

DEH
Department for Environment and Heritage

2000–01
Annual Report

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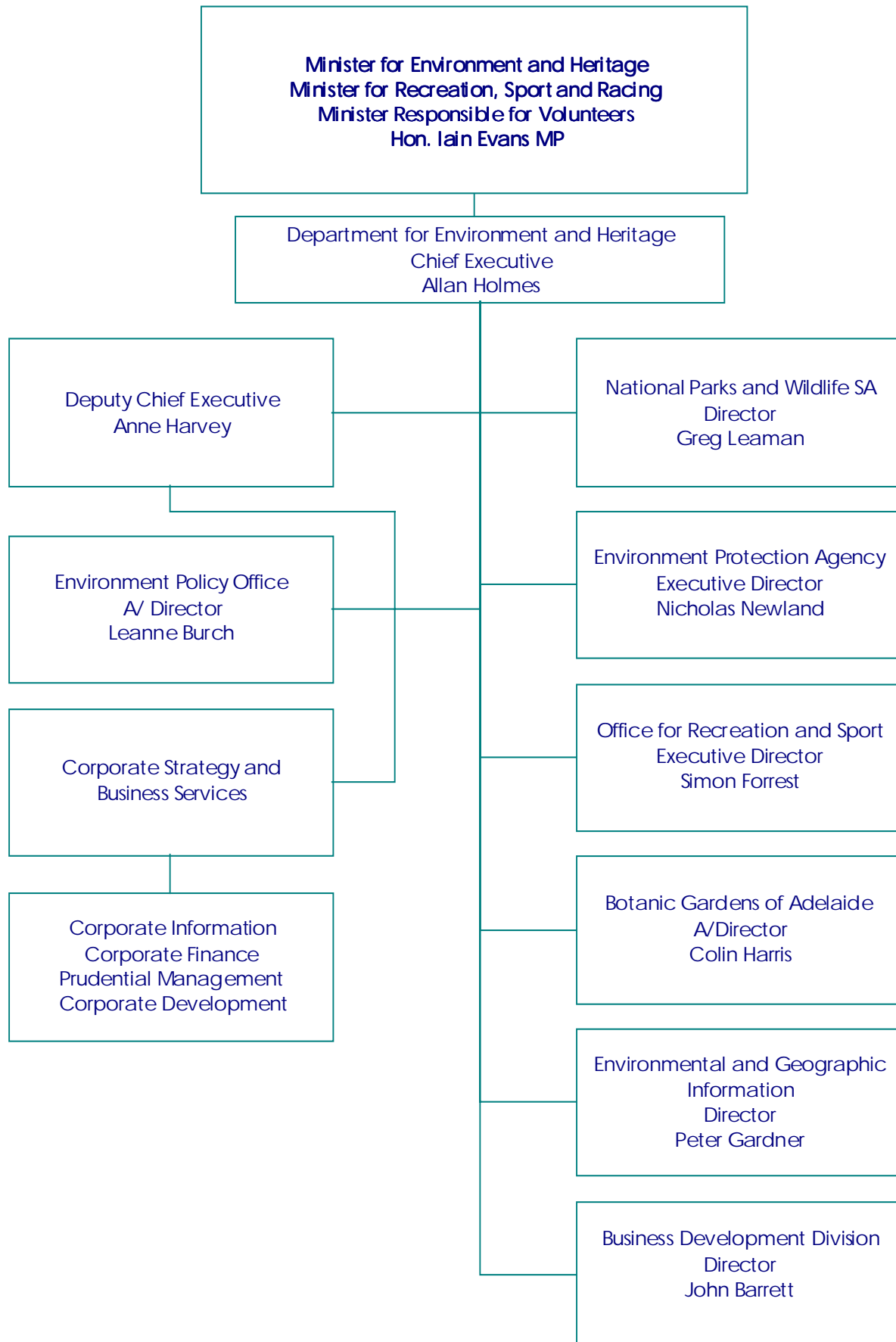
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The Hon Iain Evans MP
Minister for Environment and Heritage
Minister for Recreation and Sport
Minister Responsible for Volunteers
Parliament House
North Terrace
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South Australia 5000

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of the *Public Sector Management Act 1995*, I have pleasure in presenting the annual report of the Department for Environment and Heritage for the year ended 30 June 2001.

Allan Holmes
Chief Executive
Department for Environment and Heritage
South Australia



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Preface

The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) has a broader charter than the name suggests. DEH is the State's environment department bringing together conservation, heritage and environment protection services. DEH also encompasses the Office for Recreation and Sport and the Office for Racing. In addition, the department includes the newly created Office for Volunteers, which provides the Government's high-level volunteer support and policy coordination, and the Office for Animal Welfare.

The nature of the portfolio arrangements will always give rise to boundary issues where overlap and transition occur. Whilst some arrangements are better than others, boundaries are inevitable. In our case, close working relationships with the Department for Water Resources, Department for Transport, Urban Planning and the Arts, and Primary Industries and Resources SA to ensure an integrated and effective approach to natural resource and environmental management are essential.

A cooperative approach and a spirit of goodwill amongst Ministers and Chief Executives has provided the foundation for effective integration and coordination. A strong partnership with the Commonwealth is also an important pre-requisite for success.

Similar challenges exist in the Sport and Recreation arena, with the linkages to the Department of Human Services and the Department of Education Training and Employment being critical if a coherent Government agenda in relation to physical activity and health is to be delivered.

The department has adopted four themes or points of emphasis as a basis for organisational improvement. These themes are:

- **Policy Leadership** — Fulfilling a key charter for Government departments by providing elegant, thorough and timely advice in the public interest.
- **In Business** — Understanding that we are in business and the need to be business like.
- **People and Work** — Providing a vibrant and dynamic working environment which is safe and healthy, where people enjoy their work and make a difference.
- **Connected to People** — Connecting with people and groups inside and outside the department so that we are relevant, engaged and valued.

These ideals go to the heart of the 'new public service' where traditional concepts of public sector management are fused with managerialism and greater accountability.

Whilst Government will access policy advice from a variety of sources, the concept of the public sector providing "frank and fearless advice, without fear or favour" is still a cornerstone of an effective Westminster-style democracy. There is a danger of understating and undervaluing the role of government departments in providing this policy advice. The emphasis on independent advice, prepared in the public interest for Ministers to evaluate and decide, is important.

The notion of "In Business" is about being in the business of providing public services on behalf of the Government. We need to run our agency like a business, conscious of revenue and expense, assets and liabilities, results, customer service and more. We must understand our business and ensure our work is effective and efficient. The challenge is to think of everything we do as part of being "In Business", and to apply that mindset to our daily operations.

Within DEH, these themes are beginning to influence organisational development and change.

The department has also set out to be a model organisation when it comes to environment performance, and in relation to a fit and healthy workforce. It is hard to argue how a department with our portfolio responsibilities can do anything else. We have also made a commitment to work more productively and sympathetically with Aboriginal people and communities. These programs have been initiated and are in their formative stages.

I must take this opportunity to acknowledge the support and direction provided to the department by our Minister, and to thank the department's staff and Executive team for continuing to display unwavering commitment and professionalism in delivering results across the agency. A great deal has been achieved in the last year.

I would also like to thank those in our community who have acted in partnership with the department to contribute to our common goal of *Securing the Future, through healthy environment, healthy people, and healthy communities*.

The year in review

I am pleased to submit this annual report of the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) for the financial year 2000-01 – the first following my appointment as Chief Executive in July 2000.

DEH has a diverse range of responsibilities in the areas of the environment, heritage, recreation, sport, volunteers and racing. The nature of these functions mean that, as an agency, we contribute in many different ways to the quality of our lifestyle and culture, and the state of the environment in South Australia.

2001 is the United Nations International Year of Volunteers (IYV). Through the establishment of the Office for Volunteers, and a specialised IYV team, the agency has developed a strong foundation to promote and support the role of volunteers in our community. During the first half of 2001, volunteers from many sectors, both individuals and organisations, have been recognised and thanked through a coordinated series of IYV celebrations and activities.

The Office for Recreation and Sport, through the South Australian Sports Institute, achieved great success in 2000 at the Sydney Olympics and Paralympics. Yet our success was not limited to achievements on the playing field.

The Prepared to Win program, conducted by the Office, was successful in making Adelaide a major pre-Games training destination for athletes from all over the world. In 2000, South Australia hosted over 1000 athletes and officials from 29 countries in the lead-up to the Sydney 2000 Games. Representing over 20,000 visitor nights, these guests utilised Adelaide's world-class sporting facilities and services.

The many significant environmental achievements during 2000-01 included the opening of the spectacular Gawler Ranges National Park on Upper Eyre Peninsula, and the establishment of the Greater Mount Lofty Parklands—Yurrebilla. The 20 year vision for Yurrebilla is for future generations to have a second generation of parklands, connected by recreation trails and biodiversity links, right through the Mount Lofty Ranges and beyond.

As a result of an internal restructure of the department in late 2000, the Office for Coast and Marine was established. Located administratively within the National Parks & Wildlife SA Division, the Office's key responsibility is the delivery of the Government's Marine and Estuarine Strategy.

There have also been many developments within the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) in 2000-01, including the enhancement of the Eco-efficiency Program, and implementation of the Watershed Protection Strategy to improve water quality in the Mount Lofty Ranges catchment area.

The department continued to strengthen its links with the community and other sectors of government, through such programs as the EPA's Local Government Pilot Project, and conservation initiatives such as Ark on Eyre and Flinders Ranges Bounceback. Further details on these programs can be found within this report.

For the first time, the Department for Environment and Heritage has prepared a 'green report' — *DEH Environmental Report 2000-01* in conjunction with our regular annual reporting process. Part of an international broader shift towards full corporate transparency and public accountability, our Green Reporting aims to communicate information on the organisation's environmental performance to our stakeholders and the community at large.

The DEH Environmental Report 2000-01 (Appendix 10) articulates DEH's commitment to minimise the adverse impact of its business upon the environment.

Allan Holmes
Chief Executive

Key achievements in 2000-01

Environment and Heritage Portfolio

Environment Protection

- Widening of the Container Deposit Scheme announced
- Appointment of a new Executive Director, Environment Protection Agency
- Small Business Eco-efficiency program restructured and relaunched
- EPA / Local Government Pilot Project commenced
- Environment Reporting Web Site launched
- Greening the Supply Chain Alliance Scheme launched
- Continued success of the EPA's ChemCollect Program
- *State of the Health of the Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment Report* launched (EPA)
- Continuance of Environmental Monitoring Programs – Airwatch, Waterwatch and Frogwatch

National Parks & Wildlife SA

- Mokota Conservation Park in the State's Mid-North launched – one of the most extensive and relatively diverse known areas of tussock grasslands remaining in South Australia
- Appointment of a new Director, National Parks & Wildlife SA
- Biological Survey of South Australia – continuance of program, release of reports (*Biological Survey of Kangaroo Island* and *Biological Survey of the Murray Mallee*)
- Proclaimed Regulations, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, to afford greater protection to Marine Mammals, such as Whales and Dolphins
- Further progress of the Ark on Eyre conservation program
- Established the Office for Coast and Marine to provide a greater focus for delivering on the Government's commitments in the Marine and Estuarine Strategy, including the development of a representative system of Marine Protected Areas
- Reconstitution of Naracoorte Caves as a National Park
- Greater Mount Lofty Parklands—Yurrebilla launched by the Minister for Environment and Heritage
- Biodiversity Plan for Murray-Darling Basin released
- New Section of the Heyden Trail opened—Newland Head
- Launch of the \$5.3 million Cape du Couedic road and Visitor Precinct on Kangaroo Island
- Flinders Ranges Bouceback awarded 2001 Banksia Environmental Award in category of Land, Bush and Waterways Management

- *Coorong, and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar Management Plan* released, which outlines a vision for the management of this important wetland of international importance
- Launched Australia's Virtual Herbarium—a long-term cooperative project supported by the Australian National Herbarium in Canberra and State and Territory Herbaria, including the State Herbarium of South Australia
- Completion of the State's 20-year program of regional heritage surveys with the release of the publication *Heritage of the Upper North*
- Published the Code of Practice for Pet Shops and Code of Practice for Caged Birds (Animal Welfare)

Botanic Gardens of Adelaide

- Launch of the International Rose Garden by the Premier of South Australia
- Continued program of community events hosted by the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide, including WOMAdelaide, Cinema in the Botanic Gardens, and performance by the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra
- Wollemi Pine Planting in the Adelaide Botanic Garden. An extremely rare species that represents an ancient group of plants that first appear on the fossil record 142 million years ago
- Renovations to the Museum of Economic Botany in the Adelaide Botanic Gardens

Environmental and Geographic Information

- Expansion of the Department's Internet information
- Completed the capture of property boundaries within the Adelaide metropolitan and near-country areas
- Development of the first release of *ImageMap SA* - a web access facility - was completed
- *Mini State of Environment Reports* prepared for four Community Cabinet meetings held in 2000-01

Environment Policy

- Policy development and coordination services provided for a number of national and state environmental issues
- Facilitated the public release of the draft Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) Bill for consultation.
- Progressed the review of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*
- Continued development of implementation mechanisms, including regulations, for the Used Packaging Materials National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM), Controlled Waste NEPM, solid waste levy, Burning Environment Protection Policy (EPP), beverage container deposits, and schedule 1, under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*
- Coordination and policy development provided to Ministerial Councils

Recreation, Sport and Racing Portfolio

- Prepared to Win program successful in making Adelaide a major pre-2000 Olympic Games training destination for athletes from all over the world
- 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games success
- Revised Sport Export Program Launched, aiming to facilitate the export of South Australian sport and recreation products and services to national and international markets
- Corporatisation of the Racing Industry, effected on 30 September 2000

Volunteers Portfolio

- Established the Office for Volunteers to promote and support, on behalf of Government, the role of volunteers
- International Year of Volunteers (IYV) 2001—established a specialised IYV team within the Office for Volunteers to coordinate activities to celebrate and acknowledge the contribution of volunteers to our community
- Established the State Volunteer Roundtable to provide a voice for community and charity groups at the grass roots level on volunteer policy, programs and funding issues in South Australia
- Established *Volunteers Day*—the traditional Adelaide Cup public holiday in May is now a special day set aside to honour the thousands of South Australians who volunteers their services across the State
- 100 Hours Project established in conjunction with Business SA as a mechanism for businesses and professional people to donate time to community and not-for-profit organisations that need expertise in a specific area of business
- Established the Community Journalism Project to give volunteer and community organisations and opportunity to access the services of media student interns to assist with production of newsletters, media releases, and promotion material

DEH Corporate

- Environment Shop Redevelopment and Launch
- World Environment Day 2001
- Public Service Medal awarded to Tony Robinson (National Parks & Wildlife SA)
- Creation of the position of Deputy Chief Executive, and subsequent restructuring of the Corporate Strategy and Business Services Division
- Creation of a Corporate Information Branch, incorporating Corporate IT functions as well providing a focus on corporate information through the Corporate Information Strategy

DEH Corporate Framework

Our Vision

Securing the future through:

- healthy environment
- healthy community
- healthy people.

Purpose

The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) provides services to the Minister and community by:

- managing the protection, conservation, enhancement and utilisation of South Australia's natural resources and heritage within a framework of ecologically sustainable development
- developing recreation and sport services, programs and alliances to make a positive impact on the social, health and economic wellbeing of the community
- providing advice to support an efficient, viable and accountable racing industry in South Australia
- promoting and supporting volunteering in South Australia.

We are committed to delivering quality services and products to meet the needs of our customers. We provide a working environment and organisational culture that will enable our employees at all levels to contribute at their full potential.

Our customers

DEH's customers include:

- the Minister and Cabinet
- the public of South Australia including:
 - national parks and botanic gardens visitors
 - non-government organisations
 - educational institutions
 - researchers
 - students
 - recreation and sport participants and spectators
 - racing industry participants and spectators
 - volunteers
- specific interest groups including:
 - landholders
 - owners of heritage sites
 - manufacturing industry
 - real estate industry
 - high performance athletes and coaches
 - sport, recreation and racing sectors
 - volunteer advocacy groups.

Planning Framework

The department operates within a planning framework that is informed by whole of government outcomes, Ministerial priorities and DEH's organisational priorities. This is depicted below.

Government Outcomes						
Education and life-long learning	Employment and economic development	Regional communities	Culture, lifestyle and the environment	Health and communities	Government reform	Justice and safety



Ministerial priorities

- improve environmental performance in South Australia
- create a parks legacy—sustainable and beneficial park management
- conserve coast and seas
- improve decision making through greater government, industry and community use of environmental information and knowledge
- encourage healthier communities through active people
- sustain racing for the future
- promote the value of volunteers in South Australia
- involve and engage communities in environmental programs
- conserve biodiversity, improve water quality and provide for public enjoyment in the Mount Lofty Ranges
- report on environmental conditions and trends and increase community education to promote sustainability and 'greener' business and lifestyles.



DEH's organisational priorities

Policy leadership

- an understanding of context—economic, social and environmental
- intelligent strategic frameworks
- elegant policy advice—(ingenious simplicity and effectiveness in policy advice)
- quality service to Government—concise, thorough and timely

In business

- focus on results
- analysis of revenue and expenses and assets and liabilities
- understanding the marketplace (eg consumers and customers)
- being conscious of our public image and public face

People and work

- vibrant and enjoyable workplaces
- a sense of community and pride in work
- high performance/achievement
- continuous learning and improvement (individual and organisational)

Connected to people

- efficient, open and appropriate communication
- networking, engaging and value adding relationships, behaviours and orientation
- capacity and desire to work in teams.

Outcomes

The department seeks to achieve the following results to serve the Minister, meet community needs and contribute to the achievement of Government outcomes:

- improved air, water and land quality, and safe and healthy physical environments
- increased public support for and involvement in volunteer activities
- healthier and happier South Australians participating in recreation and sport and nationally and/or internationally successful in sports
- more South Australians and visitors experiencing, enjoying and valuing our heritage
- arrested biodiversity loss
- greater Government, industry and community use of environmental information and knowledge in decision making
- prudently managed Crown land
- sustained and prosperous racing industry sector
- improved community understanding of animal welfare and treatment of animals.

Operating context

DEH functions within a global context. International influences on the department and its business include international treaties and standards, global environmental issues, and developments in communications and information technology.

The department plays a role in influencing broad issues of national interest such as national legislation, standards and approaches, competition policy, and clarification of the roles of different spheres of government including the question of devolution and sharing of responsibility.

Within South Australia, the department provides leadership on environment and heritage issues, sport and recreational issues, and volunteering issues.

DEH makes a significant contribution to the environmental, social, health and wellbeing, and economic fabric of South Australia by contributing to:

- South Australia's 'Clean and Green' image which relies on relatively clean environmental conditions prevailing and withstanding external scrutiny
- heritage, cultural and nature-based tourism which rely on effective conservation and management
- economic development which is optimised through the sustainable allocation and use of natural resources
- the social, health and economic wellbeing of the community by developing recreation and sport services, programs and alliances
- a sense of civic spirit and optimism which underpins a successful community
- maximising investment in our natural capital through the Commonwealth Government, as a major investor in our natural environment, and increasingly through the private sector and philanthropic organisations
- spatial information for improved environmental management which can improve environmental conditions in South Australia and lead to new industries, technologies and export opportunities

- an enhanced partnership between the Government and the volunteer sector by recognising the role and contribution of volunteers to building better communities in South Australia.

Outputs (products and services)

The Government presented the 2000-01 Portfolio Statement Budget in 'output' terms to focus more clearly on the products and services (outputs) delivered to the public. DEH outputs are grouped into the eight broad output classes described below.

Output Class	Outputs
1. Environment Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment protection strategies • Environment protection compliance services • Environment protection monitoring and evaluation services
2. National Parks and Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity conservation services • Coast and marine management services • Park visitor services • Native vegetation services • Animal welfare services
3. Heritage Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage conservation services
4. Botanic Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botanic Gardens management services
5. Recreation, Sport and Racing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation and sport participation • Athlete and coach development • Facilities management • Racing industry advice
6. Environmental and Geographic Information and Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State environmental and geographic information infrastructure development and management services • Environmental and geographic information products and services
7. Administration and Stewardship of Crown Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration and stewardship of Crown lands
8. Coordination and Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and advice • Regulatory review and development (legislative reform) • Volunteer coordination

Environment and Heritage Portfolio

Key achievements and major initiatives, 2000-01

Environment Protection

DEH develops strategies for delivering environment protection programs for air, water and land quality; administers and enforces environment protection legislation; delivers environment protection programs; and monitors environmental conditions.

Operating Budget (before abnormals)

Environment Protection	2000-2001 Actual (\$000s)	2001-2002 Budget (\$000s)
Total expenses	22,812	25,510
Total revenues (excluding appropriation)*	13,209	13,300

* Actual and budget may not be directly comparable between years due to the effects of internal restructures. The 2000-01 Actual is also not directly comparable to the 2001-02 budgeted revenues and expenditures as the budget was reported using a newly developed overhead allocation model, providing a more equitable allocation of corporate overheads. The 2001-02 budget increase is primarily due to \$3.4m of expenditure associated with the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality.

Products and services (outputs)

- Environment protection strategies
- Environment protection compliance services
- Environment protection monitoring and evaluation services

The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) has responsibility for these outputs.

In performing its functions under section 13 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* the Environment Protection Authority (the Authority) has the power to make use of expert technical advice from other persons. This power is generally vested in officers of the EPA. The EPA provides executive, professional and administrative support to the Authority. The Authority produces its own annual report.

Highlights from specific targets from 2000-01 Portfolio Statement

Compliance assessment

COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS

Two audit officers were appointed to ensure that waste depots are complying with the new regulations, introduced in October 2000, which require waste levies to be determined according to weight as measured by a weighbridge. Revenue collected through the waste levy is likely to more accurately reflect actual quantities of waste disposed to landfill.

Other operational staff have analysed their licensed sites to determine those warranting closer examination, in accordance with priority guidelines agreed with the Authority. This will

improve the focus of activities for staff, concentrating efforts on sites which have a high potential to cause nuisance or serious environmental harm. Early experience would indicate that the administrative workload of field officers was considerably reduced. The approach will be reviewed at the end of 2001.

An audit of wineries capable of discharging wastewater into the North Para River was completed and issues of non-compliance are being brought to the attention of the appropriate licensees.

Prosecution is undertaken to punish the individual concerned, deter others from taking similar action, and encourage the community and industry to proactively address their environmental responsibilities. In all cases where prosecution is undertaken, the Authority expects the EPA to act to ensure that non-compliance is corrected.

Southcorp, Pasminco, Brambles (trading as Cleanaway) and Trimboli Earthmovers were prosecuted for breaches of the Environment Protection Act. Mobil was prosecuted for a breach of the *Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987*. A number of other investigations are underway or were completed and referred to the Crown for advice before a decision is made to proceed to prosecution.

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORISATION

Reviews of licences for major sites (BHP, Pasminco, and Adelaide Brighton Cement) have begun or were completed and a review of winery licences is progressing.

An initiative with the Crown Solicitor's office has begun in which other key licences will be reviewed in conjunction with the relevant EPA officer. The scope and outcomes of the project are being finalised.

MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

ChemCollect is a program aiming to collect unwanted chemicals from primary producers. ChemCollect continues to be successful with 174 tonnes of unwanted chemicals having been collected in the 2000-01 financial year. The response from primary producers was very positive with some bringing in large quantities of banned and de-registered chemicals. During the 12-month period 1366 people have taken advantage of the once-off opportunity being provided by this program demonstrating the farming community's growing environmental responsibility. A further two collections are scheduled for 2001 and another five for the year 2002.

Hazardous and liquid waste is tracked within South Australia from the place of generation to the place of disposal or treatment. Controlled waste entering or leaving South Australia is tracked by means of the National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Wastes between States and Territories) Measure (NEPM). The EPA processed applications for consignment authorisations and participated in the South Australian NEPM Implementation Working Group.

CONTAMINATED SITE RISKS TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

An intensive soil sampling and analysis program in public and road reserves in the West Lakes area was completed following the discovery of sewage sludge with elevated cadmium levels in public reserves. An intensive consultation program was undertaken in conjunction with testing. A report setting out management measures for properties potentially affected by sewage sludge was prepared in consultation with the West Lakes Consultative Committee.

Pollution prevention and eco-efficiency

BUSINESS SA POLLUTION PREVENTION AGREEMENT

The pollution prevention agreement between Business SA and the Minister for Environment and Heritage is an initiative to devise and implement strategies that will help reduce commercial and industrial waste, and improve environmental management and pollution prevention. The main aims of the agreement are to help Business SA deliver effective services on environmental issues to its members and to assist the Authority and the EPA to seek the views of industry on these matters. The Authority and the EPA will use this information to develop and publicise pollution prevention programs for specific industry groups and companies, and provide an advisory service to industry on waste management and recycling practices and broader pollution prevention issues.

'GREENING THE DEH' PROJECT

A Greening the DEH project was endorsed by the Chief Executive and allocated \$100,000. The department has agreed to adopt a 100% recycled paper policy. The policy and implementation process has undergone significant consultation with key stakeholders.

Energy consumption data from electricity meters in Chesser House and SA Water House was obtained for the past 18 months.

ECO-EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

The Eco-efficiency Program (previously known as the Pollution Prevention Program) was launched on 5 June 2001 with the aims of promoting the concept and tools of eco-efficiency through training workshops, information, marketing and promotion, and financial assistance grants.

The key outcomes are:

- branding the Eco-efficiency Program and developing Eco-efficiency information sheet, information flyer, training program flyer and training program newsletter
- delivering a waste free WOMAD as a demonstration of an eco-efficient event
- delivering eco-efficiency training to over 145 small to medium businesses
- establishing strategic partnerships with key agencies involved in providing information and training to small to medium businesses
- forming a partnership with WorkCover Corporation SA to jointly promote the Eco-efficiency and Work Safe message.

The Small Business Eco-efficiency program has undergone a restructure. Since January 2001 the two trainers were operating independently in a northern and southern zones of the State to ensure all key areas were covered.

The program has delivered 36 four to six-hour training workshops (compared to 18 for the previous financial year), 25 to businesses in the Adelaide metropolitan area and 11 to regional South Australia including Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Murray Bridge, Fleurieu Peninsula, Whyalla and the Barossa Valley.

The first Business Eco-efficiency Training was delivered at the Business Centre and promoted as part of the Department of Industry and Trade's (DIT's) Better Business Series.

Discussions continue with DIT on establishing an Environmental Credit Check in Financial Assistance Scheme which will encourage groups who receive financial assistance from government to adopt eco-efficient practices.

Expressions of interest were called from companies and industry associations wishing to be considered for inclusion in the Greening the Supply Chain program. Yalumba Wines was identified as the individual company to work with the EPA towards reducing environmental impacts of suppliers. This project will be launched early in the 2001-02 financial year. Negotiations are progressing satisfactorily with the preferred industry association for the inclusion of environmental criteria in contracts.

The Waste Free WOMAD in February 2001 diverted 79% of its waste from landfill with waste management infrastructure and education programs during the event.

An Eco-efficiency direct access point on the EPA website was approved. A webpage for Eco-efficiency is currently at the design stage.

Watershed Protection Strategy for the Mount Lofty Ranges catchment area

The core business focus of the Watershed Protection Office (WPO) has five program areas:

POLICY, PLANNING AND COMPLIANCE

Achievements include improved regional planning and development decision making. The Mount Lofty Ranges Watershed Plan Amendment Report (PAR) was gazetted after substantial EPA and WPO input.

EPA development assessment recommendations are made with particular attention paid to water quality issues and development assessment responses. A Development Risk Assessment Protocol is under development.

Targeted Environment Protection Act compliance operations began with a dairy effluent audit within the watershed. A total of 27 dairies were visited to date, five Environment Protection Orders (EPOs) were issued, seven letters were sent identifying expectation to implement improvement works. Two EPO actions relating to unlawful landfill site operations were made. Prosecution is underway for 'environmental nuisance' from bore drilling.

MONITORING

A Mount Lofty Ranges Regional Water Monitoring Coordinating Committee was established and a risk assessment framework for water management in the Mount Lofty Ranges Watershed was initiated.

Risk assessment systems were developed and implemented for targeted land uses, land management practices and for water quality. A land status data set trial project was completed and a report published. A full-scale project for the watershed is underway.

Water quality risk assessment tools are being developed and applied. A subcatchment water quality 'snapshot' project (Phase 1) and a catchment sampling station network were established and a sampling program is underway.

A national pathogen research project is underway with an experimental infrastructure (auto-samplers) installed, experimental plan developed and sampling program begun.

INDUSTRY SYSTEMS

Project management for pesticide use in the Mount Lofty Ranges is carried out in collaboration with other relevant agencies (SA Water, Department of Primary Industries (PIRSA), animal and plant control boards, catchment water management boards (CWMBs)).

Market analysis is underway to improve targeting of education programs. An education package is being developed for short programs.

A pesticide use media campaign of 8 x 3-minute television segments was produced and televised through Gardening SA on Channel 10.

The WPO has installed in-store hardware store displays covering chemical use issues in the watershed including television loop (see above), advice sheets, corporate program brochures and practical demonstrations.

Coordination is in place with PIRSA Farm Chemicals Branch to develop a regional profile for regional pesticide user/use profiles. This is done in cooperation with the State Water Monitoring Subcommittee.

The WPO provides regional interagency leadership towards improving the management of chemical trespass issues. The WPO is developing field analysis with forestry and viticulture industries and EPA staff, to consider the application of the Pesticide Impact Rating Index.

A project brief is being developed for investigating and evaluating pesticide equipment washdown bays associated with the vine management industry.

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER

The WPO is providing EPA licence management of septic tank effluent disposal (STED) systems. It is supporting Adelaide Hills Council (AHC) in the upgrade of the Birdwood STED and is negotiating with AHC and SA Water on several system failure issues in the township wastewater transfer infrastructure. A monitoring program to improve STED system monitoring is being developed.

The WPO is collaborating with AHC and other relevant agencies (CWMBs, SA Water) in the Domestic Wastewater Audit Project and subsequent Action Plan, including:

- STED scheme developments
- septic system maintenance schemes
- new technology incentive schemes
- Environment Protection Act compliance operations, as appropriate.

The WPO is working with SA Water towards the accelerated extension of mains sewerage of the Stirling, Aldgate, and Bridgewater peri-urban area.

Stormwater contamination mitigation projects are being developed, promoted, managed and/or supported within the region. The WPO has negotiated with AHC to complete stormwater mitigation works for Woodside township (2000-01). The WPO is also coordinating a research project with Flinders University to analyse stormwater contaminant loads associated with Woodside township stormwater infrastructure.

EXTENSION

The WPO is seeking to research developments in water quality related scientific and technical information and develop water quality information products as a resource for extension programs and the community. The office has:

- published a state of health of catchment report
- published information sheets
- produced mobile displays.

The WPO has established partnerships, developed a project proposal and is developing an memorandum of understanding with the primary partner to scope, develop and resource an integrated natural resource management website for the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Air quality monitoring

MONITORING

A monitoring station was established in Mount Gambier in September 2000 to run for 12 months as part of the ambient air quality monitoring program. A second mobile station is being set up, initially to be installed at Port Pirie. These two stations will be moved around major country centres.

The Airtrak monitors that made up the network are to be replaced. They have undergone a final audit and preparations for their replacement are well underway. Netley will be the first site at which an Airtrak is replaced. Sites at Christies Beach and McDonalds in Adelaide were audited, serviced and returned to satisfactory operational status.

All high volume samplers are being audited and repaired as required to return them to full operational status. All calibration equipment is being audited and serviced. Preparation is being made at the Netley laboratories for five new staff. All new equipment, and the entire network, should be fully operational by the end of 2001.

The State Air Quality Monitoring Plan required under the Air Quality NEPM was developed and is expected to be endorsed by the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) in early July 2001.

HOT SPOT MONITORING

The Hot Spot ambient monitoring program continues. Results from Richmond Primary School are being published. The Whyalla particle monitoring report was completed and is being prepared for publishing. Monitoring at Hensley foundry has been completed and a report is being prepared. The next site for Hot Spot monitoring is in the vicinity of the Castalloy foundry and then Hot Spot monitoring will begin at Mount Gambier.

The next stage in the development of EPA air monitoring is to redevelop the EPA's ability to sample from chimney stacks. The status of current equipment and likely equipment needs is being assessed for this purpose.

Recovery of green waste and resources

RESOURCE RECOVERY

The EPA has facilitated meetings with councils (including staff and elected members), DIT, Planning SA and composters to promote the strategic importance of resource recovery industries and encourage the establishment of secure operating sites suitable for these industries (eg new sites for composting and value adding green waste; and for the building and demolition sector).

WASTE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Waste and Resource Management Committee is to replace the interim Waste Management Committee (WMC) which ceased to operate on 15 June 2001. Membership of the new seven-member committee will be decided by the Minister for Environment and Heritage. Approved grant agreements administered by the former WMC will continue to be administered by EPA officers until the projects are completed. The EPA continues to provide key support in establishing the new committee and finalising the business of the WMC.

NATIONAL PACKAGING COVENANT

Two officers were employed to enforce the Used Packaging Materials NEPM which will be implemented in South Australia as the Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials)

Policy (EPP). It is anticipated that Government will approve the EPP in mid-July 2001. South Australia has eight industry signatories to the covenant and more are expected once the EPP is approved. The South Australian National Packaging Covenant (NPC) Action Plan has been developed, approved by the Environment Protection Authority and is soon to be considered by Government. The EPA is also awaiting Government endorsement to establish the Jurisdictional Recycling Group, as required under the NPC, expected mid-July 2001. Staff were actively promoting the covenant to industry and have recently presented at a number of seminars and workshops.

National Environment Protection (Air Quality) Measure

URBAN AIR QUALITY LEGISLATION, CODES AND STANDARDS

The Draft Motor Vehicle Fuels Quality EPP took effect from 1 March 2001. The public hearing was held on 20 June 2001 with seven persons present. Written submissions were received from several fuel suppliers, Business SA, the Royal Automobile Association and two individuals; these will be considered as part of the debate on the draft policy.

The EPA intends developing an Air Quality Index for Adelaide and making it available to the media once in-house testing has been completed. The index will also be published on the departmental Environmental Reporting website together with other relevant information on air quality.

Criteria previously used for assessment and management of odour are being formalised by compiling technical guidelines for use by agency staff and consultants. Maximum acceptable ground level concentrations to avoid environmental harm are similarly being codified for specific substances. Completion of the guides is due by October 2001.

URBAN AIR QUALITY STRATEGIC PLANS

Development of a formal overall State strategy for air quality management was deferred so that tasks associated with new legislation impacting on air quality could be addressed, and to deal with the issues associated with proposals for additional electricity generators planned for installation by December 2001. The completion of the Ambient Air Monitoring Plan will enable the current status of air quality to be evaluated, and assist in identifying priority regions for management.

Local government partnerships

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PILOT PROJECT

Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) between the Authority and three councils were signed between 24 October and 9 November 2000 and include:

- the details of the project
- the responsibilities of the participants
- reporting mechanisms
- the financial arrangements.

