



safer communities
responsiveness
accountability
reassurance
the policing profession
readiness



Annual Report

July 2002 – June 2003





DEPARTMENT of
POLICE and PUBLIC SAFETY

Tasmania

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Letter to David Llewellyn

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 2002-03.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in orange ink, reading "Richard McCreddie".

Richard McCreddie
Secretary
Department of Police and Public Safety

17 November 2003

Who we are

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.

As at June 2003 the Department employed 1117 police officers and 430 State Service and State Emergency Service personnel. It utilises the services of approximately 600 emergency service volunteers statewide.

The Department is a core State Service agency, funded by the Tasmanian Government with a budget of \$125.135 million (2002-03).

What Services we Provide

This year the Department, which has undergone some structural changes to comply with revised national security requirements, is reporting on the services it provides under four major Output Groups, as shown below. Other departmental information includes:

- A summary of performance statistics (*Key Performance Measures*);
- Current Human Resource issues and activities (*Managing our People*); and
- Support services provided to operational policing (*Managing Support Services and our Assets*).

Activities relevant to achieving Tasmania *Together* outcomes, detailed in the *State Priorities* chapter, are identified throughout the report by the Tasmania *Together* logo.

OUTPUT GROUP:

1. Community Safety

2. Crime

3. Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety

4. Emergency Management

OUTPUTS:

Policing Support to the Community

*Crime Detection and Investigation
Support to Judicial Services
Protection of Primary Industry and
Fisheries Resources*

*Traffic Law Enforcement
and Road Safety*

*State Emergency Service
State Security Unit
Search and Rescue*

Outcomes We Seek To Achieve:

By focusing on our mission and delivery of services we will strive to achieve the Tasmania *Together* goal of ***having a community where people feel safe, and are safe, in all aspects of their lives.***

Our Priorities

During 2002 - 2003 the following were identified as key priorities to meet community and policing needs:

Identify and implement early intervention strategies to support 'at-risk' young people and their families.

Increase community safety, with a particular focus on reducing assaults in public places and making travel on public transport safer.

Extend Project *Samaritan* to business premises as well as private residences in order to further reduce the incidence and effect of burglary in the community.

Maintain the reduction in the incidence of motor vehicle theft and burglary and increase prevention efforts in order to reduce victimisation.

Maintain targeted traffic-policing activities in order to reduce the number of serious injury motor vehicle crashes.

Continue to enhance community safety through innovative emergency management strategies.

Develop an on-line interactive capability to improve service delivery, organisational knowledge and awareness of corporate directions and priorities.

Our Performance - A Snapshot

- Tasmanians continued to value their police service. 79% thought police were honest, 72% were satisfied with the service provided by police, 71% felt that they treated people fairly and equally, and 82% believed that police performed their job professionally. These results were consistently better than the national average.
- The number of complaints made against police decreased substantially this year to 89, the lowest rate since records started in 1991.
- Tasmanians felt safer at home, in public places and, particularly, when travelling on public transport this year:
Feeling safe –
at home alone:
94% (day); 84% (night)
in public places:
89% (day) 45% (night)

on public transport:
59% (day) 29% (night).

- Total recorded offences decreased by 7%, following a 12% decrease the previous year.
- The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person improved by a further 4 percentage points to reach 89%. However, Offences Against the Person increased by 4%, continuing an upward trend.
- Offences Against Property decreased by 7%, continuing the downward trend over the past five years. The clearance rate for Offences Against Property was 26%, an improvement of 5 percentage points from the previous year.
- A downward trend in the number of burglaries of buildings continued, with a 14% decrease. The number of motor vehicles stolen decreased by 9%.

- The number of domestic violence incidents attended by police increased from 1630 to 2300.
- The number of fatalities on Tasmanian roads decreased from 44 to 33, a reduction of 25% from the previous year. The number of people seriously injured in road accidents decreased from 420 to 401, a decrease of 5% from the previous year
- 54,850 road safety camera infringement notices were issued this year, and 940 red light violations.
- 57% of Tasmanians indicated they had driven at more than 10 kph above the speed limit. Tasmanians recorded above the national average in admitting to:
 - driving when they were possibly over the 0.05% blood alcohol limit; and
 - not wearing a seat belt when driving or a passenger.

- The Department remained within its allocated budget.

The data sources for these statistics are departmental and Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) databases, the Council of Australian Governments' publication *Report on Government Services 2003* and A C Nielsen telephone surveys conducted with approximately 2500 Tasmanians between September 2002 and June 2003.

Foreword



The past year has been a challenging yet successful one for this Department. As demonstrated by the achievement of key benchmarks, districts have identified their operational and management priorities, and, in substantial measure, have addressed them effectively. This has required an even greater commitment and adherence to the principles of responsiveness to change, as well as imagination and creativity in their approach to the challenges they face. Their work has been underpinned by enhancements to DNA profiling processes, improved targeting of crime hot-spots and of criminals, as well as the investigation of cases, advances in E-crime detection and greater accountability in corporate reporting.

As an organisation we have achieved some outstanding results, particularly in the areas of crime reduction, crime

clear-up and road accident injuries. For the first time we are below the national average in all nine national offence categories. Our rates of personal and property crime remain low by national standards and our crash injury rates have also continued to decline. Although the most recent community attitude surveys reveal a steady improvement in Tasmanians' perception of safety and their attitude towards their police service, there is still room for improvement.

A recognition that there exist clear linkages between community connectedness, crime reduction and improvement in community safety also drove a number of key initiatives. This Department has been a leader in developing early preventive strategies, particularly in relation to young people and families 'at risk'. Our determination to work closely with young people,

to keep them out of the criminal justice system, and to better manage incidents of family violence has resulted in reviews of our strategies, and additional resources and accountability measures going into these programs.

As coordinating agency of the government Tasmania *Together* Community Safety ‘priority cluster’, the Department is committed to working collaboratively with other agencies, local government and local communities to introduce more integrated strategies aimed at improving service delivery across government, as well as building community capacity and individual resilience. In keeping with this whole-of-government approach to issues, the Department has strongly supported community-based partnerships in the Greater Northern Region, Hobart, Glenorchy and the Huon Valley, that are tackling youth and community safety issues in an innovative way.

Our partnership with the University of Tasmania has continued to grow. Significant numbers of staff are studying for Bachelor degrees as well as post-graduate qualifications. During the year the Department and the University launched the Tasmanian Institute for Law Enforcement Studies (TILES), and appointed its inaugural Director, Dr Roberta Julian. TILES has quickly established itself, obtaining funding to evaluate a number of significant local and national projects.

A further achievement during the year was the release of our *Strategic Directions Framework*. This identifies the pathways we will take over the next three years to build safer communities. The key concepts of reassurance, readiness, responsiveness and accountability will underpin our efforts to not only ensure that our community is safe, but that people perceive it as a safe environment

in which to live, work and visit. I believe that the *Strategic Directions Framework* will provide the basis as well as the opportunity to achieve recognition for policing as a profession in its own right.

I remain confident that the sworn officers, scientists, State Servants, emergency service professionals, as well the countless volunteers who work closely with this agency, have the level of skills, experience and education to respond to community concerns, and manage any emergencies or disasters that may arise.

This belief has been reaffirmed during the year by the conferring of a number of national awards to staff members. The Australasian Council for Women and Policing presented three women with awards for excellence in policing, investigation and administration. A senior officer was also awarded the Australasian Commissioners’ Award

for ‘the best strategic policy proposal’ developed for the Police Executive Leadership Program at the Australian Institute of Police Management.

I thank all staff for their contribution, and for meeting the challenges that have confronted us in such a positive and effective manner.



Richard McCreadie

Commissioner of Police

Secretary, Department of Police and Public Safety

Corporate Governance

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, and Directors of Corporate Services, State Emergency Service, Information Management and 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

and Internal Investigations. The Support Commands are located in Hobart and provide specialist police services and a range of support services to all Districts and the Corporate Management Group (CMG). Corporate Services comprises a Director and managers who provide administrative support to, and enhance, operational police services.

Corporate governance is vested in the following bodies:

Corporate Management Group (CMG)

The senior executive team of Tasmania Police is titled the CMG. It comprises the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the two Assistant Commissioners and the Director, Corporate Services. The Executive 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, the Director, State Emergency Service, the Director, Forensic Science Service Tasmania and the Commanders 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, the State Emergency Service and Forensic Science Service Tasmania has a management team that is responsible for implementing action plans and reporting to the Corporate Management Group on financial and resource management issues. They report quarterly in an open forum on output performance measures against pre-determined benchmarks.



Corporate Management Group

From left to right

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

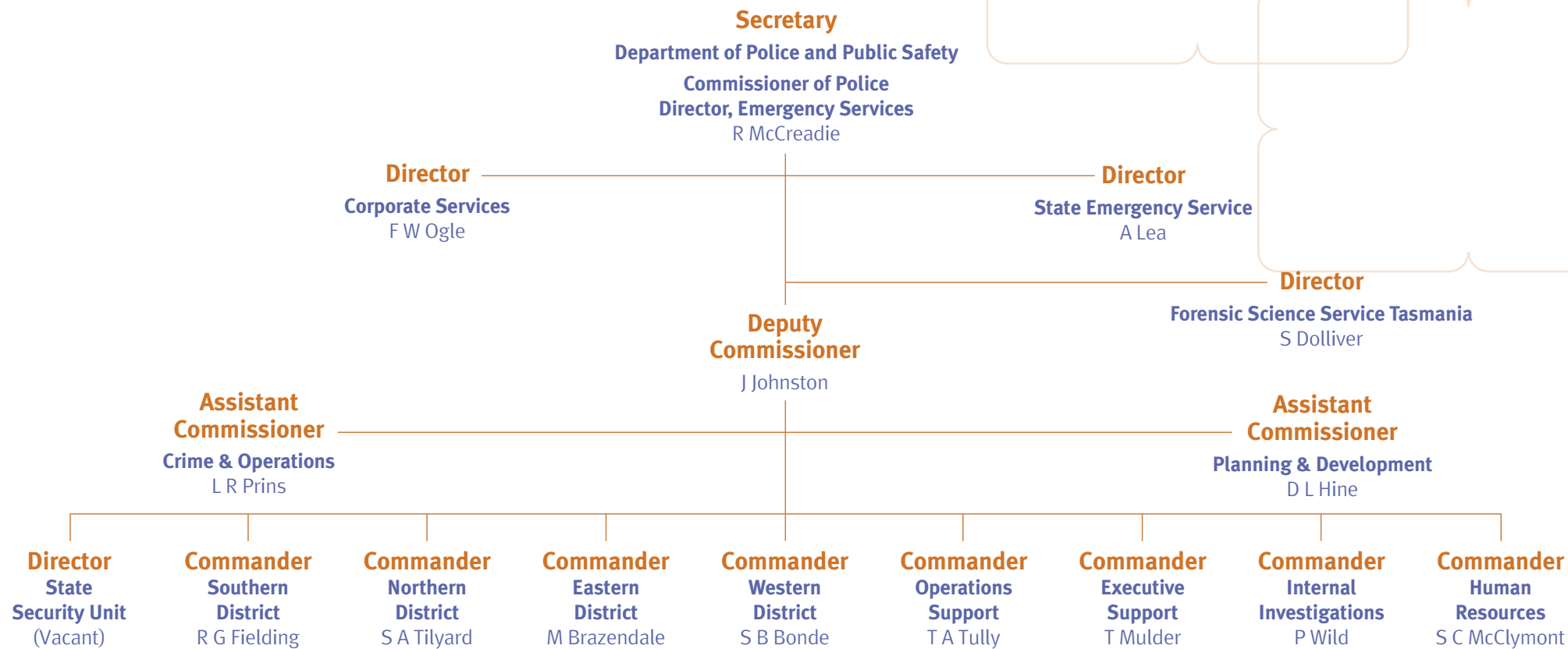


Stephen DOLLIVER, Director,
Forensic Science Service Tasmania

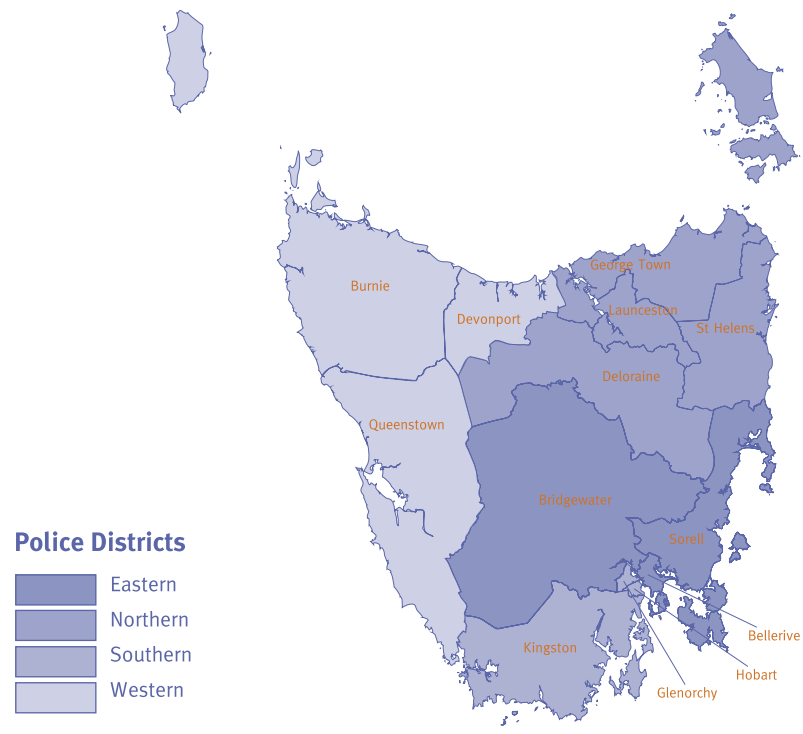


Andrew LEA, Director,
State Emergency Service

Organisational Chart



Tasmania Police Districts and Divisions



Organisational Profile

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.

Profile

Commander:	R G Fielding
Area in square kilometres:	6,033
Population as at June 2002*:	135,356
Number of sworn officers:	261
Number of State Servants:	38
Ratio of police to population:	1:518
Number of police stations:	10

*Estimated residential population, *Local Government Area Populations*, (ABS website)

Major Incidents and Events

October 2002

A child aged seven went missing in thick bush from her home at Franklin. A search continued throughout the night, involving over 150 volunteers from the local community, walking clubs, the State Emergency Service and the Fire Service. The little girl was located safe and well at 11.00 a.m. the following day.

November 2002

Drug squad police uncovered an illicit drug manufacturing operation in Hobart, including materials with a potential yield of 4000 Ecstasy tablets with a street value of up to \$230,000. Charges have been laid against two individuals.

April 2003

A volunteer researcher was swept from Pedra Branca, a small rocky outcrop in the Southern Ocean. A major search operation for the researcher was

ultimately unsuccessful. A difficult and dangerous helicopter operation resulted in the rescue of the other three members of the party from the rock.

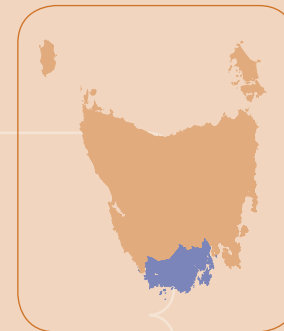
Discovery of an illicit hydroponic cannabis cultivation at Surges Bay. A large quantity of cannabis was seized and a man was charged with numerous drug and firearms offences.

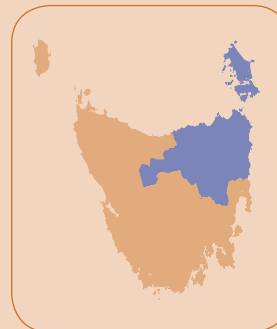
March/April 2003

Several protests against old-growth logging took place in the Weld River and Lucaston areas.

District Stations

Dover
Hobart
Geeveston
Cygnet
Kingston
Glenorchy
Huonville
Woodbridge
Claremont
Alonnah





Northern District

Northern District Headquarters is located in Launceston. The District has four Divisions - Launceston, George Town, St Helens and Deloraine - as well as District Support Services and a 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.

Profile

Commander:	S A Tilyard
Area in square kilometres:	19,877
Population as at June 2002*:	133,595
Number of sworn officers:	238
Number of State Servants:	33
Ratio of police to population:	1:561
Number of police stations:	26

*Estimated residential population, *Local Government Area Populations*, (ABS website)

Major Incidents and Events

July 2002

Rescue of four people from the *Marie Celeste* after a storm capsized the vessel three miles off the coast near St. Helens.

January 2003

Major bush fires swept through Flinders Island, destroying significant tracts of bush and pasture and threatening the township of Whitemark.

March 2003

Major sea and air search conducted in conjunction with AusSAR for a yachtsman missing overboard near Waterhouse Island. Unfortunately, the yachtsman was not located.

May 2003

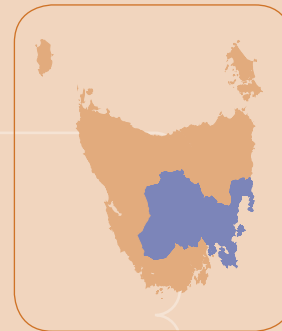
Record crowds attended Agfest. The implementation of a new traffic management plan ensured minimal disruption to traffic. A joint display by Police, SES, MAIB, Road Transport, Tasmania Fire Services and Tasmania Ambulance Service was very successful.

District Stations

Launceston
Lady Barron
Lilydale
Newnham
Scottsdale
Ravenswood
St Leonards
Whitemark
Exeter
St Helens
St Marys
Deloraine
Avoca

Fingal
Campbell Town
Derby
Gladstone
Ringarooma
Cressy
Evandale
Longford
Perth
Westbury
George Town
Beaconsfield
Bridport

Organisational Profile



Eastern District

Eastern District Headquarters is located in Bellerive. The District has three Divisions - Bellerive, Sorell and Bridgewater - and the highest number of one-person stations, with thirteen in all. The District also comprises a Criminal Investigation Branch and District Support Services, the latter incorporating the following sections: Traffic Control, Crime Management Unit, Accident Investigation Services, Community Relations and Youth Intervention Office.

Profile

Commander:	M G Brazendale
Area in square kilometres:	18,328
Population as at June 2002*:	97,357
Number of sworn officers:	162
Number of State Servants:	22
Ratio of police to population:	1:601
Number of police stations:	20

*Estimated residential population, *Local Government Area Populations*, (ABS website)

Major Incidents and Events

September 2002

A man was charged with stealing \$140,000 worth of materials from the Liapootah Power Station.

December 2002/January 2003

Numerous vegetation fires were started in the Bridgewater and Gagebrook areas. A local man was charged with lighting the large vegetation fire which occurred at Seven Mile Beach. Several male offenders were charged on different occasions during the summer with lighting vegetation fires.

January 2003

A youth was charged with lighting a house fire in Gagebrook and two females were charged with lighting three house fires at New Norfolk.

March 2003

A man was charged with the arson of the Bronte Park general store, which was completely destroyed.

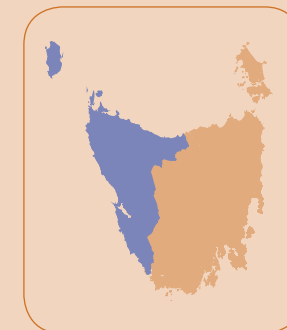
May 2003

Two men and a woman were charged with committing multiple home burglaries in the Richmond, Tea Tree, Brighton and New Norfolk areas.

Two youths were charged with committing numerous motor vehicle thefts and unlawfully setting fire to vehicles in the Clarendon Vale area.

District Stations

Bellerive
 Bicheno
 Clarence Plains
 Orford
 Richmond
 Sorell
 Swansea
 Triabunna
 Bridgewater
 Risdon Vale
 Bothwell
 Maydena
 Bushy Park
 Hamilton
 Kempton
 Liawenee
 Dunalley
 Nubeena
 New Norfolk
 Oatlands



Western District

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

Profile

Commander:	S B Bonde
Area in square kilometres:	22,584
Population as at June 2002*:	106,417
Number of sworn officers:	222
Number of State Servants:	32
Ratio of police to population:	1:479
Number of police stations:	18

*Estimated residential population, *Local Government Area Populations*, (ABS website)

Major Incidents and Events

August 2002

The abalone vessel *Moondance* failed to return to Macquarie Harbour on schedule. Twenty-seven hours later, after an extensive land, sea and air search, the four crewmen were found in good condition. A huge wave had overturned their vessel and washed them ashore.

February 2003

Armed robbery at McDonald's, Ulverstone. The offender was subsequently charged with several offences, including armed robbery.

Police charged a Solicitor with two counts of stealing relating to the theft of \$1,006,000 and \$2,546,000 from trust funds managed by him on behalf of clients between 1985 and 2002. Approximately \$1,328,000 is still outstanding. The offender pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 6.5 years' imprisonment.

A man shot and wounded a woman at a residence in East Devonport, then went to another house where he detained another woman and her family. Police negotiated the safe surrender of the occupants in the house. The offender was later charged with a range of offences.

March 2003

A Cessna light aircraft crashed after takeoff on Trefoil Island, killing the passengers and pilot.

District Stations

Stanley
 Waratah
 Wynyard
 Devonport
 Burnie
 Currie
 Smthton
 Latrobe
 Penguin
 Port Sorell
 Somerset
 Railton
 Zeehan
 Ulverstone
 Strahan
 Queenstown
 Rosebery
 Sheffield

Organisational Profile

Operations Support

Operations Support, under the management of Commander T. A. Tully, fulfils a number of specialist policing functions. It provides statewide support to regional policing commands including:

- Marine and Rescue Services;
- Forensic Services;
- Traffic Liaison Services;
- Protective Services;
- State Intelligence Services;
- Fraud Investigation Services;
- Investigation Support Services;
- District Support Services (including Radio Dispatch Services, Operational Information Services and Firearms Services);
- State Community Policing Services; and
- Communications Services.

Initiatives

- Introduction of statewide Information Data Management System.
- Establishment of Fraud Investigation Services.
- Implementation of Council of Australian Government resolutions including the Pistol Buy-Back scheme.
- Implementation of criminal photograph scanning for placement onto the ICE system.
- Phases 3 and 4 of Disaster Victim Identification training conducted.
- Introduction of Australian Quarantine Inspection sniffer dog to assist the detection of fisheries related offences.
- Introduction of quality assurance manual for measuring performance in Radio Despatch Services.

Staff

Police: 138
State Servants: 99
Total: 237



Radio Dispatch Services Operator

Executive Support

Executive Support, under the management of Commander T. Mulder, performs research, advisory and secretariat functions for the Department.

Executive Support includes:

- Crime Policy Services;
- Secretariat and Research Services;
- Freedom of Information Services;
- Corporate Performance Reporting and Review;
- Traffic Policy Services; and
- Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council Secretariat Services.

Initiatives

- Significant refinements to the corporate performance reporting process.
- Drafting of policing legislation including Police Service Bill, Australian Crime Commission Bill and further amendments to the *Police Offences Act 1935*.
- Launch of Project U-Turn, with first course successfully completed.
- Appointment of two Community Safety officers.
- Involvement in the development of national anti-crime legislation.
- Coordination of Tasmania *Together* projects.
- Support to the Crime and Traffic Secretariats.
- Development of Youth Justice policy.

Staff

Police: 13

State Servants: 15

Total: 28



A sentencing workshop in progress

Organisational Profile

Human Resources

Human Resources, under the management of Commander S. McClymont, provides a support structure for both sworn and unsworn members of the Department.

Human Resources incorporates:

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

Initiatives

- Continuation of the refurbishment program for the Police Academy.
- Enhancement of recruiting strategies to ensure compliance with corporate requirements.
- A review and evaluation of the new promotion system.
- Continued modification and enhancement of recruit training.
- Expansion of workforce planning capacity of Human Resources.

Staff

Police: 69

State Servants: 42

Total: 111



Parade at the Academy

Internal Investigations

Internal Investigations is managed by Commander P. Wild who has statewide 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/Issues

- Research and development of a contemporary complaint database to support the management of Internal Investigations.
- Identification, through complaint history records, of police officers 'at risk' and appropriate intervention at Command level.
- Timely provision of information to District Commanders to aid complaint prevention.
- Research 'integrity testing' policies.

Staff

Police: 6

State Servants: 2

Total: 8



Public enquiries counter

Organisational Profile

Corporate Services

Corporate Services, with Frank Ogle as Director, supports police services, Forensic Science Service Tasmania and the State Emergency Service through the maintenance, development and implementation of high quality management of physical, financial and information resources.

Corporate Services incorporates:

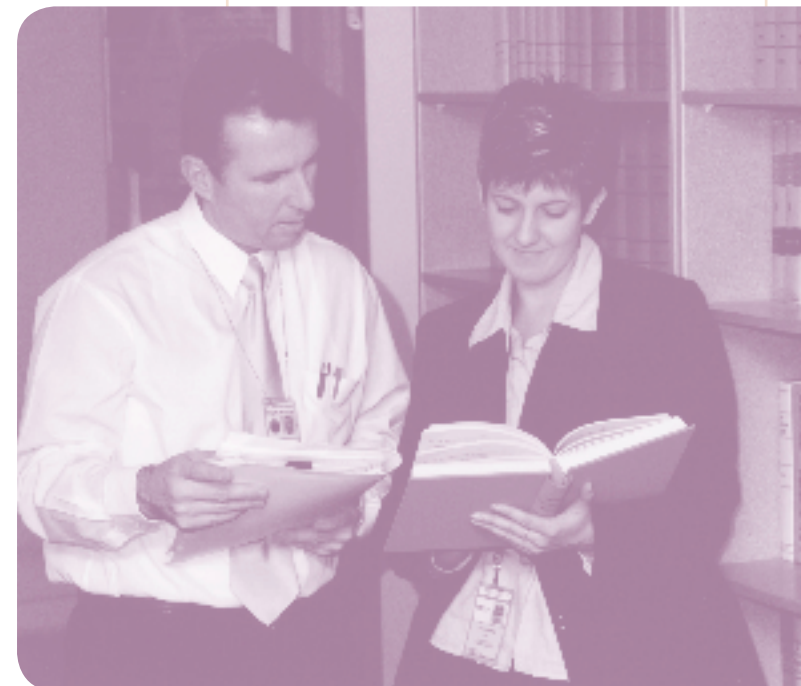
- Director's Office (including Industrial Relations and Administration);
- Legal Services;
- Communications and Information Technology Services;
- Financial Management Services;
- Asset Management Services;
- Records Management Services;
- Workers' Compensation Management Services; and
- Business Projects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

Initiatives/Issues

- Active participation by Corporate Services in consultative committees with stakeholders to address agency-wide issues.
- Provision of advice and assistance by Corporate Services to the successful 'Police and Metro' pilot program.
- Active involvement by Legal Services in key issues involving the Abalone Task Force (*Oakum*), Marine and Fisheries prosecutions, the Police Service Bill, major internal investigations and prosecutions, and disputes before the Tasmanian Industrial Commission.
- Implementation of recommendations from the Flexible Employment Working Group.
- The first accrual budget was produced, to come into full operation in the 2003-04 financial year.

Staff

Police: 3
State Servants: 88
Total: 91



Preparing a legal case



State Emergency Service

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

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

The Service operates under the provisions of the *Tasmanian Emergency Services Act 1976* and is responsible to the State Disaster Committee for the adequate preparedness of Tasmania in the event of an emergency or act of aggression (civil defence). 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/Issues

- Finalisation of the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project.
- Review of emergency management legislation.
- Development of a comprehensive volunteer training database.
- Development of two mobile operation centres.
- Development of computer based GIS and GPS linked systems for the management of operations, particularly search and rescue.
- Development of a GIS database to identify and describe natural disaster risks throughout the state.

