

DEPARTMENT of POLICE and PUBLIC SAFETY

Annual
Report
2000/2001



and
PUBLIC SAFETY



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30 November 2001

Hon D Llewellyn MHA
Minister for Police and Public Safety
Parliament House
HOBART

Dear Minister

In accordance with Section 36(1) of the *Tasmanian State Service Act 2000* and Section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Department of Police and Public Safety for the financial year 2000/2001.

Yours sincerely

Richard McCreadie
Secretary
Department of Police and Public Safety



OUR VISION IS:

To be widely recognised as a premier police organisation.

OUR MISSION IS:

To ensure that Tasmania is the safest state in the nation.

Who We Are

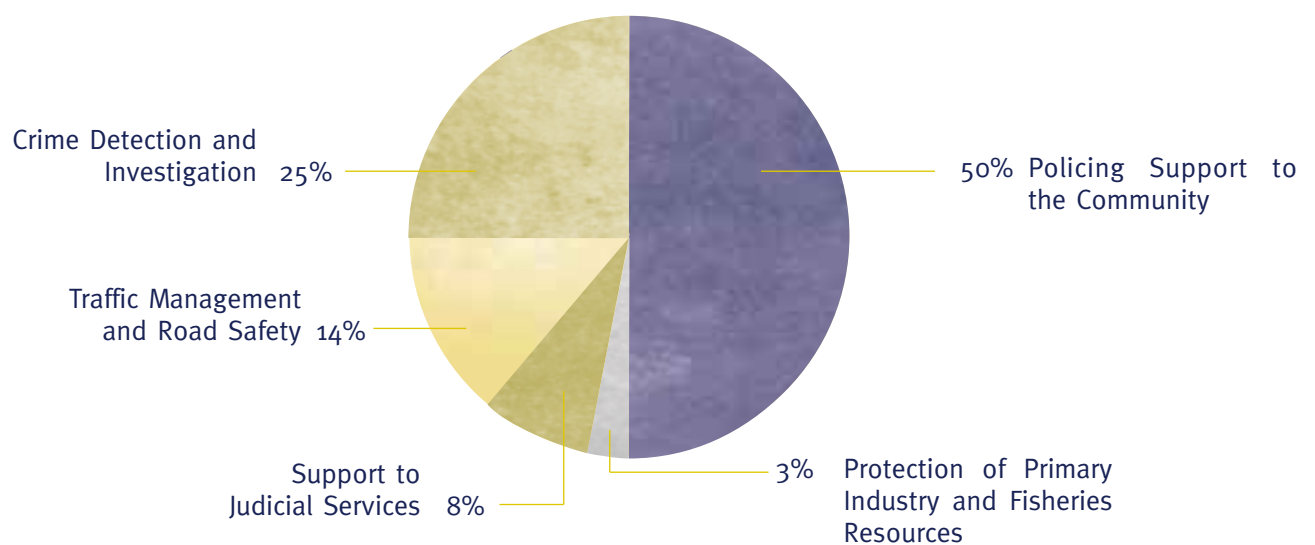
The Department of Police and Public Safety is responsible to the people of Tasmania for providing a safe and secure community.

The Department employs 1131 police officers and 364 State Service and State Emergency Service personnel. It utilises the services of 600 emergency service volunteers statewide.

The Department is a core State Service agency, funded by the Tasmanian Government with a budget of \$120.1 million (2000-01).



What Services We Provide



Source: Snapshot Statewide Activity Survey of operational police

Outcomes We Seek to Achieve

By focusing on our mission and delivery of services we will strive to achieve the following:

A safe and secure community

The prevention and detection of crime in the community

To be an effective community service



During 2000-01 the following were identified as key priorities to meet community and policing needs:

To reduce the incidence and effect of property crime in the community and increase the detection of those responsible

To ensure increased contact and visibility within the community

To continue to improve road safety and traffic performance with enhanced results

To provide

- enhanced training and development opportunities
- enhanced supervisory practices
- access and equity

for all personnel

To prepare for and implement DNA legislation and technology



- The level of community satisfaction with services provided by the police has continued to improve steadily since 1998, and was up to 67% this year.
- 83% of Tasmanians who had contact with police were satisfied with the service they received during their most recent contact - the equal highest satisfaction rate recorded Australia-wide.
- Nationally, 62% of adults consider that police treat people fairly and equally. 68% of Tasmanians expressed this opinion, and 79% agreed that most police are honest - the highest levels reported nationally for both categories.
- The number of complaints made against police decreased substantially this year to 138, the lowest rate since records started in 1991.
- Most Tasmanians (90%) feel safe at home, slightly more during the day than at night. The number of Tasmanians who feel safe while travelling on public transport during the day declined by 4% to 36%, with fewer feeling safe when travelling at night.
- Total recorded offences were down by 3.5%, following a similar decrease the previous year.
- The clearance rate for Offences against the Person improved by a further 5 percentage points to reach 79%. However, the number of Offences against the Person increased by 395 (12%), continuing an upward trend.

- Offences against Property decreased by 4%, continuing the downward trend of the past five years. The clearance rate for Offences against Property was 16%, the same as the previous year.
- A downward trend in the number of burglaries of buildings continued, with a decrease of 16% from the previous year.
- Robbery offences (armed and unarmed), however, increased by 13 offences (8%) and motor vehicle stealing increased by 27%.
- A significant increase was achieved in the proportion of juvenile offenders diverted from the court system (59%).
- The number of fatalities on Tasmanian roads increased from 47 to 62 (32%). The number of people seriously injured in road accidents increased from 510 to 521 (2%).
- Whilst 61% percent of Tasmanians indicated they had driven at more than 10kph above the speed limit, nationally this was the lowest rate reported.
- The Department remained within its allocated budget despite responding to an increased number of search and rescue and emergency situations.

For more detailed information on the Department's performance, refer to Key Performance Measures on Page 59 and to the Crime Statistics Appendix.



In last year's Annual Report I highlighted the significant reforms undertaken by the Department during the previous ten years, and the fact that we experienced more change during that period than in the preceding one hundred years.

I am strongly committed to the change management regime we have put in place, and to working to overcome the negative attitudes that sometimes arise. Our unique role in the community does not insulate us from the necessity for change. While some of the newer policing functions may involve departures from the traditional policing role, our primary task is to do everything we can to provide a modern police service that is in touch with the community, responsive to its needs and accountable for its actions.

During the year in review we continued to facilitate change. As information technology improvements became available, we made use of the opportunities to improve our way of doing business, and thus our service to the community. Major new business projects will enhance access to an extensive range of policing information and should lead to improved operational performance.

In July 2000 I issued a warm welcome to the staff of Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) when it was formally incorporated into the Department of Police and Public Safety. Whilst retaining its core autonomy, FSST is responsible for all Tasmania Police DNA profiling procedures. Its forensic expertise is fundamental to achieving effective outcomes from the forensic procedures legislation, and forms an indispensable part of our science-based approach to crime.

There has been significant progress in several aspects of the national CrimTrac program which is designed to streamline access to national policing information throughout Australia. Planning processes for the introduction of the national DNA database are well in hand. The new National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) was implemented, delivering a greatly improved capacity for fingerprint identification and matching. In support of this national approach, the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000* commenced in January 2001 and a comprehensive training program was undertaken in preparation for the legislation.

National crime statistics for the calendar year 2000 indicate that Tasmania was below the national average in all offence categories for the first time. This is a significant achievement. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that our rate for the offence of Unlawful Entry with Intent was below the national rate for the first time since 1993. This offence decreased by 18% in 2000 compared with the previous year, and contrasts with the national increase of 5%.

The proportion of juvenile offenders diverted from the court system increased substantially. It is pleasing to note that Tasmania leads the way nationally in achieving the greatest increase in the use of diversionary processes for juveniles.

Formal complaints against police were at their lowest level since records began in 1991, an indication of the growing level of professionalism within our organisation. More detailed information on these excellent outcomes can be found in later chapters of the report.

The Department continues to be at the forefront of strengthening community partnerships. Substantial progress has been made in formalising agreements between the State Government, local governments and community groups. Within the context of Premier Bacon's Tasmania *Together* initiative, the Department has a clear responsibility in responding to the community leaders' goal of 'having a community where people feel safe and are safe in all aspects of their lives'. Many of our programs over the coming years will be focused specifically on achieving key performance targets to ensure that Tasmania maintains its position of having the lowest rate of crimes against people and property, and remains the safest state in Australia.

During 2000-2001 officers from Tasmania Police again formed part of a peace-keeping contingent of the United Nations' Civilian Police Force in East Timor. I am pleased to report that our officers conducted themselves with due professionalism and several received commendations for valuable service.

As I indicated in last year's report, following an investigation into allegations of criminal behaviour in the Launceston Drug Bureau, a drug squad detective was arrested. Subsequently the officer was charged, convicted and imprisoned for



pervverting the course of justice and supplying a prohibited substance.

A number of tragic incidents occurred involving loss of life, especially over the Christmas and New Year period, which were primarily search and rescue operations. State Emergency Service volunteers and staff were involved in these activities, providing a high level of skilled support in adverse and traumatic situations. The number of fatalities on our roads increased despite expanded policing activities. Speed and driver inattentiveness continue to be major causes of road trauma.

SES volunteers again provided their services during severe storms and flooding events, and in attending road accident rescues. The year 2001 is, of course, the International Year of the Volunteer, and I take this opportunity to acknowledge the dedication and skill of our State Emergency Service volunteers who continue to provide an exceptional level of operational response to emergencies. Their dedicated support to police operations is highly valued by the Department, and, I am sure, by the whole community.

I am confident that the outcomes of the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project described later in this report will significantly enhance Tasmania's preparedness to cope with natural, and some technological, disasters. By involving the community in the process, the project will identify opportunities for enhancing public safety - a key aspect of the State Government's Tasmania *Together* approach.

Corporate priorities have been established for the year ahead which identify areas needing special attention. Although Tasmania was below the national average for all offence categories this

year, three key areas - home burglary, motor vehicle theft and assault in public places - will be vigorously addressed.

Within the Government's youth justice framework, the Department will continue with its policy of diverting youth offenders, where possible, from the criminal justice system. Early intervention programs are being developed, in partnership with other government and non-government organisations, in an effort to begin to break the cycle of inter-generational crime.

This year the Department will begin the process of undertaking a significant program of refurbishment of accommodation and allocation of resources that will improve the work environment of operational police. The program will concentrate on upgrading police residences, carrying out a major overhaul of facilities at the Police Academy and purchasing new marine vessels. Although some of the tenders will not close until early in the next financial year, it is anticipated that the vast majority of this work will be completed by Tasmanian businesses.

I should like to extend my sincere appreciation to all staff who continued to deliver an outstanding service during this period. Their dedication and commitment will ensure that the Department of Police and Public Safety continues to provide quality policing services to Tasmania.

Richard McCreadie
Commissioner of Police
Secretary, Department of Police and Public Safety



Corporate Management Group

From left to right

Barry BENNETT, Assistant Commissioner, Crime & Operations; Richard McCREADIE, Commissioner;
Frank OGLE, Director, Corporate Services; Jack JOHNSTON, Deputy Commissioner;
Luppo PRINS, Assistant Commissioner, Planning & Development.



The Department of Police and Public Safety comprises:

- Tasmania Police
- State Emergency Service (SES)
- Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)

The Secretary is responsible for the management of the Department of Police and Public Safety. The Secretary also holds the position of Commissioner of Police and in this capacity is responsible for Tasmania Police.

The Secretary is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner of Police, two Assistant Commissioners of Police, a Director, Corporate Services, a Director, State Emergency Services, and a Director, Forensic Science Service Tasmania.

Tasmania Police consists of four geographical Districts - Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western, - and four Support Commands:

- Operations Support
- Executive Support
- Human Resources
- Internal Investigations

These are located in Hobart and provide specialist police services and a range of support services to all Districts.

Corporate Services comprises a Director and managers who provide support to and enhance operational police services.

Corporate governance is vested in the following bodies:

Corporate Management Group (CMG)

The Corporate Management Group is the Tasmania Police senior executive team. It comprises the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the two Assistant Commissioners and the Director, Corporate Services.

The CMG addresses issues of strategic importance to Tasmania Police and provides advice to the Minister for Police and Public Safety. It also acts as a corporate board, meeting regularly to receive quarterly reports from Commanders and State Service executives.

Senior Executive Officers Group (SEO)

The Senior Executive Officers' Group comprises the four Commissioners, the Director, Corporate Services, and Commanders from each of the geographical and support Districts. The Senior Executive Officers' Group meets monthly to discuss policing issues and concerns, and provides advice to the Corporate Management Group.

Information Management Board (IMB)

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

Command Management Teams

Each police Command and Corporate Services has a management team that is responsible for implementing action plans and reporting to the Corporate Management Group on financial and resource management issues and corporate priorities. They report regularly in an open forum in relation to output performance measures against pre-determined benchmarks and business plans.

The Directors of State Emergency Services and Forensic Science Service Tasmania report directly to the Secretary of the Department of Police and Public Safety.

Secretary

Department of Police and Public Safety
Commissioner of Police, Tasmania Police
Director, Emergency Services

R McCreadie

Director

Corporate Services

F W Ogle

Director

State Emergency Services

A Lea

Director

Forensic Science Service Tasmania

S Dolliver

Deputy Commissioner

J Johnston

Assistant Commissioner

Crime & Operations

B J Bennett

Assistant Commissioner

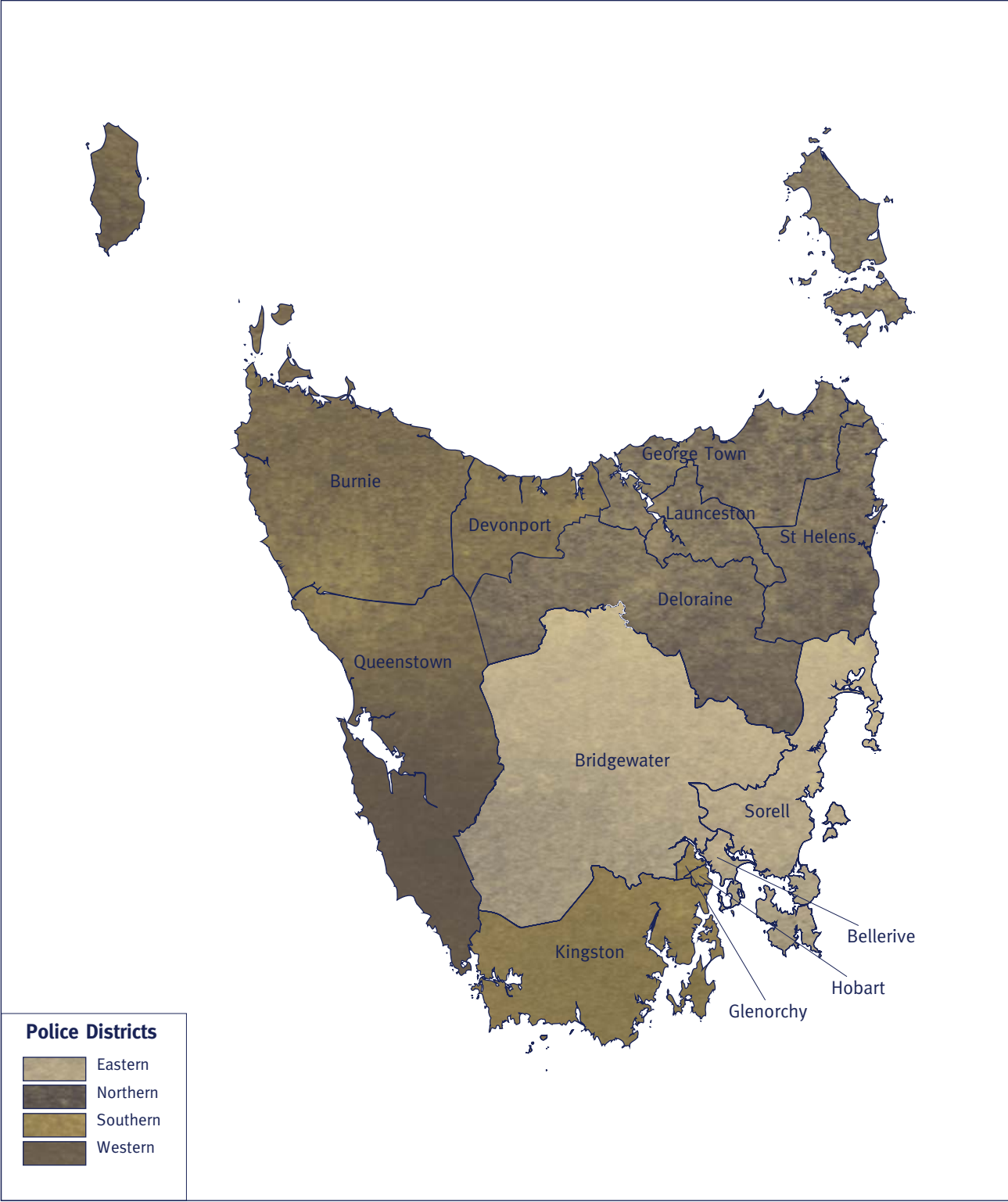
Planning & Development

L R Prins

Commander <i>Southern District</i>	Commander <i>Northern District</i>	Commander <i>Eastern District</i>	Commander <i>Western District</i>	Commander <i>Operations Support</i>	Commander <i>Executive Support</i>	Commander <i>Internal Investigations</i>	Commander <i>Human Resources</i>			
M G Brazendale	I N Dean	R G Fielding	R M Krushka (T Tully Commander elect)	T Mulder	D Hine	P Wild	S C McClymont			



TASMANIA POLICE
DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS





Southern District

Southern District Headquarters is located in Hobart. The District has three divisions - Hobart, Glenorchy and Kingston, as well as a District Support Service, Prosecution Service, Drug Investigation Service and Criminal Investigation Branch. The Southern District is unique in providing regional Prosecution and Drug Investigation services to both the Southern and Eastern Districts.

Major Incidents and Events

August 2000	Investigation conducted in relation to the Trust Bank after allegations of impropriety were raised in the Senate.
October 2000	Southern District personnel assisted Eastern District with investigation into the murder of Hobart taxi driver Kim Bester.
December 2000	Clandestine amphetamine laboratory located on the East Coast. Two persons charged with trafficking in a narcotic substance.
March 2001	Search of south-west wilderness area for missing bushwalker. Benjamin Maloney emerged from the bush at Lune River on 20 April in good condition despite his ordeal.
March 2001	Trial of three men accused of the murder of Tony Tanner, requiring a high level of additional security.
April 2001	Search for missing aircraft piloted by Matthew Hennessey in south-west area.

Profile

Commander: Michael Brazendale

Area in square kilometres	6,033
Population as at June 2000 *	131,868
Number of sworn officers	258
Number of unsworn personnel	35
Ratio of police to population	1:511
Number of police stations	10

* ABS Pocket Year Book Tasmania, 2001
- Estimated Residential Population

District Stations

Hobart
Glenorchy
Claremont
Kingston
Alonnah
Cygnet
Dover
Geeveston
Huonville
Woodbridge



Northern District

The Northern District Headquarters is located in Launceston. The District has four divisions - Launceston, George Town, St Helens and Deloraine, as well as a District Support Service and Criminal Investigation Branch. The Criminal Investigation Branch is divided into two main functional areas, one with a focus on property crime and the other focusing on drug-related offences and offences against the person.

Major Incidents and Events

July 2000	Recapture of escaped murderer Troy Philpott.
September 2000	Attempted murder of Nikky Powell, Blessington.
October 2000	Murder of Kevin Wicks, Launceston.
December 2000	Murder of Allan Jacobs, Chudleigh.
February 2001	Attempted murder of Angela Kirkhope, Newstead.
	Arson/attempted murder of four persons at Ravenswood.
April/May 2001	Policing support provided to Ashley Youth Detention Centre due to security issues.
May 2001	Search for the Margaret J - Prime Seal Island.

Profile

Commander: Ivan Dean

Area in square kilometres	19,877
Population as at June 2000 *	133,080
Number of sworn officers	232
Number of unsworn personnel	38
Ratio of police to population	1:573
Number of police stations	26

* ABS Pocket Year Book Tasmania, 2001
- Estimated Residential Population

District Stations

Launceston

Lady Barron

Lilydale

Newnham

Ravenswood

St Leonards

Whitemark

Deloraine

Campbell Town

Cressy

Evandale

Longford

Perth

Westbury

George Town

Beaconsfield

Bridport

Derby

Exeter

Gladstone

Ringarooma

Scottsdale

St Helens

Avoca

Fingal

St Marys



Eastern District

Eastern District Headquarters is located in Bellerive. The District is divided into three divisions - Bellerive, Sorell and Bridgewater - and has the highest number of one-person stations, with twelve in all. The District also comprises a Criminal Investigation Branch and District Support Services, incorporating Traffic Control, Crime Management Unit, Licensing and Community Relations sections.

Major Incidents and Events

- September 2000: Theft of \$60,000 cash from ATM at Bellerive - one man charged.
- November 2000: Murder of Hobart taxi driver Kim Bester - two men charged.
- December 2000: Two men charged following lengthy investigation into two violent home invasions at Moogara and Kingston in February 2000.
- March 2001: Murder of a Devonport man at Bicheno - offender convicted.
- March 2001: Prison escapees Woods & Philpott charged with aggravated armed robbery and numerous burglaries committed whilst at large, following their escape in May 2000 from Risdon Prison.
- June 2001: Attempted abduction of a woman and child at Bellerive - man charged.

Profile

Commander: Robert Fielding
Area in square kilometres
Population as at June 2000*
Number of sworn officers
Number of unsworn personnel
Ratio of police to population
Number of police stations

18,328
97,192
160
24
1:607
19

* ABS Pocket Year Book Tasmania, 2001
- Estimated Residential Population

District Stations

Bellerive

Bicheno

Clarence Plains

Dunalley

Nubeena

Orford

Richmond

Sorell

Swansea

Triabunna

Bridgewater

Bothwell

Bushy Park

Hamilton

Kempton

Liawenee

Maydena

New Norfolk

Oatlands



Western District

Western District Headquarters is located in Burnie. There are three divisions - Burnie, Devonport and Queenstown - as well as a District Support section and Criminal Investigation Branch. The CIB has two main functional areas: the investigation of property crime and drug-related crime.

Major Incidents and Events

August 2000	Island State Credit Union robbery.
September 2000	Man charged with murder of Wesley Brooks.
October 2000	Damage to aboriginal relic site at Arthur-Pieman Reserve.
December 2000	Arson attacks on Reece High School and St Patrick's Catholic Church. Murder committed at Latrobe. Attempted murder committed at Ulverstone.
January 2001	Arson attack on St Paul's Church, East Devonport.
Jan/Feb 2001	Six people drowned in four separate incidents on the West Coast.
April 2001	Large scale search and rescue operation undertaken in relation to the vessel Margaret J and her crew (Bass Strait). Deployment of police resources in search for missing pilot (Hennessey) and aircraft off the south-west coast.
May 2001	Seizure of 75 kg of cannabis.
June 2001	Murder and arson committed at Latrobe.

Profile

Commander: Mitch Krushka (Tom Tully elect)

Area in square kilometres	22,584
Population as at June 2000*	108,236
Number of sworn officers	215
Number of unsworn personnel	32
Ratio of police to population	1:503
Number of police stations	18

* ABS Pocket Year Book Tasmania, 2001
- Estimated Residential Population

District Stations

Burnie

Currie

Smithton

Somerset

Stanley

Waratah

Wynyard

Devonport

Latrobe

Penguin

Port Sorell

Railton

Sheffield

Ulverstone

Queenstown

Rosebery

Strahan

Zeehan



Operations Support

Operations Support is under the management of Commander Tony Mulder and fulfils a number of specialist policing functions. It provides state-wide support to regional policing commands including :

- Marine and Rescue Services
- Forensic Services
- Traffic Liaison Services
- Protective Services
- State Intelligence Services
- Investigation Support Services
- District Support Services (including Radio Dispatch Services, Operational Information Services and Firearms Services)

Initiatives

- Quality assurance for DNA sampling;
- Implementation and acceptance of new guidelines for firearm range inspections and approvals;
- Enhanced intelligence capacity for Marine and Rescue Services;
- Rationalised workflow and 'ooo' lines enhancing Radio Dispatch Services customer service;
- Implementation, subject to a feasibility study, of a separate dispatch channel;
- Complete operational and strategic assessment of the stolen property market; and
- Development of procedures for implementation of the *Witness Protection Act*.

Executive Support

Executive Support provides a research, advisory and secretariat facility for the Department, including the regular production of corporate performance reports and a quarterly performance report for the Corporate Management Group. It also undertakes the preparation and publication of the Annual Business Plan, Annual Report and Corporate Plan. Under the management of Commander Darren Hine, Executive Support is structured as follows:

- Crime Policy Services
- Secretariat & Research Services
- Freedom of Information

Initiatives

- Preparation of draft legislation in relation to the Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000, Crowd Controllers Act 1999, Witness Protection Act 2000, Forensic Procedures Act 2000, and Police Service legislation;
- Further development of corporate performance reporting process;
- Input into departmental benchmarks for Tasmania *Together*;
- Input into preparation of the State Drug Strategic Plan;
- Completion of a census activity survey across all operational areas;
- Continued support to Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council projects including Project Samaritan, Crime Prevention Program for Older Persons, Common Ground (Fear of Crime) projects and community partnerships;
- Continued support to Deputy Commissioner for national drug policy initiatives; and
- Development of traffic performance measures for MAIB Road Safety Task Force and Districts.

Staff

Sworn	139
Unsworn	98
Total	237

Staff

Sworn	14
Unsworn	17
Total	31



Human Resources

Human Resources is managed by Commander Syd McClymont and provides a support structure for sworn and unsworn members of the Department. It includes the following sections:

- Personnel Services
- Human Resource Information Services
- Academy (Personnel Development Services, Crime Management and Training Services)
- Recruiting Services
- Staff Support Services

Initiatives

- Enhancements to cadet selection and training processes;
- Development and implementation of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme;
- Implementation of supervision training for sworn and unsworn members;
- Introduction of electronic leave system;
- Implementation of the performance feedback program covering all staff; and
- Formation of a new human resources strategic plan.

Internal Investigations

Internal Investigations is managed by Commander Peter Wild who has state-wide responsibility for the investigation of serious complaints against police, and the oversight of customer service complaints originating at the Office of the Ombudsman.

Internal Investigations is also responsible for the investigation of police shootings and fatal or life-threatening injuries caused to persons whilst in police custody.

The Director of Public Prosecutions provides advice and support to the internal investigation review process. The Ombudsman has a role in overseeing internal investigation outcomes.

Initiatives/Priorities

- Implementation of a simplified customer service complaint process; and
- Development of complaint prevention strategies including:
 - identifying police officers who are the subject of multiple complaints;
 - identifying areas of the Service where complaints are prevalent; and
 - providing information to Districts/Commands to allow a focus on complaint reduction.

Staff

Sworn	99
Unsworn	40
Total	139

Staff

Sworn	6
Unsworn	2
Total	8



Corporate Services

Corporate Services, with Frank Ogle as Director, supports police services through the development and implementation of best practice in the management of physical, financial and information resources. It incorporates:

- Director's Office (including Industrial Relations and Administration)
- Legal Services
- Communications and Information Technology Services
- Financial Management Services
- Records Management Services
- Asset Management Services
- Workers' Compensation Management Services
- Business Projects Services
- Media and Marketing Services

Initiatives

- Management of Business Projects, including the CrimTrac project incorporating DNA and NAFIS enhancements;
- Implementation of strategic asset management plan;
- Refurbishment programs including police stations, police residences, Police Academy and vessels;
- Enhancements to align budget and planning cycle;
- Development of Integration Project;
- Completion of Lotus Notes implementation;
- Introduction of accrual reporting and budgeting;
- Introduction of electronic leave forms process; and
- Establishment of Access and Equity Program.

Staff

Sworn:	5
Unsworn	75
Total:	80

State Emergency Service

The State Emergency Service, with Andrew Lea as Director, comprises State Headquarters and three regional centres. It incorporates the following five main sections:

- Rescue and Volunteer Training
- Emergency Management Training and Education
- Planning
- Operations
- Administration

The Service operates under the provisions of the *Tasmanian Emergency Services Act 1976*. It provides planning, training, operational and public education services to Government, industry and the community to minimise the risk of emergencies and enhance public safety. In cooperation with local government, it manages a significant volunteer workforce that provides a high level of professional emergency response to the community.

Initiatives

- Commencement of the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project;
- Review and amendment of emergency management legislation;
- Publication of *Hazardous Materials Emergency Manual* guidelines;
- Continuing development of National Emergency Management competencies and curriculum;
- In partnership with the Bureau of Meteorology and the Tasmania Fire Service, the development of the Tasmanian Emergency Services Severe Weather internet web page; and
- Preparation of a three-year Emergency Management Strategic Plan to meet the objectives of the National Emergency Management Strategic Plan.

Staff

Unsworn	16
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Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)

FSST, formerly part of the Governmental Analytical and Forensic Laboratory, was formally amalgamated with the Department of Police and Public Safety on 1 July 2000. The Director is Mr Stephen Dolliver.

The FSST vision statement is -

“To achieve excellence as a forensic science laboratory.”

Its mission statement is: -

“Working together to deliver an integrated forensic science service to enhance the safety, well-being and justice-delivery for people in Tasmania, either directly or through our clients.”

Major Functions

Forensic Science Service Tasmania provides a broad-range forensic science service to Tasmania Police, government departments, private organisations and the public.

