 2010. This standard sets out the application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards to different categories of entities preparing *general purpose financial statements*. Applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2013. May be applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009 but before 1 July 2013.
- AASB 2009-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project* – revised Standard to be applied from reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010. The amendments to some Standards result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purposes, while some amendments that relate to terminology and editorial changes are expected to have no or minimal effect on accounting. The Standard will not have a material financial impact on the Department's Financial Statements.
- AASB 2009-11 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12]* – to be applied for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, the amendment to AASB 7 requires modification to the disclosure of categories of financial assets. The Standard will not have a material financial impact on the Department's Financial Statements.
- AASB 2009-13 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 17 – Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners* – revised Standard to be applied from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010. The amendments are in respect of the classification, presentation and measurement of non-current assets held for distribution to owners in their capacity as owners and the disclosure requirements for dividends that are declared after the reporting period but before the Financial Statements are authorised for issue, respectively. The Standard will not have a material financial impact on the Department's Financial Statements.
- AASB Interpretation 14 AASB 119 *the Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction* – The interpretation clarifies when refunds or reductions in future contributions in relation to defined benefit assets should be regarded as available and provides guidance on the impact of minimum funding requirements on such assets. It also gives guidance on when a MFR might give rise to a liability. The Interpretation will not have a material financial impact on the Financial Statements.

## 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 was no restructuring of administrative arrangements in the current or prior financial year.

## 2.10 Income from Transactions

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

### (a) Revenue from Government

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

### (b) Grants

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

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

### (c) National Partnership Payments

Payments received from the Australian Government as part of the National Partnership Payments are recognised on an accruals basis.

#### (d) 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.

#### (e) Fees and fines

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

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

#### (f) 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, it is recognised as a contribution by owners directly within equity. In these circumstances, book values from the transferor agency have been used.

#### (g) Other revenue

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

### 2.11 Expenses from Transactions

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

#### (a) Employee benefits

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

#### (b) Depreciation and amortisation

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

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

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

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

#### (c) Grants and subsidies

Grant and subsidies expenditure is recognised to the extent that:

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

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

#### (d) Contributions provided

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

#### (e) Other expenses

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

### 2.12 Other Economic Flows included in Net Result

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

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

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

#### (b) Impairment – Financial assets

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

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

All impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, 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.

#### (c) 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.

#### (d) 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.

#### (e) Property, plant, equipment and infrastructure

##### (i) Valuation basis

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

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

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

##### (ii) Subsequent costs

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

##### (iii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Department is \$5,000 exclusive of GST. Assets valued at less than \$5,000 are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

##### (iv) Revaluations

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

Assets are grouped on the basis of having a similar nature or function in the operations of the Department. Assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date.

#### (f) 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.

#### (g) Other assets

The Department records prepaid expenses and accrued revenue at the expected recovery amount. Tax assets are the input tax credits receivable from the Australian Government and are recognised at the amount receivable.

## 2.14 Liabilities

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

#### (a) Payables

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

#### (b) Provisions

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

### (c) Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when an employee becomes entitled to receive a benefit.

Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June 2010, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid if discounting is not material.

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

### (d) Superannuation

#### (i) Defined contribution plans

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

#### (ii) Defined benefit plans

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

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

### (e) Other liabilities

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

## 2.15 Leases

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

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

## 2.16 Unrecognised Financial Instruments

The Department has no unrecognised financial instruments.

## 2.17 Judgements and Assumptions

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

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

## 2.18 Foreign Currency

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

## 2.19 Comparative Figures

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.20 Budget Information

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2009-10 Budget Papers and is not subject to audit.

## 2.21 Rounding

All amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated. Where the result of expressing amounts to the nearest thousand dollars would result in an amount of zero, the Financial Statement will contain a note expressing the amount to the nearest whole dollar.