Staff

State Servants: 17

Organisational Profile

State Security Unit

The whole-of-government State Security Unit was formed in May 2003 as part of Tasmania's commitment to new national counter-terrorism arrangements. Administered by the Department of Police and Public Safety, the Unit's main role is to implement and manage Tasmania's counter-terrorism capabilities.

Further details about the origins of the Unit are provided in the Emergency Management chapter.

Major Functions

- Policy and Research;
- Critical Infrastructure Protection; and
- Specialist Capabilities Group.

The unit's policy and research functions are to:

- provide policy advice and secretariat support to the Ministerial Security Committee, the State Security Advisory Group and the National Counter-Terrorism Committee representatives;
- coordinate state responses to national reviews related to counter-terrorism; and
- liaise with state and commonwealth agencies.

The unit's critical infrastructure protection functions are to:

- identify infrastructure critical to the state's economy; (e.g. major government buildings); and
- coordinate advice on risk assessment and risk treatment processes for owner/operators of critical infrastructure.

The Specialist Capabilities Group provides:

- the capacity to respond quickly to terrorist incidents;
- close personal protection for dignitaries;
- exercise management to test arrangements for responding to terrorist incidents and protecting critical infrastructure; and
- high-level operational support to District Commanders.

Staff

No substantive positions were filled as at 30 June 2003. Staffing numbers will be provided in next year's Annual Report.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)

FSST, with Stephen Dolliver as Director, continues to provide a broad range of forensic science services in the classes of controlled substances, toxicology, forensic chemistry/criminalistics and forensic biology, to this Department, other government departments, external organisations and the public.

Major Functions

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 and Drugs) Act 1970*.

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;
- Forensic chemistry/criminalistics: fires and explosions (including firearm discharge residues), polymers (including paint, plastics and textile fibres), glass and other mineral substances and general chemical and physical examination; and
- Forensic biology: blood-splash pattern examination and DNA analysis.

Initiatives/Issues

- Current accommodation shortage will be progressively resolved with FSST staff occupying laboratory space on site vacated by Analytical Services Tasmania (December 2003) and WATER ECOscience (May 2006).
- Considerable staffing resources were required to develop specifications and tender evaluation for a replacement Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). This level of input will increase as the replacement LIMS system is developed.
- The organisational restructure of the Forensic Biology section into Biological Examination and DNA Profiling sections was successfully implemented in July 2002.
- FSST made a major contribution to the Bali Disaster Victim Identification process by seconding staff to both Bali and Canberra.

- The major issue currently facing FSST is provision for the replacement of capital analytical instrumentation.

Staff

State Servants: 33

National Commitments

Participation in national police activities is vital to the development of unified approaches to policing for Australasia and provides new insights into initiatives that can be applied to Tasmania. These significant commitments are detailed below.

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 of issues faced by police jurisdictions at regional, national and local levels. The conference provides an invaluable opportunity to coordinate policing activities and strategies for the

benefit of all jurisdictions in Australasia and the South-West Pacific region.

Western Australia Police hosted the 2003 Commissioners' Conference in Perth from 24-27 March 2003. The theme of the conference was "Human Resources". Subjects dealt with included global standards to combat corruption in police forces, gender equity action plans, voluntary flexible working arrangements, risk assessment units, building flexible investigation teams, fitness standards, stress management in the policing environment, managing the contemporary workforce, and promotional qualification frameworks.

Non-theme related issues included terrorism and counter-terrorism, the outcomes and future directions for the

Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group, and computer vulnerability. There were also presentations by keynote speaker Hugh MacKay on the topic of "Australia at a Turning Point", and by Commissioner Tsang Yam-pui of the Hong Kong Police Force on "Cultural Change within the Hong Kong Police".

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 each year. 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 Council promotes a coordinated national response to law enforcement issues. The APMC met in Darwin, Northern Territory, on 17 July 2002 and in Darwin from 5-6 November 2002. Items discussed included:

- outcomes and implications of the Leaders' Summit;
- Identity fraud;
- national supply reduction strategy for illicit drugs;
- CrimTrac systems accountability;
- Indigenous peoples' justice issues;
- national firearms issues;

- organised vehicle rebirthing;
- national coordination of child sex offender registries; and
- internet sites inciting violence against police.

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, but leave the final decisions for the meetings to the Ministers. SOG met in Alice Springs, Northern Territory, from 2-3 October

2002, and again in Melbourne, Victoria, on 15 May 2003. Agendas were agreed to by Commissioners and Ministers and included items addressed in the APMC agendas.

Australian Crime Commission (ACC)

The ACC was established on 1 January 2003. It has combined the National Crime Authority (NCA), the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI) and the Office of Strategic Crime Assessments (OSCA), to meet the threats posed by nationally significant crime. The ACC will bring a national focus to criminal intelligence collection and coordination. The ACC Board, comprising the heads of law enforcement agencies, is a new concept

for Australia in terms of providing a national framework for cooperation and coordination of the law enforcement effort.

National Common Police Services

There are four national Common Police Services currently functioning in Australia. The Common Services are each controlled by a Board of Management, which includes Commissioners of Police. All jurisdictions are equal partners and contribute to the funding of the Common Services, generally on a pro rata population basis. The aims of the Common Services are to promote police research, crime statistics, exchanges of information and training facilities for the benefit of all Australian police agencies.

The Common Police Services are: National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU); National Institute of Forensic Science (NIFS); Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR); and Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM).

National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU)

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 Richard McCreadie, the Tasmanian Commissioner of Police. The Unit was established in 1990 within the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

National Commitments

and forms part of the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, which was established in early 1996. The Centre also comprises the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit and the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit.

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. All police jurisdictions, as well as an advisory group of expert users and a board of management, are involved in the process. The NCSU is jointly funded by the ABS, the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, and State and Territory police.

During the past year, the major focus of the NCSU has been the continuing quality assurance exercises on the offence recording practices of police in Australia, and the implementation of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) in the *Recorded Crime Statistics* collection. Its major new focus continues to be the development of a national *Offender Based Statistics* collection. The collection aims to measure the volume and characteristics of offenders entering the criminal justice system, and should enable the effects of crime and justice policy at state and national level to be evaluated.

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; and
- undertaking any research allocated by the Board of Control or the APMC.

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.



Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM)

Situated at Manly, NSW, the Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM) provides a training facility for commissioned officers of Australasian police services. The AIPM conducts educational programs of excellence that are designed to improve the individual performance and productivity of police executives and contribute to the corporate effectiveness of all Australasian police organisations. Members of Tasmania Police attended the Police Executive Leadership Program (PELP) and the Police Management Development Program (PMDP). The Chairman of the Board of Studies is the Tasmania Police Commander of Human Resources.

Other National Policing Activities

Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group (PCPAG)

PCPAG is continuing to develop appropriate law reform strategies to remove legislative impediments to the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crime, including organised and transnational crime, and to develop enablers to better serve national law enforcement.

National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau (NPEAB)

The National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau has set up a Trust Fund aimed at providing financial support to specific jurisdictional projects. The funding will be capped at \$5,000, with several funding rounds offered each year. It is anticipated that the funding will enhance police ethnic/youth relations. With financial support from the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, the National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau has produced a 'New Arrival Kit' entitled *You, the Law and Society*. The publication is aimed at refugees and newly arrived migrants, and provides basic information regarding Australian laws and community-based

programs. The booklet is in seven languages and is being widely distributed through migrant resource centres and government offices.

Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD)

Deputy Commissioner J. Johnston is the departmental representative on this national committee comprised of law enforcement and health officials who manage the National Drug Strategy on behalf of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS).

During the reporting period, the National Drug Strategy maintained its commitment to the prevention and reduction of illicit drug use through diversion programs, disruption to, and dismantling of, illicit

National Commitments

drug production and supply networks, and provision of a comprehensive range of treatment modalities to meet the health needs of drug-dependent Australians.

The increased emphasis on prevention activities continued to experience strong support. A particular highlight was the development of a National Drug Strategy Complementary Action Plan for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. Based on extensive stakeholder consultations, the plan provides a strong platform to focus on reducing drug use and harm among Indigenous people.

Police Commissioners' Drug Policy Subcommittee

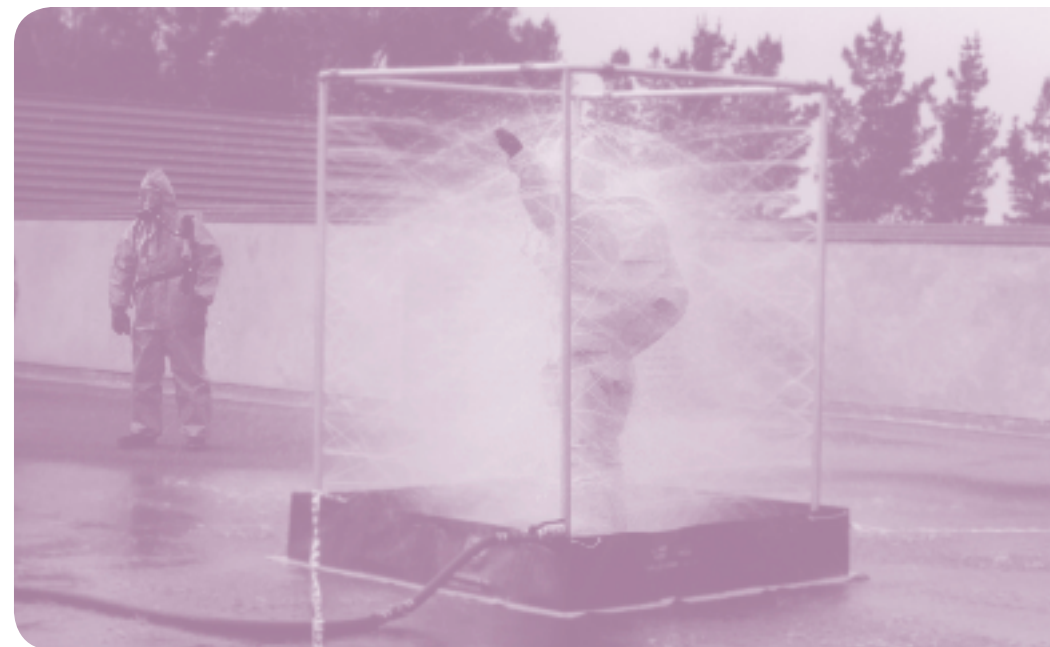
Commissioner Richard McCreadie is a member of the Police Commissioners' Drug Policy Subcommittee, which draws together the expertise of Commonwealth, State and Territory police forces to consider strategic directions and contemporary issues for jurisdictions to adapt and apply to their own systems as appropriate.

National Heroin and Other Drugs Illicit Supply Reduction Strategy

Developed and managed under the auspices of the Australasian Police Ministers' Council, this Strategy provides overall strategic direction for Australian drug law enforcement priorities and actions.



Counter-terrorism specialists



State Priorities



Tasmania Together provides Tasmanians with a twenty-year vision for Government, business and the community to make Tasmania a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable state.

A number of goals, standards and targets identify where the community wishes the state to be in 2020. The process is monitored by an independent Tasmania Together Progress Board which reports to Parliament each year on the progress of indicators.

The Tasmanian Government has identified a number of high-priority areas, Community Safety being one. These priorities will increasingly guide

government decision-making and resource allocation.

The Department has been an active contributor to the Tasmania Together process, as well as an active partner in ensuring a smooth implementation of initiatives to support the goals. It also contributes to the Government Activity Report and Progress Board Report.

The agency has a primary responsibility, under the Tasmania Together process, to work to achieve Goal 2:

To have a community where people feel safe, and are safe, in all aspects of their lives.

The agency also has the responsibility of coordinating whole-of-government activities under the 'Community Safety' cluster of Goal 2 for nine Tasmania Together indicators:

- 2.1.1** Hospital admissions due to injuries and poisoning.
- 2.1.2*** Percentage of people who feel safe at home.
- 2.1.3*** Percentage of people who feel safe in public places.
- 2.1.4*** Percentage of people who feel safe on public transport.
- 2.1.5*** Crime victimisation rate per 100,000.
- 2.1.6*** Reported level of family violence.
- 2.1.7** Proportion of first offenders convicted again within two years.

2.2.1 Number of deaths of people aged 0-29 years due to external causes.

2.2.2 Children on care and protection orders.

**The Department is directly responsible for reporting against these benchmarks.*

Further information on the indicators has been provided in the *Key Performance Measures* chapter which, in some cases, updates the benchmark information published in the *Tasmania Together Progress Report 2003*.

The Department is undertaking a number of programs and initiatives that contribute directly to achieving the following Tasmania Together Goal 2 standards and targets:



Standard 1:

To ensure that community facilities and spaces, transport systems and private homes are, and are perceived to be, safe environments.

- Focus on high-visibility beat patrols and cycle patrols.
- Ongoing improvements to intelligence-led policing strategies to better manage local crime issues.
- Development of *Safer Communities* strategies in partnership with local government.
- Extension of Project *Samaritan* statewide to businesses to support victims of burglary.
- Partnership with Metro to trial Police on Buses program.

- Appointment of Community Safety Officers (north and south).
- Establishment of a State Security Unit.
- Participation in developing a whole-of-government, integrated, pro-interventionist family violence legislative framework.
- Partnership with Department of Education to extend Police in Schools program.
- Implementation of Operation *Streetsafe* in Hobart and Launceston.
- Ongoing high-visibility traffic law enforcement and road safety activities.
- Continued support to SES local volunteer units.

- Partnership with Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Justice and Industrial Relations to engage an Australian Bureau of Statistics outposted officer to review offender datasets in these agencies.
- Fitting of a Forward Looking Infrared Radar to the rescue helicopter to assist with locating vessels and persons.

Standard 2:

To support young people who have challenging behaviour or who are at risk

- Appointment of regional Youth Officers.
- Ongoing active participation in the diversion of young people from the courts through conferencing.

- Trialling of Project *Currawong*, a harm minimisation and wilderness therapy initiative.
- Active support to local government, community-based *Safer Community* partnerships in Northern Tasmania, Glenorchy and the Huon Valley.
- Implementation of Project *U-Turn*.
- Development of *Children and Young People* policy.
- Extension of Adopt a Cop and School Liaison Officers.
- Introduction of the Action Pact card in collaboration with Anglicare and Crime Stoppers.
- Ongoing support to Police and Citizens Youth Clubs.
- Support to Crime Stoppers Challenge.

State Priorities

State-Local Government and Community-based Partnerships

State and Local Government Partnerships are part of the Government's broader agenda for developing partnerships with the community to fund new opportunities for economic and social development.

Partnerships are aimed at strengthening relations between the State Government and local government councils, and enabling both parties to identify new and innovative ways of working together to reach mutually agreed goals. The Department has utilised partnerships to improve community safety in consultation with local government and other stakeholders, and has already entered into agreements with nine councils.

Some partnership agreements, such as with Hobart City Council, are extensive, while others are limited to a smaller range of issues. As part of its partnership role, the Department provides local government with performance information pertaining to local issues, including local crime trends.

Some exciting community safety strategies have been implemented through the partnerships. These include the establishment of the Business Working Group at Glenorchy, which worked to prevent business crime by holding a number of business seminars, distributing anti-theft material and piloting Project *Samaritan* for non-residential premises.

Other partnerships have involved the development of community safety committees to implement community safety strategies at the local level. Examples of community partnership projects include:

- The Launceston Recreational Partnership, which uses recreation to facilitate contact between young people and adults in a positive environment, helping to develop youth self-reliance, as well as involving the community in a positive youth program;
- The Northern Midlands Youth Support Network, which has developed local community work options for young people aged 11-15 years, to divert them from 'at-risk' behaviour and involvement in the criminal justice

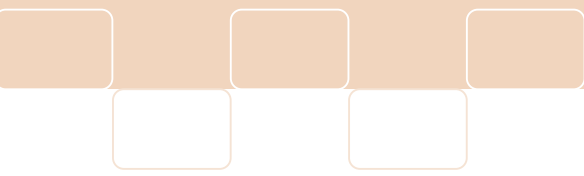
system into meaningful community service; and

- The Huon Stronger Communities Partnership, which is building an integrated support service for 'at-risk' young people who have either dropped out of school or for whom mainstream schooling has proved ineffective.

Legislative Reform Program

The Government introduced legislation to amend the *Firearms Act 1996* in order to bring Tasmanian law into alignment with other states in restricting the availability and use of certain types of handgun.

The measures were taken following agreement reached at meetings of the Australasian Police Ministers' Council



(APMC) and the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) in late 2002, following an incident in October when a handgun was used at Monash University to kill three people. The legislation reduces the number and type of handguns available in the community and further restricts access to both illegal and legitimate handguns. The buy-back compensation scheme for license holders is referred to in Chapter 1 under Firearms Issues.

The Department worked on the drafting of several important pieces of legislation which are likely to be tabled during the 2003 Spring Session:

- The Police Service Bill, replacing the outdated *Police Regulation Act 1898*, the preparation of which is now well advanced;
- The Australian Crime Commission Bill, repealing the *National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985*, enabling the Australian Crime Commission to be operational in Tasmania;
- Amendments to the *Police Offences Act 1935* which relate to the following aspects of policing:
 - provisions dealing with public order and safety with respect to vehicles, including vehicle confiscation;
 - prohibiting of cross-bows when the person does not have a permit from the Commissioner of Police;
 - maintaining the current authority to take intoxicated persons into custody;
 - authorising senior police (Inspectors) to extend the eight-hour period of custody for intoxicated persons;
- exempting police and others (including corrections officers) from the provisions of the Act with respect to public-place possession of dangerous articles;
- providing a power of arrest for trespass on vessels, vehicles and aircraft;
- increasing the penalty for common assault from six months to twelve months' imprisonment; and
- providing for senior police (Inspectors), as well as Justices, to authorise release of found property from police stations.

Output Group 1

Community Safety

During the last four years Tasmania has experienced a significant reduction in crime, as detailed in the *Output Group 2 - Crime* chapter. The role that various policing strategies have played in contributing to this impressive result is outlined in these first two chapters which, respectively, report on 'community policing' and 'intelligence-led' policing.

The Department places great importance on fostering cooperative and proactive approaches to community safety, strengthening its partnerships with local government and community groups, and developing collaborative and integrated service-delivery strategies with a range of other government agencies.

Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council (CPCSC)

The Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council was established in 1998 to develop an integrated, whole-of-government approach to crime prevention. Chaired by the Commissioner of Police, it presently consists of five government and six community representatives, with secretariat support for projects provided by the Department. The Council has focused on developing crime prevention partnerships with organisations such as Neighbourhood

Watch, local government councils, the Australian Government and the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council. A number of community projects have been implemented which focus on issues of concern including burglary, truancy, juvenile crime, motor vehicle theft, safety and security for older persons and reducing fear of crime.

Project Samaritan

One of the Council's most successful initiatives is Project *Samaritan*, which started in the Northern District in 1998 on a trial basis.

When a burglary is reported, the main elements of the Project *Samaritan* response are as follows:

- police officers attending residential burglaries offer to conduct a basic security assessment of the burgled premises, provide a Resident's Information Kit and offer a follow-up referral service to Neighbourhood Watch;
- If requested, Neighbourhood Watch volunteers visit victims and provide support, additional crime prevention advice and assistance with property marking; and

- a follow-up letter is sent to victims warning them about the possibility of a repeat burglary, and encouraging them to address any security shortfalls.

Project *Samaritan* for both residential and business properties has been extended statewide, becoming part of normal service delivery. It was awarded a National Crime and Violence Prevention Award in 2002.

Project U-Turn



U-Turn is a 'best practice' diversionary program for young motor vehicle thieves which aims to break the cycle of offending by engaging participants in 'hands on' mechanical training, while addressing life-skills and personal development issues. The program is being delivered by Mission Australia under contract to the Department, with funding from the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council and the Australian Government via the National Crime Prevention Program. There is a supported accommodation service funded by the Tasmanian Community Fund which will enable young people from the north and north-west of the state to participate in the program. *U-Turn* is being piloted in Tasmania over a two-year period, as well as in Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales.

Why U-Turn? Young people are responsible for nine out of every ten motor vehicle thefts in Tasmania. Although most stop offending the first time they are caught, a certain number go on to become high-rate offenders. *U-Turn* targets these offenders first, then young people considered to be at risk of becoming involved in car theft. As car theft is a major indicator of whether a person is likely to become involved in other forms of crime, diverting young people from opportunistic car theft can potentially reduce other types of crime.

The first ten-week course commenced on 9 May 2003, and the third course is currently in progress. To date, ten participants have completed the program, two of whom have also completed work placements. Apprenticeship opportunities for *U-Turn* graduates are being explored.

Sentencing Workshops and the Law

This year the Council organised sentencing workshops in the Hobart and Launceston law courts. Representatives from community groups including Neighbourhood Watch and the National Seniors Association were invited to participate, to learn more about how sentencing principles operate. Participants were presented with information about sentencing laws,

followed by a mock plea in mitigation. They were divided into groups to develop sentencing decisions for several case scenarios, which they could then compare with those of the actual judge or magistrate presiding. The workshops were well received and may be repeated in the future. An interactive video of a court scene will be available in due course.

Police and Metro



The success of the pilot 'Police and Metro' program has resulted in a memorandum of understanding between Metro and the Police Department, which details the arrangements to provide policing services until June 2004.

A six-month trial of the program began in January 2003 when four police officers volunteered to participate in policing 'on the buses'. In addition to performing front-line duties in cooperation with Metro, they also perform a supportive role for employees. The substantial fall in the number of offences reported since the program's implementation has been welcomed by Metro, who have also reported favourably on the relationship between drivers and police.

The 'Police and Metro' program has already assisted in meeting the Tasmania Together target of *increasing to 85%, by*

2020, the percentage of people who feel safe on public transport. Encouraging survey results for the 2002-03 financial year indicate a substantial improvement in the level of safety Tasmanians feel when travelling on public transport. For the first time, the Tasmanian 'feeling safe' results for travel on public transport, both during the day and at night, were better than the national average. (See also the *Key Performance Measures* chapter.)

Community Policing in the Districts

In the Southern District, State Community Policing Services focused on initiatives to combat fear of crime within the community. A new program was piloted which involved officers making a follow-up visit to older persons who had been victims of aggravated burglary. A number of these visits are being evaluated and, based on comments received so far, the initiative has been warmly welcomed.

Officers from the Kingston Division continued to provide strong support to the Huon Stronger Communities Partnership, which has representatives from the Huon Valley Council, local community, and the Education and Health (Youth Justice) Departments. Initiatives to date include trialling Operation *Roll Call* – a truancy



Launch of 'Police and Metro' pilot program



Owner with his car after repairs by U-Turn participants.

reduction project, and integrated support of ‘at-risk’ youth. The Partnership hopes to acquire a residence in Huonville that will be used to deliver a range of services for youth ‘at-risk’ and families.

The working partnership between police and Glenorchy City Council is achieving success and officers continue to participate in the various *Safer Communities* initiatives, the Youth Services task force and the Precinct Committees. The Claremont Police Station is now housed in the Claremont Village shopping complex, providing a ‘shopfront’ service for the local community.

Western Community Policing Services continued their strong commitment to local crime prevention programs including Bush Watch, Neighbourhood Watch, Hospital Watch and the District Crime Stoppers Board.

In the Northern District, Safer Communities Partnership Agreements have been formalised with Launceston City Council, Meander Valley Council and Northern Midlands Council.



The *Street Safe* program was introduced with the aim of making Launceston and Hobart “safer places to be”. Previous task forces had been effective in reducing street crime and anti-social behaviour for

a period. However, the underlying causes of the problem remained. Some of the contributing factors include the abuse of drugs, legal and illegal, the irresponsible serving of alcohol, pressures on homeless or ‘at-risk’ youth, pressures on business to survive in the local economy, and urban design issues. The *Street Safe* program involved members of the community, business and various government and non-government organisations combining their resources to fund practical projects addressing some of the underlying issues. These longer-term strategies aim to achieve harm minimisation, redirection of youth behaviour and a more responsible attitude within the community generally. Meanwhile, as described in the Crime chapter, the specially formed *Street Safe* Task Force continues to deliver the tangible, short-term results expected by the community.



Project *Currawong* is a further initiative that provided a therapeutic wilderness course for troubled or ‘at-risk’ youth, followed up by a post-course support structure. Police and Project Hahn staff trialled the project last year and the youth outcomes they reported included a reduction in repeat offending, a return to and improved performance at school, and a lower intake and return rate to the

Ashley Detention Centre. The Department hopes to extend the project in cooperation with the other agencies comprising the Tasmania *Together* Community Safety 'priority cluster'. Its longer term success will depend on a community infrastructure being in place that is ready to provide ongoing support to these young people.

In the Eastern District further initiatives were undertaken in the community to build awareness of the preventative measures people can take to protect their property, particularly property left in cars. The winners of a competition held to raise awareness of this issue received an immobiliser, and installation of this anti-theft device in their vehicles. A district-wide initiative has been launched to deal with the widespread problem of graffiti, involving liaison between schools, local government and local business to deal promptly with outbreaks. A computer program storing digital photographs has aided the identification of offenders, and strategies are being explored to divert repeat offenders.

Supporting Young People



The Department has developed a *Children and Young People Policy and Framework* that addresses issues facing police, children and young people. The document provides a focus and strategic direction for the Department's activities regarding children and young people, supported by the Department's major corporate priority for 2002-03 which is working with 'at-risk' young people and their families.

Youth Officers



The Western District's Youth Services Office now encompasses Licensing, Community Policing and Training, with officers from these areas working alongside the Youth Officer. An officer is also working with youth at Hellyer College, Burnie, as part of the Police in Schools program. The Youth Officer, who administers the Youth Justice process for the District, continues to forge strong ties with external agencies. 'At-risk' youth who come before police are identified and referred to diversionary programs as part of the cautioning process.

During the reporting period Northern Youth Services introduced several programs and initiatives for young people through the formation of partnerships

with key agencies, who have assisted with the development and delivery of activities. These include:

- the formation of a Recreational Partnership between the Department, the Launceston City Council and Community Youth Justice which provides sporting and recreational activities for 'at-risk' and 'high-needs' youth; and
- the introduction of the 'Action Pact Card', a joint venture between Anglicare, Crime Stoppers and Police, with a target age group of 8-17 years. The card has details of services available for young people, such as assistance with accommodation and health, where to obtain legal advice, employment, food and clothing, sexual assault counselling, how to report a crime and the Kids Helpline number.

A 'Youth At Risk' network has been established by the Eastern District Youth Officer which comprises government and community organisations as well as people in the community who are prepared to assist 'at-risk' youth and their families. During the year more than sixty young people were referred by the Youth Officer to various organisations. Sometimes, during the course of these

referrals, parents are identified as in need of support and services, and referred to appropriate resources. Some twenty parents were assisted in this way during the year. The Youth Officer at Bridgewater initiated admission of young people to the Numeracy and Literacy Skills course conducted by Mission Employment, through the formal caution process. Applications were processed through Centrelink to qualify youth for the program free of charge. Mission Employment favour the course as an undertaking for young offenders who have been formally cautioned.