FSST services include the identification and isolation of evidence from items submitted, analysis, results interpretation, written reports, consultation and client training. A twenty-four hour on-call crime-scene support service is provided, as well as a Supervising Analyst service under the *Road Safety (Alcohol & Drugs) Act*.

The organisation has National Association of Testing Laboratories Australia (NATA) forensic

science accreditation and is authorised to undertake the following classes and sub-classes of tests:

- Controlled substances: drugs, botanical identification (cannabis identification), and clandestine drug laboratory investigation;
- Toxicology: blood alcohol, drugs in drivers, toxicology;
- Forensic chemistry/criminalistics - fires and explosions (including firearm discharge residues), polymers (including paint, plastics and textile fibres), glass and other mineralogical materials and general chemical and physical examinations; and
- Forensic biology: blood-splash pattern examination and DNA analysis.

Initiatives/Issues

- The number of items submitted for analysis increased after the Forensic Procedures Act 2000 came into force on 1 January 2001, necessitating the employment of further staff in the Forensic Biology and Forensic Chemistry sections. Training of new staff members was a significant undertaking, achieved with limited disruption to output;
- Several aspects of the Crimtrac DNA project have continued to require major input from the organisation; and
- In May 2001 FSST passed its first NATA re-accreditation assessment to the new ISO/IEC* 17025 standard within the Forensic Science Accreditation Program.

**ISO: International Organization for Standardization
IEC: International Electrotechnical Commission*

Staff

Unsworn

26



- Development of a new Speed Detection Device Replacement Program, designed to provide operational police with state-of-the-art speed camera equipment.
- Acquisition of new vehicle interception devices (road spikes) and introduction of new road block legislation.
- Breathalyser replacement program designed to provide operational police with the most modern and sophisticated equipment available.
- Extension of Project Samaritan to appropriate business premises within the Southern District.
- Commencement of a new illicit drug diversion program aimed at ensuring that low level drug users are diverted from the criminal justice system into education, treatment and counselling programs.
- Formation of Crime and Traffic Secretariats to provide a corporate focus on state crime and traffic law enforcement strategies.
- Continued legislative reform process with emphasis on enhancing police powers and overcoming barriers to operational effectiveness.
- Creation of new Information Management projects including On-Line Charging, Domestic Violence, Traffic Management, Drug Offence Reporting, and Firearm Licence Renewals.
- Commencement of implementation stage of security upgrade for the Forensic Science Service Tasmania site.
- Commencement of Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project by State Emergency Services .
- Continuation of the CrimTrac Project with the roll-out of the new National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS), the establishment of the National DNA Database and preliminary work in relation to the CrimTrac Police Reference System.
- As part of the Strategic Asset Management Plan, obtained government funding for a major refurbishment of the Rokeby Police Academy, Bellerive, Devonport and Latrobe police stations, as well as improvements to police residences and replacement of police vessels.
- Obtained increased funding from MAIB for road safety and traffic enforcement.
- Completed new Police Award.
- As part of the Resource Distribution Methodology Project, created a 24-hour roster at Bridgewater Division.
- Refined benchmarks and corporate reporting arrangements.
- Established a Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme and Commissioner's Scholarship Awards as part of the partnership arrangements with the University of Tasmania.
- Continued development of new Police Service legislation to replace Police Regulation Act and Police Regulations.
- Forensic Science Service Tasmania passed an expanded national forensic science re-accreditation audit.
- Development of GPS-based navigational tracking system for use by State Emergency Service search and rescue teams.



Participation in national police activities is vital to the development of unified approaches to policing for Australasia and provides new insights into initiatives which can be applied to Tasmania.

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

This conference is held on an annual basis to facilitate high-level cooperation and understanding in relation to issues faced by police jurisdictions at regional, national and local levels. The Conference provides an opportunity to coordinate policing activities and strategies for the benefit of all jurisdictions in Australasia and the South-West Pacific region.

The Papua New Guinea Police hosted the 2001 conference in Madang from 25-30 March 2001. The theme of the conference was "Civil Unrest - Policing Beyond 2000". Tasmania was unable to attend this conference.

Discussion at the conference focused on the matters of policing assistance to Pacific Island nations and the role of New Zealand police in East Timor and the Solomon Islands. The work done by Australian and Pacific police services in providing assistance to regional peace-keeping and peace-monitoring initiatives was noted. The potential for forensic support services to play an increasing role in investigations and the need to maintain high standards in crime-scene examination were discussed. Policing protest action during visits by heads of state, critical factors in policing the World Economic Forum meetings, utilisation of multi-media technology in times of civil unrest, and the matter of people-smuggling were other issues examined at the conference.

Ministerial Council on the Administration of Justice (Australasian Police Ministers' Council - APMC)

The APMC is held twice a year, with the Chairmanship changing on a rotational basis annually. The APMC provides a forum for Ministers for Police and the Federal Justice Office to meet and discuss issues having cross-jurisdictional requirements or implications. The APMC meetings were in Perth on 12 July 2000 and 13 December 2000, and in Canberra on 27 June 2001. The Council also promotes a coordinated national response to law enforcement issues. Items discussed included:-

- women in policing;
- criminal justice initiatives;
- security arrangements for the 2000 Sydney Olympics;
- CrimTrac; and
- national approach to fraud control.

Senior Officers' Group to the APMC (SOG)

The SOG meetings are held twice a year prior to APMC meetings. The Senior Officers, consisting of all Police Commissioners and other senior officials, recommend the agenda and draft resolutions for APMC meetings, leaving the final decisions for the meeting to the Ministers. SOG meetings were conducted in Perth, Western Australia, in October 2000, and in Canberra in May 2001. Agendas were agreed to by both Commissioners and Ministers and included items addressed in the APMC agendas.



National Common Police Services

There are now five National Common Police Services currently functioning in Australia. The Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group (PCPAG) has been disbanded and most of its functions assumed by the Australasian Centre for Police Research (ACPR). The National Exchange of Police Information (NEPI) has been replaced by the CrimTrac organisation.

The Common Services are each controlled by a Board of Management, which includes Commissioners of Police. All jurisdictions are equal partners and contribute on a pro-rata population basis to the funding of these common services. The aim of all common services is to promote criminal intelligence gathering, police research, exchanges of information and training facilities for the benefit of all Australian police agencies.

The Common Police Services are:-

Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI)

The functions of the ABCI include:-

- the maintenance of a repository of criminal intelligence;
- the preparation, maintenance and distribution of intelligence relating to the movement of criminals or individuals involved in organised crime; and
- the analysis of intelligence reports and dissemination of such intelligence to all police services of Australia.

Tasmania has police representation on full-time secondment to the ABCI working at central ABCI Headquarters in Canberra. Attachments are usually for a period of two years. The Deputy Director of the ABCI is currently an officer from Tasmania Police. In partnership with the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR), the ABCI produced a major assessment of the illicit drug situation in Australia and a number of discussion papers on drug-related issues.

National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU)

The National Crime Statistics Unit is located within the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics in the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The other units are the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit and the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit.

The role of the NCSU is to initiate, coordinate and oversee the development, production and publication of national uniform crime statistics. It is currently chaired by the Tasmanian Commissioner of Police. The main function of the NCSU is the production of comparable national crime statistics across jurisdictions. These are compiled according to national standards and classifications developed by the NCSU. The ABS publishes national crime statistics annually. The Unit is jointly funded by the ABS, the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, and State and Territory police.

All police jurisdictions are involved with the process, as well as an advisory group of expert users. A Board of Management, including the Commissioner of Police and other senior officers of the Commonwealth and State Governments, provide strategic direction for the process.

The NCSU's main output in 2000-01 was the publication "Recorded Crime Australia 2000" which was released on 30 May 2001. The Unit also focused on data quality issues, the establishment of an offender-based statistics collection and the development of indigenous identification information.



National Institute of Forensic Science (NIFS)

NIFS is based in Victoria and its functions include:-

- sponsoring and supporting research in forensic science of common interest to law enforcement agencies;
- advising and assisting with the development and coordination of forensic science services between different parties;
- conducting relevant quality assurance programs;
- gathering and exchanging forensic information; and
- coordinating training programs.

Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR)

Functions of the ACPR include:-

- liaison with all participating police agencies to coordinate, stimulate or sponsor research programs or projects concerned with policing and to disseminate the results to each agency;
- undertaking any research allocated by the Board of Control of the APMC; and
- coordinating the activities of the COAG police practitioner working party that reports on national police performance.

The ACPR continued its involvement in technology-related research and electronic crime issues and provided policy-related research responses to the APMC and other parties on a variety of issues. The ACPR Board of Control, in April 1999, endorsed the Centre broadening its research focus to embrace the breadth of issues impacting upon policing and expanding its product range to include current commentaries and a quarterly Bulletin. In addition to its own research activities, the ACPR plays a pivotal role in coordinating and disseminating police-related research for the Australasian policing community.

Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM)

The Australian Institute of Police Management, located at Manly, NSW, provides a training facility for commissioned officers of the Australasian police services. High-level management skills are developed and strengthened.

The AIPM continued to conduct educational programs of excellence that improve the individual performance and productivity of police executives and contribute to the corporate effectiveness of all Australasian police organisations. These included the Police Executive Leadership Program (PELP) and the Police Management Development Program. Accreditation of PELP as a Graduate Diploma in Executive Leadership is being sought.

The Peter McAuley Centre was involved in a number of research projects, each of which is led by a team leader, with AIPM staff working collaboratively as team members.

A paper produced by the AIPM entitled *An Integrated Package of Proposals for the Future of the AIPM* was presented at the Board of Control meeting in Canberra in May 2001. The Tasmanian Police Commissioner is a member of the Steering Committee which will implement the AIPM Board of Studies Report.

The Australasian Police Education Standards Council Inc (APESC) reports through the AIPM. The Tasmanian Commissioner of Police is secretary of APESC. He ordered a comprehensive review of APESC and this will be examined in detail in the coming year.



Other National Policing Activities

Standing Advisory Committee on Commonwealth-State Coordination for Protection Against Violence (SACPAV)

SACPAV commenced in 1979 to ensure nationwide readiness and cooperation in order to protect Australia from politically motivated violence, including anti-terrorist hijacking measures, and to provide VIP protection. It involves relevant Federal, State and Territorial government departments, police services and, when appropriate, the Defence Force.

As part of this program, Tasmania is required to maintain a complement of fully trained police officers equipped to respond to any incident of politically motivated violence that may arise. Members undergo regular training in the use of special equipment and participate in national exercises in order to validate their effectiveness.

Inter-Government Committee / National Crime Authority (IGC/NCA)

The IGC/NCA was established as part of a broader Commonwealth-State arrangement aimed at improving cooperation and coordination between jurisdictions in response to an increase in organised crime. The IGC is chaired by the Commonwealth Attorney-General with membership comprising Police Ministers from State and Territory Governments. At a strategic level, it establishes broad overall priorities as well as monitoring progress of the National Crime Authority.

National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau (NPEAB)

Although not a national common police service, NPEAB assists contributing agencies in developing a coordinated approach to the delivery of police services to a multi-cultural society.

A major issue for the NPEAB is the recruitment of police from ethnic communities. This year, in an effort to improve recruitment levels, NPEAB produced a video entitled *A Closer Look* which has been disseminated across all jurisdictions. The video, which showcases careers within the police service, is available in Chinese, Vietnamese, Spanish, Turkish, Arabic and English.



Policing functions in this Output Group are directed towards improving the safety and security of the community. They comprise both proactive and reactive policing services, with an emphasis on the provision of a highly visible police service and the development of community partnerships.

Policing services provide a 24-hour response to emergency calls for assistance, including search and rescue, as well as providing counselling, dispute resolution and enforcement services to meet community needs.

Key Strategies

Police activities are aimed at maintaining public order, safety and security through:

- improved personal safety and protection of property;
- reduced incidence of street offences and anti-social behaviour;
- community participation in managing public order and safety initiatives;
- responding to family violence incidents;
- improved customer service; and
- ensuring the safety of people in police custody.

Enhancing Community Safety

The major objective of the Department is to ensure that Tasmanians can work and go about their daily lives in a safe and secure environment. Policing and emergency management strategies have been directed at improving personal safety, protecting property, building relationships with vulnerable groups in the community and targeting locations where anti-social behaviour occurs. The anticipated outcome of these activities is a reduction in personal and property crime, a reduction in the fear of crime, and an improvement in people's quality of life through feeling safer and more secure.

The Department has worked with other agencies to develop an integrated, whole-of-government anti-crime strategy utilising the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council, which comprises government agency and community representatives.

A recent planning and review session of the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council determined that, whilst an emphasis on specific categories of crime (e.g. residential

burglary) has provided the focus of its activities over the first three years, there is an equal need to address the underlying causes of crime and to promote further prevention-related projects.

The focus of the Council will be to:

- prioritise community safety issues;
- coordinate community safety initiatives across the state;
- provide a local source of up-to-date community safety information;
- provide strategic direction and policy advice to Government;
- oversee, monitor and evaluate community safety projects; and
- report to Government on a regular basis.

It was recognised that long-term sustainability of projects will only be achieved when local communities take more responsibility for community safety issues on a day-to-day basis. Collaborating closely with, and utilising the expertise of operational police in all regions, the Council has supported the following new and existing initiatives to increase community safety:

Community Safety Officers

Local government has an important strategic role to play in developing comprehensive local community safety and crime prevention policies and programs. As part of a State-Local Government Partnership Agreement, two Community Safety Coordinators were appointed for twelve months in Launceston and Circular Head. The positions were jointly funded by these local governments and the Department. The officers conducted community surveys and consulted widely with their local communities in order to develop strategies for addressing local crime and community safety problems. The program, which was assisted with resources, research and training by the Department and the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council, was so successful that it is hoped the model can be adopted by other communities.



Burglary Prevention

Project Samaritan has been operating state-wide since June 1999. Due largely to the initiative and commitment of operational police, it has become an important component of the Department's Integrated Crime Management Strategy. The aim of the project is to reduce the number of repeat burglaries that occur by providing practical crime prevention advice directly to victims of residential burglary.

When a repeat burglary occurs, in addition to following normal procedures, the attending police officers provide an information kit and crime prevention advice to the burglary victim, frequently with the added support of trained Neighbourhood Watch volunteers, who may provide follow-up assistance.

A nation-wide survey of small business in 1999 found that 47% of businesses which had experienced a burglary during the 1998-99 financial year had been burgled on more than one occasion. Recently a trial was conducted by Glenorchy Police in partnership with a local business crime prevention working group. A number of businesses in the area that had been repeatedly burgled over the previous twelve months were visited by police officers and offered crime prevention advice. Subsequently the majority of these businesses took steps to improve their security arrangements. The program is being evaluated with a view to extending it statewide.

Truancy and Juvenile Crime

A current project in the Southern District, intended to address the twin issues of truancy and juvenile crime, has a multi-faceted approach involving cooperation between government agencies, the community, parents, schools and service providers. When the pilot project is completed it will be evaluated with a view to extending the scheme.

In the Northern District a direct approach to truancy was trialed when the District, in partnership with the appropriate authorities, piloted "Operation Roll Call" in the Launceston CBD. The project was aimed at making a

connection with 'at risk' youth and reducing truancy by high school students. During the project period students observed in the CBD during school hours were approached by police officers and asked to identify themselves and justify their presence in the city. The details were then forwarded to the relevant school to follow up. The project was generally positively received by students, parents and staff alike. It effectively discouraged students from truanting in the CBD. However, no direct impact on school absence rates was identified. The main conclusions drawn were that the project had served as a valuable means of raising community awareness, promoting community partnerships and acting as a practical deterrent.

Common Ground (Fear of Crime) Project

The Fear of Crime Project "Common Ground" involved a range of government (commonwealth, state and local) and non-government organisations working together to reduce fear of crime in selected public spaces. The project was jointly funded by the Department of Police and Public Safety and the Attorney General's department under its National Crime Prevention initiative.

A working group of representatives from city councils, Metro, Tasmania Police, schools, community organisations and the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council has been formed to build on the work of the Common Ground Project and develop further strategies to address issues relating to fear of crime.

Crime Prevention Awareness Program for Older Persons

This prevention program is a cooperative effort between the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council, the Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania Police and older persons' organisations, including the Tasmania Pensioners Union and National Seniors' Association. The objective is to empower older citizens to improve their personal safety, both in public places and at home.



Older people are sometimes particularly anxious about property crime and home intrusion. It was an important step, therefore, for the booklet *Safe and Secure Living - Your Personal Handbook* to be made widely available to older members of the community. The booklet provides practical advice on how to improve personal safety and security. 21,000 copies of the booklet have been distributed state-wide through local government councils and older persons' organisations.

Community policing officers have made a number of presentations on this topic to senior citizens through their organisations. In the southern region officers have been accompanied by older peer-educators to reinforce the message, and this type of approach for presenting information to the community has received strong support.

Operational Policing

Northern District police and the Launceston City Council have continued to work together to improve safety in the Launceston CBD. There have been further improvements to car park lighting and changes to the road system to slow down traffic. Consultation with the taxi industry has also brought about further changes in taxi parking in the George Street area for greater safety. A further surveillance camera has been installed to assist police to provide a rapid response if anti-social behaviour occurs in the neighbourhood.

In keeping with departmental policy the District has re-introduced a 24-hour presence on the beat, with an increased presence during peak hours. Arrangements have been made for successive shifts to overlap so there is a 'hand over' period, and there has been increased targeting of known trouble spots. Following the extension of licensed trading hours, continued consultation with the Australian Hoteliers Association and Licensing Commission has led to improved levels of surveillance.

In addition to the regular Uniform patrols that operate within the Southern District, all officers performing administrative roles undertake a daily foot patrol in the Hobart CBD and participate in patrolling the CBD on Friday and Saturday evenings, supplementing normal patrols.

In the Eastern District there has been a major effort to provide a strong police presence in 'high risk' suburbs and areas of anti-social behaviour. Areas where young people frequently congregate have also been targeted by special task forces with a view to monitoring young persons likely to be 'at risk'. Police have also undertaken door-knocking campaigns to provide security advice to home owners and reinforce safety measures they can take.

Community Relations

Each District has police officers who perform liaison roles with local government, community organisations, Adopt-a-Cop schools, Neighbourhood and Bush Watch groups, and ethnic and aboriginal communities. Statewide, the Department worked closely with and supported over 250 such groups.

Within the Southern District the Hobart Division has numerous community consultative mechanisms in place. One of the most successful is the Hobart Police and Community Liaison Group which draws members from the City Council, the Retail Traders Association, City Heart, the Australian Hoteliers Association and other special interest groups as well as police.

The Kingston Community and Police Liaison Group, which has been operating for nine years, includes representatives from a range of youth, older persons, aboriginal, ethnic and business groups. Tasmania Police and the Glenorchy City Council have recently entered into a partnership agreement which has been operating quite successfully. It is likely that in due course a similar arrangement will be entered into between Tasmania Police and the Hobart City Council.



The Northern Safer Communities Partnership has been formed to allow greater community input into policing and safety issues within the Launceston Central Business District. It includes representatives from local government, business interests and welfare providers. The Western Community and Police Liaison Group was established in 1996 and continues to meet monthly, and is well supported by local police. In the Eastern District the formation of the Sorell Traders Association has provided an opportunity for police to discuss crime prevention strategies with local traders, allowing smaller businesses to benefit from working within a group rather than in isolation.

Police and Citizens Youth Clubs (PCYC)

In the Southern District the Hobart PCYC is permanently staffed by two police officers. It provides a wide range of activities for youth in the Hobart and surrounding areas. The success of this club in conducting its various community activities such as “Reclink” and mobile activity centres is frequently acknowledged.

There are four PCYC clubs within the Western District - Burnie (500 members), Mersey (60 members), Queenstown (50 members), and Zeehan (20 members).

The Devonport City Council has recently provided the Mersey club with a new station wagon emblazoned with PCYC logos, and they also provide assistance through their Youth Workers network. The club is unique in that it is not confined to one location but utilises a range of facilities owned by local government to conduct activities.

The Queenstown club, which upgraded some of its facilities this year, is particularly geared towards activities suitable for younger children under twelve.

The Zeehan PCYC is an innovative club catering for older youth. Its members have significant

input into the club’s activities and there has been considerable support for more social as well as sporting activities.

In the Northern District the Launceston PCYC is the only one in Australia involved in the ‘Club 10’ scheme, which is a network of gym clubs with an accreditation scheme that facilitates access to additional resources for members of all ages and abilities. The club won the Champion Club award at the State Gymnastics Championship in September 2000. In May and June 2001 three Launceston PCYC gymnasts attended the Australian Championships in Melbourne. Some weeks afterwards the Sydney Olympic gymnast Brooke Walker attended the Launceston PCYC Open Day where she spoke about the Olympics and her career in gymnastics. The club has focused on youth theatre, upgrading of the mobile activity centre and after-hours child care support. The youth theatre recently staged “The Wizard of Oz”, involving some 80 children aged between 5-17.

Search and Rescue

During the summer of 2001 four high-profile searches were carried out in the south of the state, as well as searches for a number of missing fishermen on the West Coast and in Bass Strait. Members of the Department carried out these operations with their customary high standard of integrity and professionalism.

The search for a missing Victorian was the impetus for the implementation of the Government’s electronic distress beacon initiative. Staff from National Parks and Wildlife collaborated with departmental personnel in a project to purchase and market the use of personal location beacons. Intending bushwalkers can now hire one of these beacons from park rangers for a nominal fee.



Tasmania Police Rescue Helicopter Service

On 1 August 2000 Tasmania was provided with a multi-engine emergency rescue helicopter to utilise as a primary response to emergencies. The helicopter service, funded through the Department, is called out anywhere in Tasmania where its services are appropriate. The service is also available when necessary as a tool to fight crime, and to assist members in their role of maintaining Tasmania as the safest state in the nation.

Suitably qualified pilots are employed to fly the rescue helicopter at any time of day or night, and, at times, in adverse weather conditions. All pilots require a high degree of flying experience and search and rescue expertise. Tasmania Police provides fully qualified crew members who are responsible for the operation within and surrounding the aircraft. Whenever the helicopter flies on a rescue mission, a qualified crew member is required to be in attendance. Tasmania Police also provides qualified divers when a rescue is undertaken over water. Paramedics from the Tasmanian Ambulance Service attend at motor vehicle accidents and other medical emergencies.

Police in Schools

The Police in Schools program continued to operate successfully in the Southern and Northern Districts. A police officer regularly attends for approximately twenty hours per week at Elizabeth College and Launceston College respectively. This service, funded by the Education Department, is in great demand. The officers become involved with a range of committees, activities and classes, leading to a number of positive outcomes, ranging from building positive relationships between students and police, to reducing the incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour. Further colleges may also be joining this program.

The Adopt-a-Cop program continues to provide schools with a local Constable whom they 'adopt'. Acting as a role model, the officer provides an avenue for children to know their local police officer as a friend. The main aim of the program is for students to feel they can approach their volunteer adopt-a-cop whenever he or she is visiting the school. Typical activities of these officers may include attending school sporting events and camps, or speaking with the children on such issues as road safety, safety houses and personal safety.

Crimestoppers

Crimestoppers Tasmania is run by business and community leaders. Independent of Tasmania Police, it operates on a voluntary basis and provides an important contribution to making Tasmania a safer place.

Crime Stoppers' primary objective is to encourage the community's involvement in the fight against crime by providing information to the police in order to protect the rights and property of members of the community. Extensive promotion of the toll-free telephone number 1800 00 55 55 to report crime has proved extremely effective.

Neighbourhood Watch

Neighbourhood Watch operates throughout Tasmania within local communities affected by crime which have expressed interest in the program. The Community Policing section of each Police District is actively involved in setting up and supporting Neighbourhood Watch groups. Zone leaders of Neighbourhood Watch areas are educated in crime prevention, and become actively involved in raising awareness of crime within their neighbourhood.

Safety House Association of Tasmania

The Safety House scheme was established in Tasmania 14 years ago to offer safety and help to anyone, but especially children, in need of assistance. There are now 68 community committees and schools in the scheme, involving approximately 2,500 households and businesses.

During the year work was completed to place all of the Safety Houses on a central database. The first statewide newsletter was published in April 2001, thanks to sponsorship assistance. The newsletter was well received.

New Safety House committees were formed at Goodwood and Bellerive, and several areas have been revitalised by increased numbers of Safety Houses.

In order to recognise the long-term assistance of Safety House volunteers in this Year of the Volunteer, the scheme is instituting a President's Roll of Honour and certificates will be awarded.

An evaluation of the effects of the Safety House program on schools is planned. Information will be sought from schools about the value of the program in their neighbourhood.

Tasmania Together

The Department was represented at a number of regional Tasmania *Together* forums and contributed to the community consultation and benchmarking stages during the evolution of this document. One of the goals of Tasmania *Together* is *"to have a community where people feel safe and are safe in all aspects of their lives"*. This goal is in keeping with the Department's main corporate priorities, and during the next financial year we will commence the process of reporting against a number of challenging targets across a range of performance indicators including:

- the percentage of people who feel safe at home;
- the percentage of people who feel safe in public places; and
- the crime victimisation rate per 100,000 population.

Protective Security

Officers are responsible for providing security to people assessed as having a high risk factor, and those dignitaries identified as Internationally Protected Persons.

Protection was provided for a number of visiting international dignitaries including Princess Anne who made an Olympics fund-raising visit. General duties police provided additional support to specialised officers due to the large number of dignitaries that visited the state. Additional security resources were also required due to the assessment of high threat level placed on a number of these dignitaries.

The overall workload of protective security officers increased this year.



This output group relates to the police response to crimes against the person and property, and includes the investigation of crime, the detection and apprehension of offenders, and specialist functions to target criminal activities and criminal groups.

Key Strategies

The management of police activities aimed at preventing and investigating crime through:

- enhanced anti-crime initiatives;
- targeting offenders;
- enhanced investigation techniques;
- targeting the use, production, cultivation, distribution and trafficking of illegal drugs;
- developing operational intelligence processes; and
- identifying and seizing illegal assets.

Integrated Crime Management Strategy (ICMS)

The Department's Integrated Crime Management Strategy (ICMS) is designed to reduce the incidence of crime in the community. It aims to:

- create partnerships with local communities in fighting against crime;
- identify and take action against problems arising from crime 'hot spots';
- increase the number of patrols targeting trouble spots;
- increase the opportunities to detect offenders; and
- provide information packages to victims of crime.

By drawing from a range of proactive and more traditional methods of detecting and investigating crime, the program involves more police in crime reduction strategies, improves services to victims of crime and concentrates police resources on those areas which have been most effective in reducing crime.

Crime Management Units

The intelligence capacity of criminal investigation has been significantly enhanced by the establishment of Crime Management

Units in each police District. Police officers attached to these units ensure that all crime reports receive an appropriate level of investigation, that crime trends are analysed and 'hot spots' identified, and that offence patterns as well as offenders are profiled.

The Crime Management Units make full use of the Call Centre which, by means of its offence reporting system capacity, has greatly improved members' ability to report offences by telephone without having to spend long hours completing documentation. Consequently officers have more time available for analysis of intelligence information. Members of these units attend criminal intelligence analysis courses, data reporting management courses and other training environments to maintain their skills.

Crime Response Units

Crime Response Units include both Uniform and CIB personnel, and act as an initial investigative 'one stop shop'. Officers in these teams receive basic training in photography and forensic evidence-gathering. When attending crime scenes they conduct a preliminary forensic examination, including checking for fingerprints and DNA samples, utilising additional forensic expertise if necessary. They also provide crime prevention advice and information to the victim of the crime.

The Integrated Crime Management System is constantly being evaluated and further improved. The intelligence-led approach, together with special task forces concentrating on property crime, has impacted on the level of reported crime and on police clear-up rates. The clear-up rates for property offences state-wide have improved from 12.5% in 1998-99 to 16% for the past two years.



Offence Statistics

Tasmania has maintained its position as a safe state. National crime statistics for the calendar year 2000 indicate that Tasmania was below the national level in all offence categories.

Recorded and Cleared Crime

- Total recorded offences in Tasmania decreased by 3.5% in 2000-01 and follows a similar decrease the previous year. A stable trend was evident over the past five years.
- The clearance rate for total recorded offences was slightly higher at 23% compared to the previous year's rate (22%).

Offences Against the Person

- Offences Against the Person increased by 12% in 2000-01 and follows an 8% increase the previous year. A significant upward trend was detected over the past five years. A total of 3,660 offences were recorded in 2000-01, 395 more than the previous year.
- This increase was attributed mainly to an increase in Assault of 219 offences and an increase in Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police of 124 offences.
- Robbery offences, both armed and unarmed, increased by 13 offences (8%) and follows a decrease of 21 offences the previous year. Armed robbery accounted for 36% of all robberies and decreased by 6 offences in 2000-01, whereas unarmed robbery increased by 19 offences.
- The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person improved by five percentage points from 74% in 1999-00 to 79% in 2000-01.

Offences Against Property

- Offences Against Property decreased by 4% in 2000-01. This follows a 5% decrease in both 1999-00 and 1998-99.
- A significant downward trend was detected over the past five years.
- Property offences comprise 88% of total offences. The 4% decrease was attributed

mainly to decreases in: Burglary-Buildings, 16% (1,908 offences); Stealing (with burglary of buildings/motor vehicles), 9% (1,221 offences); and Trespass, 23% (693 offences). Increases occurred for Injure/Damage to Property 8% (529 offences); and Motor Vehicle Stealing 27% (834 offences).

- General stealing offences and Burglary-Motor Vehicles remained at similar levels to the previous year.
- The clearance rate of 16% for Offences Against Property in 2000-01 remained at the same rate as the previous year.

