



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Annual Report

2021–2022

Department of Justice Annual Report 2021–22

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A safe, fair and just
Tasmania.

Acknowledgement of Aboriginal People and Country

The Tasmanian Government acknowledges and pays respect to the Tasmanian Aboriginal people as the traditional and original owners and continuing custodians of lutruwita/Tasmania. We honour Tasmanian Aboriginal elders, past and present as the first peoples of this Land and recognise the deep history and culture of this Island. We recognise and value Aboriginal histories, knowledge and lived experiences and commit to being culturally inclusive and respectful in our working relationships with all Aboriginal people.

Department of Justice

Office of the Secretary
Level 1, 85 Collins St, Hobart
GPO Box 825 HOBART TAS 7001



23 September 2022

Elise Archer MP

Attorney-General
Minister for Justice
Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation
Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs
Minister for the Arts

Michael Ferguson MP

Deputy Premier
Treasurer
Minister for Infrastructure and Transport
Minister for Planning

Dear Ministers

Annual Report of the Department of Justice for the year ended 30 June 2022

In accordance with the requirements of Section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and Section 42 of the *Financial Management Act 2016*, I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the Department of Justice for the financial year ending 30 June 2022.

Please note that this report also includes the reports by the Director, Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service pursuant to Section 121 of the *Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005* and the Attorney-General pursuant to Section 31 of the *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ginna Webster".

Ginna Webster
Secretary
Department of Justice

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Reporting Requirements

Legislative Reporting Requirements

This annual report includes specific information required by either statute, the Auditor-General or the Treasurer's Instructions.

In particular, it contains the reports on the functions and exercise of powers of the Secretary of the Department required by the:

- *State Service Act 2000*, section 36(1)
- *State Service Regulations 2021*, regulation 9
- *Financial Management Act 2016*, section 42
- *Right to Information Act 2009*
- *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*
- Treasurer's Instructions
- Employment Directions.

See Table 1.1 below for an index of the full list of legislative and other compliance reporting requirements, including where they are addressed in this annual report.

Reports of Statutory Officers

This annual report contains only a brief outline of the functions of independent statutory officers who are subject to separate annual reporting requirements. Readers should refer to the annual reports prepared by these statutory officers for further information.

A small number of statutory office holders employed in the Agency do not report independently to Parliament, and their reports are therefore required to be included in this annual report in accordance with the following legislative requirements:

- *State Service Act 2000*, Section 36(1)(c)
- *State Service Regulations 2021*, Regulation 9
- *Financial Management Act 2016*, Section 42.

The relevant officers and the section their reports are included in are:

- the Report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages is included within Section 3
- the Report of the Director of Corrective Services is included within Section 5
- the Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs is included within Section 6
- the Report of the Director, Monetary Penalties and Enforcement Service, required under section 121 of the *Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005*, is included within Section 5.

Compliance Reporting Requirements

Table 1.1: Compliance Reporting Requirements

Requirement	Legislation	Section of this report
Performance of the functions and powers of the Head of Agency	SSA s36(1)(a)	Sections 7 and 14
Report by statutory office holder except where required to report under any other act	SSA s36(1)(b)	Sections 3, 5 and 6
Performance management	SSA s36(1)(ba) ED 26	Section 7
Overview of Strategic Plan	SSR r9(a)(i)	Section 1
Organisational chart	SSR r9(a)(ii)	Section 1
Organisational structure and program management structure relationship	SSR r9(a)(iii)	Section 1
Major changes in programs, aims, functions or organisational structure	SSR r9(a)(iv) TI FR-4 (4.1.4)	Sections 2 to 7
Major initiatives to develop and give effect to Government policy	SSR r9(a)(v) TI FR-4 (4.1.4)	Sections 2 to 7
Industrial democracy and employee participation	SSR r9(b)(i)	Section 7
Occupational health and safety strategies	SSR r9(b)(ii) ED 27	Section 7
Community awareness, services and publications	SSR r9(c)(i)	Sections 2 to 7
Contact officers and points of public access	SSR r9(c)(ii)	Sections 1 and 13
Processes for appealing decisions of the Agency	SSR r9(c)(iii)	Section 11
Legislation administered by the Agency	SSR s9(d)	Sections 4 and 12
Contracts and consultancies awarded	TI FR-4 (4.1.8)	Section 18
Debts written off	TI FC-14	Section 20
Loss and damage	TI FC-4	Section 20
Infrastructure projects undertaken	TI FR-4 (4.1.3)	Sections 2 and 7
Pricing policies for goods or services provided by the Agency	TI FR-4 (4.1.2)	Section 21
Risk management policies activities, and initiatives	TI FR-4 (4.1.5)	Section 19
Asset management policies, strategies and initiatives	TI FR-4 (4.1.6)	Section 17
Grant management	TI FC-12	Section 22
Financial Statements	FMA s42 TI FR-3 TI FR-2 TI FR-4 (4.1.1) TI FR-4 (4.1.7)	Section 22
Auditor-General's Report on Financial Statements	FMA s42(4)	Section 22
Health and wellbeing	ED 23	Section 7
Workplace diversity	State Service Diversity and Inclusion Policy; State Service Diversity and Inclusion Framework 2017-2020	Sections 7 and 15
Public Interest Disclosures	<i>Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002</i> s86	Section 10
Right to Information	<i>Right to Information Act 2009</i> S23(d)	Section 9
Superannuation contributions	<i>Public Sector Superannuation Reform Act 2016</i> s55	Section 16
Police Powers	<i>Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005</i>	Section 8

SSA = State Service Act 2000

SSR = State Service Regulations 2021

FMA = Financial Management Act 2016

TI = Treasurer's Instruction

ED = Employment Direction

Message from the Secretary



I am pleased to present the 2021–22 Annual Report of the Department of Justice, which provides a summary of the extensive work undertaken across all areas of the Department over the last 12 months.

COVID-19 continued to be a factor in our work throughout 2021–22, with the large increase in case numbers which followed

the opening of Tasmania's borders in December 2021 and subsequent Omicron variants, impacting on our people and operations. Significant numbers of staff either tested positive for COVID-19 or were a close contact of positive cases, which at times put pressure on some areas of the Department to maintain business continuity, as did a snap three-day lockdown of Southern Tasmania in October 2021. Where possible, staff worked from home while in isolation or quarantine. We adapted our services where necessary to manage the risks and ensure we continue to deliver high quality services while protecting our staff, clients and the community. Throughout the year, we continued a number of measures to keep our workplaces safe including use of personal protective equipment such as face masks, increased cleaning, opting for virtual meetings rather than face to face ones, and imposing a requirement for all staff to be vaccinated against COVID-19. I would again like to thank all staff across the Department for their assistance with these measures, particularly staff in the Tasmanian Prison Service who did a fantastic job managing the outbreaks that occurred in prison facilities during the year.

The Department continued to lead the Tasmanian Government's engagement with the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings. This work has been incredibly demanding of staff in the Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit and the Office of the Solicitor General, due to the combination of the volume of requests, tight timeframes and the sensitive subject matter. These staff have done an incredible job of meeting the Commission's requirements and providing support to those who were required to provide information to and/or appear

before the Commission. I would like to acknowledge the work of all staff involved in the Tasmanian Government's response to the Commission, noting this work will continue into 2022–23.

This year has seen a continuation of the heavy work program for the Department's policy and legislation staff in order to progress the Tasmanian Government's reform agenda. A large number of Bills were either tabled or passed by Parliament, and many other bills and policy issues were the subject of consultation processes during the year. This responsibility has been shared between the Strategic Legislation and Policy Branch, WorkSafe Tasmania, and Consumer Building and Occupational Services, who all have diverse legislative responsibilities.

Consumer Building and Occupational Services was required to respond rapidly to a number of building company collapses that left consumers with unfinished homes and limited avenues of redress. The team responded quickly to the Tasmanian Government's initiative to develop a financial assistance package that would provide compensation for affected consumers until a new home warranty insurance scheme can be implemented. A consultation paper outlining issues to be considered in determining the scope of a home warranty insurance was released in May with a view to having a scheme operational as soon as possible.

Throughout the year, we have progressed major projects related to both physical infrastructure and information and communications technology systems.

A major milestone was achieved with the practical completion of the Southern Remand Centre in April 2022. The Southern Remand Centre is a high quality, modern correctional facility that will support a new operating model that reflects the status of remandees. Given the disruption that has occurred in the construction industry in recent years, it is testament to all involved that this project was delivered on budget and only a few weeks behind schedule. Work has continued on planning for the Northern Correctional Facility and new Burnie Court Complex, and work has continued or begun on other projects including a new kitchen for the Risdon Prison Complex and a new 50 bed maximum security accommodation unit.

Our two most significant ICT projects, Astria and PlanBuild Tasmania, are both also progressing well.

As in previous years, I would also like to recognise the large amount of business as usual activity undertaken across the Department during 2021–22, which is not often recognised but makes such an important contribution to the Tasmanian community we serve. I would like to thank all staff of the Department for their work and dedication over the last 12 months, recognising that for many of us this year has been a particularly challenging one. Our people are the most important resource we have and enable us to achieve all that we do. The skill, expertise and commitment they bring to their roles and the enthusiasm with which they undertake their work continues to make me proud to lead the Department.

We progressed a range of projects to ensure we attract and retain the best people and effectively support them in their roles. This work is underpinned by our People Strategy, Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and continued implementation of our values. In 2021–22 we launched a new recruitment and selection framework, statement of commitment to learning and growth, LGBTIQ+ Action Plan, gender affirmation in the workplace policy, reward and recognition framework, and gender respect and fairness action plan.

Significantly, in October 2021 we also launched our Wellbeing Support program. The program recognises that the nature of the Department's work can make our people susceptible to physical and psychological injury; and puts in place a holistic and proactive service to support their physical and mental health and wellbeing. The program is staffed by a team from a range of professional backgrounds, including psychology and case management, and take up of their services has been pleasing.

I would like to acknowledge and thank a number of senior staff who left the Department this year, and also welcome several new colleagues. Nick Evans, previously Deputy Secretary Regulation and Service Delivery and a key member of Agency Executive for a number of years, resigned to take on new challenges in the private sector. Nick was replaced by Ross Smith, who came to us from the Department of Health and has quickly settled in to the role and become a key leadership figure. Rod Wise was appointed to the new position of Deputy Secretary Corrective Services (created in 2021) and joined the Department following an extensive career in corrections interstate. I would like to thank Kristy Bourne who had previously overseen the corrections portfolio for some time, in addition to her other responsibilities.

Rod's appointment as a fourth Deputy Secretary allowed us to realign portfolio responsibilities with Agency Executive in 2021–22. All these changes are captured in our Organisational Chart which is included in this report.

We have also seen change in several key statutory independent positions, with Solicitor-General Michael O'Farrell SC and Crown Solicitor Alan Morgan stepping down from their roles in late 2021. I would like to thank Michael and Alan for their contribution and counsel during their tenure, and welcome their replacements, Sarah Kay SC and Stephen Bendeich respectively. The Director of Crown Law Michael Varney also left his role, and I would like to acknowledge John Withers who acted in the position for a number of months until Chelsea Trubody-Jager was formally appointed to the role.

I would also like to acknowledge the contribution of Brad Wheeler, previously Director Strategic Infrastructure Projects, who left the Department after overseeing the largest program of infrastructure development the Department has undertaken in many years.

I thank all those senior staff who left the Department in 2021–22 for their contribution, expert advice and leadership during their time with Justice, and wish them well for their future endeavours.

I would also like to thank the current leadership of the Department, including the four Deputy Secretaries, Output Managers and Statutory Office holders (and people who have acted in these roles) for their contribution in 2021–22. The demands on these individuals are significant and I feel fortunate to have such a knowledgeable, skilled and committed team leading staff across the Department to deliver services and outcomes for the Tasmanian community. These qualities are replicated throughout our entire Department.

More information on all the initiatives I have referred to here, along with qualitative and quantitative performance reports, financial statements and information required to be published to meet compliance obligations, is provided in this annual report, which I commend to you.



Ginna Webster
Secretary
Department of Justice
23 September 2022

Highlights of 2021–22

Highlights amongst the projects and initiatives progressed across the Department of Justice in 2021–22 are:

Appointing three new Magistrates: Marica Duvnjak (based in Hobart), Evan Hughes (based in Launceston/Devonport) and Katie Edwards (based in Burnie).

Effectively managing the first significant outbreak of COVID-19 within the Tasmania Prison Service.

Launching a new video series which explains what to expect when attending the Magistrates Court. The online videos were developed in partnership with the disability and legal sectors and are aimed at people with disability or low literacy levels.

Recruiting additional therapeutic staff and implementing three new programs within the Tasmania Prison Service, in partnership with community organisations. These will improve rehabilitation and reintegration opportunities and support available to prisoners.

Appointing Tamara Jago as the seventh judge of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, the first judge permanently based in the North West.

Undertaking a significant recruitment drive to increase the number of correctional officers working within the Tasmania Prison Service. This included a major advertising campaign and plans to run four recruit schools in 2022, the most ever conducted within one year.

Official opening of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, which brought together the jurisdictions of nine previous Boards and Tribunals to enhance administrative decision making.

Completing upgrades to facilities within the Tasmania Prison Service, including the health clinic, gatehouse, offender processing area and visits centre, to support the increased capacity provided by the Southern Remand Centre.

Leading the Tasmanian government's engagement with the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings.

Supporting consumers affected by building company collapses through a financial assistance package, and working towards the reintroduction of a home warranty insurance scheme.

Tabling the *Electoral Disclosure and Funding Bill 2022* and *Electoral Matters (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2002*, which cover changes to electoral funding and related disclosures.

Launching the first phase of functionality for PlanBuild Tasmania, which allows users to see the planning zones and codes that apply to a property they are considering developing.

Progressing legislative reform projects through to tabling and/or passage by Parliament, including Bills covering advance care directives, youth justice (searches in custody), sentencing amendments (mandatory sentencing), family violence reforms, OPCAT implementation, and defamation amendments.

Paying over \$3 million in rebates under the Primary Producer Safety Rebate Scheme, to support farmers to implement safety measures that help reduce work-related injuries and deaths in farming.

Working with Tasmanian businesses to help them manage the ongoing work health and safety risks associated with COVID-19.

Enhancing the support available to Department staff through the new Wellbeing Support Unit. This unit provides psychological support, case management and wellbeing programs to staff.

Launching a new LGBTIQ+ Action Plan, which provides a framework for the Department to progress issues and initiatives identified as priorities by the LGBTIQ+ community.

Developing the framework to operationalise the *Dangerous Criminals and High Risk Offenders Act 2021*.

Implementing initiatives to progress the Department's People Strategy and Diversity and Inclusion Strategy.

Progressing development of the new Corrections Strategic Plan.

Undertaking a major consultation process to gauge the Meander Valley community's perspective on the potential use of the Ashley Youth Detention Centre site for the Northern Correctional Facility.

Developing the first strategic plan to guide the future direction of the Tasmanian legal assistance sector.

Achieving practical completion of the Southern Remand Centre, a modern purpose-built facility that holds remandees separately from sentenced prisoners.

Continuing work on the Astria digital solution to replace outdated and inefficient processes across the courts and corrections system.

Progressing infrastructure projects across the Risdon Prison Complex to deliver new facilities such as a kitchen and additional maximum security unit, and upgrade existing facilities including mobile duress alarms, security systems and other aging infrastructure.

Continuing to manage the risks and impacts of COVID-19 across the Department to ensure business continuity, by using control measures such as requiring all current and new staff to be vaccinated for COVID-19.

Relocating many of the Department's corporate units to a new Hobart CBD site, providing a modern fit for purpose office facility for up to 160 staff.

Implementing a newsletter platform to enhance our internal communications and engagement with stakeholders.

1. About Us

Our Aim

A safe, fair and just Tasmania

Our Purpose

To promote the rule of law by ensuring an effective, efficient and accessible justice system; protecting and respecting rights; improving laws; and influencing positive behaviour and enforcing responsibilities.

Our Structure

The Department delivers a range of services related to the administration of justice, legal services, corrections, rehabilitation and enforcement and regulatory and other services.

The Department comprises:

- ▶ Corrective Services (Tasmania Prison Service and Community Corrections)
- ▶ Crown Law
- ▶ the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
- ▶ WorkSafe Tasmania
- ▶ Consumer, Building and Occupational Services
- ▶ Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service
- ▶ Victims Support Services
- ▶ Strategic Legislation and Policy
- ▶ Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit
- ▶ Safe at Home
- ▶ Corporate Support and Strategy.

The Department provides administrative support for the:

- ▶ Supreme and Magistrates Courts
- ▶ Tasmanian Industrial Commission
- ▶ Tasmania Legal Aid
- ▶ Tasmanian Electoral Commission
- ▶ Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- ▶ WorkCover Tasmania Board
- ▶ Asbestos Compensation Commissioner;
- ▶ Parole Board of Tasmania
- ▶ Tasmanian Planning Commission.

It also supports the statutory offices of the:

- ▶ Solicitor-General
- ▶ Director of Public Prosecutions
- ▶ Public Guardian
- ▶ Anti-Discrimination Commissioner.

Each of these areas have separate accountability arrangements.

Organisational chart

A complete organisational chart is below, along with a table showing the Output Structure for budget purposes and the area of the Department with organisational responsibility for each.



*Denotes administrative support only, independent statutory body

Table 1.2: Output Structure and Organisational Responsibility

Output Group	No.	Output	Organisational responsibility
Output Group 1: Administration of Justice	1.1	Supreme Court Services	Supreme Court
	1.2	Magistrates Court Services	Magistrates Court
	1.3	Births, Deaths and Marriages	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
	1.4	Support and Compensation for Victims of Crime	Victims Support Services
	1.5	Legal Aid	Tasmania Legal Aid
	1.6	Legal Assistance	Office of the Secretary
	1.7	Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	Equal Opportunity Tasmania
	1.8	Electoral Services	Tasmanian Electoral Commission
	1.9	Tasmanian Industrial Commission	Tasmanian Industrial Commission
	1.10	Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
	1.11	Office of the Public Guardian	Office of the Public Guardian
	1.12	Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit	Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit
	1.13	Safe at Home	Safe at Home
	1.14	Commission of Inquiry	
Output Group 2: Legal Services	2.1	Crown Law	Solicitor-General Crown Solicitor
	2.2	Legislation Development and Review	Strategic Legislation and Policy
	3.1	Prison Services	Tasmania Prison Service
	3.2	Community Corrective Services	Community Corrections
	3.3	Enforcement of Monetary Penalties	Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service
	4.1	WorkSafe Tasmania	WorkSafe Tasmania
Output Group 4: Regulatory and Other Services	4.2	Tasmanian Planning Commission	Tasmanian Planning Commission
	4.3	Planning Policy and Reform	Planning Policy Unit
	4.4	Consumer, Building and Occupational Services	Consumer, Building and Occupational Services

Changes to the Department's Structure in 2021–2022

During 2021–22, the Department was restructured in accordance with the *State Service (Restructuring) Order 2021*. Effective from 31 October 2021, the Planning Policy Unit transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Premier and Cabinet. A report on the Planning Policy and Reform Output is provided in the Department of Premier and Cabinet 2021–22 Annual Report.

With the start of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (TASCAT) on 5 November 2021, nine Boards and Tribunals that the Department previously provided administrative support for (The Mental Health Tribunal, Guardianship and Administration Board,

Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal, Asbestos Compensation Tribunal, Motor Accident Compensation Tribunal, Health Practitioners Tribunal, Anti-Discrimination Tribunal, Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal and Forest Practices Tribunal) ceased to exist and their jurisdiction was transferred to TASCAT.

Our Values

Our Values are a representation of who we are as a Department and encompass what we want to be known for in the Tasmanian community. Our Values:

- influence policy, practices and service delivery
- help form and strengthen our collective identity as a Department
- influence how we engage with colleagues, clients and external organisations
- create a productive and supportive work environment for all Department of Justice employees
- set an expected level of employee behaviour.

Ministerial Responsibilities

In 2021–22, the Department has been responsible to the following Ministers:

- Hon Elise Archer MP
Attorney-General, Minister for Justice
Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation
(prior to 11 April 2022 this portfolio was called Corrections)
Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs
- Hon Michael Ferguson MP
Deputy Premier and Minister for Planning
(17 February 2022–30 June 2022)
- Hon Roger Jaensch MP
Minister for Local Government and Planning
(1 July 2021–16 February 2022)

We act with



Integrity

We are honest, ethical, reliable, and fair in everything we do.

Respect

We treat our colleagues, stakeholders and clients with courtesy and value the diverse experiences of others.

Accountability

We are transparent, take ownership for our actions and acknowledge the responsibility we have to our colleagues, stakeholders and clients.

Our workplaces are

Inclusive

We enable our colleagues, clients and stakeholders to be respected, valued and treated equitably.

Collaborative

We actively engage with our colleagues, stakeholders and clients to make informed decisions that benefit the Tasmanian community.

Strategic Plan

The Department's Corporate Direction Statement 2020–2022 provided the strategic focus for the Department's work throughout the 2021–2022 reporting period.

The Corporate Direction Statement captures the high priority initiatives that the Department is progressing in order to implement the Government's key deliverables and other key reforms and projects. The Corporate Direction Statement identifies over 30 major projects and initiatives, grouped under seven key priority areas, which span all areas of the Department's operations.

The Corporate Directions Statement is available on the [Department of Justice website](#).

Progress towards achieving the priorities and initiatives identified in the Corporate Direction Statement is reported in the relevant sections of this annual report.