Police and Citizens Youth Clubs

In the Western District a highlight for the year at the Burnie PCYC was a mural painting project developed in partnership with Parklands High School. With the assistance of a local artist, a number of high quality murals were painted by young people at the complex. Youth Justice have supported the extension of this project, so more young people will have the opportunity to develop their skills. At the Mersey PCYC a new coordinator was recently appointed who has been involved in developing programs for 'at-risk' youth in that area.

Output Group 1

Community Safety



Adopt-a-Cop in action

In the Northern District membership of the Launceston PCYC is at an all-time high. Activities provided include women's and children's self-defence classes, weightlifting and gym classes for youth and clients from a disadvantaged background, as well as free programs for people living in women's and youth shelters. Some of this year's highlights include:

- a \$22,000 grant for upgrading the gymnastics facilities;
- a \$26,000 grant for outreach programs to rural areas where PCYCs are in decline; and
- resealing of the basketball court.

In the Eastern District the Bridgewater PCYC is popular for social activities as well as sports. It includes health groups for young men and women, and a RecLink program which coordinates sporting activities for unemployed or homeless youth. In addition, a mobile activity centre is offered as an outreach program for young people who cannot attend the club at Bridgewater. This activity is currently offered twice a week, visiting parks in Gagebrook and New Norfolk.

In the Southern District the Hobart Police and Citizens Club membership has

reached over 2000, with some 45 schools and more than 100 community groups participating. Outreach activities for 'at-risk' youth continue to be run by the club, including the RecLink, Streetwork and Teen Vacation programs, the Mobile Activity Centre and the Young Women's Program. The club also continues to provide support and access to activities for refugees in Hobart.

Highlights this year included:

- a partnership formed with Rugby League Tasmania resulted in the running of the PCYC cup;
- the weights gym has been given a face lift with new and revamped equipment;
- birthday parties for family groups have proved very successful; and
- winning the Sport and Recreation Premiers Award for Participation, and being a finalist in the main Premiers Award.

Police in Colleges, Police in Schools and School Liaison Officers

Police in Colleges (an extension of the Police in Schools program) first operated at Elizabeth College in Hobart, followed by Launceston College. The program has continued to grow as more colleges have

expressed an interest in participating. The Tasmanian Government recently allocated \$100,000 to assist with extending the program. The allocation will fund the development of specific community safety projects by the colleges, as well as a joint evaluation of the project's effectiveness by the Department and the Department of Education.

There are six colleges formally involved at present, and informal arrangements are in place with another two. The six are Elizabeth, Hobart, Rosny and Claremont Colleges in the south and Launceston and Hellyer Colleges in the north. Police have an informal arrangement with St Brendan Shaw College and Don College. Subject to the evaluation mentioned above, this popular initiative may be extended in the future to private schools wishing to participate.

In order to continue to improve relationships with young people at high school, an extension of the 'Adopt a Cop' program has resulted in the introduction of Liaison Officers to the New Town and Ogilvie high schools. The officers are actively involved in a number of school activities, some of these in their own time, and occasionally give talks on subjects such as shoplifting, bullying, and other issues of concern to the school.

Crime Stoppers Challenge

An initiative by Crime Stoppers, in collaboration with the Police Department and Department of Education, involves a research-based education program for school students to examine crime in the community, its impact and the motivation of those who commit crime.

Sixty-three teams from forty-three schools across the state participated in the inaugural Challenge which focussed on shoplifting. In November 2002 eleven schools were presented with awards by Police Minister David Llewellyn and Education Minister Paula Wriedt. Gold award winners were St Peter's Channel Primary School, Smithton, Oatlands High School and Rose Bay High School. Common assault will be the focus of the next Crime Stoppers Challenge.



Police Liaison Officer at Launceston College

In terms of crime reduction, this year has been an extremely successful one for the Department. As the national results below reveal, the level of crime in many offence categories declined, with police clearing up a greater number of offences against both persons and property. For the first time Tasmania recorded a rate of crime lower than most other jurisdictions, and scored below the national average in all major offence categories. This is a pleasing effort, based on a number of factors, including:

- improvements in local crime management, with Crime Management Units analysing crime trends, determining areas of local high crime activity and profiling offence patterns as well as offenders;
- a more efficient and effective reporting and information management system at local level;
- the development of clear crime benchmarks to be achieved by District personnel, with greater accountability for their performance;
- improved crime prevention strategies, e.g. Project *Samaritan*, together with a focus on working more closely with young people at risk of offending or of becoming victims of crime.

- higher public visibility, with beat patrols, police on buses, etc;
- the appointment of Youth Officers and the use of conferencing and cautioning programs to maximise the diversion of young offenders from the court system; and
- recent improvements in technological processes, for example, DNA analysis techniques, the on-line charging and offence reporting systems.

Crime Statistics 2002-03

Crime statistics provide an indicator only of the level of recorded crime, based on offences reported to, or detected by, police. The recently released Australian Bureau of Statistics' *Crime and Safety Survey Australia*, conducted in 2002, provides an example of an alternative measure of the levels of crime.

National:

Tasmania continues to hold its position as one of the safest states in the nation. National crime statistics released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in May 2003 for the calendar year 2002 indicate that Tasmania was below the national rate in all nine major offence categories: Homicide and Related Offences; Assault;

Sexual Assault; Kidnapping/Abduction; Robbery; Blackmail/Extortion; Unlawful Entry with Intent; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Other Theft.

State:

Total offences decreased by 7% in 2002-03 compared with a 12% decrease the previous year. Property offences, which contributed to the overall decrease, comprise 86% of all offences, whereas the categories Offences Against the Person make up 9%, Fraud and Similar Offences, 4%, and Other Offences, 1%. The clearance rate of 34% in 2002-03 for total offences represents an improvement of approximately five percentage points compared with the previous year's rate of 29%.

Offences Against the Person:

The number of offences recorded for Offences Against the Person increased by 4% in 2002-03, substantially lower than the 17% increase in 2001-02. The 4% increase in 2002-03 was attributed mainly to increases in Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police offences and Common Assault, and was offset by decreases in both armed and unarmed robbery.

The percentage of offences cleared increased from 85% in 2001-02 to 89% in 2002-03.

Offences Against Property:

Property offences have demonstrated a downward trend over the past five years, with a decrease in 2002-03 of 7%. Contributing to this decrease were decreases in:

- Stealing - from Buildings (15%)
- Burglary - Buildings (14%)
- Injure/Destroy Property (10%)
- Motor Vehicle Stealing (9%)
- Stealing-General (3%)
- Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances (3%)

The clearance rate of 26% in 2002-03 represents an improvement of five percentage points from 21% cleared the previous year.

For further details of crime statistics refer to Appendix B (*Crime Statistics*).

Local Crime Reduction Strategies



The Western District reported significant progress in targeting motor vehicle crime by setting up special task forces. Project *Bonnet* utilised a range of strategies to encourage drivers to remove valuables from their cars and display an

“Empty Car” notice on the dashboard. Operation *Bonnet* included a special task force focusing on the activities of alleged offenders. Following the implementation of these strategies early in 2003, there was a 44.4% reduction in motor vehicle burglaries in the District over a three-month period compared with the previous three months.

The Northern District has embraced the ‘Intelligence-Led Policing’ model and been rewarded with significant improvements in local crime trends. The Crime Management Unit played a crucial role in achieving this success, providing intelligence on crime hot spots, emerging crime, crime patterns, suspects and links between suspects or groups. The use of task forces, including the Stolen Motor Vehicle Task Force and the *Street Safe/Safer Communities* Task Force to target problem areas has proved very successful, leading to a decrease in public-place assaults and incidents of anti-social behaviour within the Launceston Central Business District. The aims of the *Street Safe* program are outlined in the Community Safety chapter.

In the Southern District, strategies including targeted patrols, task forces, enhanced intelligence processes, targeting of individuals who contravene bail conditions, further specialised training and public awareness programs such as Project *Samaritan*, are all used in police efforts to reduce crime.

Motor vehicle crime was a major focus for the Eastern District again this year. A number of task force operations were conducted, focussing on repeat offenders and ‘problem’ locations. Some of the task force operations were conducted in coordination with members of the Southern District.

Operation *Suppress*, which commenced in Bridgewater in September 2002, aimed to reduce the incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour. The operation targeted the activities and locations of specific offenders. A review was conducted after six months which measured a 27% reduction in reported offences. This program has since been extended to the Bellerive Division.

Drug Law Enforcement

At an operational level, police continued to identify, target, investigate and prosecute individuals engaging in illegal drug activities. Success was evidenced by the disruption to drug markets and achievement of departmental drug offender and drug diversion benchmarks. The drug offender benchmark relates to selling and supply charges. Drug diversion involves the use of discretionary powers by police officers to caution, or divert to drug treatment services, those who are using or in possession of small quantities of illicit drugs for personal use.



Examination of evidence by forensic scientist

Output Group 2

Crime

The program, which has been effective in diverting low-level drug users out of the criminal justice system, has an important community role in crime prevention as it aims to reduce repeat offending. Drug traffickers and producers continue to be dealt with through the normal court processes.

Regular monitoring of the illicit drug market is essential and it is clear that, whilst cannabis remains the most widely used illicit drug in Tasmania, methamphetamine use continues to increase throughout Australia and the South-East Asian region. Similarly, drug monitoring systems are detecting the growing use of 'party' drugs, a group of drugs that includes Ecstasy.

The Department maintains high-level coordination of drug and alcohol policies, strategies and initiatives and provides policy advice on drug and alcohol issues to the State Government.

The agency's commitment to partnerships is reflected by its approach to the issues of liquor licensing and road safety. In close coordination with other agencies and service providers, such as the Liquor Licensing Commission, Australian Hotels Association, Road Safety Taskforce and Motor Accidents Insurance Board, regular visits were made to licensed premises across the state to demonstrate the use of breathalysers (to encourage

compliance with the 0.05% blood alcohol limit), ensure compliance with licensing conditions and to deter under-age or excessive drinking. Particular attention was given to rural licensed premises. Targeted road safety operations focusing on drug impairment were conducted by police to reinforce compliance with 0.05% blood alcohol limits and disseminate health promotion material designed to encourage safe drinking practices.

CrimTrac

The CrimTrac agency was established by the Commonwealth in 1999 to develop, implement and manage advanced information systems that assist the police in their law enforcement and crime prevention roles. Tasmania's participation in the national program continued in 2002-03 with the assistance of major funding allocations from the State Government.

The DNA Project continued to build on its achievements from last year with the collection of over 5,500 DNA person samples. These resulted in over 1,000 DNA matches and 478 suspects being excluded as a direct result of Tasmania's DNA database. This is a significant increase from last year and demonstrates the important and expanding role DNA evidence is playing in the investigation of crime. The Department has established

a system to upload DNA samples onto the National Criminal Investigation DNA Database (NCIDD), and is currently implementing arrangements to allow exchange of DNA profiles with other jurisdictions. The Regulations to enable exchange of DNA profiles have been gazetted. Ministerial Agreements are being negotiated with the other jurisdictions, and finalisation of a number of these is expected in the near future.

The National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) Project continued its second phase of operation with the acquisition and operation of two additional Livescan machines. Tasmania now has machines in Hobart, Launceston and Devonport. The Livescan technology allows the capture of high-quality fingerprints through laser scanning and real-time searching against the national fingerprint database.

Family Violence



The Department fully supports any measures that will address issues of family violence. The existing pro-arrest approach of Tasmania Police has been enhanced by showing leadership in the identification of cross-agency solutions for individual family violence incidents. The agency continues to participate in whole-of-government efforts to reduce the level of family violence, which the Tasmanian

community, through the Tasmania *Together* process, has identified as a major issue of concern.

A combination of improved reporting processes after police attend family violence incidents, and a greater preparedness by women to report abuse may have contributed to a significant increase in the number of incidents reported during the year. Particular attention was paid to identifying repeat offenders who were responsible for a significant proportion of the family violence incidents.

The agency is represented on an inter-departmental committee working through responses to recent research, which has been tasked by Government to develop separate restraint order legislation as part of a pro-interventionist, whole-of-government, integrated response to family violence in Tasmania.

Juvenile Conferencing



Following the introduction of the *Youth Justice Act 1997* and the *Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997*, police are continuing to work cooperatively with other government agencies to enhance the diversionary conferencing program. The system aims to divert young offenders from the court process and rehabilitate them, as well as protecting young people

at risk - both corporate priorities for some years. Whilst the number of young offenders conferenced or cautioned has increased over the past few years, the percentage of juveniles diverted from the criminal justice system was lower this year. The reasons for this may include:

- Fewer juveniles came into contact with police in antisocial/crime situations; and, of those, more were reoffenders whose cautioning options had lapsed;
- Police elected to prosecute more of those who came into contact due to the serious nature of the offence committed.

Forensic Services

Following the terrorist bombings of Paddy's Bar and the Sari Nightclub in Bali when 202 people were killed, including 89 Australians, members of the Disaster Victims Identification Team flew to Bali to assist with the victim identification process. This specialist team has since been restructured and expanded, and has undertaken further training to provide the Department with a comprehensive capability in disaster victim identification in the event of a similar casualty incident.

During the reporting period a Forensic Computer Examiner was appointed.

Forensic computer examinations have formed the basis of a number of successful prosecutions for computer-related fraud.

Fraud Investigation Services

A new 'Fraud' unit was formally established in February 2003 to handle major fraud, E-Crime and Proceeds of Crime investigations. The unit has strong links with a number of federal law enforcement initiatives including the Australian Hi-Tech Crime Centre and the Australasian Identity Crime Working Party.

The total value for the 2002-03 financial year of Confiscation Orders made by the Supreme Court pursuant to the *Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Act* was \$804,791.00. This figure was made up of:

Pecuniary Penalty Orders	\$748,451.00
Forfeiture Orders	\$56,340.00

Major Investigations - Operation Oakum

The *Oakum* Task Force has continued its investigations into organised crime involvement in the systematic theft of abalone from Tasmanian state waters, and its subsequent processing and export from the state. The existence of a sophisticated



Forensics in-service demonstration

Output Group 2

Crime



Inspection at sea of a foreign fishing vessel

illegal trade in abalone that crossed state and jurisdictional boundaries and extended into South-East Asia was revealed.

This year, the investigations of the task force culminated in an arrest phase, with 169 charges relating to either serious criminal matters, or significant matters under the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*, being preferred against 17 individuals from four separate syndicates involved in illegal abalone operations. Additionally, significant assets, including plant and equipment, a vehicle and a light aircraft used in the transport of illegally obtained abalone, were seized. The residential properties of two key individuals have been restrained under Proceeds of Crime legislation. Those charged include poachers/suppliers, processors and transporters of the product, and receiver/distributors in Victoria and Queensland. Task force operations proved very successful in combating this highly organised activity which had the potential to seriously undermine the viability of one of the state's natural resources.

Fisheries Security

The Department is responsible for the protection of Tasmania's living marine resources - the only state in which police have this role. Operations Support's Marine Division, in collaboration with the various

geographical Marine Sections, police the state's abalone, rock lobster, crab and scale-fish stocks, performing a preventative and enforcement role within Tasmania's zone of jurisdiction. In policing fisheries legislation, marine police are assisted by trained surveillance and intelligence analysis personnel as well as by specialist forensic support services. There is a strong focus on intelligence-driven investigations and targeted patrols.

During 2002-03, police vessels *Van Diemen*, *Freycinet* and *Vigilant* were at sea for a total of 120 days, conducting targeted fisheries patrols and surveillance. A total of 3,932 vessels were inspected at sea and 11,156 vessels were inspected on land. A further 8,703 inspections were carried out in relation to nets, craypots and other fishing equipment. The police vessel *Van Diemen* was involved with the apprehension of the drug trafficking vessel *Pong Su*. This operation was undertaken at the request of the Australian Federal Police who were working with Customs in relation to the incident. The *Van Diemen* followed the vessel across Bass Strait and into NSW waters, where surveillance was taken over by Customs aircraft and a NSW Water Police vessel. The operation resulted in the seizure of the largest amount of heroin ever in Victoria.

During the reporting period the services of Australian Quarantine Inspection Service

sniffer dogs were introduced and utilised. One of the dogs located a large quantity of abalone in a utility which was about to board the *Spirit of Tasmania*. The use of sniffer dogs has proved successful in locating illegally obtained fish and in helping to gain intelligence on fisheries matters.

Marine and Rescue Services performed security duties for the vessels *USS Spearhead* and *USS Camden* at Sullivans Cove during the Christmas and New Year period. A total of 21 days' round-the-clock surveillance was provided without incident.

Poppy Security

The Department has dedicated Poppy Task Forces operating within all the geographical Districts where poppies are grown. The task forces work closely with growers as well as with the Poppy Advisory and Control Board. The protection of the State's poppy crop, grown for pharmaceutical purposes, requires the use of significant police resources during the growing and harvesting seasons. Under the licencing arrangements, strict security is required at every stage of production, from growing, through harvesting, to final alkaloid production. Responsibility for the security of this valuable resource is vested jointly

with the Department and the Poppy Advisory and Control Board, which licenses the poppy growers.

This financial year 1080 licences were issued. The land area devoted to poppy growing was 17,515 hectares. During 2002-2003, the incidents of crop interference totalled 26, compared with 27 the previous year.

Firearms Issues

The *Firearms Act 1996* has been amended to place more stringent controls on the possession and use of pistols for sport and target shooters. These amendments are in line with national requirements resulting from an incident at Monash University in Victoria last year when a licence holder used target shooting pistols to kill three people. To encourage compliance, a national pistol buy-back scheme commenced on 1 July 2003 for those required to surrender their pistols, which will continue until 31 December 2003. This scheme is to be partly funded by the states, which will contribute one-third of the cost, with the Australian Government contributing two-thirds, together with funds remaining from the 1996/97 scheme. Strategies are in place to follow up on expired licence holders who are still recorded as possessing firearms.



Targeting crime 'hot spots'

Output Group 3

Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety

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

Road Safety Strategies

Although Tasmania has continued to maintain its record of having the safest roads in the nation, a significant number of crashes, particularly those 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 attention to:
 - random breath testing;
 - speed detection and road safety 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.

National Road Safety Strategy 2001-2010 and Tasmania Road Safety Strategy 2002-2006

This Federal Government strategy aims to reduce road fatalities across the nation by 40% by 2010, with each state developing its own road safety strategy. The state strategy is a whole-of-government commitment to long-term planning which envisions a safety culture among all road users and owners, as well as committing the Government to specific programs which will result in genuine change. Its objectives are to achieve “safer road users, safer vehicles and safer roads”.

The Department provided key support to the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) in the development of a state road safety strategy, and liaises closely with DIER in the development of legislation. Departmental officers are members of various road safety related groups, including:

- Tasmanian Road Safety Council;
- Road Safety Task Force Board (RSTF);
- Road Safety Liaison Group;
- Road Safety Consultative Committee; and
- Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania (RACT) Regional Advisory Committees.

Statewide Trends and Performance Indicators

Results across policing traffic services outputs were pleasing, with an increase in productivity for nearly all activities. Road safety outcomes, particularly in terms of the reduction in the number of injury crashes, reflect positively on the high-visibility policing strategies being undertaken in partnership with DIER and the Motor Accident Insurance Board (MAIB).

Fatalities

There were 33 persons killed in 32 fatal crashes on Tasmanian roads in 2002-03. This is a decrease of 11 persons (or 25%) compared to the 44* fatalities in the previous year. (*Data source – Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.*)

Serious Injuries

A serious injury is defined in terms of an accident resulting in people being admitted to hospital. In 2002-03, the number of people injured decreased, with 401 being admitted to hospital compared to 421* the previous year, a decrease of 5%. The number of vehicular crashes involving people being admitted to hospital increased from 339* to 344, an increase of 5 (or 1%). (*Data source – Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.*)

Random Breath Testing (RBT)

Random Breath Tests are most effective when highly visible and well publicised, and the Department has ensured that widespread media attention accompanies traffic operations. Due to the geography of Tasmania, police also focus on many rural areas and back roads as part of their RBT strategy. As part of ongoing strategies in relation to drink driving, policing operations have been held in various parts of the state commencing at any time of the week, day or night.

During 2002-03, 393,891 persons were subjected to a Random Breath Test, with 3,783 (or 1%) subsequently being charged with driving with a blood alcohol level above the prescribed limit. Whilst the number of drivers tested was 15% up from last year, there was an increase of 8% in the number of drivers charged.

Traffic Infringement Notices (TINS)

Traffic Infringement Notices may be issued for violation of the Tasmanian road rules. An Infringement Notice may contain more than one offence. During 2002-03, police patrolling Tasmanian roads issued 71,874 Traffic Infringement Notices for 76,868 offences, which represents a 3% increase on the 69,858* issued last year. Of the offences, 29,636 (or 39%) were for speeding violations. Of the total Notices issued, 25,961 (or 36%) were in the form of Formal Cautions.

Speed Limit Enforcement

Road safety cameras are deployed in various locations around the state based on police protocols and operational procedures, information from local governments and concerned community groups, and the analysis of traffic-related data. There are two fixed-site cameras on the Tasman Bridge at Hobart and one on the Illawarra Main Road at Longford. A replacement program for road safety cameras, which is upgrading them to the latest technology devices, is currently being rolled out.

Due to the number of accidents at traffic light intersections, a red light camera pilot project was undertaken in conjunction with DIER in February 2002,

when combined red light/road safety cameras commenced operating at two high-accident intersections in Hobart and one in Launceston. The cameras use the latest digital technology to simultaneously detect speeding and red light infringements.

Road safety cameras (excluding the combined red light/road safety cameras), monitored the speed of 10,107,383 vehicles during 2002-03, with 51,150 infringement notices issued to motorists for speeding. This represents an increase of 3,948* (or 8%) from last year. When road safety cameras were introduced in 1993, over 2% of vehicles were speeding past cameras and, in 2002-03, this has been reduced to 0.7%. During the first full year of the pilot project, the combined red light/road safety cameras were used to issue 3,702 infringement notices for speeding and 944 for red light violations.

Road Safety cameras were used to issue 10,566 speed infringements in the 50 km/h speed limit zones during 2002-2003. This number includes the new 50 km/h speed limit zones as well as those which were in effect prior to the amendment to the Traffic Regulations (Road Rules) 1999. The amendment lowered the urban speed limit from 60 km/h to 50 km/h, and was enforced from 1 July 2002.



Laser hand-held speed detection device

Output Group 3

Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety



Random breath testing

Unlicensed Drivers and Unregistered Vehicles

Extensive use is made of four MAIB-funded laptop computers which, by accessing part of the DIER Motor Registry database, allow on-the-spot checking of driver licence and vehicle registration details in the field. During 2002-03, there were 6,654 offences for using an unregistered vehicle and 982 offences for driving unlicensed.

Seat Belts

During 2002-03, 3 of the 33 fatalities (or 9%) and 47 of the 401 seriously injured (or 12%) were not using their seat belts. (*Data source – Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.*) During the same period, police detected 5,759 offences for motorists not using seat belts, which represents an increase of 1,227* (or 27%) from the 4,532* detected last year.

*** Figure adjusted since publication of the 2001-02 Annual Report.**

Road Safety Task Force (RSTF)

The Service Level Agreement between the Department and the Road Safety Task Force was renewed in December 2002 for a further three years. The valuable partnership between the Department and the Motor Accident Insurance Board continued, with the Board funding the District Road Safety Task Forces (four members in each District) and the Data/Intelligence Analyst position.

The Department's District Road Safety Task Forces, consisting of sixteen officers, provide the strategic focus for statewide enforcement of traffic rules, particularly the high-profile random breath test (RBT) operations. The Road Safety Task Force enforcement campaigns are linked into the advertising/education campaigns approved by the Road Safety Task Force Board, and are scheduled to coincide with statewide sporting fixtures and other major events. The Board, chaired by Paul Hogan, General Manager, Southern Cross TV, meets on a monthly basis in Hobart. A high-level Committee of Review meets quarterly and oversees the Board's strategic directions and strategies.

During 2002-03, 94,998 random breath tests were performed by District Task Force personnel, an increase of 24% from last year. This resulted in 393 (or 0.4%)

drivers charged. In addition, the District Task Forces identified 9,225 speeding motorists, 1,016 unregistered motor vehicles, 314 unlicensed drivers, 1,532 drivers not wearing seat belts, and issued 888 vehicle defect notices.

Traffic Secretariat

The Traffic Secretariat was established to ensure that traffic strategies across the state have a corporate focus. The Secretariat is chaired by the Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations, and meets on a bi-monthly basis. It provides:

- proposals for policy development and legislative reform;
- examination and facilitation of linkages across other corporate strategies and programs;
- statistical analysis and evaluation;
- the development of opportunities for partnerships;
- quality assurance of data from information management databases; and
- evaluation of equipment, including breath analysis/testing, road safety and red light camera equipment.

Legislative Reform

Traffic (Road Rules) Regulations 1999

During 2001-2002, these Regulations were amended to make provision to lower the speed limit from 60 km/h to 50 km/h in urban areas. At the end of last financial year there was a two-month amnesty/caution period, with enforcement commencing on 1 July 2002.



Motorcycle Police

State Emergency Service

The State Emergency Service (SES) provides planning, training, operational and education services to government, industry and the community, to minimise the risk of emergencies and enhance public safety. The Service also manages, in cooperation with local government, a significant volunteer workforce that provides a high level of emergency response to the community.

In the management of risks and emergencies the SES has a range of responsibilities including:

- developing and implementing statewide 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 volunteer management, training and support; and
- responding to emergencies, and assisting with emergency recovery.

Volunteer SES Personnel

Work has continued on training volunteers to carry out all operational tasks with an emphasis on first aid, storm damage operations, air observer activities and search and rescue. SES volunteers were involved in almost every search and rescue operation and many natural disaster and rural road accident rescues. A summary of call outs of volunteers and hours contributed by them is provided in the *Key Performance Measures* chapter of this report. Additional to this work was over 9,198 hours of non-emergency community assistance, including the 'driver reviver' program, security, lighting, crowd and traffic control, and communications for special events and displays.

The SES continued to support volunteer units through:

- the development of workplace trainers and assessors;
- professional development activities for unit managers and team leaders;
- the acquisition and distribution of equipment and protective uniforms;

- training, assessment and re-accreditation in rural road accident rescue, vertical rescue, general rescue, search and rescue, storm damage operations, emergency operations centre management, incident management and air observer operations;
- the continued development and delivery of an industry-specific first-aid training program; and
- the maintenance of Occupational Health and Safety policies and standards.

Training

Volunteers were involved in 26,284 hours of training activity. Despite staff vacancies in emergency management education, SES personnel have conducted the following training activities this year:

- training of police officers in recruit and officer qualifying courses;
- introduction to emergency risk management courses;
- emergency risk management workshops and briefings; and
- implementing a public awareness campaign during SES Week.

Highlights

- Compliance with the new Australian Quality Training Framework Standards for registered training organisations was confirmed by external audit.
- A risk management database is being tested to facilitate the monitoring of, and reporting on, risk treatment strategies.
- A new database has been developed to meet the Registered Training Organisation's standards for retention, archiving and retrieval of training records.
- The knowledge and skill of volunteers has been acknowledged through the issue of over 4000 individual statements of attainment and qualifications in relation to units of competency from the Public Safety Training Package and the Training Package for Assessment and Workplace Training.
- A new storm damage repair training facility has been constructed near Hobart which will allow for controlled and safe training of all personnel in roof damage repair operations.