Local Crime Reduction Strategies

District Commanders and their senior officers have a responsibility to identify and implement local crime strategies. Enhancements to District Crime Management Units have also provided information on crime trends and 'hot spots', and have allowed a high profiling policing response in areas suffering from high crime and/or anti-social behaviour.

Northern District initiatives have included the formation of specialist task forces, including a motor vehicle task force, which has focused on preventing theft of and burglary from motor vehicles and apprehending the relevant offenders. The District Support Group provided additional policing support at major events and had a focus on monitoring licensed premises and related anti-social behaviour.

During 2000-01 the Southern District has focused on reducing motor vehicle offences, and property crimes in particular, by:

- targeting high-risk locations as a deterrent measure;
- monitoring effective bail conditions to curb recidivist behaviour;
- targeting known offenders in order to disrupt criminal networks;
- utilising new enhanced forensic procedures to identify offenders; and
- promoting Project Samaritan packages.



As part of a new pilot program for Project Samaritan businesses in Glenorchy which had experienced a repeat burglary were visited and a security assessment undertaken. All Glenorchy businesses were advised in writing of the process and invited to seek assistance if they wished to have a security assessment conducted.

A public awareness campaign was also undertaken in partnership with AAMI with a view to raising the community's awareness of crime prevention issues. The activities included the distribution of 20,000 information packages in the Hobart, Moonah, New Town and Glenorchy areas.

The Glenorchy Criminal Investigation Branch door-knocked the entire Claremont area and provided every residence with Project Samaritan kits and conducted home security checks for each residence. This initiative was warmly received by the community.

In combating instances of assault in public places, a concerted effort has been made to provide a more visible police presence to deter such behaviour by means of targeted patrols, more frequent CBD patrols and special task forces.

Reports of theft from motor vehicles in the Southern District increased during the reporting period and several recidivist offenders were identified as responsible for many of the thefts. In addition to the task force focusing on motor vehicle theft, the District jointly sponsored the *Immobilise Now!* campaign which promotes the importance of fitting vehicles with an engine-immobilising anti-theft device.

The Eastern District utilised the following strategies to reduce motor vehicle crime:

- conducting high-visibility random breath test activities in areas where stolen motor vehicles are frequently abandoned;
- conducting vehicle searches and warrant checks in conjunction with accident reduction programs;

- forming combined task forces with a focus on recidivist property offenders;
- forming a task force to target repeat motor vehicle offenders; and
- targeting offenders who have breached bail conditions.

The Western District has implemented the following measures:

- created a full time stolen motor vehicle task force;
- developed the twice-weekly Crime Stoppers *Blue News* that reports on local crime issues, together with achieving a focus on crime prevention activities over a two-month period in *The Advocate* newspaper;
- reviewed Drug Investigation Services and the Poppy Task Force to ensure the most effective management of available resources; and
- developed and implemented a training package to assist in the management of the Offence Reporting System which has now been included in the recruit training program.

The introduction of a permanent stolen motor vehicle task force in the Western District during the last quarter of the year 2000 resulted in a decrease of reported motor vehicle crime in the District of approximately 50%. Prior to the task force formation, the District was averaging six stolen cars per week, which, during the last quarter, was down to an average of three per week. Motor vehicle burglary also decreased significantly during the last quarter, indicating the strategy has been effective. The success of the task force is attributable to an increased focus on targeting offenders and sustained police efforts in favour of the imposition of stricter bail conditions.



Drug Diversion Program

In April 1999 the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed on a national approach to drugs, the centrepiece of which is a National Framework for Diversion of Drug Offenders by Police. The State Government's Cabinet Subcommittee on Drugs approved the draft Tasmanian Early Intervention and Diversion Framework as the basis for the early intervention and diversion of offenders relating to the use and possession of all illicit drugs. This project is being managed by the Department.

The new illicit drug diversion program commenced in February 2000. The aim of the initiative was to ensure that 'low level' drug users were diverted from the criminal justice system into alternative environments such as drug education, treatment and counselling programs. This program is an extension of the Cannabis Cautioning Trial, and Tasmania was the first state or territory to implement this new approach which is now in place throughout Australia. The Commonwealth Government has provided funding for a four-year period to enhance health services and capacity building.

The Drug Diversion Program applies to persons apprehended using or possessing a small quantity of illicit drugs for personal use. For cannabis offences, individuals can be cautioned or referred to health providers for brief intervention and/or treatment options. For all other illicit drugs, offenders are diverted to health services for clinical assessment and, if necessary, appropriate pharmacological treatment or counselling. The program has been effective in diverting low-level drug users out of the criminal justice system. Drug traffickers and producers continue to be dealt with through the normal court processes.

Tasmanian Drug Strategic Plan

Tasmania Police has provided a leadership role in facilitating intersectoral development and agreement on the Tasmanian Drug Strategic Plan 2002-04. This Plan focuses on prevention and early intervention measures to reduce and prevent drug-related harm and is consistent with the National Drug Strategic Framework and law enforcement strategies including the National Supply Reduction Strategy for Illicit Drugs.

Alcohol and Drug Policy Coordination

Tasmania Police is committed to decreasing the harm caused by legal and illegal drug use. In particular, Tasmania Police seeks to effectively and efficiently reduce drug-related harm to the community by promoting the harm minimisation objectives of the National Drug Strategy and the Tasmanian Drug Strategic Plan.

The role of this section within Executive Support is to coordinate the development of drug and alcohol policies, strategies and initiatives within Tasmania Police. It also provides high-level policy advice on drug and alcohol issues to the Tasmania Police Executive and the State Government.

The Alcohol and Drug Policy Coordinator liaises with operational police officers and provides policy advice, information, and other forms of assistance to police in addressing drug-related issues, especially as it relates to their day-to-day interaction with the community. Tasmania Police is represented at various forums relating to drug and alcohol issues, and maintains an effective liaison with law enforcement bodies, government departments and agencies, and other non-government organisations involved in the drug and alcohol field.



CrimTrac

Tasmania's participation in the national CrimTrac program, designed to streamline access to national policing information throughout Australia, made further progress during the year in review with the assistance of major funding allocations from the State Government.

Fundamental to the program was the enactment of the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000*, which came into force on 1 January 2001, replacing the *Criminal Process (Identification and Search Procedures) Act 1976*. The advent of this Act, combined with revised operating processes, will permit enhanced criminal investigations through the matching of DNA profiles on a local and national basis.

The DNA project, which aims to establish a national system to store, retrieve and match DNA profiles across police jurisdictions, was further progressed by the Department in association with Forensic Science Service Tasmania.

A corporate priority for the Department in 2000-01 was to prepare for the implementation of DNA legislation and technology. Following enactment of the DNA legislation, which authorises the use of DNA profiling for investigative purposes under specific circumstances, comprehensive education and training programs were implemented across the Department to address the requirements of the new legislation and resultant business processes.

In the period 1 January - 30 June 2001, over 2,000 DNA samples were taken in accordance with the system. Early figures on the results of DNA profiling have been positive in terms of criminal investigations.

Implementation of the new National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) is now complete. The former black-and-white fingerprint identification system has been

replaced with electronic and laser technology to provide an improved standard of fingerprint image. The system is also designed for scanning palmprints and interfacing with other technologies. The improved quality of prints and enhanced matching procedures will increase the probability of matching prints.

DNA Project and Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)

Forensic Science Service Tasmania has actively participated in national and state planning processes for the introduction of the new national DNA database and fingerprint identification system. The introduction of the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000* has led to a spiralling increase in the casework allocated to FSST. CrimTrac commitments required a further ten new positions (6 scientists, 3 technical officers and an administrative assistant) to be filled through additional State Government funding.

Forensic Services

The introduction of the new National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) has had a significant impact on Forensic Services. Members have received extensive training in crime scene procedures and reviewed all aspects of the relevant legislation. New work practices and procedures have been implemented and the Fingerprint Section is working with the new technology that provides a greatly improved standard of fingerprint image, and thus improved numbers of print matches.

Prison Absconders

The Northern District conducted a number of operations involving the recapture of escapees during the year in review. Those persons recaptured included an escaped murderer who had been at large for about 90 days.

A number of juveniles escaped from the detention centre 'Ashley' at Exton. A Task Force operation took place from April to May to prevent the escape of juveniles. During the period of police presence at 'Ashley' no juveniles escaped.

Police also responded to a number of incidents in the Launceston Remand Centre involving prisoners. The most serious involved a large number of prisoners refusing to return to their cells.

Short circuit television and video link-up by magistrates with remand prisoners eased the workload on police and improved safety. Plans were approved for major renovations at the Magistrates Court, Launceston, to enhance security.



National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council

In August 2000 the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC) piloted a voluntary immobiliser installation program called *Immobilise Now!* in Tasmania and Victoria. The program involves a campaign encouraging the community to fit approved engine immobilisers to their vehicles in order to reduce the incidence of older vehicles being stolen for transport, joy-riding or to commit another crime.

The campaign could be of significant benefit, as Tasmania has experienced an increase in motor vehicle theft in recent years and has the oldest vehicle fleet as well as the lowest rate of vehicles fitted with immobilisers. The campaign was judged to be a success with an additional 10,500 vehicles in Tasmania and Victoria fitted with immobilisers during the pilot stage.

Proceeds of Crime

For the financial year 2000-01 the total value of Confiscation Orders made by the Supreme Court pursuant to the *Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1993* was \$3,140.00. This figure was made up of:

- Pecuniary Penalty Orders \$ 1500.00
- Forfeiture Orders \$1640.00

Major Investigations - 'Operation Northcote'

The joint Tasmania Police/National Crime Authority Task Force investigation, codenamed 'Operation Northcote', which focused on organised crime committed by a group of Northern Tasmania-based criminals, concluded with the conviction of Michael Marlowe and Shane Kelly for the 1990 murder of Tony Tanner.



This Output Group comprises policing services aimed at reducing injuries and death from vehicle collisions; facilitating the free flow of traffic; attending vehicle collisions; changing driver behaviour and enforcing traffic laws, particularly those related to speed and alcohol.

Key Strategies

Tasmania has continued to maintain its record of having the safest roads in the nation. A significant number of accidents, particularly ones involving fatalities and serious injury, were caused through inappropriate road-user behaviour. Road safety strategies adopted by police have, therefore, been directed at modifying road-user behaviour in order to minimise road trauma. These included:

- high-profile uniform enforcement, including increased visibility of marked police vehicles;
- improved data analysis to identify locations for increased police targeting of:
 - random breath testing;
 - speed detection and speed camera use;
 - the use of overt/covert policing; and
 - rural and urban areas;
- increased media publicity to advise the public of inappropriate road use and particularly high speeds detected; and
- continuous review of new and emerging technologies, particularly those aimed at enhancing management systems.

The Department continues to monitor, review and adapt, where appropriate, external enforcement methodologies.

Statewide Trends and Performance Indicators

Fatalities

There were 62 persons killed on Tasmanian roads in 52 fatal accidents in 2000-01. This is an increase of 15 (or 31.9%) compared to the 47 fatalities in the previous year.

Serious Injury Accidents

A Serious Injury Accident is defined in terms of an accident resulting in people being admitted to hospital.

The number of people injured continued to increase, with 521 being admitted to hospital

compared to 510* the previous year, an increase of 2.2%. The number of vehicular accidents involving people being admitted to hospital also increased from 383 to 411, an increase of 28 (or 7.3%).

**Adjusted figure from that reported in 1999-2000 Annual Report*

Random Breath Testing (RBT)

Road safety is improved when motorists are deterred from drink driving. RBTs are most effective when highly visible and well publicised. Due to the geography of Tasmania, police also focus on many rural areas and back roads as part of their RBT strategy.

During 2000-01, 288,123 persons were subjected to a random breath test, with 3,132 (or 1.1%) subsequently being charged with driving with a blood alcohol level of over 0.05%. Whilst the number of drivers tested was slightly down from last year, there was an increase in the number of drivers charged.

Traffic Infringement Notices (TINS)

Traffic Infringement Notices are issued for violation of the Tasmanian road rules.

During 2000-01, operational police patrolling Tasmanian roads issued Traffic Infringement Notices for 59,872 offences, which represents an increase on the 52,182 issued last year of 14.7%. Of these 20,750 (or 34.7%) were for speeding violations.

Speed Enforcement

Speed cameras are deployed in various locations around the state based on police protocols and operational procedures and information from local governments and concerned community groups. There are two fixed cameras on the Tasman Bridge. During 2000-01, one fixed camera was installed at Longford.



Speed cameras monitored the speed of 10,810,560 vehicles during 2000-01, with 54,952 infringement notices issued to motorists for speeding. This represents an increase of 7,966 (or 17%) from last year.

Unlicensed Drivers and Unregistered Vehicles

Unlicensed drivers and unregistered vehicles create road safety risks. A 1997 study by the Federal Office of Road Safety (FORS) showed that unlicensed drivers are twice as likely as licensed drivers to be involved in serious injury accidents. During the calendar year 2000, 3% of vehicles involved in all reported accidents in Tasmania were unregistered.

In November 2000, MAIB funded the purchase of four laptop computers which, by means of direct access to part of the Department of Infrastructure Energy and Resources (DIER) Motor Registry database, allows on-the-spot checking of driver licence and vehicle registration details in the field.

Road Safety Task Force (RSTF)

The continuation of the partnership between the Department and the MAIB has continued to prove invaluable. During this reporting period, MAIB funded:

- the Data Intelligence Analyst position;
- the District Road Safety Task Forces (4 members in each District);
- the implementation of an integrated Traffic Management System (TMS); and
- the final section of the two-year pilot research project identifying the level of illicit and pharmaceutical drugs used by Tasmanian road users.

The Service Level Agreement between the Department and the Road Safety Task Force was renewed until December 2002. The Road Safety Task Force of sixteen officers continued to provide the strategic focus for statewide enforcement of traffic rules. Statewide, the Road Safety Task Force enforcement campaigns are linked into the advertising/education campaigns approved by the MAIB and scheduled against background occasions such

as statewide sporting fixtures and other major events.

During the 2000-01 period, 90,141 random breath tests were performed by District Task Force personnel, an increase of nearly 1% over last year. This resulted in 442 (or 0.5%) drivers charged. In addition, the District Task Forces identified 7,905 speeding motorists, 1,365 unregistered motor vehicles, 565 unlicensed drivers, 1,031 drivers not wearing seat belts and issued 609 vehicle defect notices.

Traffic Secretariat

A Traffic Secretariat has been established to ensure that traffic strategies across the state have a corporate focus. The Traffic Secretariat reports directly to the Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations, on a monthly basis. It provides:

- statistical analysis and evaluation;
- policy development and legislative reform;
- training;
- the development of opportunities for partnerships;
- examination and facilitation of linkages across other corporate strategies/programs (e.g. Youth Justice); and
- quality assurance of data from information management data bases.

Traffic Liaison Services

Traffic Liaison Services is situated within Operations Support and is responsible for several aspects of traffic management including:

- speed camera adjudications;
- speed camera infringement notice system;
- maintenance and evaluation of speed detection and breath analysis/testing equipment;
- operating standards and policies relating to the use of such equipment; and
- management of an Accident Records section covering Eastern and Southern Districts.



Legislative Reform

Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000

This Act, which came into force on 1 January 2001, confers additional powers on police officers to stop and search vehicles in connection with the commission of certain offences. It also gives police the authority to utilise, if necessary, a retractable road spike vehicle immobilising device as a temporary or more permanent road block.

Future Strategies

Redevelopment of the Traffic Management System (TMS)

The Traffic Management System will be an integrated traffic management system that will incorporate enhanced reporting, analysis and geographical representation of traffic-related activities. Standardised reports will allow front-line managers to have ready access to all of the state's random breath test and speed camera activities, breath analysis activity information and accident incidence information.

Red Light Camera Project

Traffic signal sites are significant accident locations in Tasmania. As a result, a Red Light Camera Project is being undertaken in conjunction with DIER, following a State Government road safety initiative.


The project will utilise the latest digital combined speed and red light camera technology, currently being used in the ACT, to introduce speed enforcement simultaneously with red light enforcement. The technology will be assessed for its road safety benefits under Tasmanian conditions prior to expansion of the program.

Road Safety Strategy

The Department is providing key support to DIER in the development of a State Road Safety Strategy aimed at changing road-user behaviour. This will ensure an educational as well as enforcement focus, with agencies enhancing their information management systems, sharing information and joint strategies. The Department also liaises closely with DIER in the preparation of legislation to Parliament.

Australian Bureau of Statistics Outposted Officer

A joint submission by the Department and DIER to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for an Outposted Officer has resulted in the allocation of an ABS statistician to the Department for 2 - 3 months. The officer will research data available from other organisations to supplement the Tasmania Police, DIER and MAIB databases in the study of road safety. The project is due to commence during the latter part of 2001-02.



This output group comprises policing services relating to the protection and security of the State's poppy crop as well as protection of Commonwealth and State fishing resources.

Key Strategies

Police activities are aimed at providing protection as well as preventing and investigating crime in State primary and fishing industries through:

- improved protection of marine resources and poppy crops;
- targeting suspects;
- enhanced investigative techniques;
- minimising poppy diversions;
- improving industry participation;
- maximising the seizure of confiscated assets; and
- enhanced intelligence and auditing services.

Poppy crops are increasingly being grown in all parts of the state, and their protection requires the use of significant police resources during the growing and harvesting seasons.

Fisheries security in waters around the state, as well as offshore in Commonwealth waters, requires a commitment in specialist resources, in addition to seagoing vessels and staff qualified to operate them.

Poppy Security

Poppy production is carried out by Tasmanian Alkaloids P/L and Glaxo Smith Kline, with growers being licensed by the Poppy Advisory and Control Board (PACB). Tasmania Police, in liaison with PACB, were again responsible for the security of the poppy crops for the 2000-01 season which extended from October 2000 to March 2001. Tasmania continues to be the only Australian state licensed under United Nations conventions to grow opium poppies.

Strict security is maintained during each stage of production. Police perform this function by means of state-wide poppy task forces operating within the Northern, Western and Southern Police Districts where poppies are grown. The task forces work in close cooperation with the Poppy Advisory and Control Board, which during the past financial year issued 1,383 licenses for poppy growing.

During this period a land area of over 20,575 hectares was devoted to poppy growing.

Liaison between the individual task forces and Drug Bureau staff ensured efficient resource allocation and an appropriate response to any matters that arose. Strategies utilised by the Poppy Task Forces are proactive and are enforced by specific task force and general uniform duty officers.

Despite increased areas devoted to poppy cultivation over the past few years, police strategies have been successful in reducing the number of interferences to the crop, and the number of poppy capsules stolen. The percentage of persons detected and charged with poppy-related offences has also increased. During 2000-2001 the incidents of crop interference were down to 19 compared with 31 the previous year, and significantly fewer capsules were stolen.

The Department continues to work closely with producers, growers, the Poppy Advisory Board and the alkaloid-producing companies to ensure the highest levels of poppy security and protection are maintained.

Fisheries Security

The Department's Marine and Rescue Service has a responsibility to protect Tasmania's living marine resources in both state and territorial waters. Tasmania is the only state where police are vested with such a role. Marine Operations has responsibility for policing the state's abalone, rock lobster, crab and scale-fish stocks and receives funding to monitor Commonwealth fisheries within Tasmania's area of responsibility.

Water police also perform an important community service by providing a search and rescue function in collaboration with volunteer groups.



Marine Operations coordinates the investigation and detection of marine-related offences, general patrols, inspection of aquaculture sites, advice to industry, surveillance of Commonwealth waters and also acts as a deterrent to would-be offenders. The lucrative rock lobster, scallop and abalone industries are particularly vulnerable to local and interstate poaching and therefore require constant attention.

In carrying out the role of enforcement of fisheries legislation there is a focus on intelligence-driven investigations as well as the work of routine patrols, and the services of personnel trained in investigative and surveillance techniques are extensively utilised. A team of forensic officers is also available to assist when necessary.

During 2000 - 2001 a number of new vessels came on line within the service. *Swift* is a rigid inflatable, used primarily for search and rescue operations. It has proved extremely versatile when assisting the police vessel *Vigilant* to perform sea patrol duties. St Helens is serviced by the *Relentless*, a 7.3 metre fibreglass catamaran well suited for the waters around the East Coast. It acts both as a fast response vessel and an excellent rescue platform.

Large-vessel enforcement patrols have been assisted by the strategic placement of the *Van Diemen*, the *Freycinet* and the *Vigilant* around the coast. The *Van Diemen* is based at Beauty Point with immediate access to Bass Strait to carry out both fisheries patrols and rescue operations within this stretch of water. The *Freycinet* is mostly based at St Helens to allow direct access to the eastern seaboard, and the *Vigilant* is used for limited sea patrols in southern and coastal waters.

During the 2000 - 2001 year the Service carried out inspections of 666 commercial vessels at sea (1,073 last year), as well as 1,234 inspections of recreational vessels (1,582 last year).

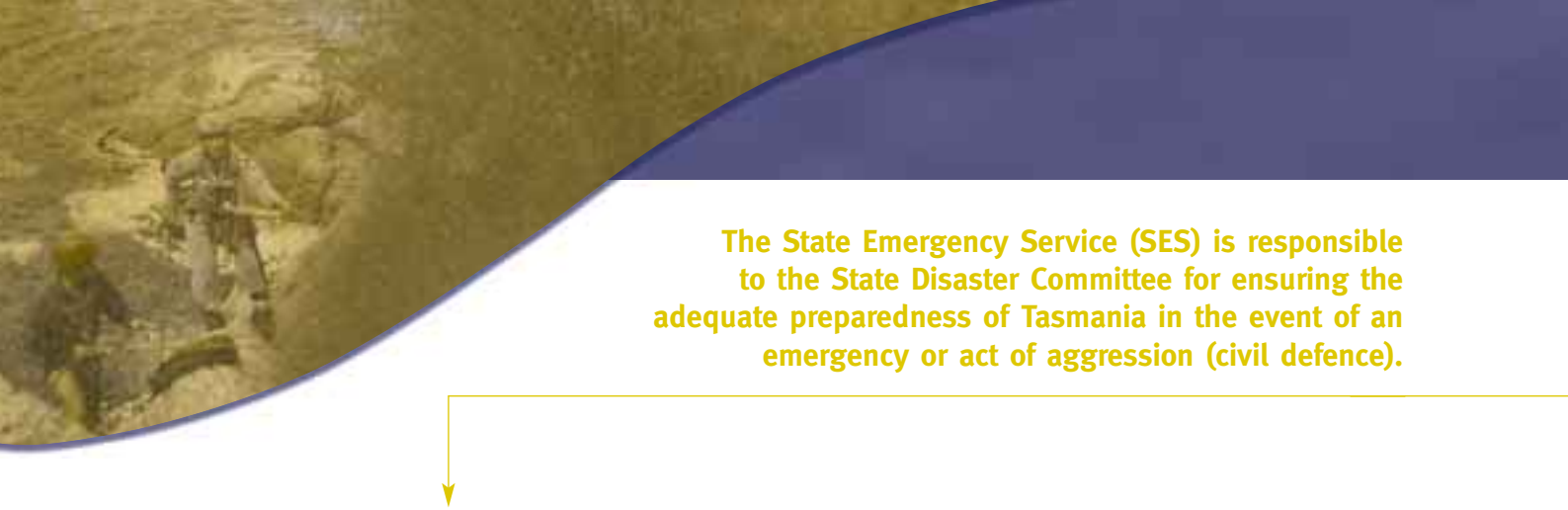
Marine Activities

In the Southern District the Kingston Division has a major commitment to marine resource operations in the Channel, Bruny Island and Huon Valley areas. The Division also, in the interests of public safety, enforces safety requirements on recreational boats as required by Marine and Safety Tasmania. It has increased the number of qualified Sea Safety Operators and furthered their training in marine species inspections and examinations. The Kingston Division reported fourteen breaches of marine regulations, which included seizure of a number of illegally set nets.

The Northern District has a full time Marine Officer assisted by uniformed officers performing marine duties on a part-time basis. An Inspector has taken over the role of marine policing in the District, allowing for improved strategic and tactical coordination of operations.

Based at St Helens, the *Relentless* has an integral part to play in the maintenance of fisheries security, as well as providing a search and rescue capability. The focus for the past year has been on the rock lobster and abalone industries, and providing as many police as possible with basic and more advanced sea safety training, in order to provide assistance with the fisheries security role when required.

During the reporting period Western District personnel participated in drowning prevention and sea safety programs coordinated by Marine and Safety Tasmania. In March 2001 the Western Marine section received a mobile telephone text message from the crew of a vessel in distress in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, which had been intended for the Queensland authorities. A search initiated through AusSAR (Australian Search and Rescue) resulted in the rescue of the five crew members.



The State Emergency Service (SES) is responsible to the State Disaster Committee for ensuring the adequate preparedness of Tasmania in the event of an emergency or act of aggression (civil defence).

Key Responsibilities

In the management of risks and emergencies the State Emergency Service has a range of responsibilities including:

- developing and implementing state-wide policies in emergency risk management;
- developing a wide variety of government, industry and community emergency-preparedness plans and programs;
- increasing community awareness of emergency management issues;
- providing a high level of volunteer management, training and support; and
- responding to emergencies and assisting with emergency recovery.

Emergency Risk Management

In meeting its responsibilities for developing and implementing state-wide policies in emergency risk management, the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project has been the keystone activity during the past year.

This two-year risk assessment project was made possible through the provision of Commonwealth funding under the Natural Disaster Risk Management Studies Program. It comprises regional assessments of the risks to the community posed by natural and technological hazards. The project was launched by the Premier, Mr Jim Bacon, in March 2001, with formal training of key personnel and project planning already well advanced.

Under the funding arrangements, the risk assessments to consider are the major risks to the community from natural disasters arising from flooding, bushfires, severe land gale conditions, snowstorms, landslides and even earthquakes. Technological disasters such as transportation accidents, industrial explosions and infrastructure collapses will also be considered.

The risk assessment studies have commenced in each of the three regions, with a focus on preventing and preparing for the risk rather than responding to and recovering from the disaster. All twenty-nine Tasmanian municipalities have embraced the process, and it is anticipated that the various management strategies to eliminate or minimise identified risks will be in place by June 2002. Regular reporting to the State Disaster Committee is an integral part of the project, as well as reporting to the community and local government.

Emergency Management Planning

In developing a wide variety of government, industry and community emergency-preparedness plans and programs, the main activities in this area related to the updating of statewide plans such as the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan and the Emergency Animal Disease Management Plan, as well as some minor updating of municipal plans. Planning requirements at municipal and regional level are likely to change as a result of the Emergency Risk Management Project outcomes, and emergency-preparedness plans were accordingly maintained, rather than reviewed and re-issued.

Emergency planning assistance and exercise facilitation were provided to a forestry company together with planning guidelines for managing crises. The SES has coordinated and provided assistance at a number of state, regional and local exercises and activities relating to airport emergencies, search and rescue operations, road accident rescues and visits of nuclear-powered warships.



As well as having general emergency management functions the SES is the lead agency for severe weather and flood response situations. It conducts road accident rescue in rural areas and provides a range of support roles including search and rescue and vertical rescue.

Emergency Management, Training and Public Education

In order to increase community awareness of emergency management issues, SES personnel have conducted the following activities this year:

- training of police officers in recruit and officer qualifying courses;
- introduction to emergency management courses; and
- emergency risk management workshops and briefings.

The SES coordinated the nomination of seventy-four Tasmanians to Australian Emergency Management Institute courses and workshops. It also coordinated the participation of state representatives in several national initiatives relating to emergency management and training.

Volunteer Management, Training and Support

In providing high-level volunteer management, training and support, the SES, in its accredited role as a registered training organisation, has made significant advances in the training and accreditation of volunteer workplace trainers and assessors. A comprehensive first-aid training strategy has been implemented to qualify Road Accident Rescue and Search and Rescue personnel to Level II.

Volunteer training and assessment information has been entered onto a resource database, and a skills-recognition strategy has been introduced to assess each member's existing competencies against those listed in the recently-launched Public Safety Training Package. Storm damage training initiatives have commenced, introducing a nationally-developed roof-safety system for use when working at heights.

Although there have been difficulties in recruitment and retention of volunteers in some

rural areas, the SES is working, in partnership with other services, to build on a number of existing cooperative strategies. These will ensure the continued delivery of a first class emergency response service to the community. The SES continued to support volunteer units through:

- the continued development and delivery of an industry-specific first-aid training program; and
- the maintenance of Occupational Health and Safety policies and standards.

Volunteers were involved in over 39,550 hours of training activity, compared with 38,470 hours in 1999-2000.

Responding to Emergencies and Assisting with Emergency Recovery

Tasmania has had a comparatively eventful year in relation to emergencies. Volunteers of the Service have been involved in the continued delivery of a highly professional road accident rescue service in rural areas of Tasmania.

A considerable increase has occurred in the Service's involvement in search and rescue operations in support of police. This has been largely, but not exclusively, due to the continued enhanced performance of the three regional search teams within the Service.

Work has continued on consolidating the preparedness of volunteers to carry out all operational tasks with an emphasis on first aid, 4WD driver training, storm damage operations and search and rescue. SES volunteers were involved in almost every search and rescue operation and many natural disaster and road accident rescues. A summary of call-outs of volunteers and hours contributed by the volunteers is detailed in the Key Performance Measures chapter.

Supplementary to this work was over 5,096 hours of non-emergency community assistance including the 'Driver Reviver' program, security,

lighting, crowd and traffic control, and communications for special events and demonstrations. Volunteer units also competed in national and international road accident rescue and national search and rescue skill competitions, representing the State commendably.