The first version of an authorised officer's manual (as required by the MOA) was provided to the officers authorised under the Environment Protection Act in the councils. The manual consists of guidelines, codes of practice, pamphlets and information bulletins published by the Authority and/or the EPA, to ensure that councils' designated officers and council delegates carry out their obligations under this agreement with: an approach consistent with the information and advice provided; a common understanding and interpretation of the

provisions of the Act; and an awareness and understanding of policy changes or updates, legislative changes or interpretations relating to the enforcement of the Act.

The Authority has delegated agreed powers and functions under the Act to two senior officers in each trial council currently holding or assigned to management positions in the council. The powers and functions delegated are to:

- issue EPOs
- take action on the non compliance with an EPO
- recover costs incurred by council in undertaking any action required by an EPO.

LGA-EPA WORKING GROUP

A joint officer Local Government Association (LGA) and EPA working group was established in mid-2000 to investigate and report on opportunities to develop a more effective working relationship between local government and the EPA with the objective of providing improved environment protection services to the community.

The investigations revealed that councils are seeking to take on greater environment protection responsibility in line with community expectation, followed by an examination of the legislative approaches, support programs, resources and responsibilities in existence across Australia. Reports from these activities formulated an approach for consideration by a South Australian working group that is scheduled to meet in July 2001.

Integrated Waste Strategy for metropolitan Adelaide

LITTER STRATEGY

During the year, the EPA continued its service agreement with KESAB to undertake anti-litter programs throughout South Australia. In June 2001 a new service agreement was negotiated to continue this important initiative. Support continued for the Tidy Towns program, event litter management, building site litter reduction (Clean-site), enforcement training for local government officers, and highway litter reduction programs. KESAB also collects litter statistics at 151 sites across South Australia as part of the agreement. Litter remains a common environmental problem over the past year, and cigarette butts remain the most common item. Strategies to address this are being refined by KESAB. Container deposit bearing beverage containers continued to be very low in frequency in our litter stream compared with non-deposit bearing drink containers.

The EPA is also providing:

- key support and advice to the Take Away Food Working Group established by the Minister
- strategic advice and support to the Environment Policy Office to develop new legislative provisions for litter
- advice on the requirement to review and amend the beverage containers provisions of the Act, to resolve problems associated with current industry arrangements and administrative processes by 30 September 2001.

WASTE STRATEGY

Many of the objectives and programs established in the Integrated Waste Strategy for Metropolitan Adelaide were and continue to be met. Achievements in key areas include the following:

Environment Protection (Fees and Levy) Regulations 1994—new regulations on the solid waste levy came into effect on 1 October 2000 and have already resulted in more accurate reporting of waste to landfill and increased levy returns.

Meetings with various local government councils—were held on the strategic importance of resource recovery enterprises such as organic waste composting and recycling of building and demolition waste.

Advice—was provided on new technologies for waste management, anaerobic composting and gasification, as was support to the Environment Policy Office leading to the release of the draft Waste to Resources EPP.

Organic waste—concept plans for organic waste processing sites were finalised in October 2000. Through the efforts of an intergovernmental steering committee (EPA, DIT, Planning SA) Planning SA has initiated a draft PAR for consultation that will ultimately recognise the strategic importance of organic processing sites through the development application process.

Adelaide Coastal Waters Study

The contract to undertake Stage 1 of the study was let to CSIRO (Environmental Projects Group) and work began on 8 March 2001. It is expected that Stage 1 will be completed by the end of November 2001.

Stage 1 has been progressing well and is on schedule. CSIRO has interviewed key stakeholders and documented their requirements and established a scientific committee to evaluate these requirements and develop a program of work to deliver the required outcomes.

The steering committee for the project is chaired by the Executive Director of the EPA and comprises senior representatives from key stakeholder organisations. The steering committee reports to the Minister for Environment and Heritage.

Community awareness of EPA roles, functions, initiatives and achievements

A new business centre, Marketing and Media Management, was created to actively promote the EPA's roles, functions, initiatives and achievements.

The EPA was the major sponsor of the recent 24th Annual South Australian Environmental Health Officers Conference, and provided keynote speakers.

The EPA's promotional brochure was published and circulated to stakeholders. It outlines the key functions of the agency and provides contact numbers. A new EPA newsletter is in production.

A Hach colorimeter presented to the Waterwatch Group at Faith Lutheran School, Tanunda, recognised the group's role in highlighting the pollution of the North Para River.

In conjunction with other DEH divisions, the EPA commissioned a wall display for the refurbished Environment Shop.

A new display designed to promote the EPA's Eco-efficiency Program will appear at a number of strategic locations.

Key performance indicators

Environment protection strategies	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Small Business Pollution Prevention workshops		
Quantity:		
No. of participants at workshops	335	321
No. of businesses at workshops	250	256
No. of workshops	30	36
Quality:		
% attendees that acknowledge increased awareness of the need to protect the environment through workshops and information sessions	95	95
Timeliness:		
% of workshops delivered within targeted timeframes	100	100

Environment protection monitoring and evaluation services	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:		
No. of locations monitored	14	23
No. of pollutants monitored (as per the Air Quality NEPM)	6	6
Quality:		
% of valid data returned from the monitoring network	85%(a)	30%(b)
Timeliness:		
% of installations completed within times specified in the approved air monitoring plan	90%(a)	93%
Reasons for variance:		
(a) Expected improvements in instrumentation and maintenance will allow higher standards to be met.		
(b) Operation of the air monitoring network has been returned to the EPA from a Contractor. Planned works should see the network fully operational by the end of 2001 with an improved performance outcome.		

Note: The number of stations installed does not necessarily reflect the pollutants being monitored at each station.

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Environment protection compliance services	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:		
No. of inspections of licensed premises	1000	1315
No. of active EPA authorisations	1800	1859
No. of active Ozone Authorisations (accreditations and exemptions)	10 000	4 300(a)
No. of Section 7 enquiries/responses (as required in terms of the Land and Business Act)	50 000	Automatic 51053 Manual 1180
Quality:		
% of EPA authorisations not contested (based on those issued)	99%	99%
Timeliness:		
% EPA 'new' authorisations processed within statutory timeframes (based on invoice being 60 days from application)	100%(a)	99%
% of development applications processed within statutory timeframes	100%(a)	70%(b)
Reasons for variance:		
(a) This reduction reflects the progressive phasing out of the use of ozone depleting substances. Many of these substances are no longer available and therefore authorisations are not required.		
(b) The number of development applications referred has increased significantly over the last two years. A program was implemented to streamline the process and the results of this are expected to show significant performance improvements. The EPA has focused on the quality of advice and has made significant advances in this area.		

Targets for 2001-02

- Develop an air quality index for Adelaide and make available to the public.
- Review and report on progress on implementation of the Integrated Waste Strategy.
- Strengthen and enhance local government partnerships for improved environment protection.
- Complete Stage 1 of the Adelaide Coastal Waters Study—a detailed design of research tasks.
- Improve resource recovery and secure infrastructure through partnerships with Department of Industry and Trade and Planning SA.
- Implement the National Environment Protection (Used Packaging) Measure.
- Improve Environment Protection Agency communications with the general public and specific target audiences through the development of a marketing plan and revision of marketing material.
- Implement changes arising from amendment of the Environment Protection Act.
- Establish a greater presence in regional areas.
- Reform waste management arrangements under the auspices of the Environment Protection Authority.

National Parks and Wildlife

DEH manages the development of knowledge and inventory of the State's biodiversity; administration and enforcement of biodiversity-related legislation; identification, assessment and reduction of significant threats to species and ecological communities; and the regulation of sustainable use of wildlife. DEH manages national parks (including reserves) to achieve a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system; manages fire control, weeds and feral animals in national parks; provides visitor education and information services, promotes community awareness and understanding, and manages visitor facilities in national parks. DEH administers the Coast Protection Act 1972 and management, conservation and sustainable use of the State's coastal, marine and estuarine resources; administers the Native Vegetation Act 1991; develops and promotes acceptable standards for the husbandry and welfare of all animals, and administers and enforces animal welfare legislation.

Operating Budget (before abnormals)

National Parks and Wildlife	2000-2001 Actual (\$000s)	2001-2002 Budget (\$000s)
Total expenses	72,949	81,388
Total revenues (excluding appropriation)*	19,859	11,059

* Actual and budget may not be directly comparable between years due to the effects of internal restructures. The 2000-01 Actual is also not directly comparable to the 2001-02 budgeted revenues and expenditures as the budget was reported using a newly developed overhead allocation model, providing a more equitable allocation of corporate overheads. The Coast and Marine management services output received an increase in funding of approximately \$4.0m in 2001-02.

Products and services (outputs)

- Biodiversity conservation services
- Coast and marine management services
- Park visitor services
- Native vegetation services
- Animal welfare services

National Parks and Wildlife SA (NPWSA) has responsibility for these outputs.

Highlights from specific targets from 2000-01 Portfolio Statement

Biological Survey of South Australia

The Biological Survey of South Australia has been a long-term commitment by the State Government to systematically document our flora and fauna. Two reports, *Biological Survey of Kangaroo Island* and *Biological Survey of the Murray Mallee*, were released in September and December 2000 respectively.

In April 2001, the Minister released *A List of Vertebrates of South Australia* and *Guidelines for Vertebrate Surveys in South Australia*, which are companion manuals for people undertaking biological surveys in South Australia.

Regional biodiversity plans

Biodiversity plans are being produced across South Australia to document our understanding of biodiversity in a region and to provide a strategic approach to implementing achievable

conservation actions. The *Biodiversity Plan for the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin* was released in April 2001. Final drafts for Kangaroo Island, the northern agricultural districts, and Eyre Peninsula are in preparation for release in 2001-02.

Ark on Eyre

Focused on but not limited to parks, Ark on Eyre aims to establish recovery programs for priority populations of threatened flora and fauna populations across Eyre Peninsula.

The program continued in 2000-01, with focus areas being Lincoln National Park, Coffin Bay National Park and Venus Bay Conservation Park. Recovery efforts for bilbies, brush-tailed bettongs and stick-nest rats have already been successful or are well under way on Eyre Peninsula and its offshore islands. The program intends to reintroduce brush-tailed bettongs, malleefowls, and Tammar wallabies to the Lincoln National Park in 2001-02.

Greater Mount Lofty Parklands—Yurrebilla

Greater Mount Lofty Parklands—Yurrebilla was officially launched at Belair National Park on 11 March 2001.

The 20-year vision is for future generations to have a second generation of parklands connected by recreation trails and biodiversity links right through the Mount Lofty Ranges and beyond. Government land committed to the parklands totals 45,000 hectares and includes NPWSA reserves, water reserves, forest reserves and Planning SA open space land.

Local government and the National Trust were invited to submit nominations for any land they wish to commit to the parklands framework. Private landowners will be invited to nominate areas such as heritage agreements and sanctuaries.

A program has been developed for adding land to Yurrebilla parks. The first additions, of 98 hectares, were made for Scott Creek Conservation Park and others will follow in 2001-02. The Minister announced that Blackwood Forest will also come under the Yurrebilla framework.

A five-year plan is being developed for the parklands. The plan will recognise the core role and responsibilities of each agency and will facilitate a range of complementary and collaborative programs.

Flinders Chase National Park

The State Government is currently investing significant resources in the upgrade and improvement of tourism infrastructure across Kangaroo Island.

The \$5.3 million Cape du Couedic road and visitor facility upgrades in Flinders Chase National Park were opened on 10 May 2001. The Cape du Couedic upgrade has provided appropriate and safe vehicle access for the increasing numbers of visitors. Walking trails and boardwalks were redesigned at Admirals Arch to provide better views, improve circulation of visitors, and protect the resident seal colony.

NPWSA is focusing effort and resources on tourism facilities and management infrastructure at Rocky River within Flinders Chase National Park, an area of great importance for both biodiversity conservation and regional tourism.

Total approved budget for the project is \$7.615 million over four financial years, and is funded from the Parks Agenda program. A visitor centre, day visitor facilities, campground ablutions, walking trails and staff accommodation are to be completed by March 2002.

Morialta Conservation Park

Work is advanced for the \$1.2 million Morialta Precinct Redevelopment, funded by the Parks Agenda program. This includes car parking, toilets, picnicking and interpretive facilities, and removal of obsolete park infrastructure. Works are expected to be completed by September 2001.

Trail infrastructure in the park was upgraded in 2000-01 through the Morialta Walking Trail Project, with the aim of improving visitors' walking opportunities through some of the most spectacular landscape in the central Mount Lofty Ranges.

The walking trail network has improved trail surfaces and directional signage, and more sustainable trail facilities, and provided employment opportunities through the Government's youth employment initiative.

Flinders Ranges National Park

Visitor infrastructure upgrades continued in Flinders Ranges National Park.

In October 2000, South Australian landscape architects Taylor Cullity Lethlean won the National Project Award in Landscape Architecture for Conservation Planning with the Flinders Ranges National Park Visitor Facility Development and Services Plan. The award provides national recognition for the considerable improvements made to the park in recent years—from lookouts to campgrounds, park entrances to trails—and the strategic approach of NPWSA to conservation and investment in visitor facilities in parks.

Flinders Ranges Bounceback

The land of the Flinders Ranges National Park was once part of one of the most degraded pastoral stations in South Australia. The Flinders Ranges Bounceback program is focused on ecological restoration to encourage and enable recovery of threatened and declining species. It links efforts to conserve and enhance biodiversity across the region and restore the natural ecological processes, with particular focus on the Flinders Ranges National Park and Gammon Ranges National Park.

The success of the program is reflected in the now very low numbers of goats, rabbits and foxes—the Flinders Ranges National Park is now effectively fox and goat free. In recognition of this achievement, Flinders Ranges Bounceback won the 2001 National Banksia Award for environmental restoration.

Heysen Trail

In April 2001, a new section of the Heysen Trail along the scenic Waitpinga Cliffs west of Kings Head was opened. For many years this magnificent section of the trail was unavailable to walkers.

The four kilometre re-route of the trail followed the acquisition by the Government of key sections of land. An area of 65 hectares of significant remnant vegetation will be added to the adjacent Newland Head Conservation Park.

Coorong

The *Coorong, and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar Management Plan* was released in December 2000. The plan outlines a vision for the management of this important wetland of international importance and includes six objectives, each with a series of strategies and actions to achieve that vision. These actions will be coordinated by an implementation taskforce with the assistance of a Ramsar project officer. The project officer is based in a new NPWSA office in Goolwa, providing an additional on-ground presence in this area of the Lower Lakes.

Additions to the Coorong National Park, identified in the Ramsar Plan, are anticipated to be formally proclaimed in August 2001.

Gawler Ranges National Park

South Australia's newest national park, the Gawler Ranges National Park, was opened in November 2000. The park was established to conserve unique ecosystems, rare plants and animals, a number of significant heritage places, enhancing tourism and regional development opportunities.

The Gawler Ranges National Park was created through the purchase of Paney Station under the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT), with contributions from the Nature Foundation SA Inc. The State Government has committed an additional \$600,000 over three years to manage the transition from a pastoral station to a national park, and an additional \$150,000 per annum to manage the park. Access will be upgraded, and camp sites, toilet facilities, and interpretive walks provided.

The adjoining Scrubby Peak pastoral lease was acquired in 2000-01, again with funding from the NHT and Nature Foundation SA Inc, to increase the size of the park by 46,500 hectares. This additional land has high tourism values and protects one of the last remaining colonies of yellow-footed rock-wallabies in the Gawler Ranges. The Gawler Ranges National Park is now the State's seventh largest national park at over 160,000 hectares.

Office for Coast and Marine

The establishment of the Office for Coast and Marine in 2000-01 provides a focus for delivering on the Government's commitments in the Marine and Estuarine Strategy, including the development of a representative system of marine protected areas.

In addition to its pre-existing program of supporting the Coast Protection Board, implementing the coastal works program, and coordinating the Coastcare program, the office provides advice on coastal development proposals, through the Coast Protection Board, to the Development Assessment Commission and local councils. The office also conducts research and provides a monitoring and evaluation service on coastal erosion, planning and conservation.

The 2001-02 State Budget allocated an extra \$900,000 over the next three years to progress the implementation of the Marine and Estuarine Strategy (particularly the development of marine protected areas). The Government is presently considering a proposal to develop a framework for a representative system of marine protected areas in South Australia.

Coast protection

The Metropolitan Coast Protection Strategy Review is investigating alternative strategies to protect the coast. The review will devise a staged strategy to protect coastal infrastructure, provide sandy beaches and maintain the value of the coast as an asset to South Australia. The review requires considerable research and development (at a cost of \$500,000 in 2001-02 and \$375,000 in 2002-03), with implementation and maintenance from 2003-04.

The research and development period will include extensive community consultation and provision of information as well as implementation of the new staged strategy.

Animal welfare

The development of codes of practice for improving animal welfare is an essential tool for engaging a range of interests, including industry and animal welfare groups.

The Code of Practice for Pet Shops and the Code of Practice for Caged Birds were published. Both were developed in consultation with industry and animal welfare groups and

provide a framework for providing improved housing and living conditions for animals in pet shops.

Other major initiatives

Threatened species

The Endangered Species Program aims to conserve and recover threatened species in secure habitats on parks, and on private and leasehold lands, whether at the landscape scale (eg Flinders Ranges Bounceback) or focusing on recovery of individual species.

In April 2001, bilbies were reintroduced to South Australia at the Arid Recovery Project site near Roxby Downs, and in September 2001, western barred bandicoots were reintroduced to South Australia at Roxby Downs.

Monitoring of bilbies released to Thistle Island has revealed that the population had expanded with an estimated 100 individuals on the island.

NPWSA successfully translocated four colonies of black-eared miners from the Gluepot Heritage Agreement and Calperum Station in the Bookmark Biosphere Reserve to Murray Sunset National Park in Victoria, as risk management against local extinction from wildfire.

Public awareness and fundraising programs were undertaken for yellow-tailed black cockatoos on Eyre Peninsula and birds of the Mount Lofty Ranges, in conjunction with the Nature Foundation SA Inc.

Recovery work on endangered orchid species has continued throughout the Mount Lofty and southern Flinders Ranges, with excellent support from private landholders and community volunteers.

Banded stilts at Lake Eyre

Banded stilts are endemic Australian waders whose breeding events are linked to the very occasional flooding of the inland lakes of South Australia and Western Australia. It is believed that successful breeding during these irregular flooding events is critical to the population stability of this species.

Following severe predation by silver gulls on the first breeding attempts by banded stilts at Lake Eyre in April 2001, NPWSA devised a strategy to protect any further breeding attempts by the stilts. The predation losses had been so severe they posed a threat to the continuation of the banded stilt population.

As a result of ongoing monitoring of Lake Eyre and managing the threats of gulls, over 40,000 banded stilt chicks fledged from about 20,000 pairs of birds.

Australia's Virtual Herbarium

Australia's Virtual Herbarium, which was launched in June 2001, is a long-term cooperative project supported by the Australian National Herbarium in Canberra and State and Territory herbaria, including the State Herbarium of South Australia.

Australia's entire collection of scientific plant specimens is to be computerised and the information made available online. Australia's Virtual Herbarium will preserve our botanical records, enabling the remaining 60% of current records to be computerised and future discoveries to be added to this database.

Plant names, geographic distributions, colour images and associated information will be readily available for research, education and environmental decision making by government, private landholders and managers, and community groups.

The Commonwealth Government has committed \$4 million to establish Australia's Virtual Herbarium and State and Territory governments, including South Australia, have together committed another \$4 million.

Marine mammals

The National Parks and Wildlife (Whales and Dolphins) Regulations came into effect on 1 January 2001 to provide greater protection for whales, dolphins, seals and sea lions.

The Regulations apply to persons and boats that are in the vicinity of a marine mammal for the purpose of observing or interacting with them, and apply a limit on approach distances. The Regulations require permits for commercial operators interacting with marine mammals and create an offence of molestation if people approach these mammals too closely.

Additional funding for park infrastructure

In the 2000-01 State Budget, the Government allocated an additional \$1 million to maintenance funding for park infrastructure in recognition of the importance of parks to tourism and recreation. Most of the funding will be spent on public use facilities including roads, tracks and trails networks, buildings, structures, bridges and utilities.

The Coorong National Park, Innes National Park, Coffin Bay National Park, and parks of the Flinders Ranges and Kangaroo Island, were specifically targeted for most of this funding in 2000-01.

Naracoorte Caves

South Australia's only World Heritage Site, the Naracoorte Caves Conservation Park, was reproclaimed as a national park by both Houses of Parliament on 18 January 2001. As part of the reproclamation, the previous mining access over a portion of the park was removed.

Naracoorte Caves is identified as being among the world's ten greatest fossil sites, and the fossil material in the caves is invaluable for interpreting the geological and evolutionary history of Australia.

Gammon Ranges National Park

Before Balcanoona Station was included in Gammon Ranges National Park in 1982, Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP) held mining leases over a magnesite deposit in Weetootla Gorge. Under the terms of the inclusion of this area into the park, these leases and their rights were preserved. Under a rationalisation program of its Australian assets, BHP had been negotiating with Manna Hill Resources for a sale of these leases.

Under the terms of the constitution of the Gammon Ranges National Park, the approval of the Minister for Environment and Heritage must be sought and obtained before the transfer can proceed. Taking into account the environmental concerns and obligations under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, the Minister decided not to approve the transfer of mining leases from BHP Company Limited to Manna Hill Resources Pty Ltd.

The decision taken to refuse the transfer of the mining leases is the subject of current court action.

Key performance indicators

Biodiversity conservation services performance indicators	Result for 1999-2000	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity: Area and % of the State surveyed by the Biological Survey of South Australia No. and % of listed threatened and endangered species for which management plans were developed	641,020 km ² (65%) 23 of 136 17%	689,000 km ² (70%) 28 of 136 21%	763,000 km ² (72%) 42 of 137 31%
Quality: % of South Australians surveyed who are aware of biodiversity conservation information, and who have used DEH biodiversity interpretation opportunities	n.a.	(a)	(a)
Reasons for variance: (a) Targets to be set after baseline data is established			

Native vegetation management services performance indicators	Result for 1999-2000	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity: No. of applications processed for native vegetation clearance	180	200	119(a)
Quality: The ratio of area set aside against the area approved for clearance	5:1	5:1	Area comparison 5.2:1(b) Tree comparison 5.5:1
Timeliness: % of applications processed within agreed timeframes	75	85	48% (c)
Reasons for variance: (a) During the same period the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) received 126 new applications, highlighting the difficulty in estimating the number of applications to be processed in a year. The clearance / Heritage Agreement assessment portion of the program is largely reactive in nature, driven by landowner lodgment of applications. Also, as part of the assessment process, landowners are provided with copies of clearance reports and given the opportunity to provide comments before a decision is finalised. This process has the potential to distort the statistics, with landowners 'sitting' on applications that were inspected and reports written but, because of landowner inaction for whatever reason, not finalised. Currently the NVC Secretariat has a further 12 applications able to be finalised upon the return of landowner comment. Biodiversity Assessment Services are currently processing a further 45 applications. (b) Area comparison includes areas protected through requirements to set aside native vegetation and through refusing consent to clearance. (c) Figures based upon a decision being made within four months of the application being lodged. This does not allow for landowners delaying the process by not responding to reports. In addition, remote area applications are bundled for efficiency reasons to enable one officer to visit a number of sites at one time.			

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National parks management services performance indicators:	Result for 1999-2000	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:			
Area (hectares) and % of State in formal reserve system:			
• <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	20,782,293	20,918,793	20,795,169
• <i>Wilderness Protection Act 1992</i>	70,074	70,074	70,069
• <i>Crown Lands Act 1929</i>	274,133	236,133	283,782
• Total	21,126,000	21,225,000	21,149,019
• %	21.4%	21.5%	21.4%(a)
Quality:			
Satisfaction of park visitors with facilities and services	n.a.	(b)	4.75 out of 5 98% rated satisfied and/or very satisfied
No. of environmental associations represented in the reserve system (by percentage range): (c)			
• 0%	182	178	178
• <10%	131	130	130
• 10–20%	20	25	25
• >20%	49	49	49
No. and % of parks for which park management plans were adopted	122 parks; 45%	139 parks; 51%	122 parks; 45% (d)
Reasons for variance:			
(a) The area of the reserve system was revised using new more accurate data. A large area of land was found to be incorrectly included in the Simpson Desert Regional Reserve, which was removed from the database resulting in a 100,000 ha decrease in the National Parks and Wildlife Act reserve area.			
(b) Target to be set after baseline data is established.			
(c) Optimum range for environmental association representation in the reserve system is 10–20%			
(d) The target provided for 16 plans to be finalised during the year. Only 8 were finalised, however 6 others are awaiting final approval and a further 7 are in various stages of public consultation.			

Changes to South Australian Protected Area System during 2000-01 *

Park	Area (ha)	Change	Proclamation date
Mount Remarkable National Park	1,057.61	Addition	26 October 2000
Mokota Conservation Park	467.26	New reserve	26 October 2000
Naracoorte Caves Conservation Park	470.00	Abolished	18 January 2001
Naracoorte Caves National Park	450.03	New reserve	18 January 2001
Mount Brown Conservation Park	334.39	Addition	16 February 2001
Scott Creek Conservation Park	98.49	Addition	28 June 2001

* National Parks and Wildlife reserves formally gazetted by the Governor under the National Parks and Wildlife Act.

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Animal welfare performance indicators	Result for 1999-2000	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:			
No. of community awareness and information programs conducted by RSPCA (SA)	8	8	8
No. of written reports/advice provided to the public by RSPCA on animal welfare related matters	2,100	2,100	2,190

Targets for 2001-02

- Implement the 2001-02 Parks Agenda program in key parks, Flinders Chase National Park.
- Progress the Greater Mount Lofty Parklands—Yurrebilla, including additions to parks and management of Government lands to provide recreational and conservation opportunities.
- Continue to develop the park system with an emphasis on acquisition of high priority sites and upgrading park classifications as appropriate.
- Continue accelerated program for development of management plans for reserves, and complete statutory reviews of Strzelecki and Lake Frome Regional Reserves, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.
- As part of the International Year of Eco-tourism (2002), produce a strategic document for tourism in parks and undertake an assessment of the economic contribution of parks on Kangaroo Island.
- Market key outback parks to raise profile in 2002 the National Year of the Outback.
- Market key coastal and island parks as part of the Encounter 2002 celebrations.
- Develop draft model fire management plans for parks for consultation, commencing with Morialta/Black Hill Conservation Parks and Flinders Chase National Park.
- Maintain support for community conservation endeavours (eg Heritage Agreements, sanctuaries) and Friends of Parks groups.
- Continue the Biological Survey of South Australia with fieldwork for the Eyre Peninsula Biological Survey, and publish reports for surveys of the South East, Southern Mt Lofty Ranges, Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands, and the first phase of the Sandy Deserts survey.
- Complete regional biodiversity plans for Eyre Peninsula, Northern Agricultural Districts, Kangaroo Island and Mount Lofty Ranges.
- Develop a maintenance regime for the sustainability of the Bounceback investment in the Flinders Ranges and Gammon Ranges National Parks.
- Advance statewide recovery of threatened species through reintroduction of three threatened species to Lincoln National Park as part of Ark on Eyre.
- Finalise the Coongie Lakes Ramsar Management Plan.
- Develop a pilot marine plan for Upper Spencer Gulf and progress marine protected areas.
- Release draft strategy for community consultation on future coast protection for metropolitan Adelaide and undertake interim coast protection works.
- Finalise national code of practice for rodeo livestock.

Heritage Conservation

DEH protects, restores and conserves historic and culturally significant sites, objects and structures; and administers and enforces the Heritage Act 1993 the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981 (SA) and Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 (Cwlth).

Operating Budget (before abnormals)

Heritage Conservation	2000-2001 Actual	2001-2002 Budget
	(\$000s)	(\$000s)
Total expenses	2,120	2,350
Total revenues (excluding appropriation)*	461	260

* Actual and budget may not be directly comparable between years due to the effects of internal restructures. The 2000-01 Actual is also not directly comparable to the 2001-02 budgeted revenues and expenditures as the budget was reported using a newly developed overhead allocation model, providing a more equitable allocation of corporate overheads.

Products and services (outputs)

- Heritage conservation services

NPWSA has responsibility for this output.

Highlights from specific targets from 2000-01 Portfolio Statement

State Heritage Fund

After consultation with the State Heritage Authority, the Government has announced in the 2001-02 State Budget an additional \$1.25 million over the next four years to be directed towards the conservation of places on the State Heritage Register. Of this funding \$500,000 will be provided in 2001-02, and a further \$250,000 will be provided in each of the following three years.

Heritage surveys

The State's 20 year program of regional heritage surveys was completed with the release of the publication *Heritage of the Upper North* in May 2001. The survey identifies those places that have played significant roles in the historical and cultural development of the Upper North over the last 170 years.

Thematic surveys of the State are now under way. The Commonwealth and State governments have each provided \$40,000 towards the Birdsville–Strzelecki Tracks Heritage Survey being conducted over two years to identify heritage places along the tracks and indicate their tourism potential. A survey of the Oodnadatta Track in the State's Far North is due for completion in 2001.

Other major initiatives

Clayton Farm

Clayton Farm at Bordertown is on the State Heritage Register and is cared for by the Bordertown and District Agricultural Museum Inc.

In late 2000, the management of Clayton Farm passed from the State Government to the District Council of Tatiara. This initiative was strongly supported by the local council and local community. To assist the transition, the Government expended \$60,000 on conservation and development works.

Key performance indicators

Heritage conservation services	Result for 1999-2000	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity: No. of development applications responded to	550	550	653
Quality: % of heritage conservation advice reports used and acted upon in the management of heritage places	n.a.	80	77
Timeliness: Provision of advice following request within agreed timeframes	95	95	95

Targets for 2001-02

- Finalise the Birdsville–Strzelecki Tracks Heritage Survey.
 - Commence Twentieth Century Heritage Survey.
 - Validate GIS data and commence loading images into the State Heritage Register.
 - Implement improved systems associated with the management of the State Heritage Fund.
 - Continue to devolve management of some properties currently managed by Heritage South Australia.
 - Restore and stabilise significant heritage buildings on parks at Wilpena, Gawler Ranges and Coorong.
 - Prepare management plans for whaling heritage sites.
 - Complete survey of Kangaroo Island shipwrecks 1917-2000.
-

Botanic Gardens

DEH provides visitor education and information services in Botanic gardens, promotes community awareness and understanding, and manages visitor facilities in Botanic gardens.

Operating Budget (before abnormals)

Botanic Gardens Management	2000-2001 Actual (\$000s)	2001-2002 Budget (\$000s)
Total expenses	8,408	8,100
Total revenues (excluding appropriation)*	1,618	440

* Actual and budget may not be directly comparable between years due to the effects of internal restructures. The 2000-01 Actual is also not directly comparable to the 2001-02 budgeted revenues and expenditures as the budget was reported using a newly developed overhead allocation model, providing a more equitable allocation of corporate overheads.

Products and services (outputs)

- Botanic gardens management services

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide has responsibility for this output. The Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium produces its own annual report.

Highlights from specific targets from 2000-01 Portfolio Statement

Botanic Gardens of Adelaide

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide experienced another year of high visitation, with an estimated 1.6 million visitors enjoying the botanical and horticultural displays at Adelaide, Mount Lofty and Wittunga, while Botanic Park continued to attract many visitors enjoying recreational pursuits.

Beechwood Heritage Garden was again a popular attraction when it was opened to the public during the spring and autumn.

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide continues to provide expert advice and to support the Australian Arid Lands Botanic Garden through representation on the Board.

International Rose Garden

The Premier, Hon John Olsen MP officially opened the Adelaide International Rose Garden, part of the Botanic Wine and Roses Project at Hackney, in October 2000. The launch was well attended by media and guests. Speakers included Ms Susie Herzberg, Chairman of the Board and Director of the International Rose Festival, Mr Adrian Greenoak.

The ceremony also opened the three-day International Rose Festival which attracted many people. The festival will return to Adelaide in 2002, and promises to provide inspiration for gardeners with live displays of landscaped roses and imaginative garden exhibitions.

The existing rose garden was redeveloped as an economic garden that will attract people who have an interest in culinary, medicinal and herbal pursuits.

The \$1 million garden, which marks the completion of Stage 1 of the project, was funded by the State Government and will be managed by the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide. Stage two of the project, the National Wine Centre, opens in 2001.

Covering 1.5 hectares, the garden is one of the most innovative in the world. It contains more than 5000 plants of 2500 different cultivars representing every major group of roses, from old-fashioned to modern varieties. The garden is situated on the corner of Hackney Road and Plane Tree Drive, in front of the Bicentennial Conservatory.

National Wine Centre

Botanic Gardens professional support was provided to Stage 2 of the Botanic Wine and Rose Project by helping plan the National Wine Centre grounds.

Landscaped grounds and extensive planting will complement the striking architecture of the centre and the adjacent Adelaide Botanic Garden. Under the terms of an agreement currently being negotiated, it is proposed that horticultural staff of the gardens will maintain the wine centre grounds, providing consistency and seamless management across the boundaries of these two major public institutions.

Community events

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide continues to be a host venue supporting a variety of community events including these highlights.

WOMADELAIDE

More than 26,000 visitors to South Australia experienced the sights and sounds of Womadelaide 2001 in Botanic Park. The overall attendance was in excess of 72,000 over the three day/night event. For the first time event coordinators introduced a waste free policy to the event, recycling over 8 tonnes of rubbish on the opening day. Womadelaide 2003 is set to revisit Botanic Park with the innovative sights and sounds of fresh Australian and international artists.

MOONLIGHT CINEMA

Moonlight Cinema again presented an attractive collection of classic and recent films. Plane Tree Lawn saw an array of picnics and parties as the audience became involved in the outdoor festivities. With visitation higher than ever before, cinema will return to the gardens over the 2001-02 summer season.

THE HIDDEN FOREST

An exhibition highlighting the underwater kelp forests of Tasmania by Jeannie Baker in the Tram Barn of Adelaide Botanic Gardens proved very popular with visitors and school groups.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide contributed to World Environment Day with an estimated 1200 school children being educated on the fundamental importance of plants in sustaining all life.

ADELAIDE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

An Adelaide Symphony Orchestra alfresco concert at Mount Lofty Hills Gardens attracted over 3000 patrons.

Other major initiatives

Friends Naming Trail launch

Funded by the Friends of the Botanic Gardens, the Friends Naming Trail in Wittunga was officially launched on 7 March 2001 by the Minister for Environment and Heritage as part of celebrations for the International Year of Volunteers.

The President of the Friends spoke on the role of the hundreds of volunteers and their commitment to ongoing services to the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide.

Wollemi pine planting

On Thursday 23 November 2000, a Wollemi pine was planted in the Adelaide Botanic Garden. The Hon David Wotton MP planted another Wollemi pine in the Mount Lofty Botanic Garden at the same time. Discovered in 1994 in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales, the Wollemi pine represents an ancient group of plants that first appear on the fossil record 142 million years ago. Due to the rarity of the species, both trees were planted within protective cages.

Museum of Economic Botany

The Museum of Economic Botany was closed for the three months from April to June 2001 while heritage building works were completed to repair the damage caused by termites.

Key performance indicators

Botanic gardens management services	Result for 1998-99	Result for 1999-2000	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Area (ha) of gardens managed	157.9	160.9	167.7	167.7
Total no. of living accessions*	n.a.	n.a.	23,500	22,845
No. and % of accessions within the living botanical collections that are of known wild origin	n.a.	4,000 17%	3,800 16%	3683 16%
Satisfaction of gardens visitors with facilities and services		Surveys commenced February 2000		Surveys under development

* Accession—a number given to each plant (including bulbs) so it can be cross-referenced to its source.

