




safer communities
responsiveness
accountability
reassurance
the policing profession
readiness



Annual Report

July 2003 – June 2004





DEPARTMENT of
POLICE *and* PUBLIC SAFETY

Tasmania

Contents

Letter to David Llewellyn	1
Who we are	2
Our Priorities	4
Our Performance - A Snapshot	5
Foreword	6
Corporate Governance	8
Organisational Chart	10
Organisational Profile	12
National Commitments	24
State Priorities	28
OUTPUT GROUP 1 Community Safety	33
OUTPUT GROUP 2 Crime	40
OUTPUT GROUP 3 Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety	45
OUTPUT GROUP 4 Emergency Management	49
Professionalism and Accountability	54
Managing our People	56
Managing Support Services and our Assets	60
Key Performance Measures	63
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	69

Appendix A Crime Statistics	96
Appendix B Traffic Statistics	104
Appendix C Human Resource Statistics	106
Appendix D Awards and Commendations	109
Appendix E Superannuation	111
Appendix F Firearms	111
Appendix G Consultancies and Contracts	112
Appendix H Location of Departmental Offices and Contact Numbers	113
Appendix I Documents and Publications Produced, Appeal/Review Process, Administrative Decisions, Legislative Program, Statutory Boards	115
Appendix J Freedom of Information	116
Appendix K Information Available Outside of Freedom of Information	117
Appendix L Deaths in Custody	118
Appendix M Acronyms	119
Appendix N Public Interest Disclosure	120
Appendix O Compliance Index to Disclosure Requirements	121
INDEX	122
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	124

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 2003-04.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in orange ink, appearing to read 'Richard McCreadie', is positioned above the printed name.

Richard McCreadie
Secretary
Department of Police and Public Safety

22 October 2004

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.

The Department employs 1140 police officers and 452 State Service and State Emergency Service personnel. It utilises the services of approximately 500 emergency service volunteers statewide.

The Department is a core State Service agency, funded by the Tasmanian Government with a budget of \$134.888 million (2003-04).

What Services we Provide

The Department, which has undergone some structural changes to comply with revised national security requirements, is continuing to report 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*).

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
(includes 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 2003 - 2004 the following were identified as key priorities to achieve Government outcomes and meet community and policing needs:

- Provide reassurance to the community as an implicit part of our service delivery
- Focus on early-intervention strategies, including diversionary programs, to support young people and families 'at risk'
- Identify and respond effectively to all public order issues
- Continue to implement a range of traffic policing activities in order to make our roads safer
- Make our communities safer by:
 - reducing assaults
 - intervening more effectively in family violence issues
 - making travel on public transport safer
 - being ready to respond to any emergency or disaster

Our Performance - A Snapshot

- Surveys of the Tasmanian community continue to indicate the high regard held for their Police Service. Of the respondents surveyed, 81% were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police in their most recent contact and 73% were satisfied with the services provided by police. 69% felt that police treated people fairly and equally, 76% thought police were honest, and 81% believed that police performed their job professionally. All these results were better than the national average.
- For the second year in a row the number of complaints was 89, which is the lowest rate since records started in 1991.
- The proportion of Tasmanians who felt safe at home, in public places and travelling on public transport at night was above the national average:

Feeling safe –

at home alone: 94% (day); 84% (night)
in public places: 90% (day) 45% (night)
on public transport: 64% (day) 32% (night)

- Total recorded offences decreased by 15%, following a 6% decrease the previous year.
- The clearance rate for Offences against the Person improved by a further 2 percentage points to reach 91%. Offences against the Person increased by 1.5%. However, the number of public place assaults was down by 6% from the previous year.
- Offences against Property decreased by 17%, following a decrease of 7% the previous year, continuing the downward trend over the past five years. The clearance rate for Offences against Property was 29%, an improvement of approximately 4 percentage points from

the previous year.

- The downward trend in the number of Burglary (Buildings) offences continued, with a decrease of 20% (14% the previous year).
- The number of motor vehicles stolen decreased by 20% (9% the previous year).
- The number of domestic violence incidents attended by police increased from 2,300 to 2,875 (25%).
- The number of fatalities on Tasmanian roads increased from 33 to 48, 15 (45%) more than the previous year. The number of people seriously injured in road accidents decreased from 402 to 344, a decrease of 58 (14%) from the previous year.
- 62,797 road safety camera (including red light/road safety camera) infringement notices were issued

to motorists for speeding this year (a 14% increase from last year). 1,149 infringement notices were issued for red light violations, (up 22% from last year).

- 59% of Tasmanian respondents indicated they may have driven at more than 10 kph above the speed limit.
- Tasmanians recorded above the national average in the percentage who admitted to:
 - driving when they were possibly over the 0.05% blood alcohol limit (12%)
 - not wearing a seat belt when driving or a passenger (15%).
- The Department remained within its allocated budget.

Data Sources: A C Nielsen National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, June 2004, Department of Police and Public Safety and Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources databases.

Foreword



I am pleased to report that the Department of Police and Public Safety has had another productive and successful year. A number of major projects were completed, including the refurbishment of the Academy and marine fleet, the roll-out of the Livescan fingerprint equipment and completion of the Handgun Buyback Project. The State Security Unit was consolidated, with the integration of the Special Capabilities Group and the completion of the State Counter-Terrorism Plan. The new *Police Service Act* passed through Parliament and this will provide a framework for contemporary management practices. Each of these achievements has been reported on more fully in this Annual Report.

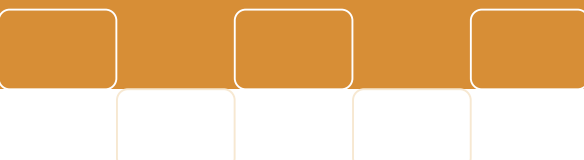
Earlier this year, Tasmania jointly hosted Australia's largest and most ambitious counter-terrorism exercise. This involved extensive planning prior to the five-day

event and, for the first time, fully tested the nation's response to a national terrorist threat. In Tasmania alone it involved hundreds of personnel from my Department and Commonwealth and State Government agencies, as well as SES volunteers. In terms of enhancing our capability and interoperational coordination and cooperation, the exercise was an outstanding success.

On a contrasting note, two members of the Department received Australasian Council of Women and Policing "Excellence in Policing" awards - one for 'most outstanding female investigator' and one for 'most outstanding female administrator'. Given our small size and the level of national competition, these are tremendous results.

Earlier in the year, the Productivity Commission released its annual *Report*

on Government Services, confirming that Tasmania Police officers continue to perform well across a range of national performance measures. We were below the national average in all nine major offence categories, with one of the best crime clearance rates in the country. Total offences decreased by 15%, following a 6% decrease the previous year. Contributing to these results was a substantial decrease of 17% in property crime. Crimes against the person increased slightly by 1.5%, lower than the 4% increase the previous year. This increase was substantially due to rises in the reporting of assaults, a significant percentage of which were family violence incidents that took place in private homes. However, public place assaults were down by 6%. Crime clearance rates continued their improvement for the fifth year, with



38% of all crime offences cleared. Ninety-one per cent of person offences were solved, with 29% of property offences being cleared by way of charges laid.

Annual survey figures released in the Productivity Commission report revealed that Tasmanians continue to feel safer in their homes and in public places than Australians living in other states and territories. Their opinions on police being honest and professional were also better than the national average. It is significant that 80% of those surveyed expressed satisfaction with their most recent contact with police.

I commend the efforts of my staff, both sworn and unsworn, and know that we can take pride in these excellent results. They reflect positively on productivity gains which are the result of improvements in

our planning, performance management and corporate reporting framework. While this benchmarking process has caused some media comment during the year, the progress achieved in crime reduction, improved crime clearance rates, a reduction in the number of serious road crashes and continued high levels of community satisfaction with police speak for themselves. I remain resolute in my determination to implement a culture in my organisation whereby personnel in all sections are accountable for their actions and performance.

My Department is keen to enhance opportunities for local business through impartial, open tendering processes. Local suppliers are preferred wherever possible, be it for the purchase of equipment, the installation of equipment or, for example,

the refurbishments that were undertaken at the Academy.

I wish to acknowledge the excellent contribution of sworn officers as well as state servants, scientists and SES personnel. Their efforts and support in bringing about better and more effective policing, and a safe community in general, are greatly valued and genuinely appreciated.



Richard McCreddie
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 and Forensic Science Service Tasmania. Tasmania Police consists of four

geographical Districts - Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western, the State Security Unit 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).

The State Security Unit, with a Commander as Director, provides a focal point for whole-of-government counter-terrorism projects and response. Corporate Services comprises a Director and managers who provide administrative support to Executive Management and

operational police services.

Corporate governance is vested in the following bodies:

Corporate Management Group (CMG)

The Corporate Management Group (CMG) is the senior executive team of Tasmania Police. It comprises the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the two Assistant Commissioners and the Director, Corporate Services. The CMG addresses issues of strategic importance to Tasmania Police and provides advice to the Minister for Police and Public Safety. It also acts as a corporate Board, meeting regularly to receive reports from Commanders and State Service executives.

Senior Executive Officers' Group (SEO)

The Senior Executive Officers' Group comprises the four Commissioners, the Directors of Corporate Services, the State Emergency Service, Forensic Science Service Tasmania, and the State Security Unit, and the Commanders of the geographical Districts and support Commands. 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

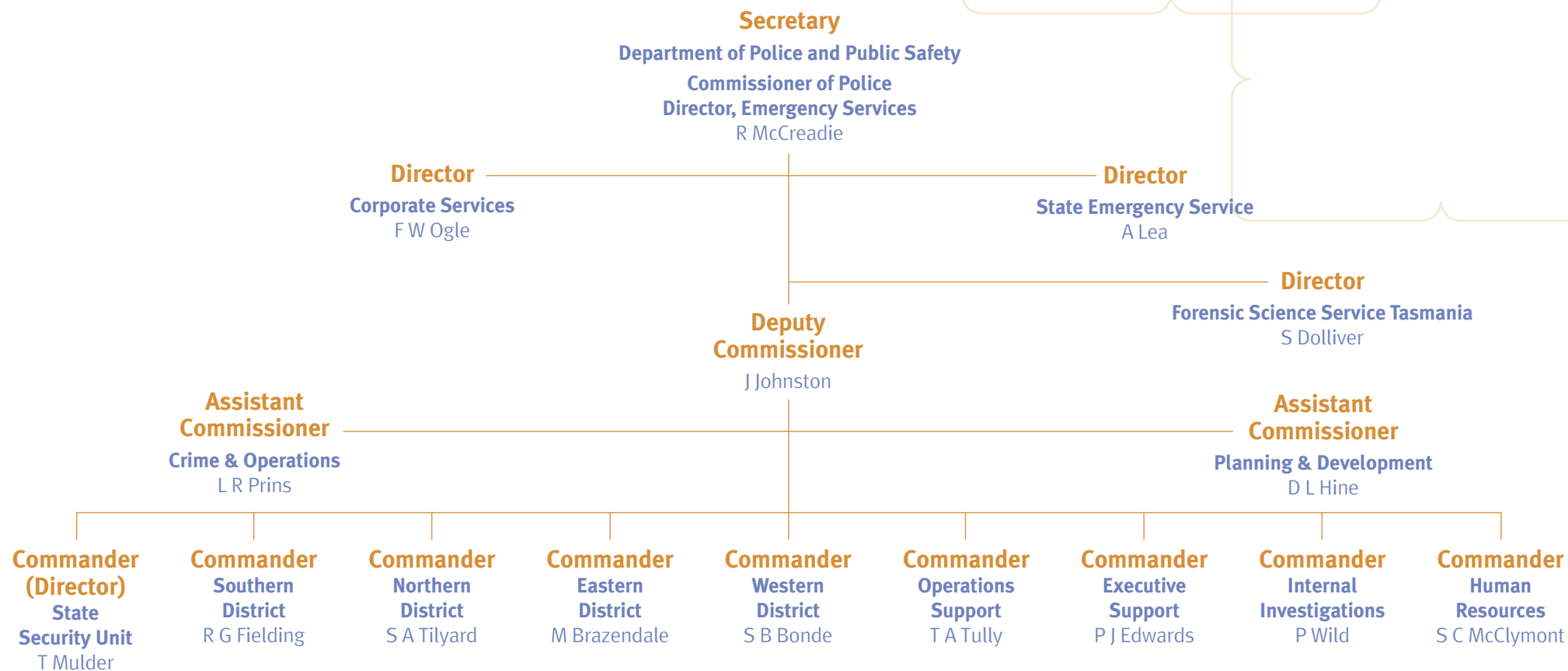
Each police Command, the State Emergency Service, Corporate Services, Forensic Science Service Tasmania and the State Security Unit has a management team that is responsible for implementing action plans and reporting to the Corporate Management Group on financial and resource management issues. They report regularly in an open forum on output performance measures against pre-determined benchmarks.



Corporate Management Group

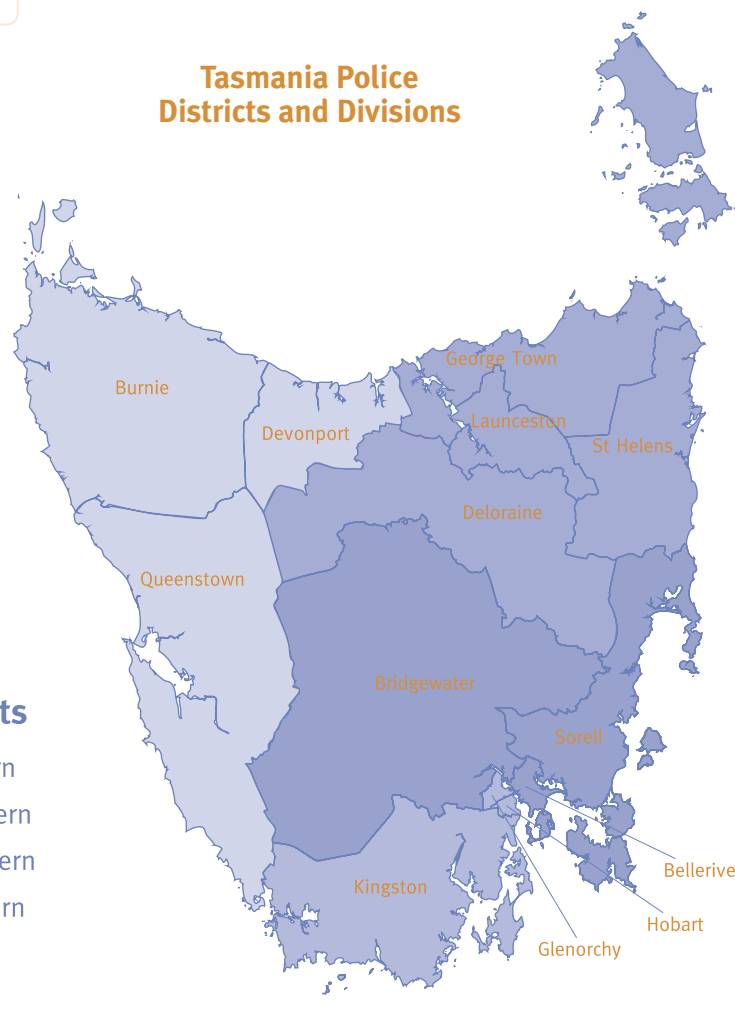
From left to right: Luppo PRINS, Assistant Commissioner, Crime & Operations; Jack JOHNSTON, Deputy Commissioner; Frank OGLE, Director, Corporate Services; Richard McCREADIE, Commissioner; Darren HINE, Assistant Commissioner, Planning & Development.

Organisational Chart



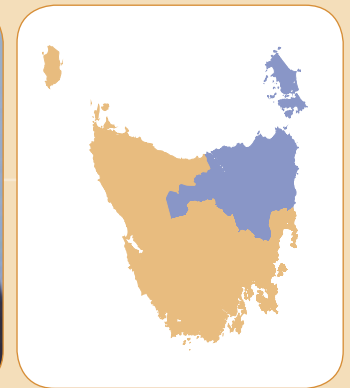
Tasmania Police Districts and Divisions

Police Districts



Organisational Profile

Commander
Scott Tilyard



Northern District

The Northern District provides policing services to the communities of northern and northeastern Tasmania including the Furneaux Island group.

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

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

Major Achievements

- Achieved the following reductions compared to the previous year:
 - Aggravated (home) burglaries – down 10%
 - Business burglaries – down 31%
 - Motor vehicle burglaries – down 20%
 - Motor vehicle stealing – down 20%
 - Person offences – down 18%
 - Public place assaults – down 22%
- Implemented a community reassurance strategy and reassurance training to build public awareness of:
 - the declining crime and offence rates
 - improved crime clearance rates
 - key policing and crime prevention strategies
- Coordinated regional and local emergency responses to widespread flooding events in the north-east of the state
- Implemented a Safer Communities task force to assist in further reducing the incidence of antisocial

behaviour in public places, particularly the Launceston CBD

- Conducted supervisors' forums to provide additional training and education in supervisory issues
- Provided a forward command team for the national counter-terrorism exercise *Mercury 04*, in which Tasmania was a major participant
- Conducted and participated in numerous local and regional training exercises to prepare for natural and man-made emergencies

District Profile

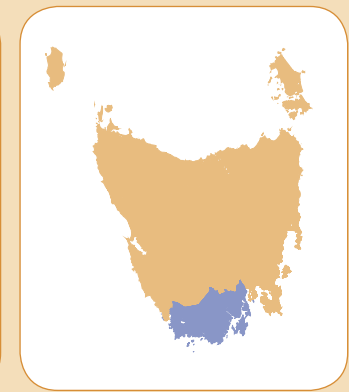
Number of sworn officers	234
Number of State Servants	38
Area in square kilometres	19,877
Population as at June 2003*	135,071
Ratio of police to population	1:577
Number of Police Stations	26

*Source: Local Government Area Populations, (ABS website)

District Stations

Avoca
 Beaconsfield
 Bridport
 Campbell Town
 Cressy
 Deloraine
 Derby
 Evandale
 Exeter
 Fingal
 George Town
 Gladstone
 Lady Barron
 Launceston
 Lilydale
 Longford
 Newnham
 Perth
 Ravenswood
 Ringarooma
 Scottsdale
 St Helens
 St Leonards
 St Marys
 Westbury
 Whitemark

Commander
Robert Fielding



Southern District

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

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

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

Major Achievements

- Charged a record number of offenders for trafficking illegal drugs
- Significantly increased the number of seizures of the illicit drug 'Ecstasy' in the greater Hobart area
- Achieved the District's best results to date in relation to clearance rates for Motor Vehicle Burglary, Business Burglary and Home Burglary
- Targeted recidivist offenders, resulting in the recovery of property valued at more than \$350,000 and successful prosecution of several offenders
- Implemented the Street Offence Task Force resulting in fewer reported incidents of antisocial behaviour and public place assaults in the Hobart CBD
- Achieved a 24% reduction in motor vehicle crashes from the previous year, and a 12% reduction in serious injury crashes was recorded
- Fostered the development of newly graduated recruits by means of the Bike Squad Mentoring Program, which

included an intensive process of acquiring local knowledge and identification of problem areas

- Developed a 'Party Safe' package with safety-related information for community groups, families, etc when planning parties

District Profile

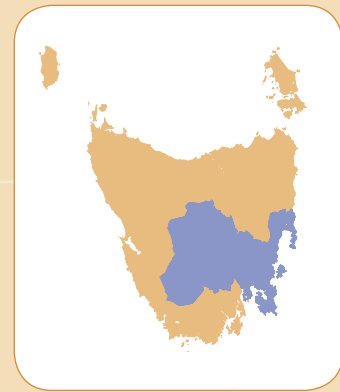
Number of sworn officers	261
Number of State Servants	38
Area in square kilometres	6,033
Population as at June 2003*	137,059
Ratio of police to population	1:525
Number of Police Stations	10

**Source: Local Government Area Populations, (ABS website)*

District Stations

*Alonnah
Claremont
Cygnet
Dover
Geeveston
Glenorchy
Hobart
Huonville
Kingston
Woodbridge*

Commander
Michael Brazendale



Organisational Profile

Eastern District

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

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

- District Support
- Criminal Investigation

Major Achievements

- Achieved improvements in percentages of crime cleared across all crime categories, notably business burglary, at 37% cleared, and person offences at 94% cleared
- Introduced a District Crime Forecast model to enhance the Intelligence-Led Policing Strategy
- Extended the implementation of Operation *Suppress* (targeted patrols) into Bellerive Division, resulting in a 16% reduction in reported crime
- Developed and implemented a District website to improve communication within and raise the profile of the Eastern District
- Introduced drug education sessions into several schools in the Glamorgan-Spring Bay municipality
- Participated as a key stakeholder in a fire-prevention project to raise awareness of this issue in schools, with significantly fewer deliberately-lit fires recorded than during the previous summer period

- Successfully implemented a number of programs for older persons including Safer Living presentations to community groups, Empowering Older Persons presentations delivered by peer-presenters, and follow-up visits to older victims of crime

District Profile

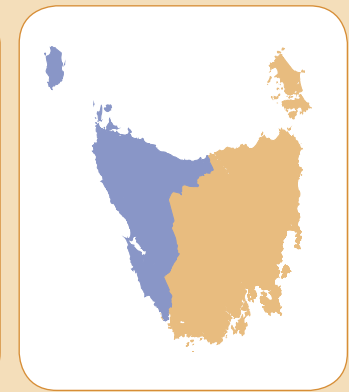
Number of sworn officers	160
Number of State Servants	23
Size (square kilometers)	18,328
Population as at June 2003*	97,844
Ratio of police to population	1:611
Number of Police Stations	20

*Source: Local Government Area Populations, (ABS website)

District Stations

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

Commander
Stephen Bonde



Western District

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

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

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

Major Achievements

- Achieved a 46% reduction in motor vehicle burglary from the previous year, following further consolidation of Project *Bonnet*, a long-term crime prevention project to reduce the incidence of motor vehicle burglary
- Further achievements included:
 - A reduction of 27% in reported property offences
 - An increase in the clearance rate of property offences from 26% to 29%
 - An increase in the clearance rate of person offences from 93% to 94%
 - A 21% reduction in the incidence of motor vehicle crashes
 - Diversion of 62% of juveniles from the court system
- Achieved encouraging results in relation to reducing the family violence repeat victimisation rate
- Coordinated the formation of a Community Safety Committee within the Central Coast municipality to

develop joined-up solutions to community problems

- Conducted and participated in regional disaster training exercises
- Established the Explosive Detector Dog Unit providing a statewide service
- Conducted Regional Disaster Committee exercises regarding West Coast Wilderness Railway and flooding of Forth River basin

District Profile

Number of sworn officers	215
Number of State Servants	34
Size (square kilometers)	22,584
Population as at June 2003*	107,120
Ratio of police to population	1:498
Number of Police Stations	18

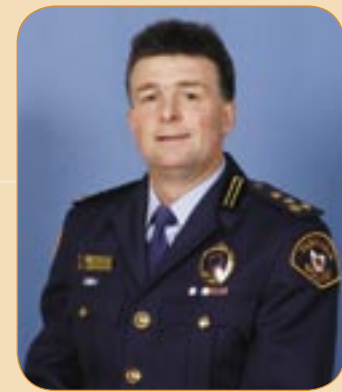
*Source: Local Government Area Populations, (ABS website)

District Stations

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

Organisational Profile

Commander
Tom Tully



Operations Support

Operations Support fulfils a number of specialist functions and provides statewide support to regional policing commands.

This Support Command manages the following functions:

- Marine Services
- Forensic Services
- Traffic Liaison Services
- State Intelligence Services
- Fraud Investigation Services
- Investigation Support Services
- District Support Services (Radio Dispatch Services; Operational Information Services; Firearms Services)
- State Community Policing Services
- Communications Services

Major Achievements

- Developed a comprehensive marine law enforcement reporting mechanism to the fisheries industry
- Reviewed the Major Incident Room management protocols in line with the National Counter-Terrorism Plan
- Reviewed Radio Dispatch Services emergency plans, including the identification of redundancy sites
- Restructured the Joint Intelligence Group, with training and development of 48 personnel to national standard, and developed an intelligence database successfully tested during the national counter-terrorism exercise, *Mercury 04*
- Completed the handgun buy-back project involving the surrender of 2,906 handguns
- Implemented the CRIMES project which ensures real-time data transfer of court outcomes between Departments of Justice and Police

- Implemented the National Criminal History Records Check project that allows for the nation-wide checking of prior convictions

Staff

Sworn: 131

Unsworn: 102

Total: 233

Commander
Peter Edwards



Executive Support

Executive Support conducts research and develops policy and legislation to support departmental objectives. It supports other Commands by coordinating policy initiatives, and provides advice and liaison to other government and non-government agencies for whole-of-state programs. Executive Support produces key departmental publications including the Police Gazette, Business Plan, Annual Report and Strategic Directions Framework.

This Support Command manages the following functions:

- Secretariat and Research Services
- Policing Policy Services
- Crime and Traffic Policy Services
- Corporate Performance Reporting

Major Achievements

- Designed and managed the Department's component of the *Safe at Home* policy
- Coordinated the Department's contribution to the Tasmania *Together* social policy and community safety initiatives
- Project-managed and secured extended funding for U-Turn, the successful diversionary initiative targeting young vehicle theft offenders
- Developed amendments to legislation administered by the Minister for Police and Public Safety including:
 - Police Offences Amendment Bill
 - Telecommunications (Interception) Tasmania Amendment Bill
 - Australian Crime Commission Bill
- Implemented amendments to the *Firearms Act 1996* including the handgun buy-back scheme
- Researched and managed Tasmania's contribution to the national 'Differences

in Recorded Crime Statistics' project

- Mentored the implementation of Project *Currawong* and the establishment of community support panels in southern Tasmania
- Coordinated an inter-agency project to develop protocols for information sharing in relation to 'at-risk' children and young people
- Finalised inter-agency protocols with the Department of Health and Human Services to govern the management of alcohol-affected people in public places
- Secured funding and initiated the recruiting and tasking of Community Safety Officers in the north and south of the state

Staff

Sworn: 12

Unsworn: 17

Total: 29

Organisational Profile

Commander
Syd McClymont



Human Resources

The role of Human Resources is to provide recruitment services and provide support, training and educational opportunities for sworn and unsworn members of the Police Service.

This Support Command manages the following functions:

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

Major Achievements

- Expanded the successful school-based police traineeship program
- Introduced Pacing the Police - a strategy for the Healthy Lifestyle program that encourages employees to improve their fitness
- Designed curriculum development in relation to delivery of special training for police as part of the whole-of-government *Safe at Home* initiative to combat family violence
- Implemented new front-line supervision courses to complement the new promotion system, and enhanced Sergeant and Inspector promotion courses
- Implemented a new induction program for non-sworn staff which can be delivered electronically through e-learning
- Extended the suicide awareness program, previously conducted at the Academy, to geographical districts
- Commenced a national project involving workforce planning

- Improved the selection process for new recruits, including physical fitness standards
- Improved field training for delivery in the Districts

Staff

Sworn: 93

Unsworn: 40

Total: 133

Commander
Peter Wild



Internal Investigations

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

Major Achievements

- No increase in number of complaints against police
- Researched and developed Integrity-Testing policy
- Researched and developed policy to manage police officers who attract multiple complaints
- Implemented changes to Internal Investigations Guidelines and Policy to complement the introduction of 'Code of Conduct' provisions of the *Police Service Act 2003*
- Developed Guidelines for the police response under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*
- Developed policy and procedures for testing police officers for alcohol and drugs

Staff

Sworn: 6

Unsworn: 2

Total: 8

Organisational Profile



Commander
Tony Mulder
(Director)

State Security Unit

The State Security Unit was established to facilitate the development of whole-of-government policies and strategies regarding counter-terrorism, and enhance operational capabilities for prevention, response and recovery in relation to terrorist threats. The unit provides a focal point for whole-of-government activities and projects involving counter-terrorism. It also liaises with the private sector, the Commonwealth and other jurisdictions in relation to counter-terrorism arrangements.