Recognition of Achievements

The Service and its staff were recognised nationally during the reporting period for their contribution to community safety and emergency management, through the following awards:

The Emergency Services Medal:

- Mr Bevis Dutton (Regional Emergency Management Officer, North West)
- Mr Rex Rainbow (Unit Manager, Dorset Emergency Service Unit)
- Mr John Duncombe (Unit Manager, Burnie Emergency Service Unit)

The Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM):

- Mr Chris Fagg (Local Coordinator/Unit Manager, Wynyard Emergency Service Unit);
- Mr Peter Geard, (Unit Manager, Brighton Emergency Service Unit)

The Australian Bravery Medal:

- Mr Mark Gillies, (Unit member, Meander Valley Emergency Service Unit) for rescuing a pilot from a burning helicopter in January, 1995.

National Commitments

Staff of the State Emergency Service are members of various national emergency management committees. There is a significant time and work commitment by staff members to these committees. This commitment has increased over the past twelve months due to the acknowledged expertise within the Service and the need for the state to be represented nationally.

These committees include the Australian Emergency Management Committee, the Higher Level Group for the COAG Review of Mitigation, the Public Safety Industry Training Advisory Body Inc., the Australian Council of State Emergency Services, and other committees dealing with national training policy and curriculum, communications, risk management, land use planning, community awareness, and the development of competency-based training for emergency management and volunteers.



This Output relates to the support that the Department provides to the criminal justice system by ensuring a range of services that includes:

- the documentation and presentation of evidence in court;
- investigative and clerical services on behalf of the Coroner;
- enhanced formal cautioning and diversionary conferencing; and
- the provision of process serving.

Prosecution Services

The Department continues to provide high-quality prosecuting services. Offices are located at Hobart, Launceston and Ulverstone which service all Courts of Petty Sessions and Coroners Courts across the state. Prosecution Services fulfils a number of functions including the generation of complaints, file adjudication, file disclosure (in accordance with departmental policy) and conducting cases through the court process. During the reporting period convictions were obtained in over 90% of prosecutions, with 59,891 charges laid against offenders compared with 52,222 in 1999-2000.

Prosecution Services has a commitment to the principles of good customer service and the rights of victims. Prosecutors are available to provide advice and assistance to people who are in need of support as they progress through the court system, and frequently make themselves available to victims prior to the court date to explain the court process and show them through the court building. The section has continued to provide the services of prosecutors after-hours and at weekends, maintaining a consistently high standard of service to the public, the courts and operational police.

Prosecution Services personnel regularly consult with the Victims of Crime and Domestic Violence Crisis services and other support agencies. It also maintains excellent cooperation with magistrates, prosecutors, the Director of Public Prosecutions, Legal Aid and private practitioners.

Victims of offences are always advised of court outcomes and compensation options. The

Department is supportive of the Contest Mention Court System which results in significant efficiencies in court, counsel, prosecutor and witness time.

The Department continues to maintain its policy in relation to the discontinuation of prosecutions. It is a transparent process recognised as crucial in ensuring that confidence in the decision-making process is maintained.

Prosecution Services has also made a concerted effort to reduce the number of exhibits held in property offices that are no longer required for court.

A number of staff in Prosecution Services are presently working towards attaining their LLB qualification at the University of Tasmania, and intend to serve their solicitor apprenticeships and satisfy their articles.

Juvenile Conferencing/Cautioning

The cautioning and diversionary program for young people under the Youth Justice Act continued through the year. The Department continues to strongly support the principles and rationale of diverting young people from the court process, where possible and appropriate. (For details of the percentages involved refer to the Key Performance Measures chapter.)

The Department is committed to managing regional youth justice outcomes more efficiently and to increasing the number of juveniles participating in the diversionary process. Youth Justice Coordinators have now been appointed state-wide to coordinate the Youth Diversion Program in their region. Their responsibilities include:

- quality assurance of diversionary request forms and the decision-making process associated with the Youth Justice legislation;
- co-ordination of training for Authorised Officers;



- liaison with relevant Youth Justice Services officers; and
- maintenance of statistical information.

Each coordinator also has a responsibility to ensure that the Youth Justice Act is fully complied with and that correct procedures are followed. The Department and Youth Justice Services are working together in the following areas in order to improve services in diversionary conferencing:

- a collaborative approach to data collection;
- consistent systems of referral across the four regions; and
- updating the existing Memorandum of Understanding.

Bail, Warrant and Summons Processing

Police officers continued to provide a bail, warrant, complaint and summons processing service. During the year 11,409 new warrants were issued. Persons charged with an offence

and admitted to bail with conditions, such as curfew, surety and reporting conditions, receive documentation formalising their bail position.

Information systems are available to ensure that police can access bail-related documentation if necessary. Prosecution Services produce complaints, summons and witness summons to support the judicial process. The documents are then lodged with the Court and arrangements are made to serve the documents on the person concerned, either in person or by certified mail.

Coronial

Police officers provide a support role to the state's coroners as well as investigating the causes of death. Police officers act as Coroner's Associates - two in Launceston and two in Hobart. During the year 620 deaths were reported to the Coroner, and police were involved in investigating 236 of these deaths.





This output group relates to the provision of ministerial services for the Minister for Police and Public Safety as well as executive and administrative support to senior management. It also includes the provision of a range of information services to government, business and community users.

Ministerial Services

Departmental officers again provided advice and support to the Minister for Police and Public Safety on issues affecting policing and community safety. During the period approximately 700 briefing notes and ministerial replies were prepared by staff. Advice on a range of national safety and security issues was also provided to Government and to the Minister when he attended the Australasian Police Ministers' Council. Community enquiries covered a broad range of concerns, with the majority of these responded to within the 14-day time frame. Most of the enquiries received once again related to local community issues.

Legislative Reform Program

The Legislative Reform Program has become a key component within Executive Support. Activities included:

- the development of legislation administered by the Department;
- assistance with the development of legislation administered by other agencies;
- the review of new legislation; and
- preparing documentation in support of proposed legislation from other agencies and jurisdictions.

The Department is committed to reinforcing the central role of police in achieving criminal justice reform, and is represented on the Legislative Reform Committee chaired by the Deputy Premier.

The Department works closely with agencies undertaking relevant legislative agendas and provides direction and support with the redrafting of legislation. Over the past two years, the Department has initiated extensive reforms to police-administered legislation and

has introduced new legislation in this regard. Such legislation includes the *Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000*, *Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Act 1999*, and *Witness Protection Act 2000*. Of particular interest is the drafting of the Police Service Bill which will replace the outdated *Police Regulation Act 1898*.

The Department continues to be a key participant in the process of reforming a range of legislation administered by other departments, such as the *Misuse of Drugs Bill 2001*; *Justice Act 1959*; *Criminal Code Act 1924*; *Youth Justice Act 1997*; *Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1997*; *Evidence Act 1910*, *Second Hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 1994*; and *Commercial and Inquiry Agents Act 1974*. The most important reform from the Department's point of view has been the introduction of the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000* which commenced on 1 January 2001.

Amendments to Acts during 2000-2001

The *Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970* was amended to facilitate public vehicle liquor permits. This commenced on 14 December 2000.

The *Police Offences Act 1935* was amended to include an offence for convicted sex offenders found loitering near children and this commenced 17 July 2000. The Act was amended by repeal of some offences deemed to be no longer valid, or adequately dealt with in other legislation.

The *Traffic Act 1925* was amended to include penalties for inappropriate use of skateboards and wheeled toys in public, and provides authority for police to confiscate them if necessary. This commenced on 1 July 2001.



Information Services to the Community

The Department provided a wide range of information services to government agencies, tertiary institutions, organisations, legal services and private citizens. The information included Freedom of Information requests, accident reports, crime statistics and probity checks for persons employed in designated government agencies, as well as in the security industry and other authorised agencies.

Freedom of Information Requests

The *Tasmanian Freedom of Information Act*, which came into force on 1 January 1993, gives people the right to be provided with certain information held by government agencies, unless the information is exempt from release.

During the 2000-01 financial year 440 individuals sought access to information via the Freedom of Information process. 98% of cases received the requested information within the statutory thirty days. Six individuals sought a review of the decision made by the Department in relation to their Freedom of Information request. Reviews conducted by the Ombudsman upheld five of the Department's decisions and overturned one.

Firearms

This year a considerable effort has been devoted to refining the process for firearm licence holders who are due to be relicensed. A simplified application form has been developed and a 'one stop shop' approach adopted. As a result, licence holders may lodge their application, pay the appropriate fee and have their photograph taken for the licence card, all at a Service Tasmania shop.

The process for acceptance and implementation of new guidelines for firearm range inspections and approvals is continuing.





Professionalism & Accountability

Police are vested with specific authority to enforce the law and protect life and property, and are frequently called upon to make decisions and take charge of situations under difficult and sometimes dangerous circumstances. There is a need to ensure that such authority is properly exercised and that high standards of integrity and professionalism are rigorously maintained.

The Department of Police and Public Safety is committed to maintaining the highest standards of professionalism and accountability, at an individual and organisational level. Policies and practices that acknowledge individual integrity, professionalism, personal accountability and the proper exercise of authority have been developed. In particular, the Department has focused on extending educational and training opportunities for all staff in order to enhance professionalism, and its achievements in this regard are outlined later on in the report.

A high standard of professionalism should be evident in the behaviour of police employees and in all aspects of the functioning of a police organisation. Police employees and organisations must be demonstrably open and accountable in every aspect of their operations. These attributes should also be integral to the selection, training, development, reward and promotion of sworn and unsworn employees. There are a number of procedures and structures in place to improve and report on accountability:

Corporate Values

The Department's Corporate Plan prescribes honesty, integrity, the responsible exercise of authority and ethical behaviour. The Business Plan makes front-line police officers directly accountable for their delivery of service, and the Customer Service Charter defines the standards customers may expect, with specific direction to staff on appropriate procedures to follow.

Corporate Management Group Performance Review

The Department undertakes regular performance reviews which evaluate all Districts and Commands against a set of performance indicators. The purpose of the review process is to engender a 'performance' culture that:

- accepts responsibility and accountability;
- focuses management and staff on key safety and security strategies;
- develops risk-management principles, and targets real issues;
- builds on intelligence-led policing and a problem-solving approach;
- improves efficiency and effectiveness by identifying best practice; and
- focuses on a 'continuous improvement' approach.

Management Review

To ensure the achievement and maintenance of best practice, Management Review personnel regularly conduct performance examinations throughout the agency to monitor the effectiveness of administrative and operational systems. A Systems Inspection Manual has been developed for this purpose.

Report on Government Services

Police accountability is monitored and reported on annually in the Report on Government Services. This document provides a status report on all police jurisdictions across the following four service delivery areas allowing for some comparison:

- Community Safety and Support;
- Crime Investigation;
- Road Safety and Traffic Management; and
- Support to the Judicial Process.

Overall Tasmania performed creditably, especially in the areas of crime, community perceptions of safety and community perceptions of its policing service. More specific information can be found in the chapter on Key Performance Measures.



Ethical Standards

The examination of ethical issues forms a major part of the police cadet training course and is also a component of all in-service and professional development courses at the Police Academy. The program also includes sessions from university staff, who provide a community perspective. A review of the Department's training approach to professionalism and ethics has been carried out by the Head of Philosophy, University of Tasmania, with recommendations for improvements acted on.

A practical approach to ethics is provided by Internal Investigations personnel who provide role-play training in the conduct of police interviews, and advise on appropriate procedures to follow when preparing internal investigation reports.

A number of resources are available to assist operational personnel with their decision-making. For example, the SELF test requires an employee to consider first whether a decision *can withstand Scrutiny, is Ethical, is Lawful, and is Fair to all affected by it*.

The Tasmania Police Manual provides Standing Orders and instructions to all members. It contains provisions regarding the policy, methods, duties and organisation of the Service to assist members to satisfactorily discharge their duties to the Government and the people of Tasmania. It is also designed to provide a framework of accountability to ensure members discharge those duties in a responsible and professional manner.

Commissioner's Medal and Commissioner's Award

The Commissioner's Medal and Commissioner's Award are presented to those employees, sworn and unsworn respectively, who have completed ten years of diligent and ethical service to the organisation. The awards were introduced as a means of providing departmental recognition of loyalty and





integrity, and to formally acknowledge the value of staff whose efforts ensure that the organisation functions effectively and efficiently. Recipients of these awards meet strict eligibility criteria.

Investigating Unacceptable Conduct

The Department has a responsibility to achieve timely and appropriate resolution of complaints, and to ensure fair and equitable treatment of employees under investigation and in relation to internal and external complainants.

Allegations relating to crimes, summary offences and serious disciplinary matters are investigated under *Complaints Against Police* guidelines. The outcomes of completed internal investigations are determined by the Deputy Commissioner of Police and are open to review by the Office of the Ombudsman. Complaints involving serious breaches of the law are referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions for assessment.

A total of 138 Complaints Against Police were received during the year 2000-01 (185 complaints received for 1999-00). This figure represents the lowest number of complaints against police since records commenced in 1991. Of those complaints, 18 were sustained, 44 were not sustained, 55 are still under investigation or awaiting assessment, 7 were conciliated and 14 were withdrawn by the complainant. Significant decreases occurred in allegations of crime, neglect of duty and misconduct. The most common complaints relate to assault at the time of arrest or first contact with police. The total of 138 Complaints Against Police resulted from police attendance at 143,527 incidents across the state. Complaints also represent 0.2% of the 59,891 prosecutions before the court this year.

Internal Investigations improved the investigative process by the introduction of new interview and report model formats.

Lecture packages have enhanced internal investigation presentations to Police Academy students. The strategies and initiatives implemented during the year have resulted in a significant reduction in the number of complaints received by Tasmania Police.

The Department promotes a culture that focuses on quality service and customer satisfaction for which all levels of the organisation are accountable. The Customer Service Complaint (CSC) process focuses on the resolution of minor complaints of neglect of duty or misconduct such as inaction or inappropriate behaviour. Except for Ombudsman-initiated complaints, the CSC process is managed by District and Support Commanders. A total of 112 Customer Service Complaints were received this year, significantly lower than the 158 complaints received during 1999-00.



During the year in review the Department made sound progress with its commitment to broaden opportunities for staff to develop professionally and personally, highlighted by the following:

- extension of the partnership agreement with the University of Tasmania to include post-graduate as well as graduate Police Studies;
- implementation of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme;
- implementation of the Access and Equity Policy and Management Plan; and
- implementation of a new performance feedback program.

Human Resource Information Services (HRIS)

In addition to carrying out a number of employee-related functions, including providing a full range of payroll related services, HRIS has responsibility for collation and interpretation of data for a range of common police services benchmarking programs, and preparation of employment statistics for strategic management reporting and workforce planning.

HRIS now receives leave applications electronically via the electronic leave system which has been developed as a Lotus Notes application. Significant progress has been made this year towards the implementation of the HR Management Information system, 'RemusPower', ensuring enhancement of the reporting capability of the system.

Recruiting Quality Police Officers

Admission to the police service involves a rigorous selection process comprising examinations, physical and psychological testing, public speaking and interviewing. From an initial 584 applicants who sat the entrance examinations 85 police cadets were successful in their efforts to join the police service. 53 men and 33 women commenced their 32 week academy training during the year as members of four cadet courses.

Practical Training for Cadet Police Officers

The number of cadets undergoing basic training at the Police Academy increased from 80 last year to 146 this year, in accordance with a government undertaking to increase police numbers to 1100.

A review of the cadet course curriculum facilitated a number of changes to the training program including:

- the out-sourcing of physical education, including health and lifestyle education. This method of training delivery has promoted improvements to the health and well-being of our cadets. The training methods are designed to minimise the number of superficial injuries incurred, which often result in minor workers' compensation claims. Some aspects of the training package are to be extended into operational areas;
- instruction in new legislation and procedures, particularly those relating to DNA profiling, youth diversionary procedures, cautions and drug diversions, vehicle interceptions and traffic management; and
- the development of practical, scenario-based training, especially in relation to complaint resolution, problem solving and decision making, to consolidate the theoretical aspects of cadet training. Recently this training has involved operational police officers in order to provide best practice in this area.

As well as the requirement to achieve a set standard in a number of legal subjects, cadets were provided with the opportunity to participate in various operational policing activities including in-field attachments, beat and traffic duty, training camps and exercises, community policing initiatives and operational searches at crime scenes.



Promoting Professional and Personal Development

Partnership with the University of Tasmania

The Department is strongly committed to increasing the level of professionalism throughout the service. One of the most valuable pathways has been the successful partnership with the University of Tasmania, which resulted in the development of the Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) degree course last year. This degree has proved to be one of the most popular new courses offered, with enrolments totalling 97 as at 30 June 2001. Approximately one-third of these enrolments were serving police officers. The innovative nature of the course, which offers an unusually broad range of subjects, has been widely praised.

An exciting new development in the partnership this year has been the introduction of a range of post-graduate courses in Police Studies: Master of Police Studies, Graduate Diploma of Police Studies and Graduate Certificate of Police Studies. The Department will continue to promote participation in tertiary and post-tertiary studies to help ensure that standards of professionalism can go on improving.

Scholarships

The Commissioner's Scholarships and Academic Awards include a new Perpetual Department of Police and Public Safety University Scholarship scheme which will provide four undergraduate scholarships each year.

A project/study scholarship is also available for an employee who undertakes a contemporary project or field of study which would be of value to the organisation. The scholarship consists of air travel provided by Qantas and reimbursement of other reasonable expenses by the Department.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) offered by the Department aims to assist employees commencing or continuing an approved course of study at tertiary level. The scheme provides:

- interest-free loans for the payment of HECS fees;
- a subsidy towards the cost of text books; and
- time off work to study (depending on exigencies of the service).

Forty-one employees were receiving assistance from the scheme as at 30 June 2001. Thirty-five of these were enrolled at the University of Tasmania, twenty-four of whom are undertaking the Police Studies degree course. A further six are undertaking degrees through distance education.

Access to Workplace Qualifications

In October 2000 the first group of State Service employees who successfully studied for a Business Administration Certificate under a new traineeship scheme were presented with awards for their achievements by the Commissioner. The scheme, designed for existing employees, is presently conducted by Northern Group Training under the auspices of a whole-of-government initiative.

The Department's participation in the traineeship program enables employees to gain recognition for their current skills and abilities, particularly in the administration field. On completing the traineeship some participants have pursued higher level qualifications to diploma level. The scheme encourages employees to gain a nationally recognised qualification, and the organisation benefits from developing a more highly educated workforce with sound skills in contemporary administration and management practices.



Human Resource Strategic Plan

Following an extensive consultation process, the framework for a new Human Resource Strategic Plan was developed which charts the Department's HR planning for the future. During the consultation stages a working group identified ways of promoting the development of committed and motivated personnel. A new performance feedback process was adopted which is intended to encourage employees to take more responsibility for their work performance, and to motivate supervisors to assist their staff to develop their level of professionalism. All employees are required to participate in the performance feedback process.

Access and Equity

The Department recently consolidated its commitment to the principles of equal employment opportunities for all employees in a workplace free from harassment and discrimination, by developing and implementing an Access and Equity Policy in accordance with the requirements of the *Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Act 1998*.

The Department's Access and Equity program includes:

- development of an Access and Equity Management Plan;
- recruitment and selection of an Access and Equity manager;
- recruitment, selection and training of 78 Access and Equity officers;
- implementation of a high-profile promotional campaign;
- development of the Access and Equity Policy, Principles and Incident Management document;
- establishment of the Access and Equity Management Advisory Committee; and
- development of an education package for each employee.

Following the launch of the program, the implementation phase focused strongly on education and training, highlighting personal

responsibilities at all levels of the organisation. The program includes incident management, an advisory service, research into flexible and family-friendly working environments and distribution of the components of the Access and Equity program.

Women in Policing

Access and equity encompasses the broader issues of recruiting and maintaining a diverse workforce and the provision of a workplace free from hostility.

A female police officer chaired the Women in Uniformed Services Sub-Committee which was formed in 1997 under the auspices of the Changing Workplace Behaviour Plan Peak Body. Representatives consulted within their organisations to identify a range of barriers and developed strategies to improve women's recruitment, retention, development and movement into leadership roles.

The Tasmania Police and Public Safety Consultative Committee pilot program has proved to be a valuable informative process that identified issues relevant to women in policing. Significant steps have been taken towards creating more flexible employment opportunities in Tasmania Police, including home-based employment and job-share opportunities. There are currently thirty part-time female police officers. Policewomen have recently been appointed to traditionally male-dominated positions, for example, within Marine and Rescue Services.

During the past twelve months:

- a female police member was awarded the Australian Police Medal;
- three women officers received national awards for achievements in policing; and
- sworn and unsworn female members provided national representation on the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee, the Australian and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Committee and the Police Federation of the Australian Women's Advisory Committee (Chair).



New State Service Act

Following a period of review, the *Tasmanian State Service Act 1984* was replaced by the *State Service Act 2000* on 1 May 2001. The Act governs all State Service employment matters and is designed to be more flexible and appropriate for a modern workforce. It establishes a set of principles relating to such issues as ethical conduct, accountability, the relationship between the Public Service and government, managing diversity and the application of the merit principle in all areas of the public sector.

In recognition of the need to bring its policies and procedures into focus with the legislation, a State Service Implementation Project was established to ensure that all employees are informed about the changes in the new Act. A number of Human Resource initiatives were identified to ensure contemporary management practices are maintained, including comprehensive education strategies, integration of training at the Police Academy, development of an organisation-wide induction package and the development of conflict management, negotiation and ethics training for all personnel.

Enhancing Occupational Health and Safety

The Department is committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace for its employees. Occupational Health and Safety staff have continued to focus on preventative measures and early intervention strategies. This focus has continued to contribute towards reducing workers' compensation costs and to maintaining best practice in the provision of occupational health and safety services.

Advice and information on a wide range of occupational health and safety, rehabilitation, welfare and psychological support was made available to employees at all levels, in conjunction with a proactive program of lectures and workshops.





Corporate Services provided a high level of business support to operational personnel during 2000-2001. The Department's Business Plan identifies key areas for achieving ongoing business support and change to facilitate improved delivery of service throughout the Department.

Records Information Services

A business case was developed for the implementation of an electronic records management system and submitted to the Information Management Board. A review was conducted of the management of information systems and technology for the whole of government. A key recommendation was to have a single corporate records management system across the whole of government, which will impact on the direction pursued and timing of this project in the Department.

Media and Marketing Services

An enhanced departmental web site was designed, developed and implemented with foundations for future development to a fully interactive business site. In conjunction with Business Project Services, a communication model for the introduction of new initiatives was developed and is used as part of the change management methodology for new initiatives. Marketing of services and management of events initiated by the Department have continued through development of community partnerships, sponsorship and commercial activities. It also involves ongoing advice to the Executive on media issues that may affect the Department, through daily interaction with media representatives.

Communication and Information Technology Services

As part of the ongoing program to improve coverage of the Mobile Radio Network, new radio towers were built at Pieman, Eddystone Point, Table Cape, Triabunna and Great Lake.

A review of the Department's information technology architecture to improve the capability to respond to operational requests for integrated information was commenced and incorporated into the Departmental Integration Project. Considerable progress has been made towards developing an integrated Tasmanian criminal intelligence system and a cross-system search facility.

A project to implement Lotus Notes throughout the Department was successfully achieved. New systems to automate leave applications and the offender charging process were developed and successfully implemented using Lotus Notes.

Financial Management Services

The budgetary process continues to be refined and aligned to the Annual Business Planning Process including benchmarking and performance measures. Amendments to the Department's chart of accounts and the implementation of Crystal reporting facilities have significantly enhanced budgetary reporting at a District level. Districts are now able to access information on-line and filter information to meet their own management requirements. This factor was borne out by the ability of Districts to meet budget in 2000-2001.

At a departmental level, simplified monthly reporting has been provided with the expectation that this will be further refined in 2001-2002 to ensure access to up-to-date and relevant information.

The Department continues to report annually on an accrual basis. The appointment of a graduate accountant has allowed Financial Management Services to commence the



process of implementing monthly accrual processing. This process has been simplified by a significant reduction in police public accounts undertaken during 2000/2001. A significant step in the move to accrual accounting has been the revaluation of non-current assets coupled with the development of draft policies and procedures to account for these items. During 2000-2001 the Department submitted its first accrual budget for inclusion in whole-of-government accrual reporting, in line with the Government timetable.

Financial Management Services has continued to provide an efficient account processing resource. A significant step in 2000-2001 was an increase in the percentage of creditors paid by Electronic Fund Transfer from 7% in 2000 to 25% in 2001 (a real increase of 340%). This represents significant savings and efficiency gains over payment by cheques.

As a result of tax reform, Financial Management Services was required to capture and provide increased taxation information. Through modifications to the Financial Management Information System (FMIS), all legislative requirements were complied with. Further enhancements to the FMIS will be undertaken in 2001-2002.

Workers' Compensation Management Services

A project focussed on identifying 'at risk' positions within the Department and recommending preventative strategies was commenced. Two hundred and six workers' compensation claims were received during 2000-2001 with costs totalling \$1,809,509, of which \$1,789,352 were under the Tasmanian State Service Workers' Compensation Scheme and \$20,157 being paid for pre-1988 arrangements.

Enhanced procedures and practices to achieve a balance between minimising workers' compensation costs and providing support and advice to claimants resulted in statements being obtained from witnesses, supervisors

and the officer to whom the matter is reported immediately the claim is received. This provides improved information on which decisions on the management of the claim can be made. It also ensures accurate statements are available if common law action is subsequently taken rather than attempting to obtain such statements after the event.

All amendments to legislative requirements which came into effect on 1 July 2001 were analysed and provision made for procedures to be modified appropriately from that date.

Business Projects Services

During 2000-2001 Business Projects Services has promoted and applied best practice in project management throughout the Department. Numerous presentations have been made to internal and external courses and workshops on project and change management.

Projects completed during the year and in accordance with the above key priorities were:

- Roll out of Lotus Notes;
- Management of CrimTrac Project incorporating DNA and NAFIS enhancements;
- Integrated Traffic Management System;
- Integration of Information Resources;
- On-line Charging Project;
- Drug Offence Reporting Project;
- Red Light Camera Project;
- Change Management Program; and
- Personal Location Beacons.

Business Project Services acted as secretariat for and coordinated the Information Management Board and the Inter-Agency Steering Committee.



Industrial Relations

Negotiations for a Police Award commenced in November 2000 and concluded in June 2001 with the ratification in the Tasmanian Industrial Commission of the *Police Award 1 of 2001*. A new consolidated Award was approved which incorporated:

- the *Police Award* (1 of 1997);
- *Enterprise Agreement for Constables and Sergeants* (1998);
- *Enterprise Agreement for Commissioned Officers* (1998);
- *Enterprise Agreement for members of the Physical Surveillance Services and Technical Support Services* (1998); and
- *Settlement of the Police wage claim*.

The negotiated agreement resulted in phased-in increases from 1 February 2001 to 1 January 2004 of 12%. In addition, improvements were achieved in relation to transfer conditions and other allowances. This agreement paid particular attention to recognising front-line policing, officers in secondary specialist roles and flexibility in filling isolated stations.

Asset Management Services

A Strategic Asset Management Plan was developed and implemented for the refurbishment of police stations at Bellerive and Latrobe, with refurbishment of the Devonport Police Station deferred until the 2001-2002 financial year.

Enhanced procurement and contract management practices were implemented during 2000-2001 with:

- the purchase of three replacement vessels to the value of \$270,000;
- a review of and revised practices and procedures for operations within the Uniform and Equipment Store; and
- a review of contracts for the maintenance of speed detection devices and breath testing equipment.

A database of the Department's assets and inventory is currently being redeveloped. This will form the basis for the Department's management of assets, which in turn will lead to a strategy for the upgrade and replacement of these assets throughout the Department.



The performance of the Department can be measured in a variety of ways including:

- community surveys to measure perceptions of community safety and attitudes towards police;
- workload or activity measures that provide for some judgement about productivity;
- confidence by the public to report an incident or seek assistance from the police; and
- strategies adopted by police that contribute to government or community outcomes.

Key Performance Measure 1 - Community Satisfaction with the Police Service

Until November 2000 community surveys were independently conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) on a quarterly basis and involved a face-to-face interview with approximately 1,150 Tasmanians each year.

Perceptions of community satisfaction with policing services are measured through the level of satisfaction:

- with services provided by police (Fig. 1.1);
- with police in most recent contact (Fig. 1.2);
- with police in dealing with public order problems (Fig. 1.3); and
- with police support for community programs (Fig. 1.4).

Unless otherwise stated the sources for the Performance Measures in this Chapter are the 'Report on Government Services 2001', and ABS surveys conducted with Tasmanians between June and December 2000.

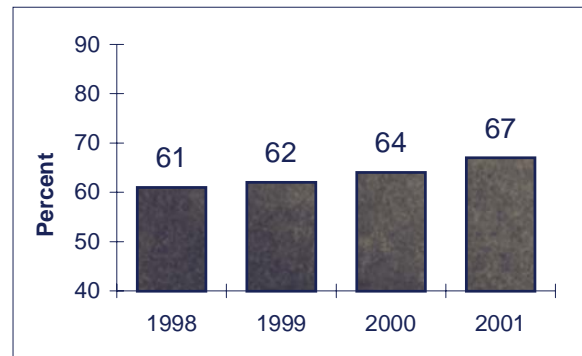


Fig. 1.1 Percentage of the population satisfied with services provided by police.

67% of the Tasmanians interviewed indicated their satisfaction with police. This is a steady increase since 1998 when 61% registered their approval. This increase reflects efforts by operational police to strengthen local community partnerships.