Targets for 2001-02

- Initiate the Botanic Gardens Master Plan.
 - Complete formal agreement between Botanic Gardens and National Wine Centre for cooperative management of surrounds.
 - Complete Botanic Park Management Plan.
 - Improve partnership arrangements for major events to reduce long-term impacts on the gardens.
-

Environmental and Geographic Information and Knowledge

DEH manages the fundamental environmental and geographic information infrastructure in South Australia by managing client access to data, products and services, and developing and maintaining fundamental datasets.

Operating Budget (before abnormals)

Environmental & Geographic Information and Knowledge	2000-2001 Actual (\$000s)	2001-2002 Budget (\$000s)
Total expenses	24,165	14,100
Total revenues (excluding appropriation)*	3,854	9,500

* Actual and budget may not be directly comparable between years due to the effects of internal restructures. The 2000-01 Actual is also not directly comparable to the 2001-02 budgeted revenues and expenditures as the budget was reported using a newly developed overhead allocation model, providing a more equitable allocation of corporate overheads. The model used in the 2000-01 Actuals distributes approximately \$7.0m of land information revenue to other output classes, which is treated as direct revenue to this output in the new model. The revised model has significant differences in overhead allocation for this output accounts for the expenditure variation between years.

Products and services (outputs)

- State spatial information infrastructure development and management services
- Spatial information products and services

The Environmental and Geographic Information (EGI) Division has responsibility for these outputs.

Highlights from specific targets from 2000-01 Portfolio Statement

Environmental Spatial Framework

The Environmental Spatial Framework project, which aims to improve access to, and integration of, environmental information, entered its detailed planning stage. A scoping session involving EGI, EPA, NPWSA and Corporate Information Branch was held in late June 2001 to verify broad requirements. Detailed technical and functional specifications are scheduled for completion in early October 2001.

DEH's internet capability

Internet information was expanded in the third and fourth quarter through the publication of the following sites:

- Flinders Ranges Autumn Events—seasonal site for NPWSA
- Yurrebilla—for the NPWSA
- Environment reporting
- Seal Bay—for the NPWSA
- EfloraSA—for the Plant Biodiversity Centre

Work on the departmental intranet, HUB2, progressed with new architecture and features for all DEH business functions. HUB2 presentations and reports on internet/intranet performance were provided to all divisions.

State's asset management capability

Capture of the property boundaries within the Adelaide metropolitan and near-country areas was completed. Rural data acquisition is in progress using resources seconded from the Department of Administrative and Information Services (DAIS). This project is scheduled for completion in December 2001.

Spatial Data Directory

The 'master' version of the State's Spatial Data Directory was migrated from DEH to a new hardware/software environment operated by DAIS. Directory content provided by PIRSA and Planning SA is now being maintained by those agencies, while the content provided by DEH and other government agencies is being maintained by EGI.

Improved land boundary framework

Spatial upgrades are currently undertaken as needed in response to user requirements. The resources available to undertake spatial enhancement were reduced due to the increasing demands of property cadastre maintenance. The situation is being monitored to ensure that all essential upgrade requests are satisfied.

A business case was prepared supporting the spatial enhancement of the Digital Cadastral Data Base. It will not be specifically funded in 2001-02, however investigations into appropriate low-cost methodologies for achieving spatial enhancement will proceed as small research projects.

Environmental data management plan

A plan for the management of data held by the Coast and Marine Branch of NPWSA was completed.

A paper was finalised in February outlining the information held by DEH and its possible application to the public via the internet. The paper will be used to plan the 2001-02 data management work program.

Other major initiatives

Spatial infrastructure

MAPPING REVISION PROGRAM

The 1:50,000 topographic map series (including aerial photography, orthophotography and mapping) of the State were revised with particular emphasis on servicing the needs of the Country Fire Service (CFS). The following maps were completed:

- 28 map sheets of the Mount Lofty Region before September 2000
- 59 of the total 71 map sheets of the Riverland/Murray Mallee Region were revised by June 2001.

STATE SPATIAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of the first release of *ImageMap SA*—a web access facility—was completed and is available only to State Government departments on *Statenet*. At 30 June 2001:

- other DEH divisions were making regular use of ImageMap (at least 60 users throughout DEH)

- licences had been issued to SA Water, Planning SA, Transport SA and PIRSA (approximately 50 users and \$70,000 p.a. revenue)
- negotiations were in progress with other agencies, including SA Police, CFS, SA Ambulance, Passenger Transport Board, Emergency Services Operations Centre and the Department for Human Services.

Spatial policy and management

ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

In October 2000, a task force was established to develop an environment reporting website. The move was in response to initiatives from both the Minister and the Chief Executive to improve accessibility to environmental information and increase the frequency of State of Environment (SOE) reporting. The task force included representatives from NPWSA, EPA, Environment Policy Office, CS&BS and EGI.

The SOE website was first released on 30 January 2001.

Prior to 31 March 2001, a heritage theme was added to the website. This seventh theme provides access to the State's Heritage Register and to information about other places of interest.

The Environmental Data Inventory was added to the website before 30 June 2001. The inventory is a catalogue of environmental datasets held by South Australian State Government agencies to be used as a first point of reference to locate environmental data. This step is a necessary prerequisite to the future provision of on-line data access.

Key performance indicators

State spatial information infrastructure development and management services	Result for 1998-99	Result for 1999-2000	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:				
No. of Digital Cadastral Data Base updates processed	2,812	3,009	2,800	2,843
Quality:				
Currency of Digital Cadastral Data Base	99.98%	99.97%	99.95%	99.97%
Timeliness:				
% of Digital Cadastral Data Base updates processed within client-critical timeframe (1 week)	91.29%	94.08%	95.00%	96.24%

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Spatial information products and services	Result for 1998-99	Result for 1999-2000	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:				
No. of external enquiries:				
• LOTS remote user	2,024,710	2,892,426	1,000,000	Split not available(a)
• PropertyAssist	n.a.	n.a.	1,200,000	
• Total	n.a.	n.a.	2,200,000(b)	
Quality:				
% of client queries resolved within 24 hours	97%	99%	100%	100%
Timeliness:				
% time LOTS database accessible through remote user network	98%	98%	99%	100%
Reasons for variance: (a) Since the introduction of the GST a number of issues need to be resolved in producing this performance indicator. However, internal records indicate that the total number of users has increased by 62% in 2000-01. Of these, 72% are <i>PropertyAssist</i> users. (b) The number of updates processed from 1999-2000 to 2000-01 declined due to reduced real estate activity.				

Targets for 2001-02

- Improve the accessibility of environmental information for the business sector and general community.
- Develop an integrated framework for the management and distribution of DEH's environmental information through improved systems and standards.
- Develop strategies to manage fundamental geographic information infrastructure to improve community access to data products and services.
- Develop a State Environmental Education Plan that links to the National Environmental Education Action Plan.
- Implement the Youth Environment Council Community Plan.

Administration and Stewardship of Crown Lands

DEH provides management services for the use and allocation of Crown Lands (covering leases, licences and community use interest).

Operating Budget (before abnormals)

Administration & Stewardship of Crown Lands	2000-2001 Actual (\$000s)	2001-2002 Budget (\$000s)
Total expenses	2,453	2,400
Total revenues (excluding appropriation)*	1,310	2,415

* Actual and budget may not be directly comparable between years due to the effects of internal restructures. The 2000-01 Actual is also not directly comparable to the 2001-02 budgeted revenues and expenditures as the budget was reported using a newly developed overhead allocation model, providing a more equitable allocation of corporate overheads. The model used in the 2000-01 Actuals distributes approximately \$1.2m of land rental revenue to other output classes, which is treated as direct revenue to this output in the new model.

Products and services (outputs)

- Administration and stewardship of Crown lands

The Business Development Division has responsibility for this output.

Highlights from specific targets from 2000-01 Portfolio Statement

Freeholding of perpetual leases

During 2000-01, 538 applications were received to freehold perpetual leases, from which 474 titles were issued for 627 leases.

Freeholding of shacks

Responding to the needs of the South Australian community a further 372 titles to freehold shacks were issued, bringing the total to 703 titles for the project.

It is envisaged that Crown Lands SA (DEH) will assume responsibility for the completion of this project as of 1 July 2001.

Native Title negotiations

Crown Lands SA is vested with the responsibility to undertake native title negotiations in accordance with agreements forged by the Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) negotiating team. Specifications for the position of Native Title Coordinator within the Crown Lands SA team are currently being prepared after which a submission for funding will be sought in 2001-02.

Crown land information systems

A project team was established for the first stage of the Crown Lands SA Workflow project. This is intended to review existing workflow processes and introduce efficiencies where possible.

Key performance indicators

Administration and stewardship of Crown lands	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:		
No. of and revenue from Crown leases managed	18,500 leases \$1,790,000(a)	18,365 leases \$1,795,900(a)
Commissions earned from Crown land sales	\$150,000(b)	\$194,500(b)
Quality:		
Timelines:		
% of perpetual leases processed to freehold within agreed timeframes	100%	84%(c)
Reasons for variance: (a) It is anticipated that a number of shackowners will take up an option to freehold in 2001-02 resulting in an estimated decrease in rental income from shacks. (b) Property disposals in the metropolitan area were being managed by the Land Management Commission during 2000-01. In 2000-01, property disposals were predominantly country sales, leading to a resultant decrease in commissions received, given lower site values. (c) The number of conversions actually completed was 375 (not the planned 100–120) due to a significant increase in freeholding applications resulting from implementation of the <i>Native Title Validation Act 2001</i> .		

Note: As freeholding continues there will be a corresponding diminishing effect on rental income.

Targets for 2001-02

- Revise processes to improve timeliness and streamline native title requirements in relation to Crown lands.
 - Implement the first stage of the Crown Lands Workflow project (document and change processes, devise risk management strategy).
 - Consider the remaining recommendations of the Review of Crown Lands SA.
-

Coordination and Advice

DEH provides coordination of whole of government initiatives or services as well as policy advice and development for and behalf of the Minister.

Operating Budget (before abnormals)

Co-ordination and Advice	2000-2001 Actual (\$000s)	2001-2002 Budget (\$000s)
Total expenses	7,210	5,250
Total revenues (excluding appropriation)*	1,930	-

* Actual and budget may not be directly comparable between years due to the effects of internal restructures. The 2000-01 Actual is also not directly comparable to the 2001-02 budgeted revenues and expenditures as the budget was reported using a newly developed overhead allocation model, providing a more equitable allocation of corporate overheads.

Products and services (outputs)

- Policy and advice
- Regulatory review and development (legislative reform)

The Environment Policy Office, NPWSA, EPA, and the EGI and CS&BS divisions share responsibility for these outputs.

Highlights from specific targets from 2000-01 Portfolio Statement

Marine planning

The policy framework for marine planning and marine protected areas was progressed during 2000-01. In February 2001, the Government adopted a Marine Planning Framework for the future management of the State's marine waters. This framework proposes the statewide development of marine plans to establish a zoning system integrating and coordinating the management of multiple uses—both existing and proposed. The aim in each zone is to encourage a range of compatible activities, each with different assigned priorities, and to provide all parties with some certainty of marine resource allocation. Areas of importance for habitat and marine biodiversity protection will be identified through this process as will areas of commercial and/or recreational importance.

Implementation of the Marine Planning Framework is starting with the preparation of a marine plan for the mid and upper Spencer Gulf in 2001-02. This area is seen as having sufficient complexity to serve as a pilot project for helping to develop and subsequently refine the Marine Planning Framework. The timing of subsequent marine plans will be determined from the lessons learned in the pilot plan.

Native Vegetation Act

In 1998 the Native Vegetation Act was reviewed by a working group, particularly in relation to the enforcement provisions, the inclusion of an appeals mechanism and related matters. The working group's report, *Native Vegetation Act (Enforcement, Appeals, etc) Amendment Report* was released for public comment in 2000. Separately, in 1999 an external panel broadly reviewed the Regulations under the Act and the resultant report was released for public comment.

Following a review of the submissions received, the Government is now drafting legislation to introduce to Parliament. Following drafting of the Amendment Bill and Regulation changes, there will be a further round of targeted consultation with key land resource management, local government, conservation, farmer organisation and catchment management groups.

National and State environmental issues

Services supplied included:

- providing policy development and coordination services for the State Dryland Salinity Strategy, SA River Murray Salinity Strategy and the Report on Salinity and Biodiversity for the Australia New Zealand Environment Conservation Council (ANZECC)
- providing policy input to a range of national and State bodies including the Murray-Darling Basin Commission and Ministerial Council, State Salinity Committee, State Floodplains Committee, and SA Water Policy Committee
- providing major input to the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality, including:
 - development of the Bilateral Agreement between SA and the Commonwealth
 - development of policy on priority actions, funding components, capacity building and other aspects of the plan
 - responsibility for coordinating the development of integrated natural resources management (INRM) plans in the Mount Lofty Ranges, Kangaroo Island and Northern Agricultural District
- providing the secretariat for the INRM Steering Group and the Natural Resources Council
- developing whole of government responses to the Report of the Environment, Resources and Development Committee of the South Australian Parliament on Environment Protection in South Australia and the Report of the Environment Resources and Development Committee of the South Australian Parliament on Native Fauna and Agriculture
- developing a whole of government response to the proposal by the Commonwealth to ratify the Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuels Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- facilitating the passage of the *Nuclear Waste Storage Facility (Prohibition) Act 2000* and the *Statutes Amendment (Avoidance of Duplication of Environmental Procedures) Act 2001*
- coordinating departmental responses to plans prepared under the *Development Act 1993* including statements of intent, PARs and Section 30 reviews which are the processes through which development plans may be amended (development plans represent a significant opportunity for the department to enact environment policy objectives through the planning and assessment process)
- coordinating the departmental response to the implementation and review of the State Planning Strategy which is of key importance to DEH as it sets out State Government policies on which development plans must be based.
- in conjunction with Planning SA, starting to formulate the Environmental Planning Bulletin aimed at providing policy guidance to local government and planning practitioners on priority environmental issues that may be addressed by development plans

- developing proposed amendments to expand the litter provisions and to enable the authorisation of other State Government officers, and in the first instance 'authorised officers' under the Environment Protection Act, to enforce these provisions
- progressing the Greening of Government Network established by DEH and developing a greening of Government proposal, including the letting of a consultancy into practices interstate and internationally.

Integrated natural resources management

DEH facilitated the public release of the draft INRM Bill. During the extensive consultation period more than 1500 copies of the Bill and accompanying explanatory paper were distributed. Nine regional consultation sessions were held in addition to several briefing sessions for interested groups and individuals.

Altogether 138 written submissions were received, an overwhelming majority supporting the principles of the Bill and the need for overarching legislation.

Following an analysis of the community submissions and workshop findings, and consultation with peak bodies including the Natural Resources Council, an amended version of the Bill was prepared by Parliamentary Counsel.

The Cabinet submission including the amended Bill and second reading speech has been signed-off by Chief Executives (PIRSA, Department for Water Resources (DWR), DEH) and forwarded to the respective Ministers for consideration. The amended draft INRM Bill is expected to be introduced to Parliament in the spring session.

DEH and PIRSA were involved in establishing interim INRM groups across most regions of the State.

Legislative reviews

The review of the Environment Protection Act has progressed significantly. Public consultation on the discussion paper, *Powers and Responsibility of the Environment Protection Authority in the Environment Protection Act 1993*, closed in late July 2000. The Environment, Resources and Development Committee of the South Australian Parliament reported on an Inquiry into Environment Protection in South Australia in May 2000 and the State Government provided its response to the report in September 2000. A confidential draft report, with recommendations on whether or not potential changes identified during the review should be made to the Act, was submitted to the Environment Protection Authority for comment in May 2001. The drafting instructions were prepared for consideration by the Authority, to be scheduled in July 2001. Thereafter, Government approval will be sought to have Parliamentary Counsel prepare a draft Bill.

A draft discussion paper reviewing the Coast Protection Act was prepared. Options to further progress the review process will be considered in 2001-02.

Government endorsement was sought to remake the Coast Protection (Identity Card) Regulations 1985 under the Coast Protection Act.

National environment protection measures and environment protection policies

Development of implementation mechanisms, including regulations, for the Used Packaging Materials NEPM, Controlled Waste NEPM, solid waste levy, Burning EPP, beverage container deposits, and schedule 1, under the Environment Protection Act continued:

- An amended EPP was made to support the Used Packaging Materials NEPM. Regulations were made to support the Controlled Waste NEPM and to amend the Burning EPP. Amendments to waste measurement and payment arrangements for the

solid waste levy commenced on 1 October 2000. The review of Schedule 1 of the Environment Protection Act is continuing.

- Regulations to address current anomalies with the beverage container provisions under the Environment Protection Act and to expand the range of beverages and containers captured by the legislation were gazetted on 30 November 2000. These Regulations will come into operation on 1 January 2003 to allow sufficient time for implementation by the beverage industry. The Environment Policy Office will maintain an interest in the functioning of beverage container provisions and will assist where appropriate.
- Regulatory amendments under the Environment Protection Act to address the licensing of railways were drafted and are awaiting authorisation by the Governor.

The following EPPs on fuel standards (interim), water quality, waste management and noise, and the update to the burning policy under the Environment Protection Act were progressed:

- The Motor Vehicle Fuel Quality EPP (interim) has been made. The Burning EPP—schedule 1 was updated and an administrative process is being undertaken to update clause 4(2)(c).
- The development of the water quality and noise EPPs has been significantly progressed. A Draft Water Quality EPP and explanatory report was released for consultation. A full round of consultation in regional centres was conducted and a public hearing by the Authority in Adelaide brought the formal consultation period to a close.

Submissions on the draft Water Quality policy (over 100 received) were reviewed and recommendations on amendments will be developed and presented to the Authority in the near future.

Some aspects will not carry over from previous policies to the Water Quality EPP. The Environment Policy Office and EPA are drafting a technical bulletin compiling the resolutions of the Authority on dredging and consequent works.

- Drafting instructions for a draft Noise EPP were developed. Information sessions were conducted with various bodies including Business SA, DIT, Planning SA, PIRSA, Office of Local Government, LGA, Adelaide City Council, the Environmental Defender's Office and the Conservation Council. A draft Noise EPP is currently being prepared by Parliamentary Counsel for release for public consultation. It will be accompanied by an explanatory report which is now in draft form.
- A public discussion paper and background paper on Waste Management in SA was prepared and publicly released. The 56 submissions were evaluated and drafting instructions for a draft Waste to Resources EPP were finalised, approved by the Authority, and forwarded to the Minister for consideration by Government.

Peak environment councils

Coordination and policy development was provided in respect to input to ANZECC, the National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) and the Natural Resources Council. This included reviews of the National Pollutant Inventory, NEPC Act, and the development phase of the Diesel NEPM.

- Coordination and policy advice was provided for the Minister, Chief Executive and directors on ANZECC and NEPC and associated standing committees. Major input was given to a salinity and biodiversity report prepared by Standing Committee on Conservation Task Force for ANZECC.
- The National Pollutant Inventory NEPM was reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the NEPM. The review of the Commonwealth NEPC Act and

corresponding Acts in all jurisdictions was completed with input from DEH officers in accordance with the requirement of the Acts to conduct a review within the first five years of operation. The Diesel Vehicle Emissions NEPM was made in 2001. An Air Toxics NEPM has been started.

- The Environment Policy Office has continued to chair national meetings on implementing the Controlled Waste NEPM. This work is by invitation of the other state and territory participants.

Other major initiatives

- DEH coordinated whole of government responses, including consultation with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) Steering Committee and EPBC Cabinet Committee when appropriate, for two proposed new triggers, eleven referrals, three comments on the appropriate level of assessment, two comments on draft Guidelines for Environmental Impact Statements, two nominations of key threatening processes and one section 130 notice under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Formal administrative response systems developed by the Environment Policy Office were endorsed by the EPBC Negotiating Team and are to be considered by EPBC Steering Committee in late July 2001.
- Consultation with Parliamentary Counsel and the EPA has continued through further drafts of the Site Contamination Bill 2002. Government approval will be sought to release the draft Bill for public consultation.
- In accordance with the Government's commitment in the response to the Environment, Resources and Development Committee of Parliament an evaluation of the potential for load-based licensing (a licensing system under which fees are directly linked to emissions of pollutants) under the Environment Protection Act has been advanced with the preparation of a detailed draft report.
- A consultant's brief was prepared for an economic consultancy evaluation for NPWSA into the contribution of parks to tourism (and hence the economy) on Kangaroo Island (1999-2000).
- Evaluations on key environmental policy documents and programs included:
 - SA River Murray Salinity Strategy
 - State Dryland Salinity Strategy
 - various documents relating to INRM and the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality
 - Notice of Intent for Stage 3 of Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Program.
- A whole of government submission was coordinated for the Commonwealth Inquiry into Public Good Conservation Impact of Environmental Measures Imposed on Landholders. The second follow-up submission was prepared for the Minister and DEH led the Government delegation which attended the public hearing in Adelaide.
- DEH convened the South Australian Greenhouse Committee and participated actively in its programs; initiated development of Greenhouse—the Next Step, a whole of government strategic plan for the next five years; and obtained input from agencies to the plan and commenced its development.

- DEH convened a working group with SA Housing Trust and Office of Energy Policy and developed a proposal for Commonwealth funding of 300 solar hot water systems on Trust housing.
- DEH participated in a national adaptation working group for climate change through the Australian Greenhouse Office.
- DEH participated in developing a proposal for the SA Government to join the Greenhouse Challenge as a means to counter the present trends of increasing emissions and energy use.
- A proposal to engage CSIRO to undertake projections and impacts study of Climate Change in South Australia was initiated.
- DEH participated in a workshop for ideas for employment action as part of South Australian Government response to the Employment Council report.
- The Rules of the National Trust were revised.
- DEH contributed to the development of the 2002 Indicators South Australia report by Business Vision 2010.
- DEH improved links with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and, in particular, introduced an online ABS@ service in the department.
- Funding support was gained from ABS, EPA and DIT for a survey of environmental industry in South Australia, currently being conducted.
- DEH participated in a review panel of the Flinders University's Bachelor of Environment Management course.
- A review was conducted of the Australian Building Code proposal covering residential energy efficiency and insulation and a proposal was developed for Government to reconsider the 1999 Planning South Australia proposal on the subject.
- DEH provided input to the PIRSA development of an Aquaculture Act.
- Forward planning for Partnership for LA21 included a survey of all LA21 councils, circulation of the discussion paper *The South Australian Partnership for LA21: Identifying Future Directions*, a start to Increasing the Uptake of LA21 by Country Councils project. DEH actively supported the successful South Australian bid to host International LA 21 Conference—Sustaining Our Communities. The conference will be a partnership between State and local governments.
- The Water Conservation Partnership Project began as a demonstration project of integrated policy and program delivery between levels of government and the community. It included preparation of *Literature Review of Water Conservation Initiatives and Approaches* for use by local government and residents; forums with 30 councils and public report; survey of all 37 councils and two townships in the River Murray Urban Users Region (RMUUR); baseline of water consumption in the RMUUR; preparation of *Best Practice Water Conservation Principles* for use by local government.
- *Water Conservation Education Tool Kit for Local Government* and *Water Conservation Incentive Scheme Approaches for Local Government in RMUUR* were drafted.
- DEH participated in the development of the National Showerheads Steering Committee.
- The Water Conservation Partnership Project was presented at *Save the Murray Conference*, Queensland Environmental Law Conference and DWR seminar series.
- DEH participated in the review of South Australian Government submission for funding under the Commonwealth's Innovation Action Agenda.

- DEH input was coordinated into the State submission to *the Senate Inquiry on Urban Water Management in Australian Cities*.
- DEH participated in and assisted the development of the Environment Industry Cluster for South Australia.
- The report, *Access to Biological Resources*, was released for public comment. Around a dozen submissions were received and were reviewed by Dr Chris Reynolds of Flinders University Law School who recommended changes for consideration by Government.
- The Code of Practice for application, use, removal and disposal of antifouling and foul material was adopted and now applies in Australia and New Zealand.
- DEH gave input into the development of the Planning Strategy for the Development of Regional SA, Hindmarsh Island Management Plan, Mount Lofty Ranges Central Region Industry Study, Innamincka Township and Petroleum Study and South Australia Tourism Planning Bulletin. DEH commented on 64(+) PARs, Statements of Intent and Section 30 reviews, prepared under the Development Act, and on 13(+) catchment water management and water allocation plans prepared under the *Water Resources Act 1997*.
- The DEH response to Notice of Intent for Stage 3 of the Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Program was prepared.
- DEH coordinated South Australian government agency communications with the Commonwealth on the location of the proposed national radioactive waste repository and store.
- With local government and commercial fishing industry, DEH secured about \$350,000 from NHT for waste reception facilities at South Australian ports.
- A paper on *Environmental Imperatives and Opportunities for Community Involvement* was prepared for presentation at the Life Journeys Conference sponsored by the Department of Human Services.
- The DEH submission to the SA Cycling Strategy was prepared and coordinated.
- A series of proposals were prepared including partnerships with parks, hybrid vehicle development, partnership between NPWSA and RAA.
- A comprehensive briefing was prepared on recycling of end-of-life vehicles based on the European Union's initiatives.
- DEH participated in a whole of government group to prepare ideas for employment in South Australia.

Key performance indicators

Regulatory review and development (legislative reform)	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:		
No. of major projects and programs being undertaken	19 +(a)	35
Reasons for variance: (a) Actuals higher than target as substantial new work was initiated by, or forwarded to, Environment Policy Office during 2000-01.		

Targets for 2001-02

- Support passage of integrated natural resources legislation and establishment of Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) groups and support arrangements under that legislation.
 - Support the development of regional NRM plans as required under the Intergovernmental Agreement for the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality.
 - Consult on development of a Biodiversity and Conservation Act for South Australia and Bills amending the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and the *Coast Protection Act 1972*.
 - Contribute to the development of the draft Air Toxics NEPM, updating of the Air Quality NEPM and revision of the NEPC Act(s).
 - Manage the development of various Environment Protection Policies (EPPs) including Air Quality, Burning, Litter, Water Quality, Fuel Standards, Waste to Resources, and Noise.
 - Complete review and release *Agenda for Action* detailing future directions of the Partnership for LA21 program including implementation of Increasing the Uptake of LA21 by Country Councils project and establishment of another partnership demonstration project.
 - Establish the Community Website Program as an ongoing program providing internet profiling and promotion to volunteer organisations that lack internet access.
 - Complete highly successful International Year of Volunteers program.
 - Develop legislative framework for marine planning and marine protected areas for community consultation.
 - Develop legislative framework for fossil site protection.
 - Commence initiatives associated with National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality.
-

Recreation, Sport and Racing Portfolio

Key achievements and major initiatives, 2000-01

Recreation, Sport and Racing

DEH provides information, education and support to clubs and community groups with the view to increasing participation by the South Australian community in recreation and sport activities. It provides targeted programs for special needs groups across the community, and provides sports science services, information and training to help develop high performance athletes and coaches.

DEH provides advice to the Minister to support an efficient, viable and accountable racing industry in South Australia.

Operating Budget (before abnormals)

Recreation, Sport and Racing	2000-2001 Actual (\$000s)	2001-2002 Budget (\$000s)
Total expenses	23,963	26,065
Total revenues (excluding appropriation)*	8,911	5,654

* Actual and budget may not be directly comparable between years due to the effects of internal restructures. The 2000-01 Actual is also not directly comparable to the 2001-02 budgeted revenues and expenditures as the budget was reported using a newly developed overhead allocation model, providing a more equitable allocation of corporate overheads. A number of grants were not fully expended in 2000-01 and are budgeted to carryover into 2001-02.

Products and services (outputs)

- Recreation and sport participation
- Athlete and coach development
- Facilities management
- Racing industry advice

The Office for Recreation and Sport (ORS) and the Business Development Division share responsibility for these outputs.

Highlights from specific targets from 2000-01 Portfolio Statement

Community Participation Programs

The Community Participation Branch successfully implemented a range of programs across the State to increase participation in recreation and sport and improve the delivery of services to the community. Programs were conducted in liaison with State sport and recreation organisations, programs targeted at volunteers, as well as projects run jointly with schools and local government.

Pilot programs aimed at attracting and retaining participants in both traditionally structured activities as well as unstructured activities such as skateboarding, walking and mountain bike riding were organised. Programs such as *Growing for Gold* were arranged on behalf of the

Salisbury and Port Lincoln Councils promoting ORS' capability to assist local sport and recreation providers respond to changing community needs.

Since its inception in 1999 a total of 1689 children have participated in Growing for Gold - 3 separate programs for the City of Salisbury (1237), and 1 pilot program for the City of Port Lincoln (452). As a result of these programs 359 children joined local clubs.

Community Recreation and Sport Networks were established with the primary objective of increasing participation levels and improving the quality of physical activity services and programs in regional South Australia. A range of ORS programs were developed to meet this objective including: Volunteer management programs; Club/Association management programs; Metropolitan and Country Seminars; Coach education programs; Officiating support programs; Country Athlete Award Scheme; and Development Officer Network support and training. Of the 117 applications submitted for the Country Athlete Award Scheme, 31 athletes in 21 different sports received funding support.

A range of tailored programs were developed to target the needs of indigenous people, people with disabilities and those from a non-English speaking background. The objective of those programs was to improve access availability for the whole community.

ORS Client Consultants continue to work directly with state Sport and Recreation organisations, as well as individual clubs, to achieve enhanced participant rates as well as to increase the quality of services available.

A series of Industry seminars were conducted to address specific needs and issues facing the industry. In 2000-01 topics for those seminars included sponsorship and marketing of recreation and sport, and the role of the board in recreation and sport organisations. In the latter case over 300 board and committee members attended. During the year those seminars were expanded to cover rural South Australia with meetings held in the Riverland and Upper Mid-North, attracting over 160 club representatives.

As part of the International Year of Volunteers, the Volunteer and Coach Education Centre launched the revised Volunteer Management Program and Club/Association Management Program in May 2001. ORS also promoted, co-ordinated and organised the Volunteers Day Breakfast on 21 May 2001, held in conjunction with the Adelaide Cup Racing Carnival.

ORS continued working with schools in conjunction with the Department of Education, Training and Employment to progressively develop whole-of-school physical activity strategy plans, and to increase the commitment to and delivery of quality physical activity opportunities.

Recreation trails

The Austrails website development is under way to promote South Australia's recreation trails both nationally and internationally.

An asset and risk management audit of the Heysen and Mawson trails was completed in June 2001. This information will assist with future maintenance and risk management programs for these trails.

The revised draft of the State Mountain Bike Plan (Stage 1—Mount Lofty Ranges) was completed in June following extensive community consultation. The aim of the plan is to develop integrated and sustainable mountain bike riding opportunities in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

The Heysen Trail was rerouted west of Victor Harbor to include the spectacular Newland Head cliffs. The new alignment was opened to the public on 29 April 2001 and has proved very popular.

Talent identification and development

The implementation phase of the strategy plan for the delivery of regional Talent Search and Talent Identification and Profiling began during the reporting period. Seven regional schools were actively involved and 1083 athletes profiled as at 30 June 2001. A further 13 schools will be coming on line in the last half of 2001.

Sport Export Program

The revised Sport Export Program was launched by the Minister in October 2000. The program aims to facilitate the export of South Australian sport and recreation products and services to national and international markets. An industry directory and website (www.sportexport.com), launched in October 2000 by the Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing, support the program.

The sport export program is a partnership between the South Australian Government and the State's recreation and sport industry which provides free services. Sportexport.com is an online version of the sport export directory, a 50-page publication highlighting the best Australia has to offer in the area of sport and recreation products and services.

The capabilities of over 50 South Australian companies that are leading their field in the provision of sport and recreation related products and services are shown in the directory. Expertise includes golf course design and construction in many parts of Asia, aquatic centre construction in Hong Kong, stadium seating in the UK, luxury yacht sales in Europe, court surfacing in New Caledonia, fitness equipment in Iran, and horse racing equipment in the United States.

The directory and website are being promoted to national and international markets through the South Australian Government's offshore representatives and the Austrade network.

State water safety strategy

A State Water Safety Strategy was developed through extensive consultation with government and non-government organisations involved in water safety in South Australia. This plan supports the National Water Safety Plan which was developed in 1998 by the newly formed National Water Safety Council.

Community recreation and sport facilities

In May 2001 the South Australian Government doubled the budget for the Active Club Program to \$1.8 million and provided an additional \$1 million to the Community Recreation and Sport Facilities Grants Program. The Government has also committed an additional \$17 million for facility development grants over the next three years.

In 2000-01, there was an identified need to provide assistance for sport and recreation facilities that did not necessarily meet the regional criteria, but was of significant community benefit. Additional funds were provided by the Government and the program was expanded to enable similar types of facilities to be funded. The name of the program was changed to the Community Recreation and Sport Facilities Grants Program.

Corporatisation of the racing industry

Legislative processes to corporatise the Racing Industry were effected on 30 September 2000 when legislation was proclaimed, the Racing Industry Development Authority was abolished, and regulations and policy provision structures replaced the former body.

Legislation to regulate and license proprietary racing in South Australia was implemented following the 18 January 2001 proclamation. Regulatory functions were set up to ensure probity of any licensees.

Other major initiatives

Sydney Olympics and Paralympics 2000

PREPARED TO WIN

The Prepared to Win program conducted by the Office was successful in making Adelaide a major pre-Games training destination for athletes from all over the world. In 2000, South Australia hosted over 1000 athletes and officials from 29 countries in the lead-up to the Sydney 2000 Games. These guests used Adelaide's world-class sporting facilities and services during stays of over 20,000 visitor nights.

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION AND SUCCESS

The South Australian Sports Institute (SASI) played a critical role in the preparation and success of South Australian athletes at the 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games. South Australia had 52 athletes on the Olympic team, and 26 athletes on the Australian Paralympic Team. South Australian athletes contributed significantly to Australia's medal count with local athletes returning home with the following tally:

- 18 Olympics medals—6 gold, 8 silver and 4 bronze
- 16 Paralympics medals—9 gold, 5 silver and 2 bronze.

SA'S VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTION TO THE OLYMPICS AND PARALYMPICS

South Australia provided approximately 2% or 980 of the 47,000 Olympic volunteer group, each contributing around 100 hours of unpaid work for the Olympic and Paralympic games.

SA Recreation and Sport Horse Strategy

This strategy was prepared to provide a clear picture of the recreation and sport horse industry as well as outlining strategic directions, opportunities and guidelines for the planning and provision of infrastructure and services. The strategy was launched by the Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing on 9 August 2000. The Horse Federation of SA is implementing ongoing projects from the strategy around horse facilities, road safety for riders, planning guidelines for horse keeping, horse trails and training and education.

ORS provided funding to Horse SA to conduct a feasibility study into State and regional level horse facilities. There are two key components to this project. First, the need to identify a location for a State Horse Centre to showcase the State's equestrian products and services including elite level training, equine-based tourism products, international and national level events, and other horse-related products and services. The second component is the development of the concept of the Adelaide International Horse Academy as the *branding* and management mechanism that will drive the development and marketing of the products and services.