## 2.22 Departmental Taxation

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

## 2.23 Goods and Services Tax

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

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

## 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

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	100,475	100,388	106,942
Grants	300	2,510	29
Other revenue	1,980	11,364	6,386
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>102,755</b>	<b>114,262</b>	<b>113,356</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	71,056	72,382	71,341
Superannuation	7,201	7,943	7,495
Depreciation and amortisation	3,886	3,007	2,669
Supplies and consumables	17,517	26,343	15,185
Grants and transfer payments	732	2,655	268
Other expenses	6,166	6,824	12,358
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>106,558</b>	<b>119,154</b>	<b>109,317</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(3,773)</b>	<b>(4,892)</b>	<b>4,039</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	-	-	(29)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(162)	-
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(162)</b>	<b>(29)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(3,773)</b>	<b>(5,054)</b>	<b>4,010</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity</b>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	4,604	12,087
<b>Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,604</b>	<b>12,087</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(3,773)</b>	<b>(450)</b>	<b>16,097</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Output 1.1 Support to the Community	106,558	119,154	109,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,558</b>	<b>119,154</b>	<b>109,317</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		127,818	125,782
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 1 – Public Safety		(30,290)	(28,345)
<b>Net assets deployed for Output Group 1 – Public Safety</b>		<b>97,528</b>	<b>97,437</b>

## Output Group 2 – Crime

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	55,293	55,242	50,328
Grants	300	312	1,386
Other revenue	60	2,336	2,114
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>55,653</b>	<b>57,890</b>	<b>113,356</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	39,030	41,098	38,376
Superannuation	3,786	4,335	4,304
Depreciation and amortisation	798	1,568	1,538
Supplies and consumables	8,893	6,692	5,473
Grants and transfer payments	719	1,211	1,131
Other expenses	3,225	3,654	5,979
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>56,451</b>	<b>58,558</b>	<b>56,801</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(798)</b>	<b>(668)</b>	<b>(2,973)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(84)	-
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(84)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(798)</b>	<b>(752)</b>	<b>(2,973)</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity</b>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	2,401	6,302
<b>Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>6,302</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(798)</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>3,329</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Output 2.1 Investigation of Crime	39,661	40,435	39,937
Output 2.2 Poppy Security	1,072	1,079	1,367
Output 2.3 Fisheries Security – State and Commonwealth	5,482	5,992	5,269
Output 2.4 Support to Judicial Services	10,236	11,052	10,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,451</b>	<b>58,558</b>	<b>56,801</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 2 – Crime		59,629	57,080
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 2 – Crime		(14,898)	(15,563)
<b>Net assets deployed for Output Group 2 – Crime</b>		<b>44,731</b>	<b>41,517</b>

## Output Group 3 – Road Safety

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	15,934	16,082	14,526
Grants	-	2,020	1,843
Other revenue	1,736	294	350
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>18,396</b>	<b>16,719</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	12,713	13,590	12,771
Superannuation	1,339	1,105	1,056
Depreciation and amortisation	253	498	509
Supplies and consumables	2,320	2,594	1,530
Grants and transfer payments	183	42	33
Other expenses	1,115	1,436	2,147
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>17,923</b>	<b>19,265</b>	<b>18,045</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(253)</b>	<b>(869)</b>	<b>(1,326)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(27)	-
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(253)</b>	<b>(896)</b>	<b>(1,326)</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity</b>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	762	2,001
<b>Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>2,001</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(253)</b>	<b>(134)</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Output 3.1 Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety	17,923	19,265	18,045
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,923</b>	<b>19,265</b>	<b>18,045</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Road Safety		17,949	16,965
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 3 – Road Safety		(4,206)	(3,767)
<b>Net assets deployed for Output Group 3 – Road Safety</b>		<b>13,743</b>	<b>13,198</b>

## Output Group 4 – Emergency Management

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation	8,212	8,801	8,786
Grants	-	738	739
Other revenue	354	1,184	437
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>8,566</b>	<b>10,723</b>	<b>9,961</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	4,580	4,640	5,849
Superannuation	120	439	634
Depreciation and amortisation	86	162	-
Supplies and consumables	3,079	4,072	1,650
Grants and transfer payments	20	1,211	764
Other expenses	767	774	1,346
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>8,652</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>10,243</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>(575)</b>	<b>(282)</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	(9)	-
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>(584)</b>	<b>(282)</b>
<b>Other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity</b>			
Changes in physical asset revaluation reserve	-	249	653
<b>Total other economic flows – other non-owner changes in equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>653</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>(335)</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Output 4.1 State Emergency Management Services	2,671	4,892	4,106
Output 4.2 State Security and Rescue Operations	5,981	6,406	6,137
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,652</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>10,243</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		10,632	9,297
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management		(2,360)	(830)
<b>Net assets deployed for Output Group 4 – Emergency Management</b>		<b>8,272</b>	<b>8,467</b>