Awards

The Service and its staff were recognised nationally for their contribution to community safety and emergency management, through the award of the Emergency Services Medal - “in recognition of distinguished service as a member of an Australian emergency organisation” - to:

Mr Garry Muldoon,
(Regional Officer, South);

Mr Rod Sweetnam,
(SES Local Coordinator,
Launceston City Council); and

Mr Richard Elliott,
(Unit Manager,
Kentish SES Volunteer Unit).

Two members of the service were recognised for their outstanding contribution to emergency operations in Tasmania by the award of Police Commissioner’s commendation. They were:

Mr Martin Boyle,
(SES Regional Officer, North); and

Mr Gerald Van Rongen,
(Manager, SES Northern Region Search
and Rescue Team).

State Security

Terrorist events in our region and elsewhere have brought about major changes in Australia’s approach towards security. A Summit of government leaders in April 2002 began the process of enhancing Australia’s counter-terrorism arrangements and capabilities.

Background

Nationally, a new cooperative framework has been developed through the signing of an Intergovernmental Agreement and the establishment of the National Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Agreement commits the Commonwealth and all states and territories to effective and more coordinated nationwide prevention, response, investigation and consequence management arrangements.

Following the bombing events in Bali in October 2002, the Premier established a Counter Terrorism Project which was tasked with reviewing Tasmania’s counter terrorism capabilities and arrangements in prevention, mitigation, response and recovery. The Project recommended the establishment of the State Security Advisory Group and the State Security Unit to support the work of the Premier’s Ministerial Security Committee. The Project audited existing arrangements for



SES planning staff

Output Group 4

Emergency Management



Simulated escape from submerged helicopter

the continuity of executive government and the security of key personnel and facilities. The project team identified equipment requirements for police response functions, and commenced the review of Tasmania's critical infrastructure by identifying the sites and reporting to the Australian Government's Critical Infrastructure Protection program.

Governance of state security issues in Tasmania will be through the recently formed Ministerial Security Committee that is supported by a State Security Advisory Group and the State Security Unit. The Ministerial Security Committee will coordinate state security and broad strategy. Should an incident occur or a significant threat is manifest, the Committee will activate the State Crisis Centre for the purpose of centralising information and providing support to the decision makers.

State Security Unit

The State Security Unit has been created as a multi-agency unit with the role of supporting the Ministerial Security Committee, the State Security Advisory Group and Tasmania's representatives on the National Counter Terrorism Committee. The State Security Unit will operate in the areas of research, policy development,

the protection of critical infrastructure and the enhancement and improvement of Tasmania's response capabilities. The State Security Advisory Group will review counter-terrorism plans and arrangements and prioritise the work of the State Security Unit.

Special funding has been provided to establish the State Security Unit. The funding covers procurement of equipment required to operate in the new environment and, as outlined in the *Organisational Profiles* chapter, the establishment of a full-time Special Capabilities Group.

Security audits have been undertaken of critical infrastructure units within the state, including key government buildings, Hobart airport and power stations. Stakeholders are now aware of the issues they are expected to deal with, and of their responsibilities within a statewide context. Guidelines and review methodology have been developed in line with the requirements of the National Counter Terrorism Committee. Material to provide guidance with risk assessment and risk management strategies has been developed to assist stakeholders to identify and address their requirements. The Unit provides a specialist advisory service in this regard.

Specialist Capabilities Group

The Department complies with the national requirement to maintain specialist operations groups, including hostage negotiation, bomb response, joint intelligence group, technical support and a police tactical group. Whilst these groups are trained and equipped to respond to a terrorist-style incident, they also undertake a range of duties within general policing.

Within the State Security Unit there is a Specialist Capabilities Group which includes full-time members of the Tactical Group, Dignitary Protection and Search and Rescue. The Group is responsible for acquiring counter-terrorist related equipment, exercising, and specialist training to ensure the specialist operations groups are operating to the required national standard. The Group also provides high-level operational support to District Commands.

Search and Rescue

Combined training exercises were undertaken with various clubs, with State Emergency Service volunteers being utilised in a number of search and rescue operations.

Training highlights

- Advanced training was provided for the twelve new officers who completed their basic search and rescue training in 2002, including alpine rescue skills.
- Implementation of new, best practice vertical rescue and access training for all search and rescue operators.
- A Dive Supervisors course was held at the Underwater Training Centre, Beauty Point.
- Professional development provided for a number of Dive Squad members to raise their skills to a supervisory level.
- Expansion of water rescue capability to include vessel access and rescue using float lines with winch. This will progress to a 'hi-line rescue' capability in the future.
- The primary rescue helicopter, the BK117 has been fitted with a FLIR (forward looking infra red) System Series 7500, that can detect people/ vessels in the dark.



SES volunteers after a rescue operation

Professionalism and Accountability

Building Professionalism

The Department is committed to maintaining the highest standards of accountability and responsibility at an individual as well as organisational level. Policies and practices that acknowledge individual integrity, professionalism, personal accountability and the proper exercise of authority have been developed.

Opportunities for further education and training continue to be promoted to enhance professionalism and add value to the organisation. Some of the year's highlights in this regard are outlined in the *Managing our People* chapter.

Commissioner's Medal and Commissioner's Award

These awards were introduced by the Commissioner several years ago in order to acknowledge those people who have served the Department for at least ten years and demonstrated a consistently high level of integrity and professionalism. Stringent tests of eligibility are applied so that the awards retain their intrinsic value.

This year eighteen State Service employees received the Commissioner's Award and thirty-nine sworn officers received the Commissioner's Medal.

Demonstrating Accountability

As outlined in our 2003-06 *Strategic Directions Framework*, we will be accountable for our actions by:

- Acting honestly and ethically at all times;
- Developing an organisational culture that embraces personal accountability for performance;
- Strengthening supervisory responsibility at all levels;
- Improving access to tertiary education as an encouragement for staff to achieve higher education; and

Striving to achieve recognition of policing as a profession.

The Department is committed to demonstrating a high level of accountability to the community, both in terms of service delivery and transparency of operations.

The agency undertakes quarterly performance reviews that evaluate each District/Command against a set of performance indicators. The benefits of this process include the development of a culture that accepts responsibility and accountability at all levels, as well as sustaining a corporate focus on key safety and security strategies.

A new step this year was to invite local government representatives to attend corporate performance review meetings. The visitors were able to observe, first-hand, the corporate reporting process, and evaluate agency performance for themselves. Media coverage of the sessions provided the latest information on crime at a state and local level, as well as on other matters of community concern. The positive feedback from this initiative was most encouraging. The Corporate Performance Reports generated every three months as part of the process provide a detailed picture of the level of crime in Tasmania. With crime rates continuing to decrease, they provide a useful means of reassuring the community that our environment is becoming safer.

Investigating Complaints against Police

Internal Investigations has a responsibility to achieve timely and appropriate resolution of complaints, and to ensure fair and equitable treatment of police officers under investigation.

Allegations relating to crimes, summary offences and serious disciplinary matters are investigated by Internal Investigations under the 'Complaints against Police' guidelines. 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 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.



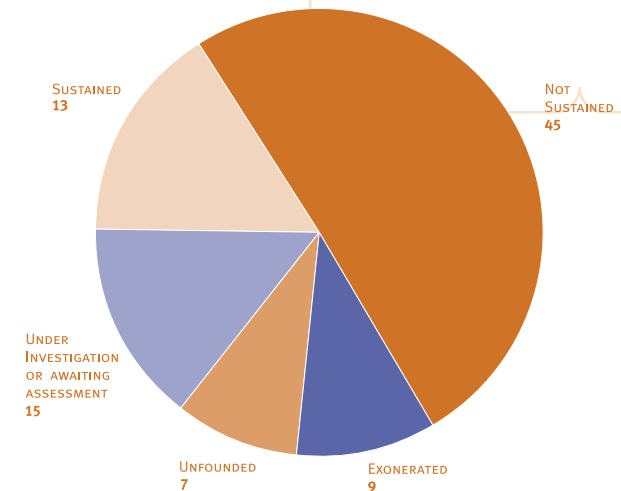
Corporate Management Group at a Command reporting forum

Professionalism and Accountability

Eighty-nine (89) 'Complaints against Police' were received during 2002/03. This figure represents a 9% reduction in complaints from the 2001/02 total of 98 complaints. The number of complaints received during 2002/03 is the lowest number received since computer records commenced in 1994. Of the 89 complaints, 13 were 'sustained', 45 'not sustained', 9 'exonerated', 7 'unfounded', and 15 are still under investigation. The 13 'sustained' complaints represent 18% of the 74 completed investigations. The number of 'off duty' complaints was 11.

- Significant reductions have occurred in complaints relating to police misconduct and allegations of assault. Complaints relating to allegations of 'excessive force' and 'neglect of duty' have increased. 'Excessive Force' complaints comprise 34% of total complaints, followed by 'Assault' at 29%.
- 60% of total 'Complaints against Police' during 2002/03 were arrest-based.
- 89 'Complaints against Police' represents only 0.12% of the 73,350 summary charges laid by police during 2002/2003. Police attended at 142,987 reported incidents around the state.

Number of Complaints Against Police Registered during the 2002-03 Period. (Total 89)



Customer Service Complaints

Complaint prevention will again be the principal focus of Internal Investigations for 2003/2004. This will be achieved by:

- providing Districts with a detailed analysis of their complaints;
- timely identification of police officers and locations 'at risk' of complaints; and
- regular presentations on complaint-prevention strategies and trends to members at all operational levels of the organisation.

The Department promotes a culture that focuses on quality customer service and accountability throughout

the organisation. The Customer Service Complaint process provides the basis for the informal resolution of minor complaints such as incivility, inappropriate behaviour and inadequate service. District and Support Commanders have the responsibility to resolve Customer Service Complaints.

Seventy-one (71) Customer Service Complaints were received during 2002/03, which represents a 28% decrease from the 99 complaints received during 2001/02.



Customer Service

Managing our People

During the year in review the Department provided employees with access to flexible employment conditions and maintained its commitment to providing opportunities for personal and professional development.

Recruiting and Training 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 307 applicants who sat the entrance examinations, 26 were successful in their efforts to join the police service. Eighteen men and eight women commenced their 32-week Police Academy training during the year as

members of cadet courses, with one course in residence.

This year, sixty-two cadets have undergone units of basic training at the Police Academy. The Academy refurbishment program reduced the number of cadets in training during the latter half of the financial year. Six officers with previous policing experience have undergone a tailored training package to enable them to fast-track through the cadet course and graduate as operational police. These constables have been deployed around the state.

The second phase of the cadet course curriculum review has been completed. Feedback from a number of stakeholders indicated that coverage of new legislation and more policy information should be

brought into the course, and a revised curriculum was developed accordingly.

The development of operational skills continues to be an important component of cadet training. This year graduating cadets are already trained in the use of speed detection devices and road spikes, skills previously gained in the field.

Promoting Professional and Personal Development

The Department is committed to achieving improved levels of professionalism within the Tasmania police service, and tertiary education forms an important part of this vision.

Partnership with University of Tasmania

Employees continue to take up the opportunity to engage in tertiary studies and build up their knowledge of contemporary policing practices and theory. The specially designed undergraduate program confers a Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) degree. Postgraduate options include Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma and Master of Police Studies. During the year four inspectors and twenty sergeants were awarded a Graduate Certificate in Police Studies. A State Service employee was awarded a Master of Public Administration. Several officers undertaking the Tasmania Police Inspectors' Course also enrolled in the Graduate Certificate (Police Studies) course.

Commissioner Richard McCreadie was awarded a Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of Tasmania for his outstanding service to the Tasmanian community.

Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES)

The Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies was established by the University of Tasmania and the Department in 2002, under the auspices of the University-State Government Partnership Agreement. The Institute's function is to provide a centre of excellence in policing research. Its core activities involve integrated crime data collection and the evaluation of law enforcement programs and policing models. The Institute was recently

awarded research grants to examine and evaluate the following:

Drug diversion strategies in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania – \$175,000 over two years from the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund. The project in Tasmania involves determining what factors, if any, are undermining the effectiveness of drug diversion strategies.

Project *U-Turn* (Young Recidivist Car Theft Offender Program) – \$46,000 over two years, jointly funded by the Australian Government and the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council Project. *U-Turn*, which commenced recently in the state, is described in more detail in the *Community Safety* chapter.



Recent departmental graduates

Managing our People

Scholarships

The Department provides a number of scholarships for undergraduate and/or postgraduate courses at the University of Tasmania, for which both police officers and State Service personnel are eligible. The scholarships are awarded and administered by the University of Tasmania Foundation in accordance with the Scholarship Rules approved by the University's Academic Senate. This year, three departmental scholarships and three Commissioner of Police scholarships were awarded to police officers undertaking the Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) course at the University.

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. The most recent recipient of this scholarship travelled to the UK to gain accreditation as a Springboard Trainer. The Springboard Consultancy provides further training opportunities for women.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

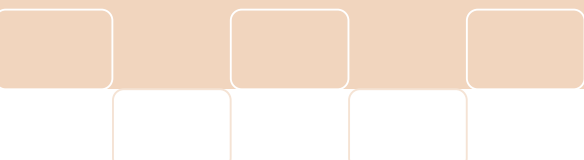
The Department endorses the policing studies and postgraduate courses in public policy offered at the University of Tasmania, as well as the professional

development courses at the Australian Institute of Police Management in Sydney, the activities of which are outlined in the *National Commitments* chapter.

Tertiary education is directly supported through the Department's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS). The scheme assists employees commencing or continuing an approved course of study at tertiary level by providing 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). During the 2002-03 financial year fifty-seven employees were receiving assistance from the scheme.

E-Learning

Towards the end of 2002, the Department commenced a pilot program to assess the use of Electronic or 'E' learning as a training delivery mechanism. The pilot involved a decentralised learner group of 21 operational police officers across the state, and a centralised learner group of 18 cadets from the Police Academy. The Basic Marine training package was delivered as a three-phase process, comprising a six-week on-line learning phase, a two-week on-line assessment phase and three weeks of practical assessment. Some of the benefits identified from the pilot program included an improved capacity, knowledge, competence and confidence of those people operating in environments



responsible for Basic Marine benchmarks. Future use of an E-learning capacity is being considered.

Review of Police Promotion System

The agency has completed a lengthy review of the police promotion system to ensure the Department is well positioned to continue delivering a professional policing service. As modern policing becomes increasingly more of a profession than in the past, the promotion structure for members needs to be more flexible and capable of recognising individual abilities. The new system opens up self-directed learning for those who embark on the promotion process, while at the same time ensuring the essential elements of operational

supervision and management are taken into consideration.

Once the new process is implemented, rather than having to wait nearly ten years before members can qualify for sergeant rank, they will be able to start studying as soon as their appointment is confirmed, (twelve months after graduating from the Academy). By completing a prescribed amount of work each year, members can qualify to be considered for promotion to sergeant. Those accruing 'credits' will also have the opportunity to be recognised, as in the past, as a senior constable or senior sergeant within the system. Examinations to attain the rank of sergeant and inspector will remain, but the changes will substantially reduce the time it takes to qualify for promotion.

The new system will have close links with the University of Tasmania, with an opportunity to combine study for promotion with undergraduate study. By the time some members qualify for sergeant, they could have completed up to half of the Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) degree.

Access and Equity

The Department has continued to focus on Access and Equity through a number of initiatives, including the provision of further information sessions and Access and Equity Officer training. There are now 106 Access and Equity Officers across the Department. Following the appointment of a new Access and Equity Manager in May a review of key access and equity

issues was undertaken. Highlights this year included:

- the provision of family accommodation and a parenting room in the refurbishments undertaken at the Police Academy; and
- the provision of Access and Equity education to all Supervisor, Sergeant Qualifying and Inspector Qualifying courses held at the Police Academy.

Flexible Employment Working Group (FEWG)

The Flexible Employment Working Group was established in 2001 to review current employment practices and to develop and implement contemporary employment options. A recent initiative

Managing our People

was the introduction of the Working from Home Policy. The policy details the formal contractual arrangements between the employer and the employee. Each negotiated arrangement must specify the terms and conditions adopted by the parties involved. Several employees have taken up this opportunity.

Women in Policing

Last year the Department was presented with a Special Award for Significant Achievement by the Australasian Council of Women and Policing. In presenting the award, Ms Helen McDermott, Vice President of the Council commented: "The award recognises that the Commissioner of (Tasmania) Police has started a program that has addressed

flexible employment, family friendly initiatives and education of the workforce and diversity management".

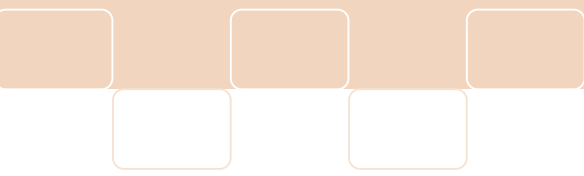
Some of the year's highlights included:

- Establishment of the Women's Consultative Committee in April 2003. The committee comprises representative groups from within the Department which address issues impacting on female employees, including the Women's Informal Network, the Flexible Employment Working Group, the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee, the Australian and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee and the Access & Equity Contact Group.
- In establishing the Women's Consultative Committee, an internal website, *Women – Your Voice*, has been launched.
- A female Inspector of Police presented a paper on the status of women in policing in Australia at the International Women's Police Conference in Seoul to mark the 56th anniversary of women in the police service.
- A female Sergeant of Police completed a two-year assignment as a senior investigator in the Serious Crime Unit of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor.
- Sworn and unsworn women continue to participate in Management Skills for Women programs and Springboard

programs. A civilian female radio operator was awarded a Qantas Scholarship to travel to the United Kingdom to gain accreditation as a licensed Springboard Trainer. She recently gained a six-month secondment to the Anti-Discrimination Commission.

Human Resource Information Services (HRIS)

Human Resource Information Services ensured the provision of timely and accurate payroll services to all employees, maintained employment records, administered various industrial awards and agreements and provided a range of other employee-related services.



HRIS is responsible for the provision of statistical and demographic Human Resource data to several government bodies, including the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Department of Treasury, Australian Bureau of Statistics and other police jurisdictions.

Access to detailed transactional-based Human Resource information is deployed electronically on a regular basis to Districts, providing operational managers with current HR information for management of their people and resources.

Occupational Health and Safety

A systematic risk management program has been established which maintains a continuous improvement philosophy. The Department has received a national award for ‘the best Occupational Health and Safety Management System’. Commenting on the award, the Minister for Police and Public Safety, David Llewellyn, said: “Management systems within Tasmania Police have led to major achievements in reducing injuries, stress related injuries, workers compensation premiums and the integration of OHS into decision-making throughout the service.”

Managing Support Services and our Assets

Corporate Services

Corporate Services provided a high level of business support, encompassing a diverse range of services, to operational personnel during the year.

Corporate Services Administration, Industrial Relations and Legal Services

Corporate Services has been committed to implementing changes to legislation, advising on issues in relation to employment conditions and providing access for both police and State Service employees to contribute to flexible work environments. This involved:-

- implementing recommendations from the Flexible Employment Working Group;

- finalising implementation of *State Service Act 2000* changes; and
- finalising Police Award implementation. Corporate Services, combined with Legal Services, continued the defence of a case relating to a claim for unfair dismissal lodged in the Tasmanian Industrial Commission by a former police officer.

During the year Corporate Services actively participated with the Police Association of Tasmania and the Community and Public Sector Union in Consultative Committees. These forums enabled agency-wide issues to be submitted to the Corporate Management Group.

Corporate Services were actively involved in providing advice and assistance for

the successful 'Police and Metro' pilot program between Metro Tasmania and the Department. Corporate Services resources were also involved in managing the Tasmanian Air Rescue Helicopter and the Tasmanian Air Rescue Trust.

Communication and Information Technology Services (CITS)

Further planning was undertaken as part of the program to improve coverage accessibility and consistent quality of the Police Mobile Radio Network. Negotiations with the service provider in relation to the extension of Networking Tasmania Wide Area LAN contract occurred during the year. CITS coordinated the strategic direction of the Information Management Board (Issues)

and contributed technical expertise to several BPS projects. The following systems were successfully implemented or enhanced:

- Integrated Central Enquiries System (inclusion of motor vehicle and stolen property searches);
- Red light camera system (TIPS);
- Operational Police On-Line;
- Integrated Data Management System;
- Firearms System;
- Geographic Information Systems (to assist with management of January 2003 bushfires); and
- police website to receive public information on crime via the internet.



Improvements to police computing infrastructure included:

- Further expansion to police data communications, including new ADSL connections and increased bandwidth to networked computers in regional areas;
- procurement of computer equipment to ensure business continuity in the event of a major incident;
- upgrade of server infrastructure, desktop computers and notebooks to Windows XP.

Financial Management Services

The greater reliance on electronic business processes was a major focus for Financial Management Services in

2002-03. The recognition that electronic commerce has become the preferred way of doing business has seen a major shift in creditor payment practices, with over 80% of all payments produced now being through electronic funds transfer. This has resulted in considerable efficiencies within the Department and also provides a faster service to our clients. Further electronic developments will provide access to more current information and more efficient procurement processes.

The budget cycle continues to be a major focus area, with more extensive coordination between the budget and planning cycles in 2002-03. The first full accrual budget for the Department was produced in 2002-03 for operation in the 2003-04 financial year. This form of budgeting will enable more extensive

monitoring of departmental costs in future years.

Recognition of the information needs of operational managers has seen greater focus placed on information provision to operational areas in 2002-03. A key component of meeting these needs has been the increased presence of Financial Management Services staff in operational Districts. Training programs will be further developed in 2003-04.

Asset Management Services

The major focus during 2002-03 was directed at the refurbishment of the Tasmanian Police Academy, planning of accommodation needs for Launceston Headquarters and the replacement of road safety camera equipment.

A major refurbishment of the Police Academy at a cost of \$3.6m commenced in October 2002 and will be completed in February 2004. The major works consist of:-

- Conversion of existing accommodation into 89 units, each with ensuites, and including five two-bedroom units and four disabled access units;
- refurbishment of classrooms and auditorium;
- replacement of kitchen equipment;
- replacement of gymnasium roof and ceiling;
- replacement of all bedding, carpet and curtains; and

Managing Support Services and our Assets

- provision of new furniture for classrooms, dining room and accommodation block.

A strategic accommodation plan has been developed for Launceston. Issues identified were the lack of functionality within the building, lack of modern infrastructure and the general condition of the building.

Asset Management Services were responsible for managing the selection and acquisition of road safety cameras to replace existing equipment. Extensive consultation was undertaken with District Traffic Services and Traffic Liaison Services to ensure all aspects of the replacement program were identified. The project will be completed during 2003-04.

Records Information Services

The Department is currently positioning itself to take advantage of the latest developments in records management standards and software to provide accurate, accessible and accountable records management services. A business case is being developed and work will commence in 2003-04 on establishing the records management needs.

There have been ongoing negotiations with the State Archives Office in regard to developing a functional disposal schedule for police records.

Business Projects Services

During 2002-03 Business Projects Services provided project management

expertise for a number of projects and initiatives conducted within the Department as well as contributing to projects across Government.

BPS continued its key role as Secretariat for the Information Management Board (Projects), and as business adviser to the Department. The Department's ongoing commitment to national CrimTrac initiatives that fulfil the state's needs continued through the DNA, NAFIS, Exhibit Management and Laboratory Information Management projects.

Other projects undertaken include:-

- CRIMES (Court Records Information and Management System);
- Monetary Penalties Enforcement Project;

- Intrepid;
- Lotus Notes;
- Red Light Camera;
- E-Learning;
- Promotion Qualification and Accreditation Process; and
- Firearms Licence Renewals.

The Department has maintained its commitment to effective change management practices and increased the number of change agents across the state. In keeping with the change management philosophy of the Department, considerable energy was invested in communication strategies and training.

Workers' Compensation Management Services

The service has continued to provide timely action to assist injured workers to return to work. The costs of workers' compensation claims have been contained and real cost savings achieved. The number of claims for compensation remained static, with only ten more claims than in the previous financial year. Claims for compensation largely resulted from sprain and strain injuries, with back and knee injuries being the major causes of significant injury.

Media and Marketing Services

Three separate plane crashes - at Cradle Mountain, Flinders Island and Trefoil

Island - created wide media interest, both locally and nationally. Following terrorist attacks in our region and elsewhere, there was a heightened focus on counter-terrorism arrangements. Media and Marketing staff attended national and local exercises, as well as being involved in the development of state contingency plans against chemical, biological or radiological attack.

Each month, on average, there are 425 electronic media reports referring to police, 235 print reports and 418 briefings with journalists.

Media and Marketing also produced the Department's Gazette and weekly Crimestoppers television segment.



Reopening of Risdon Vale Police Station

Key Performance Measures

Key Performance Measure 1 – Community Satisfaction with Police Services

Policing services can determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of their service delivery to the community by conducting qualitative surveys that are statistically valid. The results overall reveal a steady improvement in the three areas of satisfaction with police services surveyed. Public order offences will be tackled as a departmental priority over the coming year.

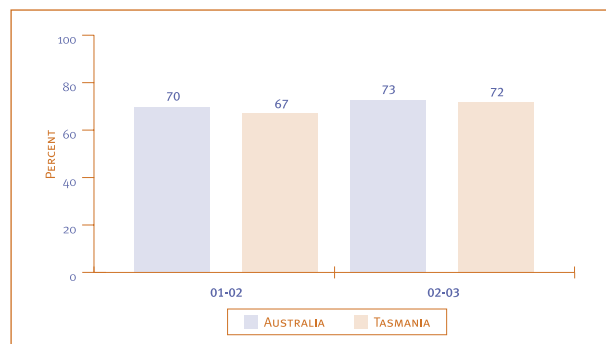


Fig. 1.1 Percentage of the population satisfied with services provided by police.

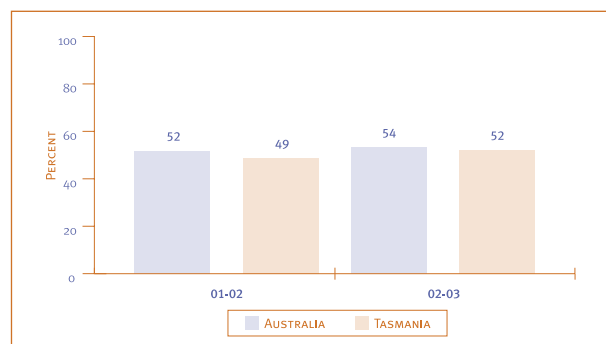


Fig. 1.2 Percentage of the public satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems.

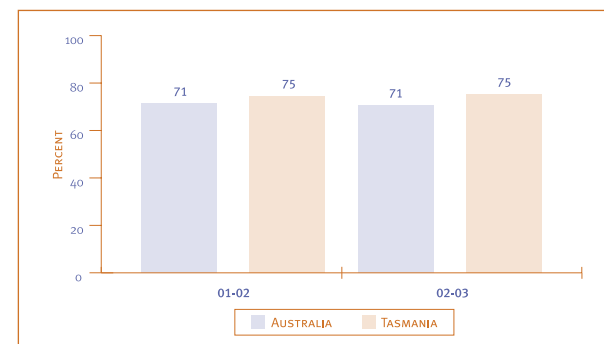


Fig. 1.3. Percentage of the public satisfied with police support for community programs.

The data sources for the Performance Measures in this chapter are DPPS and DIER databases, the *Report on Government Services 2003* and AC Nielsen telephone surveys conducted with approximately 2,500 Tasmanians between September 2002 and June 2003.