Vacswim

Vacswim is a water safety program which teaches swimming and water safety skills to children between the ages of 5—18. The 2001 Vacswim Program was attended by over 25,000 participants at 170 locations across South Australia. The program employed over 800 staff for the delivery of the program in South Australia.

Boxing

The Boxing and Martial Arts Bill 2000 was passed by Parliament in July 2000. The major objective of the legislation is to increase contestant safety and probity within the industry. Draft regulations are being developed in consultation with the boxing and martial arts community and the medical profession. It is anticipated that the Legislation will be proclaimed early in 2002.

2000 Recreation and Sport Industry Awards

The 2000 Recreation and Sport Industry Awards were presented on 23 November 2000 with 300 people attending the event. The theme of the event was Active Australia with a focus on recognition of good practices. These biennial awards are designed to stimulate and encourage excellence and recognise good practices in the State's Sport and Recreation industry as South Australia builds a better future. Awards were presented to 15 organisations / individuals.

MINISTER'S AWARD

City of Salisbury – Growing for Gold

Growing for Gold is a partnership between community providers of sport and recreation in the Salisbury Council and local schools. The primary aims of Growing for Gold are to:

- Provide an avenue through which sport and recreation clubs and associations can collectively promote their programs and services, this enhancing membership.
- Promote the target group (6-14 years) with the opportunity to participate in a physical activity based school holiday program.

SPORT

Gymnastics South Australia – Strategic and Quality Framework Document

The purpose of this document is to emphasise quality management, quality programs, quality facilities and quality coaches to promote all affiliated Clubs of Gym SA.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

Scouts Australia SA Branch – 1999 LeisureCo Youth Team Challenge

A team challenge event for young people involving abseiling, rogaining, mountain bike riding, canoeing, team games and a rope river crossing staged at the Onkaparinga Gorge. The event attracted 260 participants with individuals and teams from schools and tertiary institutions.

COMMUNITY RECREATION

Mission Australia – Adventure Programs & Peer Leader Adventure Programs

Mission Australia coordinates the Adventure programs for disadvantaged-at-risk youth in the Onkaparinga Council area. The Adventure program is an intervention program that seeks to be proactive in its approach, working with young people who are at risk.

VOLUNTEERS

These awards recognise clubs and associations that demonstrate excellence in volunteer management and the contributions of outstanding, individual volunteers:

Junior Volunteer Category – Sjanna Smith, O'Halloran Hill Tennis Club

Assisted in all areas of the club including Recording Secretary, Coaching and in the Canteen.

Senior Volunteer Category – Jeff Palmer, Sports Medicine Australia (SA)

Sports trainer for netball providing 350 to 400 hours per season of service. Also assists with the review and accreditation training of sports trainer courses.

Club/Community Category – Seacliff Surf Life Saving Club

Achieved the following outcomes in the last 12 months:

- Renovations and extensions to the club
- Implementation and completion of a 5 year development plan
- Introduction of the Tiny Tots increased participation program for 5 and 6 year olds
- Involvement in the Active 8 community program.

ASSOCIATION / GOVERNING BODY

Port Pirie Regional Masters Games

Established an organising committee and a volunteer recruitment campaign for the event, with the volunteers contributing a total of 6,700 hours of labour towards the Games.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Joint Winners - City of Salisbury and City of Unley

City of Salisbury – Salisbury Active Community Network

SACNET is a network of sport and recreation providers which aims to foster improved quality provisions and participation through programming, training and increased collaboration for the benefit of the whole community.

City of Unley – Recreation and Sport Action Committee

This committee aims to improve links between Council and local recreation and sport clubs to facilitate the provision of quality recreation and sport opportunities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Bunnik Travel

In 2000 Bunnik Travel managed the travel arrangements for numerous Olympic Teams and facilitated travel arrangements for over 800 athletes to Adelaide for training purposes—representing 8,860 person nights in a six-month period.

EDUCATION

St John's Lutheran School Highgate

St John's Lutheran School has a very good range of Physical Activity Programs in place, and good community links and involvement in Physical Activity were established.

FITNESS

Dot Partridge – Centre for Physical Activity in Ageing Hampstead Rehabilitation Centre

Worked for the Hampstead Centre for over 10 years and is involved in a diverse range of activities for senior able adults and for disabled adults.

TRAINING

Regency TAFE – Centre for Excellence in Recreation, Sport and Fitness

The centre for excellence in Recreation, Sport and Fitness provided nationally accredited vocational education and training to over 1400 students in 1999-2000 in all sectors of the recreation and sport industry. The Centre focuses on the pursuit of excellence and continues to expand the scope and amount of training provided to support industry development.

TRAINEE

Andrew Simon Panazzolo

In 1999-2000 Andrew completed a Clerical Traineeship working with both the 7th Australian Masters Games and Sport SA. He also volunteered his time with the 2000 Port Pirie Regional Masters Games and gained national team selection in the Paralympic Soccer Team.

SASI Sports Awards

The SASI annual awards recognise outstanding achievement by athletes, coaches and programs over the previous 12 months. The outstanding achievers over the past year, incorporating the Sydney 2000 Olympics and Paralympics are listed below.

JUNIOR MALE ATHLETE OF 2000

Craig Victory—Hockey. A dynamic young talent at just 20 years old, Craig was the youngest member of the bronze medal winning Australian Olympic Hockey Team at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. Victory scored two goals during the Olympic tournament and was a member of the Australian Senior team for the Champions Trophy tournament in Amsterdam in May 2001.

JUNIOR FEMALE ATHLETE OF 2000

Elizabeth Hegarty—Canoeing. Winning 5 gold and 3 silver medals at the National Championship, Elizabeth was the equal number one ranked U18 Australian paddler. In 2000 she was selected to the Australian U23 team, touring Europe at 17 years of age. During the tour she won 3 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze medals.

SASI OUTSTANDING GRADUATE OF 2000

Brett Aitken—Cycling. Brett and partner Scott McGrory won the gold medal in the Men's Madison on the track at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.

SASI AWARD FOR AN ATHLETE WITH A DISABILITY OF 2000

Neil Fuller—Athletics. Below-knee amputee, Neil Fuller had an outstanding 2000 dominating the Sydney Paralympic Games. Gold medallist and world record holder in the 4x400 m relay and the 4x100 m relay, Neil also won gold in the 200 m and 400 m, took out the bronze in the 100 m, and was honoured as the Australian Team's flag bearer in the Closing Ceremony.

SASI TEAM OF 2000

Women's Soccer. SA's/SASI's U17 team won the National Championships in Queensland in July 2000. This is the third time in the past four years that the SASI team has achieved this title.

FEMALE ATHLETE OF 2000

Katie Allen, Juliet Haslam and Alison Peek—Hockey. Stalwarts of the Australian Hockeyroos, Katie, Juliet and Alison were key members of one of Australia's most successful sporting teams. With the weight of the nation, and the expectation of gold, they played a critical role in assisting the Hockeyroos to defend and win back-to-back gold medals at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.

MALE ATHLETE OF 2000

Ryan Mitchell—Swimming. A long-standing member of the Australian National Swim team, breaststroker Ryan was the national long-course champion in the 200 m breaststroke during 2000. A silver medallist in the 4x100 m medley relay at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, he also finished 8th in the 200 m breaststroke final.

SASI COACH OF 2000

Kevin McCormack—Women's Soccer. Head Coach Kevin McCormack oversees the SASI women's soccer program. In the year 2000, the squad was geared towards the development of a 15–17 year age group, with the National Youth Championships as a focus. The squad won this championship, as it has done for three of the last four years.

Four SASI athletes—Di Alagich, Sharon Black, Leanne Trimboli and Tracey Wheeler—were selected in the 2000 Olympic squad with three making the final team.

SASI PROGRAM OF 2000

Baseball. Coached by Warwick Marks, the SASI baseball program has continued to demonstrate the talent of its athletes throughout 2000. Eleven SASI graduates were selected in the Olympic shadow-squad, with Tom Becker, Shayne Bennett and Mark Hutton going on to represent Australia at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.

Five athletes represented Australia in International Baseball League of Australia, and seven athletes were targeted for national youth teams.

Three SASI athletes were placed in the college system in the United States of America, and two have signed professional contracts with major league baseball clubs in the USA.

Key performance indicators

Recreation and sport participation	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:		
No. of sporting grant applications evaluated	950	1625 (a)
No. of participation programs provided	150	155
No. of community forums supported	23	40 (b)
No. of services provided to recreation and sport participation organisations	8	20 (b)
No. of social development services provided	6	6
No. of sport trade initiatives supported	4	4
No. of Prepared to Win presentations	0(c)	0
No. of statistical reports published	4	2(d)
Quality:		
Customer satisfaction	Complete Stage 2 (telephone interviews and staff survey)	Completed
Reasons for variance: (a) Due to an increase in the funding programs budget and a greater promotional strategy for each of the funding programs. (b) Due to extra support from the Australian Sports Commission ORS was able to expand services and support. (c) The Prepared to Win program ended in September 2000 with the start of the Sydney Olympics. (d) Emphasis transferred from publications towards developing an improved client-based statistical research service.		

Athlete and coach development	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity:		
No. of athlete scholarships and services provided	660	613
No. of sports programs conducted	19	18
No. of sport science research projects	15	15
No. of events supported by Athlete Ambassadors	10	45(a)
No. of talent identification assessments	3,000	6,041(b)
Quality:		
Customer satisfaction	Complete Stage 2 (telephone interviews and staff survey)	Completed
Reasons for variance: (a) A greater number of events were supported in response to the community demand generated through the Sydney 2000 Olympics. (b) Increased program uptake due to interest generated by the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.		

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Facilities management	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity: No. of plans for new or upgraded recreation and sport facilities No. of regional grant applications assessed No. of facilities maintained No. of trails developed or maintained No. of major facilities issues resolved	6 63 7 15 3	6 248(a) 7 16 3
Quality: Customer satisfaction	Complete Stage 2 (telephone interviews and staff survey)	Completed
Reasons for variance: (a) More regional grant applications were assessed due to significant increase in grant funding. A promotional campaign significantly increased the distribution of brochures and application forms within the community.		

Racing industry development services	Target for 2000-01	Actual for 2000-01
Quantity: No. of SA race meetings with pricing services provided No. of observation days (race days by staff members) No. of enquiries dealt with involving compliance with government regulations/ legislation	0(a) 0(a) 0(a)	n.a. n.a. n.a.
Reasons for variance: (a) Legislation allowing for the corporatisation of peak industry bodies has been proclaimed. RIDA was abolished and replaced with regulatory and policy provision structures.		

Targets for 2001-02

- Develop an implementation strategy for the State Water Safety Plan.
 - Continue to develop regional recreation and sport plans.
 - Expand the country seminar series and associated services to new regions.
 - Develop a recreation and sport risk management manual and conduct associated professional development program.
 - Implement the *Boxing and Martial Arts Act 2000*.
 - Develop agreements with landholders under the *Recreational Greenways Act 2000*, beginning with the southern (Fleurieu) end of the Heysen Trail.
 - Provide 400 community based organisations with financial assistance to conduct sport and recreation projects through the distribution of \$10 million worth of grant programs.
 - Develop an implementation strategy for training coaches, officials, administrators and participants in providing risk management training.
 - Launch the State Mountain Bike Plan—Stage 1 Mount Lofty Ranges.
 - Implement the Horse Trails Project and Horse Facilities Study.
 - Ascertain the impact of proprietary racing on the State's racing industry by monitoring race course, licence and horse numbers.
 - Monitor the financial performance of the racing industry post sale of the South Australian TAB and corporatisation of the industry.
-

Volunteers Portfolio

Key achievements and major initiatives, 2000-01

Office for Volunteers

DEH provides services, through the Office for Volunteers, to support and promote volunteering with the view to building better communities in South Australia. Working in partnership with the volunteer sector the office is positioned to play an enabling role in cross-government policy advice, promotion and advocacy.

Products and services (outputs)

- Volunteer coordination:
 - Coordination of State celebrations for the International Year of Volunteers
 - Support of community volunteering initiatives
 - Community consultation through the Volunteers Roundtable
 - Cross-Government policy advice and guidelines

The Business Development Division has responsibility for this output.

Key Achievements in 2000-01

Key achievements during the first year of operation following the appointment of the Minister responsible for Volunteers were:

- establishment of the Office for Volunteers
- coordination of State celebrations for the International Year of Volunteers
- initiation of the Volunteers Roundtable
- coordination of the Premier's Volunteer Training Initiative
- creation of the Volunteers Day public holiday in conjunction with the Adelaide Cup Carnival
- establishment of an inter-agency working party to initiate Volunteer Protection Legislation
- 100 Hours Project with Business SA
- Community Journalism Program with *The Advertiser* and the University of South Australia.

International Year for Volunteers

The Office for Volunteers' IYV Coordination team coordinated State celebrations for the International Year of Volunteers (IYV) throughout 2001. There were a total of 531 registered events throughout the year including the Volunteers' Cavalcade and the Volunteers' Day breakfast at the Adelaide Cup Carnival. Other initiatives included the IYV website, a statewide advertising and media campaign, certificates of recognition for over 13,000 volunteers and promotional material distributed for local communities through the year. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the profile provided to the International Year by the IYV

Team has increased the awareness of volunteering in the community and increased recruitment into the volunteers sector. IYV 2001 has established a solid foundation for ongoing activities to support volunteering beyond the International Year.

Volunteers Roundtable

In line with the Premier's volunteer statement, *Supporting Volunteers in South Australia*, a State Volunteer Roundtable was established. Thirteen community leaders are represented on the Roundtable, giving community and charity groups at the grass roots level a voice on volunteer policy, programs and funding issues in South Australia.

Premier's Training Initiative

As a result of the Volunteer Summit and Volunteer Forum in 1999, the Government initiated the Premier's Training Initiative to provide training opportunities for volunteers across South Australia. Managed by Volunteering SA, the initiative provided a variety of generic training programs for volunteers by highly skilled and qualified trainers.

Volunteers Day

The traditional Adelaide Cup public holiday in May is now a special day set aside to honour the thousands of South Australians who volunteer their services across the State. The third Monday in May is now a public holiday to celebrate both the Adelaide Cup Carnival and volunteering every year.

Other major initiatives

Community Journalism Program

The Community Journalism Program was established to give volunteer and community organisations an opportunity to access the services of media student interns to assist with the production of newsletters, media releases and promotion material through the University of South Australia. Each Saturday, The Advertiser published a column that featured stories of volunteers written by students, entitled Our Unsung Heroes.

100 Hours Project

The 100 Hours Project was established in conjunction with Business SA, and is a way in which businesses and professional people can donate time to community and not-for-profit organisations that need expertise in a specific area of business. Businesses are donating up to 100 hours of skills and knowledge in areas such as management consulting, marketing and financial services.

Volunteer Alliance

The Minister responsible for Volunteers released a draft proposal for public comment to establish a South Australian Volunteer Alliance. This proposed initiative would establish a formal partnership between the volunteer community and Government in the areas of volunteer policy, planning and implementation. A discussion paper for the alliance was released in March 2001 for community comment.

Volunteers Protection Legislation

A major issue raised by volunteers has been the personal liability of volunteers. A draft discussion paper for the proposed Volunteer Protection Legislation was released for public

comment in March 2001. If enacted, the legislation would result in the protection of volunteers from civil liability arising out of their activities as volunteers.

Cross-agency policies and guidelines

A survey initiated by the Office for Volunteers found that there were 120,000 volunteers across Government agencies in South Australia. The office will be establishing a cross-government working party to initiate policies and guidelines that will support and promote volunteering within Government.

Future Program

The Office for Volunteers has identified the following additional program initiatives to complement the targets for next year:

- Establishment of Volunteer House
- Implementation of a statewide volunteers training strategy
- Continuation of a promotional program for volunteering and database of organisations
- Development of Volunteer Protection Legislation and corresponding awareness and consultation strategy
- Continuation of Community Journalism Program with The Advertiser and students of the University of South Australia
- Celebrations and award coordination for Volunteers Day
- Creation of the Cross-Agency Working Party for Government Volunteering and the coordination of Government Volunteer Policies
- Publication of the Volunteers Statement
- Continued support for the 100 Hours Project.

Targets for 2001-02

- Establish the Community Website Program as an ongoing program providing internet profiling and promotion to volunteer organisations that lack internet access
 - Complete the highly successful International Year of the Volunteers Program.
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Corporate Initiatives

Key Achievements, 2000-01

Corporate Initiatives

Strategic leadership and corporate support ensures that the agency's systems and reporting procedures provide responsive, effective and efficient services to the department, Government and community.

DEH's corporate support function provides strategic advice and leadership in corporate business processes in line with the requirements of the Government, the Minister, central agencies and DEH divisions, ensuring the department's capacity to deliver outputs to our customers is maximised.

Corporate initiative highlights are set out under the following headings:

- Planning
- Communications
 - World Environment Day 2001
- Aboriginal Reconciliation
- Human resource management
- Information management
- Financial management
- Corporate governance.

DEH's corporate support function is managed principally by the Corporate Strategy and Business Services (CS&BS) Division, Business Development Division and the Chief Executive's Office.

Planning

Departmental priorities and corresponding budgets are determined through structured corporate and divisional planning activities. The DEH Portfolio Statement which is aligned to the Treasury and Finance budget process provides the key planning document.

Highlights of 2000-01

REVIEW OF CORPORATE SERVICES IN DEH

The recommendations arising from the final stages of the review of corporate services were endorsed by the Chief Executive in March 2001. The review formalised an organisational framework and operational model to meet customer expectations and to respond to the competing demands on the department.

A major review outcome was the reorganisation of CS&BS to more effectively deliver services, and provide leadership and strategic advice. The four resulting branches formed are:

- Corporate Finance – incorporating financial transaction processing for Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Fixed Assets, General, Financial and Management Accounting, and Capital Planning and Budgeting
- Corporate Information – incorporating information technology (previously Corporate IT in the former Resource Information Division) and information management functions
- Corporate Development – incorporating organisational planning, organisational development, reporting and coordination functions
- Prudential Management – supporting sound, ethical, defensible and auditable governance processes.

The new structure has allowed a more coordinated and integrated approach to strategic leadership and to corporate governance.

The review produced two further recommendations, namely the proposal to establish a Business Services Managers' Forum, and to review business support arrangements in DEH. These recommendations will need to be progressed in the new financial year.

THINK TANK INITIATIVES

In September 2000, the Minister and the DEH Executive convened three separate *Think Tank* workshops involving over 80 managers and staff to elicit new or untried ideas:

- the first one comprised senior Environment and Heritage portfolio staff
- the second included those under 30 years of age or who had been in the Environment and Heritage portfolio less than two years, and
- the third involved Recreation, Sport and Racing portfolio staff.

The resulting 27 projects were scoped and researched and, where possible, integrated into the departmental priorities and the DEH strategic planning process.

Three outcome highlights from these initiatives include: the establishment of the Office of Coast and Marine; a project to implement the 'greening' (eco-efficiency/sustainability) of DEH's internal practices; and the development of a DEH Annual Environmental Report to promote the 'greening' initiative.

CORPORATE AND DIVISIONAL PLANNING

During 2000-01 the corporate approach to planning focused on involving Divisions in the development of portfolio priorities, developing stronger relationships with divisional staff and participation in divisional planning processes.

The DEH Executive team developed clear definitions and indicators for the organisational emphases:

- People and Work
- Connected to People
- In Business
- Policy Leadership

and communicated these through Chief Executive Updates (published regularly on The HUB intranet) and a series of Managers' Forums. As a result, these emphases were incorporated into corporate and divisional plans, and will be reported on through Performance Agreement Reports.

Communication

A number of initiatives were established throughout the year to enhance corporate communications:

- the *Chief Executive Updates* and *Managers' Forums* which formed part of an internal communication strategy designed to promulgate corporate directions and priorities throughout the organisation
- a regular weekly DEH News bulletin, through which Divisions shared achievements, highlights and significant activities (to build on the theme *Connected to People*)
- planning with a focus on Strategic Marketing, to improve external communication and the DEH profile, with a Strategic Marketing Unit to be established in the coming year.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2001, 5 JUNE 2001

The theme for World Environment Day (WED) 2001 was *Get Connected to the World Wide Web of Life*. DEH produced promotional material including a postcard notifying people of WED activities. The postcard was distributed to all primary schools and tertiary institutions; to all councils and was available at outlets such as The Environment Shop, the Passenger Transport Board Information Office, as well as being handed out by Passenger Transport Staff at their City Free bus stops.

The *Sunday Mail* produced a WED supplement featuring several DEH editorials and on World Environment Day, *The Advertiser* produced a four-page section celebrating the day.

Key programs and events marking WED 2001 included a series of educational environmental talks held in The Environment Shop, displays, interactive programs, the launch of several initiatives and community participatory activities.

On WED 2001 DEH displays in Rundle Mall, included:

- aerial photography and mapping for environmental management
- air monitoring van and associated electronic equipment
- biological survey and research 4WD vehicle
- environmental volunteers—Airwatch and Waterwatch, Frog Census and Friends of Parks
- National Parks & Wildlife SA
- Urban Forest Biodiversity Program
- Youth Environment Council.

WED 2001 was received positively by the South Australian community with feedback praising the initiatives, programs and efforts of the department and other environmentally aware organisations involved.

Aboriginal Reconciliation

DEH was a major contributor to the *Taikurringga Yerta – In Common Land* celebration and reconciliation event held in Elder Park in February. In addition to providing volunteers to facilitate the event, DEH provided significant financial and project support, being identified as one of the major Public Sector sponsors of the event.

Leadership of the Aboriginal Employment project was separated from the Youth Employment project with the Aboriginal Support Unit NPWSA taking leadership in this strategy, supported by the Task Force. The Terms of Reference for the Task Force were reviewed with the purpose of focusing more clearly and consistently on Aboriginal employment issues.

Human resources management

Human resources management (HRM) aligns the objectives defined in the DEH business plans with the personnel management standards of the Public Sector Management Act 1995 as expressed in the Strategic Human Resource Management Framework.

DEH Corporate Human Resources and Organisational Development teams manage, evaluate and report on HRM effectiveness against the Eight Key Result Areas of the Office for the Commissioner for Public Employment's (OCPE) Human Resource Management Framework for the South Australian Public Sector.

Eight key result areas

DEH has actively promulgated, and its work in HRM has been aligned closely with, the Strategic HRM Framework for a number of years through the:

- development of a relationship agreement with the OCPE
- alignment of the DEH HRM Policies and Procedures project with the framework
- promotion of DEH HRM linkages and the Strategic HRM Framework on the department's intranet, *The HUB*.

There was significant activity in the eight key result areas during 2000-01 as shown below.

Highlights of 2000-01

DIVERSITY IN THE WORKPLACE

DEH is committed to integrating diversity principles into the department's strategic management approach of developing and reviewing HRM policies and processes, and workforce and business planning.

The department's approach to implementing diversity in the workplace involves targeting groups that are traditionally disadvantaged, thereby skilling managers on these issues, and encouraging extrapolation of these skills to apply to all staff. For example, the department is undertaking several initiatives under its Youth Employment Project (YEP), including a mentoring program pilot, a review of long-term temporary youth employment, and youth recruitment. An indigenous employment project is also being undertaken, as well as a project around disability action planning.

The Youth and Aboriginal Task Force was established to develop a strategic approach to the issues of youth and aboriginal employment in the light of the Premier's commitment to youth employment up to the year 2000. In June 2001 a two-day indigenous employment seminar was convened, involving all 25 DEH Aboriginal staff members, with the focus on examining indigenous employment issues within the agency.

The department's commitment to youth employment in 2000-01 resulted in the implementation of the following programs, services and activities:

- a mentoring program for DEH youth
- a series of youth forums for people aged 17–29, their supervisors and other interested employees
- an ongoing series of focus group sessions with YEP participants
- a website for youth employees and potential youth employees
- establishment of several support avenues for youth employees and their supervisors through DEH's HRM practitioners, divisional task force representatives, management staff and youth employment representatives

- a comprehensive training session for supervisors of YEP participants, HRM practitioners and relevant administrative staff
- development of a departmental induction kit and induction policy
- development of a departmental youth employment policy
- development of a YEP guide for management and administrative staff
- a high level of participation in public sector YEPs.

Youth and Aboriginal Employment Strategy	Actual at 30 june 2000	Actual at 30 june 2001
Youth employment: (employees aged between 17 and 24 years) – Premier's youth employment target = 9.5%	10.8 % (149 employees)	11.6% (146 employees)
National Training Wage traineeship and graduate recruitment programs	Placements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 graduates • 30 National Training Wage trainees 	Placements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 graduates • 23 National Training Wage trainees
Aboriginal employees—Aboriginal per capita population in SA of ~1.3%.	2.1% (ie 25 Aboriginal employees)	1.8% (ie 23 Aboriginal employees)

DEH continues to surpass the Premier's target of 9.5% youth employment and to strongly support the traineeship, graduate and aboriginal employment government programs.

This department is an equal opportunity employer. Work has continued (as part of the diversity in the workplace initiative) to ensure that this agency offers employment conditions that afford all employees the flexibility required to best meet business outcomes, and to also balance work and personal or family responsibilities.

Workforce diversity characteristics

	Total employees	Female employees	% of employees who are female	No. of employees identifying as indigenous
Executives	17	3	17.6%	0
Senior managers*	93	20	21.5%	0
Middle managers**	300	82	27.3%	0
First line supervisors***	362	175	48.3%	8
Others	490	238	48.6%	15
TOTAL	1262	518	41.0%	23

* 'Senior managers' includes all ASO7 and ASO8 and equivalent, irrespective of any supervisory role.

** 'Middle managers' includes all ASO5 and ASO6 and equivalent, irrespective of any supervisory role.

*** 'First line supervisors' includes ASO3 and ASO4 and equivalent irrespective of any supervisory role.

At present there is no data on the workforce diversity characteristics 'Number of employees with a permanent disability' and 'Number of employees accessing family related workplace

policies', however this information will be sought during the roll-out of the performance management program across DEH in 2001-02.

Age profile

Age group (years)	Number of employees (persons)			% of all agency employees	% of Australian workforce	% of Australian population
	Male	Female	Total			
15-19	8	14	22	1.7%	8.3%	7.0%
20-24	41	83	124	9.8%	11.4%	7.1%
25-29	56	82	138	10.9%	12.1%	7.7%
30-34	84	72	156	12.4%	11.9%	7.4%
35-39	88	67	155	12.3%	12.0%	7.8%
40-44	125	85	210	16.6%	12.4%	7.5%
45-49	142	48	190	15.1%	11.4%	7.0%
50-54	116	39	155	12.3%	9.9%	6.5%
55-59	63	13	76	6.0%	6.2%	5.0%
60-64	14	11	25	2.0%	2.8%	4.1%
65+	7	4	11	0.9%	1.5%	12.3%

The age profile data demonstrates DEH's commitment to increasing youth employment in the agency. This approach will ensure a sustainable workforce for the department into the future.

A PLANNED WORKFORCE

Human resource planning is approached strategically in DEH. A draft *Workforce Planning* policy and associated procedures were developed. These will be finalised in 2001-02 and key staff will receive comprehensive training on this topic.

The *Good Administration* seminar series conducted in 2001 was designed to ensure all managers were cognisant of key public sector workforce policies and the requirement to adhere to these in all aspects of management. These seminars formed part of the broader Management Development Program and incorporated operational information relating to the Public Sector Management Act, *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1987* and other legislation governing the operations of the agency to raise management awareness and assist with decision-making processes.

Each manager has a copy of the DEH HRM Policy Manual that includes policy and procedures on most aspects of HRM.

QUALITY STAFFING

A Quality Staffing suite of policies that reflects the requirements of the OCPE personnel management standards was developed and distributed to management as part of the HRM Policies and Procedures project. The package included policies on job and person specifications, filling vacancies (non-executive), staff selection and appointment and assignment, as well as a Staff Selection Techniques Handbook and a Filling Vacancies Checklist.

In addition, DEH is currently reviewing recruitment as it pertains to youth employment. The findings and methodologies of this review will be used as part of a broader review applying to all staff.

As part of the Quality Staffing project the preparation of a policy on the creation and filling of executive positions and executive employment is scheduled for 2001-02 which will incorporate policies and procedures established by the OCPE. The creation and filling of executive positions is based on an assessment of business needs in accordance with divisional and corporate business plans. All Executive positions are assessed by Mercer Cullen Egan Dell to ensure each position meets the standards established by the Commissioner and that there is consistency of approach across the agency.

RESPONSIVE AND SAFE EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

As part of the HRM Policies and Procedures project, a Responsive Employment Conditions suite of policies was developed.

In addition, several policies for this key result area were drafted and are currently being finalised, including Home Based Work, Purchased Leave, Employee Assistance Program, Part-Time Employment and Critical Incidents. DEH has also investigated job rotation schemes and released a paper on this topic, and is working on a Guide to Flexible Working Arrangements and Field Trip Guidelines to supplement the approved policies.

Consultative Committees

DEH has an endorsed system of divisional consultative committees that meet regularly to discuss and consult with all staff about a variety of workplace issues. The Chief Executive regularly meets with chairs of consultative committees to discuss and keep abreast of employee issues. In addition, the department regularly liaises with recognised organisations (ie unions) to seek comment on all HRM policies and procedures to ensure that employee relations issues are dealt with appropriately.

Leave management

DEH monitors sick leave on a monthly basis against a benchmark of 5.0 days per full-time equivalent employee (FTE) per annum.

Leave days	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Average no. of sick leave days taken per FTE	4.5	4.8	5.3	6.1
Average no. of family carer leave days taken per FTE	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	0.5

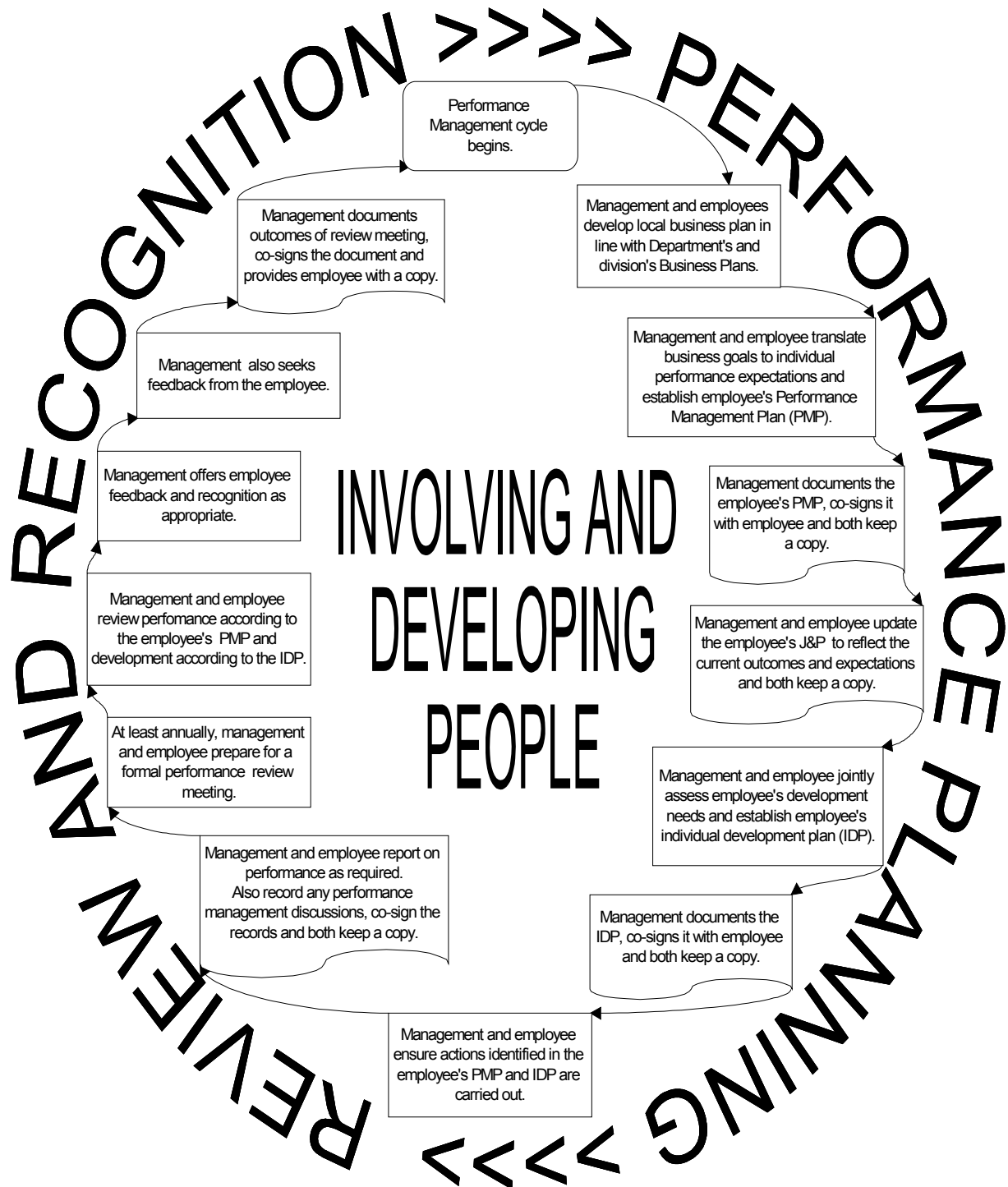
The sick leave rate increased by 15% in 2000-01 compared to 1999-2000 (ie 6.1 days—up from 5.3 days per FTE). While the data indicates an increase annually since 1997-98, sick leave performance for 2000-01 is considered to be within acceptable limits after taking into account a number of special cases involving extended sick leave. DEH Executive will continue to monitor this trend in 2001-02.

DEH continued to improve systems to quantify long service and annual leave liabilities as part of the whole of government accrual accounting and reporting initiative.

Further OHSW statistics are reported under Corporate Governance.

MANAGED PERFORMANCE

The DEH approach to performance management emphasises the need to align individual performance to agency strategy as defined in the flow chart from the Performance Management Policy.



The department focuses on performance management as an ongoing cycle that enables employees to continuously improve their performance maximising job satisfaction.

The performance management cycle, as defined in the Performance Management Policy and Performance Management Guidelines, has three major components:

- performance planning
- performance review and recognition
- involving and developing people.

The performance development system is actively managed both at a corporate level in line with other organisational development initiatives and through divisional head performance agreement reports, where each division is required to report on the level of participation of all employees, including the formalisation of individual development plans (IDPs).

The system is flexible and allows management and employees to develop a specific approach that works within all work areas.

During 2000-01 additional policies and related documents on performance management were developed, including:

- performance issues
- unsatisfactory performance
- induction.

PLANNED HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The DEH Human Resource Development Strategy was developed to complement the agency's commitment to performance management and to assist in fostering a culture of a learning organisation, through coordinating training and development opportunities to meet both organisational and individual goals.

A Leadership and Management Development Strategy was designed and implemented within DEH. The strategy incorporates a range of existing opportunities, such as LeadershipSA and the Public Sector Management Course, and also provides specific in-house leadership and management development opportunities targeted at identified needs of senior managers in the department. An initial Senior Managers' Development course, with representation from all divisions and focusing on creating valuable outcomes in the public sector, was conducted in July 2000.