This Command manages the following functions:

- Counter-Terrorism Policy
- Special Capabilities Group
- Search and Rescue

Major Achievements

- Enhanced arrangements for response to a terrorist incident across government, including establishing a full-time Special Operations Group and more flexible arrangements for the deployment of Search and Rescue teams
- Acquired state-of-the-art counter-terrorism equipment for emergency services personnel
- Participated as a primary site for Australia's major multi-jurisdictional national counter-terrorism exercise - *Mercury 04*, including the exercising of the State Crisis Centre for the first time, and the development of the State Crisis Centre Operations Manual
- Developed and established the State Security Advisory Group and Ministerial Security Committee to provide a whole-of-government, all-hazards approach to counter-terrorism policy development
- Established a Legislation Working Group to review Tasmanian legislation relating to counter-terrorism in consultation with the Australian Government
- Developed strategies and plans, including the Tasmanian Counter-Terrorism Plan and the Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) Response Plan
- Contributed significantly to the COAG review of hazardous materials, using information gained from awareness seminars with suppliers and retailers of hazardous agricultural chemicals, such as ammonium nitrate
- Achieved a voluntary ban on future supply of ammonium nitrate fertilizer within Tasmania, and improved security for the storing, handling and sale of these materials
- Developed a Critical Infrastructure Protection Strategy for Tasmania and commenced the national protection program through presentations and risk context workshops in Tasmania

- Completed security audits for over 140 sites and conducted threat assessments for a number of senior officials and premises
- Developed a Memorandum of Understanding with DPIWE and other custodians of geographic data to provide emergency services with 24-hour access to comprehensive, up-to-date geographic data

Staff

Sworn: 20

Unsworn: 4

Total: 24

Director
Frank Ogle



Corporate Services

Corporate Services provides support to operational policing in the areas of financial, information and communication resources, assets, employee relations and legal services.

Major Achievements

- Negotiated the Police Wage Claim and the Consolidated Police Award
- Established the Healthy Lifestyle Program in conjunction with Human Resources
- Implemented recommendations from the Flexible Employment Working Group
- Provided support to the Women's Consultative Committee
- Developed Business Classification Scheme for managing the Department's information resources and a Records Disposal Schedule was developed for the agency
- Implemented accrual budgeting and reporting at departmental level
- Completed first stage of baseline budgets for budget allocation to Districts
- Significant reduction (17%) in number of workers' compensation leave days lost
- Completed refurbishment of Police Academy
- Completed Stage 1 of Strategic Asset Management Plan
- Established an electronic restraint order application system between the Departments of Police and Public Safety and Justice
- Completed Business Case for the Sex Offender Register and the Minimum Nationwide Person Profile
- Provided ongoing assistance to the Oakum Task Force and other major abalone investigations, and conducted resultant prosecutions
- Provided substantial input into the drafting and finalising of the *Police Service Act 2003*
- Implemented new systems to support SPAM and virus protection
- Improved computer performance at remote police stations
- Planned the upgrade to Central Police Computer Room
- Supported the national counter-terrorism exercise *Mercury 04*
- Reviewed police radio operations
- Implemented a satellite capability to support special operations in remote areas
- Provided systems integration and planning support for speed camera system upgrades
- Supported the development of new police Offence Reporting System

Staff

Sworn: 2

Unsworn: 90

Total: 92

Organisational Profile

Director
Andrew Lee



State Emergency Service

The State Emergency Service (SES) provides:

- emergency management services throughout Tasmania for flood/storm response, road crash rescue, wilderness search and rescue, general rescue and support
- executive, administrative and representational services for the State Disaster Committee, the three Region Disaster Planning Groups and other emergency management committees or groups
- advice, management and coordination support to government bodies, statutory authorities, other organisations and the general public in relation to SES and emergency management
- the maintenance of a motivated and well prepared volunteer workforce

The Service is located as follows:

- State Headquarters (Hobart)
- South, North and North-West Regional Headquarters (South, North and North-West)
- Regional Headquarters Volunteer Units (South, North and North-West)
- Council-owned Municipal Volunteer Units (x26)

Major Achievements

- Completed the two-year Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project
- Initiated the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program to further encourage efforts to mitigate natural disaster risks
- Completed a prototype risk register to assist in monitoring the implementation of risk treatment strategies and issued a new Emergency Risk Management policy
- Attracted significant increases in funding and resources for 2004-05 to enhance support, operational resources and training for SES volunteers
- Developed computer-based GIS and GPS-linked systems for the management of operations, especially search and rescue
- As a Registered Training Organisation, maintained compliance with the Australian Quality Training Framework, with an 8% increase in SES volunteer training hours, and two and a half times more competencies issued than last year

- Participated in the national (COAG-sponsored) review of Natural Disaster Relief and Mitigation Arrangements in Australia and commenced a five-year reform agenda

Staff

Unsworn: 20

Volunteers: 486

Director
Stephen Dolliver



Forensic Science Service Tasmania

Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST) provides a broad range of forensic science services to the Department of Police and Public Safety, other government departments, external organisations and the public, in the classes of controlled substances, toxicology, forensic chemistry/criminalistics and forensic biology.

Forensic Science Service Tasmania has the following units:

- Administration
- Forensic Chemistry
- Biological Examination
- DNA Profiling

Major Achievements

- Developed joint laboratory response capability to Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) incidents with the DPIWE's Animal Health and Analytical Services Tasmania's (AST) laboratories
- Purchased a gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer with chemical ionisation capability to provide enhanced analytical capability for CBR incidents and other forensic chemistry services
- Applied significant resources to further develop the Department's Laboratory Process Review Business Project, which will result in a new laboratory information system, due for implementation in 2005
- Commissioned a new Alcotest calibrator in order to meet recently revised international standards requiring stricter control of processes for the calibration of evidential breath analysis equipment
- Refined protocols for prioritising items submitted for analysis from Tasmania Police
- Implemented a successful DNA backlog reduction strategy
- Completed the security upgrade, including closed circuit TV and perimeter fencing for FSST premises
- Finalised the agreement regarding transfer to FSST of the DPIWE analytical services (AST) laboratory building on site

Staff

Unsworn: 36

National Commitments

Australian Police jurisdictions are increasingly involved in a range of national initiatives and activities to identify and resolve issues that have application for all Australians. Tasmania participates in a range of forums and, in spite of its comparatively small size, is a highly influential player on the national stage. Some of these significant commitments are detailed below.

Australasia and the SouthWest Pacific Region Police Commissioners' Conference

This high-level policing forum provides an invaluable opportunity to exchange information about developments and initiatives within Australasia, and to contribute to the future directions of Australasian policing.

New South Wales Police hosted the 2004 Commissioners' Conference in Sydney from 15-18 March 2004. The theme of the conference was "Terrorism and National Security". The keynote speaker was Dr Rohan Gunaratna, Head, International

Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Other guest speakers were Mr John Pistole, Executive Assistant Director of the FBI and Colonel Britt Mallow, Commander, Criminal Investigation Task Force, US Army.

Topics covered included the development of guidelines for the investigation of terrorist incidents, counter-terrorism offshore capacity, legislation relative to terrorism offences, forensic science capability for dealing with terrorism incidents and counter-terrorism policing for culturally diverse communities. Tasmania presented a paper entitled "Building a Counter-Terrorist Culture: A Fertiliser Industry Case Study". Singapore's experience with counter-terrorist issues was outlined by the Singapore Police Commissioner Khoo Boon Hui.

Non-theme related issues included police communications interoperability, indigenous issues, overseas deployment of Australian police and crime management strategy mapping.

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 Minister for Justice 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 Melbourne on 2 July 2003 and on 11 November 2003 and in Hobart on 30 June 2004. Topics on the agenda included the following:

- Outcomes and implications of the Leaders' Summit;
- National approach to child protection offender registration;
- Precursor Chemicals Drugs Working Party report;
- Aboriginal reconciliation;
- Indigenous peoples' justice issues;



Commissioner McCreadie and counter-terrorist special operations group officer

- Protection of personal identification;
- People trafficking;
- Review of Commonwealth telecommunications offences; and
- Handgun reforms.

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 Melbourne on 24 September 2003 and again in Hobart on 13 May 2004. Agendas were agreed to by Commissioners and Ministers and included items addressed in the APMC agendas.

Australian Crime Commission

Established in January 2003, the Australian Crime Commission combined the former National Crime Authority (NCA),

Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI) and the Office of Strategic Crime Assessments (OSCA), with the primary objective of strengthening the fight against nationally significant crime.

The ACC's mission is to improve criminal intelligence collection and analysis, set national criminal intelligence priorities and conduct intelligence-led investigations into criminal activity of national significance, as approved by the ACC Board. 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

Since the 1970's a number of National Common Police Services have been established by the Australasian Police Ministers' Council to provide coordinated services to all Australian police jurisdictions. There are four national Common Police Services currently operating, 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 broad aims of the Common Services are to support policing-related research, high quality crime statistics and the exchange 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 main function of the National Crime Statistics Unit is the production of comparable crime statistics across jurisdictions, compiled according to national standards and classifications developed by the Unit. All police jurisdictions, an advisory group of expert

users and a Board of Management are involved in the process. The NCSU operates under an Inter-Governmental Agreement and has a Board of Management currently chaired by Commissioner Richard McCreadie.

The Unit was established within the Victorian office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 1990 and now forms part of the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, which was established in 1996. The Centre also comprises the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit (NCCSU) and the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit (NCSSU). Some of the achievements of the Unit during 2003-04 include the following:

- Produced the publication *Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia 2003*, released by the ABS in May 2004. The Recorded Crime series is the main output of the NCSU, in partnership with police statisticians and the National Crime Statistics Advisory Group;

National Commitments

- Approached completion of the Differences in Recorded Crime Statistics (DiRCS) Project, which should be achieved by mid-2005. The findings of this study into varying methods of data collection will include recommendations for ways to improve some of the inconsistencies between measures of crime victimisation in the ABS *Recorded Crime* series and other crime victimisation surveys; and
- Significant progress was achieved with the Offender-Based Statistics collection. An out-of-session report is due to be presented to the Board during 2004. The Collection will provide information about the characteristics of offenders and is intended to assist with evaluating the effects of national crime and justice policies.

National Institute of Forensic Science (NIFS)

The National Institute of Forensic Science reports to the Australasian Police Ministers' Council through the Senior Officers' Group and a Board of Control. The Board comprises three Commissioners of Police, three Forensic

Laboratory Directors and the Chairman, currently the Chief Justice of Victoria.

The Directorate of the Institute is assisted by a Panel of Advisers comprising scientists, police and legal and medical practitioners. NIFS is based in Victoria and its role encompasses the following core functions:

- Sponsoring and supporting research in forensic science;
- Assisting with the development and co-ordination of forensic science services;
- Gathering and exchanging forensic information;
- Supporting and conducting training programs in forensic science; and
- Conducting relevant quality assurance programs.

NIFS also has a commitment to develop and maintain sound working relationships with education providers and the international forensic science community - key factors towards achieving international best practice.

Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR)

The Australasian Centre for Policing Research, which was established by means of an Inter-Governmental Agreement between Police Ministers in 1983, has a brief to coordinate, stimulate, sponsor and, where necessary, undertake research on behalf of policing agencies. The Centre has increasingly become involved in policy development and assisting with the implementation of key initiatives. It liaises closely with other national common police services and links in with other relevant research organisations, both in Australia and overseas.

Current issues on the Centre's research program include licit and illicit drugs, civil litigation against police, turnover in police organisations and workplace bullying. It also provides secretariat and research support to the Commissioners' Drugs Committee and the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF). Other functions of the Centre 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.

Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM)

The Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM) provides a training facility for commissioned officers of Australasian police services. The AIPM, which is situated at Manly, NSW, 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)

The Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group was established in March 2002 to provide policy advice to all the Australasian police commissioners. There is a representative from each Australian police service, New Zealand Police and the ACPR, with guidance from a steering committee of four police commissioners. The Group receives references from the Police Commissioners' Conference, Australasian Police Ministers' Council, Senior Officers' Group, and various boards of management on which the police commissioners sit.

Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau (APMAB)

The Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau has recently produced its future directions document by way of a three-year Strategic Plan, which encompasses the planning, development

and implementation of strategies to assist police jurisdictions to provide services to communities from culturally, linguistically or religiously diverse backgrounds.

The Bureau's most recent publication is *A Guide to the Role of Police in Australia*. Produced in eight languages, it has received positive feedback from each police jurisdiction on its usefulness in assisting new arrivals and refugees to gain a better understanding of the law, and the role of police in Australia.

The Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Bureau (APMAB) Awards recognise sworn and unsworn police personnel who have contributed significantly to the development of partnerships between police and Australia's culturally diverse communities. Winners of the inaugural APMAB awards in 2003 included a Tasmania Police Inspector with responsibility for multi-cultural affairs, who was recognised for a high level of achievement in this field.

Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD)

During 2003-04 Deputy Commissioner Johnston continued to represent the Department of Police and Public Safety on the Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD) and as a member of the Board of Management of the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF). The major focus of the IGCD during 2003-04 was to review and develop a new National Drug Strategy, on behalf of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy, that will provide a basis for a national approach to preventing and reducing drug-related harm from 2004 to 2009. Deputy Commissioner Johnston was also a Board member of the National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction (NCETA) during the reporting period.

Commissioners' Drugs Committee (CDC)

Commissioner Richard McCreadie is a member of the Police Commissioners' Drug Policy subcommittee. The CDC

provides a mechanism for the Commissioners to more strategically address illicit drug issues, by the following means:

- Providing advice to the Commissioners' Conference;
- Representing the views of Commissioners in the national drugs arena; and
- Encouraging the funding of research in areas that are of priority for drug law enforcement.

During the review period the CDC also commissioned a number of discussion papers on contemporary drug issues which were circulated nationally to policing and health agencies, policy makers, governments and researchers.

National Heroin and Other Drugs Illicit Supply Reduction Strategy

Tasmania Police was part of a cross-jurisdictional working group that revised this strategy on behalf of the Australasian Police Ministers' Council to provide contemporary strategic direction for Australian drug law enforcement activities.

State Priorities



Tasmania Together is a comprehensive, 20-year vision for the State, based on extensive community consultation with Tasmanians. The vision is underpinned by 24 major goals which were identified as part of the consultation process. There are 212 benchmarks against which to measure progress towards these outcomes. The **Tasmania Together Progress Board** has responsibility for assessing Tasmania's performance in achieving the benchmarks under the categories of Community, Culture, Democracy, Economy and Environment.

The Department maintained a high level of commitment to the *Tasmania Together* process. It was represented on the Inter-Agency Policy Coordination Committee by the Deputy Commissioner, who also chaired the Community Safety Priority Cluster Working Group. Activities of this latter group have been focused on achieving outcomes linked to Goal 2 of *Tasmania Together*:

A community where people feel safe, and are safe, in all aspects of their lives.

Major initiatives to be commenced this year include *Safe at Home* and Project *Currawong*. A range of other projects outlined below also contributed to Goal 2:

Standard 1: To ensure that community facilities and spaces, transport systems and private homes are, and are perceived to be, safe environments.

Safe at Home

Launched by the Premier in May 2004, *Safe at Home* is a new whole-of-government strategy for responding to family violence in Tasmania. The framework was developed by key government agencies including the Police, Justice, and Health departments, in consultation with other key stakeholder groups.

Safe at Home provides an integrated response and intervention approach designed to bring about a reduction in the incidence of family violence in the medium to long term. Founded on the principle of primacy of safety of the victim, it is based on a pro-arrest, pro-charge, pro-prosecution policy by police and the increased criminalisation of acts of family violence. The *Safe at Home* initiative is to be underpinned by the following:

- New legislation dealing with family violence, including measures to enhance the ability of police to deal with perpetrators, such as issuing specific Family Violence Orders; and
- Common case management – the development of an integrated case management system for the key agencies, to help ensure greater safety outcomes for victims.

A management team has been appointed to implement the project within the agency and services are scheduled to come online in the 2004-05 financial year.

Community Safety Officer Projects

The Government provided funding from the Social Infrastructure Fund to enable two project officers to work with local government and local communities in undertaking a range of tasks for enhancing community safety.

Southern Region

A research paper entitled 'Early Intervention in Crime Prevention' was prepared which examined the definitions relating to the term early intervention, and made recommendations for best practice early intervention strategies in the Tasmanian context.

Work was undertaken with the community safety cluster agencies and local communities to facilitate the implementation of evidence-based intervention strategies and pilot projects relevant to that community.

The key elements of successful Safer Community partnerships, including the Huon Valley, Hobart, Ulverstone and Kingston Safer Community partnerships, were examined with a view to developing

resources for communities and government agencies wishing to establish community partnerships.

Northern Region

A set of Guidelines was developed for the use of local communities undertaking the design of their own community safety plan. The project was undertaken in consultation with representatives from the Northern Midlands Council, West Tamar Council and Meander Valley Council.

A Youth Diversion Working Group was formed with representatives from local government in the Northern Region, the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council, Tasmania Police and Youth Justice.

A brochure on youth diversion was prepared and launched at a youth diversion summit hosted by the Northern Safer Communities Partnership in Launceston. The summit was well attended by key stakeholders including local government representatives, youth services providers, politicians and community representatives. Important issues relating to young people, youth

diversion and community safety were discussed, and a set of recommendations will flow from this summit.

Police and Metro Program

The Police and Metro Program, which commenced through agreement between Metro Tasmania and the Department for a trial period commencing in January 2003, continues to prove a success. The initiative allows for placement of four Tasmania Police officers on Metro buses in the southern region, with the aim of increasing perceptions of safety on public transport. The program has substantially contributed to the improvements experienced in relation to reducing offences, including antisocial behaviour, on the buses. The police unit is also responsible for random patrols of transit bus malls located in Hobart, Glenorchy and Rosny Park, and includes travel on bus services to suburbs. This provides a highly visible presence on bus services, reducing the incidence of offences and increasing the safety of the travelling public. Recent quarterly surveys of Tasmanians reveal that people now feel safer when travelling on public

transport, and this also demonstrates the success of this initiative. A Memorandum of Understanding for the period 2004-2007 has been signed to continue the program in the southern region.

Development of Inter-Agency Protocols for Information-Sharing Project

The project forms part of the 'At School, On Time, Ready for Work' initiative being managed by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, and the protocols relate to early intervention regarding 'at-risk' children and young people. The projects have the following objectives:

- Improve early identification of children's issues in order to provide effective intervention;
- Promote greater awareness of relevant legislation within agencies from service delivery staff upwards;
- Clarify requirements under privacy legislation;
- Improve joint service delivery by agencies; and
- Improve relationships between and within agencies.



Metro Patrol

State Priorities

Standard 2: To support young people who have challenging behaviour or who are at risk

Project U-Turn

U-Turn is a 'best practice' diversionary program for young people aged 15-20 years who have been involved in, or who are at risk of becoming involved in, motor vehicle theft. The program is delivered by Mission Australia under contract to the Department. *U-Turn*, which commenced in January 2003, is being piloted in Tasmania over two years with funding provided by the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council and the Commonwealth Government's National Crime Prevention Program. The main objective is to break the cycle of motor vehicle theft offending by engaging participants in 'hands on' mechanical training while addressing life-skills and personal development issues. A key emphasis of the program is restorative justice, with participants undertaking projects to benefit the community, such as repairing damaged vehicles for presentation to victims of

motor vehicle theft.

The core component of the program is a ten-week training course in car maintenance and body work, delivered in a workshop environment. Other components of the program include case management and personal development, links to employment and further education, literacy and numeracy education, recreational activities and post-course support.

With initial funding provided by the Tasmanian Community Fund, Mission Australia established a supported accommodation service to enable young people from the north and north-west of Tasmania to participate in *U-Turn*.

To date, six courses have been conducted and forty young people have graduated from the program. A number of successful outcomes have been achieved, with some participants gaining employment and others returning to school.

Preliminary results of an evaluation of *U-Turn* by the University of Tasmania's Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES) indicate that the program

is having a positive impact on the participants in terms of reduced offending and improved life prospects.

The Tasmanian Government has committed \$1.5 million to enable the program (including the supported accommodation service) to continue for two and a half years beyond the pilot period.

Project Currawong

Project *Currawong* is an early intervention, inter-agency program for young offenders or young people assessed as 'at risk', providing personal and social development opportunities, including opportunities for future employment. Participants undertake a wilderness-based therapy course in a hostile and remote environment in company with significant adults (including trained police officers), and receive ongoing support upon completion of the course. The project is being managed and implemented by the Department in conjunction with the inter-agency Community Safety Cluster and Project Hahn. The project has the



U-Turn course member Nathan handing Graham the keys to his new car

following objectives:

- Instigate personal change in young people and build resilience;
- Enhance values that encourage an awareness of others and the broader community;
- Break the cycle of recidivism;
- Improve coordination of services for young people;
- Reconnect 'at-risk' young people with their community; and
- Build a community's capacity to respond to and resolve youth issues.

Funding for this two-year project has been allocated from the Tasmanian Community Support Levy and the project will be evaluated by the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES).

It is envisaged that more than 50 courses will be held over the two years, involving the participation of approximately 230 young people during the period. Four types of courses have been developed to meet a broad range of needs. Participants will range from young people at risk of minor offending, or misusing alcohol and

drugs, to those who have attended the Ashley Detention Centre.

Inter-Agency Community Support Panels

The development of inter-agency community support panels has evolved from the Stronger Communities partnership established in the Huonville region. The support panels bring together state government agencies and local government representatives to provide integrated support services for children and young people with a range of complex needs. The panels' role is to ensure that these young people receive appropriate support in a timely, coordinated and sustainable way. Strategies are developed on an individual basis and may utilise a range of innovative approaches in order to achieve the best outcome. Panels have been established at Huonville, Kingston, New Norfolk, Brighton, Clarence Plains and Ulverstone.

Partnership Agreements between State and Local Government

State and Local Government Partnership Agreements are part of the Government's broader agenda to develop partnerships with the community to find new opportunities for economic and social development. The Partnership Agreements take into account consultative mechanisms at the local level and are aimed at strengthening relations between the State Government and local government councils, and enabling both parties to find innovative ways of working together to reach mutually agreed goals.

Partnership Agreements have provided an opportunity for the Department to improve or enhance community safety with local government and other stakeholders.

The Department has entered into fifteen Partnership Agreements. Some of these are extensive, such as Glenorchy (urban), while others (Central Highlands) are limited to a smaller range of community safety issues.



Police instructor and Currawong participant abseiling

State Priorities

Legislative Reform Program

The Department of Police and Public Safety is committed to its current legislative reform program, ensuring that a wide range of legislation is developed to provide appropriate police powers in consultation with other government agencies. There exists a cross-agency resolution to address problems such as counter-terrorism, emergency management and family violence.

Legislation introduced by the Minister for Police and Public Safety and passed by Parliament included the following:

- Amendments to the *Police Offences Act 1935* to: increase penalties for assault offences; provide authority for inspectors of police to release found property; provide a power of arrest for trespass on vessels, vehicles and aircraft; and repeal a sunset clause in the public drunkenness provisions;
- Amendments to the *Firearms Act 1996* to provide for more stringent control of handguns in line with COAG determinations; and

- Introduction of the *Police Service Act 2003*, which repealed the *Police Regulation Act 1898* and Regulations to provide governance for the Tasmania Police Service.

Legislation Tabled in the House of Assembly and awaiting Second Reading:

- Amendments to the *Police Offences Act 1935* to: introduce 'anti-hooning' provisions and confiscation of vehicles; extend custody period for intoxicated persons when authorised by an inspector of police; prohibit the possession and/or use of cross-bows, unless the person has a permit from the Commissioner of Police; exclude police from the provisions in respect to possession of dangerous articles; deem vehicles found in a public place to be a public place in respect to dangerous article offences; and
- The Australian Crime Commission Bill 2003 which will repeal the *National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985* and enable the Australian Crime Commission to operate in the jurisdiction.

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

- The Sex Regulation Bill 2003 which will provide for regulation of the sex industry;
- Amendment to the *Listening Devices Act 1991* to enable the investigation of extra-territorial offences;
- Various amendments to traffic regulations; and
- Amendment to the *Misuse of Drugs Act 2001* to provide for a reverse onus in relation to possession of a trafficable quantity of controlled substances.

Amendments are being developed for the *Forensic Procedures Act 2000* to enable the collection of DNA material from operational police officers. This legislation will be ratified following an agreement between the Commissioner of Police and the Police Association of Tasmania.

The Department has played a leading role in the development of a range of integrated programs to improve community safety through building capacity in local communities. A number of trial projects have commenced with a whole-of-government, joined-up approach. The larger projects have a particular focus on diverting 'at-risk' young people from the criminal justice system.

Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council (CPCSC)

The Council has developed a wide-ranging crime prevention strategy which reflects current policies for crime prevention and community safety. The strategy complements and links with the Tasmania *Together* focus of Government and the community working in partnership for the goal of a safer community. Strategies include:

Community Safety Program

During 2003–04 the Council worked with local governments through the State-Local Government Partnerships scheme to assist with community safety issues.

In Glenorchy a range of strategies occurred with involvement of the Council, including working with business. In Hobart the Council is assisting with the development of the Community Safety Strategy which is soon to be finalised.

Formal Cautioning Evaluation

An evaluation of formal cautioning is currently being conducted, involving surveys of victims and offenders, a survey of the authorised officers responsible for administering formal cautions, and analysis of conviction data.

Common Ground - National Fear of Crime Project (Stage 2)

The final report of the *Common Ground – Fear of Crime* Stage 2 Project is available on the Commonwealth Government's National Crime Prevention website. A spin-off of the project is the development of the Streetsmart package which was launched by Youth Network of Tasmania in June 2004. The Tasmanian Community Fund and Police and Justice departments have funded the development of the kit by Youth Network of Tasmania and Glenorchy City Council.

Older Persons Program

In April 2003 a three-month trial program was run which involved visits from a police officer to older victims of crime (burglary, assault or robbery) in order to provide reassurance and give practical crime prevention advice. The Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council assisted in an evaluation of the trial, which found the initiative had been favourably received

by the older victims concerned, as well as within the police Districts.

The Follow-Up Visits to Older Victims of Crime program has now been implemented statewide as part of the Department's policy of reassuring the community. The program is supportive of the Tasmanian Government's 2000-2005 'Positive Ageing' Strategy.

Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2003

An Awards ceremony was held at the end of 2003 at Parliament House for the winners of the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards 2003. Two programs, 'FUTi' and 'Changes - Your Choice' won awards.

Tasmanian Crime Prevention and Community Safety Awards 2003

These awards are presented by the Council to acknowledge outstanding contributions to crime prevention and community safety in the Tasmanian community. The awards have three categories and complement the national awards. These were:

- Volunteer Award – won by Jackie Dermody for her assistance to the Safety House Program;
- Individual or Group Award – won by Glenorchy Safer Communities, and

Marilyn Taylor for her work at Ashley Detention Centre; and

- Journalism Award – won by Glenorchy Gazette.



Minister Llewellyn presenting Jackie Dermody with her award

Output Group 1

Community Safety

Statewide Initiatives

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

In January 2003 the Department facilitated its first Safer by Design course, developed and delivered by officers from NSW Police. The program's aim is to incorporate the principles of 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' and equip participants with the necessary knowledge and skills to help them assess crime-related risk when designing new buildings or public spaces.

In February 2003 the Department, in partnership with the Launceston City Council and the Northern Safer Communities Partnership, promoted the CPTED concept by organising a national conference *Designing Out Crime, Designing in People*. A booklet with this title was produced by the Council and launched at the conference. Launceston City Council and the Department were jointly awarded a Community Development Award from the Local Government Association of Tasmania for these achievements.

In June 2004 a second 'Safer by Design' course was conducted in partnership with Hobart City Council. To date approximately forty people, including police officers, local government planners and community

development officers, have participated in the program and are able to assist with providing security assessments and advice relating to crime prevention through environmental design.

Indigenous Administrative Data Project

The Australasian Police Ministers' Council (APMC) has prepared a draft action plan to advance Aboriginal reconciliation which will involve strengthening partnerships between police and local indigenous communities, and developing appropriate performance monitoring strategies and benchmarks.

A statistical consultant from the Hobart office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics began the above project in 2002 to assist with improving the quality and scope of the Department's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data. Progress to date has involved research into the collection, recording and reporting of this information within departmental data collections. A number of recommendations have been put forward and improved quality and coverage of data have already come into effect.

The Department's *Aboriginal Strategic Plan*, which has been updated, focuses on achieving improved outcomes in five key areas – safety in custody, communication and liaison, training and education, recruitment and crime prevention.

With improved data the Department will be able to monitor more closely its services that take into account the diverse needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, as well as contributing to the achievement of Tasmania *Together* benchmarks.

Community Policing in the Districts

The Southern District has been a leader in the development of innovative community partnerships, in particular the Huon Stronger Community Partnership, the Kingborough Stronger Community Working Group and the Huon and Kingborough Community Support Panel. The Southern District has also provided resources to assist in the development of community support panels in other areas such as Ulverstone and New Norfolk.

The Huon Stronger Communities Partnership was established in 2002 as part of a response to social problems such as crime, property damage, drug and alcohol-related problems, and youth 'at risk'. It has an innovative, bottom-up approach to the development of strategies, which is particularly empowering in terms of developing community capacity. The aim is to provide resources for the community to work together to address complex

social problems with an integrated, holistic approach. The Partnership has representatives from Huon Valley Council, local community and business organisations, Rotary and the Health and Police departments.