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. Complaints against police continued to show a significant decrease for the fourth year in a row, and are at their lowest level since accurate records have been kept. The decrease in complaints is claimed to be the direct result of improved supervision and management practices by the Department.

Fig. 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 indicate the high level of trust Tasmanians have in their police.

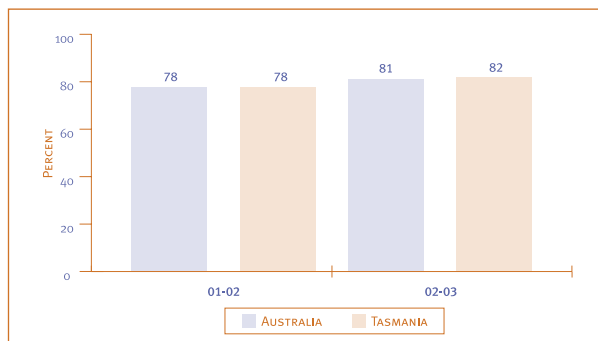


Fig. 2.1. Percentage of population who have the opinion our police perform their job professionally.

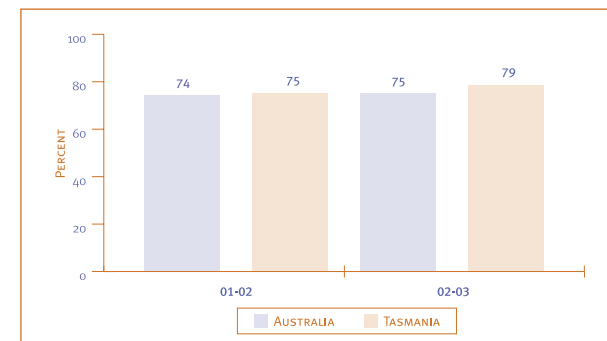


Fig. 2.3. Percentage of population who have the opinion our police are honest.

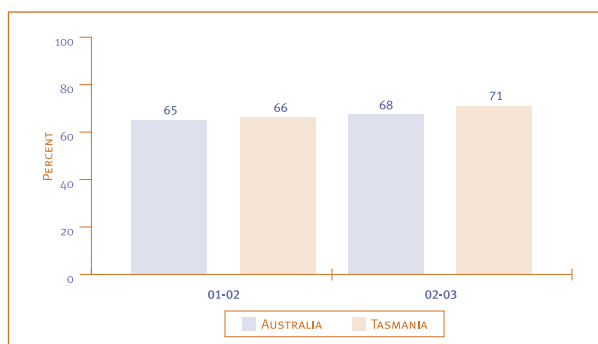


Fig. 2.2. Percentage of population who have the opinion our police treat people fairly and equally.

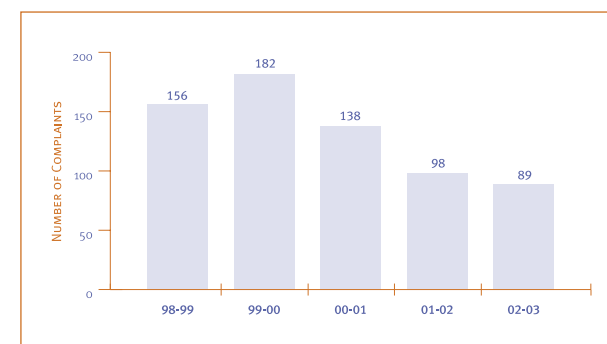


Fig. 2.4. Number of complaints against police.

Key Performance Measures

Key Performance Measure 3 – Community Perceptions of Safety

Results from this suite of questions give validity to our perspective that Tasmania is the safest state in which to live and work. Of particular significance is the upward trend in perceptions of safety when travelling on public transport. This may in part be the direct result of having police on buses and the high level of media attention that accompanied this initiative.

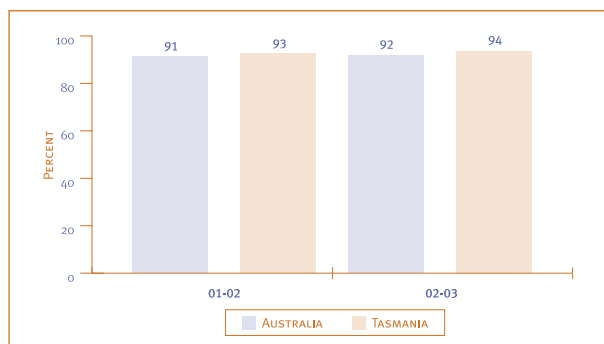


Fig. 3.1. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day.

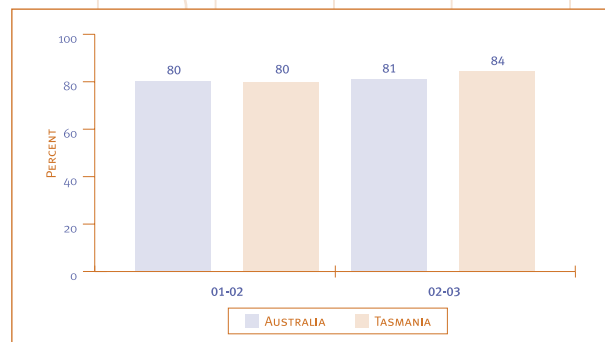


Fig. 3.2. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe at home alone at night.

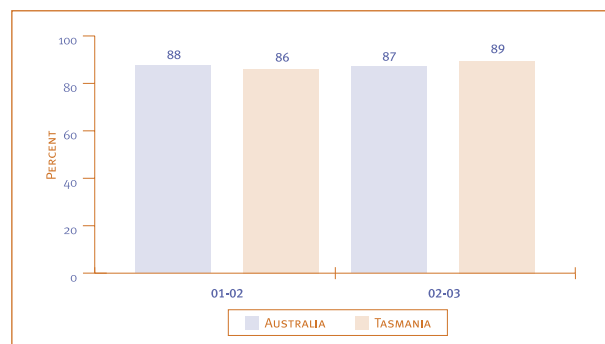


Fig. 3.3. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging during the day.

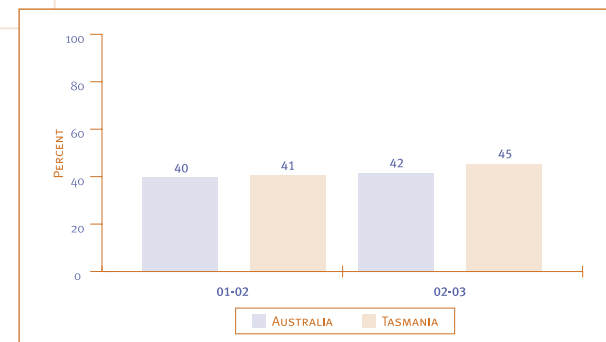


Fig. 3.4. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging at night.

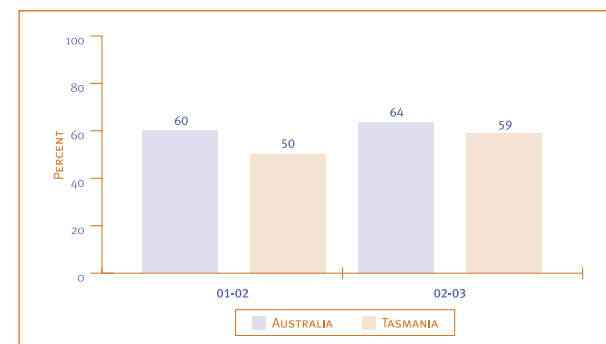


Fig. 3.5. Percentage of population who feel safe travelling on public transport during the day.

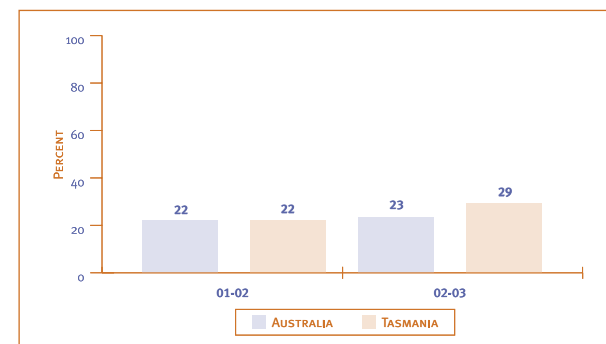


Fig 3.6. Percentage of population who feel safe travelling on public transport at night.

Key Performance Measure 4 – Crime Detection and Investigation

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 and visibility. The results overall, particularly relating to Offences Against Property, were pleasing and reflect positively on the Department's intelligence-led policing strategies and improved forensic and investigative techniques. Crimtrac enhancements to crime detection, particularly improved DNA profiling, have led to a substantial number of crimes being cleared up. The continued increase in Offences Against the Person is partly the result of an increase in reported domestic violence incidents involving assault. The continued refinement of the intelligence-led approach to crime reduction has resulted in:

- A major reduction in the number of Burglary offences; and
- A five-year high achieved in clearance rates for offences against property and against the person.

Greater attention is being focused on the response to and reporting of domestic violence incidents as part of a whole-of-government, integrated pro-interventionist strategy. The Department anticipates that the rate of reported domestic violence will continue to increase for some time before it plateaus.

The percentage of juveniles cautioned decreased, due to fewer juveniles coming into contact with police as offenders, and police more consistently prosecuting juveniles who reoffend if they have already gone through the conferencing process.

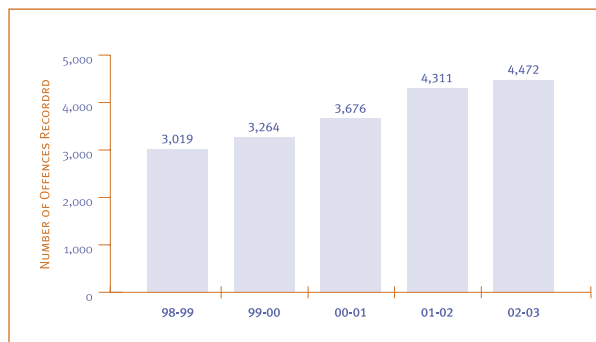


Fig. 4.1. Total recorded Offences Against the Person.

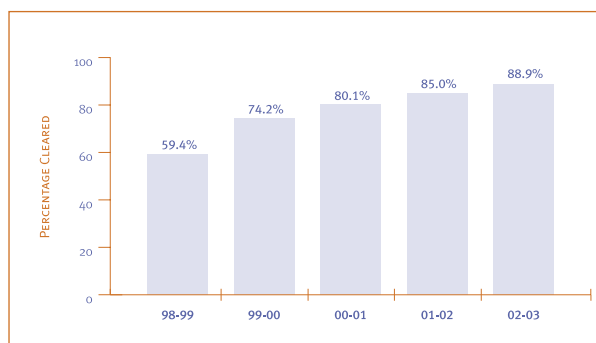


Fig. 4.2. Percentage of recorded Offences Against the Person cleared.

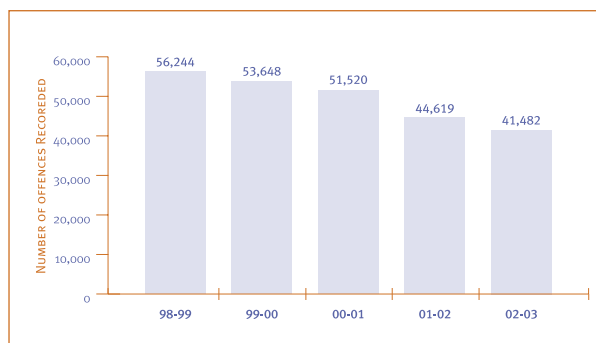


Fig. 4.3. Total recorded Offences Against Property.

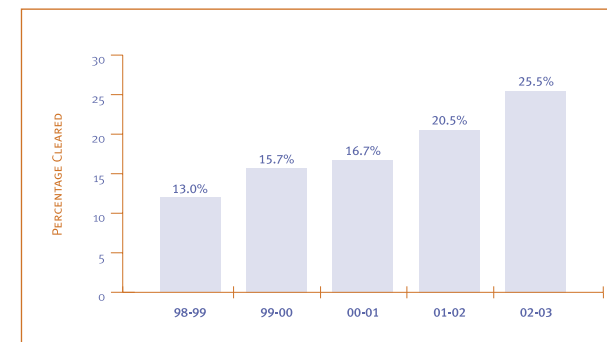


Fig. 4.4. Percentage of recorded Offences Against Property cleared.

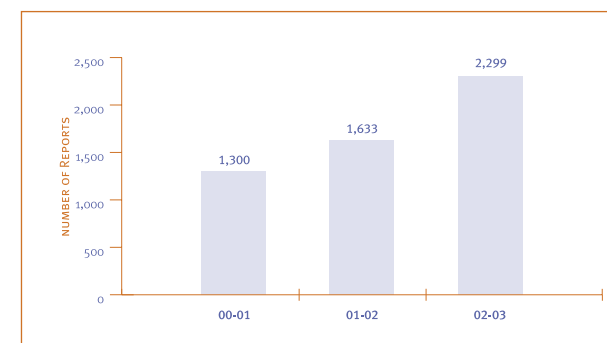


Fig. 4.5. Domestic Violence Incident Reports.

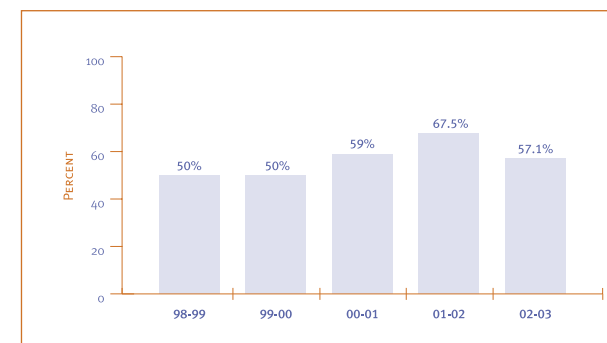


Fig. 4.6. Percentage of juveniles cautioned or conferred.

Key Performance Measures

Key Performance Measure 5 - Traffic

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 Accidents Insurance Board. Police activities include road safety 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 District level.

The State continues to record its lowest number of injuries and injury crashes for a number of years. Other results, especially the increasing number of motorists found offending, and the community survey revealing an above-average number of motorists not wearing a seat belt or drink-driving, were of concern. Traffic Services will continue to focus on detecting poor road user behaviour, particularly motorists who speed.

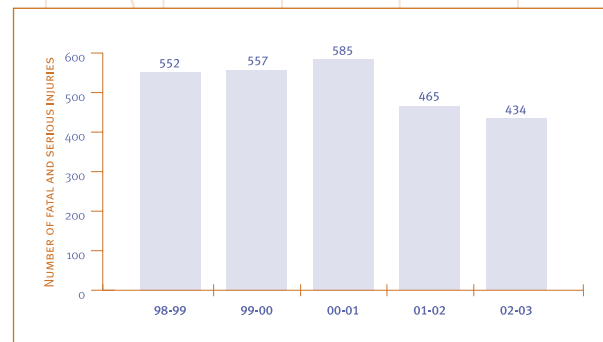


Fig. 5.1. Number of fatal and serious injuries.

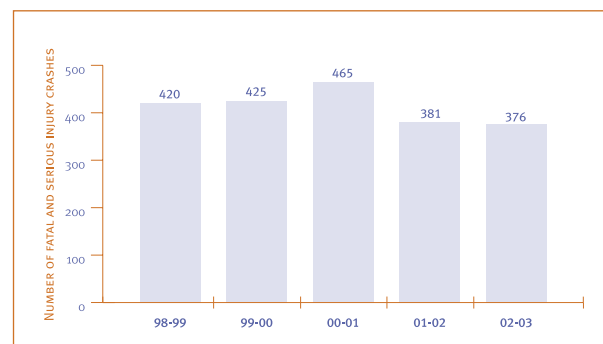


Fig. 5.2. Number of fatal and serious injury crashes.

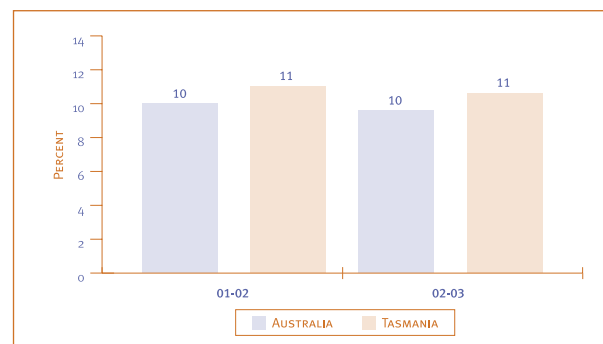


Fig. 5.3. Percentage of population who have sometimes driven when "possibly" over the 0.05% blood alcohol limit.

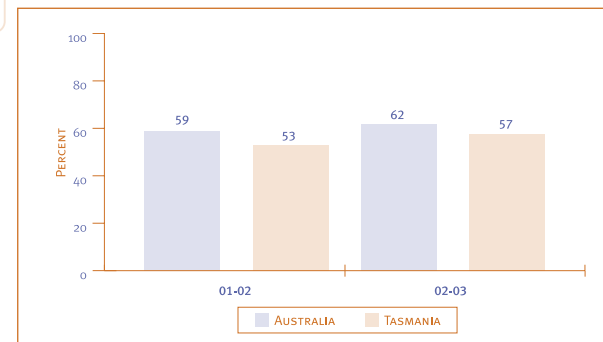


Fig. 5.4. Percentage of population who have "sometimes", or "more often" driven over the speed limit.

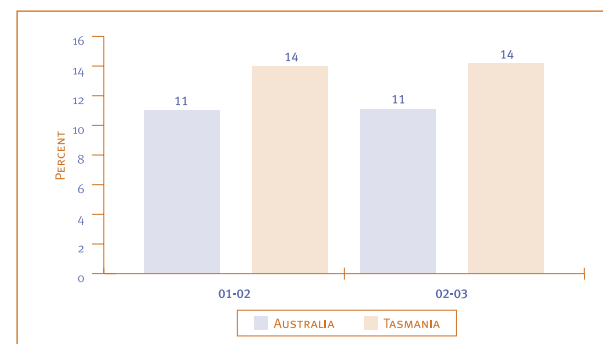


Fig. 5.5. Percentage of population who have sometimes driven/been a passenger not wearing a seatbelt.

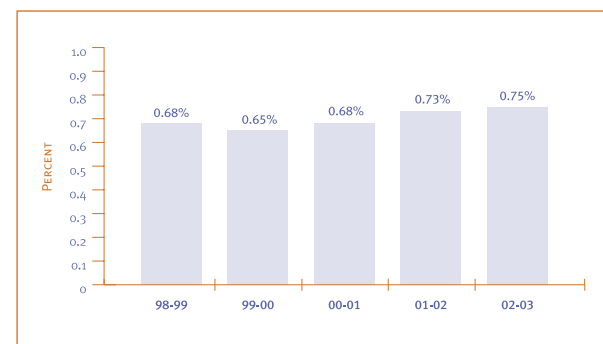


Fig. 5.6. Percentage of motorists detected speeding by road safety camera.

Key Performance Measure 6 - Emergency Planning and Management

State Emergency Services personnel work closely with police and local government to identify and eliminate risks and to prepare for responding to and recovering from emergencies. Their expertise and dedication result in the saving of lives and property each year, particularly in rural road accident rescue situations. SES volunteers were involved in most search and rescues, disaster and rural road accident rescues. SES volunteers contribute significantly to the safety of their local communities.

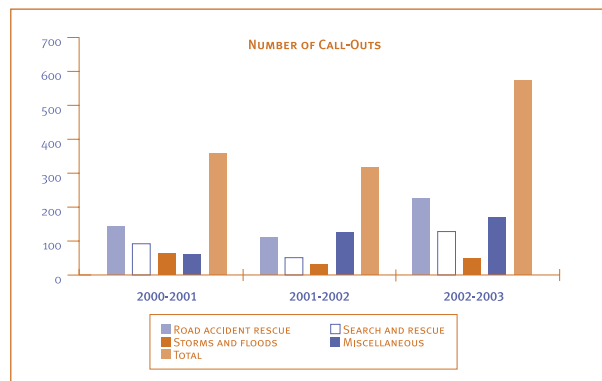


Fig. 6.1. State Emergency Service Volunteer Call-outs

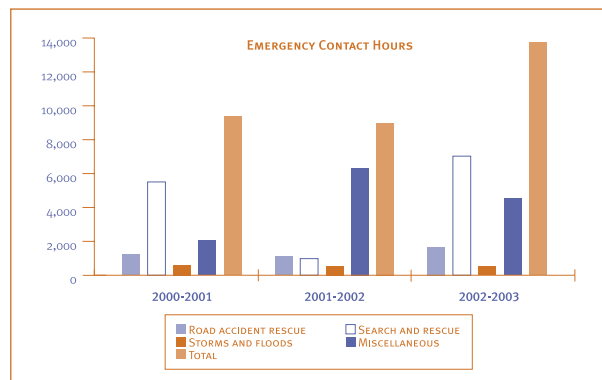


Fig. 6.2. State Emergency Service Volunteer Contact Hours

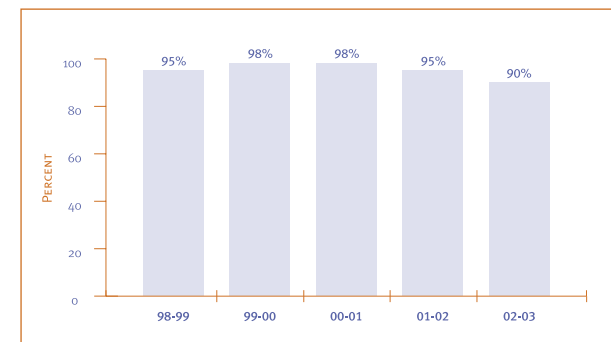


Fig. 6.3. Percentage of current municipal emergency management plans.

Financial Report

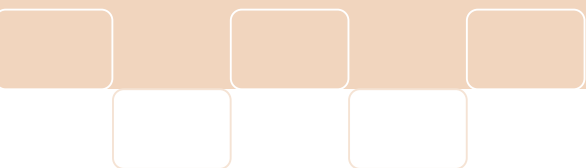
Certification

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 2003 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.



Richard McCreadie,
Secretary, Department of Police and Public Safety



**Tasmanian Audit Office**

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 2003 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 and Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia 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 in Australia, the financial position of the Department of Police and Public Safety as at 30 June 2003, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

TASMANIAN AUDIT OFFICE

D W R Baulch
Deputy Auditor General
Delegate of the AUDITOR-GENERAL

6 October 2003
HOBART

Accountability on Two Levels

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 2003

	Note	2002 Actual \$'000	2003 Estimate \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
Opening balance		2,883	2,025	2,431	406
Receipts					
Consolidated Fund:					
Recurrent services		113,412	114,716	115,754	1,038
Works and services		1,026	1,562	1,562	0
Reserved by law		-	-	-	-
Total Consolidated Fund		114,438	116,278	117,316	1,038
Other Receipts					
Gross cash proceeds from sale of assets		59	60	103	43
Commonwealth cash receipts not paid into Consolidated Fund		302	560	624	64
Non-government contributions		1,801	1,511	2,561	1,050
Departmental revenue not paid into the Consolidated Fund		3,154	2,278	2,104	(174)
Infrastructure Program		2,600	0	0	
GST collections and input tax credits		3,018	3,000	3,117	117
Total Other Receipts		10,934	7,409	8,508	1,099
Total Funding Of Outputs		128,254	125,712	128,255	2,543
Expenditure By Output Group					
1. Police Support to the Community					
1.1 Support to the Community		64,857	63,888	64,651	763
Total Output Group		64,857	63,888	64,651	763
2. Crime Detection and Investigation					
2.1 Investigation of Crime		27,103	28,032	29,673	1,641
Total Output Group		27,103	28,032	29,673	1,641

	Note	2002 Actual \$'000	2003 Estimate \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
3. Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety					
3.1 Accident Reduction and Road Safety		12,821	13,019	13,288	269
Total Output Group		12,821	13,019	13,288	269
4. Protection of Primary Industry and Fishery Resources					
4.1 Poppy Security		771	830	345	(485)
4.2 Fisheries Security - State and Commonwealth		4,217	4,195	4,506	311
Total Output Group		4,988	5,025	4,852	(173)
5. Emergency Management					
5.1 State Emergency Management Services		1,567	1,603	1,832	229
Total Output Group		1,567	1,603	1,832	229
6. Support to Judicial Services					
6.1 Prosecution, Conferencing, Coronial and Bail/Warrant Processing		5,828	6,652	6,228	(424)
Total Output Group		5,828	6,652	6,228	(424)
7. Ministerial Support and Information Services					
7.1 Ministerial Support and Information Services		2,016	2,274	2,159	(115)
7.2 Administration of Remus Consortium		0	0	0	0
Total Output Group		2,016	2,274	2,159	(115)
Total		119,179	120,493	122,682	2,189
Infrastructure Program		2,600			
Administered Payments		3,166	3,080	3,043	(37)
Capital Investment Program		878	1,562	1,859	297
Total Output Group Expenditure		125,823	125,135	127,584	2,449
Closing Balance		2,431	577	672	95

Explanation for Significant Variations between Budgeted and Actual Figures for 2002-03

(a) Recurrent Services

The variance may be attributed to requests for additional funds relating to the undertaking of activities over and above the normal operations of the Department (\$500k), and for the purchase of equipment related to enhancing the state's counter-terrorism capabilities. (\$538k).

(b) Non Government Contributions

The increase is primarily due to an increase in the number of police officers seconded to non-government agencies.

(1). Policing Support to the Community

The over-expenditure in this output may be offset by the underexpenditure in Support to Judicial Services, (Output Group 6), due to the allocation methodology for uniform police officers. A police officer may spend any given day working across a number of output groups, however, the allocation of salary expenditure is based on a percentage derived from a sample at a given point in time. Therefore areas such as diversionary conferencing, which are allocated to Output Group 6, may also be encompassed under activities relating to Output Group 1, and costed accordingly, even though the percentage applicable to Output Group 6 could arguably be higher.

(2). Crime Detection and Investigation

The variation was primarily due to increased expenditure in the areas of counter-terrorism and forensic services, particularly in relation to contributions to national bodies.

(3). Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety

The variation was primarily due to the carry-forward of funding from 2001-02 (\$184k) and additional funds provided in 2002-03 for the MAIB Taskforce (\$57k).

(4). Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources

The reduction in Poppy Security tasks in 2002-03 is due to the reallocation of police salaries across outputs. This has been offset by an increase in expenditure for Fisheries Security, primarily relating to an increase in AFMA related activities (\$320k).

(5). Emergency Management

The variation is due to additional funds obtained in 2002-03 for SES related activities.

(6). Support to Judicial Services

The underexpenditure in this output may be offset by the overexpenditure in Policing Support to the Community, (Output Group 1), due to the allocation methodology for uniform police officers. A police officer may spend any given day working across a number of output groups, however, the allocation of salary expenditure is based on a percentage derived from a sample at a given point in time. Therefore areas such as diversionary conferencing, which are allocated to Output Group 6, may also be encompassed under activities relating to Output Group 1, and costed accordingly, even though the percentage applicable to Output Group 6 could arguably be higher.