In 2021–22, extensive work occurred to develop a new Strategic Plan. This will replace the Corporate Direction Statement and cover the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2027.

Governance

The Department is led by the Agency Executive (AE). AE is responsible for ensuring that the Department can contribute to a safe, fair and just Tasmania through the outcomes identified in its corporate and business planning processes.

AE aims to create a responsive and flexible organisation to meet the evolving and changing needs of Government and the Tasmanian community.

AE sets the Department's aim, purpose, strategies and values in consultation with senior managers and staff of the Department and key stakeholders.

AE approves matters relating to:

- people
- budget
- strategy
- risk.

AE notes decisions made by and implements relevant recommendations of its sub-committees which are:

- Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee
- Major Project Oversight Committee
- Procurement Review Committee
- Strategic Information Management and Technology Committee
- Work Health and Safety Management Committee.

As at 30 June 2022, AE's core members were the Secretary and the four Deputy Secretaries of the Department. Other attendees include:

- Director, Finance
- Director, Human Resources
- Director, Office of the Secretary
- Director of Prisons
- Director, Strategic Communications.

The Department has continued with the process of Output Managers participating in AE for six months, on a rotating basis. This increases their strategic understanding of the role and function of the Department and provides them with opportunities to contribute to AE.

2. Report on 2021–22 Key Deliverables

In the 2021–22 State Budget, the Tasmanian Government funded the Department of Justice to deliver services, projects and initiatives, including a number of commitments made ahead of the 2021 state election.

Election Commitments

Family Violence Electronic Monitoring

\$2.4 million was provided across 2021–22 and 2022–23 to continue Tasmania's electronic monitoring of high-risk family violence perpetrators. The recent trial demonstrated increased safety to victims, with an 82 per cent reduction in high-risk incidents and increased accountability from perpetrators. Find more information on this program in Section 5 of this report under Community Corrections.

Increased Prison Therapeutic Staff

\$1 million was provided across 2021–22 and 2022–23 to increase the number of therapeutic staff in the Tasmania Prison Service. An additional five therapeutic staff were recruited in 2021–22 for two years to provide increased drug and alcohol intervention therapeutic support.

Legal Assistance Sector Support

\$8.8 million of additional funding was provided across four financial years to enable the legal assistance sector to continue providing free or low-cost legal services to Tasmanians in need. In 2021–22 over \$7.3 million was allocated over the four years to maintain core services within the legal assistance sector, previously funded by grants from the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund. A further \$359,750 was also allocated through an expression of interest process conducted by the Department to fund innovative programs that will improve Tasmanians' access to justice. The Department expects to conduct a further expression of interest process later in 2022. Find more information on the Department's work with the legal assistance sector in Section 7 of this report.

Children and Young People Legal Representation — North and North West

Recurrent funding of \$80,000 a year was provided to ensure children and young people appearing before after-hours court in Burnie, Devonport and Launceston have access to a lawyer when appearing in courts after-hours. The Department has been working with the Magistrates Court and Tasmania Legal Aid to identify the best way to deliver this service and will continue to do so in 2022–23.

Primary Producer Safety Rebate Scheme

An initial \$2 million was provided to develop a scheme to provide cash-back rebates to farmers who implemented safety measures that help reduce work-related injuries and deaths in farming. In order to meet demand, further funding of \$1.5 million was allocated to expand the scheme. The scheme launched in October 2021 and received 838 applications before it closed on 30 June 2022. At 30 June 2022, a total of 681 claims had been approved and \$3.1 million in rebates had been paid, with further claims still to be processed.

Prison Body Scanning Technology

\$1.3 million was provided in 2022–23 to purchase and install body scanning technology in correctional facilities across the State. This technology will minimise personal searches and stop potentially harmful items entering the prison. In 2021–22, the requirements of this technology were confirmed, and procurement documents were prepared ahead of a request for tenders that is expected to be issued in the second half of 2022.

Reduce Re-offending Program

\$496,000 was provided in each of the 2021–22, 2022–23 and 2023–24 financial years to fund programs delivered in partnership with key organisations to reduce re-offending by prisoners:

- Australian Red Cross Volunteers for Change program. Launched in the Tasmanian Prison Service in April 2022, this program enables prisoners to train as Special Status Red Cross Volunteers, which will empower them to improve health, wellbeing and safety within the prison population

- Connect 42 Just Time Prison Parenting program. This program teaches parent-child attachment skills to prisoners and helps to break the cycle of offending
- Dress for Success Hobart Welcome Back(pack) initiative. This program supports women exiting prison by providing clothing and toiletries, and support to write job applications and prepare for job interviews. This program aims to build women's confidence and resilience when looking for employment after their release.

Regional Land Use Strategies

\$3.45 million was provided across three years to review Tasmania's three regional land use strategies. Funding and responsibility for this work were transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet when the Planning Policy Unit moved there from the Department of Justice in October 2021.

Other Initiatives

Acting Judges

\$1.276 million was provided in both 2021–22 and 2022–23 to continue the appointment of three acting judges within the Supreme Court. This funding covers the additional salary and related costs of the acting judges and includes funding for Supreme Court operations and Tasmania Legal Aid. The acting judges are part of the Tasmanian Government's plan to provide access to justice and reduce court backlogs, in partnership with the appointment of the seventh judge.

Additional Magistrate

Recurrent funding of \$956,000 a year was provided for the appointment of an additional magistrate to address existing demand pressures and reduce the criminal court backlog by hearing and finalising more cases. This funding will also cover administrative support and court security to maximise the efficiency of the new magistrate. Marica Duvnjak was sworn in as a magistrate in January 2022. Magistrate Duvnjak is stationed in Hobart where the majority of the caseload is located, but will also travel statewide to help other registries where the caseload is also very high.

Burnie Court Complex

An additional \$25 million was provided across 2022–23 and 2023–24 to support the development

of the Mooreville Road site into a contemporary court complex for the North West Region. This increased the total funding available for the Burnie Court Complex project from \$15 million to \$40 million. In 2021–22, significant work was progressed on the proposed new Burnie Court Complex in Mooreville Road, before being put on hold when the government announced an Expression of Interest process to identify potentially suitable sites within the Burnie CBD. Find more information on this project in Section 7 of this report.

Commission of Inquiry — Conduct

This allocation (\$8.363 million in 2021–22 and \$1.222 million in 2022–23) reflects the estimated costs and expenses of the conduct of the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's responses to child sexual abuse in institutional settings. The Commission was established by Order of the Governor on 15 March 2021, and is required to submit its final report and recommendations not later than 1 May 2023.

The Commission is a separate entity to the Department of Justice, and is funded through a new, separate output of the Department. The funding for the conduct of the Commission is Reserved by Law under Section 39 of the *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1995*. As the Commission is a separate entity, its work is not included in this report.

Commission of Inquiry — Whole of Government Response Unit

\$1.642 million was provided in 2021–22 to establish a Commission of Inquiry Response Unit within the Department's Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit. This team supports the coordinated Government response to the Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's responses to child sexual abuse in institutional settings.

Contribution to Tasmanian Residential Rental Property Owners Association

\$100,000 was provided to the Tasmanian Residential Rental Property Owners Association across the 2021–22 and 2022–23 financial years to enable the Association to provide additional assistance to Tasmania's rental owners. A grant deed was developed and signed by the Department and the Association in October 2021 and payments continue to be made to the Association in line with the deed.

COVID-19 Response — Additional Inspections

\$750,000 was provided in 2021–22 to enable WorkSafe Tasmania to undertake additional COVID-19 inspections. This funding enabled WorkSafe Tasmania to establish a team of inspectors focussed on COVID-19 who inspect businesses across the state on a risk basis, ensuring businesses comply with their COVID-19 Safety Plans. The inspectors also educate and support businesses to manage their COVID-19 risks. Find more information on WorkSafe's COVID-19 activity in Section 6 of this report.

Legal Risk Management to Support the Government's Infrastructure Program

Additional funding of \$1 million was provided to Crown Law in 2021–22, increasing to \$1.4 million in future years. This will enable Crown Law to deliver legal services to agencies and support the delivery of the Tasmanian Government's infrastructure investment program and digital transformation priority initiatives through a specialist Infrastructure Unit. The Unit will comprise specialist staff dedicated to providing agencies with expert advice and support. Find more information on Crown Law's activity in Section 4 of this report.

Police Out of Courts (Burnie Court)

\$13.116 million was provided over four years to deliver a prisoner transport and court security model to remove Tasmania Police from court security duties in the Burnie Supreme Court, in line with the Tasmanian Government's 100 Day Plan following the 2021 election. This will include a new Prisoner Transport Vehicle and upgrades to the existing Burnie Court Complex. Find more information on this project in Section 7 of this report.

Property Agents Board

\$552,000 was provided to the Property Agents Board in 2021–22 to maintain its core regulatory functions. A grant deed was signed by the Department and the Board in December 2021 and payments have been made to the Board in line with the deed.

Resourcing for Planning Reform

\$700,000 was provided in 2021–22 to maintain existing planning reforms and progress new reforms. Funding and responsibility for this work were transferred to the Department of Premier and Cabinet when the Planning Policy Unit moved there from the Department of Justice in October 2021.

Risdon Prison — Critical Infrastructure Maintenance

\$9.03 million was provided over four years for the upgrade and comprehensive maintenance of critical infrastructure at the Risdon Prison Complex, including equipment replacement. Find more information on this project in Section 7 of this report.

Safe at Home Family Violence Service System

\$1.419 million was provided in 2021–22 to address the increased demand for, and support the delivery of, Safe at Home, Tasmania's nationally recognised integrated criminal justice response to family violence. This funding supports the work of the Department's Safe at Home Coordination Unit, as well as projects delivered by the Department of Communities Tasmania (\$241,000) and the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management (\$267,000). Find more information on the Safe at Home Coordination Unit in Section 3 of this report.

Tasmania Prison Service — Demand Pressures

Recurrent funding of \$4 million a year was provided to the Tasmania Prison Service to address cost pressures associated with increasing demand. This funding will address correctional staffing cost pressures, particularly correctional overtime, and other costs associated with sustained high prisoner numbers, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and staff shortages due to correctional officer absences from the workplace.

3. Output Group 1: Administration of Justice

Supreme Court

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Supreme Court, which is the independent third arm of government.

Find the Supreme Court annual report, practice directions, judgments and other information on the Supreme Court website —

www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au.

Law Library Services

The Tasmanian Law Library operates under a partnership agreement between the Crown and the Law Society of Tasmania. The Library provides research, information and educational services to the Department of Justice, the legal profession and the wider Tasmanian community. The Library operates under the broad strategic direction of the Library Management Committee, and facilitates access to a comprehensive range of digital and print legal resources.

Find more information on the Tasmanian Law Library website — www.lawlibrary.tas.gov.au.

Major Achievements

In 2021–22, the Library successfully completed these major initiatives:

- designed and implemented new website for the Library
- catalogued and re-located the rare book collection into purpose built compactus
- expanded the Judgments database to include all Tasmanian Courts and Tribunal decisions from 2021 onwards (Supreme Court Judgments are available from 1960 onwards)
- expanded its legal research training program and created a Training, Resources and Events web portal
- enabled access to legal resources for the new Southern Remand Centre.

Statistical Snapshot

The Library continues to expand both content and access to electronic resources for members:

- database searches increased by 28% from 299,783 in 2020–21 to 384,833 in 2021–22.
- web portal access and engagement increased 5% from 87,254 hits in 2020–21 to 91,762 hits in 2021–22
- e-book access is popular and is reflected by a 191% increase in usage, from 3,833 in 2020–21 to 11,174 in 2021–22.

Education and Training

The Library increased the number of training sessions delivered, providing more opportunities for members to participate. There were 66 sessions offered in 2021–22 compared with 48 sessions in 2020–21, which is a 37.5% increase. Although the Library has implemented a blended learning model, the focus again has been on expanding the range and frequency of the online lunchtime webinars. These webinars have proven popular with members, and have provided the Library with an opportunity to tailor the sessions by targeting relevant content for specific client groups.

Magistrates Court

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Magistrates Court, which is the independent third arm of government.

Find the Magistrates Court annual report, decisions, coronial findings, forms and other information on the Magistrates Court website — www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au.

Births, Deaths and Marriages

The Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) registers and maintains records for life events occurring in Tasmania, issuing certificates and providing information to approved applicants.

Find more BDM registration statistics, including most popular baby names, on the BDM website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm.

Activity and Performance

In 2021–22, BDM:

- registered 14,954 life events
- issued over 34,000 certificates
- received over 15,500 phone calls and e-mail enquiries
- had over 430,000 page views on its website.

The average processing time for standard certificate applications was three days.

Find more BDM registration statistics at www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm.

Table 3.1: Performance Indicators

These indicators measure operational efficiency, and the accuracy and accessibility of BDM certificates.

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
% of events registered in less than 7 days	93	95	93
% of applications processed in less than 7 days	92	94	93
Registration error rate (%)	1	<1	<1
Unit cost per transaction (\$)	17.40	20.75*	20.30

*In 2020–21, the unit cost per transaction was updated to include all IT related support and maintenance costs to better reflect the true operational costs BDM incurs each year.

Key Developments and Achievements

In July 2021, BDM began issuing certificates on new national security paper. The new paper includes visible and hidden features to keep certificates secure and make them almost impossible to tamper with or copy. This will help to protect citizens from identity crime.

On 1 September 2021, new marriage forms (under section 119 of the *Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961*) came into effect. BDM completed the required changes to its business system, online marriage registration service and marriage certificate design to reflect the changes and ensure the updates were as seamless as possible for Tasmanian marriage celebrants and couples.

From April 2022, as part of ongoing work to streamline registration processes, death notifications from the

Tasmanian Health Service have been electronically transferred to BDM each day. This has reduced the amount of data entry required by BDM staff and allowed a greater focus on quality assurance activities.

BDM staff encouraged and supported customers and stakeholders to order certificates and lodge birth, death and marriage registration details online.

Table 3.2: Use of online services

The table below shows a steady increase in the use of BDM online services.

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
% of marriages registered electronically by marriage celebrants	-	55	70
% of deaths registered electronically by funeral directors	98	99	99
% of births registered by parents online	92	87	87
% of applications lodged online	41	53	57

BDM continued to collaborate with Libraries Tasmania to improve access to historical records and is progressively making images and information available online (via the [Tasmanian Names Index](#)).

In 2021–22, BDM contributed to the development and promotion of important national products, in particular the newly developed [Australian Death Notification Service](#). This service enables families to digitally notify relevant organisations when someone passes away, so their accounts can be closed or transferred. BDM participates in this service by verifying death registration details.

Victims Support Services

Victims Support Services (VSS) meets the needs of victims of crime in the community. It manages the Victims Assistance Unit, the Eligible Persons Register, Court Support and Liaison Service and the Victims of Crime Service.

Find more VSS information and publications on the VSS website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/victims.

Victims Assistance Unit

The Victims Assistance Unit:

- produces and maintains the Eligible Persons Register and provides information to victims included on this Register
- liaises between the victim and other divisions of the Department
- provides information to victims about court processes and outcomes
- administers the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976* and supports the Criminal Injuries Compensation Commissioners.

Table 3.3: Victims of Crime Assistance Awards

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Number of applications	385	378	375
Numbers of awards made (including interim awards)	325	381	333
Total payments excl. costs (\$'000)*	5,343	7,109	7,423
Total costs including reports (\$'000)	281	325	277
Average award	\$17,305.80	\$19,513.50	\$23,126.76

*Total payments exclude amounts paid to victims to reimburse the costs associated with their claims for compensation. These costs include expenses such as legal costs, the costs of medical and other reports, and are reported under Total Costs.

Court Support and Liaison Service

The Court Support and Liaison Service is a Safe at Home program working with adult and child victims of family violence. The service:

- advises victims of family violence on how to take out a Family Violence Order
- supports Legal Aid in completing applications for Family Violence Orders
- accompanies victims to court and provides personal support throughout the court process
- provides ongoing updates on progress of a matter in court.

Table 3.4: Court Support and Liaison Service Indicators to manage service delivery

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Number of existing client contacts	8,802	13,569	14,963
Number of new client contacts	1,084	1,145	847

Victims of Crime Service

The Victims of Crime Service is a counselling, support and referral service for self-identified victims of crime. It provides:

- personal support, counselling and information
- referral to appropriate community services and resources
- information about the criminal justice system
- assistance with providing victim impacts statement and completing Victim of Crime Assistance (VoCA) applications

Table 3.5: Victims of Crime: Indicators to manage service delivery

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Number of victim contacts	1,932	1,955	1,760
Number of new client contacts	317	347	270

Table 3.6: Victims of Crime: Client Group Composition

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Female	1,387	1,435	1,332
Male	545	520	428

In 2021–22, the Victims of Crime Service provided:

- 1,001 counselling sessions to victims of crime
- 86 counselling reports to assist with VoCA applications
- assistance to victims with completing 159 VoCA applications and extension of time applications.

Eligible Persons Register

Victims on the Eligible Persons Register are entitled to be provided with certain information about the offender while they remain within the prison system including their location, security classification, parole and hearing dates as well as possible release dates. The Eligible Persons Register also provides information about leave and conveys any concerns from the victim. The Register does not make decisions about leave.

The Eligible Persons Register continues to see a high number of eligible victims registered.

Table 3.7: Eligible Persons Register: Indicators to manage service delivery

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Number of letters of invitation to join the register	205	201	208
Number of Victim Impact Statements provided to the Parole Board	58	62	56
Number of non-contact clause requests forwarded to the Parole Board	82	83	80

Tasmania Legal Aid

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to Tasmania Legal Aid, which is an independent statutory body.

Find Tasmania Legal Aid's annual report, publications and other information on the Tasmania Legal Aid website – www.legalaid.tas.gov.au.

Legal Assistance

The Department of Justice administers Tasmanian and Australian Government funding to organisations within the legal assistance sector that provide essential legal advice, education and representation services to the community. Tasmania's legal assistance sector helps vulnerable and disadvantaged Tasmanians access and engage effectively with legal solutions and the justice system in order to address their legal problems. The Tasmanian sector contains significant expertise and diversity.

Equal Opportunity Tasmania

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to Equal Opportunity Tasmania, which is the office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner. The Anti-Discrimination Commissioner is an independent statutory office holder.

Find the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner's annual report, along with other reports, publications and information on the Equal Opportunity Tasmania website – www.equalopportunity.tas.gov.au.

Tasmanian Electoral Commission

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Tasmanian Electoral Commission, which is an independent statutory body.

Find the Tasmanian Electoral Commission annual report, electoral results and other information on the Tasmanian Electoral Commission website — www.tec.tas.gov.au.

Tasmanian Industrial Commission

The Tasmanian Industrial Commission (the Commission) is Tasmania's industrial relations tribunal. It is independent of government and other interests, with a jurisdiction mainly limited to state public servants employed pursuant to the *State Service Act 2000*.

The principal powers and functions of the Commission are set out in the *Industrial Relations Act 1984*. The Commission has the power to hear and determine matters and things arising from, or relating to, industrial matters, including the making of awards and registration of industrial and enterprise agreements.

Section 50 of the *State Service Act 2000* enables the Commission to consider applications from State Service employees for a review of decisions involving selections or any other action that relates to their employment.

The Commission has jurisdiction in long service leave matters for private and public sector workers covered by the long service leave laws.

Performance

There has been a substantial increase in the number of applications lodged this year compared to the previous year.

The complexity of matters continues to be a hallmark of many applications, (including COVID-19 related matters) and the knowledge and skills of the advocates continues to be a feature. The Solicitor-General and other legally trained advocates have assumed responsibility for matters, resulting in additional questions of law requiring consideration, where formerly this was not the case. The way applications are dealt with by the parties is consistent with the experience of the Fair Work Commission and other state commissions.

The Commission has coped well with the ongoing impact of COVID-19, conducting hearings and conferences via telephone and video conference, and where possible in person.

Table 3.8: Total number of applications received. Applications listed under the relevant legislation that gives rise to the applications.

Applications received	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
<i>Industrial Relations Act 1984</i> incl. termination of employment, award variation, approval of agreements	131	69	102*
<i>Long Service Leave Act 1976</i>	1	1	1
<i>State Service Act 2000</i> Reviews	59	65	98**
Total	191	135	201

* this increase is in part attributed to termination of employment applications under section 29 (1A) of the *Industrial Relations Act 1984* as a result of the COVID-19 vaccination mandates which applied to many classes of workers.

** There is no single factor to which the increase in State Service Act Reviews can be attributed, however it is noted the growth is primarily in reviews of other action rather than selection reviews.