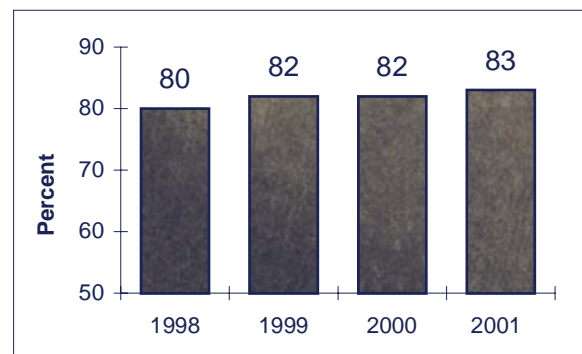


Fig. 1.2 Percentage of the population satisfied with police in most recent contact.

Since the inception of the ABS survey in 1997, the proportion of the population satisfied with police in their most recent contact has improved incrementally and has remained consistently better than most other police jurisdictions.

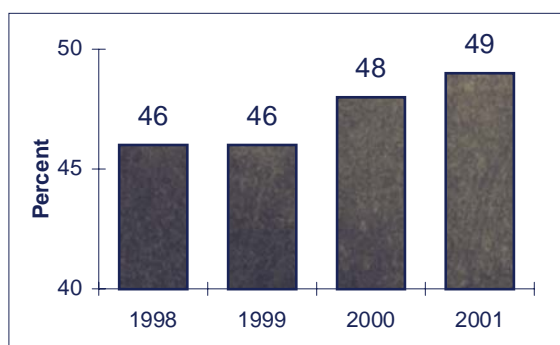


Fig. 1.3 Percentage of the public satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems.

The level of support for police dealing with public order problems increased to 49%, a 3% increase over the preceeding 3 years. This figure is in line with the national average.

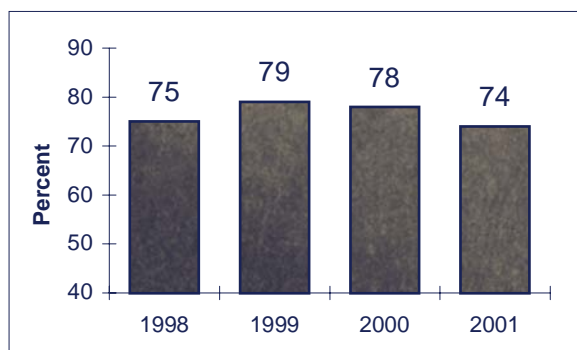


Fig. 1.4 Percentage of the public satisfied with police support for community programs.

The level of community satisfaction with police support for community programs dropped to 74%. While a disappointing result, this is still above the national average.

Key Performance Measure 2 - Confidence in Police Professionalism and Complaint Resolution

Although very different indicators - one a community perception survey and the other the number of people who complain about police behaviour - together they provide a litmus test of the level of trust and confidence the community has in its police. The police service has worked tirelessly to reduce the number of police complaints and has demanded the highest levels of professionalism and integrity of its staff. Any questionable behaviour that comes to light is rigorously and objectively investigated.

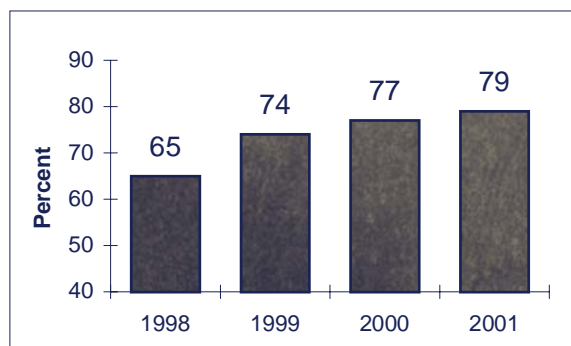
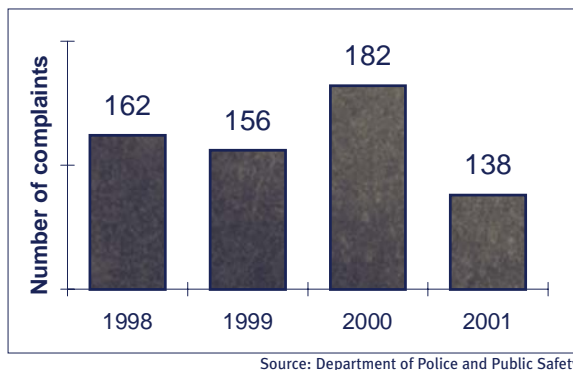


Fig. 2.1 Percentage of population who have confidence in police and have the opinion our police act professionally and treat people fairly and equally.

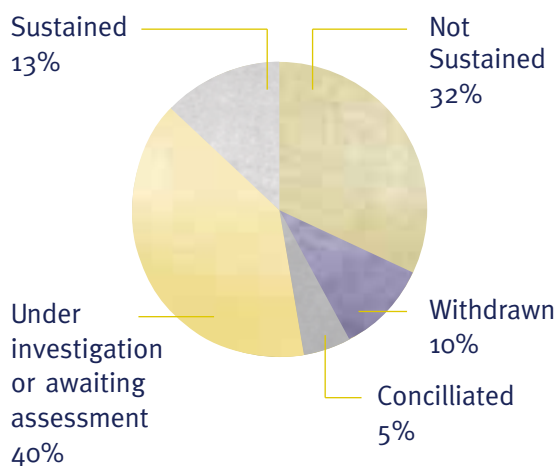
The level of confidence that the community has in its police to act professionally and treat people fairly and equally has continued to improve significantly since 1998 when 65% registered their approval. This year the level rose to 79%. Tasmanians have a high regard for their police and a belief that they perform their duties professionally and with integrity.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

Fig. 2.2 Number of complaints against police.

After a slight increase, the number of complaints against police decreased substantially from 182 to 138. Of these, 18 were sustained with 44 not sustained (refer to figure 2.3). Only a small percentage of the complaints related to serious incidents, for example, assault by police. The reason for the decrease in complaints is due to proactive work in educating police about complaints processes, and achieving a more effective supervision regime of operational officers.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

Fig. 2.3 Result of internal investigations registered during the 2000-01 period.

Key Performance Measure 3 - Community Perceptions of Safety

Many factors influence a person's perception of safety including media publicity, age, cultural differences, personal experiences, police actions and police presence in the local community.

The Fear of Crime (Common Ground) project highlighted the sensitivity that older persons have for their personal safety and the security of their property. Police, government and communities can work together to reduce the fear of crime, and, therefore, perceptions of safety can be considered an appropriate indicator of police strategies to make their communities safer.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the proportion of Tasmanians who feel safe at home during the day and night; Figure 3.2 reports on the proportion who feel safe walking or jogging during the day or night; and Figure 3.3 identifies the percentage of Tasmanians who feel safe travelling on public transport during the day and night.

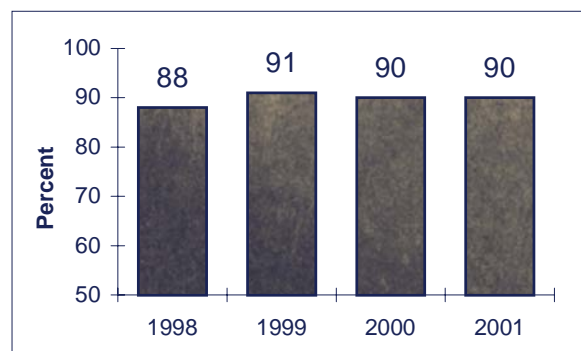


Fig. 3.1 Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day & night (Aggregation of day and night).

Most Tasmanians feel safe in their home environment. This is reflected in the results from the past 2 years' surveys that indicated 90% felt safe. People felt slightly safer at home during the day (96% as against 83% during the evening).

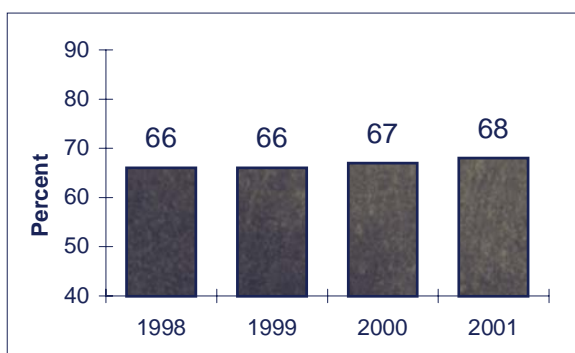


Fig. 3.2 Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging during the day or night. (This figure represents an aggregation of day and night.)

People generally felt very safe when walking or jogging during the day (91%). Fewer than 45% felt safe when undertaking the same activities during the night.

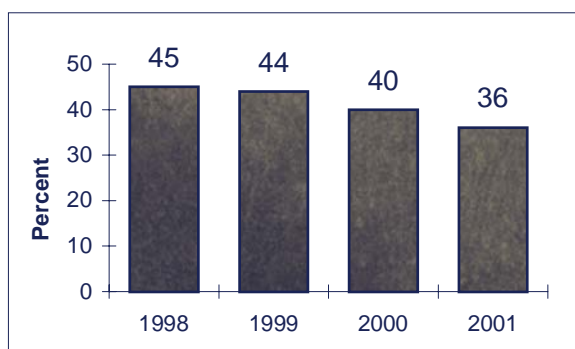


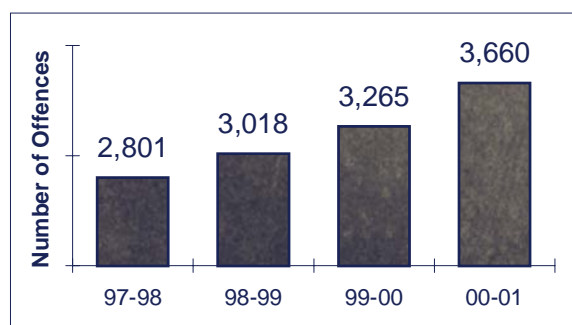
Fig. 3.3 Percentage of population who feel safe travelling on public transport during the day and night. (This figure represents an aggregation of day and night.)

A significant number of people (64%) do not feel safe when travelling on public transport. This figure has steadily increased since 1998 when 55% stated they felt unsafe. Fewer than 24% of Tasmanians felt safe when travelling on public transport during the evening.

Key Performance Measure 4 - Offences Recorded and Cleared

A critical indicator of the effectiveness of a police service and of the confidence that the community has in its police service is its willingness to report offences. Considerable police resources are devoted to improving safety. Police visibility, crime prevention programs and solving crimes are major factors in reducing the level of reported offences. The implementation of intelligence policing strategies and improved forensic and investigative techniques have resulted in an improved clear-up ratio of offences. CrimTrac and DNA profiling are expected to further assist in this process in the coming years.

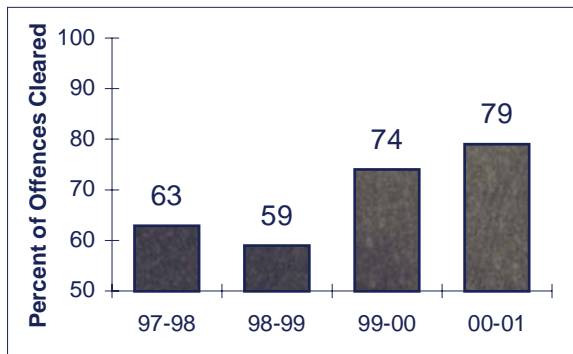
Figure 4.1 illustrates the number of recorded Offences Against the Person. Figure 4.2 details the number of Offences Against the Person cleared by police. Figure 4.3 indicates the number of recorded Offences Against Property and Figure 4.4 details the percentage of Offences Against Property cleared by police.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

Fig. 4.1 Total recorded Offences Against the Person.

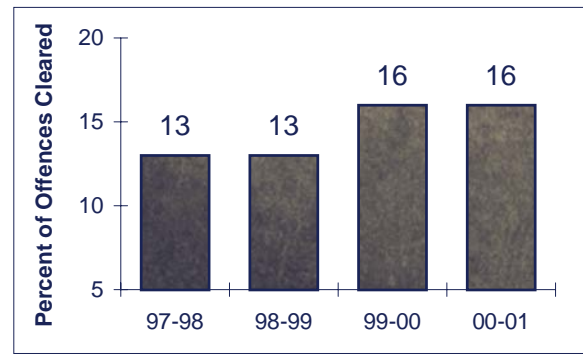
Offences Against the Person increased by 12%, and can be mainly attributed to an increase in Assault and Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

Fig. 4.2 Percentage of recorded Offences Against the Person cleared.

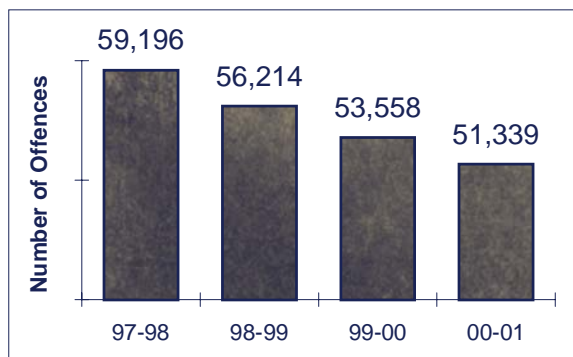
The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person improved by five percentage points from 74% to 79%.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

Fig. 4.4 Percentage of recorded Offences Against Property cleared.

The clearance rate of 16% for Offences Against Property has remained at the same level as the previous year.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

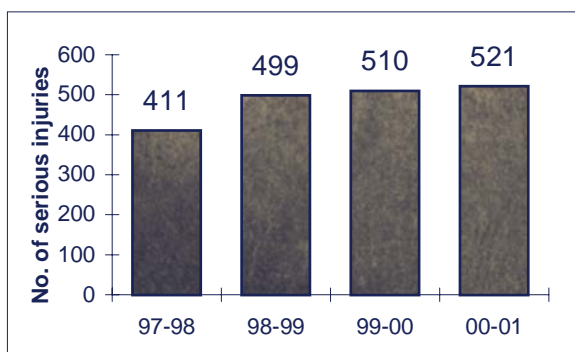
Fig. 4.3 Total recorded Offences Against Property.

Offences Against Property showed an overall decrease of 4% with a decrease in Burglary - Buildings.

Key Performance Measure 5 - Traffic Management and Road Safety

The activities of police contribute to making Tasmanian roads safer. The resources of police have again been increased through an additional contribution by the Motor Accident Insurance Board. Police activities include speed camera operations, random breath tests, traffic accident attendance and investigation, and enforcement activities focusing on seat belt usage, speeding motorists and driver inattentiveness. Each of these activities has been benchmarked and is reported on at a command level.

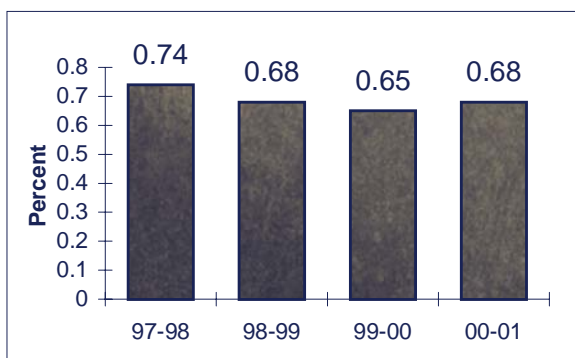
Measures in this category focus on the outcomes of the percentage of motorists speeding (Figure 5.2), the number of serious injuries caused through motor vehicle accidents (Figure 5.1), the proportion of the population who have sometimes driven when possibly over the 0.05% blood alcohol limit (Figure 5.3), and the proportion of the population who have sometimes driven over the speed limit by 10 kph or more (Figure 5.4).



Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources Accident database

Fig. 5.1. Number of serious injuries.

Both the number of fatalities and people injured in car crashes increased for the fourth consecutive year, with 521 people being injured.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety Speed Camera database

Fig. 5.2 Percentage of motorists detected speeding by speed camera.

The percentage of motorists detected speeding by speed cameras rose slightly this year to 0.68%.

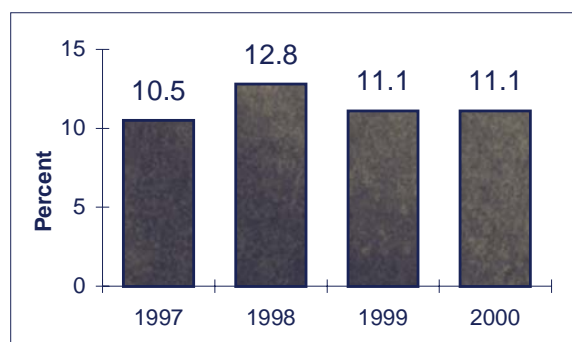


Fig. 5.3 Percentage of population who have sometimes driven when "possibly" over the 0.05 blood alcohol limit.

The percentage of drivers who have driven when possibly over the 0.05 blood alcohol limit remained at 11.1%, the second lowest rate nationally.

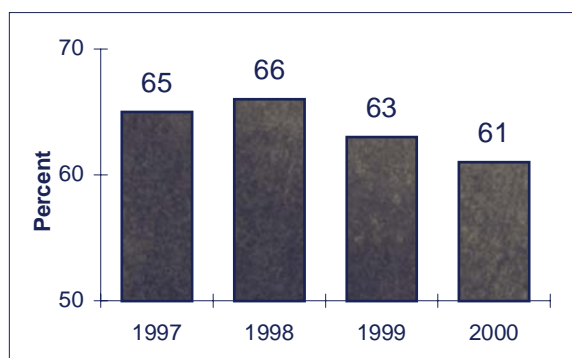


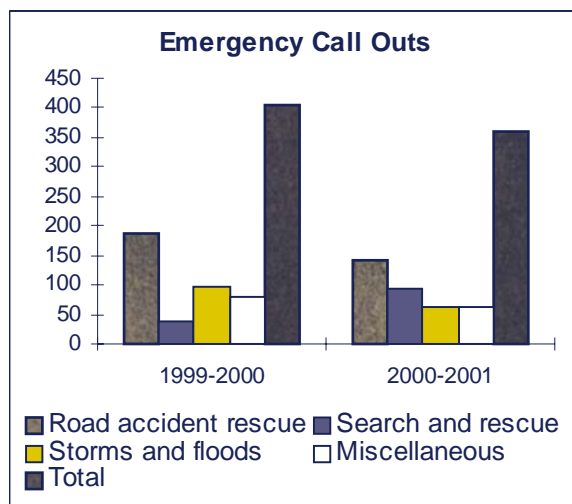
Fig. 5.4 Percentage of population who have "sometimes", or "more often" driven over the speed limit by 10 kph or more.

Tasmania had the lowest rate of respondees of any State/Territory who indicated that they had driven over the speed limit.



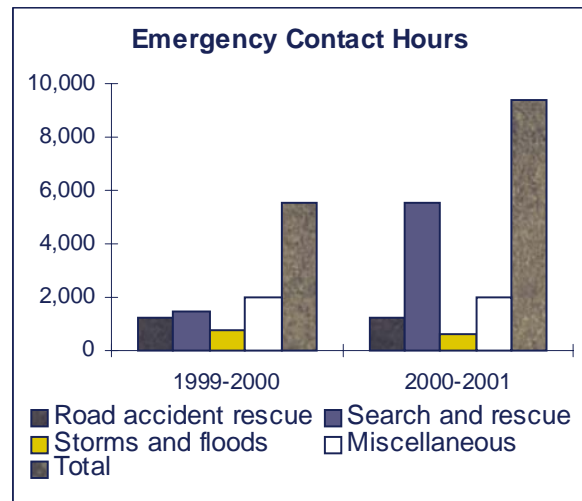
Key Performance Measure 6 - Emergency Planning and Management

State Emergency Services personnel work closely with police and local government to identify potential emergencies and plan for their elimination or management in the event of an incident. Their expertise and dedication results in the saving of lives and property each year, particularly in road accident rescue situations. SES volunteers were involved in almost every search and rescue operation and many natural disaster and road accident rescues. Figures 6.1 and 6.2 report on SES volunteer call-outs and contact hours, while Figure 6.3 illustrates the currency of local government emergency management plans.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

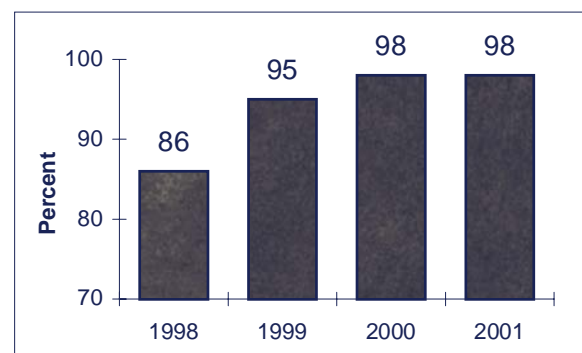
Fig. 6.1 State Emergency Service Volunteer Call-outs



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

Fig. 6.2 State Emergency Service Volunteer Contact Hours.

The utilisation of volunteers is essentially a demand driven one and is dependent on emergencies that affect communities. Additional Search and Rescue operations and the need for the road accident rescue units to assist at more accidents account for the increase in volunteer services.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

Fig. 6.3 Percentage of municipal emergency management plans current.

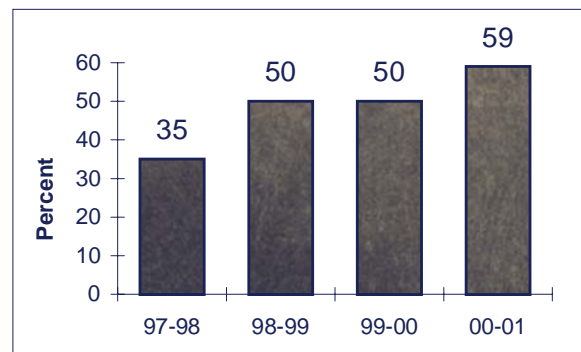
98% of all local government plans are now current, a similar result to the previous year.



Key Performance Measure 7 - Support to Judicial Services

Investigative and enforcement activities by police often culminate in the presentation of evidence in court by police prosecutors. Other services delivered by police include assistance to the coroner at coronial investigations, the maintenance of a bail and warrant processing service and coordination of and participation in diversionary conferences for juvenile offenders.

Figure 7.1 depicts the percentage of juveniles cautioned or conferenced.



Source: Department of Police and Public Safety

Fig. 7.1 Percentage of juveniles cautioned or conferenced.

(These figures include young people cautioned for cannabis or other illicit drug usage.) Of the Australian police jurisdictions, Tasmania had the greatest increase in the use of juvenile diversions between 1997 and 2001.





Commissioner of Police's Certificate of High Commendation

Sergeant John William HINCEN, No. 1226

"Devotion to duty whilst under fire on the occasion of an incident at Hobart on 29 May 1994 involving William Patrick CORBETT."

(Sgt. Hincen was inadvertently omitted from the list of Commendation recipients in the Police Gazette dated 3 August 1995)

Commissioner of Police's Certificate of Commendation

Sergeant Gerard B KIRKHAM, No. 1416

"Devotion to duty through negotiation and resolution of an armed incident at Richmond on 5 June 1998".

Sergeant Jody A DENNISON, No. 1635

"Dedication to duty, courage and selfless effort, in risking your own life while effecting the rescue of three persons following a boating accident, at the mouth of the Inglis River on the 29th of September 1999".

Sergeant Nicholas J CLARK, No. 1803

"Professionalism displayed by promptly responding to the initial report of a Burglary (with intent to rape), containing the immediate area allowing for a thorough search, alertness and observation in locating the offender, searching the immediate area for evidence and taking a physically imposing and potentially violent criminal into custody, without incident."

Constable Gary J WILLIAMS, No. 1748

"Professionalism displayed by promptly responding to the initial report of a Burglary (with intent to rape), containing the immediate area allowing for a thorough search, alertness and observation in locating the offender, searching the immediate area for evidence and

taking a physically imposing and potentially violent criminal into custody, without incident."

Commissioner of Police's Certificate of Appreciation

Constable David E KEARNEY, No. 1305

"Devotion to duty in assisting in the resolution of an armed incident at Richmond on 5 June 1998."

Police Medal Awards

Three members of Tasmania Police were awarded the Australian Police Medal in the 2000 Australia Day and Queen's Birthday Honours List. These were:-

Inspector Michael OTLEY

Inspector Otley was born in Cardiff, South Wales, UK, on 15 January 1946. He was appointed as a Constable with Tasmania Police on 15 January 1966.

Inspector Otley has served in various parts of Tasmania and performed a variety of roles, including uniform, prosecuting and criminal investigation duties. He has shown a consistent commitment to professional development, undertaking specialist courses in the investigation of crime and arson, and specialist weapons training.

In 1969 Inspector Otley served with the United Nations peace-keeping forces in Cyprus. In 1976 he was commended for perseverance, devotion to duty and skilful investigation in relation to the conviction of offenders on a number of serious charges. He was awarded the National Medal in 1981.

In 1984 he was commended for initiative and perseverance in connection with investigations into a murder which occurred in Launceston in 1982.

Inspector Otley has made a valuable contribution to policing in Tasmania during his career.



Inspector Lynette Jones

Inspector Jones was born in Launceston, Tasmania, on 19 June 1949. She was appointed as a Constable with Tasmania Police on 26 February 1979.

Inspector Jones has performed both uniform and plain clothes duties in Tasmania Police, and has served with the Drug Bureau, Internal Investigations, Criminal Investigation Branch, Human Resources and Management Review. Inspector Jones has been a member of the Vice Squad and the Fraud Squad, and has served as the Officer-in-Charge of the Child Protection Unit.

Inspector Jones was commended in 1983 for diligent and skilful investigation of a murder, and in 1991 for courage and professionalism during an incident involving an armed offender.

Inspector Jones has played a leading role in advancing the status of women in law enforcement, not only in Tasmania but on the national law enforcement front. She is the Tasmania Police representative on the Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee and the Chairperson of the Tasmania Police and Public Safety Women in Policing Consultative Committee.

Inspector Jones has made a valuable overall contribution to the Service.

Detective Sergeant Robert Coad

Detective Sergeant Coad was born in Hobart, Tasmania, on 6 November 1948. He was appointed as a Constable with Tasmania Police on 16 November 1967.

Detective Sergeant Coad has served in various parts of Tasmania during his career, including Hobart, Burnie, Huonville, Bellerive and Launceston. He has also served on secondment with the Commonwealth Police Force in Cyprus.

Detective Sergeant Coad has served in the Criminal Investigation Branch for over twenty years, where his skill, perseverance and

dedication to duty have proved invaluable. He has dealt expertly with criminal elements within Tasmania and has carried out numerous investigations into complex and sensitive matters with exemplary efficiency. In 1984 he was commended for his initiative and perseverance in relation to a murder investigation in 1982.

Detective Sergeant Coad was awarded the National Medal in 1983 and the Commissioner's Medal in 1999.

Emergency Services Medal

Mr Bevis Dutton

Mr. Bevis Dutton first joined the State Emergency Service in 1976 as the Training Officer in the North West Region of Tasmania. In 1982 he temporarily carried out the duties of Senior Operations Officer. In 1983 he was promoted to the position of Regional Officer for the North West Region and still occupies that position within the Department of Police and Public Safety.

During his employment with the State Emergency Service he has been responsible for the development of emergency management arrangements and the management and training of SES volunteers for that region.

Mr. Dutton has recently played a key leadership role in the development of national guidelines for emergency risk management and emergency management strategies, for which he has received recognition at national level.

Mr Dutton was awarded the Young Australian of the Year award in 1978. In 1983 he was awarded the Royal Humane Society Medal for Bravery for rescuing an injured rock climber from a mountain during winter.

Mr. Dutton has had a distinguished career in the emergency services field in Tasmania and has maintained a significant involvement in community activities.



Mr John Duncombe

Mr Duncombe joined the State Emergency Service in Burnie in 1964 and since 1975 has been involved on a voluntary basis with SES volunteer units at Wynyard, Penguin and Burnie. Since 1982 he has managed the Burnie SES unit, which has an excellent operational record, and acted as the Gazetted Local Coordinator for the City of Burnie.

Mr Duncombe is well respected by SES managers in the region and has assisted regional managers during protracted operations on many occasions. He conducts regional training activities and undertakes all chainsaw training within the region, including accreditation. He also provides instruction in firearms safety and motorcycle riding through government accredited programs.

Despite the demands of his working life Mr Duncombe provides quality management to the SES volunteers of Burnie as well as providing the Burnie Council with sound advice on relevant emergency management matters.

Mr Rex Rainbow

Mr Rainbow has been the local State Emergency Services coordinator for the Scottsdale (now Dorset) municipal area since 1981. He has also been the manager of the local SES unit at Scottsdale for the same period. He is a qualified road accident rescue team leader and vertical rescue operator.

During his time as local coordinator Mr Rainbow has been the principal conduit for emergency management activities within the municipality. He has been an active and vocal member of local and regional emergency management committees. Over the past few years he has worked particularly hard in his voluntary role to obtain additional funding, a new headquarters building and a new rescue vehicle for the Unit.

Mr Rainbow is well respected by his peers, other emergency service personnel and local government officers, and the local community is greatly indebted to him for his volunteer services to the community.





Recorded and Cleared Crime: Tasmania

Summary

Overall, Total Offences decreased by 3.5% (2,100 offences) in 2000-01 and follows a similar decrease the previous year. Contributing to the decrease was a decrease of 4% for Offences Against Property, and a decrease of 13% for Fraud and Similar Offences. Increases occurred for Offences Against the Person (12%) and Other Offences (62%). The latter category increased by 159 offences and includes a number of miscellaneous offences.

No significant monthly trend was detected over the past five years for Total Offences.

Changes over the past two years are outlined below for the four major offence categories.