Capital Investment Program

Due to a delay in the construction timetable for Stage 1 of the refurbishment of the Police Academy, funding of \$298k was requested to be carried forward from 2001-02. This funding was fully spent in 2002-03.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Departmental Accounts within the Special Deposits and Trust Fund for the year ended 30 June 2003

Balance 30 June 2002 \$'000	No	Name	Receipts \$'000	Expenditure \$'000	Balance 30 June 2003 \$'000
2,431	T519	Department of Police and Public Safety Operating Account	125,824	127,584	672
2431		Total	125,824	127,584	672

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

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities			
Recurrent appropriations	1.3(a)	115,754	111,420
Capital appropriations	1.3(a)	1,562	1,026
Commonwealth grants	1.3(b), 3.1	430	229
User charges	1.3(c), 3.2	2,238	2,027
Fees and fines	1.3(e), 3.3	2	0
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	1.3(f), 3.4	590	521
Assets assumed	1.3(h), 3.6	0	808
Other revenue from ordinary activities	1.3(i), 3.5	4,431	5,207
Total revenue from ordinary activities		125,007	121,239
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)			
Employee entitlements	1.4(a), 4.1	94,525	92,894
Depreciation and amortisation	1.4(b), 4.2	1,325	1,363
Grants and subsidies	1.4(c), 4.3	1,687	650
Written down value of disposed assets	1.4(d), 3.4	395	389
Other expenses from ordinary activities	1.4(h), 4.4	28,476	29,087
Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)		126,408	124,383
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities		(1,400)	(3,144)
Equity interests			
Net surplus (deficit) attributable to the State		(1,400)	(3,144)
Net increase (decrease) to assets revaluation reserve		-	-
Direct changes to equity on implementation of new accounting standards		-	-
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in Equity		(6)	-
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with Tasmanian State Government in its capacity as owner		(1,406)	(3,144)

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and deposit accounts	1.5(a)	683	2445
Receivables	1.5(b), 6.1	497	331
Inventory	1.5(d), 6.2	359	378
Tax Assets	6.1	185	367
Other current assets	1.5(e), 6.5	167	0
Total current assets		1,892	3,521
Non-Current Assets			
Plant equipment and vehicles	1.5(f), 6.3	4,853	4,918
Land and buildings	1.5(f), 6.3	53,672	53,145
Total non-current assets		58,525	58,063
Total assets		60,417	61,583
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	1.6(c), 7.1	16,452	16,303
Payables	1.6(a), 7.2	1,902	1,756
Other current liabilities	1.6(e), 7.3	775	1,928
Total current liabilities		19,129	19,987
Non-current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	1.6(c), 7.1	15,623	14,526
Total non-current liabilities		15,623	14,526
Total liabilities		34,753	34,513
Net assets (liabilities)		25,664	27,070
Equity			
Reserves	8.1	1,748	1,748
Accumulated surplus (deficit)		23,917	25,322
Total Equity		25,664	27,070

Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2003

	Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Recurrent appropriations		116,104	113,348
Capital appropriations		1,562	1,026
Commonwealth grants		430	331
User charges		4,543	7,279
Fees and fines		2	0
GST refunds		3,117	3,154
Other cash receipts		0	0
Total cash inflows		125,758	125,138
Cash outflows			
Employee entitlements		93,344	90,835
GST payments		2,992	3,153
Other cash payments		29,066	29,313
Total cash outflows		125,402	123,301
		356	1,837
Net cash from (used by) operating activities			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash inflows			
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets		67	52
Total cash inflows		67	52
Cash outflows			
Payments for the acquisition of assets		2,182	1,779
Total cash outflows		2,182	1,779
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		(2,115)	(1,727)
Net increase in cash held		(1,759)	110
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		2,442	2,334
Cash at the end of the reporting period		683	2,444

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2003

Note:	Description:
1	Summary of significant accounting policies
1.1	Objectives and funding
1.2	Basis of accounting
1.3	Revenue from ordinary activities
	(a) Revenues from Government – Appropriation
	(b) Commonwealth grants
	(c) User charges
	(d) Interest
	(e) Taxation, fees and fines
	(f) Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets
	(g) Resources received free of charge
	(h) Assets assumed/(liabilities transferred)
	(i) Other revenue from ordinary activity
	(j) Correction of fundamental errors
1.4	Expenses from ordinary activities
	(a) Employee entitlements
	(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
1.5	Assets
	(a) Cash on hand and deposit accounts
	(b) Receivables
	(c) Other financial assets
	(d) Inventories
	(e) Other assets
	(f) Property, plant, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure

1.6	Liabilities
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	(b) Interest bearing liabilities
	(c) Provisions for employee entitlements
	(d) Superannuation
	(e) Other liabilities
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1.9	Rounding
1.10	Departmental taxation
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3.2	User charges
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3.4	Gross proceeds and expense from the disposal of assets
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3.6	Assets assumed
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12.6.1	Administered financial instruments interest rate risk
12.6.2	Net fair values of administered financial assets and liabilities
12.6.3	Credit risk exposures (administered)

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:

- Australian Accounting Standards, in particular AAS 29 'Financial reporting by Government Departments' and Urgent Issues Group Abstracts.

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.

Administered Transactions and Balances.

The Department administers, but does not control, certain resources. 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. Appropriated amounts received during 2002-03 and carried forward to the next financial period are recognised as a liability in the current accounting period.

(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. Plant and Equipment associated with the Forensic Services laboratory was transferred from DPIE to DPPS in 2000-2001 and was brought to account in the books of DPPS during 2001-2002.

(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 increment 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.

(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 which it relates.

(f) Property, plant, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure

(i) Valuation basis

Land and buildings are valued at fair value. Under the fair 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. Plant, equipment and vehicles are valued on a cost basis.

(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).

Buildings works are only capitalised where the works are in excess of fifty thousand dollars.

(iii) Revaluations

The Department has adopted a revaluation threshold of five thousand dollars above which assets are revalued fair 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 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

The Department has no interest bearing liabilities.

(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

Comparative figures are provided for the preceding financial period. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

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 reliably measured.

Note 3: Revenue From Ordinary Activities**3.1 Commonwealth Grants**

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
General Grants	-	-
Special Grants	430	229
Total	430	229

3.2 User Charges

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Secondment of Police Officers	633	695
Helicopter Evacuations	84	105
Miscellaneous Provision of Services	1,521	1,227
Total	2,238	2,027

3.3 Fees and Fines

Proceeds from fees and fines:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Firearms Registration / Licences	2	0
Total	2	0

3.4 Gross Proceeds and Expense From the Disposal of Fixed Assets

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Non-financial assets - infrastructure, plant and equipment		
Revenue (proceeds) from sale	67	52
Written down value of disposed assets	(39)	0
Total	27	52

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Non-financial assets - land and buildings		
Revenue (proceeds) from sale	523	469
Written down value of disposed assets	(355)	(389)
Total	168	80

3.5 Other Revenues From Ordinary Activities

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Property rental	346	354
MAIB Funding	1,457	1,280
Workers Compensation Recoveries	156	255
Strategic Asset Management Funding	2,272	302
Miscellaneous Other Revenue Sources	200	416
Infrastructure Program	0	2,666
Total	4,431	5,207

3.6 Assets Assumed

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Plant & Equipment – FSST	0	808
	0	808

The Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) laboratory was transferred from the DPIWE to DPPS in 2000-01. Plant and equipment was brought to account during 2001-02 at fair value. Since the laboratory sits on title which also includes buildings and infrastructure controlled by Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), it has not yet been brought to account by this Department. A reliable value cannot be placed until such time as an agreed site plan is reached between Department of Health and Human Services and Tasmania Police, this currently being in progress.

Note 4: Expenses from Ordinary Activities

4.1 Employee Entitlements

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and non-monetary components)	75,345	73,334
Annual Leave	6,762	8,405
Long Service Leave	2,905	1,703
Superannuation	8,422	8,171
Workers Compensation Premium	1,091	1,281
Total	94,525	92,894

4.2 Depreciation and Amortisation

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	608	650
Buildings	717	713
Total	1,325	1,363

4.3 Grants and Subsidies

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Grants	1,687	650
Total	1,687	650

4.4 Other Expenses from Ordinary Activities

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Audit expenses	16	24
Buildings and infrastructure maintenance	3,971	5,484
Information technology	4,481	2,897
Operating leases	10,101	9,254
Supplies and consumables	2,055	1,720
Consultancy	500	455
Training, travel and personnel equipment	2,288	2,448
Printing and Publications	527	508
Revenue (proceeds) transferred to CLAF	523	469
Other	4,014	5,828
Total	28,476	29,087

Proceeds for the disposal of land and buildings are transferred to the Consolidated Land Administration Fund (CLAF). This amount is recognized as an expense items in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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 - Objective: Intended Outputs:	Policing Support to the Community To improve personal safety in the community. Support to the Community.
(ii)	Output Group 2 - Objective: Intended Outputs:	Crime Investigation To detect and investigate crimes against the person and property. Investigation of Crime.
(iii)	Output Group 3 - Objective: Intended Outputs:	Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety To provide policing services aimed at safe and responsible road usage. Accident Reduction and Road Safety.

- (iv) Output Group 4 -
Objective: Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources
To protect and secure the State's poppy crop, Commonwealth and State fishery resources.
Intended Outputs: Poppy Security, Fisheries Security - State and Commonwealth.
- (v) Output Group 5 -
Objective: Emergency Management
To minimise the risk of emergencies and initiate community safety.
Intended Outputs: State Emergency Management Services.
- (vi) Output Group 6 -
Objective: Support to Judicial Services
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

- (vii) Output Group 7 -
Objective: Ministerial Support and Information Services
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		Output Group 04		Output Group 05	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Revenue										
Recurrent appropriations	64,508	61,107	28,817	25,143	10,213	11,174	4,310	4,428	1,277	1,141
Capital appropriations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth grants	188	147	72	4	34	2	13	1	97	75
User charges	970	1,109	396	424	184	204	199	104	341	23
Fees and fines	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	503	288	43	115	21	55	8	21	0	0
Resources received free of charge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	0	446	0	179	0	85	0	33	0	0
Other revenue from ordinary activity	1,595	829	600	229	1,599	1,389	96	42	6	0
Correction of fundamental error	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total revenue from ordinary activities	67,766	63,926	29,927	26,094	12,051	12,909	4,625	4,629	1,721	1,239
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)										
Employee entitlements	49,113	50,561	23,052	20,699	10,786	10,423	3,467	3,652	979	901
Depreciation and amortisation	732	753	293	302	140	144	54	55	0	0
Resources provided free of charge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants and subsidies	681	309	748	266	121	35	46	13	0	0
Written down value of disposed assets	395	215	0	86	0	41	0	16	0	0
Write down of assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenses from ordinary activities	15,443	14,374	6,197	6,294	2,485	1,854	1,377	1,351	933	506
Correction of fundamental error	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total expenses from ordinary activities	66,364	66,212	30,291	27,647	13,532	12,497	4,944	5,087	1,913	1,407
Net increase in asset revaluation reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from contributions of the Tasmanian Government as owner	1,403	(2,286)	(363)	(1,553)	(1,481)	412	(319)	(458)	(192)	(168)

Output Group 06		Output Group 07		CIP		Administered		Infrastructure		Total	
2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
5,082	6,500	1,548	2,225	0	(298)	-	-	-	-	115,754	111,420
0	0	0	0	1,562	1,026	-	-	-	-	1,562	1,026
19	1	7	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	430	229
112	128	36	36	0	0	-	-	-	-	2,238	2,027
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	2	0
12	31	4	11	0	0	-	-	-	-	590	521
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	48	0	16	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	808
141	62	48	21	298	0	48	36	-	2,600	4,431	5,207
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,365	6,770	1,642	2,309	1,860	728	48	36	0	2,600	125,007	121,239
5,279	4,909	1,850	1,714	0	2	-	-	-	33	94,525	92,984
79	81	27	28	0	0	-	-	-	-	1,325	1,363
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	20	23	7	0	0	-	-	-	-	1,687	650
0	23	0	8	0	0	-	-	-	-	395	389
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
895	941	291	311	801	876	51	13	-	2,567	28,475	29,087
0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,321	5,974	2,192	2,068	801	878	51	13	0	2,600	126,408	124,383
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(956)	796	(549)	241	1,059	(150)	(3)	23	0	0	(1,400)	(3,144)

Output Group Number

01
02
03
04
05
06
07

Output Group Name

Policing Support to the Community
Crime Detection and Investigation
Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety
Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources
Emergency Management
Support to Judicial Services
Ministerial Support and Information Services

Note 6: Assets

6.1 Receivables

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Other receivables	497	331
GST Receivable	185	368
	682	699
Current	682	699
Non Current	0	0
Total	682	699

6.2 Inventories

All Departmental inventories are current assets.

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Uniform Store	359	378
Total	359	378

6.3 Property, Plant, Equipment, Vehicles and Infrastructure

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

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Land		
Freehold land		
At independent valuation (1/7/00)	7,442	7,603
Total land	7,442	7,603
Buildings		
At cost, or	2,082	483
At independent valuation (1/7/00)	66,772	67,048
Less: accumulated depreciation	22,625	21,989
	46,230	45,542
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At cost	13,334	12,894
Less: accumulated depreciation	8,481	7,976
	4,853	4,918
Total property, plant, equipment, and vehicles	58,525	58,063

The basis of valuation of land and buildings is fair value.
Land and Buildings were valued as at 1 July 2000 by Colliers Jardine.

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	Buildings	Plant equipment & vehicles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2003				
Carrying amount at start of year	7,603	45,542	4,918	58,063
Additions	0	1,599	582	2,182
Disposals	(161)	(196)	(39)	(396)
Net additions through restructuring	0	0	0	0
Depreciation/amortisation expense	0	(717)	(608)	(1,325)
Carrying amount at end of year	7,443	46,228	4,853	58,524

6.5 Other Assets

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Other Current Assets		
Prepayments	167	0
Total other current assets	167	0

Note 7: Liabilities

7.1 Employee Entitlements

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Accrued salaries	2,798	2,435
Annual leave	11,883	12,114
Long service leave	17,394	16,280
Total	32,075	30,829
Current	16,452	16,303
Non-current	15,623	14,526
Total	32,075	30,829

7.2 Payables

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Creditors	1,808	1,735
GST Payable	94	21
Total	1,902	1,756
Current	1,902	1,756
Non-current	0	0
Total	1,902	1,756

7.3 Other Current Liabilities

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Accrued expenses	425	0
Revenue In Advance (section 8A carry forward funds)	350	1,928
	775	1,928

Funds drawn down from appropriation and carried forward to the 2002-2003 financial year have been recognised as a liability for the first time in 2001-02 as per Treasurers Instructions.

7.4 Schedule of Commitments

Schedule of Commitments as at 30 June 2003

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Lease Commitments		
Operating leases	35,843	38,869
Other	0	0
Total lease commitments	35,843	38,869
By Maturity		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	4,628	4,707
From one to five years	16,571	15,821
Over five years	14,645	18,341
Total operating lease commitments	35,843	38,869
Current	4,628	4,707
Non-current	31,215	34,162
Total	35,843	38,869

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 Equity	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	25,322	28,466	1,748	1,748	27,070	30,214
Net surplus/deficit	(1,400)	(3,144)	-	-	(1,400)	(3,144)
Adjustments to equity	(6)	-	-	-	(6)	-
Net revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increments – Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increment - Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23,916	25,322	1,748	1,748	25,664	27,070
Balance at 30 June	23,916	25,322	1,748	1,748	25,664	27,070

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:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Buildings	1,748	1,748
Total asset revaluation reserve	1,748	1,748

Note 9: Cash Flow Reconciliation

	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of cash per Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows		
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	683	2,444
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash:		
Financial Asset – Cash	683	2,444
	683	2,444
(b) Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net surplus (deficit)	(1,400)	(3,144)
Depreciation/Amortisation	1,325	1,363
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(166)	221
Decrease (increase) in inventories	19	9
Decrease (increase) in tax assets	182	0
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(167)	159
Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	1,246	1,569
Increase (decrease) in payables	143	304
Assets transferred	523	469
Assets assumed	0	(808)
Increase in other liabilities	(1,153)	1,928
GST Adjustment (correction of error)	0	(99)
Gain on sale of assets	(195)	(133)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	356	1,838
(c) Corporate Card Facility		
The Department's corporate card facility is operated through Westpac. The facility limit and balance is as follows as at June 2003:		
Facility limit	550	
Amount used	(37)	
Balance of limit	513	

Note 10: Average Staffing Levels

	2003 Number	2002 Number
The average staffing levels for the Department during the year were		
Police FTE	1,100	1,124
State Servant FTE	403	394
Total	1,503	1,517

Note 11: Financial Instruments

Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

Financial Instrument	Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms & conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
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.	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.
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.	Credit terms are net amount due 30 days from date of invoice.
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.	The Department presently has no borrowings.
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.	At reporting date, the Department had no finance 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).	Settlement is usually made within 30 days, or in line with creditor terms.

- (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.

11.1 Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Risk

	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate								Non Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	1 year or less 2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	Over 1 year to 2 years 2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	Over 2 years to 5 years 2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	More than 5 years 2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 %	2002 %
Financial assets																
Cash at bank											683	2,445	683	2,445		
Receivables for user charges											682	698	682	698		
Other financial assets:																
Investments																
Other (specify)																
Total financial assets (recognised)																
Total assets											1,366	3,143	1,366	3,143		
Financial liabilities																
Finance lease liabilities																
Trade creditors											1,902	1,756	1,902	1,756		
Other financial liabilities:																
Borrowings																
Other (specify)																
Total financial liabilities (recognised)											1,902	1,756	1,902	1,756		
Total liabilities											1,902	1,756	1,902	1,756		
Unrecognised indemnity																

11.2 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2003 Total Carrying Amount \$'000	2003 Aggregate Net Fair Value \$'000	2002 Total Carrying Amount \$'000	2002 Aggregate Net Fair Value \$'000
Departmental Financial Assets				
Cash at bank	683	683	2,445	2,445
Receivables	497	497	331	331
User charges	0	0	0	0
Tax assets	185	185	367	367
Other financial assets	0	0	0	0
Total financial assets	1,366	1,366	3,143	3,143
Financial Liabilities (recognised)				
Trade creditors	1,902	1,902	1,756	1,756
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	1,902	1,902	1,756	1,756

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 2003

	Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities			
Recurrent appropriations		0	0
Fees and fines	12.1.1	1,193	2,159
User Charges		0	3
Other revenue from ordinary activities	12.1.2	0	178
Total revenue from ordinary activities		1,193	2,340
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)			
Employee entitlements		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation		-	-
Other expenses from ordinary activities	12.2.1	-	746
Correction of fundamental errors		-	-
Assets Transferred		-	-
Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)		0	746
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities before transfers to Government		1,193	1,594
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		1,193	2,159
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities after transfers to Government		0	(565)
Total revenues, expenses and valuation adjustments recognised directly in equity		0	0
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with the Tasmanian State Government in its capacity as owner		0	(565)

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 2003

	Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and deposit accounts		-	(3)
Total current assets		-	(3)
Non-Current assets			
Plant equipment and vehicles		-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Total assets		-	(3)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Employee entitlements		-	-
Payables		-	3
Interest bearing liabilities		-	-
Other current liabilities		-	-
Total current liabilities		-	3
Non-current liabilities			
Employee entitlements		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		-	3
Net assets (liabilities)			
Equity			
Contributed capital		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated surplus (deficit)		-	(6)
Total Equity		-	(6)

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 2003

	Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash inflows			
Fees and fines		1,193	2,158
Other cash receipts		0	181
Total cash inflows		1,193	2,339
Cash outflows			
Payments to Consolidated Fund		1,193	2,901
Total cash outflows		1,193	2,901
Net cash from (used by) operating activities		0	(562)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash inflows			
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets		-	-
Repayment of loans by other entities		-	-
Other cash receipts		-	-
Total cash inflows		-	-
Cash outflows			
Payments for the acquisition of assets		-	-
Payments for investments		-	-
Loans made to other entities		-	-
Other cash payments		-	-
Total cash outflows		-	-
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		-	-

	Notes	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Other cash receipts		-	-
Total cash inflows		-	-
Cash outflows			
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Repayment of finance leases (excluding interest)		-	-
Other cash payments		-	-
Total cash outflows		-	-
Net cash from (used by) finance activities		-	-
Net increase in cash held		-	(562)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		-	559
Cash at the end of the reporting period		-	(3)

12.1: Administered Revenue From Ordinary Activities**12.1.1 Administered Fees and Fines**

Proceeds from fees and fines:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Search Fees	121	117
Emergency Management	169	191
Academy Board	44	102
Firearms Licenses/Registrations	765	1,668
Other Fees	93	61
Total	1,193	2,159

12.1.2 Other Administered Revenues From Ordinary Activities

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
SES MAIB Contribution	0	178
Total	0	178

This item was treated as Administered in 2001-02 but has been classified as controlled in 2002-03.

12.2: Administered Expenses From Ordinary Activities**12.2.1 Other Administered Expenses From Ordinary Activities**

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Firearms buy back returns	0	582
Miscellaneous Expenditure	0	164
Total	0	746

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		Output Group 04	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Revenue								
Recurrent appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and fines	860	1,803	26	26	47	56	6	1
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resources received free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets assumed (liabilities transferred)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue from ordinary activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue from ordinary Activities	860	1,803	26	26	47	56	6	1
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)								
Employee entitlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resources provided free of charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Written down value of disposed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write down of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities assumed (assets transferred)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses from ordinary activities	-	584	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of fundamental error	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses from ordinary activities	-	584	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities before transfers to Government	860	1,219	26	26	47	56	6	1
Transfers to Consolidated Fund	860	0	26	0	47	0	6	0
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from Contributions of the Tasmanian Govt as owner	0	1,219	0	26	0	56	0	1

Output Group 05		Output Group 06		Output Group 07		Capital		Administered		Total	
2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
169	191	5	6	75	71	-	-	5	0	1,193	2,159
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
169	372	5	6	75	71	-	-	5	0	1,193	2,340
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	746
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	746
169	211	5	6	75	71	-	-	5	0	1,193	1,594
169	0	5	0	75	0	-	-	5	2,159	1,193	2,159
0	211	0	6	0	71	-	-	0	(2,159)	0	(565)

Output Group Number

01
02
03
04
05
06
07

Output Group Name

Policing Support to the Community
Crime Detection and Investigation
Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety
Protection of Primary Industry and Fisheries Resources
Emergency Management
Support to Judicial Services
Ministerial Support and Information Services

12.4 Administered Equity and Movements in Equity

Equity	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Total Equity	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	(6)	559	-	-	(6)	559
Net surplus/deficit	-	(565)	-	-	-	(565)
Restructuring transfers	6	-	-	-	6	-
Net revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increments (by asset class)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrements (by asset class)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0	(6)	0	0	0	(6)
Balance at 30 June	0	(6)	0	0	0	(6)

Due to reclassification of Administered items to Controlled, the equity at 30 June 2003 has been transferred directly to controlled equity.

12.5 Administered Cash Flow Reconciliation

(a) Reconciliation of cash per Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	0	(3)
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash: 'Financial Asset – Cash'	0	(3)
	0	(3)

(b) Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Net surplus (deficit) after transfers to Consolidated Fund	0	(565)
Loss on transfer of assets (Remus Consortium)	0	0
Increase (decrease) in payables	0	3
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	0	(562)

12.6 Administered Financial Instruments

Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

Financial Instrument	Notes	Accounting Policies and Methods (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms & conditions affecting the amount, timing and certainty of cash flows)
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.	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 unpresented cheques. These accounts do not receive interest.
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.	Credit terms are net amount due 30 days from date of invoice.
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.	The Department presently has no financial liabilities.
Borrowings		Loans are carried at book value. Interest is charged as an expense as it accrues.	The Department presently has no borrowings.
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.	At reporting date, the Department had no finance 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).	Settlement is usually made within 30 days, or in line with creditor terms.

(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, other than investments in shares, 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.

(d) Credit risk exposures

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

(e) 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.

12.6.1 Administered Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Risk: Agency (C)

	Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest Rate								Non Interest Bearing		Total		Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	
			1 year or less		Over 1 year to 2 years		Over 2 years to 5 years		More than 5 years							
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 %	2002 %
Financial assets																
Cash at bank											0	(3)	0	(3)		
Receivables for user charges																
Other financial assets:																
Investments																
Other (specify)																
Total financial assets (recognised)																
Total assets											0	(3)	0	(3)		
Financial liabilities																
Finance lease liabilities																
Trade creditors																
Other financial liabilities:																
Borrowings																
Other (specify)																
Total financial liabilities (recognised)											0	3	0	3		
Total liabilities											0	3	0	3		
Unrecognised indemnity																

12.6.2 Net Fair Values of Administered Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2003 Total Carrying Amount \$'000	2003 Aggregate Net Fair Value \$'000	2002 Total Carrying Amount \$'000	2002 Aggregate Net Fair Value \$'000
Departmental Financial Assets				
Cash at bank	-	-	(3)	(3)
Receivables	-	-	-	-
User charges	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	(3)	(3)
Financial Liabilities (recognised)				
Finance lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade creditors	-	-	3	3
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities (unrecognised)				
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.

12.6.3 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.

Officer of the Order of Australia

Commissioner of Police Richard McCreadie was named an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) in the Queen's Birthday Honours announced on 9 June 2003.

"For service to the community as Commissioner of Police in Tasmania, particularly as a contributor to the development of strategies to deal with the impact of illicit drugs, participation in a range of national policing arrangements, and improvements in training standards for police."

Commissioner of Police's Certificate of High Commendation

Constable Peter Borish, No. 2022

"Extraordinary courage in hazardous circumstances, compromising his own safety, when rescuing a person from drowning in the Jordan River at Bridgewater on 23 September 1999."

Constable Paul J. Bryan, No. 2417

"Courage, skill and restraint, when arresting an armed offender who had threatened his life, and the successful conviction of that person for murder which had occurred in the Smithton area on 24 March 2002."

Constable Danielle J. Burnie, No. 2380

"Courage, skill and restraint, when arresting an armed offender who had threatened her life and the successful conviction for murder of that person which had occurred in the Smithton area on 24 March 2002."

Constable Andrew L. Bennett, No. 2094

"Extraordinary courage and calmness under pressure and perseverance when dealing with an armed person who was holding a knife to the throat of a victim, challenging police to shoot him and holding a further nine people hostage at Bridgewater on 12 May 1999."

Sergeant Stewart A. Cashion, No. 1637

"Extraordinary courage and calmness under pressure, when dealing with an armed person who was holding a knife to the throat of a victim and holding a further nine people hostage, and for leadership skills that led to the successful resolution of the situation at Bridgewater on 12 May 2002."

Sergeant Robert J. E. Dunn, No. 1111

"Extraordinary courage in hazardous circumstances and risking his own life when apprehending and securing an armed murder suspect, whilst under attack from a group armed with machetes, knives and rocks at Viqueque, East Timor on 24 June 2000."

Commissioner of Police's Certificate of Commendation

Constable Andrew J. R. Oakden, No. 2228

"Courage, skill and devotion to duty in effecting the rescue of four people injured as a result of a helicopter crash on the Western Tiers on 28 May 2002."

Constable Damian A. Bidgood, No. 1847

"Courage, skill and devotion to duty in effecting the rescue of four people injured as a result of a helicopter crash on the Western Tiers on 28 May 2002."

Constable Tim E. McNamara, No. 1671

"Courage, skill and devotion to duty in effecting the rescue of four people injured as a result of a helicopter crash on the Western Tiers on 28 May 2002."