Additional work was undertaken with identified groups within the department, in an integrated approach between human resource development and managing diversity. A women's development program and network were implemented as part of this strategy through the Springboard Women's Development Program, and a two-day conference for indigenous employees was held in June. Significant development opportunities for youth employees were provided through the facilitated mentoring program and workshops, and additional training was provided for the supervisors of all employees engaged in the YEP. In response to the Performance Management Policy and Guidelines, divisional head performance agreements stipulate that all employees will have, as part of their performance management review, an IDP. These agreements specify reporting on the percentage of staff with IDPs on a quarterly basis.

Performance management	1999-2000	2000-01 Targets	2000-01
• % of employees with documented individual development plans	49.5%	100%	46.7%
• % of training expenditure to total remuneration expenditure	1.42%	2.00%	2.08%

DEH will revitalise the performance management system in 2001-02 to address the issue of achieving the IDP target.

Improved communication on the availability of training opportunities, with learning outcomes linked to appropriate competencies, enables employees and their managers to regularly plan and undertake appropriate activities, consistent with the IDPs.

PROTECTION OF MERIT AND EQUITY

A Discrimination and Harassment Policy and related complaints management system is in place within DEH. Discrimination and harassment training and cross-cultural awareness-raising programs were made available to staff.

However, during the 2000-01 financial year, ten harassment and one discrimination complaint were lodged within DEH, five informal and six formal. Nine of the harassment complaints related to alleged sexual harassment, and one on the grounds of political beliefs. The discrimination complaint was also on the basis of gender. Of these complaints, eight were resolved in-house, with resolution processes underway for the remaining three complaints.

Diversity is a key focus of the DEH's Organisational Development team with a cross-agency Managing Diversity Working Group assembled to assist in progressing this initiative.

DEH Disability Action Plan 2000-01

Ensure accessibility to their services and programs to people with disabilities

DEH is cognisant of its legal and ethical responsibilities to provide access to its services to people with a disability. NPWSA has developed and promulgated design standards and guidelines for planning and design of infrastructure.

Capital investment funds were allocated to maintain and/or improve access to services. In particular, the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide has allocated funds for access to its Palm House, and has ensured access in the planning of the Adelaide International Rose Garden. NPWSA has ensured that access is available to its parks as part of its planning and budgeting strategy, and has recognised the need to accommodate disability awareness in infrastructure.

The Office for Recreation and Sport has embraced disability action planning and is advising and assisting State sporting bodies of their responsibilities in this matter.

Ensure information about their services and programs is inclusive of people with disabilities

Information is provided to our clients in several formats including touch screen monitors. Written information is also being provided in some instances in languages other than English, along with the use of internationally recognised signs.

The DEH internet website is designed to meet the *Web Content Accessibility Guidelines* including alternatives to auditory and visual content to enable the use of screen readers and text only browsers.

Deliver advice and services to people with disabilities with awareness and understanding of issues affecting people with disabilities

A range of actions has been implemented with staff members, including discrimination and harassment awareness raising, the establishment of a discrimination and harassment contact officer network, and the training of contact officers and divisional managers in managing discrimination and harassment issues. The reinforcement and reiteration of these issues is ongoing.

Provide opportunities for consultation with people with disabilities in decision-making processes

People with disabilities are particularly encouraged to participate in, and are currently involved with, the decision-making processes throughout the department. Staff with disabilities are encouraged to participate in various workgroups, as well as on consultative committees and occupational health and safety committees within DEH.

Meet the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the Equal Opportunity Act 1984

DEH is an equal opportunity organisation and people with disabilities are provided with equal opportunity in employment under the merit system. To this end DEH currently employs staff with a range of disabilities, both in offices and in parks and gardens.

Equipment is made available to staff to accommodate their personal requirements.

Disability action planning was integrated into DEH's planning processes in a proposal submitted by NPWSA to undertake an infrastructure audit which incorporates a review and assessment of current access to facilities. This proposal is subject to funding allocation in the 2001-02 budget bid.

Additionally a Disability Action Plan Workgroup was formed and will meet early in the new financial year to discuss strategies to meet the department's commitment to the Disability Action Plan and obligation to meet its legal requirements. The workgroup's task will be to identify needs of people with disabilities, both within and external to the agency, and to identify areas of risk to DEH.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The DEH HRM function was restructured in November 2000, to focus on new and improved approaches for addressing the Strategic HR Framework. A new Organisational Development team was formed with responsibility for performance management, HR development, diversity, workforce planning and other strategic functions.

The newly formed Corporate HR Services team, concentrates on promoting excellence in quality staffing, employment conditions, employee relations and other operational functions.

The restructure facilitated team specialisation in targeted areas, including fostering the range of HR skills of divisional HR officers. Consistent with the principles of continuous improvement, the structure and responsibility of both teams is under ongoing review and evaluation.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

DEH continues to improve its monitoring and reporting capability through the implementation of the Concept training module and working with divisional HR officers to promote the use of the resulting data for management purposes. A permanent position of Workforce Information Coordinator was appointed to the HR Services team to support the accurate and efficient production of relevant data for corporate (monthly) reporting purposes as well as whole of DEH and government reports.

Information management

DEH Information Strategy

DEH staff spend a significant amount of time each day dealing with information. This information is required to be relevant, accurate and accessible to facilitate sound business decision-making, develop environmental strategies, plans and policies, evaluate and measure trends or create relevant reports for DEH's clients and stakeholders.

The DEH Information Strategy project, with the input from many staff across all Divisions, has led to the development of a three-year plan to improve the department's information and records management. This project sits under the DEH "In Business" theme as a key business improvement initiative. Implementation of this strategy commenced during 2000-01.

In 2001-02 the emphasis will be on:

- establishing management guidelines for email
- educating staff about adequate records and information management
- reviewing disposal schedules to enable records to be archived/disposed of appropriately and to begin clearing the backlogs
- developing a business classification scheme to enable the standard use of terms for file names, titles and key words - improving the ability to locate information
- plotting a path to achieving adequate records and information management across the agency under the State Records Act
- the selection of a new Records and Document Management system for DEH (as support for the current version of Recfind expires in September 2002).

Building the IT infrastructure for DEH

Underlying the many applications used by DEH staff on a daily basis is a range of IT infrastructure. Of particular importance to DEH, given its geographically widespread nature, is the telecommunications infrastructure.

Significant upgrades to the telecommunications infrastructure occurred in 2000-01 and will continue through 2001-02. This initiative will connect virtually every site where a DEH staff member is located, to electronic mail, and the range of applications operated within the department.

Information to industry and Government users

Government agencies hold significant stores of information about the land and its potential uses. One of the challenges has been how to make that information available to those who want it – developers, conservationists, water planners etc. It is a particular challenge to integrate that information and make sense of the combined results to facilitate a focus on effectively managing the State's natural resources.

Corporate Information and NPWSA in 2000-01 provided leadership to a cross-Government working party which developed a business case for a State-wide information delivery and integration service for environmental information called NATREM. A pilot of NATREM has also been scoped and is scheduled to be implemented in the South-East in late 2001.

The partners in the NATREM work include DEH, DWR, PIRSA, Planning SA, and DAIS. The pilot also involves a number of South-East organisations, including the SE Catchment Water Management Board, the SE Economic Development Board, and the SE Local Government Association.

Financial management

The department's financial management objectives were predominately achieved during the year and this has been realised in addition to significantly reducing DEH's reliance on contract staff for core financial functions.

Highlights of 2000-01

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Indirect taxation

During the financial year a specialist team was created to provide ongoing support to the department in the areas of Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST).

DEH successfully implemented the GST on 1 July 2000 and after the implementation stage, ongoing tasks were transferred from the project team to the Corporate Finance Indirect Taxation Section.

Accounting services

The department, through the Accounting Services Section, continues to strengthen its ability to prepare accrual statutory accounts in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions. Further procedures, business processes and user training was facilitated by this team within the department. The Accounting Services and General Ledger sections have contributed to the success of a number of internal and external structural changes during the year. These included the transfer of the pastoral function to PIRSA, and the Geodetic Services and Geographic Names Unit to DAIS. During the year Executive endorsed a proposal to centralise the statutory account preparation function for 12 entities administered on behalf of the Minister, Commonwealth and other State Government agencies. The Accounting Services team aims to achieve standardisation and efficiency objectives through this process.

Accounts receivable

In support of an improved cash management strategy for the department, the Accounts Receivable Section has targeted customers with debt outstanding for greater than 90 days for collection. As a result of improvements to data quality and the development of a computerised system to facilitate collections, significant inroads into outstanding debt were achieved with the number of customers with balances older than 90 days reduced from 1315 to 974 (26%) within the financial year (DEH excluding Office for Recreation and Sport).

Accounts payable

The Accounts Payable process appears to be the business process most affected by the implementation of the GST legislation. The overall annual average percentage of accounts paid within 30 days of invoice decreased from 80% to 72% during this financial year, although the trend is improving and a monthly percentage of 79% was achieved for the month of June 2001.

A business improvement review during the financial year identified areas for productivity or efficiency improvements and a number of these recommendations will be considered for implementation in 2001-02, especially electronic fund transfer and simplification of processing systems.

Account payment performance

Particulars	No. of accounts paid	% of accounts paid (by number)	Value in accounts (000s)	\$A of paid	% of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by the due date	38,498	73.11%	\$79,248,904		71.15%
Paid within 30 days or less of the due date	10,162	19.30%	\$21,615,578		19.41%
Paid after more than 30 days from due date	3,996	7.59%	\$10,515,271		9.44%

Statistics for DEH include those of Office for Recreation and Sport

MANAGEMENT REPORTING

The reporting of financial issues to DEH Executive was improved throughout the year. Significant improvements include inclusion of monthly reporting on the financial status of projects, and the inclusion of cashflow statement and balance sheet reporting on a quarterly basis (in addition to operating statements provided on a monthly basis).

Fixed assets

Significant improvement occurred in the processing of fixed asset transactions including the re-engineering and implementation of rigorous reconciliation processes. The department carried out a major review of the useful life of infrastructure assets and improved the integrity of capital works in progress balances by reviewing account balances with divisions.

Introduction of electronic payment mechanism

Accounts Payable processing efficiencies were gained through the implementation of electronic funds transfers for imprest system reimbursements. This alleviates the need for manual banking of cheques transferred to various imprest accounts. Further efficiencies will be gained over the coming 12 months as this mechanism is extended to all vendor payments and staff reimbursements.

FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

Stabilisation of financial systems

The system upgrades implemented over the last year have laid the foundation for a stable operating environment where financial information has become more readily available and month end reporting timeframes have been reduced. There was considerable focus on stabilising the existing applications (eg focus, leases and licences) and interfaces were developed for new operational systems including Property Assist and Info Assist.

GOVERNANCE

Policy development

A number of accounting policies and procedures were developed for key priority activities throughout the year consistent with the requirements of the Financial Management Framework (FMF). A particular emphasis was placed on documentation relating to Accounts Receivable with 22 policies developed and evaluated through an internal audit process.

Changes to Accounting Standards have been closely monitored by Accounting Services staff who attended various workshops and seminars held by the Society of Certified Practising Accountants. The necessary changes were effected for the reporting period ended 30 June 2001.

GST compliance

In order to ensure compliance with the GST legislation introduced on 1 July 2000 the agency initiated an independent review by Arthur Andersen and participated with the Australian Taxation Office in a compliance review. Both reviews indicated high levels of compliance by the agency.

Financial Managers Group

Regular meetings of financial operatives convened by Corporate Finance disseminated information on key dates in the planning and budgetary cycle and promulgated departmental accounting policies. A two-day Finance Congress was held in February 2001 to provide training and information for divisional staff in financial procedures and policies.

Developments in the whole of government finance arena are tracked through active participation by Corporate Finance managers in senior finance officers forums convened by Treasury and Finance.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The following tables summarise the Department's budget and actual outcome for the 2000-01 financial year:

- Summary Statement of Financial Performance for the year ending 30 June 2001
- Summary Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2001, and

- Summary Statement of Cash Flow for year ending 30 June 2001.

The following abridged Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows has been extracted from the DEH audited financial statements which are available at the Environment shop, 77 Grenfell Street, Adelaide and at the DEH Internet website at www.environment.sa.gov.au. The budget figures used in this document correspond with the 2000-01 budget papers that were tabled in Parliament in May 2000.

The detailed financial statements are presented in *Appendix 3 – Financial Statements*, and *Appendix 4 – External consultancies*.

Summary Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ending 30 June 2001:

	Budget 2000-2001 (\$000s)	Actual 2000-2001 (\$000s)
Operating expenses	149440	164080
Operating revenues	33252	51152
Net cost of services	116188	112928
Revenues from Government	115989	118108
Fundamental error	-	42230
Net revenue from restructuring	-	1227
Surplus on ordinary activities	-199	48637
Increase (Decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	-	13855
Total changes in equity	-199	62492

Statement of Financial Performance

The Department's budgeted operating result provided for an operating loss of \$0.2 million. The actual result was a surplus on ordinary activities of \$48.6 million, an increase in Asset Revaluation Reserves of \$13.9 million, leaving an increase in equity of \$62.5 million.

Operating expenses were approximately \$15 million higher than expected as a result of:

- Increased terminal leave payments and targeted voluntary separation packages of approximately \$1 million.
- Expenses of approximately \$7.9 million were carried over from 1999-2000. A significant portion of the carry over related to State and Commonwealth funded projects.
- Expenditure (and contributions) from the Commonwealth for Natural Heritage Trust and other projects was approximately \$4 million higher than budgeted.
- Additional expenditure funded from increases in revenue from Section 7 statement sales, increased interest, Crown lands rents, and other fees and charges reflected in the revised budget for the department.
- Unanticipated expenses of approximately \$1.7 million resulted from of a write-off of Capital Work in Progress in a review of investing projects that highlighted a number of projects that were improperly classified as being asset creating activities, but should have been treated as operating expenses in prior years' operating results.

- These increases were partly offset by Depreciation expenses which were \$8.6 million below budget expectation.
- Office for Recreation and Sports grants of \$2.8 million utilising funding from the Recreation and Sport and Sport and Recreation Funds, which were outside of the entity scope at the time of the development of the budget.

During the 2000-01 financial year the department undertook a review of its asset base and related depreciation. As a result of this review two amendments were identified and classified as Fundamental Errors. These amendments are:

- The useful lives of roads, tracks and trails were revised resulting in \$36.9 million improvement in the current financial year. This adjustment reflects overstated depreciation over three prior financial years and essentially reinstates some of the written down value, and
- Assets of the Gawler and Flinders Ranges National Parks were brought to account for the first time resulting in a revenue of \$5.3 million being recognised in the 2000-01 financial year.

Operating revenue was approximately \$18 million higher than budgeted because of:

- Sales of Goods and Services, Regulated Fees, Crown Lands rents (\$1.8 million), interest (\$1.5 million), and salary recoups (\$1.1 million) were higher than anticipated.
- The budget did not include revenue of \$3.2 million from the Sport and Recreation and Recreation and Sport Funds as this was budgeted as a separate entity outside of the scope of the DEH financial accounts.
- Unbudgeted Commonwealth grants of \$5 million that were mainly offset by project payments.

Summary Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2001:

	Budget 2000-2001 (\$000s)	Actual 2000-2001 (\$000s)
Current assets	61911	83977
Non-current assets	203941	276377
Total assets	265852	360354
Current liabilities	12102	20756
Non-current liabilities	53436	52903
Total liabilities	65538	73659
Net assets	200314	286695
Equity	200314	286695

Statement of Financial Position

The budget details for 2000-01 were established prior to the finalisation of the Auditor General's Report for the 1999-2000 financial year. Consequently the opening balances of the budgeted Statement of Financial Position do not reflect the 2000-01 audited financial result and cause a number of variances.

Current Assets for the portfolio are \$22 million higher than budgeted, reflecting an increased cash balance of \$16.2 million, and higher levels of receivables of \$5.7 million.

The major influences to receivables were GST receivables from the Australian Taxation Office (\$1.4 million), Loans receivables (\$2 million) and accrued investment income (\$1.3

million), offset by increased provisions for doubtful debts (\$1.7 million). Cash increased as a result of project carryovers into 2001-02 of \$6.9 million and unanticipated carryovers from 1999-2000 at the time of budget preparation that have impacted on the opening cash balance.

Non Current Assets are \$72 million higher than budgeted. The main reasons for this variance are:

- Adjustments to opening balances for 2000-01 were understated in the budget by \$28 million when compared to the 2000-01 audited financial statements.
- During the 2000-01 financial year the useful lives of certain roads, tracks and trails within National Parks statewide were revised resulting in a \$36.9 million revenue in the 2000-01 financial year.
- Recognition of assets in the Gawler and Flinders Ranges National Parks of \$5.3 million, which had not been brought to account in prior reporting periods.

Current Liabilities are approximately \$8.6 million more than budgeted as a result of unexpected increases in payables and employee entitlements (\$5.6 million). In addition a revision of opening balances resulting from the 1999-2000 Auditor General's Report, increased the opening balance of Current Liabilities by approximately (\$3 million).

Non Current Liabilities are, in aggregate, at expected levels.

Equity / Net Assets are higher than expected as a result of the asset and liability explanations outlined above.

Summary Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

	Budget 2000-2001 (\$000s)	Actual 2000-2001 (\$000s)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Payments	115633	138917
Receipts	33252	57881
Cash flows from Government	115989	118442
Net cash provided by operating activities	33608	37406
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments	12328	14549
Receipts	259	287
Net cash used in investing activities	12069	14262
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments	22	679
Receipts	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	22	679
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		
CASH AT 1 JULY 2000	35733	51055
Cash at 30 June 2001	57250	73520

Statement of Cash Flows

The operating cash variations are explained, in general, by the same influences that impacted on the Statement of Financial Performance. In addition, due to the introduction of the GST, payments to the Australian Taxation Office of \$8.4 million were made and GST refunds of \$7.7 million were received from the Australian Taxation Office. These transactions were not explicitly recognised in the budget.

Investing payments were above expectations as a result of carry over from 1999-2000 and unanticipated expenditure on assets financed from external sources.

Corporate governance

Corporate governance recognises the external environment in which DEH operates and the internal principles, structures and frameworks used to achieve its objectives. The context for the operation of the portfolio is developed through a detailed understanding of legislative requirements, Government policy and Cabinet decisions, adherence to government accountability requirements, whole of government strategies, frameworks and directions and appropriate relationships with Statutory Boards and Committees. DEH's corporate governance framework recognises leadership of the Chief Executive and Divisional Heads, departmental committee structures existing throughout DEH and the underlying role of all staff.

Corporate Governance Framework

The documentation of the DEH corporate governance framework was a major corporate initiative during 2000-01. Through recognising the external corporate environment in which DEH operates and documenting the internal principles, structures and frameworks used, a picture was developed of how DEH fulfils its corporate governance responsibilities. As corporate governance operates at all levels of the organisation and pervades every activity, twelve principles were identified to ensure that corporate governance is correctly addressed (adapted from those developed by the Commonwealth Heads of Government).

Workshops focussing on specific governance issues were held throughout DEH, initially for DEH Executive and in five further divisional sessions for over 60 senior managers. The role of risk management, internal control and relationship to the Financial Management Framework (FMF) underpinned the input to each workshop.

RISK MANAGEMENT

DEH has a strong risk management emphasis, particularly demonstrated by the corporate emphasis on OHS&W and public liability, and activities in Divisions. It was recognised, however, that DEH did not have consistent and systematic approach to risk management, which would assist the executive to manage risks proactively on an enterprise-wide basis. As part of progressing the organisational emphasis of 'being in business', DEH Executive endorsed a Risk Management Strategy in March 2001. A phased approach will be undertaken commencing with a strategic risk overview in the first quarter of 2001-02. The overview will document the building blocks and gaps of risk management practices in DEH and through workshops with DEH Executive and Divisional staff, identify and assess the strategic and operational risks. This process will result in risk management plan that is specific to DEH and the development of a risk management framework that is tailored to DEH's needs. Further phases will focus on integration into the DEH culture and specific risk issues identified in the risk management plan.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Financial Management Framework, developed by the Department of Treasury and Finance in 1998, details the essential controls and processes and best practice initiatives of effective management. The scope of the FMF extends across all activities of the organisation and is closely related to the internal components of the corporate governance framework. A project was initiated in March 2001 to review the implementation of the FMF in DEH. An interim progress report was provided to the DEH Audit Committee in June 2001 detailing all components of the FMF and summarising the compliances and gaps identified by the review to date. The outcomes of the review will be linked to the DEH risk management plan and the internal audit plan.

PROCUREMENT

The updated procurement delegations were reviewed by business managers and divisional heads as at June 2001.

Procurement delegations were revised to reflect procurement responsibilities in the use of credit cards and the new requirements for joint Chief Executive and ministerial approval of consultancies greater than \$10,000, effective from 1 July 2001.

The Prudential Management Branch has developed the appropriate procedures for compliance with the whole of government policy on contract disclosure.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The DEH Audit Committee comprises three DEH senior executives and an external public sector representative, with executive officer support provided by the Prudential Management Branch.

The role of the Audit Committee is to:

- oversee the application of corporate governance, risk management and financial management principles in the department
- consider, monitor and review the department's internal control structure
- oversee the department's internal and external audit processes
- report and recommend strategic action to the Chief Executive and Executive as appropriate.

Emphasis for 2000-01 focused on:

- development of structures—Audit Committee, Internal Audit, Prudential Management
- role of an Audit Committee—Auditor-General's representatives
- preparation for the end of the financial year—Corporate Finance
- review of the FMF—Prudential Management Branch.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

The Prudential Management Branch has provided leadership to DEH in implementing whole of government initiatives in the areas of:

- whole of government electricity supply contract
- SA Government Transport Strategy
- policy on contract disclosure.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND INJURY MANAGEMENT

In addition to the management of workers rehabilitation and compensation in 2000-01 a new-look Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Management System (OHSWMS) was developed to build a safe work future and meet the changing needs of the department and WorkCover Corporation's Performance Standards for Self-Insurers.

The new OHSWMS contains the elements required by various standards for business systems, and those standards which relate specifically to the management of health and safety and injury management, while maintaining a focus on legislative compliance.

New standard operating procedures and safe work practices, which are being developed under the new safety management system, will be implemented across the department during 2001-02.

INJURY PREVENTION

This year the Manutention of Loads training method was conducted as a pilot study at Cleland Wildlife and Conservation Park and the Adelaide Hills Botanic Gardens as an initiative to remedy work time losses from injury.

Manutention, a French word meaning manual handling, refers to a manual handling training system developed by a French physiotherapist and a Russian Olympic weightlifter. The skills training is based on bio-mechanical principles enhanced by techniques from martial arts, abseiling and weightlifting. Training is conducted at a psychomotor level, leading the operator to use the body in the most effective and efficient way when handling loads. OHSW data and research in Australia indicate that competency-based manual handling training is having a significant effect on reducing injury costs. Following successful pilot site training sessions, Manutention training will commence on a broader scale across DEH in the 2001-02 financial year.

Lost time injury frequency rate

The 2000-01 DEH lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) unfavourable variance (-10.8%) was mainly due to manual handling injuries experienced in the NPWSA and Botanic Gardens of Adelaide divisions. These two divisions incurred 40 of the 44 lost time injury claims within DEH. The Manutention training program will be adopted across these work areas in 2001-02 with the goal of reducing the incidence of manual handling injuries in DEH.

The LTIFR is the number of injury/disease occurrences for each million hours worked.

LTIFR	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Target	26.6	24.1	15.0	12.8	10.0	10.0	10.0
Actual	26.8	16.8	12.8	11.4	9.5	17.5	20.8
Variation	-0.02	+7.3	+3.2	+1.4	+0.5	-7.5	-10.8

CLAIMS ANALYSIS

During 2000-01, in 80 workers compensation claims lodged 36 (45%) were medical treatment only and 44 (55%) also involved lost time. This indicates an increased frequency rate of 4% from last financial year when 51% of claims involved lost time.

Claim performance indicators

Indicator	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Medical treatments	69	67	72	51	48	34	36
Lost time injuries	63	39	30	25	18	36	44
Total no. of claims	132	106	102	76	66	70	80

Workers compensation claims

Claim indicators	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
No. of new claims	143	108	102	76	66	70	80
Cost of new claims	\$187,645	\$65,758	\$87,324	\$79,912	\$61,329	\$105,579	\$181,000
Average cost per claim	\$1,312	\$609	\$856	\$1,051	\$929	\$1,508	\$2,262

This year there were two predominant incident types:

- Injuries caused by manual handling practices resulted in 33% of all lost time injuries with 27 workers compensation claims at a cost of \$36,854. These incidents arose from the incorrect exertion of force to move or manage weights and shift loads.
- Injuries caused by falls made up 28% of all lost time injuries with 23 workers compensation claims at a total cost of \$40,466. This type of incident resulted from slips and falls while treading on uneven surfaces or objects left near work areas, or by traversing unstable, uneven or unpredictable surfaces, especially natural surroundings.

Injuries to the lower back (12%), knee (9%), shoulder (7%) and fingers (7%) were the most common types of the 80 workers compensation claims lodged. The most expensive being four psychological claims amounting to \$71,332, five elbow injuries costing \$24,290 and 10 lower back injuries costing \$22,554.

REHABILITATION

DEH is committed to ensuring injured or ill employees achieve a prompt, safe and sustainable return to work, their family and the community. During 2000-01 there was continued improvement in early intervention strategies with a focus on early contact with key parties, identification and address of barriers to return to work and worksite case conferences.

WORKERS COMPENSATION CLAIMS MANAGEMENT

This year DEH continued to sharpen its focus on improved claims management by fully completing the process of integrating workers compensation claims and public liability claims into the one administrative function.

FRAUD

There were no instances of fraud detected during the 2000-01 financial year.

The accounting standards and policies used by DEH in the design of systems and procedures for financial and purchasing activities embody internal controls to prevent and detect fraud.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OVERSEAS TRAVEL

Information on the Freedom of Information Statement and on staff who undertook overseas travel on DEH business can be found in Appendices 5 and 7 respectively.

Abbreviations

AHC	Adelaide Hills Council
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council
Authority	Environment Protection Authority
BHP	Broken Hill Proprietary
CFS	Country Fire Service
CS&BS	Corporate Strategy and Business Services Division
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CWMB	catchment water management board
DAIS	Department of Administrative and Information Services
DEH	Department for Environment and Heritage
DIT	Department of Industry and Trade
DWR	Department for Water Resources
EGI	Environmental and Geographic Information Division
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (Cwlth)
EPO	Environment Protection Order
EPP	Environment Protection Policies
FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax
FMF	Financial Management Framework
FTE	full time equivalent
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HR	human resources
HRM	human resource management
HUB & HUB2	DEH intranet website
IDP	individual development plan
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management
IT	information technology
IYV	International Year of Volunteers
KESAB	Keep South Australia Beautiful
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LGA	Local Government Association

LOTS	Land Ownership and Tenure System
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LTIFR	lost time injury frequency rate
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPC	National Environment Protection Council
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NPC	National Packaging Covenant
NPWSA	National Parks and Wildlife South Australia Division
NVC	Native Vegetation Council
OCPE	Office for the Commissioner for Public Employment
OHSW	occupational health, safety and welfare
OHSWMS	occupational health, safety and welfare management system
PAR	Plan Amendment Review
PIRSA	Department of Primary Industries and Resources
RAA	Royal Automobile Association of South Australia
RIDA	Racing Industry Development Authority
RMUUR	River Murray Urban User Region
SASI	South Australian Sports Institute
SA Water	South Australian Water Corporation
SOE	State of the Environment
STED	septic tank effluent disposal
TAB	Totalisator Agency Board
WED	World Environment Day
WMC	Waste Management Committee
WOMAD	World of Music and Dance
WPO	Watershed Protection Office
YEP	Youth Environment Program

Glossary

Biodiversity	the variety of life forms: the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems they form; usually considered at three levels: genetic diversity; species diversity and ecosystem diversity
Concept HRMIS	a whole of government human resource management information system incorporating modules for personnel, payroll and leave information management
Conservation	the protection, maintenance, management, sustainable use, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment
Crown lands	unallotted, untenured land (see definition in section 4, <i>Crown Lands Act 1929</i>)
Governance	the rules by which decisions are made; the corporate governance framework reflects the legal, regulatory, institutional and ethical environment of the community
Heritage	our inheritance, including the built and natural environments, artefacts, customs, languages and beliefs; what we value from the past—it enriches people's lives, connecting them to the past and the present, and providing them with a sense of identity, while heritage places inform the community about the attitudes and values that have shaped our lives (built environment includes buildings and places such as wells, monuments, mine sites, shipwrecks and cemeteries)
Masterpiece	a whole of government financial management information system incorporating modules for the general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable and fixed assets
Protected area	a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives (Article 2 of the <i>International Convention on Biological Diversity</i>)
Prudential management	a systematic approach to the management of risk in providing strategic frameworks, leadership and expert advice for a range of reform initiatives and services in the areas of governance, legal advice, risk management, procurement, corporate human services and information, accommodation and facilities
Spatial information	graphical and textual information for property relating to a position on the earth's surface by an address or postcode or geographic coordinate (eg land and property ownership, demographic details from census results, areas of native vegetation, watercourses and the location of gas, electricity and water supply networks)
Sustainability	using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that the processes on which life depends are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased
WorkCover	a corporation established under State legislation to deliver an occupational health, safety, rehabilitation and compensation system to South Australian employees

Appendices

Appendix 1

Legislation

Appendix 2

Human resources

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Appendix 3

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Appendix 5

Freedom of Information statement

Appendix 6

Boards, committees, trusts and councils listing

Appendix 7

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Appendix 9

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Appendix 10

DEH Environmental Report 2000-01

Appendix 1—Legislation

The Minister for Environment and Heritage, Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing, and Minister Responsible for Volunteers has responsibility for implementing the State Government's policies on environmental, heritage, recreation, sport, racing and volunteer issues.

All legislation under the Minister's responsibility is being reviewed to ensure that it maximises the economic and environmental sustainability of the State's resources, and ensure compliance with competitive neutrality principles.

In pursuing its objectives, DEH derives its functions, responsibilities and powers from the following legislation that is committed to the Minister for Environment and Heritage, Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing, and Minister responsible for Volunteers.

Minister for Environment and Heritage

Legislation	Legislation
Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium Act 1978	National Trust of South Australia Act 1955
Coast Protection Act 1972	Native Vegetation Act 1991
Crown Lands Act 1929	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985
Crown Rates and Taxes Recovery Act 1945	War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act 1945
Dog and Cat Management Act 1995	Wilderness Protection Act 1992
Environment Protection Act 1993	Wingfield Waste Depot Closure Act 1999
Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1984	Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1934
Heritage Act 1993	Irrigation (Land Tenure) Act 1930
Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981	Marginal Lands Act 1940
Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act 1914	Monarto Legislation Repeal Act 1980
National Environment Protection Council (South Australia) Act 1995	Sandalwood Act 1930 (Repealed on 5 April 2001)
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972	Wilpena Station Tourist Facility Act 1990

Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing

Legislation	Legislation
Racing Act 1976	Recreation Grounds (Regulations) Act 1996
Recreation Grounds (Joint Schemes) Act 1947	Recreational Greenways Act 2000
Recreation Grounds Rates and Taxes Exemption Act 1981	Sports Drug Testing Act 2000
Recreation Grounds (Regulations) Act 1931	

Appendix 2—Human resources and OHSW statistics

Human resources

Public Sector Management Act employees by stream, level, appointment type and gender as at the last payday in June 2001

STREAM	Ongoing			Contract			Contract			Casual			Total		
	M	F	Total	short term			long term			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
				M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
ADMINISTRATIVE															
Administrative services officers															
Trainees	0	0	0	4	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	13
ASO1	9	34	43	3	14	17	0	1	1	1	7	8	13	56	69
ASO2	7	53	60	12	14	26	1	4	5	0	0	0	20	71	91
ASO3	20	44	64	5	23	28	1	1	2	1	0	1	27	68	95
ASO4	26	30	56	8	11	19	11	5	16	0	1	1	45	47	92
ASO5	48	18	66	5	8	13	6	4	10	1	0	1	60	30	90
ASO6	41	9	50	2	2	4	4	2	6	0	0	0	47	13	60
ASO7	28	8	36	7	1	8	6	3	9	0	0	0	41	12	53
ASO8	8	1	9	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	12
Managers admin services															
MAS1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MAS2	10	0	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
MAS3	8	2	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	11
Total administrative	206	199	405	49	84	133	29	20	49	3	8	11	287	311	598
OPERATIONAL															
Trainees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPS1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
OPS2	26	6	32	8	2	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	35	8	43
OPS3	26	2	28	2	2	4	3	2	5	0	0	0	31	6	37
OPS4	12	1	13	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	13	3	16
OPS5	13	1	14	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	16
OPS6	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
OPS7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total operational	87	10	97	13	5	18	4	3	7	0	0	0	104	18	122
PROFESSIONAL															
Professional services officers															
PSO1	10	7	17	8	11	19	5	6	11	1	0	1	24	24	48
PSO2	21	9	30	2	8	10	9	7	16	0	0	0	32	24	56
PSO3	23	6	29	2	1	3	5	5	10	0	0	0	30	12	42
PSO4	6	3	9	2	1	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	10	6	16
PSO5	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Managers professional services															
MPS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MPS2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MPS3	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total professional	75	25	100	15	21	36	21	20	41	1	0	1	112	66	178

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STREAM	Ongoing			Contract short term			Contract long term			Casual			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
TECHNICAL															
TGO0	1	3	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
TGO1	23	13	36	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	24	14	38
TGO2	21	11	32	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	23	13	36
TGO3	19	2	21	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	22	3	25
TGO4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
TGO5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total technical	72	29	101	5	4	9	2	2	4	0	0	0	79	35	114
EXECUTIVE															
Executive officers															
EL1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
EL2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
EL3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level A	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	5	1	6
Level B	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Level C	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	4
Level D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level E	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Level F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total exec services	1	0	1	3	1	4	10	2	12	0	0	0	14	3	17
Other executives															
MLS1P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLS2P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLS3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLS4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other senior officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total executives	1	0	1	3	1	4	11	2	13	0	0	0	15	3	18
OTHER EMPLOYEES															
Other legal officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL STREAMS	441	263	704	85	115	200	67	47	114	4	8	12	597	433	1030

Occupational health and safety information

		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	OHS legislative requirements			
	Number of notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHSW Regulations Division 6.6	1	nil	nil
	Number of notifiable injuries pursuant to OHSW Regulations Division 6.6	4	2	nil
	Number of notices served pursuant to OHSW Act s35, s39 and s40	nil	nil	nil
2	Injury management legislative requirements			
	Compliance with schedule 4 of the Claims and Registration for Exempt Employer Regulations of the WRC Act	yes	yes	yes
	Total number of employees who participated in the rehabilitation program	34	35	33
	Total number of employees rehabilitated and reassigned to alternative duties	3	4	7
	Total number of employees rehabilitated back to their original work	10	18	15
3	WorkCover Action Limits			
	Number of open claims	n.a.	n.a.	131
	Percentage of workers compensation expenditure over gross annual remuneration *	0.80%	0.98%	1.91%
4	Number of injuries			
	Number of new workers compensation claims in the financial year	66	70	80
	Number of fatalities	nil	nil	nil
	Number of lost time injuries	18	36	44
	Number of medical treatment only	48	34	36
	Total number of whole working days lost	436	462	n.a.
5	Cost of workers compensation			
	Cost of new claims for financial year	61,329	105,580	181,000
	Cost of all claims excluding lump sum payments	266,174	377,000	368,000
	Amount paid for lump sum payments (s42, s43, s44)	84,245	113,335	576,000
	Total amount recovered from external sources (s54)	nil	nil	385,000
	Budget allocation for workers compensation	275,000	275,000	352,000
6	Trends			
	Injury frequency rate for new lost-time injury/disease for each million hours worked	9.5	17.5	20.8
	Most frequent cause (mechanism) of injury	lifting	falls	falls
	Most expensive cause (mechanism) of injury	lifting	lifting	lifting
7	Meeting the organisation's strategic targets			
	Targets and results from the organisation's action plan are provided	yes	yes	yes
8	Consultation			
	Number of health and safety representatives	49	41	48
	Number of OHSW committees	20	25	22

* Data may not be directly comparable between years due to the effects of portfolio restructures in 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

Appendix 3—Financial Statements

Auditor General's Independent Audit Report for 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001:

Auditor-General's Department

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

SCOPE

As required by section 31 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the financial report of the Department for Environment and Heritage for the financial year ended 30 June 2001. The financial report comprises:

- A Statement of Financial Performance;
- A Statement of Financial Position;
- A Statement of Cash Flows;
- A Schedule of Administered Items;
- An Output Class Schedule of Expenses and Revenues;
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements;
- Certificate by the Chief Executive and the Director, Corporate Finance.