Offences Recorded

Major Offence Categories	1999-00	2000-01	Change
A Offences Against the Person	3,265	3,660	12%
B Offences Against Property	53,558	51,339	-4%
C Fraud and Similar Offences	3,303	2,879	-13%
D Other Offences	258	417	62%
Total Offences	60,384	58,284	-3.5%

Offences Recorded and Cleared

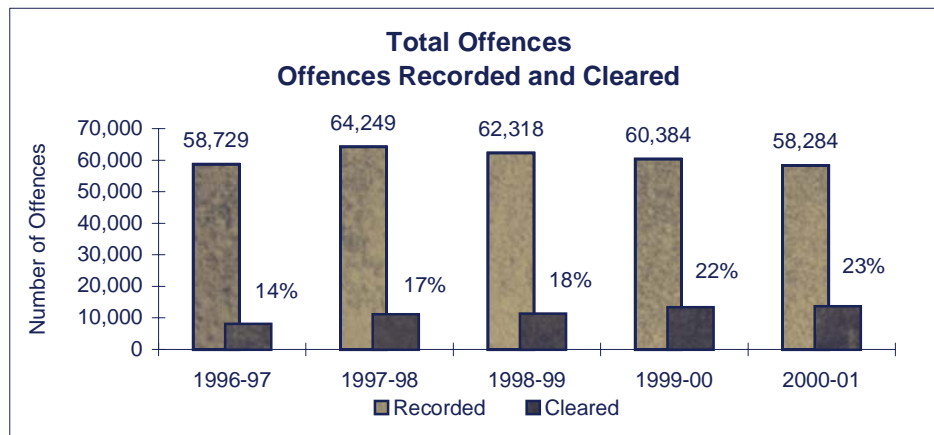
	1999-00			2000-01		
Major Offence Categories	Recorded	Cleared	Cleared %	Recorded	Cleared	Cleared %
A Offences Against the Person	3,265	2,404	74%	3,660	2,888	79%
B Offences Against Property	53,558	8,351	16%	51,339	8,215	16%
C Fraud and Similar Offences	3,303	2,497	76%	2,879	2,306	80%
D Other Offences	258	137	53%	417	239	57%
Total Offences	60,384	13,389	22%	58,284	13,648	23%

The distribution in 2000-01 for Total Offences was as follows:

A Offences Against the Person	6%
B Offences Against Property	88%
C Fraud and Similar Offences	5%
D Other Offences	1%



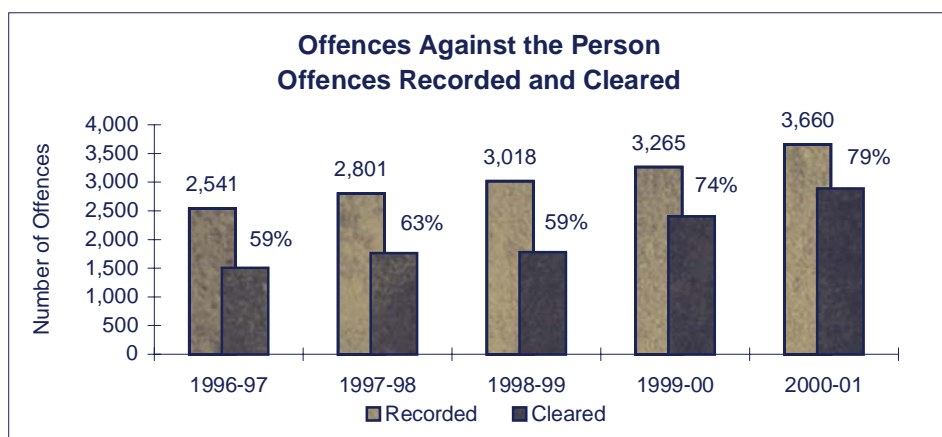
Of the 58,284 Total Offences recorded in 2000-01, 23% were cleared. This is slightly higher than the 22% cleared the previous year.



A. Offences Against the Person

Offences Against the Person increased by 12% (395 offences) in 2000-01 and follows an 8% increase the previous year. The 12% increase was attributed mainly to an increase of 219 offences for assault and an increase of 124 offences for Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police.

A significant upward monthly trend was detected over the past five years.



The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person improved by five percentage points from 74% in 1999-00 to 79% in 2000-01.



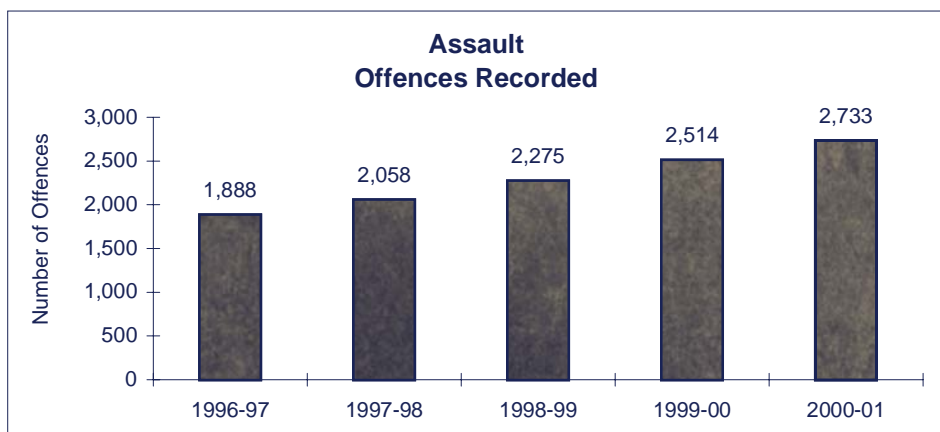
Assaults accounted for 75% of Offences Against the Person while Homicide and Related Offences accounted for less than 1%.

The distribution in 2000-01 for Offences Against the Person was as follows:

Assault	74.7%
Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police	8.5%
Sexual Assault	6.4%
Robbery (Armed/Unarmed)	5.1%
Assault/Resist/Obstruct Person Arresting	1.9%
Homicide and Related Offences	0.6%
Stalking	0.5%
Indecent Exposure	0.4%
Abduction	0.2%
Indecency	0.2%
Other Offences	1.6%

Assault (excludes assault/resist/obstruct/threaten police)

A total of 2,733 offences was recorded for assault in 2000-01 compared with 2,514 the previous year, an increase of 9% (219 offences). This is slightly lower than the 11% increase in both 1998-99 and 1999-00.



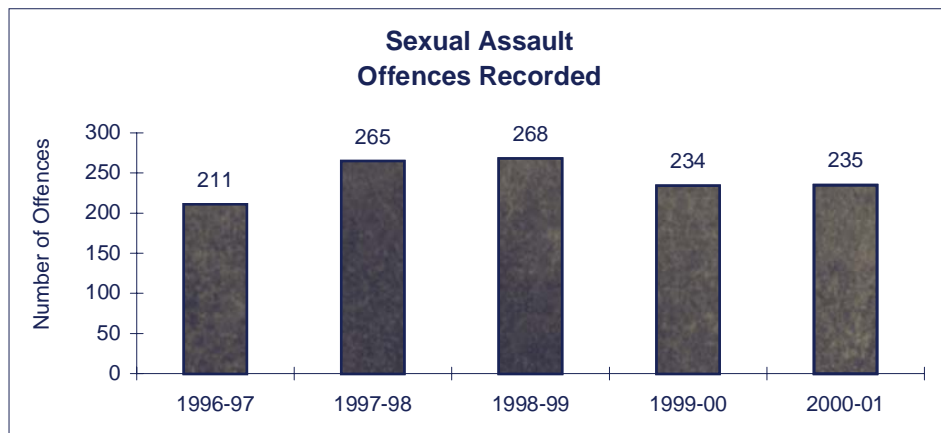
The majority of assaults were committed at a residential location (39%) followed by a street/footpath (33%).

No weapon was used in 75% of assaults, 5% involved a knife and less than 2% involved a firearm. Another type of weapon was used in 14% of assaults.



Sexual Assault

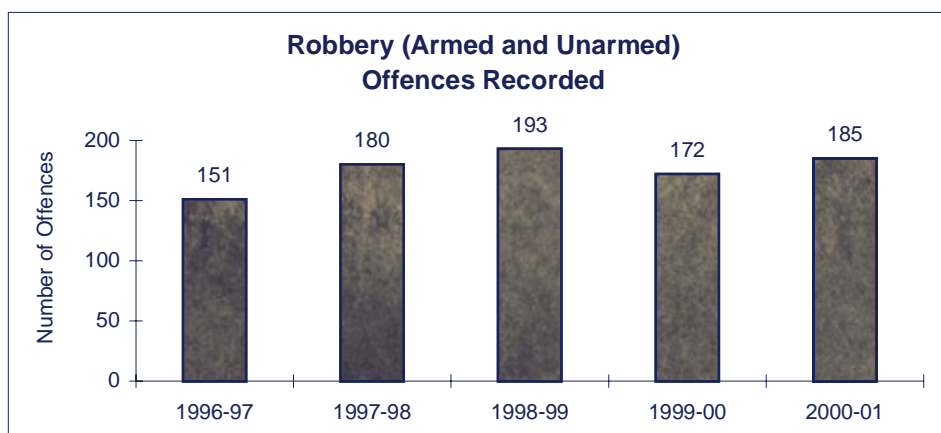
The number of sexual assaults recorded has remained stable over the past two years after a decrease of 13% (34 offences) in 1999-00.



Weapons (no firearms included) were involved in six sexual assaults. Private dwellings (67%) were the most common location for sexual assaults followed by streets / footpaths (8%) and open spaces (5%). There were 184 (78%) female and 51 (22%) male victims of sexual assault. 54% of female victims were aged 19 years and younger and 37% were aged between 20 and 44 years.

Robbery (Armed and Unarmed)

Robbery offences, both armed and unarmed, increased by 13 offences (8%), and follows a decrease of 21 offences the previous year. Armed robbery accounted for 36% of all robberies and decreased by six offences in 2000-01, whereas unarmed robbery increased by 19 offences.





The proportion of firearms used in armed and aggravated armed robbery has decreased from 22% in 1999-00 to 14% in 2000-01.

Murder

Eight murders were recorded in 2000-01 compared with seven the previous year. Of the eight recorded:

- seven were committed at a residential location and one in the street;
- a firearm was used in three offences, a knife in one and some other type of weapon in four offences.

Attempted Murder

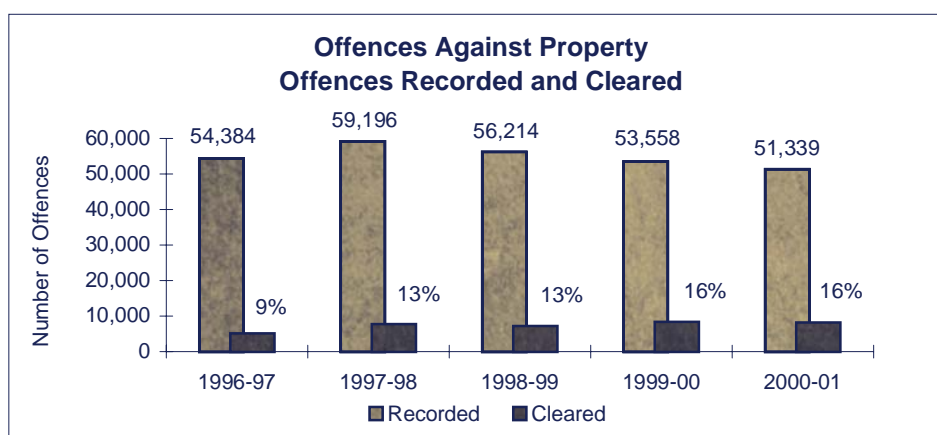
Attempted murders increased by ten offences from three recorded in 1999-00 to 13 in 2000-01. Of the thirteen recorded, all were committed at a residential location, eight involved a firearm, one a knife and four some other type of weapon.

B. Offences Against Property

Offences Against Property decreased by 4% (2,219 offences) in 2000-01 and follows a 5% decrease in both 1999-00 and 1998-99.

Contributing to the 4% decrease were decreases in: Burglary-Buildings, 16% (1,908 offences); Stealing (with burglary of buildings/motor vehicles), 9% (1,221 offences); and Trespass, 23% (693 offences). Increases occurred for Injure/Damage to Property 8% (529 offences); and Motor Vehicle Stealing 27% (834 offences).

A significant downward monthly trend was detected over the past five years.



The clearance rate of 16% in 2000-01 for Offences Against Property remained at the same rate as the previous year.

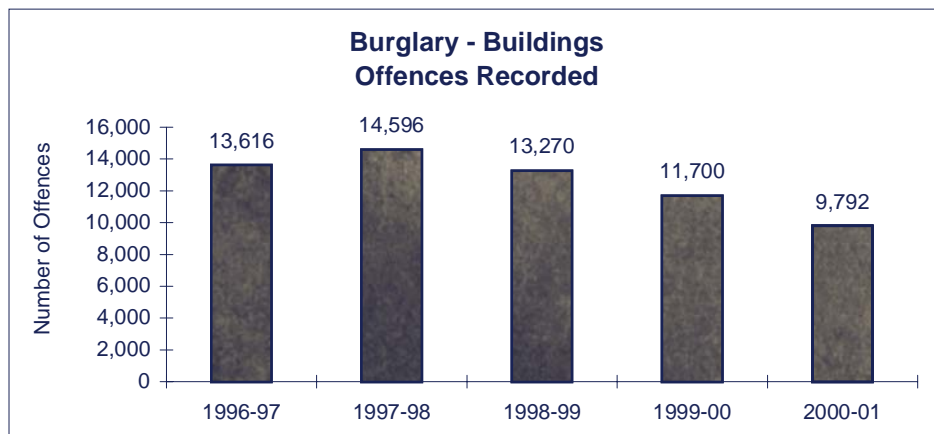


Burglary and Stealing offences account for 80% of all Offences Against Property although motor vehicle stealing accounts for only 8% of property offences. The distribution in 2000-01 for Offences Against Property was as follows:

Burglary-Buildings	19%
Stealing (with burglary-buildings)	16%
Stealing-General (not connected with burglary)	16%
Injure/Damage Property	14%
Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances	10%
Stealing (with burglary-motor vehicles)	9%
Motor Vehicle Stealing	8%
Trespass	4%
Shoplifting	2%
Other Offences	2%

Burglary-Buildings

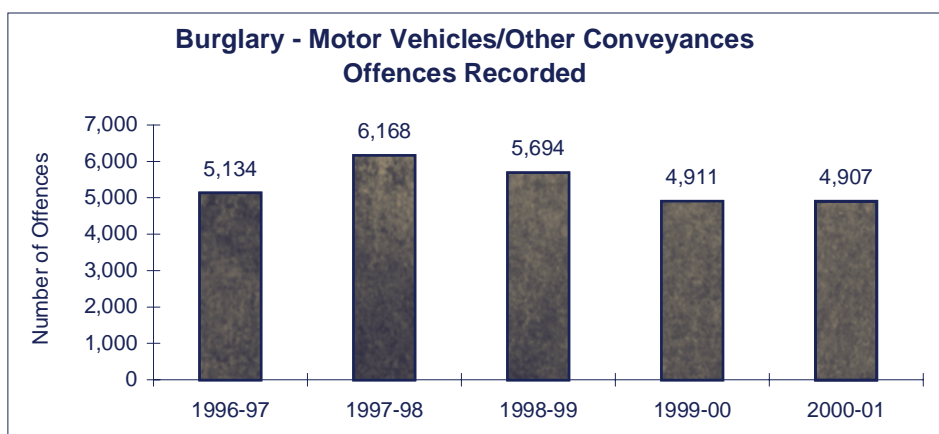
The downward trend for Burglary-Buildings has continued since 1997-98 with a decrease in 2000-01 of 16% (1,908 offences) compared with the previous year.



Burglary-Buildings was most likely to be committed at a residential location (63%). The next most common location was at a retail location (18%).

Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances

Offences recorded for Burglary-Motor Vehicles have remained stable during the past two years after a decrease of 14% in 1999-00.

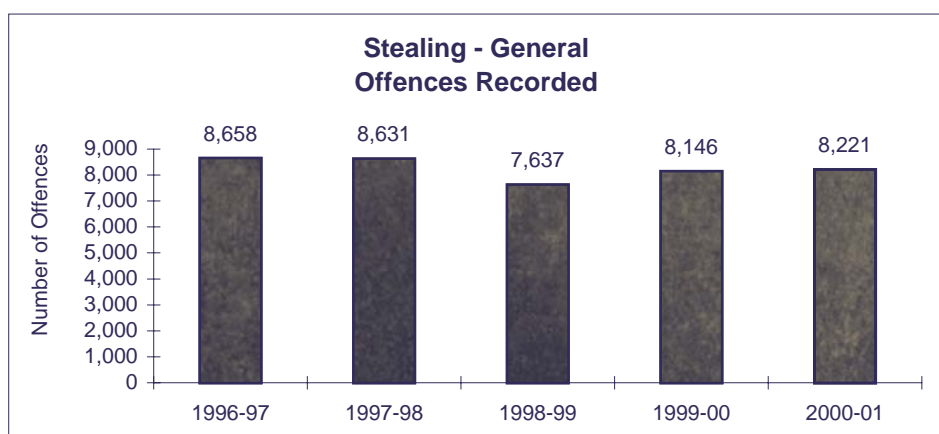


The majority of offences occurred at a residential location (33%) and in the street (31%).

Stealing-General

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

The number of stealing offences (8,221) recorded in 2000-01 remained at a similar level to the 8,146 recorded the previous year, an increase of less than 1%.

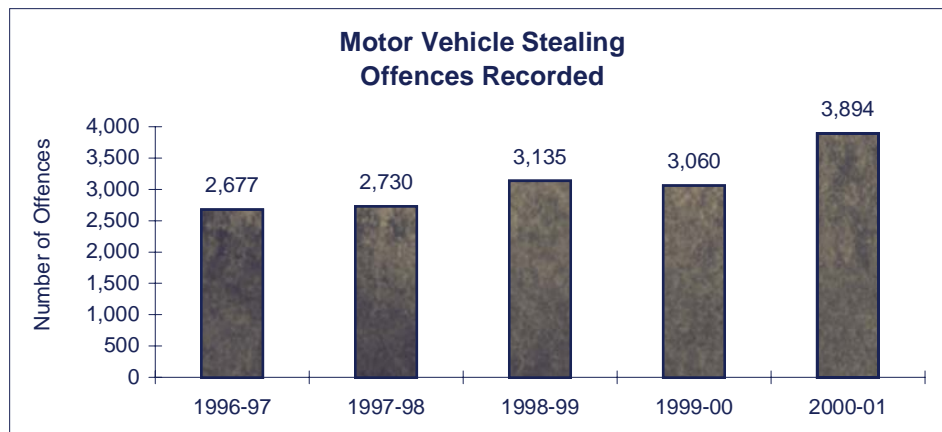


The most frequent location for stealing was at a residential location (36%), followed by a retail location (25%) and in the street or footpath (10%).



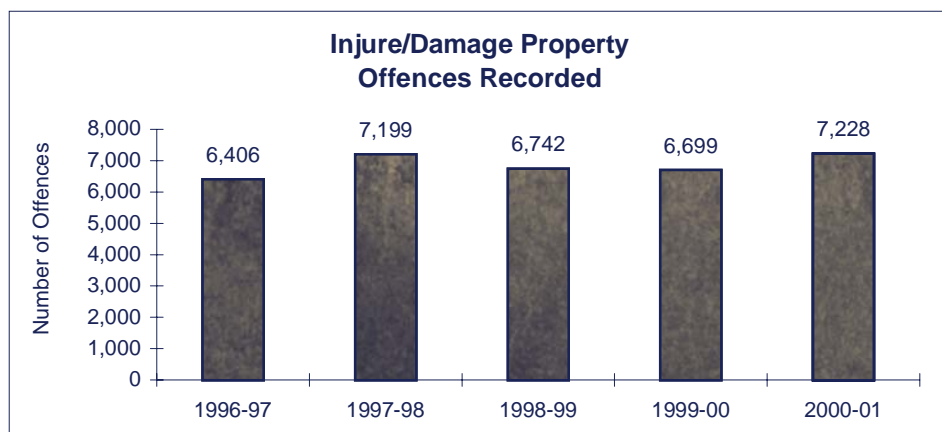
Motor Vehicle Stealing (excluding attempts)

The number of motor vehicles stolen during 2000-01 increased by 27% (834 offences), in contrast to the 2% decrease the previous year.



Injure/Damage Property

Injure/Damage Property offences increased by 8% (529 offences) in 2000-01 compared with the previous year. This is a reversal of the decreases recorded during the previous two years (6% in 1998-99 and 0.6% in 1999-00).

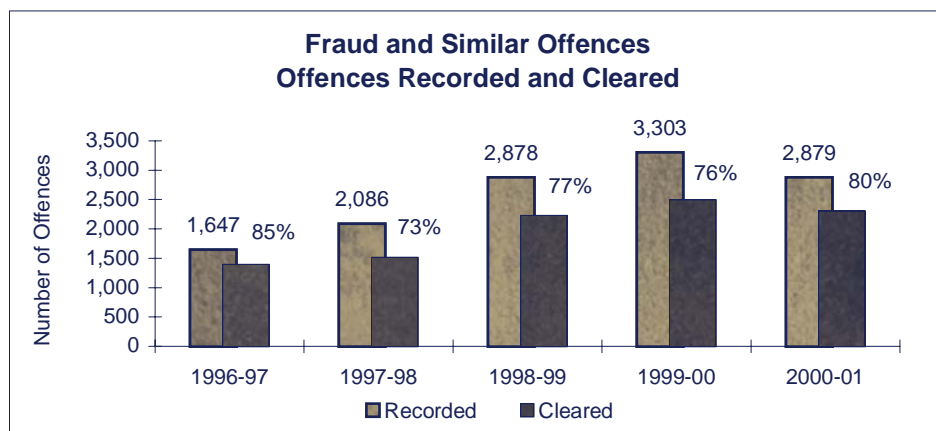


The most frequent place where property damage occurred was at a residential location (43%), followed by a retail location (18%) and in the street or footpath (14%).



C. Fraud and Similar Offences

A total of 2,879 offences was recorded in 2000-01 compared with 3,303 the previous year, a decrease of 13%. The recording of fraudulent offences differs from those within other offence categories as they are counted by the number of transactions, and therefore do not necessarily equate to the number of incidents or victims.



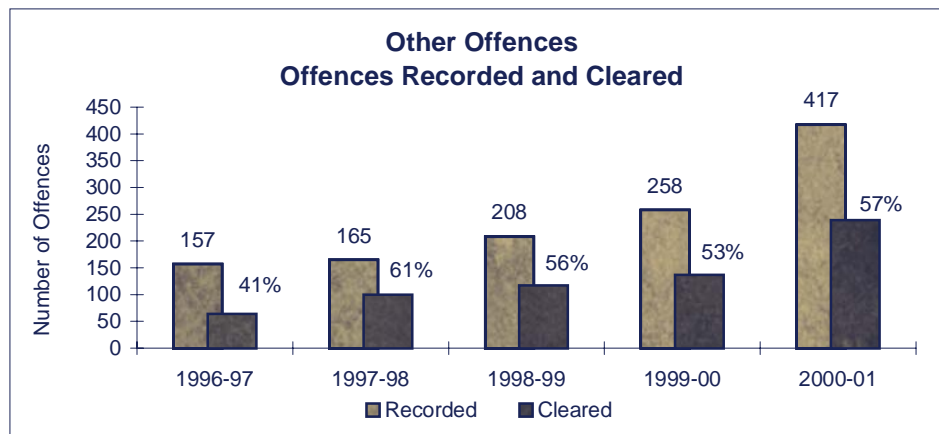
The clearance rate in 2000-01 was 80%, an increase of four percentage points to the rate of 76% in 1999-00.

The distribution in 2000-01 for Fraud and Similar Offences was as follows:

False Pretences, Deception etc.	57%
Fraud (including computer fraud)	12%
Misappropriation	10%
Forgery	7%
Uttering	7%
Imposition, Make Off Without Payment etc.	7%

D. Other Offences

A total of 417 offences was recorded in 2000-01 compared with 258 the previous year, an increase of 159 offences (62%). This increase was attributed mainly to an increase in the number of miscellaneous offences entered onto the Offence Reporting System which were not recorded on the system in previous years.



The clearance rate for Other Offences was 57% in 2000-01, an increase of four percentage points from the rate of 53% recorded in 1999-00.

The distribution in 2000-01 for Other Offences was as follows:

Miscellaneous Offences	86%
Escape	8%
Possess Child Abuse and Bestiality Products	6%

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 2001.

Offences are broadly classified into the following major offence categories:

- A Offences Against the Person (including Assault and Like Offences; Homicide and Related Offences; and Crimes of Indecency and Like Offences);
- B Offences Against Property;
- C Fraud and Similar Offences; and
- D Other Offences.

Offences Recorded

Offences 'recorded' refers to both offences which have been reported by the public and accepted by police as being genuine, 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 categories: court proceedings; diversionary conference; caution; unable to proceed; lapsed; withdrawn; unfounded; and other.

Data Sources

Statistics have been extracted from the Crime Analysis System during September 2001.

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 year, 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.

Counting Methodology

Rules and procedures utilised in compiling State 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 from those for national crime statistics in that police count one unique offence per victim per incident while the national rule is that for each victim within an incident, the most serious offence per national offence subdivision is counted.

For Tasmania police statistics, the basic counting unit is the victim. One unique offence is counted for each victim per incident; 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 fraudulent 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.

- For Offences Against the Person, one unique offence is counted for each victim per incident where a victim can be an individual person or an organisation.
- For Offences Against Property, one unique offence is counted for each place/premise per incident and varies according to occupancy arrangements. For motor vehicle theft the victim is the motor vehicle.
- For Fraud and Similar Offences (including stealing associated with fraud), one offence is counted for each fraudulent transaction.

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



Certification

The accompanying financial statements of the Department of Police and Public Safety are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and 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 2001 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Richard McCreadie', is located below the certification text.

Richard McCreadie,

Secretary, Department of Police and Public Safety





DEPARTMENT of POLICE *and* PUBLIC SAFETY

Financial Report

July 2000 - June 2001





INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Secretary Department of Police and Public Safety

Scope

I have audited the financial report of the Department of Police and Public Safety for the year ended 30 June 2001 comprising Statements of Financial Performance, Financial Position, Cash Flows, Compliance with Consolidated Fund Appropriations, and notes thereto. The Secretary of the Department, as Head of Agency, is responsible under section 27(1) of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with the reporting framework prescribed in the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the Act. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the Secretary.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report, and the evaluation of significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions, Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the financial position of the Department of Police and Public Safety and the results of its operations and its cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, the financial position of the Department of Police and Public Safety as at 30 June 2001, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

D W R Baulch
Deputy Auditor-General

Delegate of the Auditor-General
1 November 2001
HOBART



Public Account General Purpose Financial Statements

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**Statement of Compliance with Consolidated Fund Appropriations
and other External Requirements for the year ended 30 June 2001**

	Note	Actual \$'000	2000 Estimate \$'000	2001 Actual \$'000	2001 Variation \$'000
Opening balance		2,480	1,022	1,754	732
Receipts					
Consolidated Fund:					
Recurrent services		103,292	105,999	106,671	672
Works and services		1,022	526	526	0
Reserved by law		0	0	0	0
Total Consolidated Fund		104,314	106,525	107,197	672
Other Receipts					
Gross cash proceeds from sale of assets		39	665	227	(438)
Commonwealth cash receipts not paid into Consolidated Fund		704	485	851	366
Non-government contributions		1,208	1,370	1,784	414
Departmental revenue not paid into Consolidated Fund		3,226	3,000	2,796	(204)
GST collections and input tax credits	(i)		8,149	2,285	(5,864)
Total Other Receipts		5,177	13,669	7,943	(5,726)
Total Funding of Outputs		111,971	121,216	116,894	(4,322)
Expenditure by Output Group					
<i>1 Police Support to the Community</i>					
1.1 Support to the Community		60,808	59,492	60,081	589
Total Output Group		60,808	59,492	60,081	589
<i>2 Crime Detection and Investigation</i>					
2.1 Investigation of Crime		21,503	24,539	23,800	(739)
Total Output Group		21,503	24,539	23,800	(739)
<i>3 Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety</i>					
3.1 Accident Reduction and Road Safety		11,552	12,350	12,419	69
Total Output Group		11,552	12,350	12,419	69



	Note	2000 Actual \$'000	2001 Estimate \$'000	2001 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
4 Protection of Primary Industry and Fishery Resources					
4.1 Poppy Security		777	793	714	(79)
4.2 Fisheries Security - State and Commonwealth		4,067	4,191	4,330	139
Total Output Group		4,884	4,984	5,044	60
5 Emergency Management					
5.1 State Emergency Management Services		1,467	1,364	1,422	58
Total Output Group		1,467	1,364	1,422	58
6 Support to Judicial Services					
6.1 Prosecution, Conferencing, Coronial and Bail/Warrant Processing		5,995	6,330	5,836	(494)
Total Output Group		5,995	6,330	5,836	(494)
7 Ministerial Support and Information Services					
7.1 Ministerial Support and Information Services		1,970	2,171	1,844	(327)
7.2 Administration of Remus Consortium	(ii)	657	1,060	369	(691)
Total Output Group		2,627	3,231	2,213	(1,018)
Total		108,796	112,290	110,815	(1,475)
Administered Payments	(iii)	399	8,400	2,820	(5,580)
Capital Investment Program		1,022	526	376	(150)
Total Output Group Expenditure		110,217	121,216	114,011	(7,205)
Closing Balance		1,754	0	2,883	2,883



Notes to the Statement of Compliance

- (i) GST collections and input tax credits were overestimated in the 2000-01 Budget preparation.
- (ii) Ministerial Support and Information Services
Transfer of administrative arrangements for the Remus consortium to the Department of Premier and Cabinet as 1 July 2000 has resulted in underexpenditure against this output group.
- (iii) Administered Payments
Administered payments are below that estimated due to the reduced GST costs as stated at (i).