A Community House project was recently launched to provide social services locally. The house has been generously provided at a nominal rent by the Department of Health and Human Services. Some of the services offered will be as follows:

- Teaching numeracy and literacy skills to students excluded from the State education system;
- Offering programs relating to anger management, effective parenting, sexual health and life skills; and
- Conducting healthy relationship programs for young people aimed at preventing family violence and sexual assault.

Other projects undertaken by the Partnership relate to the provision of integrated support for youth 'at risk' and their families, the development of youth activities and facilities such as holiday programs and a Police and Citizens Youth Club, as well as providing employment and learning opportunities for young people.

The Bike Squad Mentoring Program provides direct supervision and guidance

by experienced and motivated officers for newly graduated recruits in applying their powers of office within the Hobart CBD precinct. Imparting of local knowledge on common problem areas and known offenders has assisted greatly in the development of recruits. Daily feedback and assessment of performance is an important aspect of the program.

Some of the community policing initiatives undertaken by Northern District included the following:

- Implemented a community reassurance strategy and reassurance training for personnel to promote public awareness of declining crime and offence rates, improved clearance rates, and key policing and crime prevention strategies;
- Participated in a Northern Region Community Safety Forum involving community stakeholders from across the northern region that identified and examined key community safety issues;
- Assisted in the formation of a restructured Northern Safer Communities Partnership (NSCP) consisting of representatives from local government, government agencies, the business sector, service organisations and community groups all working together in a strategic approach to promoting and maintaining safer

communities in northern Tasmania;

- Implemented a Safer Communities Task Force to assist in reducing the incidence of antisocial behaviour in public places, particularly the Launceston CBD;
- Sponsored the Northern Community Safety Officer Project in conjunction with the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council and Northern Safer Communities Partnership, which resulted in the following outputs:
 - Publication of *Guidelines for Designing a Community Safety Plan* as a resource for local communities who wish to develop and implement a community safety plan;
 - Formation of working groups to develop a Northern Safer Communities Strategic Plan; and
 - Holding a Youth Diversion Summit to explore youth diversion alternatives within the region.



Strengthening Relationships

The Eastern District continued its focus on implementing programs for older persons including 'Safer Living' presentations to community groups in personal and household safety, using peer presenters when available. Follow-up visits to older victims of crime continued. The District also provided strong support and participation in the Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge 2003.

In 2003 the Western District coordinated the establishment of a Community Safety Committee in the Central Coast municipality. The committee has a focus on delivering integrated services at the local level. Participants include members of the Central Coast Council, the Chamber of Commerce, Penguin Neighbourhood Watch, the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services and Police and Public Safety and a community representative.

Recently, an initiative to form a Central Coast Support Panel arose out of Committee discussions, and was established with a high level of support and commitment from local police. The panel, comprising members of several agencies including Youth Justice, meets regularly to identify and discuss issues relating to 'at-risk' young people and their families. Some of the outcomes the panel has already brought about include

assistance with housing services for some disadvantaged families, a referral to the *U-Turn* program, and, it is anticipated, a referral to Project *Currawong*. The panel is also responsible for determining the diversionary outcomes for some of the young people referred by the courts to Youth Justice.

Supporting Young People

The Department's Youth Policy Advisory Group has produced its *Children and Young People Strategic Plan* which will be published during 2004-05. The Plan outlines departmental priorities and strategies for working with young people deemed 'at risk' or who have offended, and for keeping children and young people safe.

Police in Schools (Colleges)

The Police in Schools (Colleges) Program is an integral part of the Department's community policing programs and the Department of Education's Supportive School Environment programs. Under the scheme, sworn police officers undertake duties at nominated Department of Education colleges.

The program has a very successful record, providing improved safety on campus as well as promoting respect for authority. A positive relationship between police

and young people is recognised as having benefits for the whole community. The primary purpose of the program is to develop a strong relationship between students, teachers and police whilst encouraging students to act within the law. It is intended to complement and strengthen supportive school environment programs that currently exist within schools and colleges.

The program first operated at Elizabeth College in Hobart, followed by Launceston College. The scheme has continued to grow as more colleges have expressed an interest in participating. Following a funding allocation by the Tasmanian Government to assist the program, further community safety projects will be developed by the colleges. An external evaluation of the program's effectiveness is presently being negotiated.

As at June 2004, six colleges were participating:

South: Elizabeth, Rosny, and Claremont Colleges;

North: Launceston College;

North-West: Don and Hellyer Colleges.

Police also have an informal arrangement with St Brendan Shaw College.

School Liaison Officers

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.

Police and Citizens Youth Clubs (PCYC)

In the near future Police and Citizens Youth Clubs (PCYC) will be renamed as Police and Community Youth Clubs. Several have already made the change.

The State Police and Citizens Youth Clubs Association has undergone a process of review and restructure, now headed by a Secretariat Board chaired by Assistant Commissioner of Police Luppó Prins. The Board has representatives from a range of government departments including the Department of Economic Development's Sport and Recreation Tasmania, Health and Human Services, and the agency's Community Policing Services. Youth delegates and other PCYC representatives also attend. The Board's role is, broadly, to develop policy directions and assist the clubs to ensure they meet community needs. The Association's aims and

objectives are aligned with those set out in the Department's *Strategic Directions Framework* in relation to youth issues.

In the Western District, some of the year's highlights at the Burnie PCYC included the following:

- The Obstacle Course program has continued to be highly successful, with numerous courses being run for schools each term;
- The club received an Educational Excellence award in their partnership with Montello Primary School;
- The mural project at the Burnie PCYC was nominated for the Guinness Book of Records for the largest indoor mural with a continuous theme. Their outward-bound bush-walking program has also been a great success for young people and the community; and
- The Mersey Club is providing a wide range of activities for high school students, migrant youth and other young people in the community. Their Mobile Activity Centre (MAC) provides programs in various towns including Port Sorell, Latrobe, Devonport, Railton, and the Burnie area.

In the Northern District the Launceston PCYC program has been providing more outreach Mobile Activity Centre (MAC) programs for outlying communities,



Staff and students from Hobart PCYC



2003 Youth Challenge Award Winners

including Deloraine, Ashley Detention Centre, Longford, Waverley, Georgetown, Hadspen, Mayfield and Rocherlea. The youth theatre programs have over 90 participants, and hundreds of young people are involved in other programs offered. The Longford Club has increased its numbers and programs as a direct result of the support from the Launceston MAC.

The Bridgewater PCYC in the Eastern District has gone from strength to strength. The club's Youth Activity Services (YAS) provides camps, daily excursions to various sporting venues and daily programs for youth in the area. The new extensions have been completed, and are now being utilised by the YAS program and Claremont College for educational programs to assist local youth. NRMA funding has extended their MAC programs throughout the community, with attendances at the club at an all-time high.

The East Coasters PCYC at Swansea has extended its programs, having moved into its own premises. Extra funding has provided fitness programs and a wide variety of other activities for young people in the area. Discussions are currently underway to include Bicheno under the East Coast Club banner.

In the Southern District the prospect of a Police and Community Youth Club at Huonville is gathering momentum, with the support of the Huon Valley Council. The Hobart club is continuing to attract record attendances. Attendances at Mobile Activity Centres totalled 7,417 young people at 227 programs. There were 1310 attendances at Reclink for 41 programs, as well as contact on over 2000 occasions with young people on the streets to address issues such as homelessness, substance abuse, legal matters, health concerns, employment and other youth issues. The Hobart Club combines with Bridgewater in running both the Reclink and MAC programs. The Young Women's and Teen Vacation programs recorded over 800 attendances, with increased participation by the growing refugee population.

Clubs around the State provide work experience programs, access to Work for the Dole participants, as well as supervision for those on Community Service Orders and the Youth Diversionary Conference program. Statewide, the PCYC Child Safety Handbook is being handed out to schools, with about 20,000 copies circulated each year. Other clubs are developing new programs with an emphasis on prevention and intervention-based strategies.

Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge

The Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge is an innovative web-based education program examining crime in the community, its impact and the motivations of those who commit it. The program is an enquiry-based competition for students in grades 5 to 10 (10 years – 16 years of age) in all Tasmanian schools.

Students are invited to work in groups to explore their connections with the community, their own beliefs, and the motivations of others, and to design practical solutions to assist in reducing crime. Students learn about the consequences of the crime for the victim and the community as a whole. The program is designed to explore a different crime trend relevant to Tasmania each year, and the topic for 2004 is graffiti and vandalism.

District Youth Initiatives

In the Southern District Project *Currawong* commenced in the Huon/Channel area working with identified ‘at risk’ youth to break the cycle of offending and reduce recidivism.

The ‘Party Safe’ information package for community groups and parents when planning parties involves early notification to police, recording of organised events and supply of an information package on issues such as alcohol and drugs. The package also informs event organisers in order to ensure proper care and control of the event occurs.

As part of the Northern Community Safety Project the Northern District facilitated a Youth Summit opened by the Governor of Tasmania to discuss youth diversion and explore options to further reduce offending by young people. A brochure entitled ‘What is Youth Diversion,’ produced by the Community Safety Officer, explains the concept of restorative justice and outlines current diversionary options in Tasmania.

The Eastern District continued to focus on programs and opportunities for young people, including the following:

- Reconstitution of Sorell Police and Citizens Youth Club;

- Re-launch of East Coast Crusaders PCYC at Swansea;
- Raising the profile of the Youth Mobile Activity Centre at New Norfolk and Bridgewater;
- Establishing of a Community Support Panel at New Norfolk, a community-based working group that deals with ‘at-risk’ young persons; and
- Support of Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge with success for Oatlands Primary School (winners in 2 categories), Orford Primary School, Dunalley Primary School, Lauderdale Primary School, Rose Bay High School (winners in 2 categories) and Clarence High School.

Western District Youth Services continues to work in partnership with other agencies in the development of diversionary pathways for ‘at-risk’ youth in their communities. A minor restructuring of the Youth Services Office has enabled officers to work more closely with Youth Justice Officers and ‘at-risk’ youth.

The District has appointed another officer working with youth at Don College, Devonport, as part of the Police in Schools (Colleges) program.

A program is also being introduced into the Penguin High School for a police officer to work with students in that

environment who may be at risk. Referrals are continuing to be made into the *U-Turn* and *Currawong* programs.

With continuing support from Youth Justice and Western District police, the mural painting project at the Burnie Police and Citizens Youth Club has gone from strength to strength, with a waiting list of students keen to participate. Assisted by a local artist, students are continuing to paint excellent murals in the sports complex.

In terms of crime reduction, the year has again been an extremely successful one for the Department. As the national results below reveal, the level of crime in most offence categories declined, with police clearing up a greater number of offences against both persons and property. For the second year in a row 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 the following:

- Further refinements 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;
- Successful achievement of crime clearance targets by District personnel;
- Improved crime prevention strategies, e.g. Projects *Samaritan* and *Currawong*, together with a focus on working more closely with young people at risk of offending or of becoming victims of crime;
- Higher public policing visibility, with beat patrols, the 'Police on Buses' program, and the 'Stop, Walk and Talk' initiative;

- Continued emphasis on conferencing and cautioning programs to maximise the diversion of young offenders from the court system; and
- Improvements in technological processes, for example, DNA analysis techniques, the on-line charging and offence reporting systems.

Crime Statistics

Crime statistics provide an indicator only of the level of recorded crime, based on offences reported to, or detected by, police.

National (2003)

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 2004 for the 2003 calendar year 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;
- The crime clearance rate continued to improve, with Tasmania recording a higher proportion of investigations finalised at 30 days for all major offence categories except Blackmail/Extortion; and

- The percentage of investigations finalised at 30 days improved in Tasmania for Assault, Kidnapping/Abduction, Unlawful Entry with Intent, Motor Vehicle Theft and Other Theft.

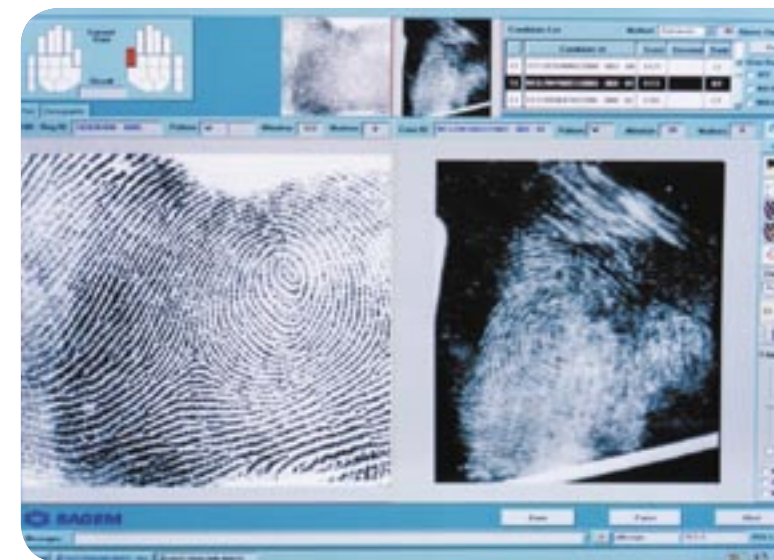
State (2003-04)

Total offences decreased by 15% in 2003-04 compared with a 6% decrease the previous year. Property offences, which contributed to the overall decrease, comprised 85% of all offences, whereas the categories Offences against the Person made up 11%, Fraud and Similar Offences, 3%, and Other Offences,

1%. The clearance rate of 38% in 2003-04 for total offences represents an improvement of approximately four percentage points compared with the previous year's rate of 34%.

Offences against the Person:

The number of offences recorded for Offences against the Person increased by 1.5% in 2003-04, lower than the 4% increase in 2002-03. The majority of assaults were committed at a residential location. However, the number of public place assaults was down by 6% from the



Palmprints

previous year. The percentage of offences cleared increased from 89% in 2002-03 to 91% in 2003-04.

Offences against Property:

Property offences have shown a downward trend over the past six years, with a substantial decrease in 2003-04 of 17%. Contributing to the downward trend were decreases in:

- Burglary - Buildings (20%);
- Injure/Destroy Property (10%);
- Motor Vehicle Stealing (20%);
- Stealing-General (14%); and
- Burglary-Motor Vehicles/
Other Conveyances (23%).

The clearance rate of 29% in 2003-04 represents an improvement of several percentage points from 26% cleared the previous year. For further details of crime statistics refer to Appendix A (Crime Statistics).

Crime Reduction Strategies in the Districts

The Northern District achieved good results in reducing burglaries, with a 10% reduction in aggravated (home) burglaries, a 31% reduction in burglaries of business premises and a 20% reduction in motor vehicle burglaries. Motor vehicle stealing

was down by 20%. Person-related offences were down by 18%; and public place assaults decreased by 22%.

The District established a Safer Communities task force with a primary focus of further reducing the incidence of antisocial behaviour in public places, particularly in the Launceston CBD.

The Southern District achieved some noteworthy improvements in terms of clearing up burglary offences, which included the following clearance rates - property offences: 33%; home burglaries: 29%; business burglaries: 39%; motor vehicle burglary: 34%.

Total offences and property offences were down by 12%.

The Targeting Squad focused on the activities of repeat offenders in the fields of property and drug offences. More than \$355,000 worth of stolen property was recovered and several repeat offenders were successfully prosecuted. Since the introduction of the Street Offence Task Force to the Hobart Central Business District the number of incidents reported has decreased significantly.

The Eastern District achieved improvements across all crime categories in terms of clearance rates. Particularly good results were achieved

for clear-up of burglary (business premises) offences at 37% and person-related offences, with a clearance rate of 94%. The success of Operation Suppress was reflected by a 16% reduction in the rate of reported crime.

The Western District achieved an improvement in the clearance rate of person-related

offences from 83% to 97%. Clearance rates for property offences improved from 26% to 28%. The success of the long-term crime prevention initiative, Project *Bonnet*, was reflected by the substantial decrease in the number of motor vehicle burglaries – down by 53% from the previous year.



Crime Scene Investigation



Seizure of cannabis crop by Drug Bureau Police

Drug Law Enforcement

Drug Investigation Services personnel in the geographical regions were successful in seizing a number of cannabis crops and prosecuting offenders. Cannabis and amphetamines still remain the most widely used illegal drugs in the State.

Following mainland trends, there is evidence that clandestine laboratories in Tasmania are increasing. In March 2004 a clandestine laboratory operating in Berriedale was seized and dismantled. The offenders are currently before the court.

Representatives from the Department form part of an inter-agency working group reviewing the State's Drug Strategic Plan. Existing strategies aimed at prevention and reduction of cannabis and other illicit drug use are being reviewed. Departmental policies and activities focus on:

- targeting growers and traffickers of illicit drugs;
- reducing the incidence of crime and violence associated with the use of both licit and illicit drugs; and
- refining police diversion programs.

From a whole-of-government perspective the Drug Strategic Plan has, as its foundation, the promotion of a safe and healthy community.

CrimTrac

The DNA database and Livescan automated fingerprint system continued to be successfully utilised as important investigative tools by operational personnel, and assisted in the resolution of a number of major crimes.

The Department is collaborating with other Australian police services to develop a national child offender register and missing persons profile.

Commissioner Richard McCreadie currently chairs the CrimTrac Board of Management, responsible for the establishment of a Strategic Issues Group to provide strategic guidance for CrimTrac activities, and enhanced jurisdictional consultation and coordination.

Forensic Services

In response to the increasing use of computers by offenders for crimes ranging from fraud to pornography, the Computer Forensic Examination section has experienced a heavy demand on its services and an additional officer has been trained in computer forensic procedures. Further progress has been made in the field of electronic evidence with the increased use of electronic surveillance cameras.

A draft Strategic Plan has scoped the Forensic Services Vision for the next ten years, and sets out a strategic framework for the Service.

Fraud Investigation Services

In March 2003 Tasmania Police Fraud Investigation Services (FIS) was established, with a mandate to investigate major fraud, E-crime and proceeds of crime (asset recovery) matters, in addition to providing support to police districts in their investigation of these crimes.

When launching the new service, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Mr David Llewellyn, said, "These are dynamic and challenging times for law enforcement and the new Fraud Investigation Services will add to the existing expertise within Tasmania Police".

The unit operates statewide as well as nationally and internationally, if necessary, to investigate higher level computer-related crime, including electronic business fraud, distribution of pornography, credit card misuse and money laundering. Its range of duties includes education of the community and public /private sector business regarding fraud and prevention of E-crime. A close liaison is maintained

with the Department's forensic computer examiners whose work is closely aligned to the crime scene examination areas of photography and fingerprinting.

Members of the unit liaise closely with a number of national organisations set up to combat the increasing number of fraud-related crimes committed with the aid of modern technology. These include the following:

- The Australian High Tech Crime Centre;
- The High Tech Crime Managers' Group;
- The National Approach to Fraud Control Working Party; and
- The Australasian Identity Crime Working Party.

During the reporting period the range of crimes investigated included the following:

- Fraud-related crime;
- Unauthorised access to computers (computer hacking);
- Possession of products of child abuse (computer images);
- Credit card fraud, including identity crime issues;
- On-line auction fraud (eBay); and
- On-line fraud scams and attempts to source personal ID details.

Fisheries Security

The Department of Police and Public Safety is responsible for the protection of Tasmania's living marine resources – the only Australian state in which police have this role. Marine Services, 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 analysts, as well as by specialist forensic support services. There is a strong focus on intelligence-based investigations and targeted patrols.

During the 2003–04 period the police vessels *Van Diemen*, *Freycinet* and *Vigilant* performed 178 patrol days at sea, (120 days during 2002–03) targeting both commercial and recreational fishers in the various industry sectors including abalone, scallop, rock lobster and scale fish. A total of 12,425 inspections were carried out at sea by Marine Services. These included checks of vessels, nets and rock lobster pots.

An important initiative was the development of a comprehensive report detailing the activities of Marine Services,

made available to industry representatives through stakeholder meetings. The report provides valuable information about the activities undertaken by Marine Services personnel, and has been well received by industry representatives.

Marine Services continued to provide twenty-four hour security for US military vessels when in port throughout the year. In October 2003 Search and Rescue was relocated to the State Security Unit, with Marine Services remaining under the control of an Inspector within the Operations Support Command.

Marine Fleet

During the reporting period significant funding was directed toward maintenance of the fleet of police vessels. Major expenditure included the repainting of *PV Van Diemen* by a Tasmanian contractor. *PV Van Diemen* is nine years old and this is the first occasion it has been repainted. Hull refurbishment was also undertaken

on the fleet of Devil Cat-class vessels located throughout the State. These vessels have served the Department well during their fourteen-year life, and the refurbishment program is directed toward extending their operational life. Other maintenance issues included the replacement of outboard motors, electronic equipment and a new generator for *PV Vigilant*.



Marine police plotting a course

Poppy Security

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.

The Department has dedicated Poppy Task Forces operating within all the geographic Districts where poppies are grown. They work closely with growers as well as with the Poppy Advisory and Control Board. District uniform police also undertake patrols of poppy crops and assist with industry security, particularly during the growing season between November and March each year.

Under the licensing arrangements strict security is required at every stage of production, from growing, through harvesting to final alkaloid production. Responsibility for the security of this resource is vested jointly with the Department and the Poppy Advisory and Control Board, which licenses the poppy growers.

This financial year there were 884 licensed growers. The land area devoted to poppy growing was 13,284 hectares. During 2003-04 the number of crop interference incidents was 38, an increase from 27 the previous year.

A new program of forensic evidence training by DPPS forensic experts will further develop the investigative abilities of PACB field officers.

Firearms

The national handgun buy-back scheme was conducted between August 2003 and January 2004. The Department processed 2,906 surrendered handguns and in excess of \$2.7 million was paid in compensation. Strategies used to follow up on expired licence holders have proven to be successful, with a considerable reduction in the number of expired licence holders with firearms. A review of the *Firearms Act 1996* has commenced.

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

Road Safety Strategies

Although Tasmania strives to have the safest roads in the nation, a significant number of crashes, particularly those involving fatalities and serious injury, are 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 the following:

- High-profile uniform enforcement, including increased visibility of marked police vehicles;
- Improved data analysis to identify locations for increased police attention in relation to: random breath testing; use of speed detection and road safety cameras and use of overt/covert policing;
- Increased media publicity to advise the public of inappropriate road use and where particularly high speeds are 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 continues to provide key support to the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER) in the development and implementation of a State road safety strategy.

Statewide Trends

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).

Fatal and Serious Road Crashes

As a result of strategies implemented in an effort to reduce road trauma, the number of vehicular crashes resulting in people being admitted to hospital decreased from 345* during 2002-03 to 279 during 2003-04 (a reduction of 19%). The number of persons with serious injuries admitted to hospital decreased from 402* to 344 during the same period (a reduction of 14%).

A reduction in serious injury crashes provides positive benefits by reducing the financial burden and associated trauma for victims' families and the community in general. It is, however, disappointing to report that during 2003-04 there was an increase in the number of persons killed in motor vehicle crashes.

The number of persons killed increased from 33 in 2002-03 to 48 in 2003-04. The number of fatal crashes rose from 32 in 2002-03 to 44 in 2003-04. (*Data source – Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources*).

Analysis of serious and fatal crash details shows that there is an over-representation of crashes on non-residential roads. Non-residential roads are defined as 'all roads and streets where the speed limit is normally greater than 80 km/h, excluding the sections of roads listed as

residential'. These exceptions include sections of the Brooker, Tasman, South Arm, East Derwent, East Tamar and Bass Highways. The Department has instigated more targeted enforcement activities on non-residential roads as part of its overall strategy to reduce road trauma.

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 2003-04, 438,326 persons were subjected to a Random Breath Test, with 3,943 (or 1%) subsequently being charged with driving with a blood alcohol level above the prescribed limit. The number of drivers tested was 11% higher than last year, and there was an increase of 4% in the number of drivers charged.

Output Group 3

Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety

Traffic Infringement Notices (TINS)

Traffic Infringement Notices may be issued for a breach of the Tasmanian road rules. An Infringement Notice may contain more than one offence. During 2003-04, police patrolling Tasmanian roads issued 85,110 Traffic Infringement Notices for 89,096 offences, which represents an 18% increase on the 72,093* issued last year. Of the offences, 35,475 (or 40%) were for speeding. Of the total Notices issued, 36,256 (or 43%) were in the form of Formal Cautions. *(Figures include Notices and Cautions issued by DIER Transport Inspectors).*

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 Road at Longford.

Due to the number of accidents at traffic light intersections, a red light camera pilot project was commenced in conjunction with DIER, in February 2002, with combined red light/road safety cameras installed 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.

When road safety cameras were introduced in 1993, over 2% of vehicles were speeding past cameras and, in 2003-04, this has been reduced to 0.9%. Road safety cameras (excluding the combined red light/road safety cameras) monitored the speed of 9,350,105 vehicles during 2003-04, with 60,483 infringement notices issued to motorists for speeding. This represents an increase of 9,305* (or 18%) from last year. During the same period, the combined red light/road safety cameras were used to issue 2,314 infringement notices for speeding and 1,149 for red light offences.

On 1 July 2002 the default urban speed limit was lowered from 60 km/h to 50 km/h. In 2003-04, 18,338 speed infringements were detected by road safety cameras and 2,147 by red light/road safety cameras in 50 km/h speed limit zones. (One red light/road safety camera in Hobart operates in a 60 km/h zone).

More detailed information in relation to traffic statistics is shown in Appendix B.

Unlicensed Drivers and Unregistered Vehicles

Extensive use is made of four MAIB-funded laptop computers which, by accessing part of the DIER Registration and Licensing database, allow on-the-spot checking of driver licence and vehicle registration details in the field. During 2003-04, there were 5,710 offences for using an unregistered vehicle and 1,018 offences for driving unlicensed.

Seat Belts

During 2003-04, 12 of the 48 persons killed in motor vehicle crashes (or 25%) and 25 of the 344 persons seriously injured (or 7%) were not wearing their seat belts. *(Data source – Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.)* Injuries sustained by vehicle occupants involved in motor vehicle crashes can be significantly increased by not using seat belt restraints. Operational police



Simulated Breath-testing of the Mayor of Burnie

continued to actively target this problem, with 7,144 offences detected for motorists not wearing seat belts, which represents an increase of 1,373* (24%) from the 5,771* detected last year.

*** Figure adjusted since publication of the 2002-03 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 with 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. The Department is represented by the Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Operations. A high-level Committee of Review meets quarterly and oversees the Board's strategic directions and strategies. The Commissioner of Police represents the Department at this forum.

During 2003-04, of the total of 438,326 RBTs conducted; 93,232 random breath tests were performed by District Task Force personnel, a decrease of 2% from last year. This resulted in 273 (or 0.3%) drivers charged. In addition, the District Task Forces identified 9,163 speeding motorists, 641 unregistered motor vehicles, 275 unlicensed drivers, 1,590 drivers not wearing seat belts, and issued 490 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. The Secretariat provides the following:

- 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.



Task force member on bike

Output Group 3

Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety

Partnerships

The Department liaises closely with DIER in the development and amendment of legislation administered by DIER. During 2003-04 the Department also provided representation on groups and committees established by DIER to progress the following issues:

- Novice Driver Licence Reform;
- Australian Road Rules Maintenance Group;
- Motorcycle Safety Strategy;
- Approved Inspection Stations; and
- Crash Data Management System.

The Traffic Secretariat provides both an operational and strategic perspective to various key road safety-related groups including:

- Tasmanian Road Safety Council;
- Road Safety Task Force Board (RSTF); and
- Community Road Safety Partnerships.

The Traffic Secretariat is also responsible for providing advice to the Australasian Traffic Policing Forum on a wide range of road safety and enforcement issues.

Initiatives

During 2003-04 the Traffic Secretariat advanced or progressed initiatives on a wide range of issues including the following:

- Front number plates on motorcycles to prevent avoidance of road safety camera detection;
- Feasibility of number plate recognition systems;
- Identification of interstate/overseas drivers involved in motor vehicle crashes; and
- Improved crash data analysis.

Legislative Reform

Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999

During 2002-03, the *Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999* was amended to make provision for the compulsory carriage of drivers' licences by all drivers in Tasmania. Enforcement of the new legislation commenced following an initial amnesty period which concluded on 31 March 2003. Tasmania Police policy in relation to this legislation is to issue a Conditional Caution for a first offence committed by a driver. During 2003-04 a total of 505 Notices and 5,847 Cautions were issued.

During 2003-04 the Department also initiated an amendment to the *Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999* to provide appropriate powers for State Emergency Service (SES) volunteers to conduct traffic control at road crash sites. This amendment was requested by SES to enable volunteers to assist police by providing appropriate traffic management at crash sites and to provide safeguards for volunteers undertaking such tasks.