Figure 3.1: Industrial Relations Act 1976 — Applications Received by type

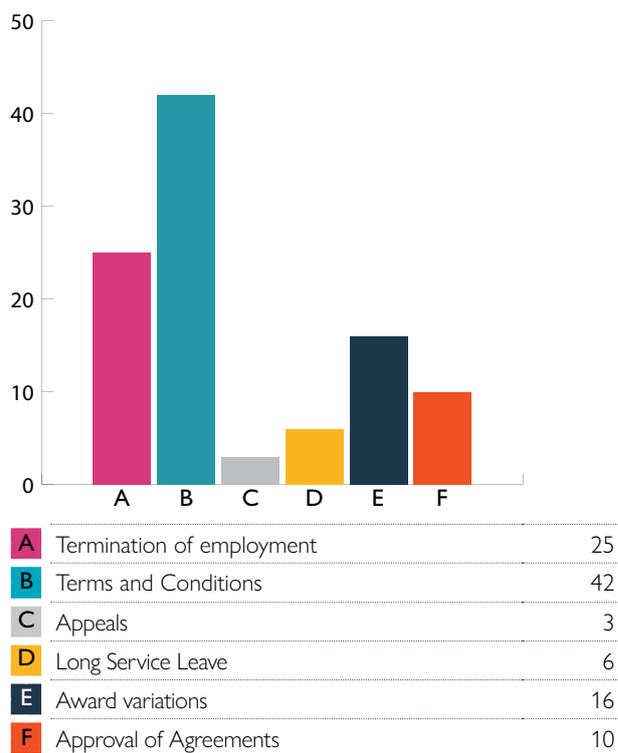
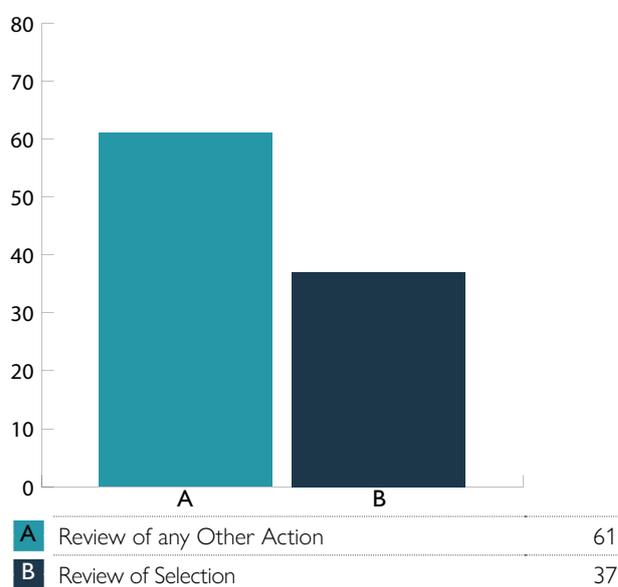


Figure 3.2: State Service Act 2000 — Applications Received by type



Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

The Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (TASCAT) is a statutory independent body established on 5 November 2021 to resolve disputes and make decisions where required by law.

The scope of TASCAT's decision making functions is very broad, including:

- guardianship and mental health matters under the Protective Division
- personal compensation, planning and resources, anti-discrimination, forestry and health practitioners matters under the General Division.

TASCAT is arranged into divisions and streams to ensure efficient and effective decision making functions occur, with appropriate supervision by the President, Division Heads/Deputy Presidents and the Principal Registrar/Deputy Registrars. Its objectives are set out under Section 10(1) of the *Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2020*.

Find information about TASCAT and the annual reports of the tribunals and boards that were merged to form it, on the TASCAT website — www.tascat.tas.gov.au.

Office of the Public Guardian

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Office of the Public Guardian.

Find the Office of the Public Guardian annual report, publications and other information on the Office of the Public Guardian website — www.publicguardian.tas.gov.au.

Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit

The Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit (CARCRU) coordinates the Tasmanian Government's response to and implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (the Royal Commission).

CARCRU provides strategic advice to Government, other agencies and divisions within the Department of Justice on policies and projects designed to address the impacts of child abuse.

CARCRU is responsible for:

- the Tasmanian Government's participation in the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse

- the delivery of Direct Personal Responses and access to Approved Counselling and Psychological Care services required by the National Redress Scheme
- the management and evaluation of the Witness Intermediary Scheme Pilot
- the development of Tasmania's Child Safe Organisations framework.

In 2021–22, CARCRU's role leading the Tasmanian Government's engagement with the Commission of Inquiry also required a significant amount of CARCRU's capacity and this had an impact on the unit's capacity within its other areas of responsibility.

Implementing the Royal Commission's recommendations

In 2021–22, the Tasmanian Government released its Fourth Annual Progress Report and Action Plan 2022, meeting its key performance indicator by publicly reporting on the progress of implementation and planned implementation activities in response to the Royal Commission's recommendations. The Annual Progress Reports and Action Plans are available on CARCRU's website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/response-to-final-report.

In 2021–22, CARCRU continued to implement the Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework (CYSOFF). This included beginning drafting revised legislation based on feedback received through public consultation and other consultation mechanisms to inform the design of the CYSOFF. The CYSOFF will implement recommendations made by the Royal Commission, and provides for:

- a regulatory framework for compliance with the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations
- an information exchange for relevant information relating to child safety across government agencies and non-government organisations
- a reportable conduct scheme to monitor investigations of child sexual abuse in government and non-government institutional settings.

Participating in the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse

CARCRU manages the Tasmanian Government's participation in the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse and obligations as a State institution, including:

- co-ordinating and managing information requests from the National Redress Scheme from responsible Tasmanian Government Agencies
- managing the delivery of the National Redress Scheme's Counselling and Psychological Care component to Tasmanian claimants
- providing support and facilitating the Tasmanian Government's Direct Personal Response by responsible Government agencies.

The key performance indicator for Tasmania's participation in the National Redress Scheme is the percentage of claims addressed by the Tasmanian Government within statutory timeframes. In 2021–22, 97% of claims against the Tasmanian Government were responded to within the statutory timeframes, broadly consistent with the previous year.

Managing the Witness Intermediary Scheme Pilot

CARCRU manages the Tasmanian Government's three year Witness Intermediary Scheme Pilot, which began on 1 March 2021. It manages:

- the selection and training of suitably qualified people for appointment to the Intermediaries Panel
- an intermediary liaison service to help allocate suitably qualified witness intermediaries to eligible victims and witnesses.

In 2021–22, the Witness Intermediary Scheme grew to include 27 witness intermediaries, providing the service to Tasmanian Courts and Tasmania Police statewide. An evaluation of the Witness Intermediary Scheme is expected to start in 2022–23.

Tasmanian Government response to the Commission of Inquiry

CARCRU manages the Tasmanian Government's response to the Commission of Inquiry. It:

- provides advice to and supports the engagement of all Tasmanian Government Agencies

- supports current and former State Servants employees who are engaging with the Commission of Inquiry.

In 2021–22, CARCRU coordinated formal Notices to Produce materials from State Service agencies and more than 70 Requests for Statement from current and former State Servants, and provided thousands of documents to help the Commission undertake its inquiry.

Safe at Home Coordination Unit

The Safe at Home Coordination Unit manages the policy and administrative support for Safe at Home, Tasmania's integrated criminal justice response to family violence. This includes:

- providing strategic policy development and oversight of the whole of government integrated Safe at Home program
- providing executive support and administration of the Safe at Home coordination and governance committee meetings. This included 203 Integrated Case Coordination Meetings in 2021–22
- providing oversight and continued development of the Safe at Home Information Management System
- administering funding under the Keeping Women Safe in Their Homes Program and Flexible Support Packages.

Find Safe at Home publications and information on the Safe at Home website — www.safeathome.tas.gov.au.

Keeping Women Safe in Their Homes Program

The Keeping Women Safe in Their Homes Program (funded by the Australian Government) provides security upgrades to homes of victims identified as being at a high risk, to increase their sense of safety after experiencing family violence. In 2021–22, the Safe at Home Coordination Unit administered funding and coordinated contractors to complete security upgrades to the homes of 140 women. This included installing new solid core doors, deadlocks, security screens, door viewers and sensor lights.

Flexible Support Packages

In 2021–22, the Safe at Home Coordination Unit administered flexible support package funding (provided as part of the COVID-19 emergency response) to 160 victim-survivors of family violence.

The assistance from these packages included:

- purchasing furniture and white goods for new homes after victim-survivors had fled or were planning to flee an abusive relationship
- relocation costs interstate and within Tasmania, such as removalist costs, bond deposits and/or upfront rent payments
- supporting victim-survivors to achieve financial independence through paying outstanding debts incurred as a result of living in an abusive relationship.

Some recipients received more than one type of assistance.

4. Output Group 2: Legal Services

Crown Law

Crown Law provides a framework for the provision of legal services to the State of Tasmania. It provides support to the independent statutory officers, the Solicitor-General and the Director of Public Prosecutions, and encompasses the Office of the Crown Solicitor. With the independent statutory officers, Crown Law ensures that government is provided with accurate, timely and effective legal services.

Solicitor-General

The Solicitor-General is an independent statutory officer responsible for providing legal advice to Ministers, departments and other government instrumentalities, and undertaking constitutional litigation on behalf of the Crown.

The Solicitor-General reports annually to Parliament on the exercise of their functions. Find the Solicitor-General's annual report and other information on the Solicitor-General website — www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au/solicitorgeneral.

Director of Public Prosecutions

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions:

- conducts all criminal prosecutions on indictment in the Supreme Court of Tasmania
- prosecutes some regulatory offences
- conducts appeals from the Magistrates Court to the Supreme Court on behalf of the State
- conducts all child safety legal matters on behalf of the Secretary of the Department of Communities.

The Director of Public Prosecutions is funded through a direct appropriation and reports annually to Parliament on the exercise of their functions. Find the Director of Public Prosecutions' annual report and other information on the Director of Public Prosecutions website — www.dpp.tas.gov.au.

Crown Solicitor

The Office of the Crown Solicitor (OCS) provides legal services, principally in commercial and property matters, to support the delivery of Tasmanian Government services, major projects and infrastructure. OCS provides commercial law and conveyancing services to the Crown, including services related to:

- property acquisition, disposal and other dealings
- procurement of routine and complex goods and services, including construction
- Tasmanian Government grants and financing transactions.

In 2021–22, 1,766 new matters were opened (compared to 1,649 in 2020–21). Key achievements were providing legal advice and services for matters including:

- delivering multiple projects contributing to the Tasmanian Government's public housing development program
- negotiating and executing contracts for the construction of the New Bridgewater Bridge
- Launceston and Hobart hospital development projects
- establishing or restructuring statutory authorities, including Stadiums Tasmania and TasTAFE
- negotiating and executing contracts for major information and communications technology projects
- conducting unique and complex procurement processes to establish new statutory schemes for beverage container refunds and gaming operations
- supporting the delivery of the Tasmanian Government Radio Network.

OCS delivered significant initiatives within its program of updating Government's contract forms, introducing:

- the Tasmanian Technology Contract Conditions to replace the out-dated Government Information Technology Conditions contract form
- new general goods and services procurement templates, and a comprehensive guide to their use.

Strategic Legislation and Policy

Strategic Legislation and Policy provides advice to assist the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, and other Ministers as required, with the formation of strategic policy and development of legislation that the Department of Justice administers. It provides support to the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice in the discharge of parliamentary, constitutional and legal duties, including participation in the Meeting of Attorneys-General and advice on cooperative legislative schemes and the administration of copyright.

Key Legislative Projects

In 2021–22, Strategic Legislation and Policy delivered key priorities identified in the Department's Corporate Direction Statement 2020-2022, through the tabling and/or passage of these laws by the Tasmanian Parliament:

- *Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Amendment Bill 2021*
- *Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2021*
- *Guardianship and Administration Amendment (Advance Care Directives) Bill 2021*
- *Criminal Code Amendment (Judge Alone Trials) Bill 2021*
- *Youth Justice Amendment (Searches in Custody) Bill 2022*
- *Family Violence Reforms Bill 2022*
- *Sentencing Amendment (Mandatory Sentencing) Bill 2022.*

Additional significant legislative reforms delivered were the tabling and/or passage of these laws by the Tasmanian Parliament:

- *OPCAT Implementation Bill 2021*
- *Defamation Amendment Bill 2021*
- *Justice Miscellaneous (Increasing Judicial Retirement Age) Bill 2021*
- *Justices (Validation) Bill 2021*
- *Validation Bill 2021*
- *Justice and Related Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2021*

- *Criminal Code Amendment Bill 2022*
- *Justice Miscellaneous (Independent Review Amendments) Bill 2022*
- *Electoral Disclosure and Funding Bill 2022*
- *Electoral Matters (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2022.*

Other policy and legislative reforms progressed in 2021–22 included:

- commencing preparation of a discussion paper on proposed reforms to the *Integrity Commission Act 2009*
- consultation on draft legislation:
 - *Electoral Disclosure and Funding Bill 2021*
 - *Electoral Matters (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2021*
 - *Validation Bill 2021*
 - *Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Consequential Amendments) Bill 2021*
 - *Justices (Validation) Bill 2021*
 - *Family Violence Reforms Bill 2021*
 - *Justice and Related Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2021*
 - *Criminal Code Amendment Bill 2022*
 - *Workplaces (Protection from Protesters) Amendment Bill 2021* and the subsequent *Police Offences Amendment (Workplace Protection) Bill 2022.*

Find information about the Department's community consultation on the Department of Justice website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/community-consultation.

Meeting of Attorneys-General

Strategic Legislation and Policy supported the Attorney-General's participation in the Meeting of Attorneys-General, which considered the following key priorities throughout 2021–22:

- family violence national information sharing framework
- model defamation reform
- protecting older Australians: National Register of enduring powers of attorney

- enduring power of attorney law reform
- Respect@Work recommendations
- national principles to address coercive control
- criminal justice responses to sexual assault
- access scheme for digital records after death or incapacity.

Regulations made and remade

Section 11 of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1992* requires regulations to be automatically repealed on the tenth anniversary of the date they were made. Regulations that are still required therefore need to be remade after ten years.

In 2021–22, these regulations were either made or remade:

- Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Regulations 2021
- Electronic Transactions Regulations 2011
- Victims of Crime Assistance Regulations 2010
- Police Powers (Assumed Identities) (Corresponding Laws) Regulations 2010
- Police Powers (Controlled Operations) (Corresponding Laws) Regulations 2010
- Police Powers (Surveillance Devices) (Corresponding Laws) Regulations 2010
- Witness (Identity Protection) (Corresponding Laws) Regulations 2010
- Forensic Procedures Regulations 2010
- Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Amendment Regulations 2021
- Interstate Transfer (Community-Based Sentences) (Corresponding Laws) Notice 2022
- Evidence Regulations 2022
- Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) (Fees) Regulations 2012.

Some regulations were extended by one year due to COVID-19, and therefore would have been repealed on their eleventh anniversary.

5. Output Group 3: Corrections, Rehabilitation and Enforcement

Tasmania Prison Service

The Tasmania Prison Service (TPS) aims to provide a safer Tasmania by ensuring the secure containment of prisoners, while offering them opportunities for rehabilitation and personal development. The TPS works in partnership with government, community, private and voluntary organisations to do this.

The TPS maintains facilities at Risdon Vale, Hobart, Launceston and Burnie that provide care and custody, at various levels of security, for prisoners and persons remanded in custody (remandees). In Hobart and Launceston, the Reception Prisons hold people in police custody.

The TPS provides safe and secure transport for prisoners between prison and courts to medical care.

Find more information on the TPS website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/prisonservice

COVID-19 Response

Throughout the pandemic, the TPS has been vigilant around COVID-19. It has worked diligently to implement measures to deal with coronavirus and its potential impacts on the health and wellbeing of prisoners and staff. The TPS constantly monitored the environment and responded to new information as it arose. This resulted in various responses being switched on and off depending on the risk level at the time.

In April 2022, the TPS experienced the first outbreak of positive cases amongst prisoners (156 positive cases amongst prisoners would be detected that month). Detection of the first positive case resulted in swift action from the TPS, standing up its Emergency Command Centre with support and input from Correctional Primary Health and Public Health. Significant restrictions were imposed on the movements of prisoners and staff within TPS facilities. The TPS faced challenges due to staff being away from work (either from being COVID-19 positive or a close contact). This required significant flexibility from remaining staff.

Thanks to the hard work of many, the outbreak was well managed and the TPS was able to return to almost normal operations relatively quickly. Subsequent spikes in COVID-19 case numbers have

been well managed with a return to almost normal operations quickly on each occasion.

The strain on staff and prisoners due to the restrictions and controls that were imposed on and off is acknowledged. The TPS will remain vigilant around COVID-19 and continue to take a cautious and well-informed approach.

Performance

Unfortunately, there were two deaths in custody due to apparent unnatural causes in 2021–22. Both matters are currently under review by the Coroner.

Table 5.1: Assaults: Prisoners on staff

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Serious assaults	3	0	2
Assaults	12	17	29

For national comparability purposes, these figures do not include assaults by watch-house detainees.

Table 5.2: Assaults: Prisoner on prisoner

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Serious assaults	16	12	7
Assaults	78	112	105

Assaults are measured by the number of victims, not the number of attackers or events and are broken down by seriousness.

A 'serious assault' is defined as one requiring overnight hospitalisation, on-going medical treatment or any sexual assault.

An 'assault' is defined as an act of physical violence resulting in physical injuries (which may or may not require medical treatment).

Table 5.3: Escapes

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Secure Custody	3	0	2
Open	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0

There were two separate secure custody escapes in 2021–22:

- On 16 September 2021, a male minimum security rated prisoner escaped from the Ron Barwick Prison. He was apprehended by Tasmania Police within one hour of the escape.
- On 11 February 2022, a male minimum security rated prisoner escaped while on an external escort to the Royal Hobart Hospital. He was apprehended by Tasmania Police on 15 February 2022.

Tasmania's record of escapes compares favourably with those of other Australian states and territories. There were no escapes recorded for Tasmania in the Report on Government Services 2022.

Table 5.4: Lost time injury frequency rate

Lost time injury frequency rates (LTIFR)	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Average monthly LTIFR	32.291	29.216	47.275
Total LTIFR	387.5	350.6	567.3

In previous years the number of staff days lost due to workers compensation has been reported. Lost time injury frequency rate is a more standard WHS performance lag indicator and has therefore been reported here instead.

Lost time injury frequency rate is calculated by multiplying the number of injuries by 1,000,000 then dividing this by the total number of hours worked.

The average out of cell hours per prisoner per day was 7.7 hours this year, compared to 8.0 last year. COVID-19 has affected prisoners' time out of cell since the beginning of 2020. The TPS unavoidably had to introduce preventative measures in response to the pandemic, including isolating prisoners on reception for 14 days. The impact has been more notable in 2021–22 as the TPS experienced outbreaks of positive cases (see above). As a result, areas of prisons, or in some cases whole prisons, were locked down to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This action has largely contributed to the notable reduction in the overall average of time out of cells for prisoners in Tasmania in 2021–22.

Table 5.5: Count of Education Participation

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Enrolments in VET	393	480	492
Enrolment/participation in other Education Activities (incl. Literacy/numeracy & Tertiary Preparation)	435	482	524

Figures reported here are enrolment/participation numbers in each category and not discrete individuals who may participate in a number of courses/programs.

Return to Corrections

One of the primary objectives of Tasmania's criminal justice system is to reduce the incidence of repeat offending by offenders. This is tracked using benchmarks from the national data on return to corrections rates, which is published in the annual Report on Government Services (ROGS).

Return to corrections rates are affected by many factors, including police and court practices and corrective services.

People are counted as having 'returned to corrections' if:

- within two years of release from prison, they start a further period of sentenced imprisonment or a new probation or community service order
- within two years of completing a probation or community service order, they start a period of sentenced imprisonment or a new probation or community service order; or
- while serving a community service or probation order, they start a period of sentenced imprisonment.

The figures from the most recent ROGS (containing 2020–21 data) are provided below. Figures for 2021–22 will be published in the next ROGS in January 2023. The most recent ROGS is available on the Productivity Commission website —

www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2022/justice/corrective-services

Adult offenders released from prison

Table 5.6: Prisoners released during 2018–19 who returned to prison or corrective services with a new sentence or a new correctional sanction within two years:

Prisoners returning to:	TAS	AUS
Prison	50.4%	45.2%
Corrective services	59.3%	53.1%

Adult offenders discharged from community corrections orders

Table 5.7: Offenders discharged from community corrections orders in 2018–19 who returned to corrective services with a new correctional sanction within two years:

Offenders returning to:	TAS	AUS
Community Corrections	17.9%	15.2%
Corrective Services	25.3%	25.2%

2021–22 Highlights

Correctional Officer Recruitment

In the past financial year, the TPS welcomed 64 new Correctional Officers to its ranks. The TPS wishes the new Correctional Officers a long and successful career in Corrective Services.

For the 2022 calendar year, the TPS intends on running four Correctional Officer recruit schools, the most the TPS has ever run in a calendar year. This is on track, with a recruit school starting in May and three more scheduled to begin in July, September and November.

A major print and social media advertising campaign was launched in May 2022 to promote the opportunities a career in corrections can offer. The campaign targeted people with relevant skills considering a career change as well as existing correctional officers in other jurisdictions interested in moving to Tasmania. A dedicated correctional careers website was developed to support the campaign and can be found at www.correctionscareers.tas.gov.au.

Ron Barwick Multi-Purpose Rooms

In 2021–22, there were significant upgrades made to spaces in the Ron Barwick Prison to develop multi-purpose rooms. These new rooms provide a warm and modern space for prisoners to learn and attend appointments, mainly to support their rehabilitation and reintegration to the community.

The rooms will be used for:

- professional visits with legal representatives, counselling services, child safety services and religious representatives
- criminogenic and non-criminogenic group interventions, education courses, planning and reintegration assessments, case management, brief intervention and exit planning

- drop in appointments and staff meetings.

A designated computer room was also created for prisoners to study for courses they are enrolled in.

This increase in room numbers provides much greater opportunity for prisoners to engage in rehabilitation and reintegration opportunities.

Progress on the Southern Remand Centre

In April 2022, the TPS welcomed the much anticipated practical completion of the Southern Remand Centre (SRC), after significant progress in the past 12 months. Practical completion of the SRC is a significant milestone for the TPS, and is Tasmania's first purpose-built facility designed specifically for remandees. It allows 156 male remandees to be held entirely separate from the sentenced prisoner population.