## Output Group 5 – Capital Investment Program

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<i>Continuing operations</i>			
<b>Revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Revenue from appropriation – capital	3,104	3,104	-
Other revenue from Government	-	646	-
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	-	-	1,207
Other revenue	-	1	-
<b>Total revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Expenses from transactions</b>			
Employee benefits	-	135	30
Superannuation	-	12	3
Supplies and consumables	-	535	673
Grants and transfer payments	-	-	352
Other expenses	-	37	2
<b>Total expenses from transactions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>1,060</b>
<b>Net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Other economic flows included in net result</b>			
Net gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables	-	-	-
<b>Total other economic flows included in net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Comprehensive result</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Expense by output</b>			
Capital Investment Program	-	719	1,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>1,060</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>			
Total assets deployed for Capital Investment Program		435	646
Total liabilities incurred for Capital Investment Program		(340)	(658)
<b>Net assets deployed for Capital Investment Program</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>(12)</b>

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

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

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
Output Group 1 – Public Safety	(3,773)	(450)	16,097
Output Group 2 – Crime	(798)	1,649	3,329
Output Group 3 – Road Safety	(253)	(134)	675
Output Group 4 – Emergency Management	(86)	(335)	371
Output Group – Capital Investment Program	3,104	3,032	147
<b>Total comprehensive result of Output Groups</b>	<b>(1,806)</b>	<b>3,762</b>	<b>20,619</b>
<b>Reconciliation to comprehensive result</b>			
Comprehensive result	(1,806)	3,762	20,619

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

	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<b>Total net assets deployed for Output Groups</b>	<b>164,369</b>	<b>160,607</b>
<b>Reconciliation to net assets</b>		
Net assets	164,369	160,607

### 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.

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<b>Administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>			
Grants	671	250	160
Sales of goods and services	335	177	305
Fees and fines	-	545	470
Other revenue	1,796	-	-
<b>Total administered revenue and other income from transactions</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>935</b>
<b>Administered expenses from transactions</b>			
Grants and transfer payments	2,802	972	935
<b>Total administered expenses from transactions</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>935</b>
<b>Administered net result from transactions (net operating balance)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered net result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total administered comprehensive result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Administered expense by output</b>			
Administered items	2,802	972	2,802
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>2,802</b>

### 3.5 Reconciliation of Total Administered Output Groups Comprehensive Result to Administered Statement of Changes in Equity

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
Total administered net result of Output Groups	-	-	-
Reconciliation to administered net surplus (deficit)			
Net surplus (deficit)	-	-	-

## Note 4 Expenditure under Australian Government Funding Arrangements

	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
National Disaster Mitigation Plan	804	203
Regional Flood Mitigation Plan	-	123
Tasmania Risk Mitigation Program	13	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>389</b>

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

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

### 5.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	630	5,581	4,951	>100.0
Other revenue	(b)	4,130	15,179	11,049	>100.0
Supplies and consumables	(c)	31,809	40,238	8,429	26.5
Grants and subsidies	(d)	1,654	5,119	3,465	>100.0

#### Notes to Statement of Comprehensive Income variances

- (a) This budget variance primarily relates to the classification of revenue for Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) Upgrade (\$2.440m) and MAIB funding (\$2.278m) as Grants rather than as Other revenue.
- (b) The Department has received additional unbudgeted revenue for the continued secondment arrangements of police officers to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other jurisdictions (\$2.295m), marine reserve patrolling program (\$0.473m), and contracted revenue received to offset the cost of TMRN Service fees (\$5.823m).
- (c) This variance is due in part to TMRN service fees which were higher than originally budgeted.
- (d) This budget variance relates to the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network Upgrade (\$2.440m), and is the matching expenditure to the grants revenue.