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 responsibilities of the SES include the following:

- Developing and implementing statewide policies in emergency management;
- Developing or supporting 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.

Emergency Risk Management

- The Tasmanian Emergency Risk Management Project was finalised and the State Summary launched by the Premier in December 2003. The Project's aim was to assess the risks arising from natural and technological hazards and identify opportunities for enhanced community safety.
- The State Emergency Service provided considerable support to two national exercises - Exercise *Sarcophilus*, a foot and mouth disease exercise and Exercise *Mercury 04*, a counter-terrorism exercise.
- Components of a number of regional and local plans, including airport, search and rescue, flood and recovery, were exercised throughout the year to enhance our ability to respond, or assist the response, in a variety of emergency environments.

Emergency Management Education and Public Awareness

SES personnel undertook the following activities:

- Training of police officers in recruit and officer qualifying courses;
- Conducting Emergency Risk Management workshops and briefings;
- Coordinating the participation of 101 Tasmanians at Emergency Management Australia Institute courses and workshops; and
- Developing a national position for the 'Strategic Research Agenda' relating to emergency management.



SES state competition

Output Group 4

Emergency Management

Volunteer SES Personnel

SES volunteers were involved in over 28,342 hours of training activity. A table showing comparative training hours for three consecutive years is provided in the *Key Performance Measures* chapter of this report. Activities included the following:

- Workplace trainer and assessor activities;
- Professional development activities for unit managers and team leaders;
- Training, assessment and re-accreditation in road crash rescue, vertical rescue, general rescue, search and rescue, storm damage operations, emergency operations centre management, first aid, incident management and air observer operations; and
- An individually tailored first aid training program.

Nineteen training activity evaluations were conducted, with twenty-two opportunities for improvement identified. All recommendations have been implemented.

SES Operational Response

SES volunteers continued to be involved in providing professional road crash rescue and other emergency response operations in both rural and urban areas of Tasmania. The Service provides a high level of professional assistance to police in search and rescue operations by means of its three volunteer regional search and rescue teams.

Work has continued on consolidating the preparedness of volunteers to carry out all operational tasks, with an emphasis on first aid, storm damage and flood operations, air observer activities and search and rescue. SES volunteers were involved in almost every search and rescue operation and many natural disasters and road crash rescues that occurred in the State over the year. A summary of call-outs of volunteers and hours contributed by them is provided in the *Key Performance Measures* chapter.

Additional to this work was over 6,603 hours of non-emergency community assistance, including the 'driver reviver' program, security, lighting, crowd and traffic control, and communications for special events and displays.

Highlights

- The knowledge and skill of volunteers continued to be acknowledged through a statewide skills recognition process. Over 400 individual statements of attainment were issued, as well as 24 certificate qualifications in a wide range of competencies.
- A risk management database to facilitate the monitoring of, and reporting on, the risk treatment strategies identified through the Emergency Risk Management project was developed for use by the State Disaster Committee and other stakeholders.
- The SES demonstrated, through external audit, full compliance against the Australian Quality Training Framework Standards for Registered Training Organisations.

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 (ESM); "in recognition of distinguished service as a member of an Australian emergency organisation," to:

- Mr Leigh Higgins, (Unit Manager, Bruny Island SES Volunteer Unit);
 - Mr Ian Holloway, (SES Local Coordinator, Huon Valley Council); and
 - Mr Rupert Sandy, (Manager Operations, SES State Headquarters).
- Two volunteer members of the SES were recognised for their outstanding contribution to the community:
- Tasmania's Local Hero finalist for the Australian Local Hero Awards, Mr Wayne Dowling, (SES Volunteer, Huon Valley SES Volunteer Unit); and
 - The Northern Midlands Australia Day Young Citizen of the Year, Mr Rodney Brown, (SES Volunteer, Northern Midlands SES Volunteer Unit).

State Security Unit (SSU)

The State Security Unit provides a focal point for whole-of-government activities and projects involving counter-terrorism. It also liaises with the private sector, the Commonwealth and other jurisdictions in relation to counter-terrorism arrangements. It has the following roles:

- Facilitate the development of whole-of-government policies and strategies regarding counter-terrorism;
- Enhance operational capabilities for prevention, response and recovery in relation to terrorist threats; and
- Manage Tasmania's capabilities for air, sea and land search and rescue.

Highlights

- Government funding was provided to acquire state-of-the-art equipment including personal protection suits and decontamination units for Chemical/Biological/Radiological (CBR) threats, night-vision apparatus and blast mitigation equipment in relation to bomb threats.
- Tasmania was one of the key sites for the *Mercury 04* project, Australia's largest ever national counter-terrorism exercise. The exercise tested the new arrangements and capabilities developed since the Bali bombing for the first time.

Arrangements for declaring and working within a National Terrorist situation were practised, along with the raising of the national alert level from 'medium' to 'extreme'.

- All aspects of Tasmania's terrorism response capability were tested including the interoperability of the State Crisis Centre, the Police Operations Centre and Police Forward Command. Interoperability with comparable national and interstate arrangements was also tested.
- The scenario for the *Mercury 04* exercise involved terrorist siege situations on a North West Shelf Gas Platform (Northern Territory) and in rural Tasmania with a 'terrorist control centre' at Port Huon. Policy development and operational deployment and coordination were tested. Overall the exercise proved that Australia was well prepared to manage a terrorist incident.
- A State Security Advisory Group and Ministerial Security Committee (MSC) were established to provide a whole-of-government, all-hazards approach to policy development. In a terrorist situation or period of significant or increasing threat, the Ministerial Security Committee has ultimate responsibility in Tasmania for strategies and policies relating to counter-terrorism. The

Chair of the committee is the Premier of Tasmania. The Deputy Premier and Minister for Police and Public Safety are permanent members of the committee. The MSC also includes the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet and the Commissioner of Police, and is supported by Tasmania's National Counter-Terrorism Committee representatives.

- The State Security Advisory Group provides policy advice to the Government, monitors statewide counter-terrorism capability and reviews counter-terrorism plans and arrangements. It also provides advice in relation to the whole-of-government activities of the State Security Unit, and provides a link with the private sector and federal agencies. The Advisory Group meets regularly.



Biomask being tested

Output Group 4

Emergency Management

- A Legislation Working Group was established to review Tasmanian legislation relating to counter-terrorism and liaise with Commonwealth agencies regarding national legislation that affects Tasmania's counter-terrorism arrangements and capabilities.
- A major achievement in the year was a national agreement on the control of ammonium nitrate. This readily available fertilizer has been the major ingredient in a number of terrorist attacks and disastrous accidents. Awareness seminars were conducted with suppliers and retailers of hazardous agricultural chemicals, and appropriate strategies for the storing, handling and sale of these materials was discussed. Tasmanian legislation is being drafted and some local companies have withdrawn its sale in anticipation of the ban.
- Tasmania has high quality Geospatial Information System (GIS) capabilities. A Memorandum of Understanding has been developed between emergency services and the state's core mapping data custodian, the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, to ensure that emergency

services have access to comprehensive and up-to-date geographic data 24 hours a day. Tasmania's GIS capabilities were utilised extensively during the *Mercury 04* exercise. The State Security Unit has developed a project to obtain high-priority datasets to support Tasmania's counter-terrorism arrangements.

- High-level advice has been provided across government and the private sector on issues such as mass gatherings, transport security and dignitary protection.

Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue conducted 23 diving operations and 24 land squad operations during the year. The rescue helicopter flew 134 missions which included police operations, ambulance response to medical emergencies and search and rescue operations.

Operations

- A number of major Search and Rescue operations were conducted at sea or in wilderness areas of the state, most of which resulted in the people being located and rescued. These operations involved, according to the circumstances, police, local and State Emergency Services volunteers, Search and Rescue personnel, Search and Rescue dogs and the rescue helicopter. The rescue helicopter also responded to four plane crashes statewide, two of which were fatal.
- During the year statewide Search and Rescue personnel assisted 35 overseas or interstate tourists involved in car accidents or who became lost or injured whilst bushwalking. This resulted in the RACT awarding Tasmania Police Search and Rescue the Warm Welcome Award for *enhancing a culture of visitor hospitality*.

Training Highlights

- A one-week diver training session was held at Macquarie Wharf, to practise clearance diving, and a ten-day land-based search and rescue course was conducted for members statewide.
- Three Search and Rescue Land Squad personnel completed an urban search and rescue (USAR) course with Tasmania Fire Service. They are now able to search the surface area of a collapsed building or structure.
- The helicopter crew trained with the Special Operations Group to be able to place personnel on the Spirit of Tasmania ships. This operation can be carried out while the vessel is alongside or whilst at sea.
- Search and Rescue Services Hobart conducted a major land squad rescue exercise at Mount Anne which involved all land volunteer organisations. The exercise tested search techniques in snow conditions, communications, command and control.

- Search and Rescue also conducted three water-borne exercises with the Australian Volunteer Coastguard, involving management of a major water-borne search, testing of communications, as well as on-water search patterns.

Equipment

- The Search and Rescue Diving Squad's capability has been significantly enhanced with the purchase of underwater video and communications equipment. The squad now has the ability to conduct clearance dives of wharves and vessels and to display the image of any object located at the surface where it can be examined by an expert.
- The rescue helicopter had a search and rescue direction finder and homing system and a new radar altimeter fitted. It was also upgraded with new engines, rotor blades and modified transmission, with a new pilot control system. This will increase the capability of the aircraft to carry an extra 2 persons and deliver an improved speed and safety factor when performing winching operations.



Helicopter and marine vessel *Van Diemen* on joint rescue exercise

Professionalism and Accountability



Recipients of the Commissioner's Medal or Award

Building Professionalism

The Department of Police and Public Safety places a strong emphasis on professionalism and accountability through the provision of structured education and performance management at all levels. As part of its commitment to achieving improved levels of professionalism within the police service, partnerships have been strengthened with tertiary educational institutions, in particular, the University of Tasmania. The establishment of the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies in partnership with the University has provided opportunities for evaluation of new policing programs. Some of the year's highlights in this regard are outlined in the Managing our People chapter.

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.

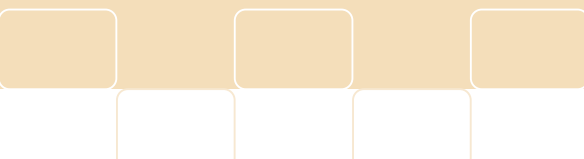
Commissioner's Medal and Commissioner's Award

A scheme to award the Commissioner's Medal or Commissioner's Award is in place to acknowledge those 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.

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 Corporate Management Group and the corporate performance reporting process places on all members of the Department, from Commander to Constable, individual accountability through the benchmarking of performance and effectiveness indicators. This approach is focused on engendering a culture of individual responsibility and accountability. The corporate reporting process is conducted on a District-by-District basis in an open forum. Community leaders and representatives of local government have attended these forums. 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 continue to be a significant factor in reassuring the community that our environment is becoming safer.

Professional and Ethical Standards

The Department's commitment to high professional and ethical standards is reflected in the new Code of Conduct provisions of the *Police Service Act 2003*. The Act not only provides a legislative basis for the investigation and resolution

of complaints against police, it also provides the proactive measures and investigative tools such as integrity testing, access of financial records and alcohol and drug testing which are necessary to assist with the prevention and investigation of criminal behaviour and breaches of discipline.

Internal Investigations plays an active role in the maintenance of high ethical standards through the timely and effective investigation of complaints made against sworn and unsworn members of the Department.

Complaints alleging criminal activity, summary offences and serious Code of Conduct breaches are investigated by Internal Investigations. The Deputy Commissioner of Police has an active role in the determination of complaints. Complaints involving serious breaches of the law are referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions for independent review and prosecution. All investigation files are open to review by the Office of the Ombudsman.

Investigating Complaints against Police

Eighty-nine 'Complaints against Police'

were received during 2003-04. This number is the same as in 2002-03 and remains the lowest number of complaints received against Tasmania Police. Twelve of the complaints were registered as a result of internally-generated investigations. Seventy seven complaints were received from members of the public.

Of the 89 complaints:

- Sixteen (or 27%) were 'Sustained', 32 (or 53%) 'Not sustained', 7 'Exonerated', 5 'Unfounded', and 29 are still under investigation;
- Thirteen of the 89 complaints were conducted as preliminary investigations. Nine of these matters remain on hold pending the outcome of the judicial process;
- Forty-three of the complaints were arrest-based;
- Fifteen (or 17%) of complaints related to off- duty incidents; and
- Complaints of excessive force and assault remained relatively unchanged, comprising 29% of total complaints.

Customer Service Complaints

Complaint prevention will again be the principal focus of Internal Investigations

for 2003/2004. This will be achieved by the following measures:

- 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 continued to resolve Customer Service Complaints. The process is monitored by Internal Investigations.

One hundred and one Customer Service Complaints were received during 2003-04, which represents a 42% increase compared with the 71 complaints received during 2002-03.

Managing our People

During the year under review the Academy refurbishment was completed. It now provides an up-to-date learning environment for newly inducted recruits as well as personnel undertaking in-service courses.

An electronic induction package was developed for newly-appointed unsworn members to assist them in adjusting to their new working environment.

The new police promotion system has been accompanied by the introduction of several new courses and is proving most successful.

During the year in review the Department further developed its guidelines to flexible employment opportunities for staff and maintained its commitment to providing opportunities for personal and professional development.

Recruiting and Training Police Officers

Admission to the Tasmania Police Service involves a rigorous selection process comprising examinations, physical and psychological testing, public speaking, situational testing and interviewing. Throughout the trainee selection process a strong focus is maintained on professional and ethical standards.

During the 2003-04 financial year 1,733 career enquiries were received and 328 applications lodged (211 from male and 117 from female applicants). Of these, 294 undertook the entrance examinations and 63 were successful in applying to join the Service. Thirty-one men and thirty-two women commenced Police Academy trainee programs during the year as members of three separate trainee courses, each comprising 32 weeks of in-residence training.

Ongoing curriculum review ensures that the trainee program is up-to-date and relevant in terms of policy, legislation and operational skills. Critical elements for trainee development include training

relevant to the *Safe at Home* policy that addresses family violence, as well as cultural diversity and other contemporary social issues. The trainee program, which is challenging and demanding, generates a high level of enthusiasm in the participants who are encouraged to support each other during the course.

Promoting Professional and Personal Development

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

Partnership with University of Tasmania

The University of Tasmania's undergraduate and postgraduate programs in Police Studies are well supported by departmental members and the general community. The Bachelor of Social Science (Police Studies) and the Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma and Master of Police Studies all receive credit for courses that are undertaken at the Police Academy, (for instance, the Trainee Course, Sergeant's Course, and Inspector's Course).

The partnership is proving valuable to both organisations. Police officers continue to lecture at the University of Tasmania and the University has been able to teach 'short-courses' at the Police Academy.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Department's Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme is recognised as being of central importance in encouraging and assisting members to undertake higher education. The scheme, which involves interest-free loans, time off to study, reimbursement for text books and scholarships, is administered by a Board of Management comprising representatives from the community, the Department of Premier and Cabinet and senior management. Employees continue to engage in tertiary studies and have maintained strong results.

Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES)

The Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies was formed by the University of Tasmania and the Department in 2002. Its formation reflects widening collaboration between the University and government agencies generally, strengthened by the Partnership Agreement between the University and the State Government. The Institute functions as a centre of excellence in policing research and is extensively involved in the evaluation of law enforcement programs and policing models. It has been awarded research grants to examine and evaluate a range of projects and programs including the following:

- Project *U-Turn*;
- Project *Currawong*;
- Community Crime Prevention in Regional Australia;
- Social Norms – Drugs, Alcohol and Young People;
- Enhancing the Implementation and Management of Drug Diversion

Strategies in Australian Law Enforcement Agencies;

- Effective Strategies for Tackling Drug and Related Problems on Social Housing Estates; and
- Comparative analysis of Streetsafe in Hobart and Launceston.

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, five departmental scholarships and three Commissioner of Police scholarships were awarded.

Access and Equity

The Department has continued to reinforce the importance of sound management practices in regard to

Access and Equity by continuing the review of training presentations, and providing a regular series of Access and Equity awareness and refresher sessions which now extend to special presentations to supervision and promotional courses.

The distribution of a newsletter to Access and Equity Officers provides them with the latest information in relation to harassment and discrimination issues. The newsletter is also available electronically to all staff.

During the reporting period the Department's Access and Equity policy principles and Incident Management guidelines were reviewed in order to maintain a key focus on the agency's policy, programs and strategies. Changes involve increasing educational activities and alternative resolution options as key priority areas. Key focus issues will also relate to workforce planning and the induction program for State Service employees.



Refurbished Academy classroom

Managing our People

From left to right: Victoria Police Chief Commissioner Christine Nixon, Ms Kate Prenter, Inspector Donna Adams, Commissioner Richard McCreadie.



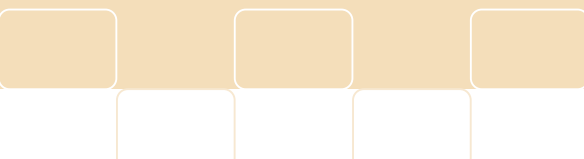
Departmental employees receiving their Women in Policing: Excellence in Policing Awards

Women in Policing

- There were two significant promotions for police women during the year, one to the commissioned rank of Inspector and the other to the rank of Sergeant.
 - Two female members were successful in recognition of their achievements through the Australasian Council of Women and Policing 'Excellence in Policing Awards' in the following categories:
 - *Most outstanding female investigator* for her performance as an investigator in her capacity as prime investigator of a major case; and
 - *Most outstanding female administrator* for achievements in developing and implementing the Access and Equity Program for the Department.
 - The communication strategy developed by the Women's Consultative Committee known as *Women-Your Voice* intranet site, provides opportunities for all employees to access the status of issues relating to women in the workplace and to be informed about the achievements of female colleagues.
- A Flexible Employment Working Group Program Plan was developed for 2004-05 which includes the development of guidelines for breastfeeding in the workplace.
 - Two female Inspectors of Police continue to represent the Department on the Commissioners' Australasian Women in Policing Advisory Committee. Tasmania Police will host the next meeting in November 2004.
 - The Department is also represented by female officers on the Australian and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Consultative Committee which meets biannually.
 - Sworn and unsworn women continue to participate in management skills programs and Springboard programs.

Flexible Employment Working Group

The 2004-05 Program Plan provides a framework to consider further development of flexible employment



policies and practices within the Department. Key elements of the plan address current issues including breastfeeding guidelines, communication strategies and a flexible employment policy in regard to part-time employment.

Human Resource Information Services (HRIS)

Human Resource Information Services ensures the provision of timely and accurate payroll services to all employees, maintains employment records, administers various industrial awards and agreements and provides 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.

The priorities for Human Resource Information Services were to provide a customer focus payroll service, maintain standards of honesty and integrity,

manage responsibilities and ensure compliance with statutory obligations relating to superannuation, taxation, industrial relations law, awards and agreements.

During 2003-04 the Department has continued to improve its access to human resource information for District information and dissemination. The Human Resource Graphical Reports were developed to complement the Human Resource Management Reports, with the roll-out to all Districts completed by November 2003. The Human Resource Graphical Reports show organisational trends in respect to:-

- Recreation, Sick and Long Service leave;
- Operational Validations;
- Work-related Incidents; and
- Workers' Compensation Claims.

Together with the Human Resource Management Reports this readily available up-to-date information assists managers to more effectively manage their employees and resources. In particular, the availability of such wide-

ranging information relating to leave entitlements, both current, future and past pertaining to individuals and overall trend data provides for greater control of leave management issues at District level. It is noted that no employee has a long service leave credit in excess of statutory limits as per the *Long Service Leave (State Employees) Act 1994*.

Details of the Department's employment levels, the distribution of employees, the gender and age composition and the basis upon which people are employed are set out in the Human Resource Statistics at Appendix C.

Occupational Health and Safety – Staff Support Unit

The Department is committed to providing a safe and healthy work place for employees through the cooperation and involvement of employees, management, the Police Association of Tasmania and unions.

The Staff Support Unit provides occupational health and safety, psychology and welfare services for all

employees. The clinical psychologist provides a confidential counselling support service to staff and their immediate families. He also plays a significant role as a member of the Tasmanian Emergency Services Critical Incident Stress Debriefing team. The Occupational Health and Safety Manager provides a range of services for employees including vaccination and immunisation programs, management of occupational exposure, workplace risk assessments, ergonomic assessments and occupational health and safety training sessions. The Welfare Officer is a police officer of many years' experience with extensive training in welfare matters. The unit also provides referral to the police chaplain. Access to services is available on a 24-hour basis.

Managing Support Services and our Assets

Corporate Services provides a high level of business support to both executive management and operational staff across a wide range of services.

Administration and Industrial Relations

On 28 May 2004 the new Police Award 2004 was presented to the Tasmanian Industrial Relations Commission for endorsement, which was granted. This followed negotiations with the Police Association of Tasmania in establishing improved conditions for members of Tasmania Police. The major changes to the new Award include salary increases of 30% over three years, new levels within ranks and improved, family-friendly conditions.

Regular consultative meetings were held with both the Police Association of Tasmania and the Community and Public Sector Union throughout the year.

As with previous years, Corporate Services is actively involved in providing support to the Tasmanian Air Rescue Trust and the Tasmanian Air Rescue Service as

well as monitoring the activities of the successful Police and Metro Program, providing four Tasmania Police officers on Metro buses in the southern region with the aim of increasing safety on public transport.

Financial Management Services

Advancements in information technology over the previous years have ensured that the greater reliance on electronic business processes continues to be a major focus in Financial Management Services. In 2003-2004, the first stage of the electronic purchasing module was completed and implemented in support areas. The introduction of system-generated purchase orders will help to reduce paper flow, eliminate lost or unidentified purchase orders, ensure stronger internal control processes and assist accrual reporting. In 2004-2005, this will be further expanded to encompass the whole department, with Financial Management Services committed to provide the resources and knowledge to train and give continued support to the success of the module.

The budget cycle continues to be a major focus area, with a greater alignment and understanding between the budget planning cycles in 2003-2004. At an internal level, this included the first stage of baseline budgets being completed for budget allocation to Districts.

At a departmental level, the first full accrual budget became operational in 2003-2004, which has required ongoing implementation and preparation of accrual budgeting and reporting mechanisms. The emphasis on accrual accounting continues with the introduction of detailed guidelines and instructions for the preparation of the Department's Financial Statements.

Provision of information and assistance to operational managers has continued to remain a high priority in Financial Management Services. An effort to provide a high degree of transparency in the budget process has included the following:

- The provision of budget guidelines for the baseline budget, which also explained the basis upon which all allocations have been made;


- Budget presentations to both District Management Groups and Senior Executive Officer Meetings; and
- The provision of a detailed presentation to recent Inspector courses.

To assist in the management of expenditure against budget, a major project in 2003-04 has been to establish a Financial Policies and Procedures Manual to provide guidance in all matters relating to incurring expenditure and financial control. It is envisaged this will be available in early 2004-2005.

Asset Management Services

A major \$3.6 million refurbishment of the Police Academy was completed in November 2003. The major component of the project was the conversion of existing accommodation into 89 units, each with ensuite, and including five two-bedroom units and four disabled-access units.

The development of a Building Master Plan was commenced with the aim of rationalising existing leased and owned accommodation within the Hobart Police Central Precinct. The project consists of



four stages addressing research and analysis of existing accommodation, detailed site investigation, definition of strategic options and the development of a preferred option.

During the year Asset Management Services commenced the refurbishment of the Launceston Police Headquarters following approval for the works to be undertaken under the Capital Investment Program (CIP). Funding for this project is provided for over three financial years. To date an asbestos audit of the building has been completed at a cost of \$31,000 and a tender has also been let for the replacement of carpet and vinyl floors throughout the building at a cost of \$320,000.

Asset Management Services continued with the program of upgrading the housing portfolio on the west coast of Tasmania with the aim of providing an acceptable standard of housing for police officers and their families. Works included the upgrading of kitchens and bathrooms, the installation of heat pumps and the painting of the interior and exterior of

the properties.

An upgraded Strategic Asset Management Plan has been drafted and is currently in the final stages of sponsor approval prior to being submitted for approval. The Plan identifies the key risks, recommends strategies and funding options impacting upon the Department's ability to effectively manage its total asset portfolio.

Funds were provided to support the formation of the State Security Unit and to provide equipment to specialist groups within the unit to improve the capability to manage and resolve terrorist incidents. The funding was for three years with the allocation of \$1.6 million for equipment in the financial year 2003-2004.

Numerous specialist items were purchased. Major acquisitions included Blast Mitigation Equipment, Technical and Physical Surveillance items, specialist CBR equipment and Special Operations Group weaponry and related equipment.

Records Information Services

The major focus of Records Information Services during 2003-2004 has been to undertake the groundwork required to enhance the Department's corporate information management policies and procedures.

In accordance with the International Standard for Records Management (ISO15489) a Business Classification Scheme (BCS) for the Department of Police and Public Safety was developed, and subsequently approved by the State Archivist. The BCS provides the framework for the classification and management of the Department's functional records disposal schedule, currently under development in consultation with the Archives Office of Tasmania.

A project also commenced to manage the implementation of a modern electronic records and document management system.



Minister David Llewellyn opening the refurbished Academy

Managing Support Services and our Assets

Business Projects Services

Business Projects Services (BPS) provided secretariat services for the Information Management Board (IMB), which is responsible for the delivery of information management strategies and policy across the Department. Project Managers reported monthly to the Project

Steering Committee (PSC) which maintains responsibility for coordination of projects and initiatives.

BPS continued to ensure Tasmania's commitment to, and coordination of, nationally driven imperatives in its role as the central liaison for CrimTrac. At a State level, BPS represented the Department on a number of inter-agency committees, focusing on issues relevant to integration and on the provision of expertise and advice on projects across Government.

A commitment to effective change management practices was maintained with BPS being the focal point for communication and training strategies across the agency. BPS led a team of 70 Change Agents who are representative of all levels of the organisation.

During 2003/2004, BPS was instrumental in the development and implementation of the *Police Service Act 2003*.

Current projects include *Safe at Home*; Sex Offender Registration; National Crime Investigation DNA Database; Integrated Police Information Data (INTREPID); Criminal Registry Information Management

and Enquiry System (CRIMES); National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS); Minimum Nationwide Person Profile (MNPP); and Monetary Penalties Enforcement Project (MPEP).

Workers' Compensation Management Services

Early intervention and productive rehabilitation programs utilising the skills of external rehabilitation providers have been the focus of Workers' Compensation Management Services (WCMS) during the past twelve months.

There has been a slight decrease in claim numbers, and claim costs have remained static. During 2003-2004 there was a significant reduction in the number of days lost (17.3%).

Legal Services

Legal Services provides representation to members of Tasmania Police and advice on legal matters on police-related activities as well as providing advice on the drafting of documents, including legislation.

Legal Services continued to provide

ongoing assistance to members of the *Oakum* Task Force and other major fisheries investigations including attendance at court for prosecution of offenders.

Legal Services had significant involvement in the drafting and content of the *Police Service Act 2003*.

Communications and Information Technology Services

The role of Communications and Information Technology Services is to purchase, develop and maintain communication and information technology systems for the Department.

Two major challenges this year have included maintaining and enhancing existing police systems, whilst developing a new architecture to guide future police systems, and maintaining radio communications whilst simultaneously reviewing police radio operations and managing ongoing contractual issues.



Pipe Band

Key Performance Measure 1 – Community Satisfaction with Policing Services

The sources for the performance measures in this chapter are the Productivity Commission's *Report on Government Services 2004* (published annually), DPPS and DIER data bases and the AC Nielsen 'National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing June 2004' (unpublished), which provides the results of telephone surveys conducted with Australians (including 2000 Tasmanian respondents) between July 2003 and June 2004.

Community satisfaction with policing services in Tasmania has improved or remained steady in the areas of satisfaction surveyed, and increased police involvement at local government and local community level is reflected by the latest survey results, which are above the national average for each of the categories shown. Public order offences were again a priority focus for the Districts during the year.

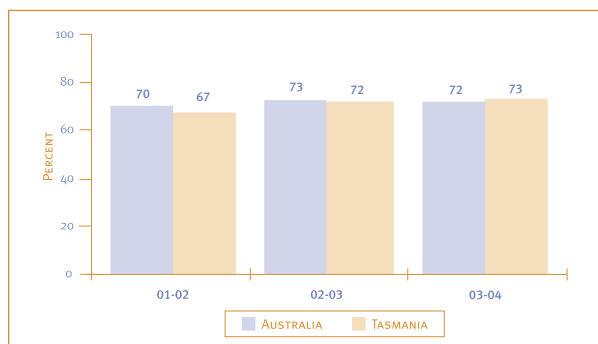


Fig. 1.1 General satisfaction with services provided by the police.