The SRC's colour scheme, building materials, layout and natural light provide a positive environmental experience for staff and remandees, and allow for a strong focus on rehabilitation.

The SRC will improve legal access for remandees and engagement with their family through features such as telephones in every cell and a Legal Resource Centre. The SRC also has:

- multipurpose spaces for therapeutic programs, education and sport and recreation
- a satellite health clinic
- a basketball court, BBQ area, spiritual reflection space and fixed gym equipment
- private video/skype rooms for remandees to use for legal consultations, family visits and telehealth consultations.

Staff began work in the SRC late in 2021–22 to complete training, testing and commissioning of the facility so it is ready to receive remandees in July 2022.

Community Corrections

Community Corrections contributes to a just and safe Tasmania by supporting offenders to meet their legal obligations and conditions of their community based orders. These orders may include supervision, community service, home detention, parole, drug treatment orders and participation in intervention programs.

Community Corrections undertakes criminogenic risk assessments of offenders to inform pre-sentence and pre-parole reports. These reports help the decision making of the Courts and the Parole Board to achieve offender-specific outcomes, deter re-offending, promote community reintegration, and enhance community safety.

Community Corrections has offices in Hobart, Glenorchy, Launceston, Devonport and Burnie. Supervision services are provided in remote locations where access to services is not always readily available, such as Huonville, Sorell, New Norfolk, Queenstown, and Smithton.

COVID-19 Impact

Community Corrections returned to full service delivery after the initial COVID-19 outbreak in Tasmania. However, the significant increase in COVID case numbers following the reopening of Tasmania's borders in December 2021 led to further service disruptions. In line with Public Health advice, strategies were implemented to limit group sizes, ensure physical distancing and support safe work practices for staff and offenders.

These strategies temporarily limited Community Corrections' ability to deliver group programs or engage with some community service sites across the year. By the end of the financial year, these issues had largely been resolved and community service and programs were being delivered as normal. Community Corrections continues to review and revise practices in line with up to date public health advice.

Staff Engagement

In 2021–22, Community Corrections invested in delivering training opportunities for staff and stakeholders.

Staff participated in training to undertake criminogenic risk assessments. Through a partnership with Queensland Corrective Services, eight staff undertook specialist training in sex offender risk assessment.

Professional boundaries and vicarious trauma training sessions were delivered to Community Corrections staff as well as government partners and external stakeholders who are points of referral and support for offenders. The focus was on building capacity across the sector to work effectively with people on orders in the community.

As an initiative under the Safe Homes, Families, Communities: Tasmania's action plan for family and sexual violence 2019–2022, family violence perpetrator case management training was undertaken by all frontline staff. This training was delivered by Ken McMaster, an internationally recognised expert in the field. A train-the-trainer module was also run, which means that Community Corrections, as trainers in this area, can now deliver this training to other Department of Justice outputs and other government departments.

Electronic Monitoring

Offenders who are subject to electronic monitoring are monitored 24 hour a day, 7 days a week by the Monitoring and Compliance Unit within Community Corrections.

Electronic monitoring is recommended as a standard condition on Home Detention Orders; and in January 2021, it also became an option for inclusion on a Parole Order.

Electronic monitoring is also provided as a service to the Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management to monitor family violence perpetrators who are deemed high risk. High risk family violence victims can also be issued with a duress alarm that has GPS tracking capabilities, providing them with an additional layer of protection.

As at 30 June 2022, there were 165 offenders being monitored across three order types: Home Detention (83), Parole (58) and Family Violence (28). Some offenders were monitored as a condition of more than one order. This was a slight increase from the 164 offenders being monitored on 30 June 2021 (107 Home Detention, 17 Parole, and 22 Family Violence).

Reports

Community Corrections completes pre-sentence and pre-parole assessments of offenders, providing information to courts and the Parole Board to inform sentencing and parole decisions. These reports provide advice that enables community-based orders or parole orders to be tailored to the individual offender to reduce their risk of recidivism and support rehabilitation activities.

Comprehensive assessments and screening reports are provided to the courts. With the 2018 legislative changes that introduced home detention orders and community correction orders, reporting requirements for the courts have become increasingly complex.

Screening and standard reports have become less common.

Since 2019–20, the number of reports Community Corrections has provided to courts has increased by 13.8%, from 1,437 to 1,636. In 2019–20, 71% of reports required a comprehensive assessment and report, and in 2021–22 this was 79%. The number of complex pre-parole reports prepared has also increased 59%, from 181 in 2019–20 to 288 in 2021–22.

Community Based Order Completions

One of the 12 national performance indicators measured in the ROGS is the rate of community corrections orders successfully completed. In 2020–21 (the data the most recent ROGS is based on) the national rate was 76.1% and the Tasmanian rate was 78.9%, above the national average.

Another measure is the number of people who return to the justice system, either on a community based order or in prison within two years of completing their order. In 2021–21 the national rate was 15.2% and the Tasmanian rate was 17.9%, again above the national average. In Tasmania, reporting requirements applied to offenders were less affected by COVID restrictions than in some other parts of the country.

Court Mandated Diversion Program

As an alternative to prison, the Court Mandated Diversion Program (CMD) is tailored specifically to offenders who commit crimes as a result of their abuse of illicit substances. Court Diversion Officers work with offenders whose risk of re-offending can be addressed by treating their substance abuse issues while remaining in the community. The program was expanded in February 2017 to provide the Supreme Court with this sentencing option.

Entry to the program is subject to an assessment process and subsequent Court Order. CMD participants are required to attend frequent urinalysis testing, individual counselling sessions, group counselling, and weekly appointments with their allocated Court Diversion Officer.

During the 2021–22 reporting period there were 67 Drug Treatment Orders and 5 Bail Diversion orders imposed.

Parole

Community Corrections manages offenders subject to a Parole Order on behalf of the Parole Board. These offenders are serving part of their custodial period outside of prison, to ensure they have a supported transition back to their families and communities where appropriate. Parole provides an opportunity for prisoners to be linked into services in the community to support their long term transition from the criminal justice system.

The number of people on parole in Tasmania has significantly increased year on year. At the end of 2019–20, 113 people were on parole; at the end of 2020–21, 146 people were on parole; and at the end of 2021–22, 170 people were on parole. This is a 50.4% increase in active parole orders since 2019–20.

Find the Parole Board's annual report on the Parole Board website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/paroleboard/annualreports.

Community Corrections Summary Statistics

Table 5.8: Summary Statistics, three years to 30 June 2022

	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Reports completed			
Pre-sentence	719	803	815
Pre-parole	181	243	288
Screening	407	417	326
Community service screening*	21	7	5
Home detention	310	437	479
Deferred sentence	16	10	11
Community Based Orders**			
Supervision commenced	999	1075	964
Supervision completed	927	875	827
Supervision revoked	44	80	67
Parole imposed	90	121	132
Parole completed	72	49	50
Parole revoked	43	32	59
Home detention commenced	127	217	207
Home detention completed	62	144	201

	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Home detention revoked	17	20	26
Community service commenced	514	539	481
Community service completed	434	367	366
Community service revoked	146	209	127
Programs***			
Family Violence Offender Intervention (FVOIP)			
Commenced	44	85	115
Completed	22	41	73
Sober Driver (SDP)			
Commenced	51	89	52
Completed	49	59	45
EQUIPS			
Commenced	62	97	65
Completed	36	60	38

Source – OIS database

* Legislative amendments passed in 2018 saw probation and community service orders replaced with community correction orders, providing courts the opportunity to include multiple conditions for Community Corrections intervention on a single order. Courts have moved away from requesting pre-sentence offender assessments for single types of intervention, like the Community Service suitability assessment, to seek broader assessments of offender's suitability for any potential conditions that can be included on these new orders to inform their sentencing decisions.

** Includes all forms of order past and present with supervision or community service as a penalty,

***Programs can commence and complete across financial years. COVID room capacity restrictions have reduced group sizes for programs.

Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service

Monetary Penalties Enforcement Services (MPES) collects monetary penalties referred to it by courts, police, local governments and public sector bodies. Enforcing these amounts means there are consequences for offenders' unlawful behaviour, which serves as a personal and general deterrent against offending. This also helps to achieve the Department of Justice's aim of a fair, just and safe Tasmania.

This report satisfies the requirements of section 121 of the *Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005*.

Find more information at the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/fines.

Referrals

MPES receives referrals from three main sources:

- fines, compensation orders, pecuniary penalty orders, costs and levies imposed by courts
- infringement notices issued by police and public sector bodies
- infringement notices issued by councils.

Table 5.9: Referrals in dollar value

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Infringement notices	6,475,473	6,485,447	7,697,283
Court fines	2,128,723	4,239,421	5,655,858
Pecuniary penalty orders	76,240	12,450	170,545
Compensation orders	3,201,516	1,095,657	2,012,792
Total referrals	\$11,881,952	\$11,832,975	\$15,536,478

Collection Performance

On average, MPES collects approximately \$16 million in monetary penalties each year.

A key measure of service effectiveness is the collection rate, which is the value of collections as a percentage of the net value of penalties imposed.

The referral of high-value fines, pecuniary penalty orders and compensation orders can significantly impact collection rates.

Table 5.10: Collection rate

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Infringement notices	108%	115%	100%
Court fines	270%	139%	117%
Pecuniary penalty orders	162%	1275%	98%
Compensation	15%	24%	26%
Collection rate of referred debt*	112%	117%	97%
Enforcement fees	463%	98%	81%
Collection rate of all debt	126%	115%	95%

* Total referred debt excludes MPES fees.

Table 5.11: Value collected

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Consolidated Fund	12,242,829	11,343,557	12,841,537
Local government	2,415,398	2,691,617	2,598,246
Compensation	269,202	382,545	488,986
Victims of Crime Compensation Levy	276,917	295,554	289,448
Crime (Confiscation of Profits)	123,215	180,159	166,645
Other Tasmanian State Government	175,580	138,371	190,817
Australian Government	67,940	49,587	37,104
Appeals Cost Fund	34,656	33,340	31,097
Other	68,138	65,519	78,141
Total collected	\$15,673,875	\$15,180,249	\$16,722,021

An important measure of service effectiveness is the debt finalisation rate. The debt finalisation rate is the number of fines and infringements finalised as a proportion of the number of fines and infringements referred for enforcement. Unlike the collection rate, this measure is not impacted by high-value penalties.

Table 5.12: Debt finalisation rate

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Finalisation rate all referred debt	130%	144%	107%

Table 5.13: Debt finalisation

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Number of debts referred for collection (gross)	59,212	52,270	64,402
Less debts withdrawn by issuing authority	3,273	2,357	4,129
Less debts revoked for re-issue	949	687	894
Debts referred for collection (net)	54,990	49,226	59,379
Paid in full	58,772	59,553	60,173
Deemed uncollectable	13,085	12,121	3,023
Administrative debt withdrawal	972	510	733
Monetary Penalty Community Service Order (MPCSO)	1	1	4
Debts satisfied	72,830	72,185	63,933
Debts finalised	77,052	75,229	68,956

Payment Options

MPES offers range of options for people to pay their monetary penalties.

Table 5.14: Breakdown of receipts by payment option

Payment Option	2019–20		2020–21		2021–22	
CentrePAY	115,457	44%	116,468	49%	119,561	48%
BPay	109,379	42%	89,404	38%	99,919	40%
Service Tasmania	18,745	7%	12,577	5%	11,559	5%
Internet	8,242	3%	6,967	3%	8,358	3%
Telephone payment line	6,096	2%	5,222	2%	5,153	2%
EFT, direct deposit and mail	6,252	2%	5,125	2%	5,442	2%
Australian Government	67,940		49,587		37,104	
Appeals Cost Fund	34,656		33,340		31,097	
Other	68,138		65,519		78,141	
Total	264,171		235,763		249,992	

Anyone who cannot pay their monetary penalty in full can apply to pay by instalments. Their income and expenditure is used to assess their capacity to pay. If their only source of income is welfare benefits, then payments of \$25 a fortnight are usually approved.

Table 5.15: Payment variation applications

Measure	2019–20		2020–21		2021–22	
Lodged	15,325		15,972		16,457	
Finalised*	7,174	47%	6,249	39%	7,326	45%
Defaulted*	9,116	59%	6,416	40%	9,124	55%

* Finalised and Defaulted figures include payment variations lodged in prior years

Enforcement actions

The Director of MPES has powers to take enforcement action and impose sanctions when someone fails or refuses to pay, such as:

- publishing their name on the MPES website
- directing their driver licence or vehicle registration be suspended
- redirecting money owed to the person
- registering a charge against property.

Enforcement orders for unpaid monetary penalties are routinely issued 35 days after referral to MPES. If the amount remains unpaid, then a first sanction is applied after a further 21 days have elapsed. Sanctions are lifted once the outstanding monetary penalties are paid. In 2021–22, 12,803 sanction actions were initiated, compared to 8,774 in 2020–21.

Table 5.16: Breakdown of sanctions initiated, by type

Measure	2021–22	%
Suspension of driver licence	10,587	83%
Publication name	1,437	11%
Suspension of vehicle registration	713	6%
Enforcement warrant: Charge over registered land	64	>1%
Redirection of money owing	2	>1%
Enforcement warrant seizure and sale	-	0%
Total	12,803	

More than one enforcement sanction may be applied to a person.

6. Output Group 4: Regulatory and Other Services

WorkSafe Tasmania

WorkSafe Tasmania administers legislation covering three policy areas: work health and safety (WHS), workers and asbestos compensation, and workplace relations. Its activities are guided by the strategies for achieving healthier, safer and productive workplaces set out in its Strategic Plan 2018–2023. Its strategic priorities are to:

- reduce harm in Tasmanian workplaces
- respond to current and emerging work health and safety issues,
- ensure contemporary and effective regulatory frameworks, and
- strive for excellence as a regulator.

Find more information about WorkSafe Tasmania, including its Strategic Plan, on WorkSafe Tasmania's website — www.worksafe.tas.gov.au.

Strategy 1: Targeted Harm Reduction (Reducing Harm in Tasmanian Workplaces)

Table 6.1: Key performance indicators for injuries and workers compensation claim

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Fatalities	2.4	2.0	1.5
Lost time injury	19.1	18.3	18.3
Serious injury	15	14.5	14.8
Severe injury	4.2	4.1	4.5
% return to work rate	79	79	79

Lost time, serious and severe injury incidence rates are calculated by dividing injuries per 1,000 workers. Fatality incidence rate is calculated by dividing number of fatalities by 100,000 workers. Indicators for the financial year will change over time as the claims data matures.

The General Inspectorate ensures industry compliance with the laws that WorkSafe administers, mainly through investigating incident notifications and complaints. Inspectors began statewide programs focusing on WHS compliance in the construction industry, transport industry, distillery sector, and workplaces using silica (for example, where quarrying is done or engineered stone is worked or used).

Inspectors have been making both planned and unannounced visits to workplaces to ensure they are managing health and safety risks. Online guidance/ tools, presentations and social media has supported this work, which will continue into 2022–23. An engagement program has also been developed for health and safety representatives. Information sessions were held with electrical contractors on managing electrical safety risks during the reporting period.

COVID-19 has continued to be a focus this year. COVID inspections occurred across all industries, and significant work was done to support workplaces for borders re-opening on 15 December 2021, with new guidance material provided on WorkSafe's website. Online guidance materials were updated as changes to Public Health settings occurred.

The Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council (PESRAC) July 2020 Interim Report made three recommendations about the COVID-19 Safe Workplaces Framework:

1. Simple templates and tools should be made widely available and small organisations given proactive assistance to meet their minimum requirements. (I–31)
2. Common approaches for common situations should be encouraged, not bespoke arrangements for each situation (I–32)
3. Workplace Standards should make special efforts, including by providing simple templates, to assist volunteer-based organisations develop COVID-19 Safety Plans (I–34).

WorkSafe Tasmania completed implementation of these recommendations in 2020–21, and continues to revise and update work health and safety guidance materials, advice and information. In preparation for the opening of Tasmania's borders in December 2021, WorkSafe Tasmania provided new guides that were simpler to use and more closely aligned to changes in Public Health Directions. The new guides were further updated as Public Health settings changed, particularly in the lead up to the end of the Public Health Emergency on 1 July 2022.

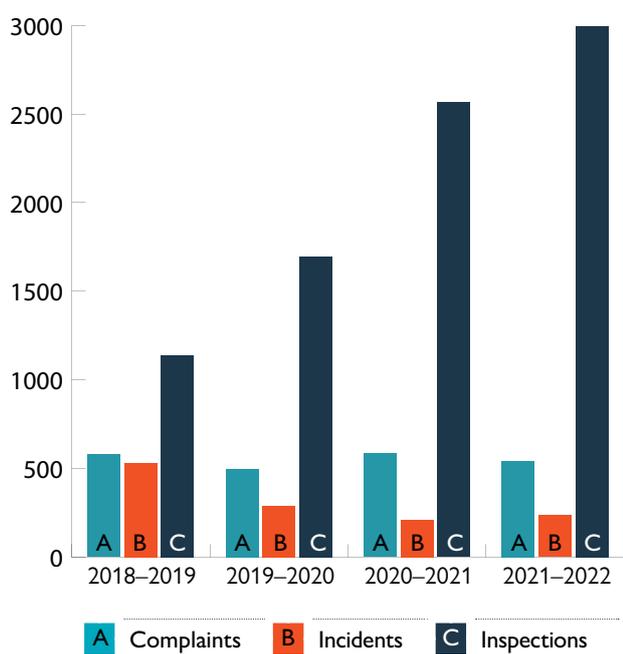
The PESRAC Final Report did not contain any recommendations relating to activities of WorkSafe Tasmania.

Table 6.2: Overview of COVID-19 response

Overview of COVID-19 response	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Enquiries received: email	167	114	390
Enquiries received: phone	864	346	456
Matters referred to the Inspectorate	124	383	310
Inspections	1,471	2,501	2,661
Notices	10	53	29
Workplace advisory visits		204	412

The Mines Inspectorate carries out inspections, audits and investigations at Tasmanian mines, quarries, smelters and mineral processing plants. This year, inspectors maintained a proactive presence at crucial high-risk sites, focusing on COVID-19 controls, silica dust management, quarry edge protection and other mining hazards; and investigated serious injuries and complaints. With the assistance of a specialist coal check inspector from NSW, inspectors inspected a coal mine, identifying several opportunities of improvements to align the site with industry best practice. Engagement and feedback from all stakeholders involved was positive and constructive. Stakeholder engagement included quarterly presentations on mines safety to the Tasmanian Minerals and Energy Council, consulting on respirable crystalline silica at quarries with the Institute of Quarrying Australia, and engaging with the Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia.

Figure 6.1: Workplace attendances by Inspectors based on the purpose of the inspection



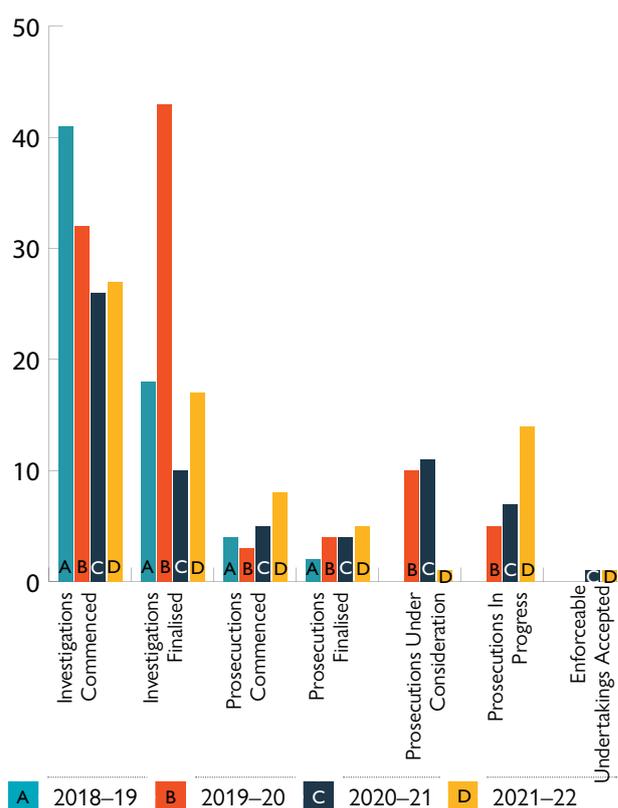
In 2021–22, the overall number of inspections increased due to the employment of additional inspectors to focus on COVID-19 compliance. The number of inspections in response to complaints was lower than the previous year while inspections following incident notifications were slightly higher. Site attendance at complaints and incident notifications depends on the nature and severity of the matter.

Inspectors authorised under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* can influence workplace behaviour through the tools such as improvement notices, prohibition notices, and infringement notices for non-compliance. Investigations into breaches of the legislation may result in prosecutions being led by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in the Magistrates Court or enforceable undertakings being accepted by the Regulator. In 2021–22, fines of \$720,000 resulted from five prosecutions.

Table 6.3: Notices issued under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*

Notices issued	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Improvement notice	597	626	414
Infringement notice	52	12	6
Prohibition notice	108	102	139

Figure 6.2: Investigations and prosecutions under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*



The number of investigations begun has remained relatively stable over the last three years, while the number of investigations completed increased 70%. The engagement of additional inspectors focussed on COVID inspections helped achieve these increased outcomes.