The Chief Executive and the Director, Corporate Finance are responsible for the financial report. I have conducted an independent audit of this financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the Chief Executive.

The audit has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance that the financial report is free of material misstatement.

Audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures were undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements including Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Department for Environment and Heritage's financial position and performance as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows.

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

QUALIFICATION

Due to limitations with respect to the reliability and completeness of information maintained on property administered by the Department that have prevented the production of timely and appropriate information, I am unable to form an opinion on the completeness and reliability of values ascribed to the property, plant and equipment component of the Schedule of Administered Items. Recognising this property using similar valuation methodology to that used for other property in this financial report may have material effects, the amounts of which are uncertain, on the property, plant and equipment reported in the Schedule of Administered Items.

QUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

In my opinion, except for the effects on the financial report of the matter referred to in the qualification paragraph, the financial report presents fairly in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, applicable Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, the financial position of the Department for Environment and Heritage as at 30 June 2001, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

21 SEPTEMBER 2001

**K I MacPHERSON
AUDITOR-GENERAL**

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001****DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT and HERITAGE****Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2001**

	Note	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES:			
Salaries and wages and other employee related expenses		65,624	63,909
Goods and services	4	53,040	54,587
Grants and transfers	5	13,796	30,143
Depreciation and amortisation	6	25,106	26,442
Borrowing cost expense		3,479	3,565
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	7	326	586
Other Expenses	8	2,709	911
Total Expenses from Ordinary Activities		164,080	180,143
REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES:			
Fees and charges	9	22,455	23,918
Grants and transfers	10	17,820	26,833
Interest and dividends		4,766	3,613
Assets received free of charge	11	324	3
Other revenues	12	5,787	2,427
Total Revenues from Ordinary Activities		51,152	56,794
NET COST OF SERVICES		112,928	123,349
REVENUES FROM GOVERNMENT:			
Recurrent appropriations		94,866	103,154
Accrual appropriations		21,738	17,562
Contingency provision grants		954	-
Assumption of liabilities		550	-
Total Revenues from Government	13	118,108	120,716
FUNDAMENTAL ERROR	14	42,230	-
NET REVENUE FROM RESTRUCTURING	15	1,227	47,410
SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		48,637	44,777
Increase in Asset Revaluation Reserve		13,855	2,313
Increase in First Time Recognition of Assets		-	1,798
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNER		62,492	48,888

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2001

	Note	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash Assets	16	73,520	51,055
Receivables	17	8,400	6,988
Inventory	18	1,445	1,612
Other Financial Assets	19	12	8
Other	20	600	579
Total Current Assets		83,977	60,242
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Receivables	17	1,435	1,226
Inventory	18	4,694	4,772
Property, plant and equipment	21	270,226	226,797
Other	20	22	272
Total Non-Current Assets		276,377	233,067
Total Assets		360,354	293,309
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	22	14,846	10,914
Employee entitlements and other employee related provisions	23	5,492	3,792
Finance leases	24	181	227
Interest-bearing liabilities	25	23	-
Provision for workers compensation	26	214	188
Total Current Liabilities		20,756	15,121
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Payables	22	2,477	2,739
Employee entitlements and other employee related provisions	23	10,984	11,435
Finance leases	24	131	99
Interest-bearing liabilities	25	38,544	39,139
Provision for workers compensation	26	767	573
Total Non-Current Liabilities		52,903	53,985
Total Liabilities		73,659	69,106
NET ASSETS		286,695	224,203
EQUITY:			
Accumulated surplus		272,157	223,520
Reserves		14,538	683
TOTAL EQUITY	27	286,695	224,203
Restrictions on contributions	33		
Contingent obligations	34		

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2001

		2001	2000
		Inflows	Inflows
		(Outflows)	(Outflows)
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
PAYMENTS:			
Employee entitlements and other employee related expenses		(63,416)	(63,635)
Goods and services		(49,794)	(51,174)
Grants and transfers		(13,796)	(30,143)
Interest		(3,505)	(4,011)
GST payments on purchases	2(p)	(8,406)	-
RECEIPTS:			
Fees and charges		22,131	23,681
Interest income		3,538	3,579
Grants and transfers		17,820	27,164
GST receipts on sales	2(p)	2,178	-
GST receipts from taxation authority	2(p)	5,495	-
Other revenues		6,719	1,986
CASH FLOWS FROM GOVERNMENT:			
Recurrent appropriations		94,866	103,154
Accrual appropriations		21,738	17,562
Contingency provision grants		954	-
Net transfer receipts from other Government entities		884	(1,867)
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	28	37,406	26,296
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
RECEIPTS:			
Disposal of non-current assets	7	287	1,281
PAYMENTS:			
Loans to customers		(643)	-
Purchase of non-current assets		(14,549)	(18,963)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(14,905)	(17,682)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
PAYMENTS:			
Principal repayments under finance leases and repayments of borrowings		(36)	(103)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities		(36)	(103)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		22,465	8,511
CASH AT 1 JULY		51,055	42,544
CASH AT 30 JUNE	16	73,520	51,055

Schedule of Administered Items for the year ended 30 June 2001 (See Note 1)

	2001 Total \$'000	2000 Total \$'000
ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
ASSETS:		
Cash Assets	14,909	14,778
Current receivables	2,061	172
Inventory	114	105
Non-current receivables	305	384
Capital work in progress	1,027	536
Property, plant and equipment	112,604	141,425
Total	131,020	157,400
LIABILITIES:		
Current payables	2,562	488
Other current liabilities	2,402	3,531
Interest-bearing liabilities	200	327
Total	5,164	4,346
	2001 Total \$'000	2000 Total \$'000
ADMINISTERED REVENUES AND EXPENSES:		
EXPENSES:		
War concessions	2	2
Arid zone ecology	9	4
Royal Zoological Society of SA	2,904	2,771
Grants paid	2,529	821
Salaries and allowances	351	456
Salaries and allowances - Special Acts	168	141
Accommodation and service costs	64	26
Materials and consumables	339	250
Vehicle operating costs	54	110
Contract payments	1,265	887
Consultancies	221	407
Minor plant and equipment	7	-
Depreciation and amortisation	1,245	1,435
Fundamental Error – Adjustment to useful life of roads, tracks and trails	(471)	-
Interest expense	28	26
Auditor's remuneration	69	75
Other expenses	235	681
Amounts remitted to the Department of Treasury and Finance	6,262	5,098
Net expense on restructure	23,591	800
Other transfers and remittances	12,110	6,187
Total	50,982	20,177
REVENUES:		
Appropriations	1,725	1,330
Crown land/property sales	1,397	3,339
Draw on Consolidated Account (Ministerial Other Items, Special Acts)	3,162	2,908
Grants and transfers received	2,239	8,579
Rents and interest - War Service properties	517	562
Fees and charges	5,189	747
Charges and admissions	2,052	1,955
Sales of other goods and services	4,134	4,483
Fines and penalties	344	41
Private plated vehicle contributions	1	1
Interest	583	384
Bad debt recovery	251	-
Net revenue on restructure	1,609	57
Other revenues	273	508
Total	23,476	24,894
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	(27,506)	4,717

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. **Strategic Context and Financial Arrangements**

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) is working to secure a thriving, diverse future for South Australia characterised by a healthy environment, healthy communities and healthy people.

DEH is a diverse agency with principal responsibilities for:

- management of South Australia's national parks, botanic gardens and coastline
- protection and management of biodiversity and State heritage
- environment protection, policy and regulation
- monitoring and reporting of the quality of South Australia's water, air and land
- provision of environmental and geographic information
- promotion of recreation, sport and racing
- promotion of and support for the volunteer sector.

DEH makes a significant contribution to the well-being of South Australians, promoting sustainable development and quality of life in this State. Through recreation, sport and volunteer programs, DEH is helping to increase community fitness, health and participation. In partnership with the community, DEH is helping to create the right conditions for natural resources to be used for their best outcome within sustainable limits.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The department's sources of funds consist of monies appropriated by Parliament together with income derived from fees and charges for services to the public and industry. These include:

- fees, levies and licenses
- rents for Crown Land
- sales of spatial information.

The financial activities of the department are primarily conducted through Deposit Accounts with the Department of Treasury and Finance pursuant to section 8 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. The Deposit Accounts are used for funds provided by Parliamentary appropriation together with revenues from services provided. All contracts and balances of the department are denominated solely in Australian dollars, therefore there are no foreign currency assets or liabilities.

Administered Activities

The department is responsible for the administration of certain activities described below on behalf of the Department of Treasury and Finance, other SA Government agencies, the Crown, Industry, interstate governments, the Minister for Environment and Heritage and the Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing. The transactions relating to these activities are not recorded in the department's Statement of Financial Performance or Statement of Financial Position, as the department does not have any control over these activities and merely acts as an agent. Administered revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are detailed in the Schedule of Administered Items. The administered items are:

- War Service Land Settlement Scheme
- Crown Land Sales Suspense Account
- Surplus Land and Property Sales;
- Wildlife Conservation Fund
- Bookmark Biosphere Trust
- General Reserves Trust
- Martindale Hall Development Trust
- Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium
- Environment Protection Fund
- State Heritage Fund
- Native Vegetation Fund
- Coast Protection Fund
- Adelaide Coastal Water Study
- Murray Mallee Partnership
- Land Services Group
- Racing Industry Development Authority decommissioning costs
- Ministerial other payments:
 - War concessions
 - Arid zone ecology
 - Royal Zoological Society of South Australia
- Special Acts allocation:
 - Salary and allowances – Minister
- Consolidated revenue:
 - Fines and penalties arising from breaches of various acts administered by the department
 - Private plate vehicle contributions

FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS

The department was operating with 1147 full time equivalents as at 30 June 2001.

2. **Significant Accounting Policies**

(A) **CHANGES TO AGENCY STRUCTURE**

The department has not undergone any major administrative restructures during the year ended 30 June 2001, however, several functions have been transferred to other Government agencies. The Pastoral function, including the Pastoral Board, an administered fund of the department, transferred to Primary Industries and Resources SA from 1 July 2000. The Geodetic Services and Geographical Names Units transferred to the Department for Administrative and Information Services also at 1 July 2000.

The Interim Waste Management Committee, a State Government body created under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, wound up its operations as at 30 June 2000. The Committee transferred its net assets at this date to the Environment Protection Fund, an administered fund of the department, with the exception of the property, plant and equipment which was transferred to the department. The operations of the Martindale Hall Development Trust have been inadvertently accounted for as part of the department's controlled operations to 30 June 2000 when in fact the Trust is only administered by the department. As such, from 1 July 2000 the Trust has been accounted for as an administered body. The effect of this oversight is not material. The Racing Industry Development Authority (RIDA) also wound up its operations as at 30 September 2000, the remaining cash balance and outstanding creditors were transferred to the department to administer. Any remaining cash balance of RIDA will be distributed to the racing codes upon settlement of final debts.

The Mount Lofty Summit Development Trust came into being on 1 August 2000. As a Board was not formulated until 28 June 2001, the department has continued to manage and control these operations. The accounting arrangements are that revenues earned and expenses incurred by the Mount Lofty Development Trust have been reported by the department.

(b) **Basis of Accounting**

This financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the Statements of Accounting Concepts, Australian Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views (UIGs), *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

The financial statements, including administered items, have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, revenues are recognised when they are earned or when the department has control over them, rather than when they are received and expenses are recognised when they are incurred, rather than when they are paid. Some revenues are recognised when cash is received because only at this time can the department be certain about the amounts to be collected. These revenues include items such as licence and accreditation fees, fines and penalties.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, with the exception of certain types of physical non-current assets which are valued at written down current cost, in accordance with Department of Treasury and Finance guidance. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The financial statements detail the revenues, expenses and financial position of the department as a single entity and accordingly all intra departmental transactions and balances have been eliminated.

(c) **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

All items of property, plant and equipment controlled by the department have been brought to account at current cost, with assets other than land, being reduced to reflect the portion of economic benefits that had been consumed since the asset was acquired, ie 'depreciated current cost'.

Current cost has been determined using deprival value methodology, whereby assets are valued at the replacement cost of procuring assets with similar functions and which provide comparable future service potential. Accordingly, all assets acquired since 1 July 1996 are accounted for at cost of acquisition unless revalued in accordance with the department's revaluation policy.

All classes of physical non-current assets with fair values at the time of acquisition equal to or greater than \$1 million and estimated useful lives equal to or greater than three years were to be revalued at intervals not exceeding three years as per previous Treasurer's Instructions. However, the department has been provided approval from the Treasurer to use the transitional provisions of Australian Accounting Standard AAS29 'Financial Reporting by Government Departments' allowing the first revaluation to be an interval not exceeding five years, but prior to 30 June 2004, and then revaluations at every three years thereafter.

Under the transitional provisions of Australian Accounting Standard AAS38 "Revaluation of Non Current Assets" the department will continue to use deprival methodology for revaluations undertaken prior to 30 June 2002.

During the financial year the department revalued certain buildings, infrastructure, roads, tracks and trails within National Parks statewide. This work was carried out by Valcorp in June 2001. The revaluation of infrastructure, roads, tracks and trails resulted in an asset revaluation reserve of \$13.8 million being recognised in the financial statements.

Heritage assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as part of the aggregate value of major classes of assets (building/improvements or other). Heritage assets and works of art that are unique are not depreciated due to their long useful lives. Heritage assets that provide a functional service are recorded at depreciated current cost.

Minor items of plant and equipment with an individual value of less than \$2,000 are expensed in the Statement of Financial Performance at the time they are acquired.

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(i) Land

Land comprising National Parks, Conservation Parks, Recreation Parks, Wilderness Protection Areas and Reserves, generally have restrictions on use imposed by statute or regulation. Independent valuers, using the deprival value approach, and having regard to restrictions on use, have determined the carrying amount of this type of land.

The department is custodian of unallotted Crown Land, by virtue of its responsibilities under the *Crown Lands Act 1929*. This land is considered to be an administered asset. As the department has been unable to formulate a suitable methodology for determining a reliable measure of value of the asset, unallotted Crown Land is not included in the Schedule of Administered Items.

The Schedule of Administered Items includes the Crown's interest in land leased to third parties under miscellaneous leases, perpetual leases and annual licences.

(ii) Buildings, improvements and infrastructure

Independent valuers have valued selected items in this category. Other items have been measured at cost, or at estimated replacement cost using a methodology developed by independent valuers. This methodology has been revised and updated with current deprival costs and forms the basis of the revaluation process undertaken during the current financial year.

(iii) Intellectual property, databases and information systems

Selected items have been measured at cost, or at estimated replacement cost using methodology developed by independent valuers.

The department controls a large number of databases, registers, information systems and other intellectual property. All databases were developed in-house and are used to store and manage intellectual property owned by the department. While the development and maintenance of these databases involve on-going costs to the department, neither the systems nor the data have been recognised in the financial statements as assets, as it has not been possible to reliably measure the value of those assets.

The purchase costs of information systems used by the department have been recognised as assets. However, the implementation and development costs related to the systems have not been capitalised as assets. These costs therefore have been expensed when incurred, as it has not been possible to reliably identify and match the expenditure to economic benefits attributable to future reporting periods.

(iv) Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress consists of actual expenditure carried forward, where it is possible to reliably measure the cost of the asset/work, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the department from use or conversion of the asset/work.

(D) DEPRECIATION

All items of property, plant and equipment, with the exception of land, unique heritage assets and works of art have a limited useful life and are systematically depreciated in a manner, which reflects the consumption of service potential. The depreciation rates are reviewed annually. No depreciation is applied to capital work in progress, as this asset category consists of unfinished projects, which have not been commissioned into service.

During the year Valcorp were engaged to review useful lives of asset classes, specifically, roads, tracks & trails. Physical inspection of assets during the year indicated that depreciation rates previously ascribed to roads, track and trail assets did not accurately reflect service potential. Upon revision of useful lives a \$36.9m adjustment was taken up to reflect the under-valued written down cost of these assets upon initial adoption under the first time recognition provisions of AAS29 and subsequent over depreciation during the financial years ending 30 June 1999 and 2000 (refer to note 14).

Assets are subject to straight-line depreciation over the following periods:

	Years
Buildings/improvements	10-80
Infrastructure	2-50
Roads, tracks & trails	4-50
Moveable vehicles	5-20
Computing equipment	3
Application software	5
Furniture and fittings	5-20
Plant and equipment	3-30
Other	3-25

(E) REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

(F) INCOME RECOGNITION

All revenue recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance, including appropriations, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the department obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over appropriations and granted assets is normally obtained upon their receipt.

Licences, leases and accreditation fees, where the period exceeds one reporting period, are recorded in their entirety as revenue in the period in which they are received.

The department is not economically dependent on one individual for its revenue, however, the amount of revenue earned from transactions with our customer base can be influenced by the South Australian economy.

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(G) *CASH ASSETS*

Cash assets consist of cash on hand, at call accounts with Australian commercial banks and monies held by the Department of Treasury and Finance in Special Deposit Accounts. Interest is received on credit balances in accordance with standard commercial terms for deposits not held by the Treasurer. Deposit Account balances are at call amounts, which earn interest at a rate determined by the Treasurer. Interest is received quarterly in arrears. The average effective interest rate for the reporting period was 8.3 percent.

(H) *RECEIVABLES*

Receivables in respect of fees and charges are generally settled within 60 days and are recorded at their recoverable amount. At the end of each reporting period these receivable balances are reviewed and a provision is raised in respect of any balance where recoverability is considered doubtful. Bad debts are written off in the period in which they are identified. Credit risk therefore is confined to the amount set aside as the provision for doubtful debts. The resulting carrying amount of receivables is considered to approximate their net fair values.

The department does not have any significant exposure to any individual customer, thus its credit risks are due to its customer base being influenced by the South Australian economy.

As at 1 July 2000, the department retained the receivables balance for the products and services relating to the Pastoral function upon their transfer to Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA). A cash settlement was made to PIRSA for these receivable balances. The Geodetic and Geographical Names Section did not have any receivables balance upon transfer to the Department for Administrative and Information Services.

(I) *CREDITORS/PAYABLES*

Trade creditors are unsecured debts, recognised in the financial statements when contracted goods or services have been received by the department. These debts generally are settled within 30 days of invoice. Retention monies held on capital works projects are carried at their nominal face value. Oncosts associated with employee entitlements have been recognised as accrued payables for the period ending 30 June 2001 in accordance with Accounting Policy Statement APS 9 'Employee Entitlements', paragraph 30.

(J) *EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE RELATED PROVISIONS*

A provision is raised at the end of the reporting period to reflect employee entitlements to annual leave, long service leave and accrued salaries and wages.

(i) Annual Leave

The annual leave entitlement is calculated by multiplying each employee's entitlement by the remuneration rate current at the reporting date. Where leave loadings are paid, they are included in the calculation.

(ii) Long Service Leave

In calculating long service leave entitlements the department uses a benchmark of 8 years, based on an actuarial assessment undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance of a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector. This calculation is consistent with the department's experience of employee retention and leave taking.

(iii) Sick Leave

The department's employees' entitlement to sick leave is non vesting. Sick leave is only recognised as a liability at reporting date to the extent it is probable that sick leave expected to be taken in future periods will be greater than entitlements which are expected to accrue in those future periods. No sick leave liability has been recorded as the sick leave taken during the period was less than the sick leave entitlements accrued.

(K) *INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES*

Interest-bearing liabilities consist of loans advanced by the Department of Treasury and Finance. The loans, which are unsecured, generally incur interest at a rate determined by the Treasurer. Interest is paid quarterly in arrears. The average effective interest rate for the reporting period was 8.35 percent.

(L) *LEASES*

The department has entered into lease agreements for property, plant and equipment.

Where the lessors effectively retain all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items the arrangements are considered to be operating leases. For these cases equal instalments of the lease payments are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance over the lease term as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property. Details of operating leases are disclosed in Note 32.

The department's rights and obligations under finance leases, which are leases that effectively transfer to the department substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items, are initially recognised as assets and liabilities equal in amount to the present value of the minimum lease payments. The assets are disclosed as plant and equipment under lease, and are amortised to the Statement of Financial Performance over the period during which the department is expected to benefit from the use of the leased assets. Minimum lease payments are allocated between interest expense and reduction of the lease liability, according to the interest rate implicit in the lease. Details of finance leases are disclosed in Note 24.

(M) *SUPERANNUATION*

The department made contributions of \$5.6 million to Employer Contribution Accounts administered by the South Australian Superannuation Board, in respect of future superannuation liabilities.

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(N) *INVENTORIES*

Inventories are valued in the accounts at cost.

(O) *LEASE INCENTIVE*

The department has entered into an operating lease where it received an incentive, in the form of structural improvements and the provision of certain items of furniture and fittings. A liability has been raised to reflect the deferred benefits received under the lease incentive arrangement and this liability is systematically reduced by the allocation of lease rental payments between rental expense and reduction of the lease incentive liability.

(P) *GOODS AND SERVICES TAX*

The department is registered for GST, as such it charges GST on its products and claims input tax credits on its purchases where required by legislation. The net amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office has been recognised as part of current receivables in the Statement of Financial Position. In accordance with Urgent Issues Group Abstract 31, receivables and payables have been recognised inclusive of GST. The only exception to grossing up for GST is for accrued expenses where a valid tax invoice is not on hand at the time of accruing the revenue or expense and the amount of the transaction has been estimated.

The department prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of its administered entities and the Department for Water Resources under the grouping provisions of the GST legislation. Under these provisions, the department is liable for the payments and entitled to the receipt of GST. As such, the GST applicable to these entities forms part of the receivables and payables recorded in the Statement of Financial Position and the GST cashflows recorded on the Cashflow Statement of the department.

(Q) *CASH FLOWS*

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash and cashier floats), deposits held at call with banks and Deposit Accounts with the Department of Treasury and Finance.

(R) *COMPARATIVE FIGURES*

In terms of the Statement of Financial Position, the comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 2000 reflect the same entity as at 30 June 2001 with some minor changes in functions as per Note 2(a) above. However, the Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended 30 June 2000 includes 8 months operating results for the Division of State Aboriginal Affairs and the water-related functions that were transferred to the Department for Water Resources, both transferred from 14 February 2000. The 30 June 2000 figures also contain four months operating results for the Office for Recreation and Sport which transferred into the department in February 2000. The Statement of Financial Performance for the period ending 30 June 2001 includes the full year operating result for the Office for Recreation and Sport and no operating result for the Aboriginal Affairs and water-related functions.

The comparative figures in the Schedule of Administered Items have been amended to reflect the final audited position of administered entities for the year ended 30 June 2000. As a result, there are differences when comparing the comparative figures to the Schedule of Administered Items as published in the Report of the Auditor-General for the year ending 30 June 2000.

(S) *RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

The department has adopted the presentation and disclosure requirements of AAS1 "Statement of Financial Performance" and AAS 36 "Statement of Financial Position" for the first time in the preparation of this financial report. In accordance with the requirements of these new or revised Standards, comparative amounts have been reclassified in order to comply with the new presentation format.

(T) *ROUNDING*

All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

3. *Output Classes of the Department*

The department is funded by appropriation for the provision of the following output classes as set out below:

1. National Parks and Wildlife
2. Environment Protection
3. Heritage Conservation
4. Botanic Gardens
5. Environmental and Geographic Information & Knowledge
6. Administration and Stewardship of Crown Lands
7. Coordination and Advice
8. Recreation, Sport and Racing

4. *Goods and Services*

	2001	2000
Goods and service expenses for the reporting period comprised:	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation and service expenses	10,990	9,667
Section 7* remittances	2,571	2,722
Materials and consumables	3,022	2,701
Vehicle and aircraft operating expenses	4,595	3,853
Travel and accommodation	1,695	1,889
Contractor expenses	13,329	14,510
Consultancies	1,135	2,302

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Computing expenses	6,435	7,278
Minor plant and equipment purchases	1,063	1,011
Auditor's remuneration – Auditing services	206	277
Equipment repairs and maintenance	484	872
Printing and publishing	1,199	1,233
Goods held for resale	830	1,094
Bank fees and finance lease charges	136	145
Postage, courier and freight	571	521
Advertising	646	577
Scholarships, awards and prizes	355	297
Other	3,778	3,638
	53,040	54,587

**Land and Business (Sale and Conveyancing) Act 1994*

5. Grants and Transfers	2001	2000
Grants and transfers for the reporting period comprised:	\$'000	\$'000
Murray Darling 2001 Grants	-	5,484
Catchment Management Subsidy Scheme	-	1,346
Grants to service programs for Aboriginal people	-	2,003
Transfer to:		
State Heritage Fund	350	-
Adelaide Coastal Water Study	75	-
Department for Water Resources	190	-
Murray Darling Basin Commission	-	8,868
Botanic Gardens Board	100	1,137
General Reserves Trust	-	600
Coast Care grants	219	633
Animal Welfare grants – RSPCA	525	500
National Estate program grants	89	359
Natural Heritage Trust grants	1,238	1,293
Resource Conservation grants	271	232
Waterwatch program	267	4
KESAB	317	276
Mt Lofty Watershed Program	345	-
State Heritage grants	-	37
Recreation and Sport financial assistance grants	9,204	6,457
Miscellaneous grants	606	914
	13,796	30,143

6. Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses for the reporting period were charged in respect of:		
Buildings/improvements	2,688	1,361
Infrastructure	6,611	6,459
Roads, tracks and trails	7,075	9,371
Moveable vehicles	517	428
Computing equipment	3,355	2,460
Application Software	2,551	4,307
Furniture and fittings	200	189
Plant and equipment	1,103	669
Other	726	882
Amortisation of plant and equipment under finance lease	280	316
	25,106	26,442

7. Net Loss from Disposal of Non-Current Assets		
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	287	1,281
Less: Written down value of non-current assets	613	1,867
Net Loss	326	586

8. Other Expenses		
Revaluation decrements – photographic proofs	-	631
Doubtful debts	938	269
Bad debts	81	11
Capital work in progress write-off	1,690	-
	2,709	911

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9. Fees and Charges

Fees and charges for the reporting period comprised:

Rent and other related income	1,919	2,972
Fees, levies and licences	8 695	8,294
Admissions and guided tour charges	77	52
Section 7* enquiries	6,851	6,421
Remote user property inquiry fees	2,083	2,146
Sale of products and other services	2,830	4,033
	<u>22,455</u>	<u>23,918</u>

*Land and Business (Sales and Conveyancing) Act 1994

10. Grants and Transfers

Other revenues for the reporting period comprised:

Commonwealth contributions	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
State Government grants	6,383	12,887
Contributions towards capital projects - other government agencies	5,110	4,831
Contributions received - Catchment Management Subsidy Scheme	-	860
Transfer from General Reserves Trust	-	1,330
Transfer from Board of Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium	5,537	5,648
Sundry grants and contributions received	333	426
	<u>457</u>	<u>851</u>
	<u>17,820</u>	<u>26,833</u>

11. Assets Received Free of Charge

Donated Assets
Assets transferred in from the Environment Protection Fund

Donated Assets	260	3
Assets transferred in from the Environment Protection Fund	64	-
	<u>324</u>	<u>3</u>

12. Other Revenues

Other revenues for the reporting period comprised:

Salaries and wage expenses recouped	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Gaming Revenue	1,116	1,260
Insurance Recovery	3,199	-
Service Charge to DAIS for Corporate IT Support	163	-
Other revenue	331	331
	<u>978</u>	<u>836</u>
	<u>5,787</u>	<u>2,427</u>

13. Revenues from Government

Reconciliation of Government Revenues

Total appropriations	116,862	120,853
Contingency provision grants	954	-
Net draw on Consolidated Account not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance*	(258)	(137)
Net cash from Government	<u>117,558</u>	<u>120,716</u>
Other Government revenues, assumption of liabilities	550	-
Total Government Revenues	<u>118,108</u>	<u>120,716</u>

* The department does not control how these funds are to be spent and acts only as an agent in an administrative capacity on behalf of the Minister for the Environment and Heritage.

The net draw on the consolidated account not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance comprised:

Ministerial other payments	(12)	(6)
Special Acts - Recurrent expenditure	(254)	(141)
Recurrent receipts	8	10
	<u>(258)</u>	<u>(137)</u>

14. Fundamental Error

During the 2000-2001 financial year, the department has undertaken a review of its asset base and related depreciation. As a result of the review, two material errors have been highlighted. The errors that have been amended through the Statement of Financial Performance during the 2000-2001 financial year are the following:

- the useful lives of roads, tracks and trails have been revised resulting in a \$36.9 million revenue in the current financial year. In effect, this adjustment is to amend overstated depreciation over the prior three financial years and the first time recognition of the written down value

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- assets of the Gawler and Flinders Ranges National Parks amounting to \$5.3 million have not been brought to account in prior reporting periods and this has resulted in a revenue in the 2000-2001 financial year (under the transitional provisions of AAS29, which have since expired, this take-up of assets would have been recognised as a direct adjustment to equity via the First Time Recognition Reserve).

The total amount recognised as a fundamental error represents corrections to prior reporting periods. Any corrections relating to the current year have been amended against the line item in which the error has been initially made. Restating of the comparative figures has not been made as it is impractical to recalculate these figures.

15. Net Revenues from Restructuring of Administrative Arrangements

	Notes	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
The net revenues/expenses relating to the restructuring of administrative arrangements are the following:			
Pastoral function to Primary Industries and Resources SA	(a)	190	-
Geodetic and Geographical Names to the Department for Administrative & Information Services	(b)	148	-
Martindale Hall Development Trust to Administered Funds	(c)	(315)	-
Assets from the Minister	(d)	23	-
Office for Recreation and Sport from the Department for Industry and Trade	(e)	1,181	60,145
Division of State Aboriginal Affairs to the Department for Transport, Urban Planning and the Arts	(f)	-	(5,158)
Water-related functions to the Department for Water Resources	(g)	-	(7,557)
Kangaroo Management Fund to Administered Funds	(h)	-	(20)
		<u>1,227</u>	<u>47,410</u>

- (a) During the 2000-2001 financial year, the department relinquished responsibility for the pastoral function to Primary Industries and Resources SA, effective from 1 July 2000. Amounts transferred comprised of Inventory \$12,000, Property, Plant & Equipment \$5,000 and Employee Entitlements \$207,000.
- (b) Geodetic Services and Geographical Names units transferred to the Department for Administrative and Information Services, effective from 1 July 2000. The amounts transferred are \$28,000 Property, Plant and Equipment and \$176,000 Employee Entitlements.
- (c) During the year, the department assessed that it no longer controlled the operations of the Martindale Hall Development Trust. Consequently, as at 1 July 2000 cash of \$315,000 was transferred to administered operations (see Note 2(a)).
- (d) During the year, the department assumed responsibility for some additional assets with a written down value of \$23,000 relating to the change in the department's Minister.
- (e) During the 1999-2000 financial year, the department assumed responsibility for the Office for Recreation and Sport. During 2000-2001 there was a further transfer of cash from the Department of Industry and Trade of \$1.2 million as a result of the finalisation of the Office for Recreation and Sport transfer. Also forming part of the finalisation of this transfer was an adjustment to the opening balances (excluding cash) upon transfer of a net \$18,000. A summary of these transactions is included below:

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Assets		
- Cash	1,199	7,498
- Receivables	-	2,107
- Prepayments	-	4
- Inventory	(210)	222
- Property, Plant and Equipment	(665)	52,992
Liabilities		
- Payables	(857)	1,058
- Employee Entitlements	-	1,085
- Borrowings	-	535
	<u>1,181</u>	<u>60,145</u>

- (f) In February 2000, the Division of State Aboriginal Affairs was transferred to the Department for Transport, Urban Planning and the Arts. The following assets and liabilities were transferred:

	2000 \$'000
Assets	
- Cash	5,439
- Receivables	551
- Property, Plant and Equipment	967
Liabilities	
- Payables	676
- Employee Entitlements	1,077
- Finance Leases	46
	<u>5,158</u>

- (g) In February 2000, the department relinquished its responsibility for water-related functions to the new Department for Water Resources. The following assets and liabilities were transferred:

2000
\$'000

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Assets	
- Cash	3,894
- Receivables	100
- Prepayments	15
- Work in Progress	629
- Property, Plant and Equipment	5,187
Liabilities	
- Payables	343
- Employee Entitlements	1,925
	<u>7,557</u>

(h) During the 1999-2000 financial year, the department assessed that it no longer controlled the operations of the Kangaroo Management Fund. Consequently, as at 1 July 1999 cash of \$20,000 was transferred to administered operations.