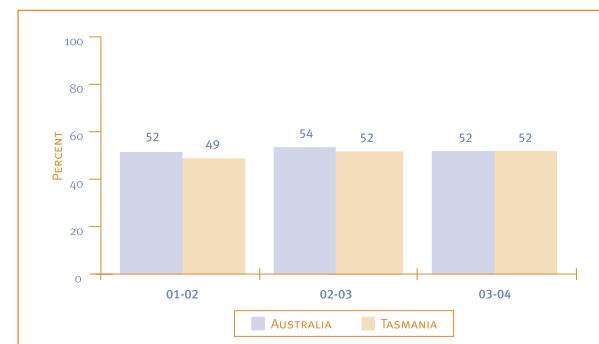


Fig. 1.2 Percentage of the public satisfied with police in dealing with public order problems.

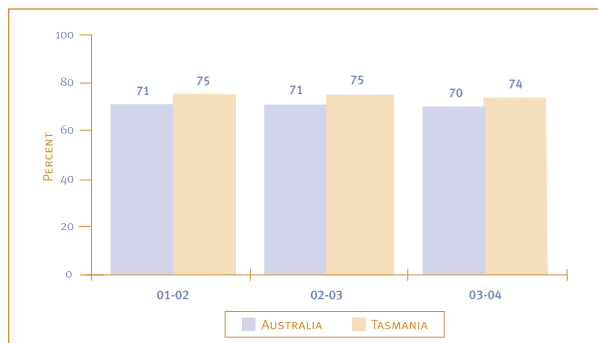


Fig. 1.3. Percentage of the public satisfied with police support for community programs.

Key Performance Measures

Key Performance Measure 2 – Community Attitudes Towards Police

The combination of a national survey of community attitudes towards police and monitoring the trend of complaints against police provides a transparent process of accountability. Internal Investigations contributes to the maintenance of high ethical standards through the timely and effective investigation of complaints against members of the Department. Complaints against Police are described in more detail in the Professionalism and Accountability chapter of the Report. The number of complaints received was the same as the previous year and continues to represent the lowest number of complaints recorded.

In response to this suite of questions Tasmanians continued to show a high level of regard towards their police, rating their qualities in the categories shown above the national average. The survey results, combined with an unchanged number of complaints against police, suggests the Department's strategy of reassuring the community is paying dividends.

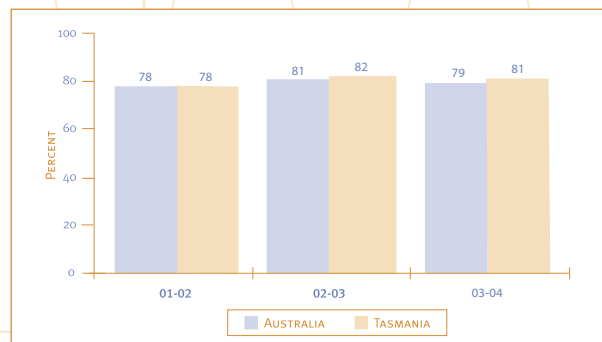


Fig. 2.1. Percentage of population who have the opinion our police perform their job professionally.

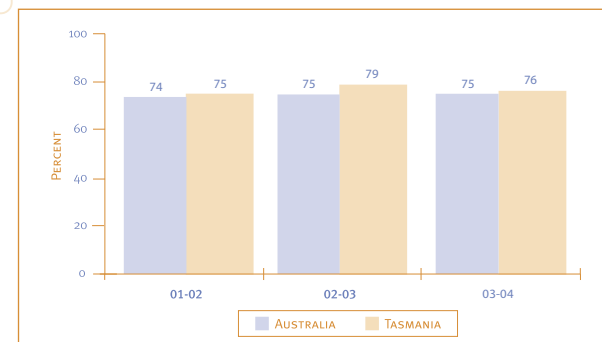


Fig. 2.2. Percentage of population who have the opinion our police are honest.

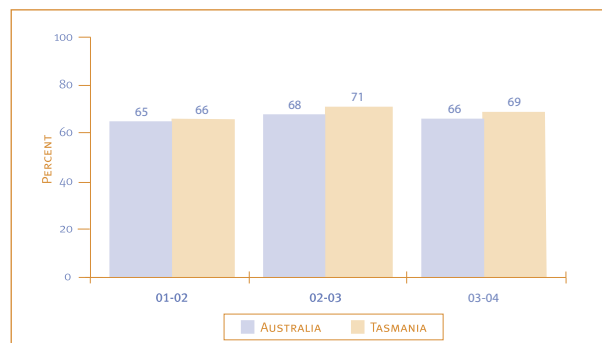


Fig. 2.3. Percentage of population who have the opinion our police treat people fairly and equally.

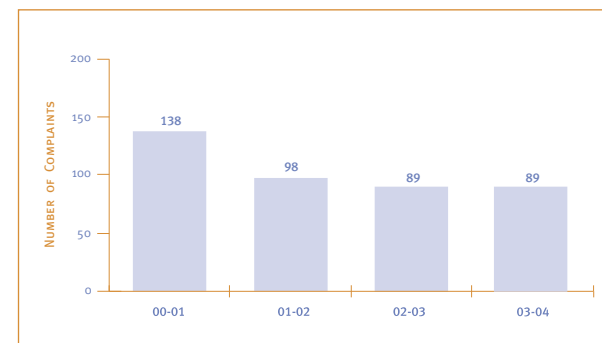


Fig. 2.4. Number of complaints against police.

Key Performance Measure 3 – Community Perceptions of Safety

Our Tasmania *Together* challenge is to substantially increase the percentage of people who feel safe in public places and on public transport. The views of the community expressed in the ‘National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing’ are important to us. For the following questions, people were asked to indicate how safe they felt by themselves at home and out in public places. The successful ‘Police on Buses’ initiative, designed to help people using public transport feel they can do so more safely, was extended. While there is still much progress to be made, it is encouraging that Tasmania recorded the highest percentage of respondents who felt safe travelling alone on public transport after dark.

Note – results for travelling on public transport should be interpreted with caution, as Australia-wide not all respondents used, or had access to, public transport. Also the standard and extent of public transport systems varies considerably across Australia.

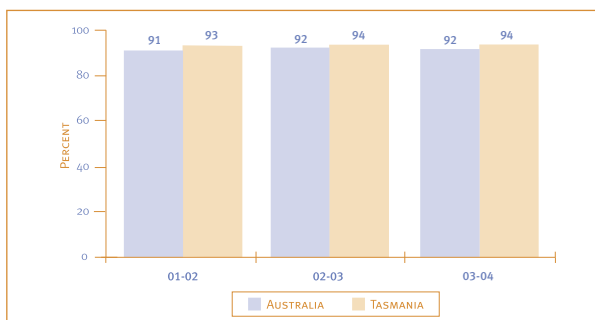


Fig. 3.1. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe at home alone during the day.

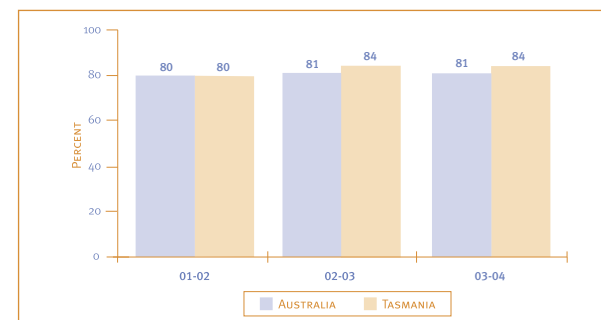


Fig. 3.2. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe at home alone after dark.

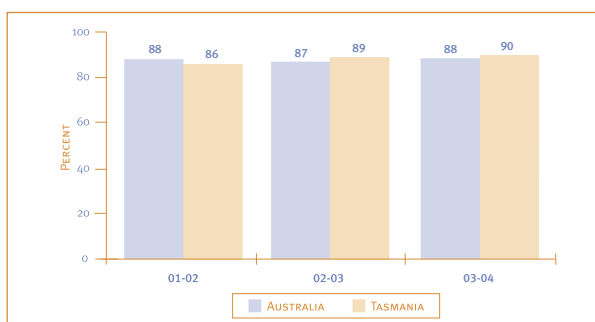


Fig. 3.3. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging during the day.

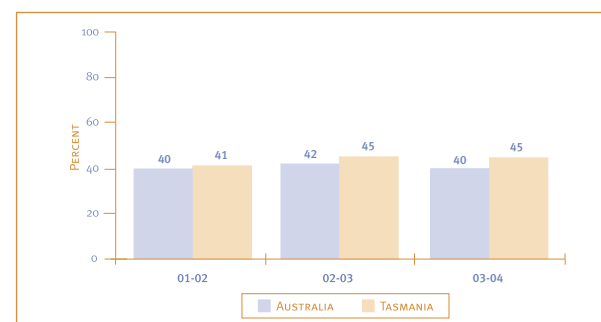


Fig. 3.4. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe walking or jogging at night.

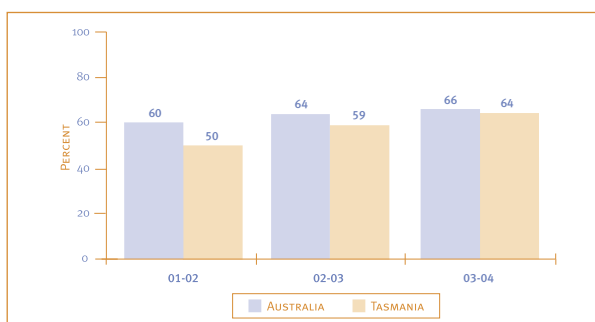


Fig. 3.5. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe travelling on public transport during the day.

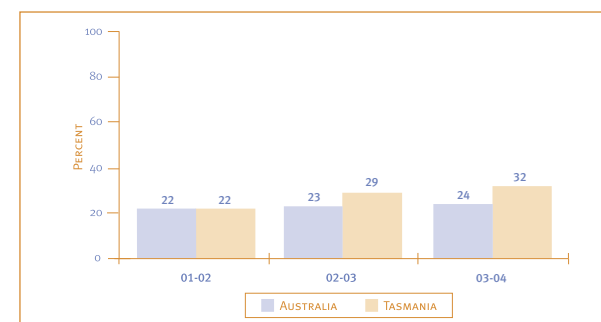


Fig. 3.6. Percentage of population who feel safe or very safe travelling on public transport after dark.

Key Performance Measures

Key Performance Measure 4 – Crime Detection and Investigation

Significant improvements, particularly in the areas of property crime, reflect positively on the Department's high-visibility crime reduction strategies. The slight increase in Offences against the Person resulted from a strengthening of the pro-arrest policy for family violence offences. However, the number of public place assaults was down by 6% from the previous year. Given the new *Safe at Home* strategy, it is anticipated there will be an increase in the number of Assault/Sexual Assault offences reported, the majority of which occur in private residences.

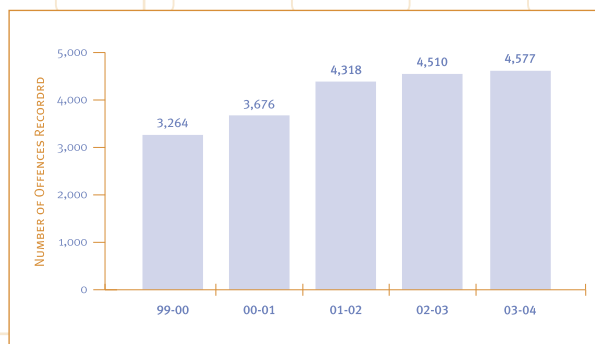


Fig 4.1 Total recorded Offences Against the Person.

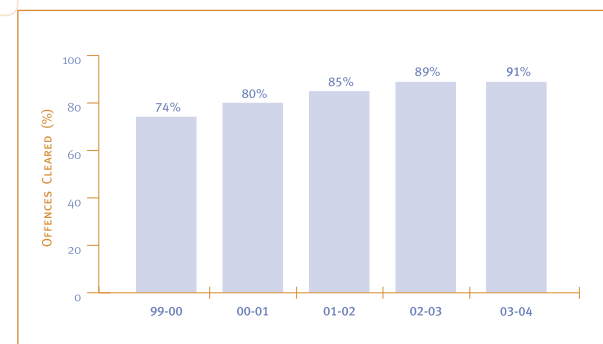


Fig 4.2 Percentage of Recorded Offences Against the Person Cleared.

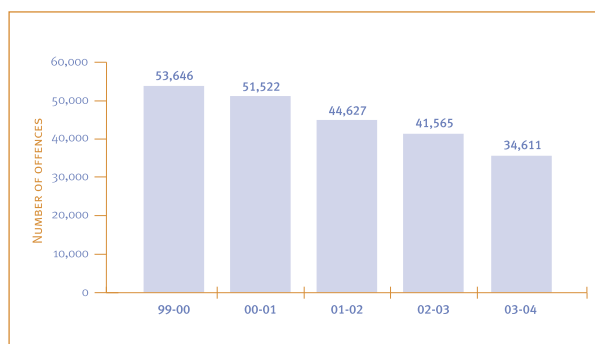


Fig 4.3 Total Recorded Offences Against Property.

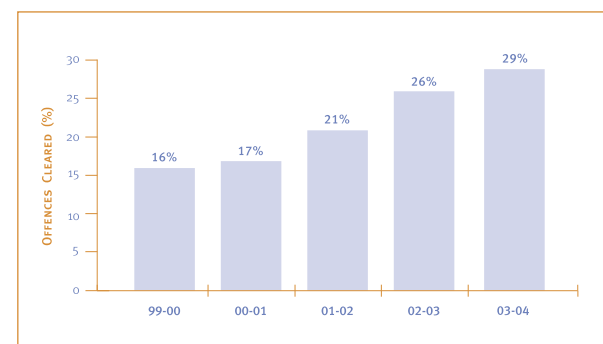


Fig 4.4 Percentage of Recorded Offences Against Property Cleared.

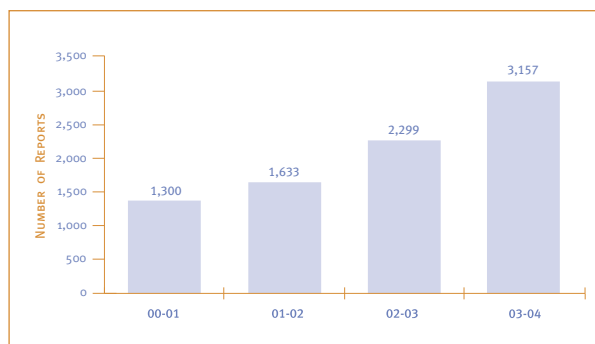


Fig 4.5 Family Violence Incident Reports

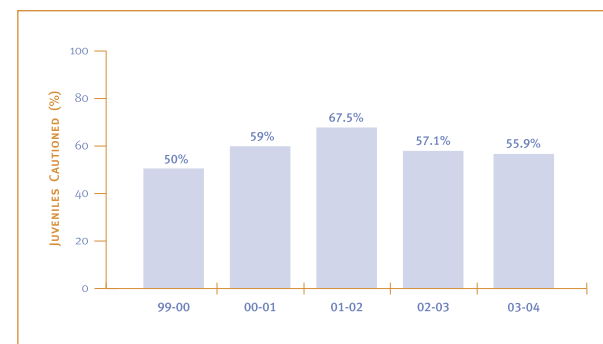


Fig 4.6 Percentage of juveniles cautioned or conferenced.

Key Performance Measure 5 – Traffic

Police are conscious of the need to constantly work to achieve improvements in driver behaviour on our roads, to reduce the death and injury statistics that every year tragically affect Tasmanian families. Their high-visibility activities include road safety camera operations, random breath tests and enforcement activities directed at seatbelt usage, speeding motorists and driver inattentiveness.

Each of these activities is reported on at District level and the number of fatal and serious injury crashes is monitored. The State recorded fewer serious injury crashes than the previous year, suggesting that the combination of measures outlined above is proving effective. However, it is of concern that the number of fatal crashes was higher this year.

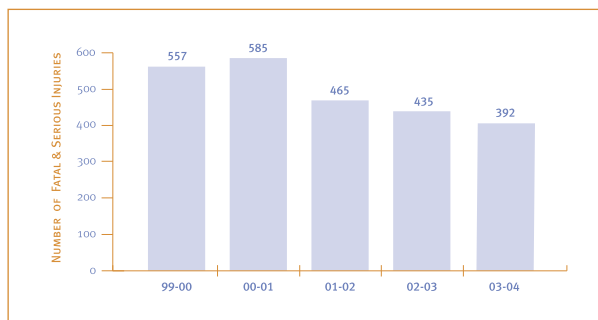


Fig 5.1 Number of fatal and serious injuries.

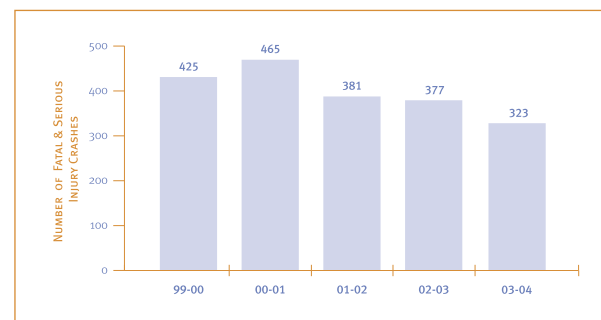


Fig 5.2 Number of fatal and serious injury crashes.

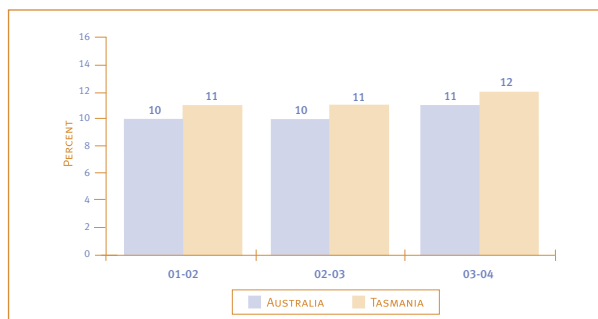


Fig 5.3 Percentage of population who indicated they may have driven when 'possibly' over the 0.05% blood alcohol limit.

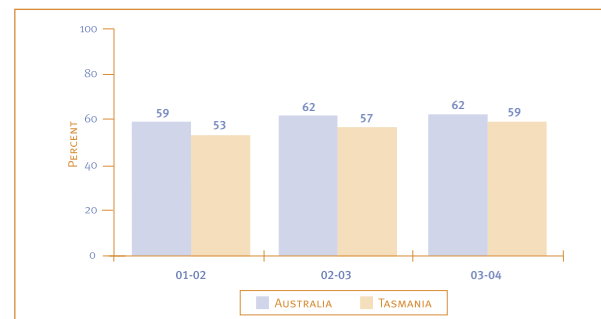


Fig 5.4 Percentage of population who indicated they have driven over the speed limit 'at least some of the time'.

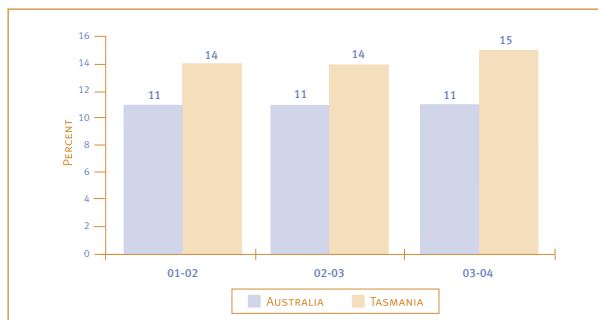


Fig 5.5 Percentage of population who indicated they have sometimes driven/been a passenger not wearing a seatbelt.

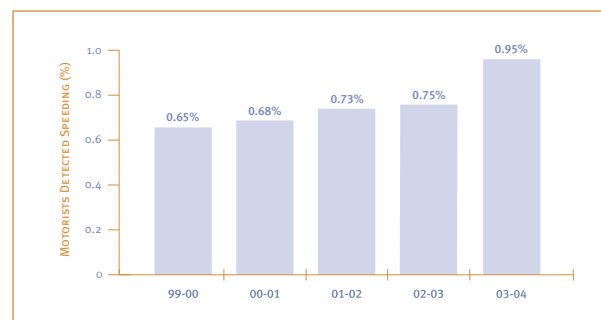


Fig 5.6 Percentage of motorists detected speeding by road safety camera.

Key Performance Measures

Key Performance Measure 6 – Emergency Management

State Emergency Service volunteers were involved in the majority of search and rescue operations, and disaster and rural road accident venues. SES volunteers continued to make a significant contribution to the safety of their local communities by working closely with police and local government to identify and eliminate risks, and to prepare for responding to and recovering from emergencies. The high level of service provided by SES volunteers results in the saving of lives and property, particularly in rural road accident rescue situations.

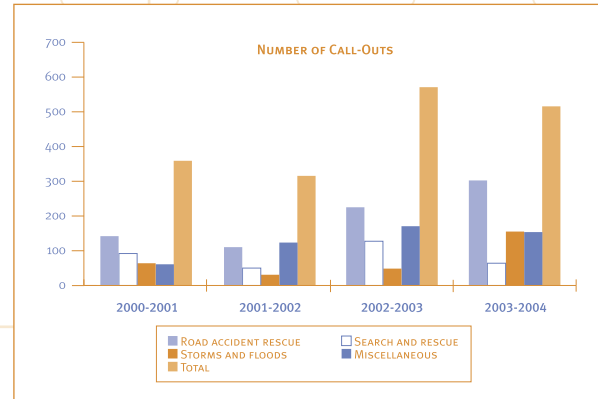


Fig 6.1 Number of SES Volunteer Call Outs

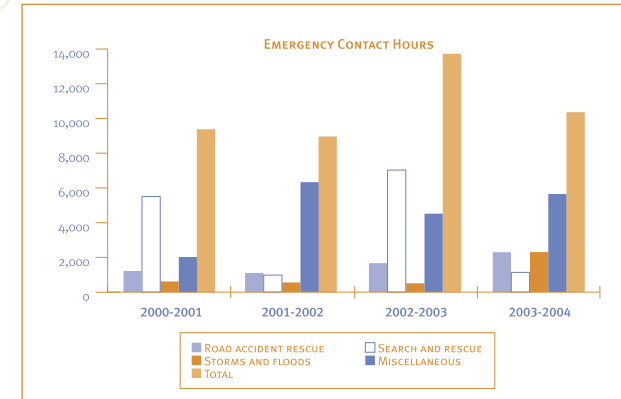


Fig 6.2 Number of State Emergency Service Volunteer Contact Hours

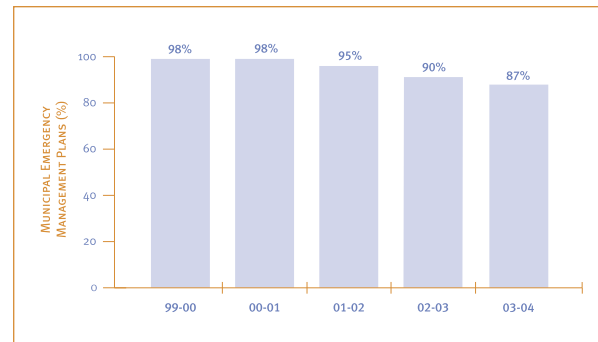


Fig 6.3 Percentage of municipal emergency management plans current

Financial Statements

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 2004 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 McCreddie
Secretary, Department of Police and Public Safety



Scott Wilson-Haffenden
Manager, Financial Management Services



**Tasmanian Audit Office**

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Members of the Parliament of Tasmania

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY
Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

Scope
The financial report and the Commissioner's responsibilities

The financial report comprises the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Cash Flows, accompanying notes to the financial statements, and the Certification from the Commissioner for the Department of Police and Public Safety for the year ended 30 June 2004.

The Commissioner is responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with section 27 (1) of the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

Audit approach

I conducted an independent audit in order to express an opinion to the Members of the Tasmanian Parliament. My audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgment, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive rather than conclusive evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

I performed procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990, Treasurer's Instructions, Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Client's financial position, and of its performance as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows.

Accountability on Year Audit

I formed my audit opinion on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- Examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial report, and
- Assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Commissioner.

While I considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting when determining the nature and extent of my procedures, my audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

The Audit Opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion the financial report of the Department of Police and Public Safety:

- a) Presents fairly the financial position of the Department as at 30 June 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b) Is in accordance with the Financial Management and Audit Act 1990 and applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.

TASMANIAN AUDIT OFFICE



D W R Baulch

DEPUTY AUDITOR GENERAL

Delegate of the Auditor-General

14 October 2004

HOBART

Public Account General Purpose Financial Statements

Contents	Page
Audit Report	70
Certification of Financial Statements	69
Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2004	72
Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 30 June 2004	72
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2004	73
Notes to and forming part of the Financial statements	74

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2004

	Notes	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities			
Revenue from Government	2.7(a), 3	129,791	117,316
Commonwealth grants	2.7(b), 5.1	1,336	430
User charges	2.7(c), 5.2	4,187	2,238
Fees and fines	2.7(d), 5.3	-	2
Gross proceeds from the disposal of assets	2.7(e), 5.4	139	590
Other revenue from ordinary activities	2.7(f), 5.5	4,740	4,431
Total revenue from ordinary activities		140,192	125,007
Expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)			
Employee entitlements	2.8(a), 6.1	98,495	94,525
Depreciation and amortisation	2.8(b), 6.2	1,411	1,325
Grants and subsidies	2.8(c), 6.3	1,303	1,687
Written down value of disposed assets	2.8(d), 5.4	444	395
Other expenses from ordinary activities	2.8(e), 6.4	34,067	28,476
Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)		135,720	126,408
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities		4,472	-1,400
Equity interests			
Net surplus (deficit) attributable to the State		4,472	-1,400
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		0	-6
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with Tasmanian State Government in its capacity as owner		4,472	-1,406

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2004

	Notes	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and deposit accounts	2.9(a), 8.1	2,448	683
Receivables	2.9(b), 8.2	954	497
Inventory	2.9(d), 8.3	322	359
Other current assets	2.9(e), 8.6	827	352
Total current assets		4,551	1,892
Non-Current assets			
Plant equipment and vehicles	2.9(f), 8.4	5,173	4,853
Land and buildings	2.9(f), 8.4	83,611	53,672
Total non-current assets		88,783	58,525
Total assets		93,335	60,417
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	2.10(c), 9.1	14,462	16,452
Payables	2.10(a), 9.2	1,781	2,233
Other current liabilities	2.10(e), 9.3	1,968	444
Total current liabilities		18,211	19,129
Non-current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	2.10(c), 9.1	15,839	15,623
Total non-current liabilities		15,839	15,623
Total liabilities		34,049	34,753
Net assets		59,286	25,664
Equity			
Reserves	10.1	30,896	1,748
Accumulated surplus (deficit)		28,389	23,917
Total Equity		59,285	25,664

These Statements of Financial Performance and Financial Positions should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2004

	Notes	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash Inflows			
Recurrent appropriations		127,520	116,104
Capital appropriations		1,921	1,562
Commonwealth grants		715	430
User charges		11,049	4,543
Fees and fines		0	2
GST refunds		3,437	3,117
Total Cash Inflows		144,642	125,758
Cash Outflows			
Employee entitlements		100,039	93,344
GST payments		3,585	2,992
Other cash payments		36,297	29,066
Total Cash Outflows		139,921	125,402
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	11.2	4,721	356
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash Inflows			
Gross proceeds from the disposal of non current assets		10	67
Total Cash Inflows		10	67
Cash Outflows			
Payments for the acquisition of non-current assets		2,966	2,182
Total Cash Outflows		2,966	2,182
Net cash from (used by) investing activities		-2,956	-2,115
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		1,765	-1,759
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		683	2,442
Cash at the end of the reporting period	11.1	2,448	683

This Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2004

Note 1 Administered Statements

- 1.1 Schedule of Revenues and Expenses administered on behalf of the whole-of-government
- 1.2 Schedule of Assets and Liabilities administered on behalf of the whole-of-government
- 1.3 Schedule of Cash Flows administered on behalf of the whole-of-government

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

- 2.1 Objectives and funding
- 2.2 Basis of Accounting
- 2.3 Adoption of Australian Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards
- 2.4 Transactions and Balances Administered on a Whole-of-Government Basis
- 2.5 Activities Undertaken Under a Trustee or Agency Relationship
- 2.6 Transactions by the Government as Owner-Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements
- 2.7 Revenue
- 2.8 Expenses
- 2.9 Assets
- 2.10 Liabilities
- 2.11 Leases
- 2.12 Foreign Currency
- 2.13 Comparative Figures
- 2.14 Rounding
- 2.15 Departmental Taxation

Note 3 Revenue from State Government

Note 4 Events Occurring After Balance Date

Note 5 Revenue from Ordinary Activities

- 5.1 Commonwealth Grants
- 5.2 User Charges
- 5.3 Fees and Fines
- 5.4 Gross Proceeds and Expenses from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets
- 5.5 Resources Received Free of Charge
- 5.6 Other Revenues from Ordinary Activities

Note 6 Expenses from Ordinary Activities

- 6.1 Employee Entitlements
- 6.2 Depreciation and Amortisation
- 6.3 Grants and Subsidies
- 6.4 Other Expenses from Ordinary Activities

Note 7 Outputs of the Department

- 7.1 Departmental Outputs
- 7.2 Statement of Outputs

Note 8 Assets

- 8.1 Cash and Deposits
- 8.2 Receivables
- 8.3 Inventories
- 8.4 Property, Plant, Equipment, and Vehicles
- 8.5 Reconciliation of Non-Current Physical Assets
- 8.6 Other Assets

Note 9 Liabilities

- 9.1 Employee entitlements
- 9.2 Payables
- 9.3 Other Liabilities
- 9.4 Schedule of Commitments

Note 10 Equity and Movements in Equity

- 10.1 Reconciliation of Equity
- 10.2 Asset Revaluation Reserve by Class of Asset

Note 11 Cash Flow Reconciliation

- 11.1 Reconciliation of Cash per Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows
- 11.2 Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities
- 11.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment Program

Note 12 Average Staffing Levels**Note 13 Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies**

- 13.1 Financial Instruments
- 13.2 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities
- 13.3 Credit Risk Exposures

Note 14 Notes to Administered Statements

- 14.1 Administered Fees and Fines
- 14.2 Departmental Administered Outputs
- 14.3 Statement of Administered Outputs

Note 1 Administered Statements

1.1 Schedule of Revenue and Expenses administered on behalf of the whole-of-government

		2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Revenue from ordinary activities			
Fees and fines	2.7(e), 14.1	1,108	1,193
Total revenue from ordinary activities		1,108	1,193
Total expenses from ordinary activities (excluding borrowing costs)		0	0
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities before transfers to government		1,108	1,193
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		1,108	1,193
Net operating surplus (deficit) from ordinary activities after transfers to government		0	0

1.2 Schedule of Assets and Liabilities administered on behalf of the whole-of-government

Assets

Current Assets			
Cash on hand and deposit accounts	2.9(a)	0	0
Total current assets		0	0
Total non-current assets		0	0
Total assets		0	0
Liabilities			
Total current liabilities		0	0
Total non-current liabilities		0	0
Total liabilities		0	0
Net assets (liabilities)		0	0
Total Equity		0	0

Note: The Department collects fees on behalf of Government but does not retain these fees. The Department has no administered Assets or Liabilities

1.3 Schedule of Cash Flows administered on behalf of the whole-of-government

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Fees and fines	1,108	1,193
Total cash inflows	1,108	1,193
Cash outflows		
Other cash payments	1,108	1,193
Total cash outflows	1,108	1,193
Net cash from (used by) operating activities	0	0
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	0	0
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	0	0
Cash at the end of the reporting period	0	0

Note 2: Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 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 programmes, 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.