The number of WHS prosecutions begun by the Director of Public Prosecutions increased by 60%, with 14 matters now under prosecution: a 100% increase on the previous year.

The Major Hazard Facilities team conducted audits and inspections of each major hazard facility in Tasmania. It met with emergency management committees (at state, regional and local government level) to discuss emergency management for major hazard facilities. It provided guidance for proponents developing five new major hazard facilities in the state, including the three proposed green hydrogen plants at Bell Bay.

The Helpline is the first point of access for people seeking information and advice from WorkSafe, and is the primary point of contact for the public. Helpline inspectors respond to requests for information immediately wherever possible, while matters requiring further research are directed to other parts of WorkSafe. In 2021–22, Helpline inspectors answered 10,412 phone calls and sent and received 3,197 emails. The Helpline also logs notifiable incidents and complaints that are referred to the Inspectorate for response; and in 2021–22, recorded 813 incident notifications and 1063 complaints.

The Advisory Service provides free, practical support to help small and medium sized business manage safety, health and wellbeing by working with industry stakeholders, individual businesses and their workers. In 2021–22, Advisors made 587 visits to 261 businesses and took part in regional and community events.

The Safe Farming Tasmania Program aims to reduce farm-work related death, injury and disease and improve the health and safety performance of the farming sector. It does this by working directly with farmers, industry stakeholders and farming communities to provide training/education and encourage positive farm safety conversations. It is a joint initiative of WorkSafe Tasmania and the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

The team of two Safe Farming consultants partnered with Primary Employers Tasmania to hold five very successful shearing safety sessions around the state, including on Flinders Island. They met with 150 farmers to provide direct WHS advice, demonstrating

Safe Farming's philosophy of building positive farm safety conversations.

The Accreditation and Dangerous Goods Unit is responsible for accreditation, licensing and compliance monitoring for high-risk licensing, white cards, asbestos licensing, hazardous chemicals and security sensitive dangerous substances. In 2021–22, the unit issued over 18,000 licences, permits, registrations and accreditations in these fields (an increase on the previous year's 15,000). The unit also assists industry groups, national bodies and others with technical matters, and provides advice on statutory obligations, to ensure national consistency in safety standards and achievement of best practice.

Strategy 2: Culture and Capability (Responding to Current and Emerging WHS Issues)

The Primary Producer Safety Rebate Scheme was launched in October 2021. The rebate scheme aimed to reduce work-related injuries and deaths in farming. It allowed farmers to claim a rebate for eligible safety equipment purchased for their workplace that would reduce the risk of injury caused by the most common hazards in this sector, such as manual handling and vehicle incidents involving quad bikes and tractors. Farmers swiftly took up the rebate scheme, with 838 applications received before the Scheme closed on 30 June 2022. The maximum amount payable to any farmer was \$5,000. At 30 June 2022, \$3.1 million had been paid to farmers as rebates with further payments still being processed.

Building the capability of Tasmanians to be safe at work is vital to preventing injury and illness. The Advisory Service spoke at 57 schools, colleges and employment agencies educating them in their work health and safety obligations under the laws and preparing the next generation for a safer working life. The Safe Farming Tasmania team presented farm safety awareness sessions to students of TasTAFE and regional and country high schools, to agricultural groups, and at industry forums. They also take part in rural shows such as Agfest.

Other important engagement tools include the free Workplace Issues magazine, which is available in both printed and online formats and published three times a year; and social media presence via Facebook and LinkedIn. All of these channels promote WHS messages and WorkSafe initiatives and events.

WorkSafe has a strong relationship with the WorkCover Tasmania Board, helping the Board fulfil its statutory functions in injury management, work health and safety, and workers compensation. WorkSafe delivers a broad range of programs aimed at building culture and capability that are funded by the Board.

Find information about Board-funded initiatives such as the WorkSafe Awards and the 2022 Healthier, Safer and Productive Workplaces Grants Program in the Board's annual report on the WorkSafe Tasmania website — www.worksafe.tas.gov.au.

Strategy 3: Regulatory Frameworks — Ensuring Regulatory Frameworks are Contemporary and Effective

In 2021–22, significant work was done updating the laws that WorkSafe administers. This included remaking the Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Regulations 2021 and Asbestos-Related Diseases (Occupational Exposure) Compensation Regulations 2011, and amending the Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012. The latter provided greater regulation to ensure quad bike safety, which has been a focus for WorkSafe and the Tasmanian Government over recent years. The changes also amended the workplace exposure standards to improve silica safety, another important focus for WorkSafe Tasmania.

Stakeholder feedback was sought for reviews of the Explosives Regulations 2012, the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*, and the *Asbestos-Related Diseases (Occupational Exposure) Compensation Act 2011*. The latter is an independent review that is required every five years; this is the second such review.

The new Forest Safety Code (Tasmania) 2021 came into effect, and Tasmania adopted the new model Code of Practice: Managing the risk of Respirable Silica from Engineered Stone in the Workplace during the reporting period.

Strategy 4: Exemplar Regulator — Striving for Excellence as a Regulator

In 2021–22, WorkSafe implemented its Strategic Delivery Review project, which began in December 2020. The overall outcome is to improve service delivery; with the final output being an organisational structure that ensures alignment with the services WorkSafe delivers. This was not an exercise in achieving cost savings or reducing the size of the organisation; in fact, significant recruitment has occurred to optimise service delivery. The project

was characterised by respectful collaboration and consultation as WorkSafe moves towards its desired future as a contemporary regulator.

Tasmanian Planning Commission

The Department of Justice provides administrative support to the Tasmanian Planning Commission, which is an independent statutory body.

Find the Tasmanian Planning Commission annual report and other information on the Tasmanian Planning Commission website — www.planning.tas.gov.au.

Consumer, Building and Occupational Services

Consumer, Building and Occupational Services (CBOS) is Tasmania's regulator for consumer protection, building standards and occupational licensing services. Working to ensure a fair and just Tasmania, CBOS delivers efficient, effective, and equitable regulation. CBOS administers 37 acts, 26 regulations and many subordinate rules, including codes, orders and determinations.

CBOS informs consumers and businesses about licensing, registration, standards and regulatory matters and respond to non-compliance when it occurs. It:

- advises and educates consumers, tenants, businesses and landlords on their rights, responsibilities and changes to the law
- reviews and advises the Tasmanian Government on consumer legislation and industry codes
- advises and educates consumers and the building industry about Tasmania's building legislation and national standards
- provides bond administration services for residential tenants, owners and property managers
- licenses businesses and occupations: building services, electrical, plumbing, gas-fitting, security and investigation agents, motor vehicle traders, and conveyancers

- provides legislative support for the Property Agents Board and the Architects Board
- registers people to work with children and other vulnerable people
- conciliates disputes between consumers and traders, tenants and landlords, and consumers and building practitioners
- undertakes on-site risk-based compliance audits
- enforces and ensures compliance with consumer laws, building laws and gas and electricity safety standards.

Find more information about CBOS on the CBOS website — www.cbos.tas.gov.au.

Financial Support for Tasmanians Affected by Building Contractor Insolvencies

Like other Australian states and territories, the Tasmanian building market has been significantly disrupted by supply chain issues and associated building materials shortages. When combined with the strong Tasmanian building and property markets and the demand for building work exceeding supply, the level of risk for the building industry has increased for both consumers and industry. This has led to some Tasmanian building contractors entering into administration, causing loss to creditors, including consumers.

In December 2021, the Tasmanian Government announced that it would reintroduce a Home Warranty Insurance (HWI) scheme to protect property owners where their building contractor dies, disappears or becomes insolvent. A consultation paper on this was released in May 2022.

To ensure property owners are not disadvantaged while the HWI Scheme is reintroduced, in February 2022 the Tasmanian Government announced it would implement a Financial Assistance Package to support affected consumers whose builder has died, disappeared or become insolvent from 1 July 2021. This financial assistance allows consumers to claim up to 20 per cent of the value of the contract to a maximum amount of \$200,000. Financial assistance will remain in place until the HWI Scheme is reintroduced.

As building contractors become insolvent, CBOS actively contacts both the appointed liquidators and affected consumers to gather information and to

encourage consumers to apply for assistance. In a small number of cases, the completion of claims has been delayed based on a need for assessment of the value of work that remains to be completed. As of 30 June 2022, CBOS had received 71 applications for support; 60 of these had been assessed and paid to the value of approximately \$2.79 million and the remaining 11 were still in progress.

PlanBuild Tasmania

PlanBuild Tasmania is an online property development enquiry and applications portal, which provides a consistent and convenient end-to-end online user experience for Tasmanian property development.

Key achievements in 2021–22 were:

- providing a general enquiry function that allows users to see what planning zones and codes apply to their development property. This first stage was launched by the Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs, the Hon Elise Archer MP, on 24 February 2022
- developing a property report that includes a map and information based on enquiry question responses, advice about who to consult, who can do the work, what to apply for and a mechanism to contact a local council for further advice
- providing free and open access to spatial mapping data. This allows property owners to view relevant water and sewerage infrastructure and find information about approvals required from TasWater, without the need to engage ground surveyors. It also allows property owners to assess risk if their developments are within identified bushfire-prone areas and learn whether a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan is required without having to undertake on-site investigations.

PlanBuild Tasmania's continued development and implementation is supported by extensive ongoing consultation and collaboration with stakeholders including Tasmanian councils, regulatory authorities and external professional users. This will help PlanBuild Tasmania progress to its second stage where users will be able to submit and track online development applications.

Automatic Mutual Recognition for Occupational Licences

Automatic Mutual Recognition (AMR) is a national scheme that allows people licensed to work in one Australian state or territory to use their occupational licence to work in other Australian states or territories.

The purpose of AMR is to reduce red tape for licensed or registered workers operating in multiple states or territories. The scheme contains safeguards to maintain standards and protect consumers, workers and the public.

In Tasmania, AMR will apply to many CBOS administered occupations (including plumbers, electricians, motor vehicle dealers, security agents, gas fitters, engineers, building surveyors and architects) from 1 July 2022.

Under AMR, as long as a person is licensed in the state they live in or usually work, they are not required to pay for another licence or registration to work in a second state; they may start work once they have notified the relevant regulator. In Tasmania, consumer protection requirements for their occupational licence type must also be met.

To support the commencement of AMR, in 2021–22 CBOS modified its IT systems, building on the existing CBOS occupational licensing online portal so interstate workers can notify CBOS of their intention to work in Tasmania. Communication materials were also produced to increase awareness and understanding of the new scheme.

Registration to Work with Vulnerable People

As at 30 June 2022, more than 148,000 Tasmanians were registered to work with vulnerable people. In 2021–22, the Registration to Work with Vulnerable People (RWVP) unit received approximately 78,000 applications for registration or renewal of a card.

In 2021–22, there was a significant increase in ongoing monitoring of registrants with reportable behaviour records being referred to the RWVP unit from other government agencies. For 2021–22, 3,852 reportable behaviours which matched to RWVP applicants or registrants were referred to the RWVP unit, compared to 1,438 in 2020–21. This means a significant increase in work undertaken by the RWVP unit in assessing a person's suitability to remain registered. In 2021–22, 1,048 additional risk assessments were commenced, leading to 67

suspensions and 17 cancellations; compared to 345 additional risk assessments, 48 suspensions and 4 cancellations in 2020–21.

Worker screening remains an important component of protecting vulnerable people from harm, neglect and abuse. In June 2022, the Tasmanian Government announced that people engaged in regulated activities relating to certain vulnerable adults would now require a RWVP. These reforms will be implemented in 2022–23.

The RWVP unit provided information for the Commission of Inquiry into Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings throughout 2021–22.

Building and Construction Industry Newsletter

In September 2021, CBOS adopted software used throughout the Department of Justice to produce and send a monthly email newsletter to over 10,000 subscribers. This e-newsletter provides information on regulatory changes, consultations, continuing professional development opportunities and recalls, and includes an industry stakeholder contribution each month.

Before this, CBOS produced Connections magazine, printed twice a year. The monthly e-newsletter means information is delivered in a more timely manner, and has resulted in a higher readership and a budget efficiency.

Solar maintenance Campaign

In the second half of 2021, CBOS implemented a statewide awareness campaign about the importance of maintaining solar energy systems. Solar systems can deteriorate over time and as a result of weather, which can create an electrical safety risk.

The campaign saw information distributed to over 39,000 Tasmanian property owners who have solar energy systems. The campaign also promoted its messages on social media, in newspapers and at events such as HomeFEST.

Contractors noted a significant increase in the uptake of solar maintenance services and reported fixing many installations that could have posed a safety risk over time. Similar programs are now being rolled out in other jurisdictions.

Scams Awareness Week

Scams Awareness Week, supported by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, state and territory governments, and partner organisations, raises awareness of how scams operate in our community.

In 2021, Scams Awareness Week took place from 8 to 12 November. The theme was 'Let's talk scams', encouraging everyone to talk to their family and friends about consumer fraud and be more aware of the risk of scams to avoid becoming a victim.

The Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs, the Hon Elise Archer MP, launched Scams Awareness Week at Neighbourhood Houses Tasmania in Derwent Park. CBOS and NBN Co attended events in partnership with Neighbourhood Houses Tasmania at Dunalley, Nubeena, Dodges Ferry, Geeveston, Deloraine, Clarendon Vale and West Moonah to educate people around scam awareness.

Performance Information

CBOS reports against five key performance indicators.

Table 6.4: CBOS Key Performance Indicators

Measure	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Consumer complaints resolved within 60 days	96.85%	85%	86.4%
Rental bond claims paid within 30 days	87.0%	89.2%	89.1%
Matters resolved before final compliance action	99.67%	93.72%	97.5%
Number of occupational licence application assessments made within 21 days	77.7%*	81.8%*	82.0%
New Registration to Work with Vulnerable People applicants: decisions within six weeks	96.15%*	95.80%*	93.33%

* The reported percentages for the last two measures in relation to the 2019–20 and 2020–21 financial years have been amended from previous reports due to changes in data extraction methods.

The following tables outline key activities undertaken by CBOS to meet its objectives.

Table 6.5: Number of enquiries and complaints - Australian Consumer Law and Building and Occupational Licensing matters

Australian Consumer Law matters	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
General ACL enquiries including consumer guarantees, sales practices, business practices and product safety.	1,702	1,254	1,609
Building/Occupational Licensing enquiries	427	421	654

Table 6.6: Total Building and Occupational Licensing infringements issued

Building and Occupational Licensing infringements issued	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Infringements issued	339	519	211
Total	\$205,976	\$428,043	\$178,381

Table 6.7: Bond claim payments (disposition and clearance rates)

Financial year/disposition	Claim Paid	% of claims paid
2021-22	15,941	
0 - 30 Days	13,504	89.1
2020-21	15,323	
0 - 30 Days	13,676	89.2
2019-20	15,429	
0 - 30 Days	13,432	87.0

Table 6.8: Residential Tenancy Commissioner Investigations

RTC Investigations	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Bond disputes	2,720	2,105	2,246
Complaints/applications	198	184	149
Exemptions	0	6	6
Email enquiries	1,749	1,849	1,465
Total	4,667	4,144	3,866

Occupational Licensing

Table 6.9: Number of licensed practitioners

Trade Occupation	2019-20*	2020-21*	2021-22
Electrical practitioner/provisional	4,379	4,918	5,495
Plumbing practitioner/certifier/provisional	1,088	1,236	1,494
Gas-fitter practitioner/certifier	369	421	496
Electrical contractor	830	849	1,061
Plumbing contractor	472	524	642
Gas-fitter contractor	182	207	244
Automotive gas-fitter practitioner	25	28	32
Automotive gas-fitter contractor	1	2	3
Building services provider: Individual	2,674	3,023	3,582
Building services provider: Company	37	58	83
Total	10,057	11,266	13,132

* The reported data for the 2019–20 and 2020–21 financial years has been amended from previous reports due to a change in the data extraction method. The figures reflect active licences as at 30 June each year.

Table 6.10: Occupational licensing assessments

Class of License	21 days and under	22+ days	Total 2021–22 assessments	KPI %
Trade practitioner total	2,498	646	3,144	79%
Issued	2,466	588	3,054	81%
Refused	32	58	90	36%
Trade contractor total	1,487	190	1,678	89%
Issued	1,486	185	1,671	89%
Refused	1	5	6	17%
Trade practitioner provisional	2	2	4	50%
Issued	1	2	3	33%
Refused	1	0	1	100%
Building services provider: Individual	1,841	477	2,318	79%
Issued	1,831	475	2,306	79%
Refused	10	2	12	83%

Class of License	21 days and under	22+ days	Total 2021–22 assessments	KPI %
Building services provider: Company	44	13	57	77%
Issued	44	13	57	77%
Refused	0	0	0	
Total assessments	5,872	1,328	7,201	82%

The reported data now includes all assessments completed within the financial year, regardless of whether they were commenced within the financial year. This provides for a more accurate report on work completed and ensures that no assessments are omitted due to the changeover of the financial year. The related data in Table 6.1 for previous years has been revised accordingly so that the data is more comparable.

Table 6.11: Number of licensed Building Service Providers (individuals and contractors)

Building Service Provider	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Total	2,711*	3,081*	3,665

* The reported data for 2019–20 and 2020–21 financial years has been amended from previous reports due to a change in the data extraction method. The figures reflect active licences as at the end of each financial year.

Corporate Affairs and Charity Registrations

Table 6.12: Number of Registered Incorporated Associations, Co-operatives and Charities

Registrations	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Registered during year	321	386	355
De-registered	133	58	117
Total	5,134	5,170	5,094

Risk-Based Licensing

Table 6.13: Number of new applicants and renewals for Registration to Work with Vulnerable People

Activities	2019–20*	2020–21*	2021–22
Employment/Volunteer	29,696	31,721	37,508
Volunteer	15,568	20,575	18,652
Total new registrations	45,264	52,296	56,160

* The reported data for 2019–20 and 2020–21 financial years has been amended from previous reports due to a change in calculation method. The figures now include all applications and renewals submitted during the financial year regardless of the outcome.

Table 6.14: Risk based licences by category

Activities	2019–20*	2020–21*	2021–22
Conveyancers	12	15	23
Motor Vehicle Traders	77	138	206
Security (individual)	1,527	1,933	2,610
Security (body corporate)	57	66	89
Total Licences	1,673	2,152	2,928

* The reported data for 2019–20 and 2020–21 financial years has been amended from previous reports due to a change in the data extraction method. The figures reflect active licences as at the end of each financial year.

Technical Regulation

Table 6.15: Gas Standards and Safety Unit Activities

Activities	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Gas infrastructure incident investigation	9	5	12
Reported third party activity incidents	11	11	8
Gas installation inspections	522	766	961
Gas installation design assessments	277	272	296
Gas installation or storage incident investigation	12	21	20

Table 6.16: Electrical Standards and Safety Unit Activities

Activities	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Compliance investigations	199	369	214
Electrical inspections	9,456	9,642	10,355
Private poles managed	1,626	1,667	1,437
Infringements issued	301	391	123

7. Corporate Support and Strategy

Finance

The Finance Branch provides specialist financial, budgeting, accounting, procurement, facilities, and asset and property management services to the Department of Justice.

In 2021–22, Finance provided significant procurement advice and support to many Department project teams and outputs, to support operations and progress the Government's infrastructure program. This included procurement support for the Southern Remand Centre and the Northern Correctional Facility project and for the replacement of a TPS Prisoner Transport Vehicle. Find more information on the Department's procurement activities in Section 20 of this annual report.

Finance made improvements to its systems and contributed to a number of Departmental initiatives during 2021–22. Key achievements were:

- transitioning the Department's financial management system into the cloud
- developing a new Strategic Risk Register for the Department
- conducting disability access audits on two leased and two owned buildings
- overseeing lease negotiations and fit-out works for the Wellbeing Unit offices in Bellerive Quay
- overseeing lease negotiations and fit-out works for the Department's new Hobart CBD site.

Human Resources

The Human Resources Branch (HR) provides advice and services to managers, supervisors and employees across various people matters, including:

- recruitment and employment
- pay and benefits
- employee induction
- performance, learning and development
- workers compensation management

- work, health and safety support
- workplace relations management.

A key priority in the Department's Corporate Direction Statement 2020–2022 is 'Our people and systems'. HR plays a key role in building our culture, leadership, and capability by delivering the People Strategy and Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and implementing our Agency Values. Through this work and as a values-based organisation, the Department continues to become a collaborative and inclusive workplace and improve the way we work together and with the Tasmanian community.

HR supports the Tasmanian Audit Office, the Integrity Commission, Ombudsman and the Public Trustee through Service Level Agreements

HR Operations

The Operations Unit provides recruitment and payroll services. In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- ongoing investigation of ways to streamline payroll processes to reduce inconsistencies and improve accuracy of data
- continued development of a shared payroll database (shared with the Department of State Growth)
- improved recruitment templates to better reflect Departmental processes.

Workplace Relations

Workplace Relations supports staff and managers with complex human resource matters encompassing industrial relations, workplace grievances and managing misconduct.

Safety and Injury Management

The Department's Work Health and Safety Management System is regularly reviewed to ensure its procedures, policies and guidelines remain current and support staff to maintain safe work practices.

Under the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*, the Department must have a formal Injury Management Program that meets guidelines issued by the WorkCover Tasmania Board. The current

approved program is in place until 1 January 2023.

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- focussing on early intervention and regular communication with injured staff, their supervisors and treating medical practitioners
- reviewing and improving the worker’s experience through the workers compensation process
- focussing on return to work options for injured staff, including host placements for return to work in outputs other than their own
- providing targeted manual handling training for correctional officers to reduce shoulder and back injuries
- supporting outputs as they developed COVID-19 Risk Assessments and Safety Plans, and ongoing monitoring and reviewing of these.