	2001	2000
	\$'000	\$'000
16. Cash Assets		
Bank accounts with non South Australian Government entities	1,303	548
Cash on hand (including petty cash)	25	21
Accrual Appropriation Excess Fund Special Deposit Account with the Department of Treasury and Finance	40,893	19,155
Special Deposit Accounts with the Department of Treasury and Finance	31,299	31,331
	<u>73,520</u>	<u>51,055</u>
17. Receivables		
Current:		
Fees and charges	5,538	6,265
Loans receivable	2,299	244
Accrued investment income	1,507	261
GST Receivable	1,389	-
Other	84	929
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	2,417	711
	<u>8,400</u>	<u>6,988</u>
Non-Current:		
Loans receivable	1,435	1,139
Other	-	87
	<u>1,435</u>	<u>1,226</u>
18. Inventory		
Current:		
Raw materials and consumables	311	353
Finished goods held for resale	1,134	1,259
	<u>1,445</u>	<u>1,612</u>
Non-Current:		
Land held for resale	4,694	4,772
19. Other Financial Assets		
Equity in listed entities	8	7
Equity in unlisted entities	4	1
	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
20. Other Assets		
Current:		
Prepayments	594	476
Provision for workers compensation – third party recoveries	6	103
	<u>600</u>	<u>579</u>
Non-Current:		
Provision for workers compensation – third party recoveries	22	272

21. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land*	Buildings/ Improvements*	Other Infrastructure*	Roads, Tracks and Trails*	Moveable Vehicles	Computing Equipment	Application Software	Furniture and Fittings	Plant and Equipment	Plant & Equipment under Finance Lease	Other	Capital work in Progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Gross Carry Amount													
Balance at 1 July 2000	72,695	95,651	90,061	79,613	6,280	11,519	11,858	2,060	7,865	1,075	12,700	17,322	408 699
Additions	1,275	13	9		376	2,610		155	696	344	1,798	8,142	15 418
Additions – Transfer from CWIP		2,397	3,087	1,547		1,719	888					(9,638)	
Fundamental Error – First Time Recognition		727	9,379	3,015							89	(1,486)	11 724
Disposals	(10)	(472)	(24)		(215)	(999)			(286)	(415)	(54)		(2 585)
Transfers between Classes	(642)	(2,664)	6,612	1,258				(140)	(130)		(4,294)		
Net revaluation increments (revaluation decrements)		7,978	8,326	11,568					144		8		28 024
CWIP Written Off												(1,690)	(1 690)
Opening Balance Amendment		(24)				(16)		20	(65)		2		(83)
Balance at 30 June 2001	73,318	103,606	117,450	97,001	6,441	14,833	12,746	1,985	8,224	1,004	10,249	12,650	459 507
Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortisation													
Balance as at 1 July 2000		(29,435)	(63,303)	(66,982)	(2,453)	(6,268)	(4,830)	(814)	(3,920)	(706)	(3,191)		(181 902)
Disposals		302	46		75	866		39	203	401	40		1 972
Net Adjustments from Revaluation increments (revaluation decrements)		(2,731)	(6,464)	(4,898)					(72)		(4)		(14 169)
Depreciation Expense		(2,688)	(6,611)	(7,075)	(517)	(3,355)	(2,551)	(200)	(1,103)	(280)	(726)		(25 106)
Fundamental Error - Revisions to Useful Lives				36,930									36 930
Fundamental Error – First Time Recognition		(385)	(5,318)	(696)			(1)				(24)		(6 424)
Transfers between Classes		(1,053)	(459)	(96)				77	809		722		
Opening Balance Amendment		(344)				(194)		(19)	(25)				(582)
Balance as at 30 June 2001		(36,334)	(82,109)	(42,817)	(2,895)	(8,951)	(7,382)	(917)	(4,108)	(585)	(3,183)		(189 281)
Net Book Value													
As at 1 July 2000	72,695	66,216	26,758	12,631	3,827	5,251	7,028	1,246	3,945	369	9,509	17,322	226 797
As at 30 June 2001	73,318	67,272	35,341	54,184	3,546	5,882	5,364	1,068	4,116	419	7,066	12,650	270 226

* Valuations of protected areas, selected land and buildings (including fixtures and fittings), plant and equipment and heritage assets not providing a functional service were performed by Valcorp Australia Pty Limited. The valuers who provided professional opinions were Messrs A J Lucas, MBA, B App Sc (Val), Dip Acc, AAPL and F Taormina, B App Sc (Val), AAPL. Certain items have been valued by Mr D B Bruce AAPL (Val). Other land controlled by the department has been valued at unimproved site value provided by the Valuer-General. Various items of infrastructure, computing equipment, movable vehicles, plant and equipment and other assets have been included at officer's valuation. For further details of valuation methodologies adopted by the department refer to Note 2(b).

22. Payables	2001	2000
Current:	\$'000	\$'000
Creditors	9,846	7,534
Accruals	3,776	2,500
Employee entitlements – oncosts	923	579
Lease incentive	301	301
	<u>14,846</u>	<u>10,914</u>
Non-Current:		
Employee entitlements – oncosts	1,649	1,610
Lease incentive	828	1,129
	<u>2,477</u>	<u>2,739</u>

23. Employee Entitlements and Other Employee Related Provisions

Current:		
Long service leave	2,302	940
Annual leave	3,187	2,846
Accrued salaries and wages	3	6
	<u>5,492</u>	<u>3,792</u>
Non-Current:		
Long service leave	10,984	11,435

24. Finance Leases

At the reporting date, the department had the following obligations under finance leases (the sum of which is recognised as a liability after deduction of future finance lease charges included in the obligation). The finance leases held by the department are mainly PC leases which are non-cancellable and payable either six-monthly or monthly in advance. The option to renew the lease is held by DEH. There are no existing contingent rental provisions.

Payable not later than one year	201	236
Payable later than one year but not later than five years	154	101
	<u>355</u>	<u>337</u>
Minimum lease payments	355	337
Less: Future finance charges	43	11
Lease liability	<u>312</u>	<u>326</u>
Classified as:		
Current	181	227
Non-Current	131	99
	<u>312</u>	<u>326</u>

25. Interest-bearing Liabilities

Current:		
Loans – Department of Treasury and Finance	23	-
Non-Current:		
Loans – Department of Treasury and Finance	38,544	39,139

26. Provision for Workers Compensation

A provision is raised to reflect the liability for any outstanding (unsettled) workers compensation claims for lump sum payments, adjusted for potential recoveries from negligent third parties. It is based on an actuarial assessment prepared for the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

These figures reflect an apportionment of the whole of government estimate of workers compensation liability, according to the department's experience of claim numbers and payments over the period 1 July 1987 - 30 June 2001. A separate valuation of the liabilities of the department has not been undertaken and if such a valuation is performed this may result in a different assessed liability.

The whole of government estimate can be found in a report prepared by Taylor Fry Pty Ltd, consulting actuaries, and submitted to the Public Sector Occupational Health and Injury Management Branch of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. This report conforms to the WorkCover Guidelines for Actuaries, Australian Accounting Standard AAS 26 'Financial Reporting of General Insurance Activities' and Professional Standard PS300 'Actuarial Reports and Advice on Outstanding Claims in General Insurance' of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia.

The above allocation of workers compensation liabilities has also been split into current (ie the provision required to meet the liability over the coming year) and non-current (ie the provision required for later years).

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27. **Equity**

Equity represents the residual interest in the department's net assets. The South Australian Government holds the equity interest in the department on behalf of the community.

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Accumulated Surplus:		
Opening balance accumulated surplus	223,520	175,315
Adjustment to amounts previously recognised	-	1,798
Amounts transferred from Asset Revaluation Reserve	-	1,630
Surplus for the period	48,637	44,777
	<u>272,157</u>	<u>223,520</u>
Asset Revaluation Reserve:		
Opening balance asset revaluation reserve	683	-
Amounts recognised on revaluation of Property, Plant and	13,855	2,313
Equipment		
Amounts transferred to Accumulated Surplus	-	(1,630)
	<u>14,538</u>	<u>683</u>
	<u>286,695</u>	<u>224,203</u>

28. **Reconciliation of Net Cash provided by Operating Activities to Net Surplus**

	2001 \$'000	2000 \$'000
Net Surplus	48,637	44,777
Depreciation and amortisation	25,106	26,442
Net loss (gain) on sale of non-current assets	326	586
Net result of transfer of assets to and from the department	675	(49,265)
Assets received free of charge	(324)	-
Assumption of liabilities	(550)	-
Fundamental error	(42,230)	-
Capital WIP write-off	1,690	-
Accrued GST	643	-
Accrued Assets	(559)	-
Revaluation decrement	-	631
Movements in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in receivables	(1,621)	140
Decrease (Increase) in inventories	245	(351)
Decrease (Increase) in other assets	229	(87)
Increase in payables	3,670	4,952
Increase in worker's compensation provision	220	496
Increase (Decrease) in employee entitlements	1,249	(2,025)
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	<u>37,406</u>	<u>26,296</u>

29. **Remuneration of Executives**

The number of executives whose remuneration received or receivable during the

	2001 Number of Executives	2000 Number of Executives
Period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 falls within the following bands:		
\$100 000 - \$109 999	2	4
\$110 000 - \$119 999	4	3
\$120 000 - \$129 999	1	-
\$130 000 - \$139 999	1	1
\$140 000 - \$149 999	1	1
\$150 000 - \$159 999	1	1
\$160 000 - \$169 999	1	3
\$210 000 - \$219 999	1	-
\$240 000 - \$249 999	1	-
\$250 000 - \$259 999	1	-
\$260 000 - \$269 999	-	1

Total remuneration received or due and receivable during the reporting period by these executives was \$2,107,000 (\$1,968,000)

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30. Targeted Voluntary Separation Packages (TVSPs)	2001	2000
TVSPs paid to employees during the reporting period were:	\$'000	\$'000
TVSP payments	604	348
Recovery from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet in respect of TVSPs	(594)	(307)

Annual and long service leave accrued over the period of employment		
paid to employees who received TVSPs	186	102
The number of employees who were paid TVSPs during the reporting period totalled 9 (7).		

31. Audit Fees

Audit fees of \$206,000 were incurred for the period ending 30 June 2001.

32. Operating Leases

At the reporting date, the department had the following obligations under non-cancellable operating leases. These obligations are not recognised as liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. The operating leases held by the department are mainly property leases with penalty clauses equal to the amount of the residual payments remaining for the lease term. The leases are payable one month in advance. The option to renew the lease is held by DEH. There are no existing or contingent rental provisions.

Payable not later than one year	6 203	4 531
Payable later than one year but not later than five years	12 082	14 278
Payable later than five years	2 845	3 925
	21 130	22 734

33. Restrictions on Contributions Received

The department receives contributions from various funding sources expressly for the purpose of undertaking specific projects. As at 30 June 2001, \$5.4 million of those contributions, which have been recognised as revenues in the Statement of Financial Performance during current or previous periods, are yet to be spent in the manner specified by the contributors.

	Revenue Received	Unspent Amount
	\$'000	\$'000
Recreation and sport	1 386	421
Resource conservation and management	13 526	4 398
Environment protection	1 664	603
	16 576	5 422

34. Contingent Obligations

34.1 Wilpena Tourist Centre

The Minister (on behalf of the department) extended a guarantee to a maximum value of \$1.25 million to ANZ Bank on behalf of Flinders Ranges Tourist Services Pty. Ltd., in respect of the Wilpena Tourist Centre redevelopment/lease arrangement. This contingent liability is expected to reduce by an amount of \$125,000 per year effective from 1 July 2000 in line with loan repayments. As a result, the maximum exposure in relation to the guarantee as at 30 June 2001 is \$1 million. As at the reporting date, no event was known to have occurred which would crystallise liability under the guarantee.

34.2 Hindmarsh Soccer Stadium – Stage 1

Included in the redevelopment arrangement between the Government and the South Australian Soccer Federation (SASF), are a Deed of Guarantee issued by the Treasurer and a Funding Deed between the Government and the SASF. Under the latter document, the SASF will service its loan repayments by a payment of \$3.00 for each person entering the Western Grandstand area of the Stadium. Where this amount is not sufficient to meet any repayment, the department on behalf of the Minister will meet the shortfall. The Minister has certain rights to require the levy to be increased. In addition, any surplus Fit Out Levy (see note 34.3) is available to offset the Minister's liabilities.

As a result of these arrangements, the department is contingently liable for the outstanding balance of the SASF loan at any time. As the amount is a contingency, a provision has not been set aside in the accounts. As at balance date, the liability of the Federation under the loan was \$3.8 million. The loan is at a fixed rate of interest for a period of 20 years and commenced on 1 October 1997.

During the reporting period amounts totalling \$409,500 (\$422,000) were paid to the SASF under these underwriting arrangements. These amounts are recoverable from any future surpluses in the levy with interest at a rate of 2 percent higher than the loan rate. Interest totalling \$122,500 (\$72,000) was charged during the reporting period.

34.3 Hindmarsh Soccer Stadium – Fitout

Included in the redevelopment arrangement between the Government and the SASF are a Deed of Guarantee issued by the Treasurer and a Fit Out Guarantee Deed between the Government and the SASF. Under the latter document, the SASF will service its loan repayments by a payment of \$2.00 for each person entering the Stadium for soccer matches. Where this amount is not sufficient to meet any repayment, the department on behalf of the Minister will meet the shortfall. The Minister has certain rights to require the levy to be increased.

As a result of these arrangements, the department is contingently liable for the outstanding balance of the SASF loan at any time. As the amount is a contingency, a provision has not been set aside in the accounts. As at balance date, the liability of the Federation under the loan was \$1.8 million. The loan is at a fixed rate of interest for a period of 20 years and commenced on 13 February 1998.

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During the reporting period amounts totalling \$194,500 (\$195,000) were paid to the SASF under these underwriting arrangements. These amounts are recoverable from any future surpluses in the levy with interest at a rate of 2 percent higher than the loan rate. Interest totalling \$39,500 (\$19,000) was charged during the reporting period.

34.4 Netball Stadium – Mile End

Included in the arrangement between the Government and the South Australian Netball Association (SANA) are a Deed of Guarantee issued by the Treasurer and a Development and Funding Deed between the Government and the SANA. Under the latter document, the SANA will service its loan repayments from the net revenues from ordinary activities of the Stadium. Where this amount is not sufficient to meet any repayment, the department on behalf of the Minister will meet the shortfall. The Minister has certain rights in relation to the setting of fees and charges at the Stadium.

As a result of these arrangements, the department is contingently liable for the outstanding balance of the Association's loan at any time. As the amount is a contingency, a provision has not been set aside in the accounts. As at balance date, the liability of the Association under the loan was \$3.3 million. The loan is at a fixed rate of interest for a period of 20 years and commenced on 15 December 1997.

During the reporting period SANA met its financial obligations under the Funding Deed and the department was not required to underwrite any shortfall in loan repayments. An amount of \$20,000 was paid to the Association in the 1999-2000 financial year under these underwriting arrangements and subsequently repaid.

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2001

DECLARATION BY OFFICERS

We, the undersigned, hereby state that in our opinion the foregoing Financial Statements and Notes to the accounts, are, to the best of our knowledge, drawn up as to present fairly, in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, applicable Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views and the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, as amended, the financial position of the entity as at the reporting date and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

We also state that it is our opinion that, to the best of our knowledge, internal controls over financial reporting have been effective throughout the reporting period.

Allan Holmes
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

13 September 2001

Rick Janssan
DIRECTOR, CORPORATE FINANCE

13 September 2001

Appendix 4—External consultancies

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE		
CONSULTANCIES—2000-01:		
Consultant	Purpose of Consultancy	Amount
		\$
Below \$10,000	163 minor consultancies	444,372
\$10,000–\$50,000		
Urban and Rural Safety	Pesticide use—Watershed Region project	36,412
Dept of the Premier and Cabinet	Consultant engaged to provide review of payroll	33,393
Dept of Industry, Science and Resources	Workplan for the Recreation and Sport Industry Statistical Group	31,000
Hamra Management	Media for International Year of Volunteers	28,579
Direct Personnel	Reviewing of Job and Person Specifications	26,459
Softwareworks Pty Ltd	Preparation of business case for workflow project	23,704
Arthur Anderson	Post GST implementation review	23,400
Dept for Industry and Trade	Compost Operations Manual	22,727
Dept of Industry, Science and Resources	SCORS contribution for AC Nielsen	20,636
DAIS—Building Management	Hindmarsh Church Precinct—Relocation	19,885
Gartner Group	Research advisory services	16,500
ADC Results Pty Ltd	Accounts Payable reengineering project	16,000
PPK Environment & Infrastructure P/L	Power station leases	15,411
THM Advertising	Market Research and Plan for Active Australian	15,200
South East Local Govt Assoc. Ltd	South East Recreation, Sport, Open Space Strategy	15,000
Taylor Nelson Sofres Australia Pty Ltd	Strategic Marketing Plan	14,875
PIRSA	Dev of riparian guidelines for Broughton, Light and Wakefield rivers	14,268
Steven Taylor & Associates Pty Ltd	Development of service level agreements	13,680
Kulu Pty Ltd	Evaluation of Integrated Management Systems Pilot	13,500
South Australian Water Corporation	Environmental requirements of macro-invertebrates	13,080
Hassell Pty Ltd	Preparation of Draft Belair Management Plan	12,875
Quality Environmental	Ramsar site—Coongie Lakes	12,260
Little Green Frog Consulting	Review NPWSA Fire Management Standard Operation Procedures	12,192
Mark Rehn Consulting Services Pty Ltd	EGI strategy workshop	12,088
Brizga S & Association Pty Ltd	Professional fees—Broughton River Study	11,917
RMP Environmental Pty Ltd	Lake Frome and Strezelecki RR 10 year review	11,875

DEH Annual Report 2000-01

The University Of Melbourne	GDA Transformation Grid for SA	11,750
RMP Environmental Pty Ltd	Draft of Yellabina, Yumburra and Pureba Management plans	11,253
Harrison Market Research Pty Ltd	Mt Lofty Watershed Protection Office Survey	11,000
Arthur Anderson	Review of Accounts Receivable policies and procedures	10,130
Complete Marketing Solutions	Consultancy work on the Tourism Optimism Management Model	10,000
Quality Environmental	Water conservation education for local government	10,000
Suter & Associates	State Water Safety Plan	10,000
Suter & Associates	Report on Inner Northern Regional Recreation and Sport Strategy	10,000
Murray and Mallee Local Govt Assoc.	Murraylands Recreation, Sport, Open Space Strategy	10,000
Above \$50,000		
Nolan-ITU Pty Ltd	Review—recovery, reuse and recycling of clean fill and building waste	57,340
Hassell Pty Ltd	Report on flood mitigation in the Plains Garden	52,080
Total as per Financial Statement		1,134,841

Summary of consultancies above \$50 000:

HASSELL PTY LTD (Report on flood mitigation in the Plains Garden)

In 1993, Botanic Creek experienced an increase in water flow which resulted in the Main Lake overflowing. The overflow from the Main Lake travelled in a westerly direction and caused significant flooding to the basement of the Adelaide University Medical School. An investigation was undertaken by BC Tonkin and Associates on behalf of Hassell Pty Ltd to provide options to adequately control future increases in water flows from Botanic Creek.

Nolan-ITU Pty Ltd (Review—recovery, reuse and recycling of clean fill and building/demolition waste)

Nolan ITU was contracted by DIT and DEH to review the barriers and opportunities for reuse and recycling of clean fill and building and demolition waste in metropolitan Adelaide. The general purpose of the project was to provide information to ensure the appropriate management of clean fill and building and demolition waste. The project will present scenarios for the generation, recycling, reuse or final disposal of building and demolition waste in metropolitan Adelaide.

Appendix 5—Freedom of information statement

Pursuant to section 9(2) of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* (SA) the following Information Statement is provided as part of the Department for Environment and Heritage 2000-01 Annual Report.

Departmental structure and functions

DEH comprises eight divisions which cover a diverse range of functions under the Environment and Heritage, and Recreation, Sport and Racing portfolios. The organisation structure and functions of DEH are set out in this annual report.

How the department's functions affect the public

The department provides information, quality services and products to the public. It is responsible for conserving and managing the State's natural and built heritage; protecting and monitoring the quality of the State's environment for the benefit of the community; providing environmental and geographic information; promoting and leading the South Australian recreation and sport community through recreation and sport programs; developing frameworks for the self management and accountability of the racing industry; and, providing services that support the State's volunteer sector.

The role and objectives of each division for providing relevant products and services to the public, natural resource management, State environmental and geographic information, recreation and sport programs, and environmental policies, are detailed throughout the annual report.

Description of kinds of documents held by the department

- Publications produced by DEH's NPWSA and Environmental and Geographic Information divisions, the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide, the Environment Policy Office, the Office for Recreation and Sport and the EPA; available from Environment Shop, 77 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia
- Administrative records
- Asset maintenance records
- Board and committee records
- Corporate and strategic planning records
- Correspondence files
- Financial records
- Occupational health and safety records
- Personnel records
- Policy documents
- Procedures and reference manuals
- Survey and environmental reports/records.

Access to departmental documents

Requests under the Freedom of Information Act for access to documents in the possession of DEH should be directed in writing to:

Freedom of Information Coordinator

Department for Environment and Heritage

GPO Box 1047

ADELAIDE SA 5001

Telephone: (08) 8204 9307

Appendix 6 DEH boards, committees, trusts and councils listing

Minister for Environment and Heritage Portfolio

1. Animal Ethics Committee—Association of Independent Schools of SA (AISSA)
2. Animal Ethics Committee—Catholic Schools
3. Animal Ethics Committee—Department of Education, Training and Employment
4. Animal Ethics Committee—Flinders University
5. Animal Ethics Committee—IMVS
6. Animal Ethics Committee—North Adelaide Western Health Service
7. Animal Ethics Committee—PIRSA/SARDI
8. Animal Ethics Committee—University of Adelaide
9. Animal Ethics Committee—Wildlife
10. Animal Ethics Committee—Women and Children's Hospital
11. Animal Welfare Advisory Committee
12. Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium
13. Board of the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia Inc *
14. Bookmark Biosphere Trust
15. Coast and Clean Seas State Assessment Panel
16. Coast Protection Board
17. Consultative Committee—Apiary Industry
18. Consultative Committee—Captive Fauna
19. Consultative Committee—Coorong and Lakes District
20. Consultative Committee—Eyre
21. Consultative Committee—Far North
22. Consultative Committee—Far West
23. Consultative Committee—Fleurieu
24. Consultative Committee—Fort Glanville
25. Consultative Committee—Kangaroo Island
26. Consultative Committee—Lofty/Barossa
27. Consultative Committee—Lower South East
28. Consultative Committee—Mallee
29. Consultative Committee—Murraylands
30. Consultative Committee—Sturt
31. Consultative Committee—The Ranges
32. Consultative Committee—Upper South East
33. Consultative Committee—Yorke
34. Dog and Cat Management Board
35. Environment Protection Authority
36. General Reserves Trust
37. Kangaroo Industries Reference Group
38. Land Board
39. Martindale Hall Conservation Trust
40. Native Vegetation Council
41. Natural Resources Council
42. Reserve Planning and Management Advisory Committee
43. South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Council

- 44. State Heritage Authority
- 45. Wilderness Advisory Committee
- 46. Wildlife Advisory Committee

* Independent incorporated body that has a courtesy reporting relationship with the department.

Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing Portfolio

- 1. National Officiating Program Task Force
- 2. Office for Recreation and Sport—Business Improvement Committee
- 3. South Australian Athletics Stadium—Board of Directors

Minister Responsible for Volunteers Portfolio

- 1. Volunteers Roundtable

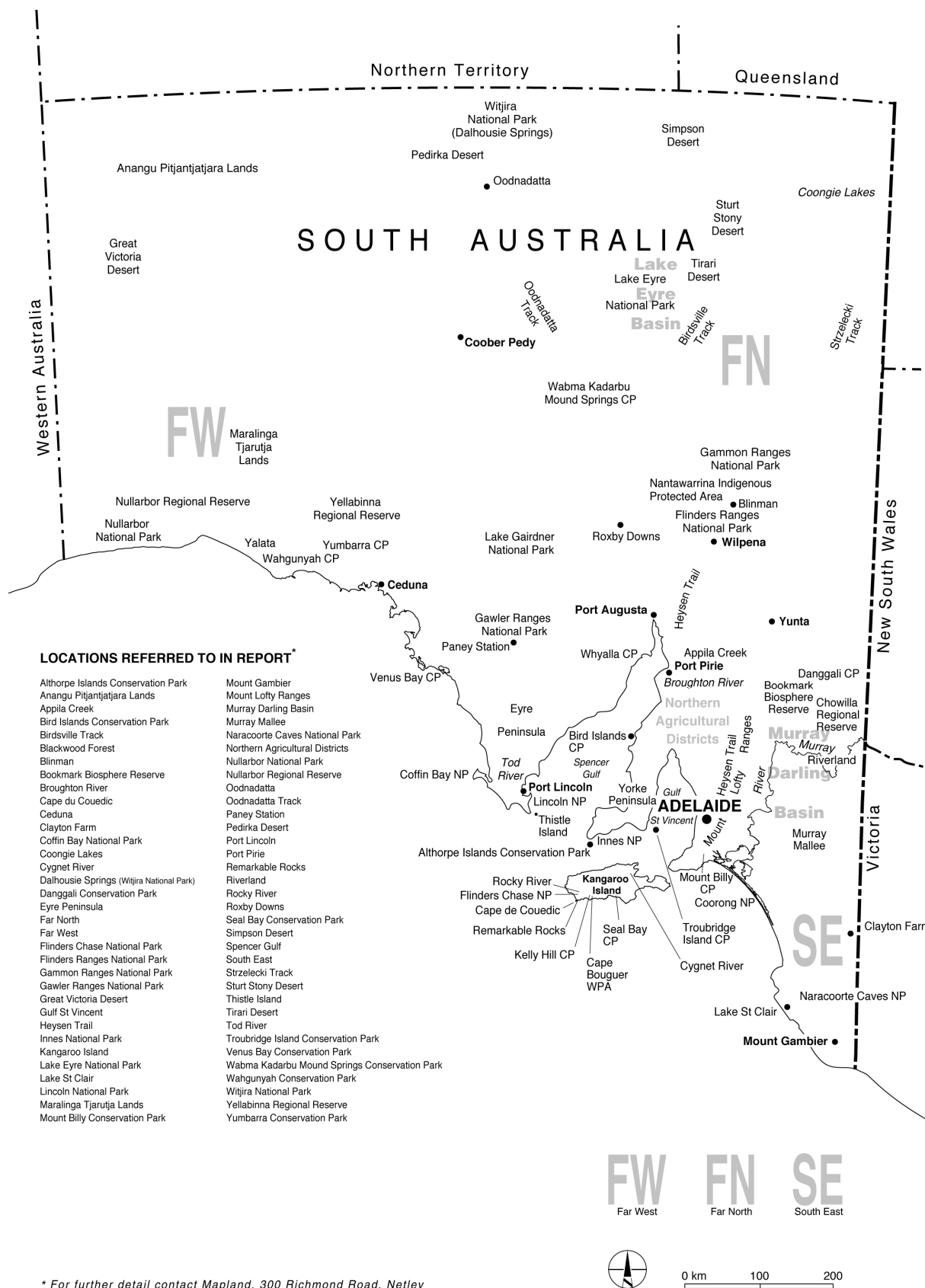
Appendix 7—Overseas travel

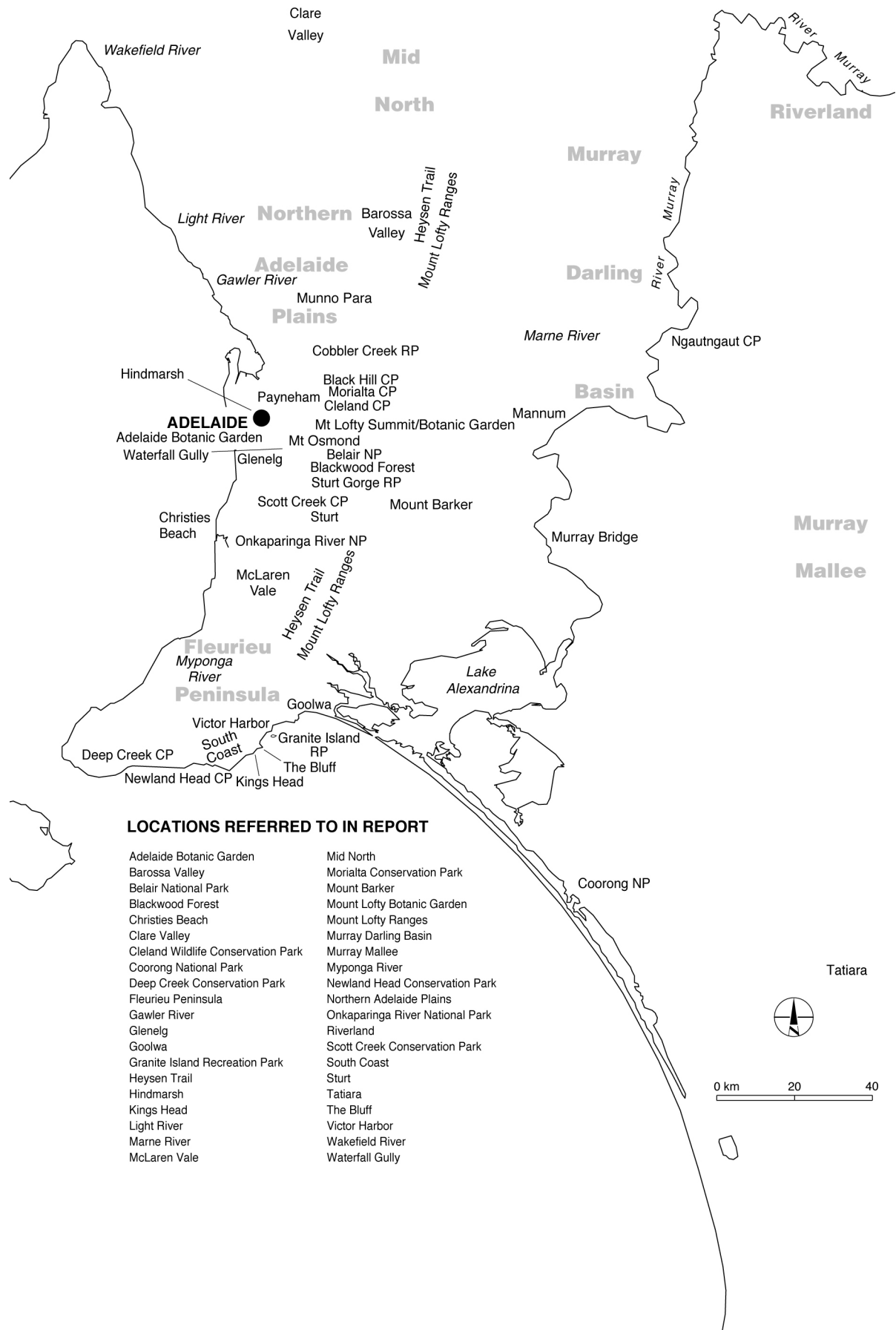
Number of employees	Destination	Reasons for travel	Total cost to agency
ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE portfolio			
2	USA	Australian delegate for the ISO/TC211 Conference (Technical Committee 211 of the International Organization for Standardization) which is preparing a series of international standards for geographic information	nil
1	China	Visitor Services Development. Wildlife management – Cave specific	\$3,200
2	Portugal	Australian delegate for the ISO/TC211 Conference (Technical Committee 211 of the International Organization for Standardization)	nil
1	USA	Attain skills in ecological footprinting, develop skills in communicating this concept, increase understanding of ecological sustainability issues within government, industry and by the public	\$10,288
1	Israel and USA	Study of new and innovative uses of reclaimed water	\$10,085
2	Japan	8 th International Environment Forum relating to air pollution waste management	\$1,600
1	Malaysia	Asia Pacific Forum of Karst (Cave) Ecosystems and World Heritage to develop guidelines for future nominations for world heritage and for the management of karst landscapes	nil
1	Bali, Indonesia	strengthen existing organisational links with Bali Botanic Gardens through an exchange of horticultural work practices and procedures	\$708
1	USA, Canada, England, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Brussels, France	Provide better environmental education and information on issues affecting ozone depletion Improve policy development based on overseas experience Integrate ozone issues with greenhouse issues	\$6,812
1	USA	Undertake environmental investigations training and best practice methods in Advanced Environmental Crimes Training Program and National Enforcement Investigations Centre View protocol methods in place in USA in relation to waste and water	\$5,336
RECREATION, SPORT AND RACING portfolio			
1	Canada	Coaching for Australian under 19 AAA Baseball team to the Youth World Championships	Nil
2	Switzerland and Croatia	Coaching for Australian Non-Olympic and Junior teams to the World Cup (Rowing) in Switzerland and the World Rowing Championships in Croatia	\$14,846
1	Canada	Coaching for Junior World Diving Championships	\$4,145
1	Japan	Promoting Adelaide as a venue for the recreation and sporting industry through Junior League Soccer Training Camps	\$6,076
1	Chile	Coaching at Junior World Athletics Championships	\$1,800

DEH Annual Report 2000-01

1	London	Coaching at three Junior Squash Tournaments	\$13,506
1	Portugal	Pole vault coach at World Indoor Championships	\$3,750
1	Canada, Italy, France and Germany	Pole vault coach at the World Championships, training camps and competition events	\$15,100
1	USA	48 th Annual American College of Sports Medicine Conference. Direct exposure to some of the most current research in the areas of applied sports science and sports medicine Establish links with International scientists working with elite athletes Enhance SASI's international reputation and establish contacts	\$5,107
1	Italy	Coaching for Cycling World Track Cup	\$2,000
24			\$104,359

Appendix 8—Location maps





Appendix 9—Publications 2000-01

Publications produced during the year by DEH's, Environment Policy, Environment Protection Agency, National Parks and Wildlife SA, Office for Recreation and Sport, and Environmental and Geographic Information.

Publications are available from The Environment Shop at 77 Grenfell Street, Adelaide.

Botanic Gardens

Botanic Gardens of Adelaide. 2000. Beechwood Heritage Garden, Garden Brochure.

Botanic Gardens of Adelaide. 2000. Mount Lofty Botanic Garden, Garden Brochure.

Botanic Gardens of Adelaide. 2000. Mount Lofty Botanic Garden, Rhododendron Gully, Walking Trail brochure.

Botanic Gardens of Adelaide. 2000. Mount Lofty Botanic Garden, Magnolia Gully Walking Trail brochure.

Botanic Gardens of Adelaide. October, 2000. Adelaide International Rose Garden—Adelaide Botanic Garden.

Botanic Gardens of Adelaide. April 2001. Adelaide Botanic Garden—Visitor Guide and Map.

Scientific publications by plant biodiversity staff and associates

Albrecht, D and Symon, DE. 2000. A re-evaluation of *Cassia oligophylla* var. *sericea* Symon (Caesalpiniaceae). *J Adelaide Bot Gard*. 19: 95–96.

Evans, K and Symon, DE. 1999. *Rubus* systematics and systematic success for blackberry control. 12th Australian Weeds Conference Hobart, Tas. Sept. 1999.

Evans, KM, Symon, DE, Hosking, JR, Mahr, FA, Jones, MK and Roush, RT. 1999. Towards improved biocontrol of blackberries. 12th Australian Weeds Conference Hobart, Tas. Sept. 1999, pp 325–329.

Evans, K, Jones, MK, Symon, DE, Hosking, JR, Mahr, FA and Roush, RT. 1999. Classical and molecular approaches for improving biocontrol of blackberries by *Phragmidium violaceum*. 12th Biennial Conference Australian Plant Pathology Society, Canberra Sept. 1999, p 60.

Lee, TC and Jusaitis, M. 2000. Micropropagation of *Haloragis eyreana* Orch. (Haloragaceae) using field material. *Botanic Gardens Micropropagation News* 2 (4): 50–51.

O'Leary, MC, Maslin, BR, et al. 2001. 'Wattle' Acacias of Australia. CD-ROM (CSIRO Publishing).

Symon, DE. 2000. Dragons Blood Tree. *The Medit. Garden*. No. 21: 30–32.

Symon, DE. 2000. A new gypsophilous *Goodenia* (Goodeniaceae). *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard*. 19: 97–99.

Symon, DE. 2000. *Willdampia* land or be wrecked? *Austral. Syst. Bot. Soc. Newsltr*. 104: 35–36.