Department activities contributing toward these outcomes are classified as either controlled or administered.

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

The Department is predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations.

It provides some services on a fee for service basis, including:

- Secondment of Police Officers, Accommodation to Members, Firearms Licensing and Registration, and Criminal History Searches.

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.

2.2 Basis of Accounting

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

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

Except where stated, the financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year.

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 benefit 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.

2.3 Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards

The Department is managing the transition to Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) by analysing pending standards, Urgent Issues Group Abstracts and changes to Treasurer's Instructions to identify key areas regarding policies, procedures, systems and financial impacts affected by the transition.

The Department of Treasury and Finance will take a key role in assisting the Department to manage the transition. Once changes to accounting policies and standards have been identified, DPPS will determine the extent of system impacts and will develop a strategy for implementing any necessary changes to financial systems. Strategies for training staff and informing stakeholders of major changes will then be implemented.

However, the adoption of AIFRS is not expected to have a material impact on the Department's financial statements. Based on current information, the following key differences in accounting policies are expected to arise from adopting AIFRS:

AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards requires retrospective application of the new AIFRS from 1 July 2004.

AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors requires voluntary changes in accounting policy and corrections of errors to be accounted for retrospectively by restating comparatives and adjusting the opening balance of accumulated funds. This differs from current Australian requirements, because such changes must be recognised in the current period through profit or loss, unless a new standard mandates otherwise.

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

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

Administered assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, forming a part of the general purpose financial report for the Department. The administered items are disclosed on the same basis as is described for the financial statements of the Department.

2.5 Activities Undertaken Under a Trustee or Agency Relationship

Transactions relating to activities undertaken by the Department in a trust or fiduciary (agency) capacity do not form part of the Department's activities. Trustee and agency arrangements, and transactions/balances relating to those activities, are neither controlled or administered.

Fees, commissions earned and expenses incurred in the course of rendering services as a trustee or through an agency arrangement are recognised as controlled transactions.

Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or an agency arrangement are not recognised as department revenue, expenses, assets or liabilities in this financial report. Details of these transactions are provided in Note 15.

2.6 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. No such transactions have occurred in this or the previous financial year.

2.7 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, whether recurrent or capital are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. Except for any amounts identified as carried forward in Note 3, control arises in the period of appropriation.

b) Commonwealth Grants

Grants payable by the Australian Government are recognised as revenue when the Department gains control of the underlying assets. Where grants are reciprocal, revenue is recognised as performance occurs under the grant. Non-reciprocal grants are recognised as revenue when the grant is received or receivable. Conditional grants may be reciprocal or non-reciprocal depending on the terms of the grant.

c) User Charges

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

d) 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) Other Revenue

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

2.8 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

c) Grants and Subsidies

Grants are recognised to the extent that: 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.

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

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

d) Written Down Value of Disposed Physical Assets

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

e) Other Expenses From Ordinary Activities

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

2.9 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.

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, and vehicles

(i) Valuation basis

All non-current physical assets other than land and buildings are recorded at historic cost. Land and buildings are recorded at fair value.

(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 capitalized 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 at fair value.

Land and Building Assets were independently revalued as at 30 June 2004, by Knight Frank Tasmania

The revaluation of Land and Buildings was undertaken on the basis of Fair Value. The significant assumptions underlying the revaluation are that specialised operational assets are valued at depreciated replacement cost due to a lack of a market, whilst non-specialised operational assets are valued in accordance with market based price indicators.

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

2.10 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 goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

b) Interest Bearing Liabilities

Bank loans and other loans are recorded at an amount equal to the net proceeds received.

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 expected 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.

2.11 Leases

The Department's rights and obligations under finance leases, which are leases that effectively transfer to the Department substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items, are initially recognised as assets and liabilities equal in amount to the present value of the minimum lease payments. The assets are disclosed as Plant, Equipment and Vehicles under lease, and are amortised to the Statement of Financial Performance over the period during which the Department is expected to benefit from the use of leased assets. Minimum lease payments are allocated between interest expense and reduction of the lease liability, according to the interest rate implicit in the lease.

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.

2.12 Foreign Currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date. Associated gains and losses are not material.

2.13 Comparative Figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in these financial statements where required.

2.14 Rounding

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

2.15 Departmental Taxation

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

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 3: Revenue From State Government

Revenue from Government includes revenue from appropriations, including appropriations carried forward under section 8A of the Public Account Act 1986, and from Items Reserved by Law.

	2004 Actual \$'000	2004 Original Budget \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
Recurrent Appropriation	127,520	125,202	113,826
Works and Services Appropriation	1,921	1,921	1,562
Appropriation Carried Forward under section 8A of the Public Account Act 1986	350	350	1,928
Total Revenue from Government	129,791	127,473	117,316

Section 8A of the Public Account Act 1986 allows for an unexpected balance of an appropriation to be transferred to an Account in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund for such purposes and conditions as approved by the Treasurer. In the initial year, the carry forward is recognised as a liability, Revenue Received in Advance. The carry forward is recognised as revenue in the following year, assuming that the conditions of the carry forward are met and the funds are expended.

Note 4: Events Occurring After Balance Date

The Department had no events occurring after balance date to report.

Note 5: Revenue From Ordinary Activities

5.1 Commonwealth Grants

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Special Grants	1,336	430
Total	1,336	430

5.2 User Charges

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Services		
Contracted Services	3,276	633
Helicopter Evacuations	160	84
National Criminal History Check	121	0
Miscellaneous Provision of Services	630	1,521
Total	4,187	2,238

5.3 Fees and Fines

		2003 \$'000
Fees		
Miscellaneous Fees	0	2
Total	0	2

5.4 Gross Proceeds and Expenses from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Plant and equipment		
Revenue (proceeds) from sale	10	67
Written down value of disposed assets	0	-39
Total	10	27

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Land and buildings		
Revenue (proceeds) from sale	129	523
Written down value of disposed assets	-444	-355
Total	-315	168

5.5 Other Revenue from Ordinary Activities

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Property rental	340	346
State Government Non-Appropriated Funding	1,151	2,272
Non Government Contributions	469	0
State Government Leave Transfers	63	12
Buy Back Reimbursements	2,404	0
MAIB Funding	0	1,457
Workers Compensation Recoveries	257	156
Miscellaneous Other Revenue Source	56	188
Total	4,740	4,431

Note 6: Expenses from Ordinary Activities**6.1 Employee Entitlements**

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Wages and salaries (including fringe benefits and non monetary components)	79,874	75,345
Annual Leave	6,272	6,762
Long Service Leave	1,808	2,905
Superannuation	9,325	8,422
Workers Compensation Premium	1,216	1,091
Total	98,495	94,525

6.2 Depreciation and Amortisation

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment	1,411	1,325
Total	1,411	1,325

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

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Plant, equipment and vehicles	699	608
Buildings	712	717
Total Depreciation	1,411	1,325

6.3 Grants and Subsidies

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Grants	1,303	1,687
Total	1,303	1,687

6.4 Other Expenses from Ordinary Activities

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Audit expenses	25	16
Buildings and infrastructure maintenance	4,503	3,971
Information technology	4,387	4,481
Operating leases	10,276	10,101
Supplies and consumables	3,508	2,055
Consultancy	511	451
Contract Payments	377	49
Training, travel and personnel equipment	2,713	2,288
Printing and Publications	474	527
Revenue (proceeds) transferred to CLAF *	129	523
Hand Gun Buy Back	2,848	0
Other Transport costs	2,794	2,878
Other	1,521	1,136
Total	34,067	28,476

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

Note 7: Outputs of the Department

7.1 Departmental Outputs

Note the Budget information has not been subject to audit.

In order to provide consistent and comparable information on Outputs, this note presents the Reclassified Original Budget and will therefore not conform to the information published in the 2003-04 Budget Papers. 2003-04 Reclassified Original Budget information was published in the 2004-05 Budget Papers.

2003-04 Budget information was reclassified to adopt the classification used for the 2003-04 actuals, thus complying with Australian Accounting Standard 29 Financial Reporting by Government Departments and Treasurer's Instruction 704 Definition of Administered and Controlled.

7.2 Statement of Outputs

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

OUTPUT GROUP 1 - POLICING SUPPORT TO THE COMMUNITY

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government			
Annual Appropriation	68,597	71,065	64,508
Grants	431	829	188
Sale of Goods and Services	909	21	2,397
Other Revenue	0	1,934	673
TOTAL	69,937	73,849	67,766
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	42,190	44,159	40,000
Other Employee Related Expenses	4,404	4,672	4,510
Superannuation	4,501	5,042	4,602
Depreciation and Amortisation	647	779	732
Grants and Transfer Payments	712	-5	1,365
Supplies and Consumables			
Maintenance and Property Services	5,409	6,457	2,880
Other Supplies and Consumables	9,376	13,755	12,277
TOTAL	67,239	74,859	66,366
NET OPERATING RESULT	2,698	-1,010	1,400
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Output 1.1 - Support to the Community	67,239	74,859	66,366
TOTAL	67,239	74,859	66,366

OUTPUT GROUP 2 - CRIME DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government			
Annual Appropriation	29,398	31,746	28,817
Other	350	0	0
Grants	0	901	72
Sale of Goods and Services	560	2,412	925
Other Revenue	0	718	114
TOTAL	30,308	35,777	29,928
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	18,658	21,313	18,770
Other Employee Related Expenses	1,782	1,768	2,107
Superannuation	1,887	2,419	2,175
Depreciation and Amortisation	285	313	293
Grants and Transfer Payments	432	2,856	864
Supplies and Consumables			
Maintenance and Property Services	788	1,163	395
Other Supplies and Consumables	6,876	482	5,687
TOTAL	30,708	30,315	30,291
NET OPERATING RESULT	-400	5,461	-363
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Output 2.1 - Crime Detection and Investigation	30,708	30,315	30,291
TOTAL	30,708	30,315	30,291

OUTPUT GROUP 3 - TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government			
Annual Appropriation	12,104	11,251	10,213
Grants	1,340	-44	34
Sale of Goods and Services	162	4	412
Other Revenue	0	1,696	1,392
TOTAL	13,606	12,907	12,051
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	9,007	7,435	9,292
Other Employee Related Expenses	889	633	754
Superannuation	988	854	740
Depreciation and Amortisation	132	149	140
Grants and Transfer Payments	180	-1	176
Supplies and Consumables			
Maintenance and Property Services	438	514	177
Other Supplies and Consumables	2,145	4,047	2,253
TOTAL	13,779	13,632	13,532
NET OPERATING RESULT	-173	-725	-1,481
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Output 3.1 - Accident Reduction & Road Safety	13,779	13,632	13,532
TOTAL	13,779	13,632	13,532

OUTPUT GROUP 4 - PROTECTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES RESOURCES

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government			
Annual Appropriation	4,681	4,748	4,310
Grants	343	493	13
Sale of Goods and Services	61	2	286
Other Revenue	0	442	16
TOTAL	5,085	5,685	4,625
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	3,199	2,875	2,828
Other Employee Related Expenses	327	279	328
Superannuation	362	331	310
Depreciation and Amortisation	52	57	54
Grants and Transfer Payments	124	0	67
Supplies and Consumables			
Maintenance and Property Services	308	394	181
Other Supplies and Consumables	718	1,244	1,175
TOTAL	5,090	5,179	4,944
NET OPERATING RESULT	-5	506	-319
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Output 4.1 - Poppy Security	875	876	344
Output 4.2 - Fisheries Security - State & Commonwealth	4,215	4,302	4,600
TOTAL	5,090	5,179	4,944

OUTPUT GROUP 5 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government			
Annual Appropriation	1,216	1,407	1,277
Grants	291	124	97
Sale of Goods and Services	0	0	342
Other Revenue	0	220	5
TOTAL	1,507	1,751	1,721
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	855	850	831
Other Employee Related Expenses	88	109	58
Superannuation	109	91	90
Depreciation and Amortisation	16	0	0
Grants and Transfer Payments	21	145	0
Supplies and Consumables			
Maintenance and Property Services	7	61	57
Other Supplies and Consumables	584	634	873
Other Expenses	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,680	1,891	1,910
NET OPERATING RESULT	-173	-140	-189
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Output 5.1 - State Emergency Service (SES)	1,680	1,891	1,910
TOTAL	1,680	1,891	1,910

OUTPUT GROUP 6 - SUPPORT TO JUDICIAL SERVICES

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government			
Annual Appropriation	6,859	5,598	5,082
Grants	0	-25	19
Sale of Goods and Services	91	2	241
Other Revenue	0	192	24
TOTAL	6,950	5,767	5,366
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	4,573	3,781	4,485
Other Employee Related Expenses	465	329	404
Superannuation	505	437	389
Depreciation and Amortisation	68	84	79
Grants and Transfer Payments	103	-1	99
Supplies and Consumables			
Maintenance and Property Services	245	291	100
Other Supplies and Consumables	1,082	1,985	765
TOTAL	7,041	6,907	6,321
NET OPERATING RESULT	-91	-1,140	-955
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Output 6.1 - Support to Judicial Services	7,041	6,907	6,321
TOTAL	7,041	6,907	6,321

OUTPUT GROUP 7 - MINISTERIAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATION SERVICES

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government			
Annual Appropriation	2,347	1,705	1,548
Reserved by Law	0	0	0
Grants	0	-9	7
Sale of Goods and Services	31	1	80
TOTAL	2,378	1,697	1,643
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	1,567	1,264	1,610
Other Employee Related Expenses	159	123	125
Superannuation	173	143	116
Depreciation and Amortisation	23	29	27
Grants and Transfer Payments	38	0	34
Supplies and Consumables			
Maintenance and Property Services	51	104	34
Other Supplies and Consumables	398	711	246
TOTAL	2,409	2,373	2,192
NET OPERATING RESULT	-31	-675	-549
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Output 7.1 - Ministerial Services, External Information and Policy Advice	2,409	2,373	2,192
TOTAL	2,409	2,373	2,192

OUTPUT GROUP - CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government			
Annual Appropriation	1,921	1,921	1,562
Reserved by Law	0	0	0
Grants	0	0	0
Sale of Goods and Services	0	0	0
Other Revenue	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,921	1,921	1,562
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	0	0	0
Other Employee Related Expenses	0	0	0
Superannuation	0	0	0
Depreciation and Amortisation	0	0	0
Grants and Transfer Payments	0	0	0
Supplies and Consumables			
Maintenance and Property Services	0	-318	653
Other Supplies and Consumables	0	175	147
Other Expenses	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	-143	801
NET OPERATING RESULT	1,921	2,064	761
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Capital Investment Program	0	-143	801
TOTAL	0	-143	801

OUTPUT GROUP - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government			
Annual Appropriation	0	0	0
Reserved by Law	0	0	0
Grants	0	0	0
Sale of Goods and Services	0	0	0
Other Revenue	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee Entitlements			
Salaries and Wages	0	84	0
Other Employee Related Expenses	0	6	0
Superannuation	0	8	0
Depreciation and Amortisation	0	0	0
Grants and Transfer Payments	0	0	0
Supplies and Consumables			
Maintenance and Property Services	0	0	0
Other Supplies and Consumables	0	5	0
Other Expenses	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	102	0
NET OPERATING RESULT	0	-102	0
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Social Infrastructure Program	0	102	0
TOTAL	0	102	0

Note 8: Assets**8.1 Cash and Deposits****a) Cash held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund**

This represents the balance of Accounts held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund, excluding those Accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
T519 Department of Police and Public Safety Operating Account	2437	672
Total	2437	672

b) Other cash held

This represents the balance of cash accounts, other than those held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund, excluding those accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash and Petty Cash	11	11
Total	11	11

8.2 Receivables

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Miscellaneous receivables	1,013	556
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	59	59
	954	497
Current	954	497
Total	954	497

8.3 Inventories

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Uniform Store	322	359
Total	322	359
Current	322	359
Total	322	359

8.4 Property, Plant, Equipment and Vehicles

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Land		
At independent valuation (30/6/2004)	13,820	7,442
Total land	13,820	7,442
Buildings		
At independent valuation (30/6/04)	69,791	0
At cost	0	2,082
At independent valuation (1/7/00)	0	66,772
Less: accumulated depreciation	0	22,625
Total buildings	69,791	46,229
Plant, equipment and vehicles		
At cost	13,364	13,334
Less: accumulated depreciation	-8,191	-8,481
Total plant, equipment and vehicles	5,173	4,853
Total Property, Plant, Equipment and Vehicles	88,783	58,525

The basis of valuation of land and buildings is fair value. Land and Building were last valued by Knight Frank as at 30/6/2004. Prior to this they were previously valued by Colliers Jardine as at 1/7/2000.

8.5 Reconciliation of Non-current Physical Assets

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below.

	Freehold Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Plant equipment & vehicles	Total \$'000
2004				
Carrying amount at start of year	7,442	46,230	4,853	58,525
Additions	0	1,946	1,019	2,965
Disposals	-22	-423	0	-445
Revaluation increments/decrements	6,399	22,750	0	29,149
Depreciation/amortisation expense	0	-712	-699	-1,411
Carrying amount at end of year	13,820	69,791	5,173	88,783
2003				
Carrying amount at start of year	7,603	45,542	4,918	58,063
Additions	0	1,599	582	2,181
Disposals	-161	-196	-39	-396
Depreciation/amortisation expense	0	-717	-608	-1,325
Carrying amount at end of year	7,442	46,228	4,853	58,523

Carrying Amount means:

(a) in relation to an asset, the amount at which the asset is recorded in the accounting records as at a particular date. In application to a depreciable asset, "carrying amount" means the net amount after deducting accumulated depreciation; and

(b) in relation to a class of assets, the sum of the carrying amounts of the assets in that class.

8.6 Other Assets

	2004	2003
Other Current Assets		
Tax assets	244	185
Prepayments	583	167
Total other current assets	827	352

Note 9: Liabilities**9.1 Employee Entitlements**

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Accrued salaries	0	2,798
Annual leave	12,604	11,883
Long service leave	17,697	17,394
Other	0	0
Total	30,301	32,075
Current	14,462	16,452
Non-current	15,839	15,623
Total	30,301	32,075

9.2 Payables

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Creditors	989	1,808
Accrued expenses	792	425
Total	1,781	2,233
Current	1,781	2,233
Total	1,781	2,233

9.3 Other Liabilities

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Revenue Received in Advance		
Appropriation Carried Forward under section 8A of the Public Account Act 1986	1,968	350
	1,968	350
Other liabilities		
Tax liabilities	0	94
Total	0	94
Current	1,968	444
Total	1,968	444

9.4 Schedule of Commitments

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Lease Commitments		
Operating leases	37,697	35,843
Total lease commitments	37,697	35,843
By Maturity		
Operating lease commitments		
One year or less	5,098	4,628
From one to five years	18,468	16,571
Over five years	14,131	14,645
Total operating lease commitments	37,697	35,843

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 6.4 shows the operating lease expenses of the Department.

Note 10: Equity and Movements in Equity

10.1 Reconciliation of Equity	Accumulated Results		Asset Revaluation Reserves		Total Equity	
	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	23,916	25,322	1,748	1,748	25,664	27,070
Net surplus/deficit	4,472	-1,400	0	0	4,472	-1,400
Transfers	0	-6	0	0	0	-6
Net revaluation						
Increments – Buildings	0	0	22,750	0	22,750	0
Increments – Land	0	0	6,399	0	6,399	0
Balance at 30 June	28,388	23,916	30,897	1,748	59,285	25,664

a) Nature and purpose of reserves.

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets, as described in accounting policy note 2.9 (f)

10.2 Asset Revaluation Reserve by Class of Asset

The balance within the Asset Revaluation Reserve for the following class of assets is:

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Land and buildings	30,897	1,748
Total asset revaluation reserve	30,897	1,748

Note 11: Cash Flow Reconciliation**11.1 Reconciliation of Cash per Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows**

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash at year end per Statement of Cash Flows	2,448	683
Statement of Financial Position items comprising above cash: Financial Asset - Cash'	2,448	683
	2,448	683

11.2 Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Net Operating surplus (deficit)	4,472	-1,400
Depreciation/Amortisation	1,411	1,325
Net revenue from sale of non-financial assets	-139	-590
Write down of assets	444	394
Decrease (increase) in receivables	-457	-166
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	-416	-167
Decrease (increase) in inventories	37	19
Decrease (increase) in tax assets	-59	183
Decrease (increase) in other assets (Transfers to CLAF)	129	523
Increase (decrease) in employee entitlements	-1,774	1,246
Increase (decrease) in payables	-819	73
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	367	425
Increase (decrease) tax liabilities	-94	73
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	1,618	-1,578
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	4,720	356

11.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment Program

The Works and Services Appropriation received during the year has been for the purposes of funding a number of specific projects. Expenditure on these projects, on a cash basis, is listed below:

a) Project expenditure

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
Capital Investment Program			
Continuing Projects			
Breathalyser Replacement Program	150	150	146
Building Services Maintenance	376	376	378
Rokeby Police Academy	900	900	1,031
Launceston Refurbishment	495	47	6
Total	1,921	1,473	1,561
Economic and Social Infrastructure Fund			
Police in Schools	100	80	0
Community Safety Council	150	102	0
Total	250	182	0

b) Classification of cash flows

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash outflows		
Other cash payments		
Maintenance	423	384
Other	0	0
Payments for acquisition of assets	1,040	390
Other cash payments	10	787
Total cash outflows	1,473	1,561

Note 12: Average Staffing Levels

The average staffing levels for the Department during the year were:

	2004 Number	2003 Number
Police FTE	1,117	1,100
State Servant FTE	418	403
Total	1,535	1,503

The number of employees includes both full time and part time employees measured on a full time equivalent basis.

Note 13: Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies**13.1 Financial Instruments**

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.
Financial Instrument		
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.

a) Interest Rate Risk

2004	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Floating Interest Rate \$'000	1 Year or Less \$'000	Over 1 Year to 5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Non- Interest Bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial Assets							
Cash	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	0	0	0	0	0	2,437	2,437
Receivables	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	1,198
Total Financial Assets (recognised)		0	0	0	0	3,646	3,646
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	0	0	0	0	0	1,781	1,781
Total financial liabilities (recognised)		0	0	0	0	1,781	1,781

2003	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Floating Interest Rate \$'000	1 Year or Less \$'000	Over 1 Year to 5 Years \$'000	More than 5 Years \$'000	Non- Interest Bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial Assets							
Cash	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	0	0	0	0	0	672	672
Receivables	0	0	0	0	0	682	682
Total Financial Assets (recognised)		0	0	0	0	1366	1366
Financial Liabilities							
Payables	0	0	0	0	0	1902	1902
Total financial liabilities (recognised)		0	0	0	0	1902	1902

13.2 Net Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

	2004 Total carrying amount \$'000	2004 Aggregate net fair value \$'000	2003 Total carrying amount \$'000	2003 Aggregate net fair value \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash at bank	2,437	2,437	672	672
Cash in Special Deposits and Trust Fund	11	11	11	11
Receivables for User Charges	954	954	497	497
Other	244	244	185	185
Total financial assets	3,646	3,646	1,366	1,366
Financial Liabilities (recognised)				
Trade creditors	1,781	1,781	1,902	1,902
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	1,781	1,781	1,902	1,902

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.

13.3 Credit Risk Exposure

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 Position. The Department has no significant exposure to credit risk.

Note 14: Notes to Administered Statements**14.1 Administered Fees and Fines**

Fees	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Search Fees	0	121
Emergency Management	171	169
Academy Board	76	44
Firearms Licenses / registrations	254	765
Other Fees	607	93
Total	1,108	1,193

Fees and fines are collected by the Department on behalf of the Government and returned through transfers to the consolidated fund. The Department does not hold any administered assets or have any administered liabilities.

14.2 Departmental Administered 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 outputs administered by the Department is given in the Statement of Administered Outputs (see also Note 7).

14.3 Statement of Administered Outputs

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

OUTPUT GROUP - ADMINISTERED PAYMENTS

	2004 Budget \$'000	2004 Actual \$'000	2003 Actual \$'000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Revenue from Government	0	0	0
Annual Appropriation	0	0	0
Reserved by Law	0	0	0
Grants	0	0	0
Sale of Goods and Services	0	683	258
Other Revenue	0	425	934
TOTAL	0	1,108	1,193
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Grants and Transfer Payments	0	1,108	1,193
TOTAL	0	1,108	1,193
NET OPERATING RESULT	0	0	0
EXPENSE BY OUTPUT			
Administered Items	0	1,108	1,193
TOTAL	0	1,108	1,193

Appendix A

Crime Statistics

Offences Recorded and Cleared: Tasmania

Summary

Total offences decreased by 15% (7,397 offences) in 2003-04 compared with a decrease of 6% the previous year. Contributing to the decrease in 2003-04 was a decrease of 17% for Offences Against Property and a decrease of 26% for Fraud and Similar Offences, and Other Offences (15%).