## 5.2 Statement of Financial Position

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Cash and deposits	(a)	3,807	7,092	3,285	86.3
Property, plant and equipment	(b)	174,213	205,587	31,374	18.0
Payables	(c)	2,724	4,190	1,466	53.8
Employee benefits	(d)	37,718	43,964	6,246	16.6
Reserves	(e)	100,756	120,473	19,717	19.6

### Notes to Statement of Financial Position variances

- (a) The Department administers a number of grant programs on behalf of the Federal and State Governments. Whilst the Department has received certain funding from the Government, this variance reflects that it cannot be paid out to grantees until the satisfaction of funding agreement milestones.
- (b) This budget line item does not reflect the effect of the upward revaluation of Land and Buildings as at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010, and the upgrade of the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network.
- (c) This variance is due to the PAYG instalment outstanding as at 30 June 2010.
- (d) The variance reflects higher than anticipated leave balances for employees and associated wage increases since the budget was formulated.
- (e) This budget line item does not reflect the effect of the upward revaluation of Land and Buildings as at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010.

## 5.3 Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Appropriation receipts – other	(a)	-	1,265	1,265	100.0
Grants	(b)	630	5,654	5,024	>100.0
GST receipts	(c)	3,000	5,682	2,682	89.4
Other cash receipts	(d)	4,130	13,605	9,475	>100.0
GST payments	(e)	3,000	5,772	2,772	92.4
Supplies and consumables	(f)	31,809	39,993	8,184	25.7
Grants and transfer payments	(g)	1,654	5,190	3,536	>100.0
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	(h)	3,104	6,007	2,903	93.5

### Notes to Statement of Cash Flows variances

- (a) This amount relates to the carryover of funds in relation to the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network (TMRN) upgrade (\$0.925m) and redevelopment and refurbishment of Divisional Headquarters to 2010-11 (\$0.340m).
- (b) This budget variance primarily relates to the inclusion of revenue for Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network Upgrade (\$2.440m) and MAIB funding (\$2.278m) as Grants rather than as Other cash receipts.
- (c) GST receipts were higher than originally budgeted due to the receipt of additional revenue over budget.
- (d) The Department has received additional unbudgeted revenue for the continued secondment arrangements of police officers to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other jurisdictions (\$2.208m), marine reserve patrolling program (\$0.473m), and contracted revenue received to offset the cost of TMRN Service fees (\$5.535m).
- (e) GST payments were higher than originally budgeted due to the payment of additional expenditure over budget.
- (f) This variance is due in part to TMRN service fees which were higher than originally budgeted, and an understatement of the budget estimate for Travel and transport.
- (g) This budget variance relates to the Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network Upgrade (\$2.440m), and the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (\$0.933m) not being included in the original budget estimates.
- (h) This variance relates to capitalisation of expenditure on the Trunk Mobile Radio Network (\$2.0m), and purchase of plant and equipment (\$0.9m).

## 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 2010.

## Note 7 Income from transactions

### 7.1 Revenue from Government

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

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

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue – recurrent			
Current year	179,914	180,513	180,579
<b>Total</b>	<b>179,914</b>	<b>180,513</b>	<b>180,579</b>
Appropriation revenue – works and services	3,104	3,104	1,207
Revenue from Government – other			
Appropriation carried forward under section 8A(2) of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year	-	646	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Total revenue from Government</b>	<b>183,018</b>	<b>184,263</b>	<b>181,786</b>

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

### 7.2 Grants

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Grants from the Australian Government</b>		
Specific grants	556	1,866
<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>1,866</b>
<b>Other grants</b>		
State Government grants		
Motor Accidents Insurance Board	2,279	2,073
Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network	2,440	-
Other	274	27
Non-Government grants	32	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>2,132</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,581</b>	<b>3,998</b>

## 7.3 Other revenue

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Property rental	721	531
Contributions	982	1,023
Workers compensation recoveries	299	286
Reimbursements	4,575	3,029
Helicopter evacuations	259	349
National criminal history check	966	767
TMRN service fees	5,700	2,422
Other	1,677	881
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,179</b>	<b>9,288</b>

## Note 8 Expenses from transactions

### 8.1 Employee benefits

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Wages and salaries ( <i>including fringe benefits and non-monetary components</i> )	115,301	111,206
Annual leave	11,490	11,369
Long service leave	4,060	4,460
Superannuation – defined contributions scheme	6,276	5,897
Superannuation – defined benefits scheme	7,559	7,596
Other employee expenses	992	1,331
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,678</b>	<b>141,859</b>

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Superannuation Provision Account held centrally and recognised within the Finance General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The employer contribution in 2009-10 is 11 per cent of salary. The employer contribution rate has increased to 12.3 per cent of salary from 1 July 2010.