Sergeant Michael A. Gillies, No. 1630

"Courage, skill and devotion to duty in effecting the rescue of four people injured as a result of a helicopter crash on the Western Tiers on 28 May 2002."

Constable Jonathan C. Higgins, No. 2290

"Courage, skill and devotion to duty in effecting the rescue of four people injured as a result of a helicopter crash on the Western Tiers on 28 May 2002."

Constable Michael J. Heaney, No. 1526

"Courage in difficult circumstances, compromising his own safety, when disarming a person armed with a knife at Dodges Ferry on 4 December 2002."

Constable Damon C. Smith, No. 1841

"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 Gavin S. White, No. 2088

"Devotion to duty and prompt decisive action resulting in the rescue of a man attempting to commit suicide from the Tasman Bridge on 19 January 2001".

Australian Police Medal

Three members of Tasmania Police were awarded the Australian Police Medal in 2003, two as part of the 2003 Australia Day Awards and one as part of the 2003 Queen's Birthday Honours List. These were:

Inspector Paul Maxwell Gray

Paul Gray was born in Hobart on 4 August 1949 and joined Tasmania Police on 17 February 1975. He has performed a variety of uniform and plain clothes roles throughout the state. He has performed duty in all key areas of Criminal Investigation and Recruitment and Training. In 1983 he received a Commissioner's Commendation for diligence and skilful investigation in relation to a murder.

He was instrumental in the development and delivery of the first state drug investigation course at the Police Academy and has represented the Department on committees relating to child abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence and Aboriginal affairs and training. He was instrumental in structuring the systems, processes and operations of the Child Protection Unit.

Since May 1998 Inspector Gray has been located in the Crime Policy Unit of Executive Support, performing a key role in relation to the preparation and introduction of policing legislation. He has acted as Commander, Executive Support since November 2002. Inspector Gray has been awarded the Commissioner's medal for integrity and ethical service, as well as the National Medal.

Inspector David Robert Paton

David Paton was born at Hobart on 11 December 1946 and joined Tasmania Police on 12 February 1968 after service in the Royal Australian Navy. He has performed duties in uniform and plain clothes, with roles in Traffic, Licensing and Gaming, Communications, Drug Bureau, Criminal Investigation Branch, Information Bureau, Internal Investigations, Freedom of Information Unit, and as the Officer in Charge of the Freedom of Information Unit, Forensic Services and Traffic Liaison Services. His current role is Staff Officer to the Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime and Operations). He is a member of the Road Safety Task Force Board and the RACT Southern Advisory Group.

In 1987 Inspector Paton was seconded to the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence in Canberra for two years. During his secondment he undertook an Associate Diploma of Business Management at the TAFE College in Canberra. Inspector Paton was awarded the National Medal in 1985 and the Commissioner's Medal for integrity and ethical service in 1999.

Sergeant Michael Phillip Davis

Michael Davis was born at St Marys in Tasmania on 6 April 1954. He commenced duty on 9 June 1972 as a Junior Constable and throughout his career has performed duties in uniform and plain clothes, with roles in Prosecution, CIB, Traffic Control and, more recently, in Traffic Accident Investigation.

Sergeant Davis has been awarded the Commissioner's Medal for integrity and ethical service, and the National Medal. He has received two Commissioner's Commendations, the first in 1976 for alertness, initiative and devotion to duty in the arrest of several persons for serious crimes, and the second in 2001 for dedication, skill and commitment to standards of excellence in the investigation of fatal and serious motor vehicle accidents. Sergeant Davis is widely recognised as an expert in this field, both locally and nationally.

Emergency Services Medal

Mr Garry John Muldoon

Garry Muldoon commenced his employment with the State Emergency Service as a member of the Southern Regional Office on 14 November 1988. He has been responsible primarily for the training and provision of support to volunteers within the region. Garry has also carried responsibility for road accident rescue, vertical rescue and air observer training for many years. He has earned respect nationally for his initiatives in road accident rescue. He has been a member of the Critical Incident Stress Management Team and performed the team leadership role on many occasions, including the period when the Port Arthur shooting occurred. His work at this time earned him high praise from all emergency service sectors.

He has devoted a considerable amount of his own time to training and leading Tasmanian representative teams for national and international road accident rescue competitions. At the same time he has been an outstanding State SES representative on national committees involving disaster rescue equipment and during the International Year of the Volunteer. Garry has taken the initiative on a number of state-wide operational issues and carried forward his ideas and concepts to the advantage of the volunteers and the Service in general. His performance in the role of Acting Regional Manager has earned him the respect of a wide range of people involved in emergency management.

Richard Anthony Elliott

Richard Elliott joined the SES as a volunteer member in 1989 and took on the role of Unit Manager, quickly re-establishing the volunteer unit at Sheffield. He built up an excellent relationship with the local council and negotiated funding arrangements to purchase a building for the unit and its equipment, which now includes a road accident rescue vehicle. He has worked tirelessly to develop the resources of the unit, which is one of the best equipped in the state. He has established an excellent working relationship between the SES volunteers and other emergency services and government agencies in the Kentish municipality.

Richard has represented Tasmanian volunteers at national forums, providing advice during the development phase of the National SES Competency Standards. He contributed substantially towards developing the concept of a regional search and rescue team, which has now been duplicated in other regions, and collectively they form the backbone of all Tasmanian SES search and rescue response operations.

He has represented Tasmania at national road accident rescue and navigation competitions and volunteered to be a member of the State Community Relations Committee. He is a regular contributor to all regional and state activities and is highly regarded by SES personnel statewide.

Mr Rodney Kenneth Sweetnam

Rodney Sweetnam is a Divisional Manager for Launceston City Council. He manages the Total Workforce Division, having previously held the appointment of Manager, Parks and Recreation. He was nominated for and subsequently appointed to the position of State Emergency Service local co-ordinator for the Launceston City Council in 1996. He soon became deeply involved in the role and was a major contributor to the redevelopment of the Council Flood Plan and review of the Launceston City Council Municipal Emergency Management Plan.

Rodney has been an active participant in emergency management training and education programs, both within Tasmania and interstate at the Australian Emergency Management Institute. He has recently completed a four-day workshop on Emergency Risk Management and will be a key player in the conduct of a major risk assessment project throughout Northern Tasmania. He has developed and conducted exercises designed to test the Launceston Council emergency management plans, with a view to identifying further opportunities for improvement.

Offences Recorded and Cleared: Tasmania

Summary

Total offences decreased by 7% (3,314 offences) in 2002-03 compared with a decrease of 12% the previous year. Contributing to the decrease in 2002-03 was a decrease of 7% for Offences Against Property and a decrease of 19% for Fraud and Similar Offences. Increases occurred for Offences Against the Person (4%) and Other Offences (11%).

Of the 47,999 total offences recorded in 2002-03, 34% were cleared. This represents an improvement of approximately five percentage points from 29% cleared the previous year.

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

Number of Offences Recorded

Major Offence Categories	2001-02*	2002-03	Change
A. Offences Against the Person	4,311	4,472	3.7%
B. Offences Against Property	44,619	41,482	-7.0%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	2,040	1,663	-18.5%
D. Other Offences	343	382	11.4%
Total Offences	51,313	47,999	-6.5%

* Revised 12 August 2003

The number of offences cleared, detailed below, refers to offences cleared in a current financial year which were recorded in the current year or in a previous year.

Number of Offences Recorded and Cleared

Major Offence Categories	2001-02*			2002-03		
	Rec.	Cleared	Cleared	Rec.	Cleared	Cleared
A. Offences Against the Person	4,311	3,663	85.0%	4,472	3,976	88.9%
B. Offences Against Property	44,619	9,127	20.5%	41,482	10,575	25.5%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	2,040	1,961	96.1%	1,663	1,501	90.3%
D. Other Offences	343	261	76.1%	382	333	87.2%
Total Offences	51,313	15,012	29.3%	47,999	16,385	34.1%

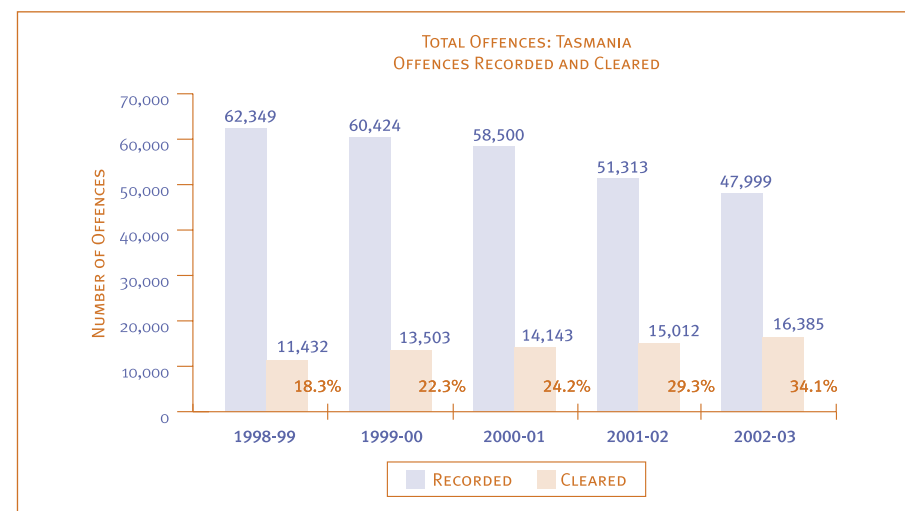
* Revised 12 August 2003

Detailed below is the distribution in 2002-03 for the four major offence categories:

A. Offences Against the Person	9%
B. Offences Against Property	86%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	4%
D. Other Offences	1%

The offence category Offences Against the Person accounted for 86% of all offences with burglary and stealing offences accounting for the majority of property offences.

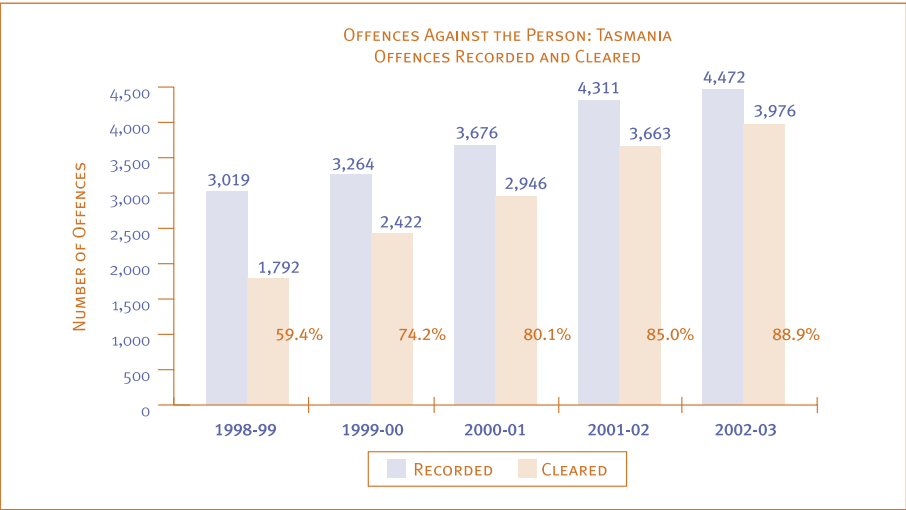
The chart below indicates an overall downward trend for total offences recorded by police over five years.



A. Offences Against the Person

Overall, the number of Offences Against the Person increased by 4% (161 offences) from 4,311 recorded in 2001-02 to 4,472 recorded in 2002-03. The 4% increase in 2002-03 was attributed mainly to increases in Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police offences (55 offences) and Common Assault (150 offences). These increases were offset by decreases in Unarmed Robbery (40 offences) and Armed Robbery (17 offences).

An upward trend over the past five years was detected for Offences Against the Person. The clearance rate for Offences Against the Person improved by approximately four percentage points from 85% in 2001-02 to 89% in 2002-03.



Assaults (excluding sexual assaults and assault police offences) accounted for 66% of Offences Against the Person while the category, Homicide and Related Offences accounted for less than 1% of offences.

Detailed below is the distribution in 2002-03 for Offences Against the Person for the six most prevalent offences:

Assault	66%
Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police	16%
Sexual Assault	7%
Assault and Like Offences	5%
Robbery (armed/unarmed)	3%
Assault/Resist/Obstruct Person Arresting	1%

The offences of: Indecent Exposure; Make False Threats of Danger; Stalking; Indecency; Offensive Behaviour; Peep into Window of Dwelling; Endangering of Persons; Murder; Abduction; Attempted Murder; Blackmail; Homicide-Other; Ill Treatment of Children; Instigate or Aid Suicide; Kidnapping; Manslaughter; and Unnatural Sexual Intercourse each account for less than 1% of total Offences Against the Person, the majority less than .05%.

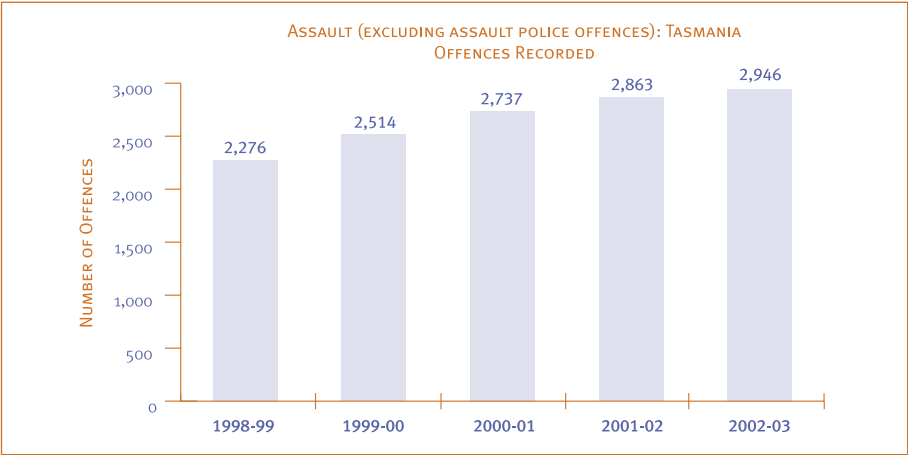
Assault (excludes assault police offences and sexual assault)

A total of 2,946 offences were recorded for assault in 2002-03 compared with 2,863 the previous year, an increase of 3% (83 offences). This is slightly lower than the 5% increase the previous year.

The majority of assaults (42%) were committed at a residential location (including outbuildings/residential land), followed by the street/footpath (30%).

Seventy nine percent of assaults were committed without a weapon, 5% involved a knife and less than 2% involved a firearm. Other types of weapons were used in 14% of assaults.

Fifty three percent of victims of assault were males and 47% females.

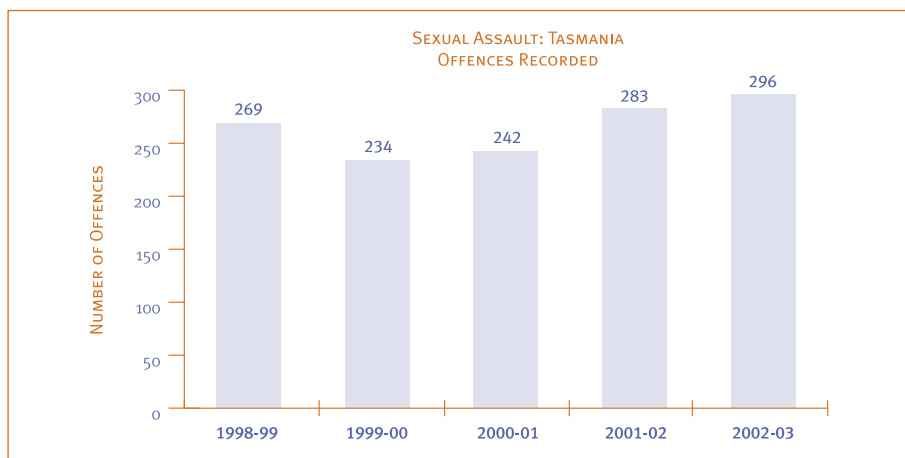


Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults increased by 5% (13 offences) from 283 recorded in 2001-02 to 296 recorded in 2002-03. This is lower than the 17% increase the previous year.

The majority of sexual assaults were committed without any weapon while 2% involved some type of weapon. Private dwellings, excluding outbuildings/residential land (67%) were the most common location for sexual assaults followed by streets/footpaths (10%).

Eighty nine percent of victims were females. Forty eight percent of females were aged under 20 years while 46% were aged between 20 and 44 years.



Murder and Attempted Murder

Five murders were recorded in 2002-03 compared with nine the previous year. Of the five recorded, four were committed at a residential location and one in the street/footpath. One murder involved a knife, one a firearm and in the remaining three no weapon was used.

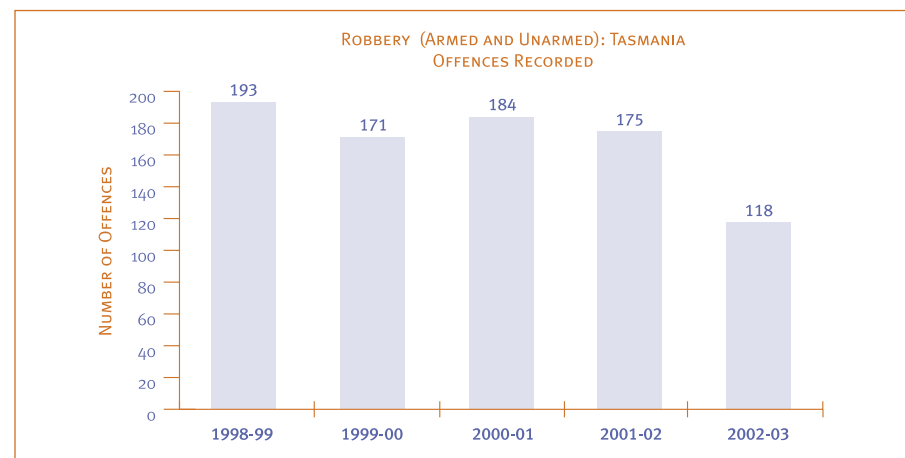
Three attempted murders were recorded in 2002-03 compared with eight the previous year. Of the three recorded, two were committed at a residential location and one in the street/footpath. A firearm was used in two attempted murders and a knife in one.

Robbery (Armed and Unarmed)

Robbery offences, including armed and unarmed robbery, decreased by 33% (57 offences) from 283 recorded in 2001-02 to 296 recorded in 2002-03. Armed and aggravated armed robbery offences accounted for 38% of total robberies.

Knives were the predominant type of weapon used in armed and aggravated armed robbery offences (47%) followed by other weapons (35%) and firearms (18%).

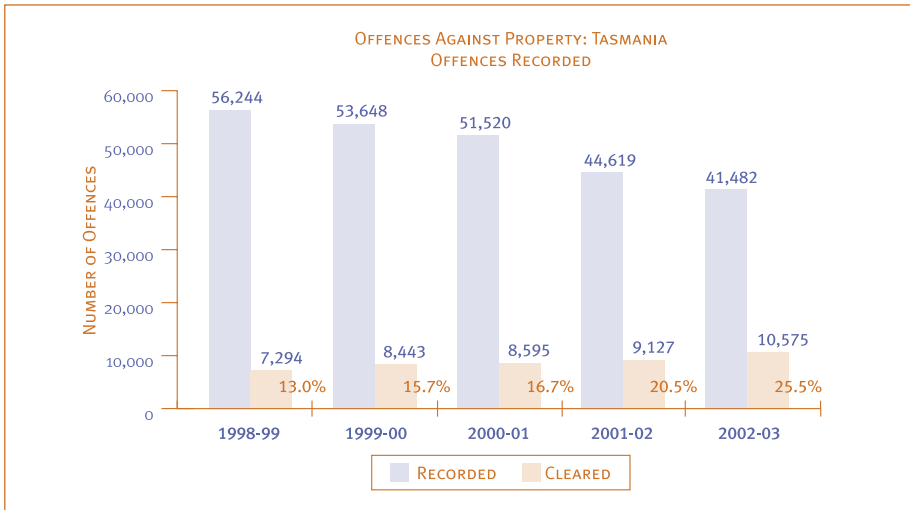
Of the total robberies, 48% occurred in the street/footpath followed by 35% at a retail location, that is, where the main activity is the selling of goods or the provision of services to customers for personal/household use.



B. Offences Against Property

Offences Against Property decreased by 7% (3,137 offences) from 44,619 offences recorded in 2001-02 to 41,482 recorded in 2002-03. Property offences decreased by 13% the previous year continuing a downward trend.

Contributing to the 7% decrease in 2002-03 were decreases in: Burglary-buildings (1,153 offences); Stealing-from buildings (1,036 offences); Injure/Destroy Property (663 offences); Stealing-general (247 offences); Motor Vehicle Stealing (233 offences); and Burglary-motor vehicles (124 offences). On the other hand Shoplifting increased by 407 offences.



The clearance rate for Offences Against Property improved by five percentage points from 21% in 2001-02 to 26% in 2002-03.

Burglary and Stealing offences accounted for the majority (79%) of Offences Against Property.

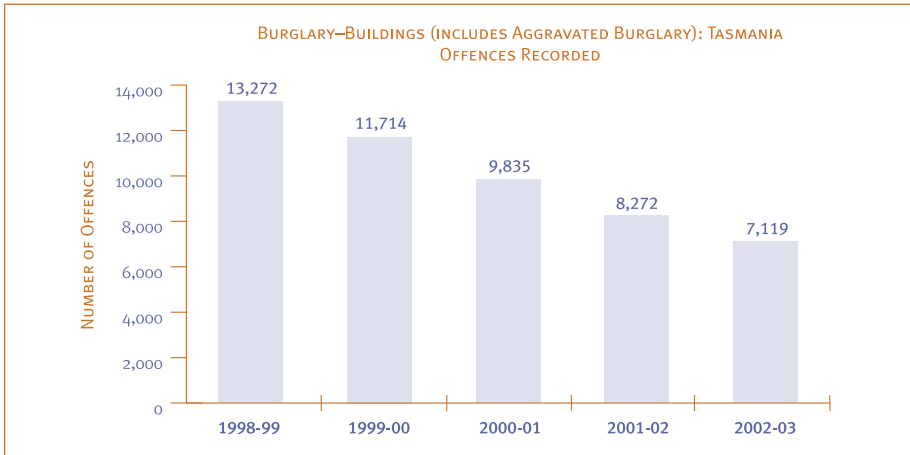
Detailed below is the distribution in 2002-03 for Offences Against Property;

Stealing (with burglary)	23%
Stealing-General (not connected with burglary)	18%
Burglary-Buildings	17%
Injure/Destroy Property	15%
Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances	10%
Motor Vehicle Stealing (excluding attempts)	6%
Shoplifting	4%
Trespass	4%
Unlawfully Setting Fire to Property/Vegetation	1%
Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property	1%
Other (including Arson)	1%

Burglary-Buildings (includes Aggravated Burglary)

A downward trend continues for Burglary-Buildings, with a decrease of 14% (1,153 offences) in 2002-03 compared with the previous year. Aggravated Burglary comprised 49% of total burglaries

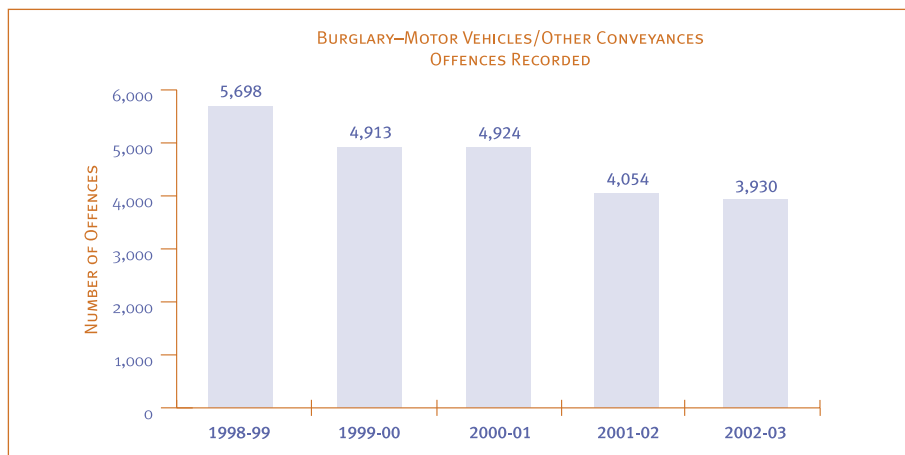
Burglary-Buildings was most likely to be committed at a residential location (63%); the next most common location was at a retail location (14%).



Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances

Offences recorded for Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances decreased by 3% (124 offences) in 2002-03 compared with the previous year.

The majority of offences occurred at a residential location (41%) and in the street (29%).

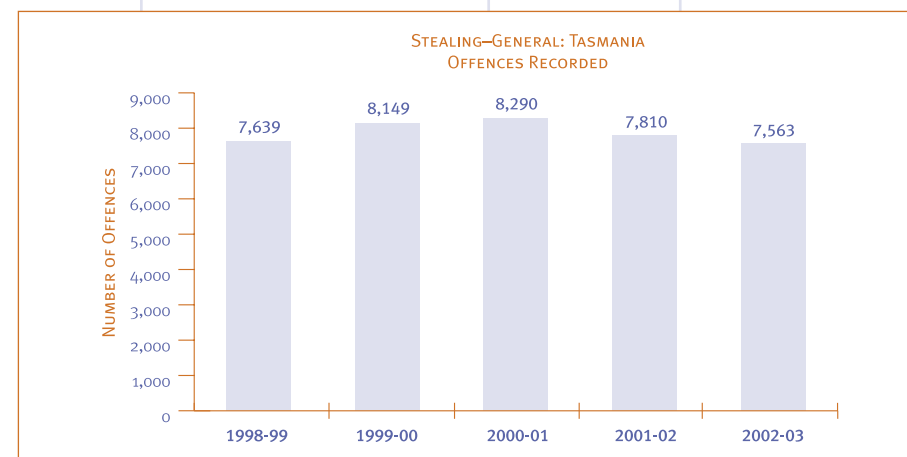


Stealing-General

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

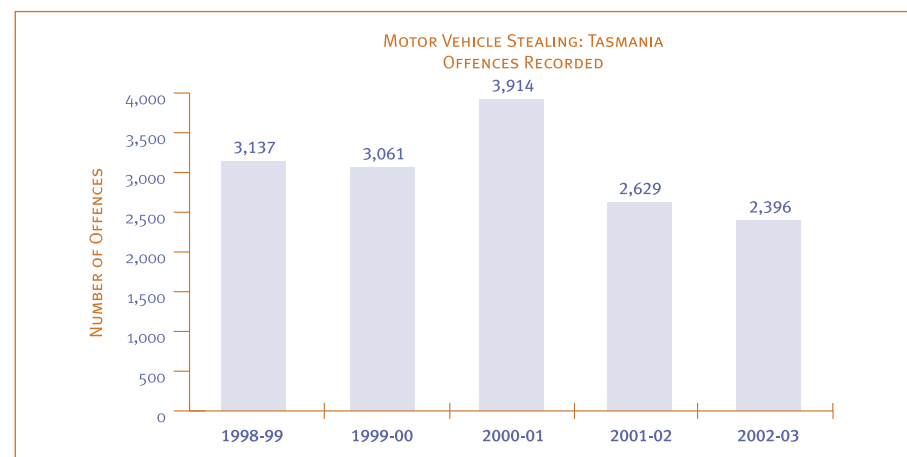
The number of stealing offences (7,563) recorded in 2002-03 decreased by 3% (247 offences) compared with the previous year.