Of the 40,814 total offences recorded in 2003-04, 38% were cleared. This represents an improvement of four percentage points from 34% 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	2002-03*	2003-04	Change
A. Offences Against the Person	4,510	4,577	1.5%
B. Offences Against Property	41,565	34,611	-16.7%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	1,744	1,294	-25.8%
D. Other Offences	392	332	-15.3%
Total Offences	48,211	40,814	-15.3%

* Revised 16 August 2004

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	2002-03*			2003-04		
	Rec.	Cleared	Cleared	Rec.	Cleared	Cleared
A. Offences Against the Person	4,510	4,016	89.0%	4,577	4,160	90.9%
B. Offences Against Property	41,565	10,699	25.7%	34,611	10,176	29.4%
C. Fraud and Similar Offences	1,744	1,546	88.6%	1,294	1,040	80.4%
D. Other Offences	392	339	86.5%	332	289	87.0%
Total Offences	48,211	16,600	34.4%	40,814	15,665	38.4%

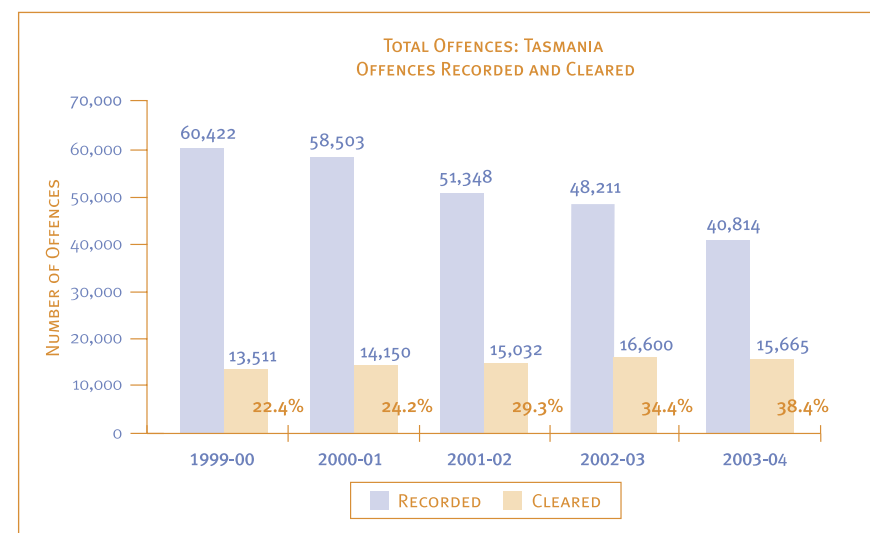
* Revised 16 August 2004

Detailed below is the distribution in 2003-04 for the four major offence categories:

- A. Offences Against the Person 11%
- B. Offences Against Property 85%
- C. Fraud and Similar Offences 3%
- D. Other Offences 1%

The offence category Offences Against Property accounted for 85% 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.

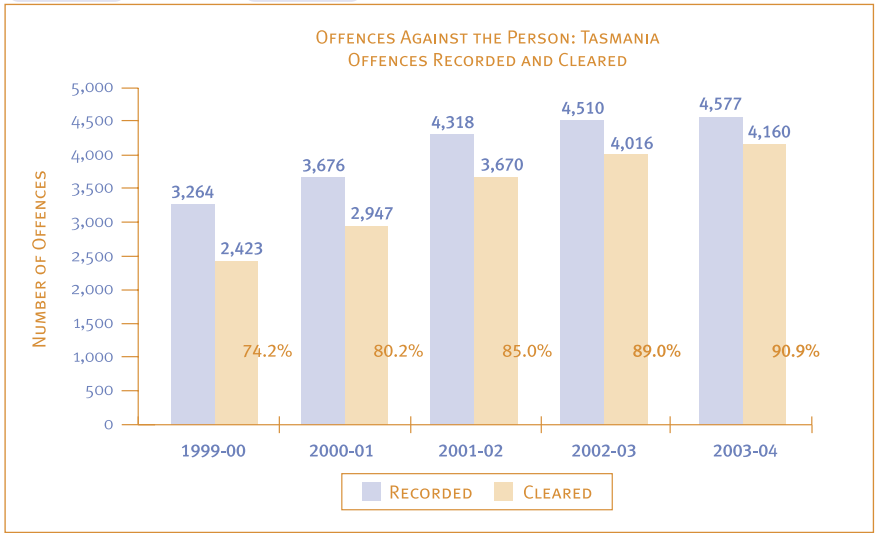


A. Offences Against the Person

Overall, the number of Offences Against the Person increased by 1.5% (67 offences) from 4,510 recorded in 2002-03 to 4,577 recorded in 2003-04. This follows a 4% increase the previous year.

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 two percentage points from 89% in 2002-03 to 91% in 2003-04.



Assaults (excluding sexual assaults and assault police offences) accounted for the majority of Offences Against the Person (65%) while the offences of murder and attempted murder accounted for less than 1%.

Detailed below is the distribution in 2003-04 for Offences Against the Person for the top five most prevalent offences:

Assault	65%
Assault/Resist/Obstruct Police	16%
Sexual Assault	7%
Threaten/Abuse/Intimidate Police/Public Officer	6%
Robbery (armed/unarmed)	3%

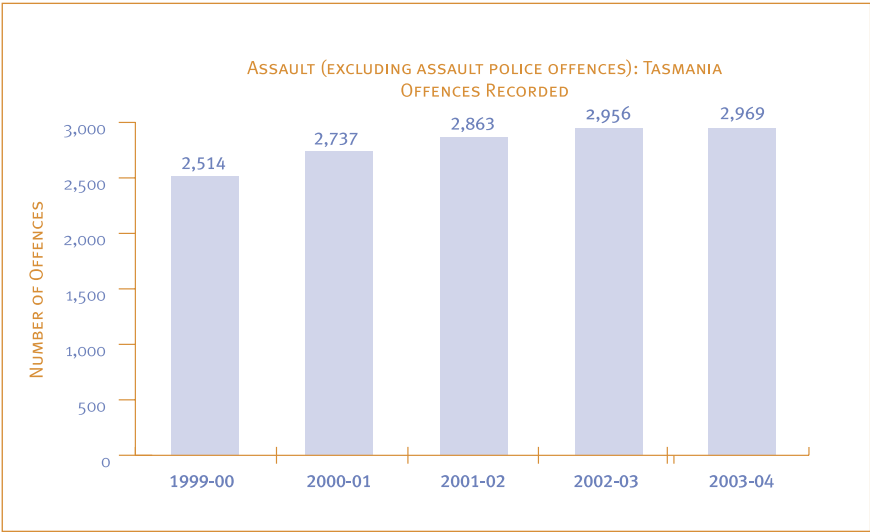
Assault (excludes assault police offences and sexual assault)

A total of 2,969 offences were recorded for assault in 2003-04 compared with 2,956 the previous year, an increase of 0.4% (13 offences). This is significantly lower than the 3% increase the previous year.

The majority of assaults (46%) were committed at a residential location (including outbuildings/residential land), followed by the street/footpath 28%.

Eighty one percent of assaults were committed without a weapon, 4.5% involved a knife and less than 2% involved a firearm. Other types of weapons were used in 12% of assaults.

Fifty one percent of victims of assault were males and 48% females (1% unknown).

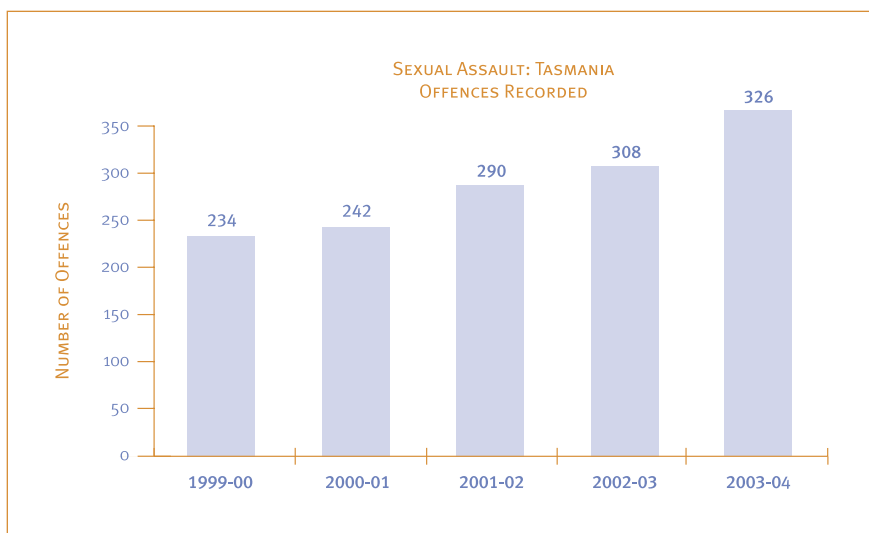


Sexual Assault

The number of sexual assaults increased by 6% (18 offences) from 308 recorded in 2002-03 to 326 recorded in 2003-04. This is similar to the increase in 2002-03.

The majority of sexual assaults were committed without any weapon while 1% involved some type of weapon. Private dwellings, excluding outbuildings/residential land (68%) were the most common location for sexual assaults followed by streets/footpaths (10%).

Seventy one percent of victims were females and 29% males.

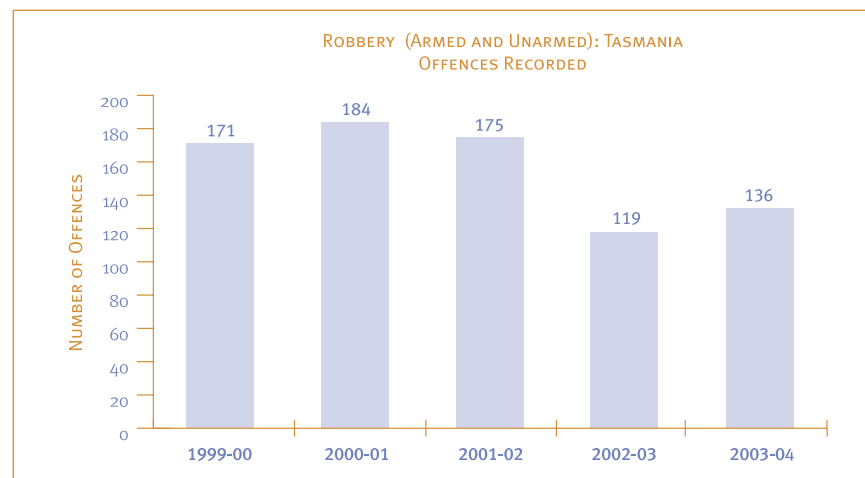


Robbery (Armed and Unarmed)

Robbery offences, including both armed and unarmed robbery, increased by 14% (17 offences) from 119 recorded in 2002-03 to 136 recorded in 2003-04. This follows a decrease of 32% the previous year. Armed and aggravated armed robbery offences accounted for 38% of total robberies and increased by six offences in 2003-04. Unarmed robbery offences increased by 11 offences.

Where a weapon was used in a robbery, knives were the predominant type (57%) followed by other types of weapon (26%) and firearms (17%).

The majority of armed robbery offences were committed at a retail location (54%), that is, where the main activity is the selling of goods or the provision of services to customers for personal/household use, and in the street/footpath (31%). On the other hand the majority of unarmed robbery offences occurred in the street/footpath (61%).



Murder and Attempted Murder

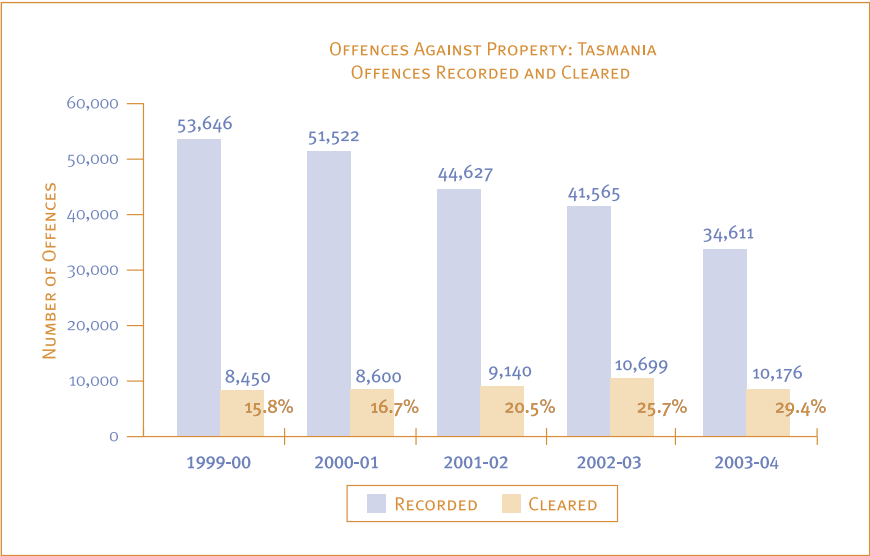
Two murders were recorded in 2003-04 compared with six the previous year. Of the two recorded, both were committed at a private dwelling. A firearm was used in one murder and no weapon in the second one.

Eight attempted murders were recorded in 2003-04 compared with three the previous year. Of the eight recorded, five were committed at a residential location and three in the street/footpath. A firearm was used in four attempted murders, a knife in three and a variety of other weapon types in one.

B. Offences Against Property

Offences Against Property decreased by 17% (6,954 offences) from 41,565 offences recorded in 2002-03 to 34,611 recorded in 2003-04. This follows a decrease of 7% the previous year, continuing a downward trend.

Contributing to the 17% decrease in 2003-04 were decreases in: burglary-buildings (1,445 offences); stealing-from buildings (1,164 offences); stealing-general (1,081 offences); burglary-motor vehicles (901 offences); stealing-from motor vehicles (817 offences); injure/destroy property (623 offences); motor vehicle stealing (476 offences); and trespass (375 offences). On the other hand shoplifting increased by 93 offences.



The clearance rate for Offences Against Property improved by approximately four percentage points from 25.7% in 2002-03 to 29.4% in 2003-04.

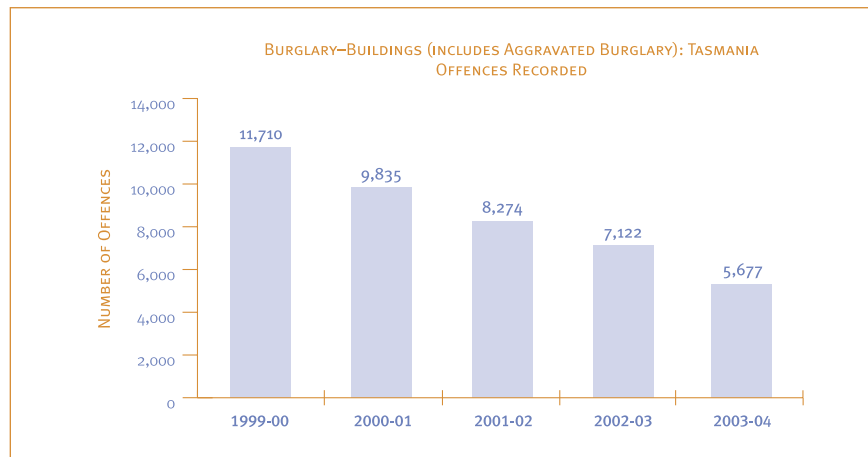
Burglary and Stealing offences accounted for the majority of Offences Against Property (77%).

Detailed below is the distribution in 2003-04 for Offences Against Property;

Stealing (with burglary)	22%
Stealing-General (not connected with burglary)	19%
Burglary-Buildings	16%
Injure/Destroy Property	16%
Burglary-Motor Vehicles/Other Conveyances	9%
Motor Vehicle Stealing (including attempts)	6%
Shoplifting	5%
Trespass	3%
Arson/Unlawfully Set Fire to Property/Vegetation	1%
Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property	1%
Other	2%

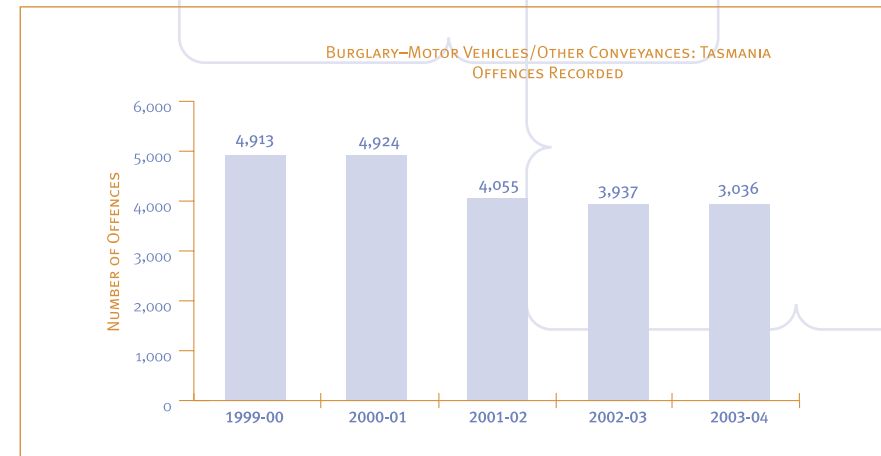
Burglary-Buildings (includes Aggravated Burglary)

A downward trend continues for burglary-buildings, with a decrease of 20% (1,445 offences) in 2003-04 compared with the previous year. Aggravated burglary comprised 50% of total burglary-buildings. This offence was most likely to be committed at a residential location (66%); 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 23% (901 offences) in 2003-04 compared with the previous year. The majority of offences occurred at a residential location (35%) and in the street (34%).

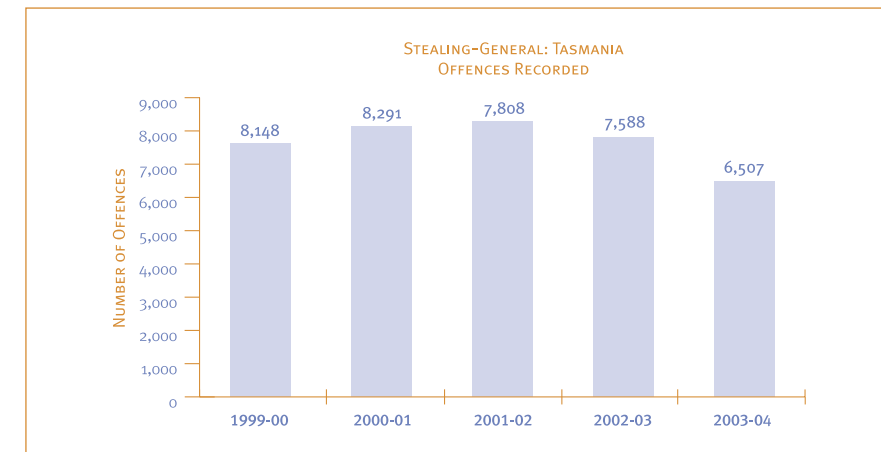


Stealing-General

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

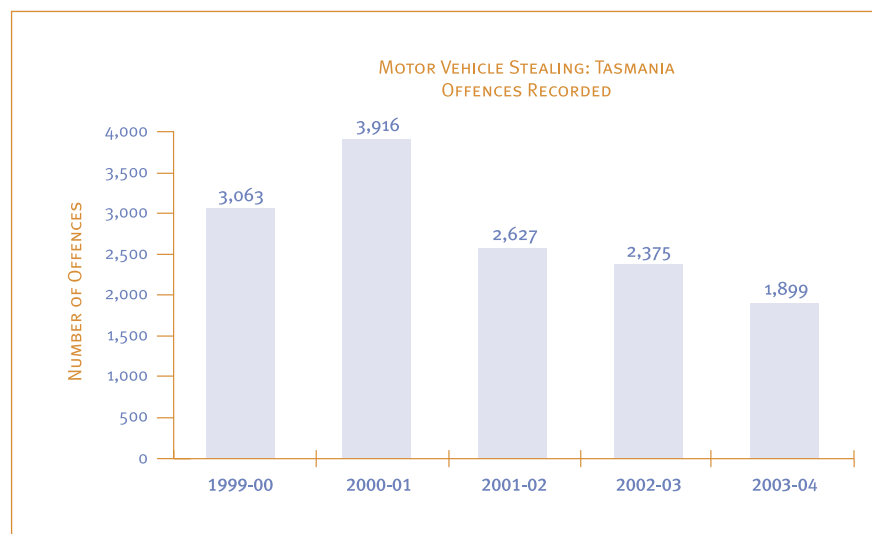
The number of stealing offences (6,507) recorded in 2003-04 decreased by 14% (1,081 offences) compared with the previous year.

The most frequent location for stealing was at a residential location (37%), followed by a retail location (26%) and the street or footpath (9%).



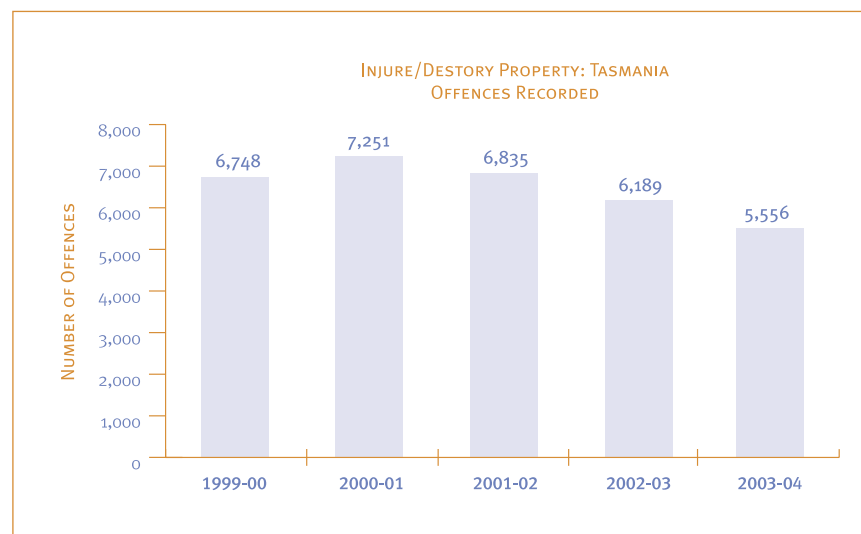
Motor Vehicle Stealing (excludes attempts)

The number of motor vehicles stolen in 2003-04 decreased by 20% (476 offences) from 2,375 recorded in 2002-03 to 1,899 recorded in 2003-04. The recovery rate remained stable in 2003-04 at approximately 90%.



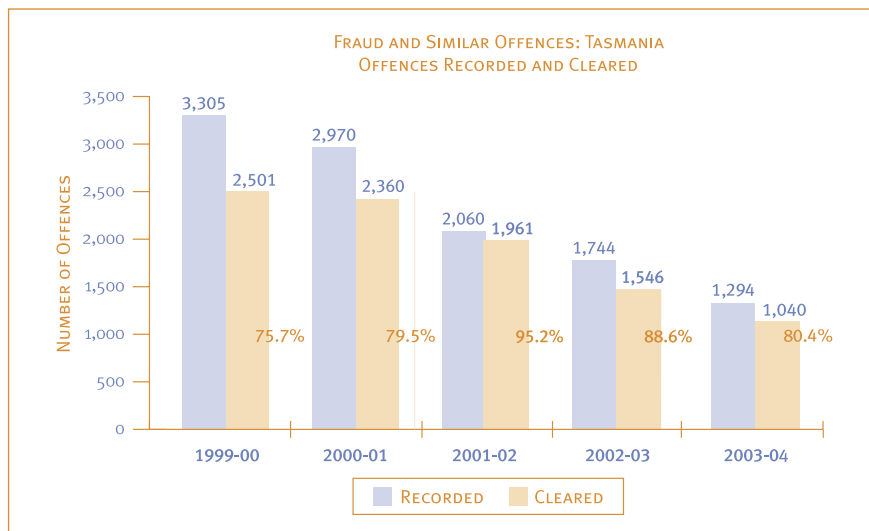
Injure/Destroy Property

Injure/destroy property offences decreased in 2003-04 by 10% (623 offences), a similar decrease recorded the previous year. These offences occurred most frequently at a residential location (44%), followed by a retail location (17%) and street or footpath (15%).



C. Fraud and Similar Offences

A total of 1,294 offences for Fraud and Similar Offences was recorded in 2003-04 compared with 1,744 the previous year, a decrease of 26% (450 offences). The recording of fraud-related offences differs from those within other offence categories as they are counted by the number of transactions and therefore do not equate to the number of incidents or victims.

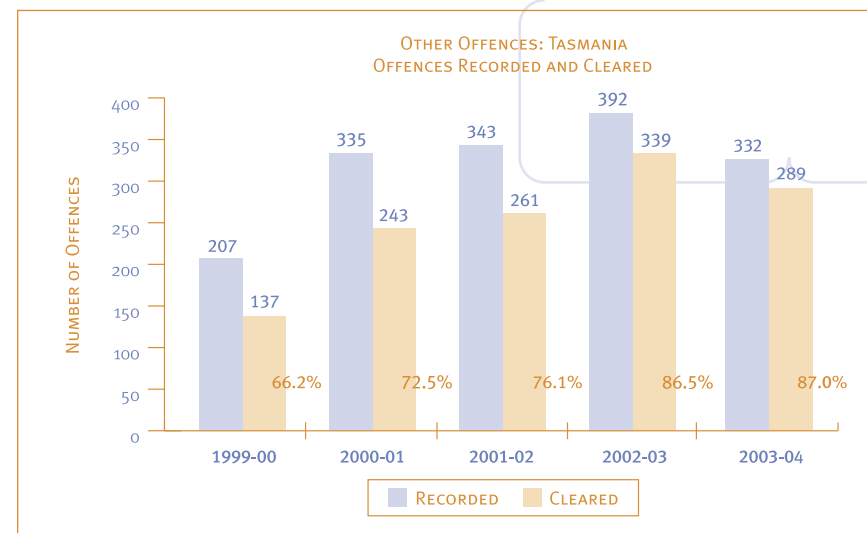


The clearance rate for Fraud and Similar Offences in 2003-04 was 80.4%, a decrease of approximately eight percentage points from the rate of 88.6% recorded in 2002-03.

The most prevalent offences within this category were obtaining goods by false pretences and dishonestly obtain a financial advantage.

D. Other Offences

A total of 332 miscellaneous offences was recorded in 2003-04 compared with 392 the previous year, a decrease of 15% (60 offences).



The clearance rate for Other Offences was 87% in 2003-04, a similar rate to that recorded in 2002-03.

The top five most prevalent offences in this category were:

Escape from Lawful Custody	15%
Disorderly Conduct	14%
Throw or Discharge a Missile	11%
False Report to Police	9%
Use Telecommunications to Menace/Harass	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 2004.

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 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 16 August 2004.

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 fraud-related offences where one offence is counted for each transaction.

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

- Offences Against the Person: one unique 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: one offence is counted for each fraud-related 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 B

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 2003 -30 June 2004:

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	3,155	3,197	2,662	3,235	3,328	2,829	3,295	2,617	3,485	2,889	2,967	2,597	36,256	23.6
ON THE SPOT - NOTICES	4,677	4,462	3,761	4,351	3,956	3,838	4,043	3,466	4,428	4,030	4,269	3,573	48,854	31.8
RED LIGHT CAMERA	192	303	349	332	382	481	363	345	341	204	178	69	3,539	2.4
ROAD SAFETY CAMERA – EXCLUDING FIXED	4,157	3,370	4,386	4,953	4,857	6,465	5,476	4,638	6,290	4,797	5,302	4,313	59,004	40.2
ROAD SAFETY CAMERA - LONGFORD	84	45	183	222	5	19	47	47	95	124	87	150	1,108	0.8
ROAD SAFETY CAMERA - TASMAN BRIDGE	41	56	28	101	90	195	163	211	281	245	173	182	1,766	1.2
TOTAL	12,306	11,433	11,369	13,194	12,618	13,827	13,387	11,324	14,920	12,289	12,976	10,884	150,527	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 2003-04:

Offences by Infringement Source

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total	% of Total
ON THE SPOT - CAUTIONS	3,156	3,200	2,662	3,240	3,329	2,831	3,295	2,618	3,487	2,889	2,967	2,597	36,271	40.7
ON THE SPOT - OFFENCES	5,065	4,876	4,027	4,779	4,308	4,241	4,348	3,739	4,754	4,277	4,606	3,805	52,825	59.3
TOTAL	8,221	8,076	6,689	8,019	7,637	7,072	7,643	6,357	8,241	7,166	7,573	6,402	89,096	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	1,209	1,181	960	1,271	1,270	1,080	1,171	966	1,305	943	1,111	752	13,219	13.5
ON THE SPOT - OFFENCES	2,429	2,125	1,709	2,045	1,799	1,703	1,817	1,458	2,097	1,741	1,913	1,420	22,256	22.6
RED LIGHT CAMERA	140	211	221	211	239	290	243	208	235	140	126	50	2,314	2.4
ROAD SAFETY CAMERA - EXCLUDING FIXED	4,033	3,300	4,298	4,881	4,756	6,312	5,356	4,519	6,137	4,685	5,160	4,202	57,639	58.7
ROAD SAFETY CAMERA - LONGFORD	84	45	183	220	5	19	47	46	95	121	85	148	1,098	1.1
ROAD SAFETY CAMERA - TASMAN BRIDGE	39	55	28	101	88	193	158	211	276	243	173	181	1,746	1.8
TOTAL	7,934	6,917	7,399	8,729	8,157	9,597	8,792	7,408	10,145	7,873	8,568	6,753	98,272	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 2003-04:

Road Safety Camera Summary, excluding Red Light/Road Safety Cameras, for 1 July 2003 – 30 June 2004

	Vehicles Past	Speeders	% Speeders	Proceeds	% Proceeds
Longford	137,175	1,619	1.2	936	0.7
Tasman Bridge	3,654,089	2,951	0.1	1,605	0.0
Other Laser Cameras	2,458,969	39,052	1.6	28,698	1.2
All Radar Cameras	3,099,872	45,668	1.5	26,601	0.9
Total	9,350,105	89,290	1.0	57,840	0.6

Red light/road safety cameras are deployed in Hobart and Launceston. Their operation and processing are similar to the road safety cameras with the exception that they do not record the number of Vehicles Past and thus the corresponding percentage of Speeders and Proceeds cannot be calculated.