Table 7.1: WHS Incidents

Activities	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Hazards reported	270	269	226
Illness reported	42	33	43
Injury reported	328	293	327
Near miss reported	53	43	46

Table 7.2: Workers Compensation Claims

Activities	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22
Claims lodged	103	107	132

Building People, Culture and Inclusion

Our People Strategy and Diversity and Inclusion Strategy both recognise that it is our people who enable us to provide high-quality services to the Tasmanian community in a constantly changing environment.

The People Strategy aims to develop and support our people to continue this work now and into the future. It provides the framework and priority areas to build our culture, leadership and capability.

The Diversity and Inclusion Strategy outlines our commitment to a diverse and inclusive workplace. It focusses on unlocking the value that diversity brings to the Department, and on creating an inclusive culture where we respect the individual backgrounds, skills, perspectives, attributes and experiences of our people.

Key achievements in 2021–22 were:

- continued engagement with staff and community

reference groups (including LGBTIQ+ and disability reference groups). These groups ensure a collaborative approach to developing and implementing new programs, policies and practices to provide inclusive work environments within the Department and improve the services we provide to the Tasmanian community

- the LGBTIQ+ Action Plan, released in May 2022 to coincide with the 25th anniversary of the decriminalisation of homosexuality. The Action Plan is available on the Department’s website www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/policies/lgbtiq-action-plan
- new recruitment and selection policy, guidelines and resources (including online training package for all staff) to support recruitment activities
- a Statement of Commitment to Learning and Growth, affirming the roles and responsibilities of all staff for ongoing learning and development and supporting a learning culture
- a Gender Affirmation in the Workplace policy and guide to ensure that employees transitioning gender in the workplace are treated with respect and without harassment, or discrimination. As part of the implementation staff are encouraged to display their pronouns in email signatures
- a Recognition and Reward framework guiding how to appropriately recognise positive behaviours and achievements at work
- as part of the partnership with JobAccess, co-hosted a Driving Disability Employment Seminar with the Department of Communities. This has strengthened relationships with Disability Employment Services and fostered a disability provider employment program
- piloting a Continuous Performance Development model that encourages regular, high-quality and development-focussed conversations about performance. The model aims to enhance staff performance by providing ongoing feedback, coaching, support and recognition
- the Gender Respect and Fairness Action Plan, with work continuing on implementation
- three key Manager and Leadership Development initiatives: a new Ready to Lead (Manager Induction) course, an online Manager Toolkit, and an informal mentoring program
- timber plaques installed in Department premises,

acknowledging the palawa/pakana peoples as custodians of the land on which our buildings are situated. The plaques are made by the TPS workshop from Tasmanian native timbers

- face-to-face pilot training in cultural awareness, unconscious bias and trauma awareness in an operational setting. This training will be delivered in partnership with the Migrant Resource Centre, Phoenix Centre and Kind Enterprises, and will be informed by lived experience.

Strategic Infrastructure Projects

The Strategic Infrastructure Projects unit manages and delivers major court and prison infrastructure projects across the Corrections and Administration of Justice sectors of the Department of Justice. These projects are key Tasmanian Government Budget commitments and contribute to the Department's goals of providing a sustainable, safe, secure, humane and effective corrections system and improving access to justice services.

Northern Correctional Facility

Following the May 2022 announcement that the Northern Correctional Facility would be progressed at the Ashley Youth Detention Centre site, new project governance arrangements and initial due diligence investigations were begun. This work will continue in 2022–23 and includes statutory planning, potential environmental impacts, potential Aboriginal and Historic (European) heritage impacts, an initial bushfire risk assessment, potential traffic impacts and the provision of access to the site, plus a new Socio Economic Impact Statement. The information collected through the due diligence work will be used to inform a Request for Tender for architectural design services, site infrastructure services and construction contract administration. This tender is expected to be released in mid-2023.

Southern Remand Centre and Risdon Prison Complex Upgrades

The Southern Remand Centre is a key infrastructure project for the Tasmanian Government to address shortcomings with Tasmania's ageing prison system. Find more information about the Southern Remand Centre in the Tasmanian Prison Service section of this annual report.

The Tasmanian Government also provided funding for upgrades to facilities in the Risdon Prison Complex to support the Southern Remand Centre. Improvements at the Risdon Prison Complex included upgrades to the health clinic, gatehouse, offender processing area and visits centre. All of these upgrades were completed during 2021–22.

Risdon Prison Kitchen

An additional \$15 million was provided in the 2020–21 State Budget to fund a new kitchen on the RPC site. The kitchen will have capacity to cater for the entire prison population and include a dedicated training space for offenders, therefore supporting their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.

The final scope and location of the kitchen is to be confirmed.

Mobile Duress Upgrade and Replacement: Risdon Prison Complex and Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison

Funding of \$3.6 million was announced in the 2022–23 State budget to replace the electronic security systems and equipment for:

- the Risdon Prison Complex Mobile Duress Alarm System
- the Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison Mobile Duress Alarm System and Security Management System.

A due diligence process to determine the most appropriate replacement systems is currently being undertaken.

New Maximum Security Classification Offender Unit

In December 2021, the Premier of Tasmania announced funding of \$50 million for a new maximum security unit within the existing Risdon Prison Complex. Funding will be provided through the Strategic Infrastructure Investment Review Process in 2022–23 to develop a detailed business case.

This program will comprise two standalone projects:

- a new maximum security accommodation unit, and further activities, training and education spaces within the Risdon Prison Complex
- upgrading/replacing the Risdon Prison Complex electronic security system.

The detailed business case to secure the funding is now being progressed.

Critical Infrastructure Maintenance Upgrades

Funding of \$5 million was provided in the 2021–22 State budget to upgrade/replace high priority critical infrastructure across the Risdon Prison Complex and Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison.

The 2021–22 priority packages of work were priced and the maintenance contractor is currently completing these works, which include upgrades to fire detection systems, security fencing and security management systems. Work has begun on the priority packages of work for 2022–23.

Police Out of Courts, Burnie

In August 2021, the Department met the Government's commitment to remove Tasmania Police from court security and offender transport duties at the Burnie Supreme Court. This was achieved through considered planning and resource management, including using retired police officers as court custody officers on a temporary basis. These officers provide a crucial support role for both the Courts and the Tasmania Prison Service.

In 2021–22, planning to enable the Tasmania Prison Service to take over court security and offender transport duties at the Burnie Supreme Court continued, including targeted recruitment. It is anticipated the Tasmania Prison Service will take over these roles in August 2022.

Work also began on procuring a new Prisoner Transport Vehicle to add to the Tasmania Prison Service fleet.

Burnie Court Relocation

In 2021–22, significant work was progressed on the proposed new Burnie Court Complex at the Mooreville Road site. This included stakeholder engagement, detailed design development, and a submission to and attendance at the Parliamentary Steering Committee on Public Works (and subsequent approval). Stakeholder engagement identified a diverse range of issues to be addressed through a contemporary design which will support the administration of justice in the North West. The project team was working towards submitting a Development Application in May 2022.

In March 2022, the Government directed the Department of Treasury and Finance to undertake a targeted Expression of Interest for possible sites for the new court complex in the Burnie CBD. During this time, project work at Mooreville Road was stopped until the outcome of the Expression of Interest process was known. Subsequent work is expected to assess the value proposition of any potential suitable CBD sites and the Mooreville Road site.

Capital Business Cases

In 2021–22, a review of business cases (existing and in development) for the next suite of capital project submissions began. This includes potential projects for the Supreme Court, Magistrates Court and the Tasmania Prison Service. Once complete these will be submitted through the Strategic Infrastructure Investment Review Process and future State Budget processes.

Find more information on the Strategic Infrastructure Projects program of works on the Department of Justice website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/strategicinfrastructure-projects.

Organisational Change

The Organisational Change Branch was originally established in 2019 under the Office of the Chief Information Officer. In April 2022 the branch was moved to become an output in its own right.

The Organisational Change Branch delivers change management processes for key change initiatives and projects: Justice Connect, PlanBuild Tasmania and the Southern Remand Centre. In 2021–22, there was a continued need to embed Branch staff in each project to support their change management needs. The Branch Director also coordinated the operational commissioning of the Southern Remand Centre.

Embedding Branch staff fully in these three projects, with expanded responsibility in some cases, has placed some limitations on the broader delivery of change management guidance and support and capability building at the Department of Justice.

Key achievements for 2021–22 were:

- providing consultation and advice on improvements to the Tasmania Prison Service correctional officer recruitment campaign; and improving the Tasmania Prison Service website

- providing change management advice, guidance and support for the People Strategy and Agency Values
- providing change management advice and support for the establishment of the Tasmanian Civil Administration Tribunal
- providing change management advice and support and technology support for the Department's new Collins Street Hobart office site
- chairing the whole of state service change management community of practice.
- developing a suite of document and design templates to provide a consistent style for Departmental communications and publications
- implementing the Swift Digital platform for producing and distributing internal and external e-newsletters and surveys
- developing resources and messaging to support the ongoing implementation of the Department's values
- providing communications advice and support to major projects, particularly court and correctional infrastructure projects and people and culture initiatives. Strategic Communications worked closely with Human Resources on the people and culture initiatives

Strategic Communications

Strategic Communications manages and provides:

- media liaison: proactively through developing media releases and promoting opportunities for positive media coverage of specific projects and the general work of the Department of Justice; and reactively in response to media queries
- specialist advice to senior management and other staff on communication and stakeholder engagement issues, key messages and specific communications tools and tasks
- communication and engagement strategies, services and materials to support major projects across the Department
- internal communications to ensure staff are informed and engaged. This includes content for the Department's intranet, messages from the Secretary, a regular staff e-newsletter and podcast/vodcast
- graphic design, photography, digital media and editing services for the Department. This includes producing corporate reports such as the annual report.
- developing graphic design assets for several services and projects within the Department. This has included developing a logo and branded information materials for the new Wellbeing Support unit, a new logo for Victims Support Services and design of key publications such as the new Department of Justice Strategic Plan 2022–27.
- contributing to key projects in the Corrections and Rehabilitation portfolio including the Southern Remand Centre commissioning, the new Corrections Strategic Plan, and the Tasmanian Prison Service recruitment campaign
- providing information to staff about COVID-19 and the Department's response to the pandemic
- development of the Department's 2022–27 Strategic Plan
- continuing to enhance our internal communications to ensure staff are informed about and engaged in the work and direction of the Department.

Key achievements in 2021–22 were:

- managing over 250 media enquiries across many issues
- supporting the community consultation process for the use of the Ashley Youth Detention Centre as the site for the Northern Correctional Facility
- developing an image library for use across the Department

Wellbeing Support

The nature of the work of the Department of Justice means that our people are often placed in challenging situations that make them susceptible to both physical and psychological injuries, and the impacts of this on individual staff, teams and the organisation are significant.

The Department is committed to the health and wellbeing of its people and in September 2021 strengthened this commitment by launching a new Wellbeing Support program. The Wellbeing Support team has seven members with skills and experience in case management, psychology and wellbeing programs. The Wellbeing Support team has been supporting staff since October 2021 and has been fully staffed since February 2022.

The Wellbeing Support program takes a holistic and proactive approach to staff wellbeing and provides access to:

- individual case management, where case managers work with individuals to understand what is going on for them, develop a wellness plan, and help them keep on track when implementing that plan
- psychology services, which can be easily accessed by booking a Mental Health Check-in via the Department's intranet. These services may also be provided as part of a wellness plan
- support after a workplace incident, for example mental health first aid
- training, workshops and forums. The Wellbeing Support team can develop and deliver sessions tailored to specific workplace needs. Packages delivered so far include workshops on vicarious trauma and resilience. Members of the Wellbeing Support team are trained to deliver Mental Health First Aid and this training will be offered to staff across the Department
- JustAsWell activities and health initiatives, including annual influenza vaccinations, sessions on financial wellbeing, and output-based activities driven by our Health and Wellbeing Champions network. Champions meet on a monthly basis and can share insights with their colleagues about upcoming activities and initiatives and other outputs' wellbeing ideas
- online health and wellbeing information and training, through the Wellbeing Hub on the Department's intranet. This Hub includes screening tools (such as a physical wellbeing online survey), online training modules, and information and links on topics such as financial wellbeing, nutrition, physical activity and mental health. Staff can also book to see a psychologist from the Wellbeing Support team for a mental health wellness check. It is hoped that staff will proactively use these services to check on their

wellbeing and take steps as soon as possible to address problems when they arise.

In 2021–22, the Wellbeing Support team received 124 referrals, resulting in 86 people accessing case management and 57 accessing psychology services.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary provides administrative leadership to all areas of the Department of Justice. It coordinates administrative functions, activities, policies and practices, and manages a number of significant organisational projects. It:

- provides Ministerial services, including managing correspondence, Question Time and Budget Estimates briefing processes
- reports on the Department's responsibilities against major Government priorities, reports and action plans, including liaising with other government agencies on whole of Government issues
- provides high level executive support to Agency Executive members and coordinates Senior Executive and Output Manager forums
- coordinates the Department's strategic planning, business planning and quarterly reporting processes
- provides policy support to Agency Executive on corrections issues and Tasmania's legal assistance sector
- supports the Department's responsibilities under the *Right to Information Act 2009*, including the Right to Information annual report, which requires coordinating statistical information from all Tasmanian Government agencies, councils and public authorities
- provides management and administration of board, tribunal and statutory appointments, including the appointment and management of Tasmania's Justices of the Peace.

Legal Assistance

The Office of the Secretary's responsibilities in relation to the Tasmanian legal assistance sector include:

- the administration of State and Commonwealth funding under the National Legal Assistance

Partnership 2020–25, and related reporting obligations

- stakeholder engagement and collaborative service planning with the Tasmanian legal assistance sector, the Commonwealth, and other States and Territories
- organising the Law Link Tasmania collaborative service planning forum. This forum aims to continuously improve the delivery of legal assistance to socially and economically disadvantaged people, through improved alignment of planning, program design and service delivery.

In 2021–22 the Office of the Secretary and the Tasmanian legal assistance sector developed the Tasmanian Legal Assistance Strategy 2022–2025. This is Tasmania's first strategic plan for legal assistance services and will be released by the Attorney-General at the start of 2022–23.

Legal Representation for Children in After-Hours Courts

The Tasmanian Government made a commitment to ensure legal services are available to children and young people across the state, by providing access to legal representation for children and young people in the North and North West who are appearing in courts after-hours. This will complement the service provided in the South, where young people currently appearing before after-hours courts are represented by a lawyer.

\$80,000 a year has been committed to fund this service in the North West, delivered by Tasmania Legal Aid. Given the limited number of staff based in the North West, the Department has been working with the Magistrates Court and Tasmania Legal Aid to identify the best way to deliver this service. This work will continue in 2022–23.

Corrections Strategic Plan

The Office of the Secretary worked with stakeholders on a new Corrections Strategic Plan, which will be launched in the coming months. A central pillar continues to be a strong focus on rehabilitation within our corrections system. This is a key priority of the Tasmanian Government and is reflected in the Corrections portfolio being renamed Corrections and Rehabilitation in April 2022.

Legislative reform: Youth searches, body scanning and high risk offenders

In 2021–22, legislative and policy reforms in the Tasmanian corrections setting progressed with new legislation passed to tighten the power to search youth in custody, and therefore minimise harm associated trauma or distress with personal searches.

Work progressed to introduce body scanning technology in correctional facilities following the Tasmanian Government's \$1.3 million commitment to introduce body scanners at correctional facilities and youth detention centre, to offer an enhanced but less invasive searching capacity.

Closing the Gap and Justice Policy Partnership

The Office of the Secretary co-ordinates the Department's implementation of the Tasmanian Closing the Gap Implementation Plan following the new National Agreement on Closing the Gap. This ongoing work ensures that the Department is contributing to the National Agreement's objective, priority reform areas and targets.

In 2021–22, the Department became the Tasmanian Government representative on the first of five policy partnerships that sit under the National Agreement, attending regular meetings of the Justice Policy Partnership and working across agencies, beginning consultations with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations, and contributing to strategic planning to address Outcomes 10 and 11 of the National Agreement that relate to the targets of reductions in adult and youth Aboriginal imprisonment and detention rates by 2031.

Civil Claims

The Office of the Secretary works closely with the Office of the Solicitor-General to manage civil claims into historical child abuse in state care that is alleged to have occurred in or is connected with Department of Justice outputs. In 2021, the Office of the Secretary put resources and processes in place to manage these claims, including ensuring they are subject to a thorough investigation and the work associated with them is progressed in a timely manner.

Dangerous Criminals and High Risk Offenders

In 2021–22, a new dangerous criminal and high risk offender scheme was introduced in Tasmania, bringing the state into line with other states. The scheme aims to ensure a safe community through robust protective and monitoring measures for offenders who pose the greatest ongoing risk. In December 2021, the *Dangerous Criminals and High Risk Offenders Act 2021* came into force. The Office of the Secretary has been working with stakeholders to develop the operational framework for the scheme, including administration and governance processes. Workshops with external stakeholders have been undertaken to ensure clarity around legislative requirements, to convey operational processes and to discuss services that support the reintegration and rehabilitation of affected offenders.

COVID-19 Response

During 2020–21, the Office of the Secretary continued to play a central coordination role in managing the Department's response to COVID-19 and contributing to the whole of government pandemic response. The Agency Response Coordination Committee Secretariat coordinated outbreak and lockdown planning, internal and external reporting, information communications, interoperability arrangements, and provided tools and advice to manage the risk of COVID-19 in Departmental workplaces.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

In 2021–22, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) continued to deliver key aspects of the Department's 2017–2022 ICT (Information and Communications Technology) Strategy. A new 2022–26 ICT Strategy and Roadmap was developed, focussing on improving capability and capacity, and work to modernise legacy platforms and systems and deal with growing cyber security threats.

Key strategic projects such as PlanBuild Tasmania and Justice Connect (now called Astria) made significant progress, with key support from the Organisational Change unit. Some turnover in staff was experienced, and recruiting replacement or new staff proved challenging in the current market, but progress was made and services were delivered at acceptable rates and standards.

The Office of the CIO provided support to the Commission of Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings, the establishment of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, and the new Wellbeing Hub. The Project Management and ICT Services Branches delivered new and upgraded technologies for the Department, many brought about by an increased focus on cyber security and the broadening of the Department's videoconferencing capabilities across the Courts and Tasmania Prison Service. The Web Services and Records Management teams supported Department staff with timely information, training and support.

Information Security

The Information Security team safeguards the Department of Justice's information and services by responding to security threats and risks, ensuring compliance against relevant privacy and information security obligations, and coordinating security activities to ensure they are efficient and effective.

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- security testing and improvements of online services
- developing incident response capabilities
- managing cyber security events and incidents
- managing security relationships with suppliers
- conducting risk assessments of products and services procured by the Department
- contributing to Tasmanian Government security programs and initiatives.

The Department began recruiting additional cyber security staff to improve its security capability and counter increasing security challenges.

Project Management

The Project Management Office delivers projects to address business needs:

- overseeing the Department's portfolio of ICT projects, providing project management, solution architecture, test management and business analysis services
- building project management capabilities across the Department by acting as a central source for project related advice, guidance, tools and templates.

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- implementing Births, Deaths and Marriages' Online Certificate and Registration Services
- upgrading the practice management software and operating environment used by Crown Law
- implementing upgrades to video conferencing technologies used by the Tasmania Prison Service and Magistrates Court, including a video bridging service
- producing a Going to Court Video for people attending the Magistrates Court
- implementing a case management solution for the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal and the Guardian and Administration Board, to support the new Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- implementing new online forms for the upgrade to the Tasmanian Incorporated Associations System for Consumer, Building and Occupational Services
- migrating the TechnologyOne finance application to the cloud
- installing a new inmate telephony system for the Tasmania Prison Service.

Other projects that were significantly progressed in 2021–22 and should be delivered in 2022–23 include:

- progressing a solution to support the Safety Compliance, Inspections and Audit activities for Consumer, Building and Occupational Services
- upgrading the video conferencing technologies used by the Tasmania Prison Service, Supreme and Magistrates Courts
- upgrading the Department's website
- upgrading the operating systems, databases and performing a security uplift program to five of the Department's critical systems
- implementing a case management solution for the new Wellbeing Support team
- implementing a service management solution for the Department's ICT services.

Justice Connect Program: Astria

The Justice Connect Program team continued developing the Astria digital solution, an identified key priority for the Department (Astria is the name of a Greek goddess of Justice). Implementation will begin from mid–2023, and will replace outdated and inefficient practices with an integrated, contemporary, end to end digital solution. The multi-disciplinary, collaborative program team is made up of subject matter experts from across the Department who have been embedded as the 'voice of the user' throughout Astria's development.

The complexity of digitally transforming old processes, together with integrating Tasmania Police prosecution functions and new legislation, has led to the Program Team focussing on delivering the criminal justice components of Astria.

Information Analysis Services

The Information Analysis Services team produces key reporting deliverables for the Department Of Justice, such as:

- Prison Population Forecast Demand Modelling
- Reporting on Government Services
- Australian Bureau of Statistics surveys.

The Information Analysis Services team also provides continuous enhancement and support to ad hoc data and policy analytics for an increased number of the Department's business critical processes.