Superannuation expenses relating to the defined contribution scheme are paid directly to the superannuation fund at a rate of nine per cent of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay into the SPA a 'gap' payment equivalent to two per cent of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution scheme.

### 8.2 Depreciation and amortisation

#### (a) Depreciation

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Buildings	3,335	2,888
Plant, equipment and vehicles	1,053	980
Infrastructure	847	847
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>4,715</b>

### 8.3 Supplies and consumables

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees – financial audit	53	47
Operating lease costs	10,190	9,870
Consultants	1,624	1,399
Property services	4,951	4,878
Maintenance	1,934	1,559
Communications	9,062	5,433
Information technology	2,259	1,545
Travel and transport	5,089	5,527
Advertising and promotion	71	87
Other supplies and consumables	5,005	4,083
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,238</b>	<b>34,428</b>

### 8.4 Grants and subsidies

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
State Disaster Mitigation Fund	947	389
Huon Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC)	-	352
National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund	1,034	1,004
Tasmanian Mobile Radio Network Upgrade	2,440	-
Other grants	698	805
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,119</b>	<b>2,550</b>

### 8.5 Other expenses

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Workers Compensation	1,518	1,120
Payroll Tax	8,699	8,454
Other	2,508	2,341
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,725</b>	<b>11,915</b>

## Note 9 Other economic flows included in net result

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

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of physical assets	-	(29)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on non-financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(29)</b>

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

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment of loans and receivables	(282)	-
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments and statutory receivables/payables</b>	<b>(282)</b>	<b>-</b>

## Note 10 Assets

### 10.1 Receivables

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Receivables	1,811	708
Other receivables	160	-
Less: Provision for impairment	(282)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>708</b>
Settled within 12 months	1,689	573
Settled in more than 12 months	-	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>708</b>
<b>Reconciliation of movement in provision for impairment of receivables</b>		
Carrying amount at 1 July	-	-
Amounts written off during the year	-	-
Amounts recovered during the year	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	282	-
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>-</b>

### 10.2 Inventories

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Uniform Store	431	428
Forensic Science Service Tasmania Store	204	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>585</b>
Settled within 12 months	635	585
<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>585</b>

## 10.3 Property, plant and equipment

### (a) Carrying amount

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Land</b>		
At fair value (30 June 2010)	36,151	34,424
At cost	80	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,231</b>	<b>34,504</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At fair value (30 June 2010)	149,160	142,413
At cost	3,540	3,540
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(10,390)	(6,597)
	142,310	139,356
Work in progress (at cost)	2,515	396
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,825</b>	<b>139,752</b>
<b>Plant, equipment and vehicles</b>		
At cost	16,733	15,388
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(11,995)	(11,107)
	4,738	4,281
Work in progress (at cost)	1,526	1,286
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,264</b>	<b>5,567</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
At cost	8,472	8,472
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,548)	(1,701)
	5,924	6,771
Work in progress (at cost)	11,909	9,879
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,833</b>	<b>16,650</b>
<b>Heritage assets</b>		
At cost	434	434
<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>205,587</b>	<b>196,907</b>

The latest revaluations as at 30 June 2010 were based on indices supplied by Brothers & Newton Pty Ltd. The indices indicate an average annual increase in land and building values for the Department from 30 June 2009 to 30 June 2010. A full revaluation of land and buildings was independently conducted by Brothers & Newton Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2007. The revaluation was based on fair value in accordance with relevant accounting standards and Treasurer's Instructions.

## (b) Reconciliation of movements

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

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

2009	Land	Buildings	Plant equipment and vehicles	Infrastructure	Heritage	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Carrying value at 1 July</b>	<b>30,490</b>	<b>123,355</b>	<b>5,869</b>	<b>10,183</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>170,331</b>
Additions	-	1,861	613	-	-	2,474
Disposals	-	-	(42)	-	-	(42)
Revaluation increments (decrements)	4,104	17,028	-	-	-	21,042
Work in progress at cost	-	396	107	7,314	-	7,817
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(2,888)	(980)	(847)	-	(4,715)
<b>Carrying value at 30 June</b>	<b>34,504</b>	<b>139,752</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>16,650</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>196,907</b>

## 10.4 Other assets

### (a) Carrying amount

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Other current assets</b>		
Accrued revenue	547	240
Prepayments	607	565
Tax assets	306	365
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,170</b>
Settled within 12 months	1,460	1,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,170</b>