The following table shows the red light/road safety camera data for 2003-04:

Road Safety Camera Summary, excluding Red Light/Road Safety Cameras, for 1 July 2003 – 30 June 2004

	Speed and/or Through Red Light	Proceeds
Red light/road safety cameras	7,926	3,352

Data Sources:

Police Traffic Infringement Notices database, 4 October 2004

Police Road Safety Camera database, 16 August 2004

Appendix C

Human Resource Statistics

Total Employees

	Police		State Service	
As at 30 June	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Full-Time Equivalent Employees	1094.14	1116.64	399.53	418.48
Number of Persons Employed	1117	1140	430	452

Classification Of Employees - Police

Police Award	2002-03	2003-04
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	2	2
Commander	8	9
Inspector	52	52
Sergeant	182	182
Constable	849	854
Cadet	23	40
Total*	1117	1140

*Includes 59 part-time police officers

Classification of Employees - State Service

	Tasmania Police		SES		FSST	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Head of Agency	1	1				
Senior Executive Service	2	2				
Administrative & Clerical	308	320	17	20	4	5
Operational Employees	42	48			2	2
Technical Employees	7	7			5	6
Professional Employees	3	3			22	23
Legal Practitioners	3	3				
Miscellaneous Workers (Public Sector)	14	12				
Total**	380	396	17	20	33	36

*Includes 75 part-time employees

Age Profile

Age	Police		State Service	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
15-19	6	9	0	1
20-24	95	96	24	27
25-29	171	166	39	27
30-34	265	260	48	61
35-39	201	205	48	50
40-44	142	158	57	58
45-49	114	118	82	82
50-54	83	88	71	71
55-59	35	33	47	54
60-64	5	7	11	18
65-69	0	0	3	3
Total	1117	1140	430	452

Employment Authority

	Police		State Service	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Permanent	1106	1128	383	390
Temporary	0	0	44	59
Contract	11	12	3	3
Total	1117	1140	430	452

Gender Profile

	Police		State Service	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Male	881	880	179	185
Female	236	260	251	267
Total	1117	1140	430	452

Employee Turnover

	Police		State Service			
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03 Perm	2002-03 Fixed term	2003-04 Perm	2003-04 Fixed term
Commencements ***	28	78	16	58	29	77
Separations ***	64	55	30	64	38	52

*** Includes casual employees

Appendix C

Human Resource Statistics

Employment Separations

	Police		State Service	
Termination Reason	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Resignation	37	27	16	14
Retirement - Age	0	0	0	0
Retirement - Ill Health	6	5	1	3
Retirement - Voluntary	19	21	8	7
End of Contract (S29 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
End of Temporary Appointment/Contract***	0	0	64	52
Dismissal	2	2	0	0
Deceased	0	0	1	1
Redundancy	0	0	0	0
Transfer/Promotion	0	0	1	4
Completion of Secondment TSS	0	0	1	3
Commence Secondment TSS	0	0	2	6
Redeployment (S49 TSS Act)	0	0	0	0
Abandonment of Position	0	0	0	0
Termination - Probation	0	0	0	0
Total	64	55	94	90

*** Includes casual employees

Secondments

	Police		State Service	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
To other Agencies	13	14	1	4
From other Agencies	0	0	0	0

Leave Without Pay

	Police		State Service	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
	7	8	9	8

Sick Leave Taken

	Police		State Service	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Full Pay - No. of hours	36939.9	34982.48	18690.37	18861.7
Average sick hours per Employee	33.07	30.69	43.47	41.73

Excess Annual and Long Service Leave

	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Excess annual leave – more than 2 years accrual				
Annual Leave (Pro Rata) 30 June – No. of Employees:	107	133	16	23
Excess long service – more than 100 days accrual				
Long Service Leave – 30 June – 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*.

Australian Police Medal

Three members of the Department were awarded the Australian Police Medal as part of the 2004 Australia Day Awards and Queen's Birthday Honours List, for their valuable contribution to policing in Tasmania. These were:

Constable Timothy Charles Allen

Constable Allen was born at Campbell Town, Tasmania, on 5 February 1947. He was sworn in as a Constable on 1 September 1969 and commenced a course of basic training with Tasmania Police. He was promoted to Probationary Constable in 1969, First Class Constable, First Grade in 1974 and Senior Constable in 1979.

Constable Allen has served in both Hobart and Launceston in a variety of roles including the Criminal Investigation Branch (Launceston and Hobart) and the Traffic Branch in the Southern and Eastern Districts. He recognised the importance of professional development and attended a number of courses at the Police Academy, including a Criminal Investigation course and a State Emergency Service course, and also attended a Bomb Response Management Course in Victoria. He has played a significant role in various task forces investigating major crime.

Constable Allen was awarded the National Medal in 1986 and was presented with the Commissioner's Medal in 1999. Constable Allen was commended for initiative and perseverance in a murder investigation in 1982 and received a High Commendation in 2002.

Commander Stephen Bruce Bonde

Commander Bonde was born in Ulverstone, Tasmania, on 22 March 1958. He commenced duty as a cadet with Tasmania Police on 12 February 1975. He was promoted to Probationary Constable and Constable in 1977, First Class Constable, First Grade in 1979, Senior Constable in 1988, Sergeant in 1991, Inspector in 1997, and Commander in 2002.

Commander Bonde has served in a variety of locations in Tasmania, including Hobart, Cygnet, Bruny Island, Sandy Bay, Stanley, Burnie, King Island, Latrobe, Queenstown and Ulverstone. He has performed a range of duties during his time with Tasmania Police, including uniform and plain-clothes duties. In the course of his professional development he has undertaken courses to improve and update his knowledge and

skills, particularly in the areas of counter-disaster and emergency planning and search and rescue coordination.

Commander Bonde has an Associate Diploma in Emergency Management from the University of Tasmania and has attended the Police Management Development Program at the Australian Institute of Policing in Sydney.

Commander Bonde was presented with the Commissioner's Medal in 1999. He is currently the Commander in charge of the Western District.

Commander Scott Anthony Tilyard

Commander Tilyard was born in Hobart, Tasmania, on 31 January 1963. He commenced duty as a police cadet with Tasmania Police on 19 February 1981. He was promoted to Probationary Constable in 1982, Constable in 1984, First Class Constable (Qualified) in 1986, Senior Constable in 1992, Sergeant in 1994, Inspector in 1997, and Commander in 2002.

Commander Tilyard has performed uniform and plain-clothes duties in Launceston, Hobart, Glenorchy and Kingston. He has performed a variety of roles in relation to criminal investigation, drug investigation, prosecution, management review, internal investigations and hostage negotiation.

As part of his professional development Commander Tilyard successfully completed the Police Executive Leadership Program at the Australian Institute of Police Management in Sydney in 2002. He has also completed courses in drug investigation and in hostage negotiation. He played a leading role in the development and publication of the Tasmania Police Manual, a publication that enables all members of Tasmania Police to be aware of appropriate orders and provides guidance to members to enable them to better undertake their duties. Commander Tilyard contributed significantly to the success of the SAC-PAV National Counter-Terrorist Negotiators' Course conducted in Tasmania in 1997.

He was awarded the Commissioner's Medal in 1999. Commander Tilyard is currently the Commander in charge of the Northern District.

Australian Bravery Decorations

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia Inc. Bronze Medal was awarded to:

Constable Peter Borish

“On 23 September 1999, in going to the rescue, at night, of an escaping offender who was drowning in the Jordan River, Bridgewater, Tasmania, duck-diving for him, dragging him to the surface, towing him to shore and administering first aid”.

Emergency Services Medal

Rupert Oliver Sandy

Prior to joining the State Emergency Service in Tasmania as its Manager Operations on 4 February 1991, Rupert Sandy had a distinguished career in the Australian Army's military police where he attained the rank of Major. He served for a period in New Guinea and on temporary transfer to the British Army where he served some time in Germany with NATO forces.

Rupert has demonstrated outstanding leadership within the State Emergency Service, maximising the development of its operational capability. He has established valuable partnership arrangements with a range of organisations including the Bureau of Meteorology, the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment and representatives of the military services in Tasmania. These partnerships have contributed substantially to the development of nationally significant strategic emergency management arrangements in Tasmania. He has also been responsible to the Tasmanian Government for planning and coordinating functions in relation to the visits of nuclear-powered warships. Rupert has acted as Director of the State Emergency Service for considerable periods and carried out the duties with distinction.

Leigh Maxwell Higgins

Leigh is a founding member of the Bruny Island State Emergency Services unit established in 1982, following his extensive career with the ambulance service in the Fingal Valley. In 1983 Leigh was one of the participants in the inaugural SES road accident rescue training course and subsequently played a key role as a local government councillor in developing an excellent rescue capability on Bruny Island.

He was the Local Coordinator of Emergency Services for the Bruny Island Council for many years until it amalgamated with the Kingborough Council, and is currently Deputy Local Coordinator for Kingborough Council. Lee has remained an active member of the local ambulance group during this period and has also been an officer in the South Bruny Fire Brigade. He has also initiated a number of highly successful strategies to promote the recruitment of volunteers for the SES, ambulance and fire service, resulting in the recruitment of many new members.

Over many years Leigh has contributed significantly to the local community in a variety of ways, from serving as headmaster of the Bruny District School to engaging in a number of community projects and establishing community facilities including a bowls club. He is currently the school's bus driver.

Ian Holloway

Ian has been Local Coordinator of emergency services for the Huon Valley Council for the past eight years. He has been responsible for many emergency management initiatives, including the upgrading of the Huon Valley Emergency Management Plan. He has contributed significantly to the development of the local SES unit and has supported and undertaken numerous skills courses.

Ian has also been a member of the region's Disaster Planning Group and participated in many regional forums relating to emergency management issues. Recently he encouraged the council to undertake an emergency risk management project that has attracted national funding support, and he will lead this project on behalf of the community. Operationally Ian has managed the Huon Valley Council and SES responses to significant flood events, major bushfires and other emergencies.

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
BT Lifetime Super - Personal Plan	400687
Flexiplan Australia Masterplan Flexisuper Fund	277813
Hesta Super Fund	129638
Host Plus Superannuation Fund	268350
Quadrant Super Scheme	132381
Synergy - Superannuation Fund	280020
Tasplan Super Fund	123481
UniSuper Limited	130250
The Universal Super Scheme	281440
Victorian Superannuation Fund	500358

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 2003-2004 financial year.

R McCreadie
Secretary
Department of Police and Public Safety

Statement for the year ended 30 June 2004 of firearms received for disposal, disposed of, and held for disposal under the Firearms Act 1996 and other legislation.

There were 390 firearms on hand at the beginning of the financial year which are included in the figures below.

Firearms Act - Seized	0
Firearms Act - Surrendered	433
Other Acts - Miscellaneous Property	1203
Other Acts - Found Property	6
Transferred from Reference Library	0
Total firearms to be accounted for	1642

Destroyed	1519
Returned to owner	6
Transferred to Reference Library	2
Donated to Museums etc for display	0
Firearms held as at 30 June 2004	115
Total firearms to be accounted for	1642

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 390 firearms for disposal on hand at the beginning of the year.
As at 30 June 2004 there were 115 firearms held for disposal.*

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 2003-04 the Department awarded 14 contracts of value greater than \$50,000 each, 7 of which were awarded to Tasmanian businesses:

Total number of contracts awarded *	14
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian suppliers	7
Total value of contracts awarded **	\$1,650,000
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian suppliers ***	\$900,000
Total number of tenders called	9
Total number of bids received	81
Total number of bids received from Tasmanian businesses	47

* Six (6) of these contracts were awarded to suppliers of Counter Terrorism (CT) equipment which was part of the Tender Exemption granted by Treasury D/001274.

** This figure incorporates the total value of contracts awarded under the Tender Exemption granted by Treasury D/001274 for CT equipment.

*** A number of Tasmanian suppliers were awarded smaller contracts for the supply, installation and/or maintenance of numerous elements of the Blast Mitigation System and Surveillance Systems purchased for CT purposes.

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 \$
A and R Doors P/L	TAS	Security Roll a Door Replacements	12 weeks	70,000
Collings Property Services P/L	TAS	Cleaning Services - Burnie Headquarters	4 years	184,000
Collings Property Services Pty Ltd	TAS	Cleaning services – Support Services/Crookshank Buildings	4 years	198,000
General and Window Cleaning	TAS	Cleaning services – Devonport Police Station	4 years	68,000
General and Window Cleaning	TAS	Cleaning services – Ulverstone/Penguin Police Stations	4 years	84,000
General and Window Cleaning	TAS	Cleaning services – Launceston Headquarters	4 years	236,000
Tempo Prestige Services	VIC	Cleaning services – Federal Street Marine Building	4 years	65,000
Total Quality Maintenance	TAS	Cleaning services – Bridgewater Police Station	4 years	60,000
NSW Police and NIO Trading	NSW	CT equipment - specialist rifles	4 months	53,000
TOTE Systems Australia	QLD	CT equipment – ballistic vests	4 months	77,000
Explosive Protective Equipment P/L	NSW	CT equipment – personal protection ensembles	3 months	57,000
Explosive Protective Equipment P/L	NSW	CT equipment – specialist bomb suits	3 months	104,000
Various suppliers	Tasmania/overseas	CT equipment – Blast Mitigation System		255,000
Various suppliers	Tasmania/overseas	CT equipment – Physical/Technical Surveillance items		139,000

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

Consultant	Consultant Location	Description of Consultancy	Period of Consultancy	Total value of Consultancy \$
C Macfarlane	TAS	Computer programming	1 year	54,916
Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (TILES)	TAS	Project <i>U-Turn</i> evaluation	2 years	53,451
Verdant Programming	TAS	EMS Project (Exhibit Management System)	1 year	\$89,682
SEMF	TAS	Academy refurbishment	2 years	\$265,000
Wilkins Constructions	TAS	Academy refurbishment	11 months	\$2,145,000
MapInfo Australia	VIC	Computer software	12 months	\$50,000

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

Consultant	Consultant Location	Description of Consultancy	Period of Consultancy	Total value of Consultancy \$
AAS Consulting	NSW	Radio network report	Casual	17,081
Datawatch Pty Ltd	NSW	Communications systems upgrades	Casual	25,300
Department of Premier & Cabinet	TAS	Information Technology project	Casual	10,000
GHD Pty Ltd	TAS	Engineering services	Casual	24,280
Lester Franks	TAS	Investigative project support		14,694
P R Partners	TAS	Emergency Risk Management project		10,566
Promadis	SA	LIMS Project (Laboratory Information Management System) – system analysis		32,735
Asset Services	TAS	Generator maintenance **	1 year	14,000
Haden Tasmania	TAS	Mechanical services **	1 year	17,000
TCM	TAS	Mechanical services **	1 year	47,000
JMG	TAS	Statutory maintenance management **	1 year	34,000

** Statutory maintenance

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

Appendix H

Location of Department Offices and Contact Numbers

Senior State Service Officers

Director, Communications and Information Technology Services	Mr H Willink DFSM ASM MBA BA Grad.Dip.Computing Grad. Dip. Business Dip. Explosives (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	Mr 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

District / Support Commands

Burnie:	Western District 88 Wilson Street, Burnie	Commander S B Bonde APM Assoc.Dip.EM, Grad.Cert.Applied Man. Grad.Cert.Public Sector Man. (03) 6434 5220 Fax (03) 6434 5516
Launceston:	Northern District 137-149 Cimitiere Street, Launceston	Commander S A Tilyard APM 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 381 Main Road, Glenorchy	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 P J Edwards BM BA(PolSt) MSocSc(PSM) Grad. Cert. App. Mgmt (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 Security Unit 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart	Commander T Mulder APM B A, Dip.EM (03) 6230-2500

Appendix H

Location of Departmental Offices and Contact Numbers

State Emergency Service

Senior Officers

Director	Mr A J Lea Grad. Cert. Management, Dip. App.Sci. (03) 6230 2702
Manager Operations	Mr R Sandy ESM Assoc Dip. Emergency Management, psc (03) 6230 2705
Manager Planning	Mr R Gilmour B Sc (Chem Engineering) ARCT, 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. Emergency Management, 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. Emergency Management DSAC, MAIES (03) 6434 5333 Fax (03) 6431 6538

DPPS Documents and Publications

Department of Police and Public Safety Strategic Directions Framework 2003-06
Department of Police and Public Safety annual business plans and annual reports
Promotion materials (Schools and Public Events)
Police Gazette
Recruitment and training Brochures
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 is responsible for administering 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 (to January 2004) and Police Service Act 2003
Petroleum Products Emergency Act 1994
Telecommunications(Interception) Tasmania Act 1999
Witness Protection Act 2000
Police Powers (Vehicle Interception) Act 2000

Appendix I

Documents and Publications Produced, Appeal Review Process - Administrative Decisions, Legislative Program, Statutory Boards

Statutory Boards

Police Review Board (*Police Service Act 2003*)

Chair:	The Hon. Christopher Wright
Member:	Ms Elizabeth Thomas
Member:	Ms Pat Leary
Member:	Mr Ted Vickers
Secretariat:	Ms Jean Henley

Appendix J

Freedom of Information Office

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

Personal Conviction Record

Available from Police Headquarters - Hobart, Launceston and Burnie. Local: No cost for the supply of one per year. National: \$45

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)

	2000-01	2001-02*	2002-03	2003-04
Category 1	0	0	0	0
Category 2	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	0	0	2**	0

* Revised.

**Both deaths in 2002-03 were dependent upon rulings by the Coroner as to whether they were deemed Deaths in Custody or not. One inquest relating to the death of a man in Launceston during 2002-03 has been ruled not a death in custody, however, this was by definition only. The Coroner called it a 'witnessed suicide'.

The inquest into the death of a man in Hobart during 2002-03 is not yet completed.

No deaths in custody or possible deaths in custody were recorded during 2003-04.

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, e.g. pursuits.

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

ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ACPR	Australasian Centre for Policing Research
AIPM	Australian Institute of Police Management
APM	Australian Police Medal
APMC	Australasian Police Ministers' Council
AusSAR	Australian Search and Rescue
CIB	Criminal Investigation Branch
CIP	Capital Investment Program
CMG	Corporate Management Group
CMU	Crime Management Unit
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPCSC	Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council
CRIMES	Criminal Registry Information Management and Enquiry System
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DIER	Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
DJIR	Department of Justice and Industrial Relations
DPAC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPIWE	Department of Primary Industries Water and Environment
DPPS	Department of Police and Public Safety
ESM	Emergency Services Medal
FEWG	Flexible Employment Working Group
FSST	Forensic Science Service Tasmania
IMB	Information Management Board

ICE	Intrepid Centralised Enquiry (computer software)
MAC	Mobile Activity Centre
MAIB	Motor Accident Insurance Board
NAFIS	National Automated Fingerprint Identification System
NATA	National Association of Testing Laboratories Australia
NDLERF	National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund
NCSU	National Crime Statistics Unit
NIFS	National Institute of Forensic Science
NMVRTC	National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
PACB	Poppy Advisory Control Board
PCYC	Police and Citizens Youth Club
PCPAG	Police Commissioners' Policy Advisory Group
PELP	Police Executive Leadership Program
RBT	Random Breath Testing
RSTF	Road Safety Task Force
SEO	Senior Executive Officers
SES	State Emergency Service
SOG	Senior Officers' Group
TDSP	Tasmanian Drug Strategic Plan
TEAS	Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme
TILES	Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies
TIN	Traffic Infringement Notice

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002

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

The Department has prepared guidelines identifying the roles and responsibilities for key stakeholders, as well as the investigation process and reporting system. These guidelines are to be placed in the Tasmania Police Manual, which is accessible via the Department's internal website. A hard copy of the guidelines will also be available, and can be obtained by writing, in the first instance, to:

Commissioner of Police
Department of Police and Public Safety
GPO Box 308
Hobart 7001

During 2003-04 no disclosures were made to the Department under the Act.

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.

Reference	Page	Description
Aids to Access		
		Table of Contents. (i)
	122	Alphabetical Index (for annual reports greater than 50 pages).1
	119	Glossary of abbreviations and acronyms .131691169
Overview		
TSS(AR)R3(a)(i)	2	Overall mission and objectives of the Department including its strategic plan and related programs.
FMMs27(1)(a)	N/A	A report on the performance of the functions and powers of the Head of Agency under any written law.
TSSs.33AB(1)(a)		
FMAAs.27(1)(b)	N/A	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.
TSSs.33AB(1)(b)		
TSS(AR)R3(a)(v)	28	Major initiatives taken to develop and give effect to Government policy.
TI701(1)(b)	N/A	Details of major changes affecting programs, objectives or organisational structure.
TSS(AR)R3(a)(iv)		

Statutory/Non-Statutory Bodies and Companies

A list of statutory and non-statutory bodies.	
A list of names and companies.	115

Legislation Administered and Major Documents Produced

TSS(AR)R 3(d)(i)	A list of legislation administered by the Department.	115
TSS(AR)R 3(d)(i)	A list of major documents or publications produced	115

Organisational Structure

TSS(AR)R 3(a)(ii)	Organisational Chart as at the end of the reporting year.	10
TSS(AR)R 3(a)(iii)	Details of relationship between corporate and programme structure.	3

Performance Information

TI 701 (1)(a)&(e)	Performance measures	63
PIDA (86)	Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002	120

Human Resource Management

TSS(AR)R 3(c)(i)	Staffing information as at 30 June.	106
TSS(AR)R 3(c)(iii)	Equal Employment Opportunity.	57
TSS(AR)R 3(c)(iv)	Industrial democracy plans with outline of process available for appeals against decisions by Department.	116
TSS(AR)R 3(d)(iii)		
TSS(AR)R 3(c)(v)	Occupational Health and Safety strategies.	59

Asset Management and Risk Policies

TI 701 (I)(d)(i)&(ii)	Major capital projects.	60
TI 701 (I)(g)	Asset management policies, strategies and initiatives.	60
TI 701 (I)(c)	Pricing policies of goods and services.	N/A
TI 701 (I)(f)	Risk management policies, activities or initiatives.	62

A

Access and Equity	57
ACRONYMS	119
Asset Management Services	60
Australasian Centre for Policing Research	26
Australasian Police Ministers' Council	24
Australian Crime Commission	25
Australian Institute of Police Management	26
AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS	109

B

Business Projects Services	62
----------------------------	----

C

Communications and Information Technology Services	62
Community Attitudes Towards Police	64
Community Perceptions of Safety	65
Community Policing	34
COMMUNITY SAFETY	33
Community Satisfaction with Policing Services	63
Complaints against Police	55
COMPLIANCE INDEX TO DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS	121
CONSULTANCIES/CONTRACTS	112
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	8
Corporate Management Group	8
Corporate Services	21, 60
Counter Terrorism Arrangements	51
CRIME	40

Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council	33
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	34
Crime Reduction Strategies	41
CRIME STATISTICS	96
Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge	39
CrimTrac	42
Customer Service Complaints	55

D

DEATHS IN CUSTODY	118
DEPARTMENT OFFICES AND CONTACT NUMBERS	113
District Youth Initiatives	39
DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED	115
Drug Law Enforcement	42

E

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	49
----------------------	----

F

Family Violence	28
Financial Management Services	60
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	69
Firearms	44, 111
Fisheries Security	43
Forensic Science Service Tasmania (FSST)	23
Forensic Services	42
FOREWORD	6

Fraud Investigation Services	42
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION	116

H

Human Resource Information Services	58
HUMAN RESOURCE STATISTICS	106

I

Indigenous Administrative Data Project	34
INFORMATION AVAILABLE OUTSIDE OF FOI	117

K

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES	63
--------------------------	----

L

Legal Services	62
Legislation	32

M

MANAGING OUR PEOPLE	56
MANAGING SUPPORT SERVICES AND OUR ASSETS	60
Marine Fleet	43
MISSION	2

N

NATIONAL COMMITMENTS	24
National Common Police Services	25
National Crime Statistics Unit	25
National Institute of Forensic Science	26

O			
Occupational Health and Safety	59	State Security Unit	20, 51
ORGANISATIONAL CHART	10	SUPERANNUATION	111
ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE	12		
OUTPUT GROUPS	3	T	
P		<u>Tasmania Together</u>	28
Partnership Agreements	31	Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies	57
Police and Citizens Youth Clubs	37	Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme	56
Police and Metro Program	29	TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ROAD SAFETY	45
Police Districts (Map)	11	TRAFFIC STATISTICS	104
Police in Schools (Colleges)	36	U	
Police Liaison Officers	37	<u>University of Tasmania</u>	56
Poppy Security	44	V	
PROFESSIONALISM AND ACCOUNTABILITY	54	<u>Vision</u>	2
Project Currawong	30	Volunteers (SES)	50
Project U-Turn	30	W	
R		<u>Women in Policing</u>	58
Random Breath Testing	45	Workers Compensation Management Services	62
Records Information Services	61	Y	
Recruiting	56	<u>Young People (programs, initiatives)</u>	36
Road Safety	45		
Road Safety Task Force	47		
S			
<i>Safe at Home</i>	28		
Search and Rescue	52		
State Emergency Service	22, 49		
STATE PRIORITIES	28		

Production	Executive Support
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Design	Direction by Design Pty Ltd www.directionbydesign.com
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	<p>The Mercury</p> <p>Commissioner McCreddie with counter-terrorist Special Operations Group officer 24</p> <p>Police instructor and <i>Currawong</i> participant abseiling 31</p> <p>Seizure of cannabis crop by Drug Bureau Police 42</p> <p>Task force member on bike 47</p> <p>Biomask being tested 51</p> <p>Refurbished Academy classroom 57</p> <p>The Advocate</p> <p>Crime Scene Investigation 41</p> <p>Simulated breath testing of the Mayor of Burnie 46</p> <p>Police Photographic Services and State Emergency Service</p>

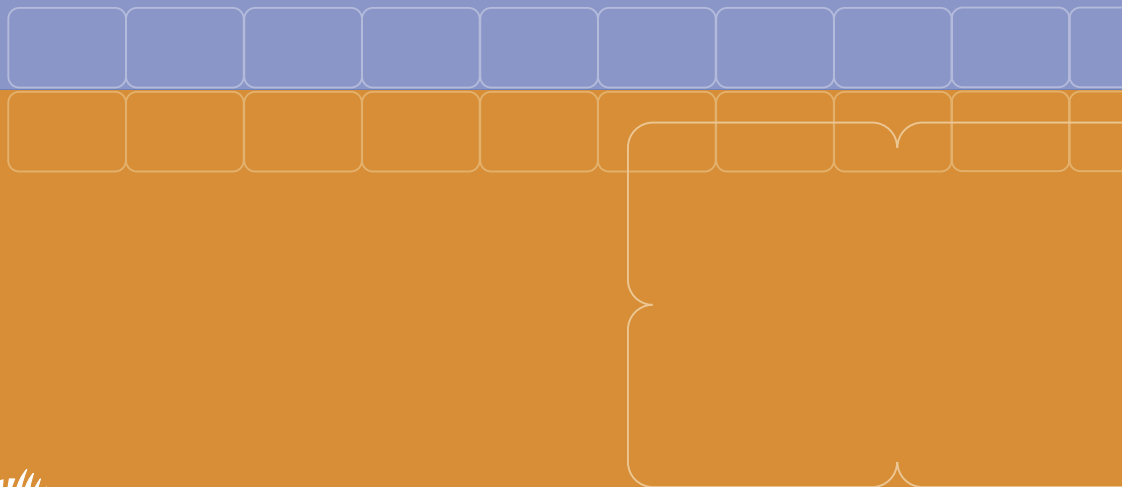


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Tasmania

DEPARTMENT *of*
POLICE *and* PUBLIC SAFETY