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- developing a recidivism model to support the Corrective Services Strategic Plan
- improving the publicly available Sentencing Advisory Council reporting
- forecasting and analysing the impact of an additional magistrate on prison population
- developing a Human Resource dashboard using Microsoft Power BI.

In 2022–2023 the Information Analysis Services team will continue preparing for Astria's implementation, in particular developing a reporting model to support stakeholders across the Department with statistical and operational reports.

Records Management

In 2021–22, Record Services supported the Department of Justice to meet its record keeping obligations, providing advice and services and increasing the awareness of good record keeping practices. Record Services staff participated in and contributed to whole of government initiatives and working groups.

A significant amount of work surrounded the decision to retain MicroFocus Content Manager as the Department's Record Management solution; this will now see significant development works over the next three years to expand and improve its use.

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- the continued roll out of Content Manager across the Department
- consolidating hardcopy records
- managing hardcopy records as part of the move to the Department's new Collins Street Hobart site
- developing an Information Management Framework and a Protective Security Policy Framework (at a whole of government level).

Web Services

The Web Services team supports the Department's 46 websites (a full list of these sites is included in Section 17 of this report). It:

- supports Department staff through training and advice (in matters such as plain language and web accessibility) to deliver online information and services to the Tasmanian community
- ensures optimum website performance and compliance
- provides specialist advice to business owners and project managers within the Department on how to achieve web accessibility compliance
- reports on website trends and issues.

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- redeveloping websites for the Tasmania Prison Service, Office of the Public Guardian, and Victims Support Services, as part of the Websites Refresh Program

- providing specialist advice to the PlanBuild Tasmania project on achieving web accessibility compliance
- contributing to a whole of government set of Digital Standards and Principles
- participating in the Department's Disability Community Reference Group
- providing support to the Public Information Unit to maintain coronavirus.tas.gov.au, the dedicated Tasmanian Government website for COVID-19.

Information and Communications Technology Services

The ICT branch fulfils requests to the Department and its clients for software, hardware and peripherals and supports clients using our services. The branch has four support teams:

- Infrastructure and Desktop Services
- Service Delivery
- Business Systems Management and Support
- Fines and Infringement Notices Database Support.

In 2021–22, every team continued to be impacted by COVID-19 with staff absences, supplier absences, equipment shortages and other supply chain issues. The teams also continued to support Department staff working from home.

Infrastructure and Desktop Services

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- implementing multi factor user authentication to provide additional security for the Department
- designing and implementing new IT infrastructure for the Southern Remand Centre
- completing wireless access point and switch replacement programs of work
- migrating the Department's finance system to a new contemporary vendor cloud platform
- began deploying Microsoft 365 Office throughout the Department
- supported the establishment of the Wellbeing Support team
- responded to cyber threats to ensure the Department's ICT network remained secure

- implemented an improved, high quality video conferencing platform for the Magistrates Court, Supreme Court and Tasmanian Prison Service.

Service Delivery

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- delivering computer fleet management services, in times of worldwide parts shortages and freight delays which saw considerable delays in replacing some end of life ICT equipment for staff
- refining the processes to return ICT hardware to the lessor at end of life
- coordinating the supply of computer hardware for the new Southern Remand Centre
- contributed to the project team reviewing the Department's service catalogue tool, with a view to seeking a more fully integrated solution
- managing mobile device plans.

Business Systems Management and Support

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- providing continuous enhancement and support services for an increased number of the Department's business critical systems.
- providing technical support and infrastructure upgrade services for the Department's business solutions
- developing departmental and inter-agency reporting solutions for the operational, strategic, and statistical analysis of business systems data using contemporary reporting tools, including Power BI.
- providing advice and assistance to Department projects including Justice Connect/Astria and the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal case management systems.

Fines and Infringement Notices Database Support

In 2021–22, key achievements were:

- implementing the Fines and Infringement Notices Database (FIND) Release 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3.
- developing the FIND Release 7.0 (currently undergoing user acceptance testing)

- implementing FIND Architectural Roadmap components. The Architectural Roadmap provides a five year plan for maintaining and updating FIND architectural components; and its purpose is to ensure FIND continues to deliver the functionality and services required by major business stakeholders. These stakeholders include organisations inside the Department (Monetary Penalties Enforcement Services and the Courts) and outside (Traffic Liaison Services/ Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management, Motor Registry System, Service Tasmania, and local government councils).

8. Police Powers (Public Safety)

The *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005* authorises police officers to stop and search people and vehicles, question people, and seize things for the purposes of public safety and related matters.

Under section 31 of this Act, the Attorney-General must report annually to Parliament on any powers exercised under the Act.

The Commissioner of Police has confirmed that no powers were exercised under the Act from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

9. Right to Information

The *Right to Information Act 2009* gives members of the public the right to obtain information contained in the records of the Government and public authorities unless it is exempt from disclosure under the Act. The Act provides a framework for the disclosure of information to the community to improve transparency in government, and encourages routine disclosure of information.

Table 9.1: RTI Applications and Outcomes 2021–22

Applications received and accepted	No.
Applications for assessed disclosure received during 2021–22	303
Applications for assessed disclosure accepted for decision	283
Applications for assessed disclosure received and not accepted for decision	20
Applications decided	No.
Applications for assessed disclosure determined	281
Applications accepted during 2021–22 and decided during 2021–22	263
Applications accepted during 2020–21 and decided during 2021–22	18
Outcome of applications	No.
Applications where the information requested was provided in full	172
Applications where the information requested was provided in part	41

Outcome of applications	No.
Application where none of the information was provided	68
Applications where the information requested was not in the possession of the Department	0
Applications where the information related to an excluded body or person	5
Applications where the provision of information was deferred	0

Exemptions used	No.
s.25 Executive Council information	0
s.26 Cabinet information	1
s.27 Internal briefing information of a Minister	1
s.28 Information not relating to official business	0
s.29 Information affecting national or state security, defence or international relations	0
s.30 Information relating to the enforcement of the law	8
s.31 Legal professional privilege	2
s.32 Information relating to closed meetings of council	0
s.34 Information communicated by other jurisdictions	0
s.35 Internal deliberative information	1
s.36 Personal information of a person other than the applicant	36
s.37 Information relating to the business affairs of a third party	0
s.38 Information relating to the business affairs of a public authority	0
s.39 Information obtained in confidence	2

Exemptions used	No.
s.40 Information on procedures and criteria used in certain negotiations of public authority	0
s.41 Information likely to affect the State economy	0
s.42 Information likely to affect cultural, heritage and natural resources of the State	0

Withdrawn or transferred applications	No.
Number of applications withdrawn by the applicant	5
Number of applications transferred, or part transferred to another public authority	83

Reasons for Refusal	No.
s.9 Information requested was already available for inspection or purchase	2
s.10 Information requested cannot be produced using normal computer means and producing it would substantially and unreasonably divert resources	0
s.12 Information requested was or is to be disclosed by other means, e.g. by active or routine disclosure	0
s.19 Providing the information requested would substantially and unreasonably divert resources	0
s.20(a) Information requested is a repeat of a previous application	2
s.20(b) The application for information is vexatious or lacks definition even after negotiation	1

Time to make decisions	No.
1–20 working days of the application being accepted	210
More than 20 working days of the application being accepted	71

Internal Reviews	No.
Internal reviews requested in 2021–22	3
Internal reviews determined in 2021–22	3
Original decision was upheld in full	3
Original decision was upheld in part	0
Original decision was reversed in full	0

Information on external reviews conducted by the Ombudsman are published in the Ombudsman's annual report, tabled separately in Parliament.

In accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009*, the Department is also responsible for coordinating the Right to Information Annual Report containing statistical information from all Ministers, Government Departments, Local Government and other public authorities. That annual report is also tabled separately in Parliament, and then published on the Department of Justice website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/right_to_information.

10. Public Interest Disclosures

Under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*, the Department is required to report on any disclosures about improper conduct by its public officers or the Department.

In accordance with the requirements of section 86 of this Act, the Department advises that in 2021–22:

- its procedures under the Act continued to be available on the Department's website — www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/pid
- no disclosures of public interest were made to the Department
- the Department continued its investigation of one public interest disclosure, which was received in the 2020–21 reporting period
- no disclosed matters were referred to the Department by the Ombudsman
- no disclosed matters were referred by the Department to the Ombudsman to investigate
- the investigation referred to above was taken over by the Ombudsman from the Department due to the expiry of time allowed under the Act for the Department to complete its investigation. Upon completing its review, the Ombudsman has referred the matter back to the Department for appropriate action
- there were no disclosed matters that the Department decided not to investigate
- the Ombudsman made no recommendations under the Act that relate to the Department.

11. Processes for Appealing Decisions of the Agency

The Department of Justice operates under and enforces an extensive and diverse list of legislation (a full listing is provided in Section 13 below). Many of these Acts include decision making powers for either staff of the Department and/or Ministers responsible for the specific legislation, and in a number of cases also provide for a right of appeal in relation to decisions.

Where an individual or organisation seeks review of a decision made by the Department, the process may vary depending on the legislation under which the decision was made.

Where a right of appeal is provided in relation to a decision, the reasons why an appeal may be lodged and the process for doing so are communicated to people as part of the decision.

There is also a provision for review of administrative matters, available through the Ombudsman, including in relation to the right to information and personal information.

12. Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality

The Department of Justice has a Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy specifying that except in very limited circumstances, staff, officers and contractors of the Department of Justice should not accept gifts, benefits or hospitality in the course of their work.

The policy also requires that any gifts, benefits and hospitality accepted must be declared. Consistent with the whole of government Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy, the Department publishes a register of all declared gifts, benefits or hospitality valued at \$100 or more, or token mementos and modest refreshments reaching the annual threshold of \$100 from a single source.

The register is updated quarterly, and is available on the Department's website —

www.justice.tas.gov.au/about/right_to_information/routine_release_of_information/output-data/gifts-and-benefits-register

In 2021–22, a review of the Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy and supporting documents began.

13. Legislation Administered by the Department

Attorney-General and Minister for Justice

- Access to Neighbouring Land Act 1992*
Acts Enumeration Act 1947
Acts Interpretation Act 1931
Administration and Probate Act 1935
Age of Majority Act 1973
Aliens Act 1913
Alternative Dispute Resolution Act 2001
Annulled Convictions Act 2003
Anti-Discrimination Act 1998
Appeal Costs Fund Act 1968
Appointments Act 1876
Apportionment Act 1871
Bail Act 1994
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1999
Boy Scouts Association Act 1954
Business Names (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2011
Business Names Registration (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2011
Civil Liability Act 2002
Civil Process Acts 1839, 1870 and 1985
Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Enforcement Act 1995
Commercial Arbitration Act 2011
Commissions of Inquiry Act 1995
Commonwealth Powers (De Facto Relationships) Act 2006
Commonwealth Powers (Family Law) Act 1987
Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Application of Laws) Act 1981
Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (Tasmania) Code
Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Application of Laws) Act 1981
Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Tasmania) Code
Companies and Securities Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1982
Companies (Application of Laws) Act 1982
Companies Auditors and Liquidators Disciplinary Board Act 1982
Companies (Tasmania) Code
Coroners Act 1995
Corporations (Administrative Actions) Act 2001
Corporations (Ancillary Provisions) Act 2001
Corporations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2001
Corporations (Tasmania) Act 1990
except in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of transferred members of the Australian Securities Commission (see Department of Treasury and Finance under the Treasurer)
Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1976
Council of Law Reporting Act 1990
Court Security Act 2017
Credit (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009
Credit (Commonwealth Powers) (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2009
Crime (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1993
Crimes at Sea Act 1999
Criminal Code Act 1924
Criminal Code Amendment (Life Prisoners and Dangerous Criminals) Act 1994
Criminal Investigation (Extra-Territorial Offences) Act 1987
Criminal Justice (Mental Impairment) Act 1999
Criminal Law (Detention and Interrogation) Act 1995
Criminal Law (Territorial Application) Act 1995
Criminal Procedure (Attendance of Witnesses) Act 1996
Crown Proceedings Act 1993
Crown Remedies Act 1891
Dangerous Criminals and High Risk Offenders Act 2021
Debtors Acts 1870 and 1888
Defamation Act 2005
Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1973
except in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of the Director of Public Prosecutions (see Department of Treasury and Finance under the Treasurer)
Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2016
Domicile Act 1980
Electoral Act 2004
Electronic Transactions Act 2000
Energy Ombudsman Act 1998

Evidence Act 2001
Evidence (Audio and Audio Visual Links) Act 1999
Evidence (Children and Special Witnesses) Act 2001
Evidence on Commission Act 2001
Expungement of Historical Offences Act 2017
Factors Act 1891
Family Violence Act 2004
Fatal Accidents Act 1934
Federal Courts (State Jurisdiction) Act 1999
Financial Transaction Reports Act 1993
Forensic Procedures Act 2000
Futures Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1987
Futures Industry (Tasmania) Code
Girl Guides' Association Act 1957
Guardianship and Administration Act 1995
Guardianship and Custody of Infants Act 1934
Guesdon Bequest (Administration) Act 1972
Health Complaints Act 1995
Health Practitioners Tribunal Act 2010
Industrial Relations Act 1984
Industrial Relations (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2009
Integrity Commission Act 2009
Intestacy Act 2010
Judicial Review Act 2000
Juries Act 2003
Jurisdiction of Courts (Cross-Vesting) Act 1987
Justices Act 1959
Justices of the Peace Act 2018
Justices (Validation) Act 2021
Kennerley Trust Act 2015
Landlord and Tenant Act 1935
Law of Animals Act 1962
Legal Aid Commission Act 1990
Legal Profession Act 2007
Legislative Council Boundaries Expenses Act 1995
Legislative Council Electoral Boundaries Act 1995
Limitation Act 1974
Listening Devices Act 1991
Long Service Leave Act 1976
Long Service Leave (State Employees) Act 1994
Magistrates Court Act 1987
Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001
Magistrates Court (Children's Division) Act 1998
Magistrates Court (Civil Division) Act 1992
Magistrates Court (Criminal and General Division) Act 2019
Married Women's Property Act 1935
Mental Health Act 2013
 Parts 2 and 3 of Chapter 3, and Schedules 3, 4 and 5 (otherwise see Department of Health under the Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing)
Mercantile Law Act 1935
Minors Contracts Act 1988
Misuse of Drugs Act 2001
Monetary Penalties Enforcement Act 2005
Motor Accidents (Liabilities and Compensation) Act 1973
 in so far as it relates to the functions, powers and operation of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (otherwise see Department of State Growth under the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport)
National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2018
Neighbourhood Disputes About Plants Act 2017
Notaries Public Act 1990
Oaths Act 2001
Offshore Waters Jurisdiction Act 1976
Ombudsman Act 1978
OPCAT Implementation Act 2021
Partnership Act 1891
Penalty Units and Other Penalties Act 1987
Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1992
Personal Information Protection Act 2004
Personal Property Securities (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2010
Personal Property Securities (National Uniform Legislation) Implementation Act 2011
Police Powers (Assumed Identities) Act 2006
Police Powers (Controlled Operations) Act 2006
Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005
Police Powers (Surveillance Devices) Act 2006
Powers of Attorney Act 2000
 in so far as it relates to the functions and powers of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal in relation to enduring powers of attorney (otherwise see Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania under the Minister for Parks)
Presumption of Survivorship Act 1921

Promissory Oaths Act 2015
Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002
Public Trustee Act 1930
Records of Offences (Access) Act 1981
Referendum Procedures Act 2004
Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Act 2013
Relationships Act 2003
Restraint Orders Act 2019
Right to Information Act 2009
Royal Society Act 1911
Rules Publication Act 1953
Sale of Goods Act 1896
Sale of Goods (Vienna Convention) Act 1987
Salvation Army (Tasmania) Property Trust Act 1930
Sea-Carriage Documents Act 1997
Search Warrants Act 1997
Securities Industry (Application of Laws) Act 1981
Securities Industry (Tasmania) Code
Senate Elections Act 1935
Sentencing Act 1997
Settled Land Acts 1884 and 1911
Sex Industry Offences Act 2005
Sheriff Act 1873
Solicitor-General Act 1983
 except in so far as it relates to the superannuation entitlements of the Solicitor-General (see Department of Treasury and Finance under the Treasurer)
Status of Children Act 1974
Statutory Appointments (Validation) Act 2016
Statutory Authorities (Protection from Liability of Members) Act 1993
Supreme Court Acts 1856, 1887 and 1959
Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act 1932
Supreme Court (Judges' Independence) Act 1857
Surrogacy Act 2012
Syme Trusts Act 1989
Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2020
Tasmanian Government Officers' Salaries Attachment Act 1927
Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002
Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005
Testator's Family Maintenance Act 1912
Trustee Act 1898

Trustee Companies Act 1953
Unauthorized Documents Act 1986
Variation of Trusts Act 1994
Vexatious Proceedings Act 2011
Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976
Victims of Crime Compensation Act 1994
Wills Act 2008
Witness (Identity Protection) Act 2006
Wrongs Act 1954
Youth Justice Act 1997

in so far as it relates to the establishment and operation of the Magistrates Court (Youth Justice Division) (otherwise see Department of Communities Tasmania under the Minister for Education, Children and Youth)

Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation

Corrections Act 1997
Custodial Inspector Act 2016
International Transfer of Prisoners (Tasmania) Act 1997
Interstate Transfer (Community-based Sentences) Act 2009
Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1983
Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1982
Prisoners (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act 1991

Minister for Planning

Short Stay Accommodation Act 2019
Tasmanian Planning Commission Act 1997

Minister for Workplace Safety and Consumer Affairs

Architects Act 1929
Asbestos-Related Diseases (Occupational Exposure) Compensation Act 2011
Associations Incorporation Act 1964
Australian Consumer Law (Tasmania) Act 2010
Building Act 2016
Building and Construction Industry Security of Payment Act 2009
Collections for Charities Act 2001

Commissioner for Corporate Affairs Act 1980
Construction Industry (Long Service) Act 1997
Consumer Affairs Act 1988
Conveyancing Act 2004
Co-operative Schemes (Administrative Actions) Act 2001
Co-operatives National Law (Tasmania) Act 2015
COVID-19 Disease Emergency (Commercial Leases) Act 2020
Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010
Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 2020
Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997
Electricity Industry Safety and Administration (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 1997
Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995
 Part 8 and regulations that relate to Part 8 (otherwise see Department of Treasury and Finance under the Minister for Energy and Renewables and Department of Treasury and Finance under the Treasurer)
Explosives Act 2012
Flammable Clothing Act 1973
Gas Safety Act 2019
Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993
 Part 7 (otherwise see Department of Premier and Cabinet under the Minister for Planning)
Mines Work Health and Safety (Supplementary Requirements) Act 2012
Motor Vehicle Traders Act 2011
Occupational Licensing Act 2005
Occupational Licensing National Law Repeal Act 2016
Prepaid Funerals Act 2004
Professional Standards Act 2005
Property Agents and Land Transactions Act 2016
Repeal of Regulations Postponement Act 2021
Residential Building Work Contracts and Dispute Resolution Act 2016
Residential Tenancy Act 1997
Retirement Villages Act 2004
Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 1994
Security and Investigations Agents Act 2002
Security-sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005
Shop Trading Hours Act 1984
Statutory Holidays Act 2000
Trades Unions Act 1889
Work Health and Safety Act 2012
Work Health and Safety (Transitional and Consequential Provisions) Act 2012
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954
Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988

14. Location of Services

Equal Opportunity Tasmania

Level 1, 54 Victoria Street, Hobart*

Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit

Level 3, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Community Corrections

Hobart office (including Directorate)
114 Bathurst Street, Hobart*

Glenorchy office
3 Terry Street, Glenorchy*

Launceston office
111 Cameron Street, Launceston*

Devonport office
57-59 Oldaker Street, Devonport*

Burnie office
Level 3, 46 Mount Street, Burnie*

Consumer, Building and Occupational Services

Hobart office (and Head Office)
30 Gordons Hill Road Rosny*

Launceston office
Level 4, 1 Civic Square, Launceston*

Devonport office
8 Griffith Street, Devonport

Corporate Support and Strategy

Finance Branch
Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Human Resources Branch
Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Office of the Chief Information Officer
30 Gordons Hill Road Rosny*

Strategic Infrastructure Projects Branch
Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Justice Connect
Level 1, 85 Collins Street Hobart*

Strategic Communications
Level 1, 85 Collins Street Hobart*

Crown Law

Office of the Crown Solicitor

Level 4, 111 Macquarie Street, Hobart*

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

Hobart office
Level 9, 15 Murray Street, Hobart*

Launceston office
Level 1, 182 Cimitiere Street, Launceston*

Burnie office
14 Alexander Street, Burnie*

D M Chambers Library
Level 8, 15 Murray Street, Hobart*

Office of the Solicitor-General

Level 8, 15 Murray Street, Hobart*

Magistrates Courts

Hobart Registry
23-25 Liverpool Street, Hobart

Launceston Registry
73 Charles Street, Launceston

Burnie Registry
38 Alexander Street, Burnie

Devonport Registry
8 Griffith Street, Devonport

Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service

Level 2, 54 Victoria Street, Hobart*

Office of the Public Guardian

Level 1, 54 Victoria Street, Hobart*

Office of the Secretary

Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages

30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny*

Safe at Home

Hobart office
27 Liverpool Street, Hobart

Launceston office
111 Cameron Street, Launceston*

Burnie office
Level 3, 46 Mount Street, Burnie*

Strategic Legislation and Policy

Level 1, 85 Collins Street, Hobart*

Supreme Court

Hobart Registry
Salamanca Place, Hobart

Launceston Registry
116 Cameron Street, Launceston

Burnie Registry
38 Alexander Street, Burnie

Andrew Inglis Clark Library
Lower Level, Supreme Court, Hobart

Tasmania Legal Aid

Hobart office
158 Liverpool Street, Hobart*

Launceston office
64 Cameron Street Launceston*

Burnie office
50 Alexander Street, Burnie

Devonport office
8 Griffith Street, Devonport

Tasmania Prison Service

Launceston Reception Prison
Cimitiere Street, Launceston

Hobart Reception Prison
27 Liverpool Street, Hobart

Risdon Prison Complex
East Derwent Highway, Risdon Vale

Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison
East Derwent Highway, Risdon Vale