## Note 11 Liabilities

### 11.1 Payables

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Creditors	3,400	3,616
Accrued expenses	790	286
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,902</b>
Settled within 12 months	4,091	3,752
Settled in more than 12 months	99	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>3,902</b>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

### 11.2 Employee benefits

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Accrued salaries	2,774	2,114
Annual leave	16,265	16,285
Long service leave	24,925	23,654
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,964</b>	<b>42,053</b>
Settled within 12 months	21,718	20,720
Settled in more than 12 months	22,246	21,333
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,964</b>	<b>42,053</b>

### 11.3 Other liabilities

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Revenue received in advance</b>		
Appropriation carried forward from current and previous years under section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	1,265	646
<b>Other liabilities</b>		
Employee benefits – on-costs	2,675	2,563
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>3,209</b>
Settled within 12 months	2,586	1,909
Settled in more than 12 months	1,354	1,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>3,209</b>

## Note 12 Commitments and Contingencies

### 12.1 Schedule of Commitments

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>By type</b>		
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
Buildings	15,838	661
Infrastructure	925	2,658
Plant and equipment	495	1,098
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>17,258</b>	<b>4,417</b>
<i>Lease commitments</i>		
Operating leases	37,017	40,243
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>37,017</b>	<b>40,243</b>
<b>By maturity</b>		
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
One year or less	5,881	4,369
From one to five years	11,377	48
More than five years	-	-
<b>Total capital commitments</b>	<b>17,258</b>	<b>4,417</b>
<i>Operating lease commitments</i>		
One year or less	13,500	13,351
From one to five years	16,990	18,544
More than five years	6,527	8,348
<b>Total operating lease commitments</b>	<b>37,017</b>	<b>40,243</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,275</b>	<b>44,660</b>

The Department's principal operating lease commitments relate to the rental of 47 Liverpool Street, IT leases, helicopter lease and vehicle leases. The lease cost of 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart is indexed based on CPI at the discretion of the lessor. The contract term is 12 years commencing 6 January 2008 with an option for a further 5 years at the conclusion of that period.

IT leases are undertaken in accordance with the whole-of-government common use contract GIRC/C150. This contract expires on 30 April 2011.

The lease cost of the helicopter is indexed each year on 1 August, based on 30 June CPI. The contract term is 5 years commencing 1 August 2005 with no option for renewal at the end of that period.

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

Capital commitments for buildings include the redevelopment and refurbishment of Bellerive, Glenorchy and Devonport Divisional Headquarters. Capital commitments for infrastructure encompass the upgrade costs for the Government Trunk Mobile Radio Network which is expected to be completed in 2010-11. Capital commitments for plant and equipment include costs associated with the upgrade of IT hardware.

## 12.2 Contingent Assets and Liabilities

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

### (a) Quantifiable contingencies

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

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

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Quantifiable contingent liabilities</b>		
<i>Contingent claims</i>		
Agency litigation	753	818
<b>Total quantifiable contingent liabilities</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>818</b>

As at 30 June 2010, the Department had a number of claims against it for legal disputes.

## Note 13 Reserves

### 13.1 Reserves

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Physical asset revaluation reserve</b>		
<b>Balance at the beginning of financial year</b>	<b>112,457</b>	<b>91,414</b>
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	8,016	21,043
<b>Balance at end of financial year</b>	<b>120,473</b>	<b>112,457</b>

### (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(e).

## Note 14 Cash Flow Reconciliation

### 14.1 Cash and deposits

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

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Special Deposits and Trust Fund balance</b>		
T519 Department of Police and Emergency Management Operating Account	7,081	10,391
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>10,391</b>
<b>Other cash held</b>		
Cash and deposits	11	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total cash and deposits</b>	<b>7,092</b>	<b>10,401</b>

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

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
Net result	(4,254)	(424)
Depreciation and amortisation	5,235	4,715
(Gain) loss from sale of non-financial assets	-	29
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	(981)	631
Decrease (increase) in Prepayments	38	(139)
Decrease (increase) in Accrued revenue	(307)	661
Decrease (increase) in Inventories	(50)	15
Decrease (increase) in Tax assets	59	395
Increase (decrease) in Employee entitlements	1,912	4,109
Increase (decrease) in Payables	(189)	667
Increase (decrease) in Accrued expenses	504	(311)
Increase (decrease) in Other liabilities	731	896
<b>Net cash from (used by) operating activities</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>11,244</b>