The most frequent location for stealing was at a residential location (36%), followed by a retail location (27%) and the street or footpath (8%).



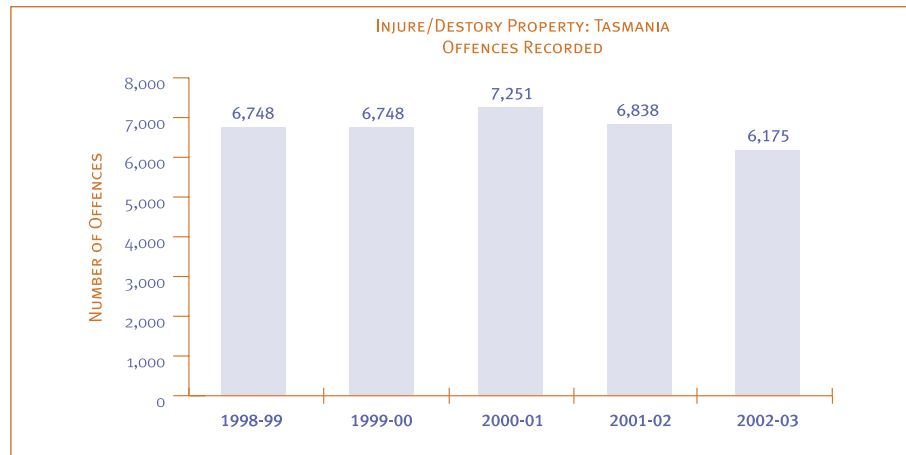
Motor Vehicle Stealing (excludes attempts)

The number of motor vehicles stolen in 2002-03 decreased by 9% (233 offences) from 2,629 recorded in 2001-02 to 2,396 recorded in 2002-03. The recovery rate remained stable in 2002-03 at approximately 89%.



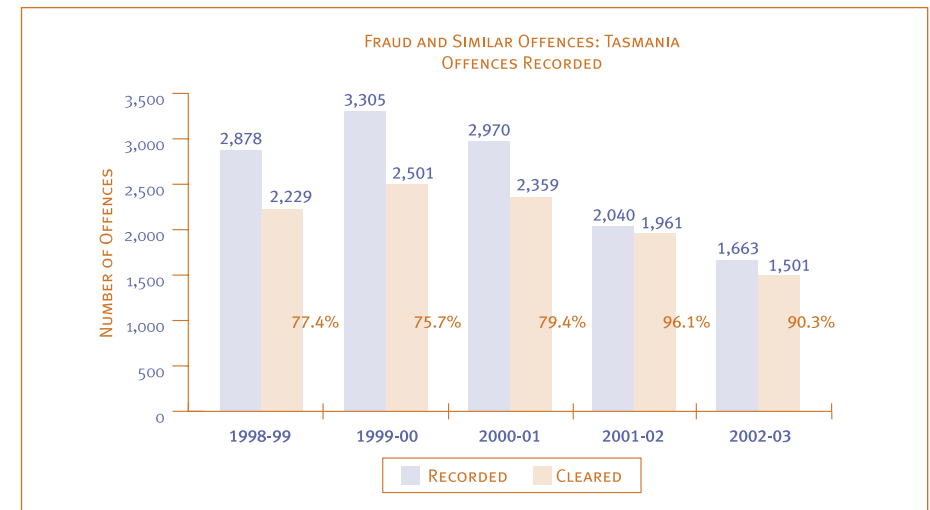
Injure/Destroy Property

Injure/Destroy Property offences decreased in 2002-03 by 10% (663 offences) compared with the previous year. These offences occurred most frequently at a residential location (47%), followed by a retail location (16%) and street or footpath (14%).



C. Fraud and Similar Offences

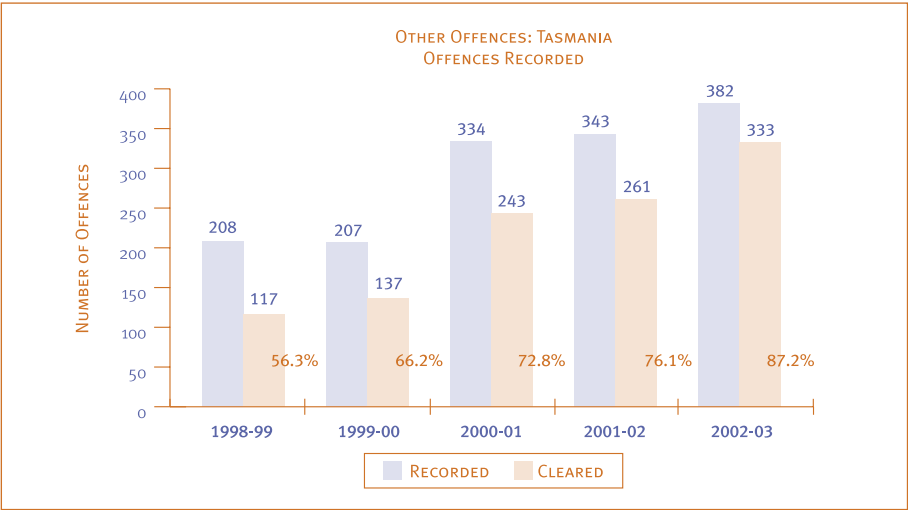
A total of 1,663 offences for Fraud and Similar Offences was recorded in 2002-03 compared with 2,040 the previous year, a decrease of 19% (377 offences). The recording of fraudulent offences differs from those within other offence categories as they are counted by the number of transactions and therefore do not equate to the number of incidents or victims.



The clearance rate for Fraud and Similar Offences in 2002-03 was 90%, a decrease of approximately six percentage points from the rate of 96% recorded in 2001-02.

D. Other Offences

A total of 382 miscellaneous offences was recorded in 2002-03 compared with 343 the previous year, an increase of 11% (39 offences).



The clearance rate for Other Offences was 87% in 2002-03, an increase of approximately 11 percentage points from the rate of 76% recorded in 2001-02.

The top five most prevalent offences in this category were: Disorderly Conduct (18%); Escape from Lawful Custody (11%); Use Telecommunications to Menace/Harass (10%); Throw or Discharge a Missile (8%); and False Report to Police (8%).

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 2003.

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

- Offences Against the Person;
- Offences Against Property;
- Fraud and Similar Offences; and
- Other Offences (miscellaneous 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:

- court proceedings (where one or more alleged offenders are intended to be proceeded against in court);
- community conference;
- formal caution;
- unable to proceed (for example no action can be taken due to the death of the alleged offender, a statute bar applying, diplomatic immunity, age or imprisonment of the alleged offender etc);
- lapsed (where time limitations such as a statute of limitations have meant that an offender could not be proceeded against);
- withdrawn (refers to instances where an offence is withdrawn by a complainant/ victim before court proceedings or other means of processing offenders commences); or

- unfounded (refers to instances where an offence is considered to have no foundation after investigation by police because the incident reported could not be substantiated or the incident did not constitute an offence).

Data Sources

Statistics have been extracted from the Crime Analysis and Offence Reporting Systems of the Department of Police and Public Safety on 12 August 2003.

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

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

An exception to this rule applies to fraudulence offences where one offence is counted for each transaction.

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

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

- Fraud and Similar Offences (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.

Procedures utilised in compiling police statistics predominantly adhere to national standards prepared by the National Crime Statistics Unit of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Counting rules for police statistics differ slightly from those for national crime statistics in that police count one unique offence per victim per incident (Offence Report) while the national rule is that for each victim within an incident, the most serious offence per national offence subdivision is counted. In relation to clearing an offence police count all offences cleared within a reference period regardless of when the offence was recorded. Nationally, the number cleared refers to offences recorded in a reference period which are cleared after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the offence.

Appendix C

Traffic Statistics

Traffic Infringement Notices may be issued for breaches of the Tasmanian Road Rules. The following table shows the number of Notices issued from all sources for the period 1 July 2002 -30 June 2003:

Traffic Infringement Notices by Infringement Source

	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total	% of Total
On The Spot - Cautions	2,052	2,077	1,718	2,090	2,028	1,986	2,161	1,932	2,528	2,646	2,585	2,158	25,961	19.8
On The Spot - Notices	3,801	4,288	3,580	3,608	4,029	4,340	3,592	3,243	4,238	3,731	4,072	3,391	45,913	34.9
Red Light Camera	78	608	559	470	443	472	423	380	464	388	401	316	5,002	3.8
Road Safety Camera – Excluding Fixed	2,877	3,396	3,817	4,419	4,979	3,846	3,989	4,218	5,593	5,654	4,770	4,406	51,964	39.5
Road Safety Camera - Longford	66	113	157	163	141	191	193	156	54	126	126	82	1,568	1.2
Road Safety Camera - Tasman Bridge	52	74	116	74	23	53	85	16	20	77	212	200	1,002	0.8
Total	8,926	10,556	9,947	10,824	11,643	10,888	10,443	9,945	12,897	12,622	12,166	10,553	131,410	100.0

On-the-Spot Traffic Infringement Notices may have more than one offence recorded on them. The following table shows the number of On-the-Spot Offences issued in 2002-2003:

Offences by Infringement Source

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total	% of Total
On The Spot - Cautions	2,052	2,077	1,718	2,090	2,028	1,986	2,161	1,932	2,528	2,646	2,585	2,158	25,961	33.8
On The Spot - Offences	4,280	4,828	3,993	3,981	4,481	4,807	4,020	3,523	4,594	4,060	4,517	3,823	50,907	66.2
Total	6,332	6,905	5,711	6,071	6,509	6,793	6,181	5,455	7,122	6,706	7,102	5,981	76,868	100.0

Extracting from the first table above only those Notices which include a traffic offence for speeding results in the table below:

Speeding Offences by Infringement Source

	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total	% of Total
On The Spot - Cautions	811	814	747	883	828	807	862	729	945	952	844	632	9,854	11.7
On The Spot - Notices	1,683	1,861	1,575	1,527	1,661	1,753	1,435	1,403	2,047	1,755	1,763	1,319	19,782	23.4
Red Light Camera	30	499	439	358	344	377	307	259	290	277	284	238	3,702	4.4
Road Safety Camera - Excluding Fixed	2,616	3,168	3,571	4,139	4,614	3,597	3,798	4,014	5,239	5,292	4,497	4,171	48,716	57.7
Road Safety Camera - Longford	49	69	113	68	22	46	78	16	20	76	197	193	947	1.1
Road Safety Camera - Tasman Bridge	62	109	144	151	133	184	188	151	49	119	118	79	1,487	1.8
Total	5,251	6,520	6,589	7,126	7,602	6,764	6,668	6,572	8,590	8,471	7,703	6,632	84,488	100.0

Road safety cameras are deployed in various locations around the state based on police protocols and operational procedures, information from local governments and concerned community groups, and analysis of traffic related data. Road safety cameras can record the number of vehicles past as well as details on those speeding. Road safety camera images are manually adjudicated. Number plates which are easily read are immediately issued a Traffic Infringement Notice and are referred to as a 'Proceed'. The remaining number plates are further processed resulting in additional Notices being issued, as can be seen in the preceding table.

The following table shows the road safety camera data for 2002-2003:

Road Safety Camera Summary for 1 Jul 2002 – 30 Jun 2003

	Vehicles	Speeders	% Speeders	Proceeds	% Proceeds
Longford	176,644	1,640	0.9	816	0.5
Tasman Bridge	4,587,966	2,654	0.1	1,333	0.0
Other Laser Cameras	2,567,649	29,070	1.1	18,466	0.7
All Radar Cameras	2,775,124	42,264	1.5	27,385	1.0
Total	10,107,383	75,628	0.8	48,000	0.5

Data Sources: Police Traffic Infringement Notices database, 4 September 2003
Police Road Safety Camera database, 11 August 2003.

APPENDIX D

Human Resource Statistics

Total Employees

	Police		State Service	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
<i>As at 30 June</i>				
Full-Time Equivalent Employees	1132.28	1094.14	407.53	399.53
Number of Persons Employed	1153	1117	437	430

Classification of Employees – Police

Rank	2001-02	2002-03
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	2	2
Superintendent of Police	8	8
Inspector	51	52
Sergeant	186	182
Constable	865	849
Cadet	40	23
Total	1153	1117*

*Includes 54 part-time police officers

Classification of Employees – State Service

	Tasmania Police		SES		FSST	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
Head of Agency	1	1				
Senior Executive Service	2	2				
Admin. & Clerical	286	278	18	17	4	4
General Officers	13	12				
Technical & Scientific	7	8			26	27
Cleaner	15	14				
Librarian	1	1				
Cook/Chef	3	3				
Housemaid	4	6				
Mechanic	10	10				
Radio Technician	2	0				
Solicitor	2	2				
Psychologist	1	1				
Utility Officer	11	11			2	2
Communication Operators	29	31				
Total	387	380*	18	17**	32	33**

*Includes 61 part-time employees

**Includes 2 part-time employees

Age Profile

	Police		State Service	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
15-19	12	6	3	0
20-24	108	95	20	24
25-29	189	171	41	39
30-34	279	265	51	48
35-39	199	201	53	48
40-44	126	142	54	57
45-49	114	114	85	82
50-54	89	83	82	71
55-59	34	35	33	47
60-64	3	5	15	11
65-69	0	0	0	3
Total	1153	1117	437	430

Employment Authority

	Police		State Service	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
Permanent	1142	1106	364	383
Temporary	0	0	70	44
Contract	11	11	3	3
Total	1153	1117	437	430

Gender Profile

	Police		State Service	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
Male	917	881	178	179
Female	236	236	259	251
Total	1153	1117	437	430

Recruitment and Separations

	Police		State Service	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
Recruited	66	28	120	72
Separated	44	64	93	92
Total Variation* (+/-)	22	-36	27	-20

*Includes casual employees

APPENDIX D

Human Resource Statistics

Employment Separations

Termination Reason	Police		State Service	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
Resignation	30	37	29	16
Retirement - Age	0	0	0	0
Retirement - Ill Health	5	6	0	1
Retirement - Voluntary	6	19	2	8
End of Contract (S29 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/ Contract*	0	0	56	65
Dismissal	2	2	1	0
Deceased	1	0	1	1
Redundancy	0	0	0	0
Transfer/Promotion	0	0	2	1
Completed Secondment	0	0	1	0
Redeployment (S49 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
Abandonment of Position	0	0	1	0
Termination - Probation	0	0	0	0
Total*	44	64	93	92

*Includes casual employees.

Secondments

As at 30 June

	Police		State Service	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
To other Agencies	8	13	1	1
From other Agencies	0	0	0	0

Leave Without Pay

As at 30 June

	Police		State Service	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
	5	7	8	9

Sick Leave Taken

	Police		State Service	
	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
Full Pay - No. of Days	4367.5	4955.5	2639.5	2657
Average Sick Days per Employee	3.79	4.44	6.04	6.18

Excess Annual and Long Service Leave

	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
(30 June) Excess 100 days (Excess annual more than 2 years accrual)				
Annual Leave (Pro Rata) 30 June – No. of Employees:	171	107	30	16
Long Service Leave - No. of Employees	0	0	0	0

No employee has a long service leave credit in excess of statutory limits as set by the *Long Service Leave (State Service Employees) Act 1994*.

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:

Compliant Superannuation Funds

Fund Name	SFN
Australian Ethical Retail Superannuation	479444
AMP Superannuation Savings Trust	479295
Tasplan	123481
Victorian Superannuation Fund	500358
Host Plus Superannuation Fund	268350
Synergy - Superannuation Fund	280020
The Universal Super Scheme	281440
Lifetrack Superannuation Fund	101766
BT Lifetime Super - Personal Plan	400687
Flexiplan Australia Masterplan Flexisuper Fund	277813

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 has made employer superannuation contributions during the 2002-03 financial year.



R McCreadie
Secretary
Department of Police and Public Safety

Statement for the year ended 30 June 2003 of firearms received for disposal, disposed of, and held for disposal under the *Firearms Act 1996* and other legislation.

There were 15 firearms on hand at the beginning of the financial year which are included in the figures below.

Firearms Act — Seized	3
Firearms Act — Surrendered	440
Other Acts - Miscellaneous Property	1130
Other Acts - Found Property	11
Transferred from Reference Library	0
Total Firearms to be accounted for	1584
Destroyed	1161
Returned to owner	0
Transferred to Reference Library	33
Donated to Museums etc for display	0
Firearms held as at 30 June 2003	390
Total Firearms accounted for	1584

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 15 firearms for disposal on hand at the beginning of the year. As at 30 June 2003 there were 390 firearms held for disposal.

APPENDIX G

Consultancies/Contracts

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

In March 2000 the Department awarded a five-year contract, with an annual value of \$1,495,000, to Rotor-Lift Pty Ltd for the supply of a twin-engine emergency rescue helicopter with night flying capabilities. Ten bids were received for this contract, including three from Tasmanian businesses.

In 2002-03 the Department awarded six contracts with a value over \$50,000 each, five of which were awarded to Tasmanian businesses.

Total number of contracts awarded	6
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian suppliers	5
Total value of contracts awarded	\$1,405,613
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian suppliers	\$1,226,994
Total number of tenders called	6
Total number of bids received	32
Total number of bids received from Tasmanian businesses	19

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

A. 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
Mission Australia	TAS	Project U-Turn	2 years	\$706,000
Unique Floors	TAS	Supply of sheet and tile carpet for Police Academy	1 month	\$272,000
Medhurst Equipment	TAS	Refurbishment of Police Academy main and receiving kitchens	6 weeks	\$174,000
SPS/Boise and Tasmanian Office Design (shared contract)	TAS	Supply and install furniture for Police Academy	3 months	\$75,000
Laser Technologies Australia	TAS	Speed detection equipment (Category 2 only)	8 weeks	\$100,000
Sagem Australasia P/L	NSW	Livescan fingerprinting device	8 weeks	\$79,000
Wilkins Constructions	TAS	Refurbishment of Academy*	11 months	\$2,145,000
Otis Elevators	TAS	Lift maintenance*	1 year	\$55,000
BSH Electrical	TAS	Fire and electrical maintenance*	1 year	\$69,000

* Building services

B. Consultancy contracts with a value greater than \$50,000

Consultant	Location of Consultant	Description of Consultancy	Period of Consultancy	Total Value of Consultancy \$
SEMF	TAS	Academy refurbishment	2 years*	265,000
C Macfarlane	TAS	Computer programming	1 year	61,249
Prologic Pty Ltd	TAS	Police court system interface & software services	1 year	69,965
Searson Buck	TAS	Computer programming	1 year	51,766

* Final year of 2 year contract, estimated expenditure for 2002-03 is \$133,000

C. Consultancy contracts with a value less than or equal to \$50,000, but greater than \$10,000

Name of Consultant	Location of Consultant	Description of Consultancy	Period of Consultancy	Total Value of Consultancy \$
SEMF Holdings	TAS	Launceston Police HQ design brief*	9 months	42,000
Arts Council	TAS	Artwork for Academy*	6 months	40,000
JMG	TAS	Statutory maintenance management**	12 months	34,000
JMG	TAS	Review of air conditioning*	3 months	10,000
Tas Audit Office	TAS	Audit fees	N/A	31,485
Farley Consulting Group	TAS	Review of disability services	3 months	23,000
GenAMES	TAS	Support services to Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project (SES)	250 hours	21,636
Information Solution Works	TAS	Programming development services	Casual	12,183
Lynne Batge	TAS	XP/Lotus Notes documentation	Casual	12,165
Dytech Solutions	TAS	Computer programming (TIPS upgrade)	Casual	20,720
TCM P/L	TAS	Mechanical services**	1 year	47,000
Asset Services P/L	TAS	Generator maintenance**	1 year	14,000
Haden Tasmania	TAS	Mechanical services**	1 year	17,000

* Building services

** Statutory maintenance

APPENDIX H

Location of Departmental Offices and Contact Numbers

Tasmania Police

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

Corporate Management Group

Commissioner of Police	Mr R McCreadie AO APM BA JP (03) 6230 2535
Deputy Commissioner of Police	Mr J Johnston APM (03) 6230 2420
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Planning and Development)	Mr D L Hine APM (03) 6230 2421
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime and Operations)	Mr L R Prins APM BA Assoc. Dip. Social Science (03) 6230 2430
Director Corporate Services	Mr F W Ogle Grad. Dip. Human Resources (03) 6230-2390

Senior State Service Officers

Director Communication and Information Technology Management	Mr H Willink BA MBA Grad. Dip. Computing Grad. Dip. (Business) MACS (03) 6230 2467
Director Forensic Science Service Tasmania	Mr S Dolliver B.Bus. Dip. App. Chem. MRACI C. Chem. JP (03) 6278 5681
Director State Emergency Service	Mr A J Lea Grad. Cert. Management Dip. App.Sci. (03) 6230 2702
Manager Asset Management Services	Mr I S Latham MBA Ass. Dip. Bus. (Accounting) (03) 6230 2250
Manager Financial Management Services	S Wilson-Haffenden CPA, B Comm. (03) 6230 2360
Manager Commissioner's Office	Mr W F Pless BA Dip. Ed. TTC (03) 6230 2460
Manager Secretariat and Research Services	Mr M B Robinson BA (Hons) Dip. Ed. TTC, M. Ed. Admin. (03) 6230 2461
Senior Solicitor	Mr M Miller LLB (Melb.) (03) 6230 2382
Manager Media and Marketing Services	Mr G O Easton BA Dip. Teaching (03) 6230 2424
Manager Workers Compensation Management Services	Mrs D Green B Social Work (Qld) (03) 6230 2387

District / Support Commands

Burnie:	Western District 88 Wilson Street Burnie	Commander S B Bonde Assoc. Dip. EM Grad. Cert. Public Sector Man. Grad. Cert. Applied Man. (03) 6434 5220 Fax (03) 6434 5516
Launceston:	Northern District 137-149 Cimitiere Street Launceston	Commander S A Tilyard BA Assoc. Dip. Social Science (03) 6336 3895 Fax (03) 6336 3887
Hobart:	Southern District 29 Liverpool Street Hobart	Commander R G Fielding APM (03) 6230 2433 Fax (03) 6230 2579
	Eastern District 40 Bligh Street Bellerive	Commander M G Brazendale APM Grad. Cert. Public Sector Man. (03) 6230 2674 Fax (03) 6230 2686
	Operations Support 30-32 Bathurst Street Hobart	Commander T A Tully APM (03) 6230 2238 Fax (03) 6230 2141
	Executive Support 47 Liverpool Street Hobart	Commander T Mulder APM B A, Dip. EM (03) 6230 2888 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 2487/2024 Fax (03) 6230 2501

State Emergency Services

Senior Officers

Director	Mr A J Lea Grad. Cert. Management, Dip. App.Sci. (03) 6230 2702
Manager Operations	Mr R Sandy Assoc. Dip. EM, psc (03) 6230 2705
Manager Planning	Mr R Gilmour BSc (Chem Engineering) ARCST, Dip. Metallurgy (03) 6230 2712
State Rescue and Volunteer Training Officer	Mr R Mason Grad. Cert. O&DL (03) 6230 2708

Regional Offices

Hobart:	Southern Region Office 1st Floor 47 Liverpool Street Hobart	Mr G Marsh, ESM, BSocSc, Assoc. Dip. EM, MAIES (03) 6230 2700 Fax (03) 6234 9767
Launceston	Northern Region Office 339 Hobart Road Youngtown	Mr C Saarinen, B Com. Assoc. Dip. Pers. Admin. (03) 6336 3790 Fax (03) 6343 5879
Burnie	North Western Region Office 88 Wilson Street Burnie	Mr B Dutton, ESM Assoc. Dip. EM DSAC, MAIES (03) 6434 5333 Fax (03) 6431 6538

APPENDIX I

Documents and Publications Produced, Administrative Decisions, Legislative Program, Statutory Boards

Documents and Publications Produced

Department of Police and Public Safety *Strategic Directions Framework 2003-06*
Department of Police and Public Safety *Business Plan 2003-04*
Department of Police and Public Safety *Annual Report 2002-03*
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
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 Disciplinary Board (Part IVB Police Regulation Act 1898)

Chairperson:	Mr M R Hill, Magistrate
Member:	Mr M T E Shotter
Member:	Mr L Kemp
Substitute Member:	Inspector D Paton

Freedom of Information Act 1991

Freedom of Information 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
Department of Police and Public Safety
GPO Box 308
Hobart TAS 7001

or Telephone (03) 6230 2453

or email foi@police.tas.gov.au

APPENDIX K

Information Available Outside of Freedom of Information

Personal Conviction Record

Available from Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston and Burnie. No cost for the supply of one per year. Description: Police record of an individual's court convictions.

Accident Records

Officer-in-Charge, Accident Records - Hobart, Launceston and Burnie. \$38.50 cost.

Description: Accident Report

Crime Reports

Officer-in-Charge, Crime Collating Unit, Operational Information Services, GPO Box 308, Hobart 7001. \$27.50 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.

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

Pre-Trial Disclosure

Officer-in-Charge, Prosecution Section - Hobart, Launceston and Ulverstone.
Cost \$38.50

Description: Certain documents from Prosecution file.

Crime Mapping Information

Officer-in-Charge, Community Relations, Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Bellerive. 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 Bellerive. 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

Coronial Matters

Hobart

Phone: (03) 6233 3257,
PO Box 354D,
Hobart 7000

Launceston

Phone: (03) 6336 2808,
PO Box 551,
Launceston 7250

Cost determined individually on each request.

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

All Deaths in Police Custody and During Custody Related Police Operations (Tasmania)

	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Category 1	0	0	0
Category 2	0	0	2
Total	0	0	2*

*Two deaths occurred during 2002-03.

Both deaths are awaiting inquest and have not been formally ruled a death in custody by the Coroner.

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.

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

Appendix M

Acronyms

ACC	Australian Crime Commission
AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
APM	Australian Police Medal
AusSAR	Australian Search and Rescue
CIB	Criminal Investigation Branch
CIP	Capital Investment Program
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
CLAF	Consolidated Land Administration Fund
CMG	Corporate Management Group
CMU	Crime Management Unit
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPCSC	Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council
CRIMES	Court Records Information and Management System
CRU	Crime Response Unit
DIS	Drug Investigation Services
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DPPS	Department of Police and Public Safety
ESM	Emergency Services Medal
FEWG	Flexible Employment Working Group

FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania
ICE	“Intrepid Centralised Enquiry” (Computer project)
ICMS	Integrated Crime Management Strategy
MAIB	Motor Accident Insurance Board
MV	Motor Vehicle
NAFIS	National Automated Fingerprint Identification System
NATA	National Association of Testing Laboratories Australia
NMVTRC	National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
PACB	Poppy Advisory Control Board
PCYC	Police and Citizens Youth Club
RACT	Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania
RBT	Random Breath Testing
RSTF	Road Safety Task Force
SEO	Senior Executive Officers
SES	State Emergency Service
TDSP	Tasmanian Drug Strategic Plan
TEAS	Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme
TILES	Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies
TMS	Traffic Management System

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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FMMs27(1)(a)	A report on the performance of the functions and powers of the Head of Agency under any	N/A
TSSs.33AB(1)(a)	written law.	
FMAAs.27(1)(b)	A report by a statutory office holder employed in or attached to the Department except when subject to s.27(2) required to report under any other Act.	N/A
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Tasmania

DEPARTMENT *of*
POLICE *and* PUBLIC SAFETY