Ron Barwick Prison
East Derwent Highway, Risdon Vale

Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

Hobart office
38 Barrack Street, Hobart*

Launceston office
111-113 St Johns Street, Launceston*

Tasmanian Electoral Commission

Level 2, 163-169 Main Road, Moonah*

Tasmanian Industrial Commission

Level 7, 86 Collins Street, Hobart *

Tasmanian Planning Commission

Level 3, 144 Macquarie Street, Hobart*

Victims Support Services

Hobart office
Level 1, 54 Victoria Street, Hobart*

Launceston office
Level 3, 1 Civic Square Launceston*

Burnie office
Level 1, 54-56 Mount Street, Burnie*

Devonport office
Magistrates Court, 8 Griffiths Street, Devonport

Wellbeing Support Unit

Level 2, Bellerive Quay, 31 Cambridge Road, Bellerive*

WorkCover Tasmania Board

30 Gordons Hill Road Rosny*

WorkSafe Tasmania

Hobart office (and Head Office)
30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny*

Launceston office
Level 3, 1 Civic Square Launceston*

Burnie office
Level 1, 54-56 Mount Street, Burnie*

*Leased premise

15. Staffing Information

Table 15.1: Full time equivalent employees as at 30 June 2022

Full time equivalent employees	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2022
Administration of Justice	323.5	327.6
Anti-Discrimination Commissioner	8.5	8.3
Births, Deaths and Marriages	8.0	8.0
Child Abuse Royal Commission Response Unit	8.8	9.6
Elections and Referendums	13.0	15.0
Magistrates Court	81.8	78.4
Protective Jurisdictions		10.3
Guardian and Administration Board	8.6	
Mental Health Tribunal	9.7	
Public Guardian	9.2	
Resource Management Planning Appeal Tribunal	7.7	
Support for Victims of Crime and Others	17.5	15.6
Supreme Court	57.2	63.0
Tasmania Legal Aid	81.3	77.8
Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	3.0	36.7
Tasmanian Industrial Commission	4.0	5.0
Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal	5.3	
Corrections, Enforcement and Consumer Protection	731.6	791.6
Community Corrections	125.9	132.1
Consumer Building and Occupational Services	73.3	81.5
Enforcement of Monetary Penalties	19.5	20.3
Tasmania Prison Service	512.8	557.6
Legal Services	58.6	70.2
Crown Law	47.3	54.2
Strategic Legislation and Policy	11.3	16.0
Office of the Secretary	122.9	129.4
Finance	12.2	13.2
Human Resources	17.3	29.0
Office of the CIO	57.3	53.1
Strategic Communications	2.7	2.7
Strategic Infrastructure Projects	15.8	8.6
Office of the Secretary	17.6	22.7
Regulatory and Other Services	129.1	125.5
Planning Policy Unit	7.5	
Safe at Home	6.8	7.4

Full time equivalent employees	As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2022
Tasmanian Planning Commission	22.6	20.6
WorkSafe Tasmania	92.1	97.5
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	71.4	77.2
Office of the Ombudsman	20.6	20.2
Grand Total	1,435.2	1,541.4

Note: The Public Guardian is now included within Protective Jurisdictions. The Guardian and Administration Board, Mental Health Tribunal, Resource Management Planning Appeal Tribunal, and the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal are now included within Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. The Policy Planning Unit moved to another Agency and are no longer with the Department of Justice. Human Resources now includes a newly established Wellbeing Support Unit.

Table 15.2 Employees by part-time/full-time as at 30 June 2022

Headcount	Female	Male	Total
Full Time	682	663	1,345
Part Time	248	45	293
Grand Total	930	708	1,638

16. Gender Diversity in the Tasmanian State Service

Overview

The Department of Justice continues to promote and work towards gender equality. Following an assessment against the Our Watch Workplace Equality and Respect Standards, a Department of Justice Gender Respect and Fairness Action Plan was created, including a series of key actions in response to findings from the assessment that will help us to continue building our inclusive culture. Implementation of this plan has commenced and is continuing.

The tables and figures presented below provide an overview of our workforce by gender.

Employment Data by Gender

Table 16.1: Department of Justice Gender Profile 2022

Female	Male	Non-binary, using another term, or undisclosed	Total
930	708	5	1,643

Note: as identified above, 5 employees identify as non-binary, use a different term to describe their gender, or have not disclosed their gender. Therefore with respect to the below tables and figures regarding gender, classification, age, salary and full-time/part-time split, the total headcount in each table and figure is 1638.

Figure 16.1: Department of Justice Gender Profile 2019–2022

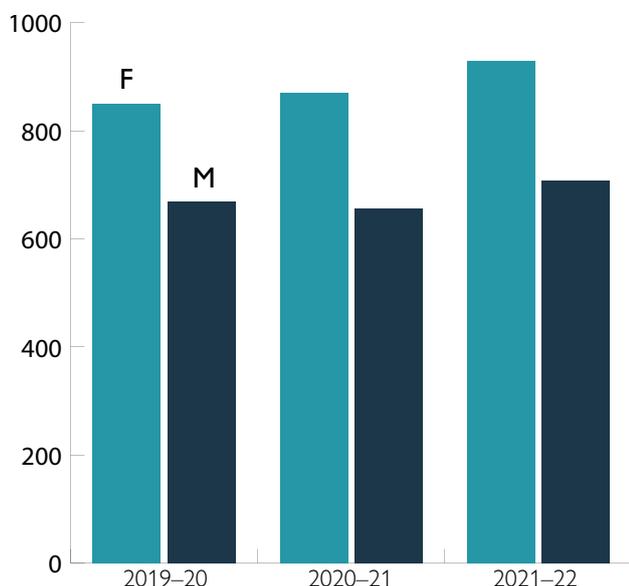


Table 16.2: Senior Executive Officers and Head of Agency by classification and gender as at 30 June 2022

Classification	Female	Male
SES 1	3	3
SES 2	3	3
SES 3	2	3
SES 4	0	1
Head of Agency	1	0
Total	9	10

Table 16.3: Employees by age and gender as at 30 June 2022

Classification	Female	Male	Total
20-24	39	15	54
25-29	97	52	149
30-34	117	81	198
35-39	130	75	205
40-44	113	63	176
45-49	126	77	203
50-54	133	131	264
55-59	94	115	209
60+	81	99	180
Total	930	708	1,638

Table 16.4: Salary profile by gender as at 30 June 2022

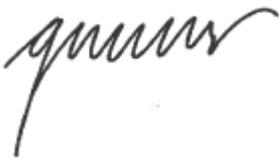
Salary	Female	Male	Total
\$50 000-59 999	44	23	67
\$60 000-69 999	153	61	214
\$70 000-79 999	185	86	271
\$80 000-89 999	155	159	314
\$90 000-99 999	121	179	300
\$100 000-109 999	72	58	130
\$110 000-119 999	83	40	123
\$120 000-129 999	41	30	71
\$130 000-139 999	29	14	43
\$140 000-149 999	12	8	20
\$150 000-199 999	18	23	41
Above \$200 000	17	27	44
Total	930	708	1,638

17. List of Departmental Websites

Website name	URL
Andrew Inglis Clark Law Library	www.lawlibrary.tas.gov.au
Asbestos Compensation Tribunal	www.asbestotribunal.tas.gov.au
Astria	www.astria.tas.gov.au
Births, Deaths and Marriages	www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm
Community Consultation	www.justice.tas.gov.au/community-consultation
Community Corrections	www.justice.tas.gov.au/communitycorrections
Consumer, Building and Occupational Services	www.cbos.tas.gov.au
Corrective Services	www.justice.tas.gov.au/correctiveservices
Courts Tasmania	www.courts.tas.gov.au
Crown Law	www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au
Crown Solicitor	www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au/crownsolicitor
Custodial Inspector	www.custodialinspector.tas.gov.au
Department of Justice	www.justice.tas.gov.au
Director of Public Prosecutions	www.dpp.tas.gov.au
Energy Ombudsman	www.energyombudsman.tas.gov.au
Equal Opportunity Tasmania	www.equalopportunity.tas.gov.au
Expungement of historical offences	www.ehos.tas.gov.au
Guardianship and Administration Board	www.guardianship.tas.gov.au
Health Practitioners Tribunal	www.healthpractitionertribunal.tas.gov.au
Integrity Commission	www.integrity.tas.gov.au
Integrity Commission Act Review	www.integrityactreview.tas.gov.au
Magistrates Court	www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au
Mental Health Tribunal	www.mentalhealthtribunal.tas.gov.au
Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service	www.justice.tas.gov.au/fines
Office of the Public Guardian	www.publicguardian.tas.gov.au
Official Visitors Programs Tasmania	www.officialvisitors.tas.gov.au
Ombudsman Tasmania	www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au
Parole Board	www.justice.tas.gov.au/paroleboard
PlanBuild Tasmania	www.planbuild.tas.gov.au
Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal	www.rmpat.tas.gov.au
Safe at Home	www.safeathome.tas.gov.au
Sentencing Advisory Council	www.sentencingcouncil.tas.gov.au
Solicitor General	www.crownlaw.tas.gov.au/solicitorgeneral
Strategic Infrastructure Projects	www.justice.tas.gov.au/strategic-infrastructure-projects
Supreme Court of Tasmania	www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Health Complaints Commissioner	www.healthcomplaints.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Industrial Commission	www.tic.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Planning Commission	www.planning.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Planning Reform	www.planningreform.tas.gov.au
Tasmanian Prison Service	www.justice.tas.gov.au/prisonservice
Victims Support Services	www.justice.tas.gov.au/victims
Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Tribunal	www.workerscomp.tas.gov.au
WorkSafe Tasmania	www.worksafe.tas.gov.au

18. Superannuation Certificate

I, Ginna Webster, Secretary of the Department of Justice, hereby certify that the Department of Justice 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 complying superannuation schemes to which the Department contributes.



Ginna Webster

Secretary
Department of Justice
23 September 2021

19. Asset Management

The Department of Justice has a diverse asset portfolio, which includes prison and court land, and building assets, across the state, maintains associated equipment assets, and leasehold improvements, internally developed software, library and heritage assets.

The Department has policies for the strategic and operational management of these assets, including the Department's Strategic Asset Management Plan.

The Department's valuation policy is to ensure that all asset classes are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure they reflect fair value at balance date. Where possible, assets have been valued on the basis of market value with reference to observable prices in an active market, using traditional methods such as sales comparison. However, due to the nature of some of the Department's assets (such as prison buildings), they are unlikely to transact in the market for their existing use. Accordingly these assets have been valued on a current replacement cost basis.

The asset capitalisation thresholds adopted by the Department are \$10,000 for equipment and \$50,000 for buildings and leasehold improvement. Additions to existing assets are greater than \$50,000 or 50 percent of the existing value of the asset. Assets valued at less than these thresholds are recorded as expenses. The Department undertook a revaluation of all its land, building and heritage assets as at 30 June 2021. Details are included in Note 9.3 of the Financial Statements.

20. Contracts and Consultancies Awarded

The Department of Justice ensures procurement is undertaken in accordance with the mandatory requirements of the Treasurer's Instructions (TI) relating to procurement, including enhancing opportunities for Tasmanian businesses to compete for Agency business.

Table 20.1 provides a summary of the level of participation by local businesses for contracts, tenders and/or quotations with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST).

Table 20.2 provides detailed information on contracts with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST).

Table 20.3 provides a summary of contracts awarded as a result of an exemption to TI PP-2 — *Market Approaches*

Table 20.4 provides a summary of contract extensions approved in accordance with TI PP-6 — *Contract Extensions*.

Table 20.1: Summary of Participation by Local Business for 2021–22 (for contracts (including consultancies) and tenders greater than \$50,000)

Category	Total
Total number of contracts awarded	27
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	25
Total value of contracts awarded	\$17,600,805
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$17,088,305
Total number of tenders called and written quotation processes run	14
Total number of bids/written quotations received	55
Total number of bids/written quotations received from Tasmanian businesses	42

Table 20.2: Contracts (including consultancies) with a value greater than \$50,000

Name of Contractor	Location of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
Lazaro Pty Ltd	TAS	Cleaning Services – Burnie Court	Jul 21 – Jun 23	\$140,595
Lazaro Pty Ltd	TAS	Cleaning Services – Launceston Magistrates Court	Jul 21 – Jun 24	\$243,140
Lazaro Pty Ltd	TAS	Cleaning Services – Devonport Magistrates Court	Jul 21 – Jun 24	\$157,704
Tascon Constructions	TAS	Ron Barwick Prison Multipurpose Rooms	Oct 21 – Feb 22	\$697,095
General and Window Cleaning	TAS	Cleaning Services – Hobart Magistrates Court	Dec 21 – Nov 24	\$448,542
JMG Pty Ltd	TAS	Management Services for Building Engineering Services	Jan 21 – Dec 24	\$215,600
General and Window Cleaning	TAS	Cleaning Services – Crown Law Offices	Jan 21 – Dec 24	\$88,508
Before Creative	TAS	Correctional Officer Recruitment	Feb 22 – Dec 22	\$149,100
Fantastique Cleaning	TAS	Cleaning Services – Corporate Services Offices	Mar 22 – Mar 23	\$67,831
Ability Forensic Services	TAS	Mortuary Ambulance Services	Jun 22 – Jun 32	\$4,239,946
Statewide Transfers	TAS	Mortuary Ambulance Services	Jun 22 – Jun 32	\$4,114,750
Consultancies				
Mahlab	VIC	Executive Recruitment Services – Crown Law	Feb 22 – May 22	\$58,500
Quill Australia	TAS	Quality and Risk Advisory Services – Justice Connect	Mar 22 – Aug 23	\$123,000
Project Lab	TAS	Integration Analysis Services	Apr 22 – Aug 22	\$119,508

Table 20.3: Exemptions from TI PP-2

Name of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
Technology One Pty Ltd	Iplan Support – Tasmania Planning Commission	Jul 21 – Jun 22	\$68,092
McGirr Information Technology	MCMS Maintenance and Support	Jul 21 – Jun 24	\$482,104
Ability Forensic Services	Mortuary Ambulance Services	Jul 21 – Dec 21	\$125,000
Northern Mortuary Ambulance Service	Mortuary Ambulance Services	Jul 21 – Dec 21	\$125,000
Mendelssohn Construction*	Ron Barwick Prison Roof Replacement and Asbestos Removal	Sept 21 – Oct 21	\$1,173,212
Gallagher Bassett	Wellbeing Program – Online Tool	Sep 21 – Sep 25	\$454,000
Tascon Constructions Pty Ltd	Office Fitout – Wellbeing Unit	Dec 21 – Mar 22	\$270,500
Fairbrother Pty Ltd	Tasmania Prison Service Maintenance Services	Jan 21 – Jun 22	\$1,344,578
Building Automated Controls	Building Access Controls – Hobart Magistrates Court	Jan 22 – May 22	\$200,000
TCM Pty Ltd**	Air Conditioning Chiller Units – Hobart Magistrates Court and Hobart Reception Prison	Apr 22 – Sep 22	\$1,051,000
Xsquared Architects	Architectural and Superintendent Services – 75 Liverpool Street Hobart	May 22 – Oct 22	\$163,500
Professor Anthony James Bell	Professional Services to the Coronial Court	Jul 22 – Jun 23	\$80,000

* This contract was part of an insurance claim due to water damage made in 2020–21, with the majority of the costs covered by the Department's insurer (the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund).

**Exemption was approved after going to market via Request for Tender and receiving no responses.

Table 20.4: Contract extensions approved in accordance with TI PP-6

Name of Contractor	Description of Contract	Period of Contract	Total Value of Contract
Wilson Security Pty Ltd	Supply of Security Services to the Magistrates Court of Tasmania	Jun 22 – Jun 23	\$1,200,000

21. Risk Management

Risk management is a key component in the management of the Department of Justice and its delivery of diverse services and outputs across the state.

The Department has established risk management policies which provide a comprehensive framework for the management and governance of strategic, operational and project risks. In 2021–22, the Department reviewed and updated its strategic risks to finalise a new Strategic Risk Register as part of its ongoing risk management practices.

The Department maintains an Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee (IARMC), which is a sub-committee of the Department's Agency Executive. The IARMC:

- meets quarterly and is a majority independent committee with an independent chairperson

and including an independent member. The independent chairperson reports directly to the Secretary on risk management matters

- oversees the development and undertaking of the strategic internal audit and annual audit plans.

In 2021–22, the IARMC considered internal audit reports for matters such as payroll processes and a cyber-security assessment of the new cloud version of the Department's finance system. Other audits were underway or in development as at 30 June 2022.

The Department is a member of the Government's self insurance scheme, the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund (TRMF). Being part of the TRMF provides significant mitigation measures to ensure that there is adequate financial insurance against the risks of the Department.

22. Debts, Loss and Damage

Debts Written Off

In 2021–22, the Department of Justice wrote off 5,727 debts totalling \$681,718. These all related to the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service.

Loss and Damage

The Department manages diverse sites and resources, and this leaves the Department open to potential loss of or damage to these assets and facilities. There is also the potential for general liability claims brought against the Department resulting from its activities.

Table 22.1: Summary of claims lodged with the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund in 2021–22

Category	Number of incidents	Estimated value
General property*	1	\$0
General liability	0	\$0
Motor vehicle	30	\$73,967
New workers compensation	132	\$8,855,325
Personal accident	0	\$0
Transit	0	\$0

* The Department made a general property claim against the TRMF, however the total damages relating to that claim were lower than the Department's insurance excess and therefore no liability was incurred by the TRMF as the costs were met by the Department.

The Department is insured through the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund, which provides insurance for risk including workers compensation, legal liability, property damage and motor vehicle cover.

23. Pricing Policy

The Department of Justice charges fees that are subject to the *Fee Units Act 1997* and are published annually in the Tasmanian Government Gazette, as required under section 8(1) of the Act. The amount

that these fees are set at is in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's policy on fees and charges, where they are set at a level that ensures full cost recovery of providing the goods or services.

24. Ex-Gratia Payments

In accordance with Treasurer's Instruction FC 13 *Ex-Gratia Payments*, the Department of Justice is required to report any ex-gratia payments approved by the Treasurer under section 55 of the *Financial Management Act 2016* each year.

The Department did not make any ex-gratia payments in 2021–22.

25. Climate Change

The Department of Justice has a Carbon Emissions Reduction Plan, which identifies key initiatives to help reduce the Department's greenhouse gas emissions and help the Tasmanian Government achieve its climate change objectives.

The Department supports the Tasmanian Government's approach to climate change and contributes to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging innovation in recycling, transportation and green building initiatives and moving towards carbon-neutral facilities. The Department aims to:

- use less energy

- reduce transport/travel related emissions while maintaining continuity of business operations
- reduce our levels of waste.

Energy Use

This area focuses on reducing the amount of electricity used in kilowatt hours. To achieve this, the Department has adopted include using energy efficient light globes and technology, installing automatic sensor lights that turn off when no one is in the room, and ensuring air conditioning operates as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Transport

This area focuses on reducing the amount of kilometres staff travel by land and air, and using more fuel efficient means when they do travel. To achieve this, the Department ensures that purchased G-plated vehicles are four cylinders (unless there is an operational need for a six cylinder vehicle) and private-plated vehicles allocated to senior executive staff and statutory office holders meet a minimum Australian Government Green Vehicle Guide greenhouse rating of 5.5. The Department is transitioning to hybrid vehicles, has installed a charging station, and is trialling fully electric vehicles.

The Department uses the National Greenhouse Accounts Factors, determined by the Federal Department of Environment to determine its annual estimated greenhouse gas emissions. These factors are revised and recalculated each year.

Find more information on how these factors are calculated at the Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water website — www.dcceew.gov.au.

Minimise Waste

This area focuses on efficient use of paper resources and reducing overall waste produced. To achieve this, the Department has installed recycling bins in kitchens for plastic bottles, glass containers and cans, and recycles items no longer needed according to the Department's Disposal Policy.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Table 25.1: Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Energy	Unit	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22*
Energy (Stationary Sources)				
Electricity	kWh	11,214,081	10,884,437	11,461,559
LPG (non-vehicles)	Litres	107,746	107,781	101,869
Energy (Transport)				
Petrol vehicles	Litres	111,254	119,330	128,876
Diesel vehicles	Litres	125,892	133,345	128,061
Air Travel	kms	482,864	129,887	106,103
Other Fuel Usage				
Unleaded	Litres	3,200	2,200	3,400
Diesel	Litres	143,994	167,896	180,173
Total Energy Usage	GJ	56,522	58,272	58,645
Total GHG emissions	Tonnes	3,220	3,105	3,235

* At the time of reporting, the 2021–22 National Greenhouse Accounts Factors were not available, as a result the 2020–21 factors have been applied to the Department's energy usage for 2020–21 and 2021–22.

Department of Justice

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Tasmanian
Government

Department of Justice