## 14.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment and Special Capital Investment Funds

The Department received Works and Services Appropriation funding and revenues from Special Capital Investment Funds 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

	2010 Budget \$'000	2010 Actual \$'000	2009 Actual \$'000
<b>Capital Investment Program</b>			
Automatic vehicle location project	1,200	1,201	707
Headquarters redevelopment and refurbishment	2,550	2,550	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Special Capital Investment Funds</b>			
<i>Economic and Social Infrastructure Fund</i>			
Huon Police and Citizens Youth Club (PCYC)	-	-	352
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>352</b>

### (b) Classification of cash flows

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

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Cash outflows</b>		
Other cash payments		
Payments for acquisition of assets	3,017	1,207
Other cash payments	734	352
<b>Total cash outflows</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>1,559</b>

## Note 15 Financial Instruments

### 15.1 Risk exposures

#### (a) Risk management policies

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

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

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

#### (b) Credit risk exposures

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

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

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

#### Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2010 but not impaired

	Past due < 30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due > 60 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	1,062	360	267	1,689

#### Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2009 but not impaired

	Past due < 30 days	Past due 31-60 days	Past due > 60 days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	348	34	326	708

#### (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)
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<b>Payables</b>	Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at the amortised cost, which due to the short settlement period, equates to face value, when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.	Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

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

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

2009								
Maturity analysis for financial liabilities								
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years	Undiscounted Total	Carrying Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Payables	2,004	75	75	-	-	-	2,154	2,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,154</b>

#### (d) Market risk

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

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

## 15.2 Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and deposits	7,092	10,401
Loans and receivables	1,689	1,878
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>12,279</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,338	2,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,154</b>

## 15.3 Reclassifications of Financial Assets

The Department did not reclassify any financial assets during 2009-10.

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

	Carrying Amount 2010 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2010 \$'000	Carrying Amount 2009 \$'000	Net Fair Value 2009 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash at bank	11	11	10	10
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	7,081	7,081	10,391	10,391
Receivables	1,689	1,689	708	708
Other financial assets	1,154	1,154	805	805
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>9,935</b>	<b>9,935</b>	<b>11,914</b>	<b>11,914</b>
<b>Financial liabilities (Recognised)</b>				
Trade creditors	2,338	2,338	2,154	2,154
<b>Total financial liabilities (Recognised)</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,154</b>

## 15.5 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

2010	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash at bank	11	-	-	11
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	7,081	-	-	7,081
Receivables	1,689	-	-	1,689
Other financial assets	1,154	-	-	1,154
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>9,935</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,935</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Payables	2,338	-	-	2,338
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,338</b>

2009	Net Fair Value Level 1 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 2 \$'000	Net Fair Value Level 3 \$'000	Net Fair Value Total \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash at bank	10	-	-	10
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	10,391	-	-	10,391
Receivables	708	-	-	708
Other financial assets	805	-	-	805
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>11,914</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,914</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Payables	2,154	-	-	2,154

### Financial Assets

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

The net fair values of cash and deposits are recognised at amortised cost, being their face value. Receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due.

### Financial Liabilities

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

## Note 16 Notes to Administered Statements

### 16.1 Explanations of Material Variances between Budget and Actual Outcomes

The following are brief explanations of material variances between 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	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	671	250	(421)	(62.7)
Sales of goods and services	(b)	335	177	(158)	(47.2)
Fees and fines	(c)	-	545	545	-
Other revenue	(a)	1,796	-	(1,796)	(100.0)

## Notes to Schedule of Administered Income and Expenses variances

- (a) The variance between budget and actual is the result of changes to the payment of Specific Purpose Payments from the Australian Government. Previously these funds were receipted by the Department into the Consolidated Fund. Under the new process from 1 January 2009 funds are forwarded to the Department of Treasury and Finance by the Australian Government. These funds are already appropriated to the Department to fund controlled activities.
- (b) The variance relating to Sales of goods and services is due to a reduction in revenue for Academy board payments and Found and confiscated proceeds in 2009-10.
- (c) Firearms and registrations are currently not included in the budget for the Department and will be corrected in 2010-11.