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Departmental Accounts within the Special Deposits and Trust Fund for the year ended 30 June 2001

Balance 30 June 2000 \$'000	No.	Name	Receipts \$'000	Expenditure \$'000	Balance 30 June 2001 \$'000
1,754	T519	Department of Police and Public Safety Operating Account	116,296	115,168	2,882
1,754		Total	116,296	115,168	2,882

Account Number	Account Name	Account Purpose
T519	Department of Police and Public Safety	To record transactions associated with Operating Account the receipt and expenditure of funds managed by the Department.



Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities			
Recurrent appropriations	1.3(a)	106,668	102,951
Capital appropriations	1.3(a)	526	1,022
Commonwealth grants	1.3(b), 3.1	856	0
User charges	1.3(c), 3.2	1,577	0
Fees and fines	1.3(e), 3.3	115	0
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	1.3(f), 3.4	219	0
Other revenue from ordinary activities	1.3(l), 3.5	2,930	4,155
Total revenue from ordinary activities		112,892	108,128
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)			
Employee entitlements	1.4(a), 4.1	84,176	83,384
Depreciation and amortisation	1.4(b), 4.2	1,788	2,344
Grants and subsidies	1.4(c), 4.3	587	0
Written down value of disposed assets	1.4(d), 3.4	0	173
Write down of assets	1.4(e), 4.4	668	0
Other expenses from ordinary activities	1.4(h), 4.5	26,401	22,422
Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)		113,694	108,323
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities		(802)	(195)
	Notes	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
<i>Equity interests</i>			
Net surplus (deficit) attributable to the State		0	0
Net increase (decrease) to assets revaluation reserve		1,748	0
Direct changes to equity on implementation of new accounting standards		0	0
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in equity		0	0
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with Tasmanian State Government in its capacity as owner		946	(195)

Due to a change in reporting format for 2001, some items presented in the 2000 comparative figures have been consolidated, as detailed break-downs against individual line items are not available.



Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and deposit accounts	1.5(a)	2,334	718
Receivables	1.5(b), 6.1	919	110
Inventory	1.5(d), 6.2	387	383
Other current assets	1.5(e), 6.6	159	1,023
Total current assets		3,799	2,234
Non-Current assets			
Plant equipment and vehicles	1.5(f), 6.3	3,363	4,181
Land and buildings	1.5(f), 6.3	53,763	53,532
Infrastructure	1.5(f), 6.3	0	0
Total non-current assets		57,126	57,713
Total assets		60,925	59,947
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	1.6(c), 7.1	14,933	25,422
Payables	1.6(a), 7.2	1,452	1,920
Total current liabilities		16,385	27,342
Non-current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	1.6(c), 7.1	14,327	3,337
Total non-current liabilities		14,327	3,337
Total liabilities		30,712	30,678
Net assets (liabilities)		30,214	29,269
Equity			
Reserves	8.1	1,748	0
Accumulated surplus (deficit)		28,466	29,269
Total Equity		30,214	29,269



Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Recurrent appropriations		106,668	102,951
Capital appropriations		526	1,022
Commonwealth grants		864	0
User charges		1,266	0
Fees and fines		115	0
GST refunds		2,285	0
Other cash receipts		2,905	4,181
Total cash inflows		114,629	108,154
Cash outflows			
Employee entitlements		84,045	82,004
GST payments		2,563	0
Other cash payments		26,502	24,145
Total cash outflows		113,110	106,149
Net cash from (used by) operating activities		1,518	2,005
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash inflows			
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets		219	75
Total cash inflows		219	75
Cash outflows			
Payments for the acquisition of assets		121	1,583
Total cash outflows		121	1,583
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		98	(1,508)
Net increase in cash held		1,616	497
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		718	221
Cash at the end of the reporting period		2,334	718

Due to a change in reporting format for 2001, some items presented in the 2000 comparative figures have been consolidated as detailed break downs against individual line items are not available.



Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2001

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 - 1.2 Basis of accounting
 - 1.3 Revenue from ordinary activities
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 - (b) Commonwealth grants
 - (c) User charges
 - (d) Interest
 - (e) Taxation, fees and fines
 - (f) Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets
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 - (h) Assets assumed/(liabilities transferred)
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 - (b) Depreciation and amortisation
 - (c) Grants and subsidies
 - (d) Written down value of disposed physical assets
 - (e) Write down of assets
 - (f) Resources provided free of charge
 - (g) Correction of fundamental errors
 - (h) Other expenses from ordinary activities
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 - (d) Inventories
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 - (g) Intangibles
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 - (b) Interest bearing liabilities
 - (c) Provisions for employee entitlements
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 - 1.8 Comparative figures
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Note Description

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Note	Description
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|------|---|
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| 11.2 | Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities |
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Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Objectives and Funding

The Department's objectives are to:

- improve personal safety in the community,
- detect and investigate crimes against the person and property,
- provide policing services aimed at safe and responsible road usage,
- protect and secure the State's poppy crop, Commonwealth and State fishery resources,
- minimise the risk of emergencies and initiate community safety,
- prosecute offenders, assist the Coroner, maintain a bail and warrants processing service and provide diversionary conferencing programs, and
- provide policy advice and ministerial services for the Minister for Police and Public Safety, executive and administrative support to senior management and a range of information services to Government, business and the community.

The Department is structured to meet the following outcomes;

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

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

The Department is predominantly funded through parliamentary appropriations. It provides the following services on a fee for service basis; police escorts, hire of facilities, academy accommodation, freedom of information requests and various photographic evidence for infringements. The Financial Report encompasses all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

In the process of preparing accrual based reports for the Department as a single entity, all intra-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated.



1.2 *Basis of Accounting*

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

- the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990 ; and
- Australian Accounting Standards in particular AAS 29 'Financial Reporting by Government Departments' and Urgent Issues Group Abstracts.

The following new or revised Australian Accounting Standards became operative during the year ended 30 June 2001 and have been adopted where relevant AAS36 Statement of Financial Position, AAS37 Financial Report Presentation and Disclosures and AAS38 Revaluation of Non-Current Assets.

Assets and liabilities are recognised in the Department's Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured.

Revenues and expenses are recognised in the Department's Statement of Financial Performance when the flow or consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured. Control arises in the period of appropriation.

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.

Transactions and Balances Administered on a Whole-of-Government Basis

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 the Notes to the Financial Statements, forming a part of the general purpose report for the Department. The administered items are disclosed on the same basis as is described for the Financial Statements of the Department.

The schedules of administered revenues and expenses, assets and liabilities, and cash flows are prepared on the same basis, and using the same policies as for departmental items, except where otherwise stated.

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 which they were recognised by the transferring agency immediately prior to the transfer.



1.3 Revenue

Revenues are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when it is probable that the inflow or other enhancement or saving in outflows of future economic benefits has occurred and can be measured reliably.

a) Revenues from Government - Appropriations

Appropriations, whether recurrent or capital are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. Control arises in the period of appropriation.

b) Commonwealth Grants

Grants payable by the Commonwealth 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) User Charges

Amounts earned in exchange for the provision of goods and services are recognised when the good or service is provided.

d) Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues.

e) Taxation, Fees and Fines

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

- (i) receipt by the State of a Taxpayer's self-assessed taxes and fees; or
- (ii) the time the obligation to pay arises, pursuant to the issue of an assessment.

Interest is charged on outstanding amounts and is brought to account, where possible, on an accrual basis, otherwise as it is received. The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for doubtful debts.

f) Gross Proceeds From the Disposal of Assets

Revenue from the sale of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

g) Resources Received Free of Charge

Services received free of charge by the Department, are recognised as revenue 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.



h) Assets Assumed, (Liabilities Transferred)

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another government agency as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements, when book values from the transferor Department may be used.

i) Other Revenue

Revenue from industry or through user charges is recognised either at time of invoicing or upon receipt of cash, whichever is earlier.

j) Correction of Fundamental Errors

Fundamental errors, which render past financial reports unreliable, are disclosed separately on the face of the statement. Their nature is disclosed in the notes, as well as the amount of the correction relating to prior periods including, where practicable, a restatement showing the information that would have been recognised had the error not been made.

1.4 Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when it is probable that the consumption or loss of future economic benefits resulting in a reduction in assets and/or an increase in liabilities has occurred and the consumption or loss of future economic benefits can be measured reliably.

a) Employee Entitlements

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

b) Depreciation and Amortisation

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

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 (including IT)	3-5 years

c) Grants and Subsidies

Grants are recognised to the extent that (i) the services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed or (ii) 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) Written Down Value of Disposed Physical Assets

The written down value reflects the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal.

e) Write Down of Assets

A revaluation decrement is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance except to the extent that the decrement reverses a revaluation increment previously credited to, and still included in the balance of, an asset revaluation reserve in respect of that same class of asset. In this case, it is debited direct to that revaluation reserve.

Where an increment reverses a revaluation decrement previously recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in respect of that same class of non-current assets, the revaluation decrement is recognised as revenue.

f) Resources Provided Free of Charge

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

g) Correction of Fundamental Errors

See note 1.3 (j).

h) Other Expenses From Ordinary Activities

Expenses from ordinary business operations are recognised when due.

1.5 Assets

Assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the asset will eventuate and the asset possesses a cost or other value that can be measured reliably.

During the 2000-01 financial year the Department took control over assets associated with Forensic Science Service Tasmania. These assets have previously been under the control of the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment. At the time of preparation of these statements the value of assets transferred had not been agreed between the two parties and thus are not contained within these statements since the Department cannot reliably measure them. These assets are to be brought to account in 2001-02.

a) Cash on Hand and Deposit Accounts

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.

b) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at the amounts receivable as they are due for settlement. Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable, are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is raised where some doubts exist as to collection.



c) Other Financial Assets

Investments are brought to account at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

d) Inventories

Inventories held for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories not held for resale are valued at cost unless they are no longer required, in which case they are valued at net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each item of inventory to its present location and condition are assigned as follows: freight - assigned to the purchase cost of inventory and included in carrying balances.

e) Other Assets

Prepaid expenses are recognised as current assets with the expense being allocated to the period to which it relates.

f) Property, plant, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure

(i) Valuation basis

All non-current physical assets are valued on the deprival basis which equates to fair value. Under the deprival value basis assets are valued at an amount that represents the loss that might be expected to be incurred if the Department was deprived of the future economic benefits of the asset at the reporting date.

(ii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Department is five thousand dollars. Assets valued at less than five thousand dollars are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

(iii) Revaluations

The Department has adopted a revaluation threshold of five thousand dollars above which assets are revalued on a deprival basis on a five yearly cycle basis.

The revaluation of Land and Buildings was undertaken on the basis of deprival value. The significant assumptions underlying the revaluation are items held for continued use are valued at replacement cost while items which would not be replaced are valued at their market value.

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

Those assets which are restricted by administrative arrangements are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as administered assets. The restriction on these assets includes the inability to use these assets other than for the purposes detailed through administrative arrangements.



1.6 Liabilities

Liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when it is probable that the future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amount of the liability can be measured reliably.

a) Payables

Payables, including accruals not yet billed, are recognised when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

b) Interest Bearing Liabilities

Bank loans and other loans are recorded at an amount equal to the net proceeds received. Borrowing costs expense is recognised on an accruals basis.

c) Provisions for Employee Entitlements

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised, and are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' services up to that date.

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

No superannuation liability is recognised for the accruing superannuation benefits of departmental employees. This liability is held centrally and recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

During the reporting period, the Department paid 11 percent of salary in respect of contributory members of the Retirement Benefits Fund into the Superannuation Provision Account within the Special Deposits and Trust Fund. The Department paid the appropriate Superannuation Guarantee Charge into the nominated superannuation fund in respect of non-contributors.

e) Other Liabilities

The Department had no other liabilities.

1.7 Leases

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

1.8 Comparative Figures

Due to changes in presentation and the Department's account keeping records some comparative figures have been consolidated against line item classes. Comparative figures are not available for administered cash flows.



1.9 Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

1.10 Departmental Taxation

The Department is exempt from all forms of taxation except fringe benefits tax, payroll tax and the goods and services tax.

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

Note 2: Events Occurring After Balance Date

There were no significant events occurring after balance date which were unable to be measured reliably.

Note 3: Revenue From Ordinary Activities

	2001 \$'000	2000 000
3.1 Commonwealth Grants		
General Grants	13	0
Special Grants	843	0
Total	856	0

Due to changes in reporting format Grants received in 2000 have been included in "Other Revenues from Ordinary Activities".

3.2 User Charges

Secondment of Police Officers	662	0
Helicopter Evacuations	141	0
Miscellaneous Provision of Services	774	0
Total	1,577	0

Due to changes in reporting format User Charges received in 2000 have been included in "Other Revenues from Ordinary Activities".

3.3 Fees and Fines

Proceeds from fees and fines:

Firearms Registration / Licences	115	0
Total	115	0

Due to changes in reporting format Fees and Fines received in 2000 have been included in "Other Revenues from Ordinary Activities".



	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
3.4 Gross Proceeds and Expense From the Disposal of Fixed Assets		
Non financial assets - infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Revenue (proceeds) from sale	219	55
Written down value of disposed assets	0	18
Total	219	37
Non financial assets - land and buildings		
Revenue (proceeds) from sale	0	830
Written down value of disposed assets	0	1,040
Total	0	(210)

3.5 Other Revenues From Ordinary Activities

Property rental	295	0
MAIB Funding	1,240	1,200
Workers Compensation Recoveries	258	0
Strategic Asset Management Funding	287	0
Miscellaneous Other Revenue Sources	850	2,955
Total	2,930	4,155

Due to changes in reporting requirements and Department account keeping systems most revenues from non-government sources have been included against Miscellaneous Other Revenue Sources.

Note 4: Expenses from Ordinary Activities

4.1 Employee Entitlements

Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and non monetary components)	66,960	83,384
Annual Leave	4,995	0
Long Service Leave	3,332	0
Superannuation	7,358	0
Workers Compensation Premium	1,531	0
Total	84,176	83,384

Due to changes in reporting format all Employee Entitlements incurred in 2000 have been recorded against "Wages and Salaries".



	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
4.2 Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation of property, plant equipment and infrastructure	1,788	2,344
Total	1,788	2,344
a) Depreciation expense for the reporting period was charged in respect of:		
Plant, equipment and vehicles	939	972
Buildings	849	1,372
Infrastructure	0	0
Total	1,788	2,344
Total depreciation and amortisation	1,788	2,344
4.3 Grants and Subsidies		
Grants	587	0
Total	587	0
4.4 Write Down of Assets		
Non financial assets		
Land	668	0
Total	668	0
4.5 Other Expenses From Ordinary Activities		
Audit expenses	37	0
Buildings and infrastructure maintenance	3,658	0
Information technology	2,698	0
Operating leases	8,072	0
Rent	0	0
Supplies and consumables	2,188	0
Consultancy	944	0
Other Employee Related	1,915	0
Printing and Publications	478	0
Other	6,486	22,422
Total	26,476	22,422

Due to changes in reporting format all Other Expenses from Ordinary Activities incurred in 2000 have been recorded against "Other".



Note 5: Outputs of the Department

5.1 Department's Outputs

Information about the Department's outputs and the expenses and revenues, which are reliably attributable to those outputs, is set out in the Output Schedule. Information about expenses and revenues administered by the Department is given in the Schedule of Administered Expenses and Revenues.

5.2 Output Summary

- (i) Output Group 1 - Policing Support to the Community
Objective: To improve personal safety in the community.
Intended Outputs: Support to the Community.
- (ii) Output Group 2 - Crime Detection and Investigation
Objective: To detect and investigate crimes against the person and property.
Intended Outputs: Investigation of Crime.
- (ii) Output Group 3 - Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety
Objective: To provide policing services aimed at safe and responsible road usage.
Intended Outputs: Accident Reduction and Road Safety.
- (ii) Output Group 4 - Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources
Objective: To protect and secure the State's poppy crop, Commonwealth and State fishery resources.
Intended Outputs: Poppy Security, Fisheries Security - State and Commonwealth.
- (ii) Output Group 5 - Emergency Management
Objective: To minimise the risk of emergencies and initiate community safety.
Intended Outputs: State Emergency Management Services.
- (ii) Output Group 6 - Support to Judicial Services
Objective: To prosecute offenders, assist the coroner, maintain a bail and warrants processing service and provide diversionary conferencing programs.
Intended Outputs: Prosecution, Conferencing, Coronial and Bail/Warrant Processing
- (ii) Output Group 7 - Ministerial Support and Information Services
Objective: To provide policy advice and ministerial services for the Minister of Police and Public Safety, executive and administrative support to senior management and a range of information services to Government, business and the community.

Intended Outputs: Ministerial Services, External Information and Policy Advice, Remus Consortium. Administration of this output was transferred to Department of Premier and Cabinet as of 1 July 2000.



5.3 Statement of Outputs

Note: the following information has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis.

	Output Group 01		Output Group 02		Output Group 03	
	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Revenue						
Recurrent appropriations	58,162	55,886	24,420	21,782	10,886	10,938
Capital appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth grants	120	0	1	0	1	0
User charges	712	0	341	0	145	0
Fees and fines	115	0	0	0	0	0
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	109	0	44	0	21	0
Resources received free of charge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other revenue from ordinary activity	1,000	1,383	317	478	1,370	1,183
Correction of fundamental error						
Total revenue from ordinary activities	60,218	57,269	25,122	22,260	12,422	12,121
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)						
Employee entitlements	45,581	44,134	18,296	18,254	9,618	9,652
Depreciation and amortisation	995	1,053	396	479	186	387
Resources provided free of charge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants and subsidies	422	0	107	0	28	0
Written down value of disposed assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Write down of assets	367	0	147	0	67	0
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenses from ordinary activities	14,420	13,405	5,548	3,689	2,848	2,011
Correction of fundamental error						
Total expenses from ordinary activities	61,785	58,592	24,494	22,422	12,747	12,050
Borrowing cost expense						
Net increase in asset revaluation reserve	953		400		178	
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from contributions of the Tasmanian Government as owner	(614)	(1,323)	1,028	(162)	(147)	71



Output Group 04		Output Group 05		Output Group 06		Output Group 07		Capital	
2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
4,644	4,169	1,085	0	5,681	8,245	1,791	2,953	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	526	0
262	0	472	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
257	0	20	0	76	0	27	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	12	0	4	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	686	59	176	96	190	25	59	0	0
5,255	4,855	1,636	176	5,866	8,435	1,847	3,012	526	0
3,459	3,132	867	1,254	4,843	5,268	1,510	1,690	0	0
75	263	9	38	97	97	29	27	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	(2)	0	16	0	5	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	7	0	33	0	13	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,540	1,448	403	357	1,006	956	337	334	376	415
5,118	4,843	1,284	1,629	5,995	6,321	1,894	2,051	376	415
76		18		94		29			
213	12	370	(1,453)	(35)	2,114	(18)	961	150	(415)



	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Revenue		
Recurrent appropriations	106,668	103,973
Capital appropriations	526	0
Commonwealth grants	856	0
User charges	1,577	0
Fees and fines	115	0
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	219	0
Resources received free of charge	0	0
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	0	0
Other revenue from ordinary activity	2,930	4,155
Correction of fundamental error	0	0
Total revenue from ordinary activities	112,892	108,128
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)		
Employee entitlements	84,176	83,384
Depreciation and amortisation	1,788	2,344
Resources provided free of charge	0	0
Grants and subsidies	587	0
Written down value of disposed assets	0	0
Write down of assets	668	0
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	0	0
Other expenses from ordinary activities	26,476	22,595
Correction of fundamental error	0	0
Total expenses from ordinary activities	113,694	108,325
Borrowing cost expense	0	0
Net increase in asset revaluation reserve	1,748	0
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from contributions of the Tasmanian Government as owner	946	(195)

Output Group Number

Output Group Name

01	Policing Support to the Community
02	Crime Detection and Investigation
03	Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety
04	Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources
05	Emergency Management
06	Support to Judicial Services
07	Ministerial Support and Information Services



Note 6: Assets

6.1 Receivables

User charges inclusive of GST
Other receivables
Less: Provision for doubtful debts
GST Receivable

2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
0	110
381	0
0	0
	538
919	110
919	110
0	0
919	110

6.2 Inventories

All Departmental inventories are current assets.

Uniform Store
Total

387	383
387	383

6.3 Property, Plant, Equipment, Vehicles and Infrastructure

Note: Departments are to separately disclose asset classes on a basis which reflects their operations.

Land (Freehold land)
At cost, or
At independent valuation (1/7/00)
Total land

0	19
7,716	8,362
7,716	8,381

Buildings
At cost, or
At independent valuation (1/7/00)
Less: accumulated depreciation

0	1,425
46,896	53,831
849	10,108
46,047	45,148

Plant, equipment and vehicles
At independent valuation (1/7/96)
Less: accumulated depreciation

9,388	9,313
6,595	5,805
2,793	3,508

At cost
Less: accumulated depreciation

912	872
341	199
571	673

Total plant, equipment and vehicles
Total property, plant, equipment, and vehicles

3,364	4,181
57,127	57,710

The basis of valuation of land and buildings is deprival value, being the loss an entity would incur if deprived of the service potential embodied in the asset. Land and Buildings were valued as at 1 July 2000 by Colliers Jardine. Deprival value equates to fair value.



6.4 Reconciliation of Non-Current Physical Assets

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.

	Freehold land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Leasehold improvements \$'000	Leased plant equipment & vehicles \$'000	Plant equipment & vehicles \$'000	Infrastructures \$'000	Total \$'000
2001							
Carrying amount at start of year	8,383	45,148	0	0	4,181	0	57,710
Additions	0	0	0	0	120	0	120
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net additions through restructuring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations increments (decrements)	(668)	1,748	0	0	0	0	1,284
Net transfers free of charge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in work in progress during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation/amortisation expense	0	(849)	0	0	(937)	0	(1,786)
Correction to Class of Asset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrying amount at end of year	7,716	46,047			3,364		57,127

6.5 Other Assets

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Other Current Assets		
Prepayments	159	1,023
Total other current assets	159	1,023



Note 7: Liabilities

7.1 Employee Entitlements

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Accrued salaries	3,069	2,889
Annual leave	10,143	11,535
Long service leave	16,048	14,335
Total	29,260	28,759
Current	14,933	25,422
Non-current	14,327	3,337
Total	29,260	28,759

In 1999/00 all Long Service Leave available to be taken (i.e. employee with >10 years service) was recognised as current. In 2000/01 only that Long Service Leave likely to be taken in the following year has been recognised as current, this being calculated based on trends over the past three years.

7.2 Payables

Creditors	1,356	1,920
GST Payable	96	0
Total	1,452	1,920
Current	1,452	1,920
Non-current	0	0
Total	1,452	1,920

7.3 Schedule of Commitments

Schedule of Commitments as at 30 June 2001

Lease Commitments		
Operating leases	41,700	51,224
Other	0	0
Total lease commitments	41,700	51,224
By Maturity		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	4,440	6,994
From one to five years	14,957	19,731
Over five years	22,303	24,499
Total operating lease commitments	41,700	51,224
Current	4,440	6,994
Non-current	37,260	44,230
Total	41,700	51,224

NB: Commitments are GST inclusive where relevant.

The Department's principal operating lease commitments relate to rental of 47 Liverpool St and Bathurst St Support Services. Each of these are in excess of \$1million annually with rental subject to market review on a triennial basis.

Note 8: Equity and Movements in Equity

Equity	Accumulated results		Asset revaluation reserves		Total other reserves		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2000	29,269	29,465	0	0	0	0	29,269	29,465
Net surplus/deficit	(802)	(195)	0	0	0	0	(802)	(195)
Restructuring transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net revaluation Increments - Buildings	0	0	1,748	0	0	0	1,748	0
	28,466	29,269	1,748	0	0	0	30,214	29,269
Balance at 30 June 2001	28,466	29,269	1,748	0	0	0	30,214	29,269

Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets, as described in accounting policy note (1.7)

8.1 Asset Revaluation Reserve by Class of Asset

The balance within the asset revaluation reserve for the following class of assets is:

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Buildings	1,748	0
Total asset revaluation reserve	1,748	0



Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of cash per Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows		
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	2,334	718
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash: 'Financial Asset - Cash'	2,334	718
	2,334	718
(b) Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net surplus (deficit)	(802)	(195)
Depreciation/Amortisation	1,788	2,344
Write down of assets	668	0
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(809)	26
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(4)	0
Decrease (increase) in other assets	864	(895)
Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	501	1,380
Increase (decrease) in payables	(468)	(825)
Gain on sale of assets	(220)	173
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,518	2,008

Note 10: Average Staffing Levels

	2001 Number	2000 Number
The average staffing levels for the Department during the year were		
Police FTE	1,094	1,073
State Servant FTE	380	348
Total	1,474	1,421



Note 11: Financial Instruments

Financial Instrument	Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)
<i>Financial Assets</i>	Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.
Cash	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.
Receivables for user charges	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>	Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.
Borrowings	Loans are carried at book value. Interest is charged as an expense as it accrues.
Finance lease liabilities	Liabilities are recognised at the present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease. The discount rates used are estimates of the interest rates implicit in the leases.
Creditors	Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having being invoiced).

(a) *Derivative instruments not shown in the Statement of Financial Position*

The Department does not hold any derivative financial instruments.

(b) *Credit risk exposures*

The credit risk on financial assets of the Department which have been recognised on the Statement of Financial Position, is generally the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts.

(c) *Interest rate exposures*

The Department's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in the following table. For interest rates applicable to each class of asset or liability refer to individual notes to the financial statements.



Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms & conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)

Cash balances of trust proceeds are held by Treasury and are not subject to interest. The Department's expenditure and collections bank accounts are cleared by Treasury on a daily basis with the expenditure account holding balances of unrepresented cheques. These accounts do not receive interest.

Credit terms are net amount due 30 days from date of invoice.

The Department presently has financial liabilities.

The Department presently has no borrowings.

At reporting date, the Department had no finance leases.

Settlement is usually made within 30 days, or in line with creditor terms.



11.1 Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Risk

	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate					
			1 year or less		Over 1 year to 2 years		Over 2 to 5	
	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Financial assets								
Cash at bank								
Receivables for user charges								
Other financial assets								
Investments								
Other (specify)								
Total financial assets (recognised)								
Total assets								
Financial liabilities								
Finance lease liabilities								
Trade creditors								
Other financial liabilities								
Borrowings								
Other (specify)								
Total financial liabilities (recognised)								
Total liabilities								
Unrecognised indemnity								



years years	More than 5 years	Non Interest Bearing			Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
		2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 %	2000 %
			2,334	718	2,334	718	0	0
			919	110	919	110	0	0
			3,253	828	3,253	828	0	0
			1,452	1,920	1,452	1,920		
			1,452	1,920	1,452	1,920		
			1,452	1,920	1,452	1,920		



11.2 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2001 Total carrying amount	2001 Aggregate net fair value	2000 Total carrying amount	2000 Aggregate net fair value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Departmental Financial assets</i>				
Cash at bank	2,334	2,334	718	718
Receivables for User charges	919	919		
Other financial assets			110	110
<i>Total financial assets</i>	3,253	3,253	828	828
<i>Financial Liabilities (recognised)</i>				
Trade creditors	1,452	1,452	1,920	1,920
<i>Total financial liabilities (recognised)</i>	1,452	1,452	1,920	1,920

Financial Assets

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

Financial Liabilities

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

11.3 Credit Risk Exposures

The Department's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The Department has no significant exposure to credit risk.



Note 12: Administered Statements

Schedule of Revenues and Expenses administered on behalf of the whole of Government for the year ended 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities			
Recurrent appropriations		0	341
Fees and fines	12.1.1	492	779
Other revenue from ordinary activities	12.1.2	156	987
Total revenue from ordinary activities		648	2,107
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)			
Employee entitlements	12.2.1	0	339
Depreciation and amortisation	12.2.2	0	189
Other expenses from ordinary activities	12.2.3	315	2,072
Correction of fundamental errors		0	0
Assets Transferred		451	0
Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)		766	2,600
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities before transfers to Government		(118)	(493)
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		443	722
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities after transfers to Government		(561)	(1,215)

The above Schedule of Revenues and Expenses Administered on behalf of the Whole of Government should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Schedule of Assets and Liabilities administered on behalf of the whole of Government as at 30 June 2001

	Notes	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash on hand and deposit accounts		559	1,163
Total current assets		559	1,163
Non-Current assets			
Plant equipment and vehicles	12.4.1	0	187
Total non-current assets		0	187
Total assets		559	1,350
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	12.5.1	0	33
Payables	12.5.2	0	4
Interest bearing liabilities	12.5.3	0	125
Other current liabilities	12.5.4	0	21
Total current liabilities		0	183
Non-current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	12.5.1	0	47
Total non-current liabilities		0	47
Total liabilities		0	230
Net assets (liabilities)		559	1,120
Equity			
Contributed capital		0	0
Reserves		0	0
Accumulated surplus (deficit)		559	1,120
Total Equity		559	1,120

The above Schedule of Assets and Liabilities Administered on behalf of the Whole of Government should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



Schedule of Administered Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2001

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash inflows		
Fees and fines	445	0
Other cash receipts	203	0
Total cash inflows	648	0
Cash outflows		
Other cash payments	758	0
Total cash outflows	758	0
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	(110)	0
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash inflows		
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	0	0
Repayment of loans by other entities	0	0
Other cash receipts	0	0
Total cash inflows	0	0
Cash outflows		
Payments for the acquisition of assets		
Payments for investments		
Loans made to other entities		
Other cash payments	369	0
Total cash outflows	369	0
Net cash from (used by) investing activities	(369)	0
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash inflows		
Proceeds from borrowings	0	0
Other cash receipts	0	0
Total cash inflows	0	0
Cash outflows		
Repayment of borrowings	125	0
Repayment of finance leases (excluding interest)	0	0
Other cash payments	0	0
Total cash outflows	125	0
Net cash from (used by) finance activities	(125)	0
Net increase in cash held	(604)	0
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	1,163	0
Cash at the end of the reporting period	559	0

Due to changes in reporting structure and account keeping records no comparative administered cash flows are available.