### (b) Schedule of Administered Cash Flows

	Note	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
Grants	(a)	671	250	(421)	(62.7)
Sales of goods and services	(b)	335	177	(158)	(47.2)
Fees and fines	(c)	-	545	545	-
Other revenue	(a)	1,796	-	(1,796)	(100.0)

## Notes to Schedule of Administered Cash Flow variances

- (a) The variance between budget and actual is the result of changes to the payment of Specific Purpose Payments from the Australian Government. Previously these funds were receipted by the Department into the Consolidated Fund. Under the new process from 1 January 2009 funds are forwarded to the Department of Treasury and Finance by the Australian Government. These funds are already appropriated to the Department to fund controlled activities.
- (b) The variance relating to Sales of goods and services is due to a reduction in revenue for Academy board payments and Found and confiscated proceeds in 2009-10.
- (c) Firearms and registrations are currently not included in the budget for the Department and will be corrected in 2010-11.

## 16.2 Administered Grants

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Grants from the Australian Government</b>		
Emergency Management – State Support Package	250	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>160</b>

## 16.3 Administered Sales of goods and services

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Services</b>		
Search fees	108	112
Academy Trainee Board	28	76
Found and confiscated proceeds	24	98
Other fees	17	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>305</b>

## 16.4 Administered Fees and fines

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Fees</b>		
Firearms licences/registrations	545	470
<b>Total</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>470</b>

# Independent Audit Report



**Tasmanian Audit Office**

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT**

**To Members of the Parliament of Tasmania**

**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

**Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Department of Police and Emergency Management (the Department), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2010, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of 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.

#### *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 (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) 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.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Department's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's

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# Independent Audit Report

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.

## Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements of the Department of Police and Emergency Management:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, its financial position as at 30 June 2010, 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 (including Australian Accounting Interpretations).

## TASMANIAN AUDIT OFFICE



E R De Santi  
**DEPUTY AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
**Delegate of the Auditor-General**

HOBART  
9 September 2010

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# Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	MAIB	Motor Accidents Insurance Board
ACCO	Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations	MDT	Mobile Data Terminal
ACPD	Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Development	MLC	Member of Legislative Council
ANPR	Automated Number Plate Recognition	MJEX	Multi-Jurisdictional Exercise
APM	Australian Police Medal	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
AusSAR	Australian Search and Rescue	MP	Member of Parliament
AVL	Automatic Vehicle Location	NCTC	National Counter-Terrorism Committee
BM	Bravery Medal	NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
BPS	Business Projects Services	NDRP	Natural Disaster Resilience Program
CBD	Central Business District	NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television	NSS	National Police Checking Support System
CIB	Criminal Investigation Branch	OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
CMG	Corporate Management Group	OHS-SIG	Occupational Health and Safety Strategic Implementation Group
CRO	Community Respect Order	PCYC	Police and Community Youth Club
CTU	Counter-Terrorism Unit	PORT	Public Order Response Team
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services	RAST	Risk Assessment Screening Tool
DIS	Drug Investigation Services	RBT	Random Breath Test
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid	RSTF	Road Safety Task Force
DoHA	Department of Health and Ageing (Federal)	RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
DPEM	Department of Police and Emergency Management	SAMP	Strategic Asset Management Plan
EDDN	Excessive Drink Driving Notice	SDD	Speed Detection Devices
EIPP	Early Intervention Pilot Program	SEO	Senior Executive Officer
EIYAU	Early Intervention and Youth Action Unit	SES	State Emergency Service
EPIRB	Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon	SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
ESM	Emergency Services Medal	SIS	State Intelligence Services
FOI	Freedom of Information	SSDS	Security-Sensitive Dangerous Substances
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania	SSU	State Security Unit
GMM	Graduated Management Model for Complaints Against Police	TCE	Tasmanian Certificate of Education
GPS	Global Positioning Satellite	TEAS	Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme
GST	Goods and Services Tax	TFS	Tasmania Fire Service
HVPV	High Visibility Police Vehicle	TILES	Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies
IAST	Inter-Agency Support Team	TMRN	Trunk Mobile Radio Network
IDDI	Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative	TSEMG	Tasmanian Security and Emergency Management Group
IDG	International Deployment Group	UTAS	University of Tasmania
IT15	Information Technology Reform Program		
JCPCP	Junior Constable Police in College Program		

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