12.1: Administered Revenue From Ordinary Activities

12.1.1 Administered Fees and Fines

Proceeds from fees and fines:

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Search Fees	103	0
Emergency Management	187	0
Academy Board	103	0
Other Fees	99	779
Total	492	779

12.1.2 Other Administered Revenues From Ordinary Activities

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Other	156	987
Total	156	987

12.2: Administered Expenses From Ordinary Activities

12.2.1 Administered Employee Entitlements

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Wages and salaries		
(including fringe benefits and non monetary components)	0	339
Total	0	339

Due to changes in reporting format all Employee Entitlements incurred in 2000 have been recorded against "Wages and salaries".

12.2.2 Administered Depreciation and Amortisation

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Depreciation of property, plant equipment and infrastructure	0	189
Total	0	189

a) Depreciation expense for the reporting period was charged in respect of:

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	0	189
Total	0	189



12.2.3 Other Administered Expenses From Ordinary Activities

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Miscellaneous Expenditure	315	2,072
Total	315	2,072

12.3 Administered Outputs of the Department

12.3.1 Department's Outputs

Information about the Department's administered outputs and the expenses and revenues, which are reliably attributable to those outputs, is set out in the Output Schedule. Information about expenses and revenues controlled by the Department is given in the Schedule of Expenses and Revenues.



12.3.2 Statement of Administered Outputs

Note: the following information has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis.

	Output Group 01		Output Group 02		Output Group 03	
	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recurrent appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
User charges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fees and fines	106	0	24	0	52	0
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resources received free of charge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other revenue from ordinary activity	1	239	0	77	0	75
Correction of fundamental error	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total revenue from ordinary activities	107	239	24	77	52	75
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)						
Employee entitlements	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation and amortisation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resources provided free of charge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants and subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Written down value of disposed assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Write down of assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenses from ordinary activities	28	1,458	0	0	0	0
Correction of fundamental error	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total expenses from ordinary activities	28	1,458	0	0	0	0
Borrowing cost expense	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net increase in asset revaluation reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from contributions of the Tasmanian Government as owner	79	(1,219)	24	77	52	75



Output Group 04		Output Group 05		Output Group 06		Output Group 07		Capital	
2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	175	0	6	0	68	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	876	0	0
0	19	155	351	0	28	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	19	330	351	6	28	68	876	0	0
0	0	0	15	0	0	0	324	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	154	149	0	0	0	306	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	0	154	164	0	0	0	819	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(441)	19	176	187	6	28	0	57	0	0



	Administered		Total	
	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Revenue				
Recurrent appropriations	0	0	0	0
Capital appropriations	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth grants	0	0	0	0
User charges	0	0	0	0
Fees and fines	50	0	492	0
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	0	0	0	0
Resources received free of charge	0	0	0	0
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	0	0	0	876
Other revenue from ordinary activity	0	442	156	1,231
Correction of fundamental error	0	0	0	0
Total revenue from ordinary activities	50	442	648	2,107
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)				
Employee entitlements	0	0	0	324
Depreciation and amortisation	0	0	0	189
Resources provided free of charge	0	0	0	0
Grants and subsidies	0	0	0	0
Written down value of disposed assets	0	0	0	0
Write down of assets	0	0	0	0
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	0	0	451	0
Other expenses from ordinary activities	132	159	315	2,968
Correction of fundamental error	0	0	0	0
Total expenses from ordinary activities	132	159	766	2,600
Borrowing cost expense	0	0	0	0
Net increase in asset revaluation reserve	0	0	0	0
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from contributions of the Tasmanian Government as owner	(82)	283	(118)	(793)

Output Group Number

Output Group Name

01	Policing Support to the Community
02	Crime Detection and Investigation
03	Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety
04	Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources
05	Emergency Management
06	Support to Judicial Services
07	Ministerial Support and Information Services



12.4 Administered Assets

12.4.1 Administered Property, Plant, Equipment, Vehicles and Infrastructure

Note: Departments are to separately disclose asset classes on a basis which reflects their operations

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At independent valuation (1/7/96)	0	1,179
Less: accumulated depreciation	0	992
	0	187
Total plant, equipment and vehicles	0	187
Total property, plant, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure	0	187

12.4.2 Reconciliation of Administered Non-Current Physical Assets

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.

	Plant equipment & vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
2001	187	187
Carrying amount at start of year		
Additions		
Disposals		
Net additions through restructuring	(187)	(187)
Revaluations increments (decrements)		
Net transfers free of charge		
Change in work in progress during the year		
Depreciation/amortisation expense (<i>extraordinary item</i>)		
Carrying amount at end of year	0	0
Note transferred to DPAC		

12.4.3 Administrative Restructuring (Administered)

The Department relinquished its responsibility for the administration of the Remus Consortium to the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

In respect of activities relinquished, the following assets and liabilities were transferred by the Department:

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Net assets relinquished on restructure of administrative arrangements		
Total assets relinquished	556	0
Total liabilities relinquished	(105)	0
Net assets (liabilities) relinquished on restructure	451	0

Net Contribution by Government as owner during the period



12.5 Administered Liabilities

12.5.1. Administered Employee Entitlements

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Accrued salaries	0	0
Annual leave	0	0
Long service leave	0	0
Other	0	80
Total	0	80
Current	0	33
Non-current	0	47
Total	0	80

Other Leave entitlements include both Annual and Long Service Leave. Due to a change in reporting format and accounting records it is not possible to split these into the appropriate categories.

12.5.2. Administered Payables

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Creditors	0	4
Total	0	4
Current	0	4
Non-current	0	
Total	0	4

12.5.3. Administered Interest Bearing Liabilities

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Loans		
Loans from Government (State)	0	125
Total	0	125
Maturity schedule for loans:		
Payable - within one year	0	125
Total	0	125
Current	0	125
Non-current	0	0
Total	0	125

12.5.4. Other Administered Liabilities

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Other current liabilities		
Prepayments received	0	21
Total	0	21
Current	0	21
Non-current	0	
Total	0	21



12.6 Administered Equity and Movements in Equity

Equity	Accumulated results		Asset revaluation reserves		Total other reserves		TOTAL EQUITY	
	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2000	1,120	2,335					1,120	2,335
Net surplus/deficit	(561)	(1,215)					(561)	(1,215)
Restructuring transfers								
Net revaluation								
Increments (by asset class)								
Decrements (by asset class)								
	559	1,120					559	1,120
Balance at 30 June 2001	559	1,120					559	1,120

12.7 Administered Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of cash per Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows		
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	559	0
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash: 'Financial Asset - Cash'	559	0
	559	0
(b) Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net surplus (deficit)	(110)	0
Depreciation/Amortisation	0	0
Transfer of Assets	0	0
Provision for doubtful debts	0	0
Decrease (increase) in receivables	0	0
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	0	0
Decrease (increase) in inventories	0	0
Decrease (increase) in other tax assets	0	0
Decrease (increase) in other assets	0	0
Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	0	0
Increase (decrease) in payables	0	0
Increase (decrease) in interest bearing liabilities	0	0
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	0	0
Initial recognition of loans from Government	0	0
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(110)	0

Due to changes in reporting structure no comparative figures are available for 2000.



12.8 Administered Financial Instruments

Financial Instrument	Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)
Financial Assets	Financial assets are recognised when control over future economic benefits is established and the amount of the benefit can be reliably measured.
Cash	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.
Receivables for user charges	These receivables are recognised at the nominal amounts due, less any provision for bad and doubtful debts. Collectability of debts is reviewed at balance date. Provisions are made when collection of the debt is judged to be less rather than more likely.
Financial Liabilities	Financial liabilities are recognised when a present obligation to another party is entered into and the amount of the liability can be reliably measured.
Borrowings	Loans are carried at book value. Interest is charged as an expense as it accrues.
Finance lease liabilities	Liabilities are recognised at the present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease. The discount rates used are estimates of the interest rates implicit in the leases.
Creditors	Creditors and accruals are recognised at their nominal amounts, being the amounts at which the liabilities will be settled. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having being invoiced).

(a) Derivative instruments not shown in the Statement of Financial Position

The Department does not hold any derivative financial instruments.

(b) Credit risk exposures

The credit risk on financial assets of the Department which have been recognised on the Statement of Financial Position, is generally the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts.

(c) Interest rate exposures

The Department's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in the following table. For interest rates applicable to each class of asset or liability refer to individual notes to the financial statements.



Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms & conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)

Cash balances of trust proceeds are held by Treasury and are not subject to interest. The Department's expenditure and collections bank accounts are cleared by Treasury on a daily basis with the expenditure account holding balances of unrepresented cheques. These accounts do not receive interest.

Credit terms are net amount due 30 days from date of invoice.

The Department presently has financial liabilities.

The Department presently has no borrowings.

At reporting date, the Department had no finance leases.

Settlement is usually made within 30 days, or in line with creditor terms.



12.8.1 Administered Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Risk: Agency (c)

	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate			
	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	1 year or less		Over 1 year to 2 years	
			2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Financial assets						
Cash at bank						
Receivables for user charges						
Other financial assets						
Investments						
Other (specify)						
Total financial assets (recognised)						
Total assets						
Financial liabilities						
Finance lease liabilities						
Trade creditors						
Other financial liabilities						
Borrowings			0	125		
Other (specify)						
Total financial liabilities (recognised)			0	125		
Total liabilities						
Unrecognised indemnity						



Over 2 years to 5 years		More than 5 years		Non Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000	2001 %	2000 %
				559	1,163	559	1,163	0	0
				559	1,163	559	1,163		
				0	4	0	4	0	0
						0	125	0	8.00
						0	129	0	8.00
						0	129	0	8.00

12.8.2 Net Fair Values of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2001 Total carrying amount	2001 Aggregate net fair value	2000 Total carrying amount	2000 Aggregate net fair value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Departmental Financial assets				
Cash at bank	559	559	1,163	1,163
Receivables for User charges	0	0	0	0
Other financial assets				
Investments	0	0	0	0
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0
Total financial assets	559	559	1,163	1,163
Financial Liabilities (recognised)				
Financial lease liabilities	0	0	0	0
Trade creditors	0	0	4	4
Other financial liabilities				
Borrowings	0	0	125	125
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	0	0	129	129
Indemnity (specify)				
Other (specify)				

Financial Assets

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

Financial Liabilities

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

The net fair value of indemnities are regarded as the maximum possible loss which the State faces while the indemnity remains current.

12.8.3 Credit Risk Exposures (Administered)

The Department's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The Department has no significant exposure to credit risk.



	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
	Police		State Service	
Full-Time Equivalent Employees	1,073.90	1,114.81	348.8	380.09
Number of Persons Employed	1,086	1,131	374	406
Classification of Employees	Police			
Rank Description				
Deputy Commissioner	1	1		
Assistant Commissioner	2	2		
Commander	8	9		
Inspector	52	49		
Sergeant	188	192		
Constable	795	812		
Cadet	40	66		
Total (*)	1,086	1,131		
	State Service		SES	
Head of Agency	1	1		
Senior Executive Service	2	2		
Administrative & Clerical	255	260	16	16
General Officers	14	13		
Technical & Scientific	12	9		
Cleaner	16	16		
Librarian	1	1		
Cook/Chef	3	3		
Housemaid	4	3		
Mechanic	10	10		
Radio Technican	1	2		
Solicitor	1	1		
Psychologist	1	1		
Utility Officer	12	12		
Communication Operators	25	30		
Total (**)	358	364	16	16
	FSST			
Administrative & Clerical		3		
Technical & Scientific		21		
Utility Officer		2		
Total		26		



	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Age Profile	Police		State Service	
15-19	5	15	4	3
20-24	88	106	9	1
25-29	227	196	42	3
30-34	231	266	34	4
35-39	192	198	45	4
40-44	116	115	62	5
45-49	100	110	70	8
50-54	91	100	66	7
55-59	30	24	33	33
60-64	6	1	9	7
Total	1,086	1,131	374	406
Employment Authority	Police		State Service	
Permanent	1,083	1,126	312	346
Fixed term	0	0	59	57
Contract	3	5	3	3
Total	1,086	1,131	374	406
Gender	Police		State Service	
Male	893	912	146	164
Female	193	219	228	242
Total	1,086	1,131	374	406
Recruitment & Separations	Police		State Service	
Recruited	66	111	91	97#
Separated	55	66	98	94
Total Variation +/-	11	45	-7	3

Excludes FSST personnel transferred to DPPS 6 July 2000



	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Employment Separations	Police		State Service	
Termination Reason				
Resignation	37	43	33	32
Retirement - Age	3	1	1	0
Retirement - Ill Health	7	4	3	0
Retirement - Voluntary	7	17	5	4
End of Contract (S29 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract	0	0	51	45
Dismissal	1	1	0	1
Deceased	0	0	1	1
Redundancy	0	0	0	0
Transfer/Promotion	0	0	2	10
Completion of Secondment	0	0	0	0
Redeployment (S49 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
Abandonment of Position	0	0	1	1
Termination - Probation	0	0	0	0
Total	55	66	97	94
Secondments	Police		State Service	
As at 30 June				
To other Agencies	7	8	3	1
From other Agencies	0	0	2	2
Total	7	8	5	3
Leave Without Pay	Police		State Service	
As at 30 June				
	8	5	8	2
Total	8	5	8	2
Sick Leave Taken	Police		State Service	
Full Pay - No. of Days	6,111	6,084.5	2,071.5	2,247.5
Average Sick Days per Employee	5.63	5.38	5.54	5.54



APPENDIX D Human Resource Statistics

	1999-00	2000-01	1999-00	2000-01
Excess Annual And Long Service Leave	Police		State Service	
(30 June) - Excess 100 days (Excess Annual more than 2 years accrual) Annual Leave (Pro Rata) 30 June				
- No. of Employees	229	190	43	37
Long Service Leave - No. of Employees	1***	2***	0	0

State Service				
District Description	Full Time	Part Time	Total	
Commissioners	3	0	3	
Corporate Services	70	5	75	
Eastern District	22	2	24	
Executive Support	15	2	17	
Forensic Science Service	22	4	26	
Human Resources	38	2	40	
Internal Investigations	2	0	2	
Northern District	23	15	38	
Operations Support	89	9	98	
Southern District	31	4	35	
State Emergency Service	14	2	16	
Western District	23	9	32	
Grand Total	352	54	406	

Key	Reference
Long Term Absent Employees-Ministerial Exemption	***
Includes 54 Part Time Employees	**
Includes 38 Part Time Police Officers	*



Superannuation Certificate

I, Richard McCreadie, Secretary, Department of Police and Public Safety, hereby certify that the Department of Police and Public Safety has met its obligations under the Commonwealth's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992 in respect of those employees of the Department who are members of the following complying superannuation schemes to which this Department contributes:

Fund Name

Australian Ethical Retail Superannuation Pty Ltd
AMP Superannuation Savings Trust
TASPLAN
Victorian Superannuation Fund
Host Plus Superannuation Fund
Synergy Master Fund and Retirement Service
The Universal Super Scheme
Lifetrack Superannuation Fund
BT Lifetime Super - Personal Plan
Australian Government Employees Superannuation Trust (AGEST)
Flexiplan Australia Masterplan Flexisuper Fund

These are the only complying superannuation schemes (other than those established under the provisions of the Retirement Benefits Act 1993 and the Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 1999) to which this Agency makes employer superannuation contributions.

R McCreadie
Secretary
Department of Police and Public Safety



Statement for the year ended 30th June 2001 of firearms received for disposal, disposed of, and held for disposal under the Firearms Act 1996 and other legislation.

Firearms Act - Seized	12
Firearms Act - Surrendered	288
Other Acts - Miscellaneous Property	540
Other Acts - Found Property	11
Transferred from Reference Library	0
<i>Total Firearms to be accounted for</i>	<i>851</i>
Destroyed	795
Returned to owner	0
Transferred to Reference Library	32
Donated to Museums etc. for display	0
Firearms held as at 30/6/2001	24
<i>Total Firearms to be accounted for</i>	<i>851</i>

Note: This Statement does not include firearms held in the Reference Library, or for issue to Police Officers in the course of exercising their duties, and those held at Police Stations pending legal proceedings or transfer to Firearms Services.

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

There were 95 firearms for disposal on hand at the beginning of the year. As at 30 June 2001 there were 24 firearms held for disposal.



Contractors

Summary of Participation by Local Businesses (for departmental contracts and tenders of value greater than \$50,000)

In 2000-01 the Department awarded three contracts with a value of over \$50,000. Two of these were awarded to Tasmanian businesses.

Total number of contracts awarded	3
Total value of contracts awarded	\$235,000
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian suppliers	2
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian suppliers	\$157,000
Total number of tenders called	3
Total number of bids received	16
Total number of bids received from Tasmanian businesses	11

Further details of the Department's procurement activity are provided below:

Contracts with a value greater than \$50 000 (excluding consultancy contracts)

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
Kenmax Special Products	NSW	Expandable Batons	3 yrs	\$78,000
Plastic Fabrications	TAS	6M Marine Vessel	2 mths	\$65,000
Fully Integrated Training (FIT)	TAS	Fitness Training	3 yrs	\$92,000

Consultancy contracts with a value greater than \$50 000

Name of Consultant	Location of Consultant	Description of consultancy	Period of consultancy	Total Value consultancy
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



APPENDIX G Consultancy Contracts

Consultancy Contracts with a value less than, or equal to \$50 000

Name of Consultant	Location of Consultant	Description of consultancy	Period of consultancy	Total Value consultancy
Anbel Services	TAS	Legal Fees	1 month	33,310.50
Anti-Discrimination	TAS	Training	3 days	6,136.36
Community Focus	TAS	Data Analysis	4 months	4,000.00
Datawatch Pty Ltd	NSW	Task Management Software - Quetzal	3 days	2,700.00
ETM Placements	VIC	Engineering Consultants	124.5 hrs	8,795.36
Genames	TAS	North Forest Crisis Management Plan	12 months (non continuous)	14,000.00
Greg Melick	TAS	Legal Costs	2.5 months	14,800.00
Jim Young	TAS	Psychologist	1 month	4,368.50
Philip J Keane	TAS	Lotus Notes Training Fees	1 month	5,760.00
Price Waterhouse	TAS	Professional Fees	2 months	5,000.00
Prologic Pty Ltd	TAS	Software Services	2 months	10,367.50
Seagate Software	TAS	Software Consulting Services	2 days	4,047.88
Sigma Management	NSW	CrimTrac - Project Expenses	117.25 hrs	33,771.49
Solution 6 IS Pty Ltd	NSW	Network Analysis Services	1.5 months	3,000.00
Studio Q Pty Ltd	TAS	Lotus Notes Works	93 hrs	5,115.00
Technology One	QLD	Bank Reconciliation	2 days	2,200.00
Telecommunications Management Division and Computing Services [eServices Group], DPAC	TAS	Information Systems Services	6 months	6,000.00



TASMANIA POLICE

Head Office: 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart
 Postal Address: GPO Box 308, Hobart, Tasmania 7001
 Telephone: (03) 6230 2111
 Fax: (03) 6230 2452

Senior Officers

Commissioner of Police	Mr R McCreadie APM BA JP	(03) 6230 2535
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Mr J Johnston APM	(03) 6230 2420
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime and Operations)	Mr B J Bennett APM	(03) 6230 2421
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Planning and Development)	Mr L R Prins APM BA	(03) 6230 2430
Director, Corporate Services	Assoc. Dip. Social Science Mr F W Ogle	(03) 6230 2390
Director, Forensic Science Service Tasmania	Grad. Dip. Human Resources Mr S Dolliver B.Bus. JP Dip. App. Chem. MRACI C.Chem	(03) 6278 5681

State Service Managers

Director, Information Management Services	Mr H Willink BA MBA Grad. Dip. (Computing) Grad. Dip. (Business) MACS	(03) 6230 2467
Senior Legal Officer	Mr M Miller LLB (Melb.)	(03) 6230 2382
Manager, Commissioner's Office	Mr W F Pless BA Dip.Ed TTC	(03) 6230 2460
Manager, Financial Management Services	Mr A Finch B Bus ASA	(03) 6230 2360
Manager, Information Management Services	Mr S Levis B Sc (Hons) B Bus MACS	(03) 6230 2455
Manager, Secretariat and Research Services	Mr M B Robinson BA (Hons) Dip.Ed TTC, M. Ed Admin	(03) 6230 2461
Manager, Asset Management Services	Mr I S Latham	(03) 6230 2250
Manager, Media and Marketing Services	Mr G O Easton BA Diploma of Teaching	(03) 6230 2424
Manager, Communications Services	Mr P Roberts	(03) 6230 2310
Manager, Workers' Compensation Management Services	Mr R F Hughes	(03) 6230 2387



District Commands / Support Commands

<i>Burnie</i>	Western District 88 Wilson Street, Burnie	Commander R M Krushka APM (Commander-elect T Tully) (03) 6434 5220 Fax (03) 6434 5316
<i>Launceston</i>	Northern District 137-149 Cimitiere Street, Launceston	Commander I N Dean APM (03) 6336 3895 Fax (03) 6336 3887
<i>Hobart</i>	Southern District 37-43 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander M G Brazendale APM (03) 6230 2433 Fax (03) 6230 2579
	Eastern District 40 Bligh Street, Bellerive	Commander R G Fielding APM (03) 6230 2674 Fax (03) 6230 2686
	Operations Support 30-32 Bathurst Street, Hobart	Commander T Mulder BA Dip. EM APM (03) 6230 2238 Fax (03) 6230 2141
	Executive Support 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander D Hine (03) 6230 2600 Fax (03) 6230 2601
	Internal Investigations Unit 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander P Wild APM (03) 6230 2142 Fax (03) 6230 2444
	Human Resources 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander S C McClymont APM (03) 6230 2024 Fax (03) 6230 2501



STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

Senior Officers

Director	Mr A J Lea Grad. Cert. Management, Dip. App.Sci.	(03) 6230 2702
Manager Operations	Mr R Sandy	(03) 6230 2705
Manager Planning	Mr R Gilmour	(03) 6230 2712
State Rescue and Volunteer Training Officer	Mr B Hevey	(03) 6230 2708
State Training and Education Officer	Ms K Daly	(03) 6230 2709

Regional Offices

<i>Hobart</i>	Southern Region Office 1st Floor 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	(03) 6230 2700 Fax (03) 6234 9767
<i>Launceston</i>	Northern Region Office 339 Hobart Road, Youngtown	(03) 6336 3790 Fax (03) 6331 6119
<i>Burnie</i>	North Western Region Office 88 Wilson Street, Burnie	(03) 6434 5333 Fax (03) 6431 6538



Documents and Publications Produced

- Department of Police and Public Safety Corporate Plan
- Department of Police and Public Safety Annual Business Plan
- Department of Police and Public Safety Annual Report
- Promotion Materials (Schools and Public Events)
- Gazette
- Recruitment and Training Brochures
- Tasmania Police from Force to Service
- Tasmania Police Manual

Appeal/Review Process - Administrative Decisions

Refusal of Firearms Licence under Firearms Act/Gun Act

Appeal to a Magistrate

Refusal of Tanners Licence under Police Offences Act

Appeal to Attorney-General

Legislative Program

The Department administers the following legislation:

- Road Safety (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1970
- Emergency Services Act 1976
- Firearms Act 1996
- Marine Search and Rescue Act 1971
- National Crime Authority (State Provision) Act 1985
- Police Offences Act 1935
- Police Regulation Act 1898
- Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994
- Telecommunications Interception Act 1999
- Witness Protection Act 2000
- Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000



Statutory Boards

Police Promotions Appeal Board

(Part IVA Police Regulation Act 1898)

Chairperson:	Mr E Free
Deputy Member:	Mr A Eiszele
Member:	Ms J Trethewey
Deputy Member:	Mr J Stewart
Member:	Sergeant K Fitzgerald
Deputy Member:	Inspector P Wilkinson

Police Appeal Disciplinary Board

(Part IVB Police Regulation Act 1898)

Chairperson:	Mr M R Hill, Magistrate
Member:	Mr M T E Shotter
Member:	Sergeant L Kemp
Substitute Member:	Inspector D Paton



Freedom of Information Act 1991

F.O.I. Contact Office

Applications for information pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act 1991 should be addressed to

The Officer-in-Charge,
Freedom of Information Unit,
GPO Box 308,
Hobart, 7001
or: Telephone (03) 6230 2111 or: email FOI@police.tas.gov.au

Information Available Outside of Freedom of Information

Personal Conviction Record

Available from Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston and Burnie. No cost.

Description: Police record of an individual's court convictions.

Accident Records

Officer-in-Charge, Accident Records - Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Glenorchy. \$38.50 cost.

Description: Statements given to police following a traffic accident.

Crime Reports

Officer-in-Charge, Crime Collating Unit, Operational Information Services, GPO Box 308, Hobart, 7001. \$28.50 cost.

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

Police Clearance Reports

Commissioner of Police GPO Box 308, Hobart, 7001

Description: Report prepared verifying that a person is not known to police. National standard fee. \$120

Photographs/Video Tapes

Officer-in-Charge, Forensic Services, GPO Box 308, Hobart, 7001.

<i>Cost for photographs:</i>	20 x 25cm \$16.50	<i>Cost for video:</i> \$38.50
	15 x 10cm \$5.50	



Pre-Trial Disclosure

Officer-in-Charge, Prosecution Section - Hobart, Launceston and Ulverstone. Cost \$38.50

Description: Prosecution file.

Note: That following arrangements with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), any application for statements in relation to, or for use in a claim for criminal compensation, should be forwarded to the office of the DPP.

Crime Mapping Information

Officer-in-Charge, Community Relations, Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Glenorchy. No cost.

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

Community Relations Brochures

Officer-in-Charge, Community Relations, Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Glenorchy. No cost.

Description: Business Watch
Neighbourhood Watch
Crime Stoppers
Safety Houses
Bomb Threats
'How Safe are You?'
'Safe and Secure Living - your personal handbook'
Burglary Prevention for Non-Residential Premises
Residential Burglary Prevention



Deaths in Police Custody

No deaths occurred in police custody related police operations during 2000-2001.

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Category 1	0	0
Category 2	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

Category 1 (Institutional or Close Contact Custody):

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

Category 2 (Other Custody-related Police Operations):

- other deaths during custody-related police operations. This covers situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour. It includes most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person eg. pursuits.



ABCI	Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence	NAFIS	National Automated Fingerprint Identification System
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	NATA	National Association of Testing Laboratories
ACPR	Australasian Centre for Policing Research	NCA	National Crime Authority
AIPM	Australian Institute of Police Management	NCSU	National Crime Statistics Unit
APESC	Australasian Police Educations Standards Council Inc.	NIDS	National Illicit Drug Strategy
APM	Australian Police Medal	NEPI	National Exchange of Police Information
APMC	Australian Police Ministers' Council	NERMS	National Emergency Monitoring and Reporting System
CACS	Command and Control System	NIFS	National Institute of Forensic Science
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing	NISPP	National Inquiry Surveillance and Prevention Project
CMG	Corporate Management Group	NMVTRC	National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council
CMU	Crime Management Unit	NPEAB	National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau
COAG	Council of Australian Governments	NSIC	National Strategic Intelligence Course
CP&CSC	Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council	OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
CRU	Crime Response Unit	OMIS	Outputs Management Information System
CSC	Customer Service Complaint	PACB	Poppy Advisory Control Board
DIS	Drug Investigation Services	PCYC	Police and Citizens Youth Club
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	PELP	Police Executive Leadership Program
EPIRB	Electronic Position Indicator Rescue Beacon	RBT	Random Breath Testing
ERM	Emergency Risk Management	RDMP	Resource Distribution Methodology Project
ESM	Emergency Services Medal	RSTF	Road Safety Task Force
FAMIS	Financial Asset Management Information System	RTO	Registered Training Organisation
FMIS	Financial Management Information System	RSTF	Road Safety Task Force
FOI	Freedom of Information	SACPAV	Standing Advisory Committee on Commonwealth - State Coordination for Protection Against Violence
FORS	Federal Office of Road Safety	SEO	Senior Executive Officers
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania	SES	State Emergency Service
GPS	Global Positioning System	SOG	Senior Officers' Group
GST	Goods and Services Tax	TEAS	Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme
IASC	Inter-Agency Steering Committee	TINS	Traffic Infringement Notices
ICMS	Integrated Crime Management Strategy	TMS	Traffic Management System
IGC/NCA	Inter-Government Committee/National Crime Authority	UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Authority East Timor
IGCD	InterGovernmental Committee on Drugs		
IMB	Information Management Board		
IR/ACID	Information Reports/Australian Criminal Intelligence Database		
MAIB	Motor Accident Insurance Board		



This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of compliance with statutory disclosure requirements: Financial Management and Audit Act 1990 (FMAA) and Treasurer's Instructions (TI), the Tasmanian State Service Act 1984 (TSS) including Statutory Rule No 123 of 1990 Tasmanian State Service (Agency Reporting) Regulations (TSS(AR)R) and other contemporary reporting practices.

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