Symon, DE. 2000. *Solanum oligandrum* (Solanaceae) A new species from the Great Sandy Desert, Western Australia. *Nuytsia* 13: (2001) 537–541.

Toelken, HR. 2000. Notes on *Hibbertia* (Dilleniaceae). 3. *H. sericea* and associated species. *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard*. 19: 1–54.

Books, journals and brochures (available from the Plant Biodiversity Centre)

Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, Volume 19 (August 2000)

BROCHURES

South Australia's Plant Biodiversity Centre (2 April 2001)

Collection and preservation of herbarium specimens (2 April 2001)

Identifying plants (2 April 2001)

Environment Policy

Environmental Valuation Working Group. 2000. Application of Environmental Valuation in South Australia. Report to the Natural Resources Council.

Statutes Amendment (Avoidance of Duplication of Environmental Procedures) Act 2001 and explanatory paper.

Draft Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy.

Draft Environment Protection (Motor vehicle fuel quality) Policy.

Department for Environment and Heritage. 2000. Waste Management in South Australia Discussion Paper.

Department for Environment and Heritage. 2000. Waste Management in South Australia Background Paper.

The SA Partnership for LA21: Identifying Future Directions—A Discussion Paper.

A summary report of the council forums conducted by the Water Conservation Partnership project.

Water Conservation Partnership Project—Review of Urban Domestic and Local Council Water Conservation, Roof Runoff, ASR and Wastewater Opportunities.

ANZECC. 2000. Code of Practice for Antifouling and In-water Hull Cleaning and Maintenance. (For ANZECC, project management by SA, printed in Queensland).

Department for Environment and Heritage. 2000. Access to Biological Resources Discussion Paper.

Draft Integrated Natural Resource Management Bill: Request for Comments and Explanatory Paper. February 2001.

ANZECC Task Force. Implications of Salinity for Biodiversity Conservation and Management. (Major input to the drafting).

Environment Protection Agency

Information sheets

No.5, Eco-efficiency, November 2000.

No.15, Waste tyres, February 2001.

No.21, Photochemical smog, August 2000.

No.22, Acid rain, January 2001.

Technical bulletins

No.10, Assessment of Proposals for developments where music may be played, March 2000.

No.14, Disposal of liquid biosolids and effluent from domestic septic tanks onto agricultural land, August 2000.

No.15, Disposal of carpet and upholstery cleaning wastewater, November 2000.

No.16, EPA Guidelines for pressure water-blasting activities, July 2000.

No.17, Spray painting booths—Control of air and noise emissions, July 2000.

No.19, Community consultation for waste management and recycling facilities, July 2000.

No.21, Wastewater removal from fire protection services pipework systems, October 2000.

No.23, Guidelines for classification and disposal of used foundry sand, August 2000.

No.24, Waste Levy Regulation amendments, March 2001.

Joint publications (with other Government departments and organisations)

Alternative Systems for Piggery Effluent Treatment, November 2000. (with Rural City of Murray Bridge)

Public consultation drafts

Draft Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy, December 2000. (Closed for comment 9 March 2001)

Guidelines for Resource Recovery Centres and Transfer Stations. (out of print—on website only)

Guidelines for Separation Distances, August 2000. (Closed for comment 31 October 2000)

Waste Management Discussion Paper and Background Paper, September 2000. (Closed for comment 31 October 2000)

Reports and strategies

Environment Protection Authority Annual Report 1999–2000.

Round Table Conference Report 2000.

State of Health of the Mount Lofty Ranges Catchments, October 2000.

Facts Sheets:

- Aquatic Ecosystems in the Mount Lofty Ranges
- Sources of Water Pollution in the Mount Lofty Ranges
- Water in the Mount Lofty Ranges
- Water Quality Issues in the Mount Lofty Ranges
- Water Quantity Issues in the Mount Lofty Ranges

Codes of practice and guidelines

Environmental Guidelines for Collection Depots, October 2000.

Pamphlets and brochures

Environment Protection Agency (an information booklet). March 2001.

Frog Census

How Healthy are our Streams?

Time to Clean Up Household Hazards

Waterwatch South Australia

Waterwise series:

- Managing your watercourse
- Revegetating watercourses
- Exotic trees along watercourses
- Woody weed control along watercourses
- Farm dams
- Watercourses

Other publications

Cleaner Production Case studies:

- Bordex Wine Racks Australia
- Carramar Lighting Pty Ltd
- Coating Australia Pty Ltd
- Container Reconditioning Services Pty Ltd
- Cutler Brands Pty Ltd
- Finsbury Print
- Heyne's Wholesale Nursery
- Ilec Appliances
- Joe's Poultry Processors
- Korvest Galvanisers
- Monroe Australia Pty Ltd
- Myora Farm
- Omnipol Australia Pty Ltd
- Port Lincoln Tuna Processors
- Quality Dry Cleaners
- SA Meat Corporation (SAMCOR)
- Stolt Sea Farm
- The Smith's Snackfood Company Ltd
- The South Australian Brewing Company
- Tony's Tuna International

Greenhouse and the National Electricity Market, March 2001.

State of Health of the Mount Lofty Ranges Catchments, October 2000.

Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment: A South Australian Perspective, July 2000.

Watercourse Survey and Management Recommendations for the Upper Marne River Catchment, July 2000 (CD-ROM or hard copy).

Waterwatch:

- South Australia 1999 Yearbook, July 2000
- National Waterwatch Snapshot 2000—A kit for Waterwatch SA participants

CD-roms

River Management Plan for the Wakefield Catchment

Watercourse Survey and Management Recommendations for the Upper Marne River Catchment

Watercourse Survey and Management Recommendations for the Myponga River Catchment

Environment and geographic information

Publications

Applications of Spatial Information—a Spatial Information Committee (SICOM) publication

Application Development Framework—Technical Paper

Business Plan 1999-2000

Strategic Plan 2001-2003 (published Aug–Sept 2001)

Products and Services Directory 1999

EGI Products and Services price List 2001-2002

Newsletters—EGI Info (Editions 8–13)

Newsletter—Reference Point Edition 14

Newsletter—Property Assist (3 Editions)

Brochures

Aerial Photography – Assisting with property management in SA

PanAirama – Aerial Photography on CD-ROM editions 1996, 1998, 1999

EGI – Spatially related information, expertise and technology – capability brochure

Enhanced Satellite Imagery

Property Assist – post card leaflet

Environment Shop brochure

EGI brochure

Fact sheets

Survey Mark Module/Survey GEM

Topographic Information System

Torrens Automated Title System (TATS)

LOTS—Title and Valuation Data

The Unregistered Document System (ARIES)

Department for Environment and Heritage Offices

Digital Cadastral Data Base

Real Estate Information Services

Section 7 Services

PropertyAssist

National Parks and Wildlife SA

Heritage SA

HERITAGE SURVEYS

Department for Environment and Heritage. 2001. Heritage of the Upper North.

BROCHURES

Department for Environment and Heritage. 2000. Port Elliot Maritime Heritage Trail.

NEWSLETTERS

Heritage SA Newsletter. January 2001.

Heritage SA Newsletter. July 2000.

BOOKLETS

Department for Environment and Heritage. 2000. Southern Ocean Shipwreck Trail.

Department for Environment and Heritage. 2001. Garden Island Ships' Graveyard.

National Parks and Wildlife SA

Parks and Wildlife Journal

Community Chain newsletter

Urban News newsletter

Ark on Eyre Update newsletter

Landcare/Bushcare Telegraph

Desert Parks Pass Package, including the Desert Parks Handbook and Marked Tracks booklet (2001)

A Biological Survey of Messent Conservation Park, South Australia

A Biological Survey of Lake Hawdon, South Australia

Marine Benthic Flora of Southern Australia part IIIC

Bookmark Biosphere Action Plan

Parks Times—Tracks of the Mallee. 2001.

Baseline Monitoring of the flora and fauna of Deep Swamp. 2001.

Biodiversity Plan for the South Australian Murray Mallee. 2001.

Biodiversity Plan for the South Australian Murray Mallee—summary. 2001.

A Biological Survey of the Flinders Ranges, South Australia 1997–1999. 2001.

A Vegetation Map of the Western Gawler Ranges, South Australia. 2001.

Guidelines for Vertebrate Surveys in South Australia. 2000.

Belair National Park Draft Management Plan (gazetted 7 June 2001)

Canunda Conservation Reserve Draft Management Plan (gazetted 4 January 2001)

Douglas Point Conservation Park Draft Management Plan (gazetted 12 October 2000)

Mount Remarkable National Park Draft Management Plan (gazetted 24 May 2001)

Newland Head Conservation Park Draft Management Plan (gazetted 11 January 2001)

Lower Glenelg River Conservation Park Management Plan (gazetted 29 March 2001)

Morialta - Black Hill Conservation Parks Management Plan (gazetted 15 February 01)

Naracoorte Caves National Park/Conservation Reserve Management Plan (gazetted 15 March 01)

Tilley Swamp Conservation Park Management Plan (gazetted 4 January 01)

Woakwine Conservation Reserve Management Plan (gazetted 4 January 01)

Winninowie Conservation Park Management Plan (14 September 2000)

BROCHURES AND PAMPHLETS

The Journey of the Southern Right Whale (reprinted July 2000)

Parks of Fleurieu Peninsula (reprinted August 2000)

Coorong National Park South Australia (September 2000)

Kangaroo Island Heritage Accommodation (reprinted September 2000)

Lake Eyre National Park (September 2000)

Coffin Bay National Park (reprinted October 2000)

Scott Creek Conservation Park (reprinted October 2000)

Mark Oliphant Conservation Park (reprinted November 2000)

Desert Parks South Australia Handbook (reprinted November 2000)

Desert Parks South Australia Marked Tracks (reprinted November 2000)

Desert Parks South Australia Wildlife of the Far North (November 2000)

Para Wirra Recreation Park Devils Nose Trail (November 2000)

Mount Remarkable National Park (reprinted January 2001)

Naracoorte Caves National Park South Australia (January 2001)

Penola Conservation Park (January 2001)

Seal Bay Conservation Park (January 2001)

There's a koala in my garden (January 2001)

Deep Creek Conservation Park (reprinted February 2001)

Flinders Ranges Autumn Events 9 to 29 April 2001 (February 2001)

Completely Wild! Riverland Holiday Activity Program 14–29 April 2001 (March 2001)

South Australia's National Parks, 4th Edition (March 2001)

The Greater Mount Lofty Parklands (March 2001)

The Heritage Agreement Scheme (March 2001)

Belair National Park (reprinted April 2001)

Para Wirra Recreation Park (reprinted April 2001)

Walking Trails in Kangaroo Island Parks (reprinted April 2001)

Gawler Ranges National Park (reprinted May 2001)

Animal Welfare Unit

BROCHURES

Office of Animal Welfare. 1996. *From Farm to Abattoir, A Guide To Stock Movement*. Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Office of Animal Welfare. 1998. *Calf Care, A guide to protect the welfare of bobby calves*. Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs.

BOOKLETS

Office of Animal Welfare. 1997. *South Australian Code of Practice for The Welfare Of Animals In Circuses*. Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs.

Office of Animal Welfare. 1999. *South Australian Code of Practice for The Husbandry of Captive Birds*. Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs.

Animal Welfare Unit. 1999. *South Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Management of Animals in the Pet Trade*. Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs.

REPORTS

Animal Welfare Unit. 1996. *Animal Usage Report*, A Summary of Animal Use in Research and Teaching in the State of South Australia 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Animal Welfare Unit. 1998. *Animal Usage Report*, A Summary of Animal Use in Research and Teaching in the State of South Australia 1 January 1997 to 31 December 1997. Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs.

Animal Welfare Unit. 1999. *Animal Usage Report*, A Summary of Animal Use in Research and Teaching in the State of South Australia 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1998. Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs.

INTERNET

Animal Welfare Unit. 2000. *Animal Usage Report* A Summary of Animal Use in Research and Teaching in the State of South Australia—1 January 1999 to 31 December 1999 (online)

http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/dehaa/pdfs/animal_usage.pdf 24 May 2001

Office for Coast and Marine

Eaton, A. 2001. *Beach and Shoreline Monitoring Program—Eyre Coast Protection District. Analysis Period 1986–2000*. Technical Report No. 2001/1, Office for Coast and Marine, Department for Environment and Heritage

Edgar, GJ. 2001. *Australian Marine Habitats in Temperate Waters*. New Holland Publishers.

Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing

Publications—free of charge

Recreation and Sport Directory (Annual)

SportShorts—School Newsletter (3 per year)

Local Government Newsletter (Quarterly)

Scholarship Application Forms

Grant Application Forms

Recreation and Sport Employment—It's Not Just a Game

Sport Export Adelaide Directory

Appendix 10

DEPARTMENT FOR

environment
and heritage

*2000–01 Environmental
Report*



**Government
of South Australia**

Published by the Department for Environment and Heritage
South Australia

Paper stock:

In accordance with the department's commitment to resource recovery, recycling and reuse, this report is printed on recycled paper.

Head office address:

The Department for Environment and Heritage
91-97 Grenfell Street
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www.environment.sa.gov.au



**Government
of South Australia**

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S INTRODUCTION

South Australians live in a State with highly diverse natural environments—ranging from the famous Australian outback, through the rugged Flinders Ranges, rolling pastoral fields and vineyards, metropolitan open spaces and parks, to our expansive coastal line. Combined with our vibrant cultural and cosmopolitan lifestyle, South Australia is a place that is the envy of others.

The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) is working to protect the unique lifestyle of South Australians and to secure a thriving, diverse future for the State characterised by a healthy environment, healthy communities and healthy people. The department makes a significant contribution to the well-being of South Australians through:

- promoting environmental sustainability—meeting the needs of today, while conserving our ecosystems for the benefit of future generations
- protecting our unique natural environments
- managing our natural resources
- providing places and facilities for individuals to recreate.

As the government's environment agency, DEH has a key leadership role in promoting and pursuing environmental sustainability. The achievement of this outcome is dependant on education and a partnership approach within, and between, all spheres of government, the private sector and the community.

The challenge for the department is to demonstrate its leadership by focusing on the environmental impacts of its own operations. This realisation has lead DEH to embark upon a formal internal program of *Greening*—the department's opportunity to prove that it is possible to reduce its negative environmental impact and move towards sustainability. This program goes beyond a statement of values: it is one of the department's strategic initiatives; has dedicated resources; and involves all staff embracing change and adopting new attitudes and behaviour to achieve this goal.

Consequently, I am pleased that DEH has prepared its inaugural *Environmental Report* in conjunction with its regular annual reporting process. This report articulates the department's commitment to minimise its adverse impact on the environment, and focuses on green initiatives undertaken during the reporting period. It also outlines existing policy commitments and foreshadows future directions and initiatives.

A key initiative for 2001–02 will be the development of a set of robust environmental performance indicators to enable a thorough qualitative and quantitative analysis of the department's environmental impacts. It is envisaged that information will be collected at a divisional level to encourage ownership and accountability.

I trust you will enjoy this inaugural report, and join us on a journey to ensure that we leave a State that our children, and their children can enjoy as much as we have.

Allan Holmes
Chief Executive

HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2000–01

- Launched Greening DEH—an internal departmental program to manage and minimise DEH's adverse impacts on the environment
- Redeveloped the Environment Shop utilising environmentally sustainable design principles
- Commenced the conversion of the department's fleet to LPG or dual fuelled vehicles
- Investigated and developed criteria to ensure DEH uses the most environmentally friendly office paper
- Developed a DEH policy to encourage the cultivation and planting of indigenous native vegetation
- Convened a whole of government working group to consider green initiatives and share information
- Established an Environment Education Unit within DEH in April 2001
- Installed a Remote Area Power (RAP) system at Innamincka
- Provided *Rotaloos* at a number of locations in National Parks.

EMBRACING ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES AND REPORTING

As the State's environment agency, DEH's has a significant impact on the environment through its policy and programs, and leadership role with industry, government and the community. There is also a direct impact brought about by its activities (including consumption of resources and generation of waste). It is important to note that DEH can only exert influence through its leadership role, however, it has substantial control over the direct impacts of its activity.

Given our leadership role we have a special duty to explore how we, as an agency, can reduce our own environmental impacts and pass on any lessons learnt to other government agencies and the community.

The department's inaugural *Environmental Report* focuses initially on the controllable aspects of its operations. The scope of the report may be extended in future years to include the measurable aspects of DEH's impact in the broader community.

Accordingly, the *2000–01 Environmental Report* contains information that reflects the current status of environmental management in the department. The report outlines existing policy and achievements, and foreshadows future directions. As such, the report is primarily based on a qualitative analysis of DEH's activities and performance. Significant work will be undertaken during 2001–02 to develop a set of robust environmental performance indicators to provide complementary quantitative information.

It is anticipated that the content of this report in future years will be refined and bolstered through implementation of the *Greening DEH* initiative.

ORGANISATION OVERVIEW

DEH is working to secure a thriving, diverse future for South Australia characterised by a healthy environment, healthy communities and healthy people.

The department is a diverse agency with principal responsibilities for:

- management of South Australia's national parks, botanic gardens and coastline
- protection and management of biodiversity and State heritage
- environment protection, policy and regulation
- promotion of sustainable business in South Australia
- monitoring and reporting of the quality of South Australia's water, air, land and marine
- provision of environmental and geographic information
- promotion of recreation, sport and racing
- promotion of and support for the volunteer sector.

In line with Government and Ministerial priorities, and to meet community needs, the department seeks to achieve the following results (outcomes):

- improved air, water and land quality, and safe and healthy physical environments
- increased public support for and involvement in volunteer activities
- healthier and happier South Australians participating in recreation and sport and nationally and/or internationally successful in sports

- more South Australians and visitors experiencing, enjoying and valuing our heritage
- arrested biodiversity loss
- greater government, industry and community use of environmental information and knowledge in decision making
- prudently managed Crown land
- a sustained and prosperous racing industry sector
- improved community understanding of animal welfare and treatment of animals.

OPERATING CONTEXT

DEH functions within a global context. International influences on the department and its business include international treaties and standards, global environmental issues, the New Economy, and developments in communications and information technology.

The department plays a role in influencing broad issues of national interest such as national legislation, standards and approaches, competition policy, and clarification of the roles of different spheres of government including the question of devolution and sharing of responsibility.

Within South Australia, DEH provides leadership on environment, heritage and volunteer issues, community participation in sport and recreation, quality sporting facilities and elite athlete development.

DEH makes a significant contribution to the environmental, social, health and well-being, and economic fabric of South Australia by contributing to:

- South Australia's 'Clean and Green' image which relies upon relatively clean environmental conditions prevailing and withstanding external scrutiny
- heritage, cultural and nature-based tourism, which rely upon effective conservation and management
- the optimisation of economic development through the sustainable and wise use and allocation of natural resources
- the development of recreation and sport services, programs and alliances
- a sense of civic spirit and optimism which underpins a successful community and is linked to how the government engages the community
- maximising investment in our natural capital by the Commonwealth, as a major investor in our natural environment, and increasingly by private sector and philanthropic organisations
- providing environmental and geographic information for improved environmental management, which can improve environmental conditions in South Australia and lead to new industries, technologies and export opportunities
- enhancing the partnership between the government and the volunteer sector by recognising the role and contribution of volunteers to building better communities in South Australia
- the capacity of South Australians to respond to the increasing need to engage in environmentally sustainable practices.

Ultimately, South Australia's natural environment, its heritage, its culture and the prevailing social conditions and attitudes differentiate it from any other place.

CUSTOMERS

DEH is committed to delivering quality services and products to meet the needs of our varied and diverse customers. These customers include:

- The Minister and Cabinet
- The public of South Australia including:
 - national parks and botanic gardens visitors
 - non-government organisations
 - educational institutions
 - researchers
 - students
 - recreation and sport participants and spectators
 - racing industry participants and spectators.
- Specific interest groups including:
 - landholders
 - owners of heritage sites
 - manufacturing industry
 - real estate industry
 - high performance athletes and coaches
 - sport, recreation and racing sectors
 - volunteer advocacy groups.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The department's environmental management framework articulates the policies, guidelines and systems within DEH that establish key values, attitudes and patterns of behaviour. It is expected that all staff will embrace this framework and its intent to ensure that the department can minimise its adverse impact on the environment.

It is acknowledged that this framework is in its infancy and still evolving. DEH intends to review the framework over the next twelve months as part of the *Greening DEH* project and in accordance with the principles of continuous improvement.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND PROCEDURES

In line with South Australian Government's Direction on *Lifestyle, Culture and the Environment* and goals to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions, DEH developed an Energy Policy Statement during 2000, which outlines a departmental commitment to:

- reducing energy costs
- increasing energy efficiency
- reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other Greenhouse gases
- reducing consumption of finite fossil fuels
- increasing the use of renewable energy, wherever appropriate

- investing in clean, energy efficient technologies
- reducing all environmental impact arising from our energy consumption.

A more detailed Environment Policy Statement enunciating the department's commitment to the sustainable use of resources and minimising its adverse impact on the environment will be established as part of the *Greening DEH* initiative during 2001–02.

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

DEH has now commenced implementing a formal project—*Greening DEH*—that will effectively and systematically identify, assess and manage the environmental aspects of delivering the department's outputs to the government and the community. This program aims to model 'best practice' and demonstrate to the rest of government, practical ways to use and manage resources sustainably.

The Executive Director of the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) has been allocated overall responsibility for *Greening DEH* and an experienced officer has been assigned as a dedicated resource to manage the project.

To ensure a best practice approach and provide a model for all public sector agencies, the implementation of the *Greening DEH* project is based on two fundamental tenets.

Firstly, it is acknowledged that in all of the operations, activities and programs undertaken by DEH there is the potential, either directly or indirectly, for negative impact on the environment. Therefore these impacts must be identified and managed.

Secondly, responsibility for managing these environmental impacts is vested in all the department's employees. To facilitate this, a key focus for 2001–02 will be on raising employees' awareness and understanding of the department's impacts and providing education and training sessions to equip employees with the skills necessary to deliver the desired change.

Consequently, implementation of *Greening DEH* is being directed at branch level where staff teams will be involved in setting and achieving the objectives for managing the environmental impacts associated with their particular operations and activities. This way, every staff member will be able to contribute towards meeting these objectives. It is envisaged that this will be monitored as part of the department's on-going Performance Management process.

In addition, branches within DEH will be setting targets to help manage the department's corporate environmental impacts. These include emission of greenhouse gases through energy use, the consumption of other non-renewable resources, purchasing of goods made from recycled materials—such as office paper—and the generation and disposal of waste.

Greening DEH will enable the department to monitor the achievement of objectives for managing its environmental impacts and the data generated in this way will be incorporated into future *Environmental Reports*. It is anticipated that this initiative will provide a model for other departments and spheres of government to effectively manage the environmental impacts associated with their core businesses.

Key greening actions presently being considered include:

- producing an Environmental Policy Statement communicating the department's commitment to *Greening DEH*
- implementing office system changes (including a review of the use of office waste paper bins, cleaning contracts, printer facilities—including provision of draft trays, development of a printer upgrade program, and recycling facilities in DEH occupied buildings)
- developing a waste awareness and education program for staff

- establishing waste minimisation targets
- establishing monitoring processes for resource use and disposal.

Two key elements of the *Greening DEH* project already under way include the conversion of suitable vehicles to LPG and a commitment to using 100 per cent recycled paper. Further details of these initiatives are provided later in the report.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

DEH, like any other organisation, is subject to environmental regulations and conventions. While comprehensive systems for monitoring DEH's compliance have not yet been fully developed or implemented, enquiries of relevant EPA Officers and the department's Risk Management unit did not reveal any occurrences causing significant environmental damage, such as spillages or leaks of hazardous chemicals or inappropriate clearing of vegetation.

In 2000–01 and into 2001–02, DEH will be implementing a new-look occupational health and safety system to meet the changing needs of the department and to meet the current standards for managing health and safety in the workplace.

The new system has been developed in keeping with WorkCover Corporation's desire for agencies to establish a business management systems approach to their business. The OHS&W Management System contains the elements required by various standards for business systems, but more particularly by those standards which relate specifically to the management of occupational health, safety and welfare and to injury management, while still maintaining a focus on legislative compliance.

The new OHS&W Management System reflects a way in which the department's staff can work to ensure their work environments, work systems and the plant and equipment they use, are safe and pose no risk to their health and well-being. It is envisaged that this system will bolster the department's ability to monitor incidents and near misses that have the potential to cause environmental damage.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

In April 2001, DEH established an Environmental Education Unit to contribute towards the achievement of significant environmental improvement in South Australia through the widespread adoption of attitudes and behaviours supporting environmental sustainability.

A focus of this unit's activity will be improved collaboration and coordination both within the department and also with stakeholders to achieve better educational outcomes for ecological sustainability.

In line with this, an initial Environmental Education Program has been prepared to develop a strategic focus for environmental education in the department. A key element of this program will be the investigation of the potential to develop on-line learning modules to raise environmental awareness in new employees and to support all departmental employees in delivering better environmental management outcomes through initiatives such as *Greening DEH*.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

This component of the report details DEH's operational environmental performance, covering both the use of resources—or inputs—and the actions/initiatives undertaken to manage the subsequent impacts of undertaking our core business.

MANAGING RESOURCES

DEH is predominately a service oriented organisation, which produces few product-based outputs. As such, the consumption of resources primarily relates to those required in delivering these services to the community and managing associated infrastructure. The consumption of key resources, including water (especially in the State's national parks and botanic gardens), energy and office supplies, all contribute significantly to the department's environmental impact.

Water Consumption

Water consumption is a core element of resource usage, as the supply of water in sufficient quantity and adequate quality is a major concern within Australia¹. As part of its core business, DEH maintains approximately 20 per cent of South Australia's land area in the form of national parks, reserves and botanic gardens. Accordingly, the consumption and management of water is a significant issue for the department. Efficient management of this resource can provide economic benefits to the department, but more importantly, environmental benefits to the driest state in the driest continent.

During 2000–01, DEH considered alternative options to manage its demand for this important natural resource, including automated watering systems, use of indigenous flora species, composting initiatives and provision of rainwater tanks in National Parks. Following is an overview of some of these options.

Native Vegetation

DEH has recently developed a policy to encourage the planting and cultivation of indigenous (local area) native species in areas managed by DEH (covering more than 20 per cent of South Australia). It is understood that this is the first of this type of policy to promote the establishment of local area native plants over introduced species in both State and local governments.

The benefits of planting indigenous species include:

- as a generalisation, indigenous species are adapted for survival and growth in harmony with the local climatic and environmental conditions
- indigenous plantings can be expected to use considerably less water than exotics
- deciduous trees commonly planted in urban areas are noted as causing problems with storm water runoff and blockage of drains due to leaf fall, particularly in early winter
- many non-indigenous plants have escaped from cultivation to become serious environmental weeds, which in some cases have threatened the survival of indigenous species
- South Australia has fewer commercial native plant nurseries than other Australian states. A policy of planting indigenous (local area) native species has the potential to promote industry development in a new area through the encouragement of local seed collectors, nurseries and retailers to service the demands from a policy of this kind.

¹ *A Framework for Public Environmental Reporting* – Natural Heritage Trust, March 2000

It is anticipated that other State and local government authorities will embrace similar policies in the near future.

Energy Consumption

Energy use has environmental implications through air pollution, climate change and depletion of non-renewable resources. Different energy sources have different environmental impacts².

Consumption of energy is a significant issue for DEH due to the need to directly manage its use and also to influence the consumption patterns of its leased premises and affiliated organisations.

National Electricity Market – Provision of Green Power

During 2001–02, the South Australian Government commenced contract negotiations for the purchase of electricity for over 300 agency sites deemed contestable in the National Electricity Market.

As part of these negotiations, DEH strongly advocated for sufficient flexibility to be incorporated into any government contract to enable agencies to purchase *Green Energy* for their operations. *Green Energy* is a renewable energy source—such as electricity generated from methane gas or wind—used as a substitute for conventionally produced electricity.

We are pleased to advise that the government's electricity contract does contain provisions for agencies to purchase *Green Energy*. Negotiations are presently underway with the selected retailer, AGL, to supply DEH 100 per cent of its energy requirements with *Green Energy* by 2002–03.

LPG Policy

It has now been mandated that all new government vehicles leased on a long-term basis from Fleet SA for use by DEH staff are to be ordered and supplied with either dual fuel, or single LPG fuel, systems where such factory fitted systems are available.

Following delivery of vehicles fitted with LPG fuel systems, employees have been instructed to use LPG as the primary fuel for the vehicle. Use of unleaded petrol should only be used in accordance with manufacturers instructions for dual fuel systems and in such circumstances where LPG is not readily available.

It should be noted that some specialised vehicles, such as 4-wheel drive vehicles used extensively off-road in National Parks or in remote locations, and vehicles used for fire fighting purposes, will continue to be fuelled by diesel. In such instances, these vehicles will be fitted with an electronic fuel pump to minimise emissions.

This is an important milestone in the *Greening DEH* project, that has been broadly supported—the Minister for Environment and Heritage has lead by example and switched to an LPG-fuelled vehicle.

The fleet conversion will produce cost savings as the price of LPG is far less than that of unleaded petrol, but more importantly from an environmental perspective total carbon emissions will be reduced by approximately 200 tonnes per year.

DEH will be working in close collaboration with Fleet SA during 2001–02 to refine the policy on a whole of government basis and to explore future strategies that encourage the continued greening of the government's vehicle fleet.

² *A Framework for Public Environmental Reporting* – Natural Heritage Trust, March 2000

Office energy use

DEH is also addressing its use of energy within the office environment. A number of initiatives—in addition to DEH's commitment to purchase *Green Energy*—are presently underway aimed at increasing energy efficiency, including:

- installing movement and time activated light sensors
- trialing new lighting diffusers that reduce the number of fluoro tubes to adequately light the office environment from three to two
- purchasing computer and other office equipment that comply with the United States Environmental Protection Agency *Energystar* standards or have power management features where appropriate
- educating employees to switch off equipment when it is not required for a significant time
- ensuring that continuous boil urns are no longer installed in DEH premises
- using energy efficient upgrades when undertaking maintenance work
- ensuring that DEH workplaces comply with the Government Office Accommodation Committee (GOAC) and other statutory guidelines relating to access to natural light, ambient environment (air conditioning, lighting etc).

Other Resource Consumption

The following section outlines DEH's activities in switching to renewable, less resource intensive alternatives, recycled products, re-useable products (such as refillable toner cartridges) and office equipment capable of duplex printing.

Paper

As a first step in the *Greening DEH* process, the department commissioned an investigation into waste disposal and purchasing practices within DEH offices.

In 1999, the waste audit revealed the following departmental disposal and usage patterns:

We used: 17 520 reams of paper
We disposed of: 92 092 kg of general refuse
 69 550 kg of white office paper

Accordingly, Stage 1 of the *Greening DEH* initiative focuses primarily on solid waste, although it is intended that all environmental impacts will be considered in due course.

DEH has now specified that paper purchased by the agency must be manufactured from 100 per cent recycled material, that is:

- totally free of new pulp
- manufactured using bleaching processes and materials that are totally free of chlorine and/or chlorine compounds
- manufactured from the maximum possible amount of material obtained from post-consumer sources
- guaranteed, on the basis of extensive testing, as suitable for use in black and white printing in photocopiers, facsimile machines, laser and inkjet printers.

The first three of the aforementioned requirements represent what is now considered to be world's *best practice* in office paper manufacturing. The fourth point is seen as sound

business practice, in order to protect the department's investment in printing equipment and machines.

Departmental officers have undertaken research to identify brands of office paper that meet these specifications. The officers were greatly assisted in this task by recently published data from the Southern Sydney Waste Board³. Supply SA, a division of the Department for Administrative and Information Services, also provided significant assistance in this task.

As a result, a procurement arrangement has been negotiated with Supply SA, which will enable a suitable product to be purchased at a price similar to that currently being paid for office paper across the agency.

However, it should be noted that three major brands of office paper that are marketed as having high recycled content were rejected because:

- they contain significant amounts of pre-consumer material, including paper off-cuts produced from native and/or imported rain forest sourced pulp
- they use chlorine based bleaching processes—this process falls well below international best practice standards for paper manufacturing, which have moved to oxygen bleaching processes
- the relatively small amount of post-consumer material used in the production of this paper (1 per cent on average) minimises the demand for resources generated through office and kerb-side recycling programs and therefore acts as a disincentive and a threat to the financial viability of these schemes.

In consideration of the above points, support for these brands would only serve to perpetuate a range of manufacturing practices that do not meet world best practice standards and are inconsistent with the DEH approach to environmental management and the sustainable use of resources.

Given that nationwide the government sector represents 30 per cent of the market for office paper, DEH clearly has a responsibility to play a lead role in the area of 'green purchasing'. It is anticipated that other South Australian agencies will also embrace this change, and in the longer term, continue to generate momentum for change in all office paper manufacturing practices.

Office furniture and equipment

Wherever practical, DEH attempts to re-use existing office furniture and fixtures when re-fitting existing work places or moving to new premises. At times this approach can be more expensive than acquiring new furniture through the need to disassemble, transport and reassemble. However, it actively demonstrates the department's commitment to reduce its use of non-renewable resources and waste that can be generated through superfluous packaging and salvaging of equipment. Any surplus furniture is normally held in storage for future fit-outs or unexpected requirements.

As mentioned earlier, DEH is actively pursuing the acquisition of office equipment that has power management features. In addition, the department is now also seeking equipment that can be defaulted to duplex printing to assist minimise our use of paper.

The department also has a preference to purchase consumables that can be recycled, refilled or re-used. This includes items such as toner cartridges for printers and photocopiers, fluoro tubes, carpeting.

To assist with the disposal of surplus computing equipment, DEH is actively participating the South Australian Government's Smart State PC Donation Program. This new initiative offers

³ *KNOW YOUR PAPER – A Guide to Purchasing Recycled Content Office Paper*, Southern Sydney Waste Planning and Management Board, Botany, NSW, 2000

support to South Australian community and volunteer organisations through the donation of surplus computing equipment that would normally be salvaged.

MANAGING DEPARTMENTAL IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

In addition to managing its resource use, the department also needs be aware of other impacts it has on the environment through undertaking its core business. These include the generation and disposal of waste, management of contaminated land and consequential impacts of managing the State's system of National Parks.

Waste Generation and Disposal

As the advocate for best practice environmental performance and waste minimisation in South Australia, it is essential that DEH demonstrates a commitment to resource recovery and waste minimisation through its own operations.

A recent EPA Waste Audit indicated that the State Government and its contractors are major contributors of waste going to landfill. Government office waste products—such as waste paper, stationery waste, computer waste and office furniture—can be significantly reduced by considering waste minimisation at the stage of purchasing goods and services and by adapting waste management practices.

The purchasing practices of the government must consider the ability to minimise waste, recycling options and opportunities, and the overall environmental performance of the supplier. Purchasing practices can also aim to guarantee the sustainability of recycling post-consumer waste into new products.

A green purchasing and waste minimisation review for DEH aimed to identify opportunities to minimise waste through procurement activities and internal waste management practices. The department's commitment to Agenda 21, the Commonwealth Ecological Sustainable Development Strategy and the State Supply Board's Policy on Environment also provided the impetus to undertake this research.

The research undertaken revealed a substantial existing commitment by the staff of DEH to waste minimisation and recycling. In a number of divisions employees have initiated programs to recycle plastic and aluminium drink containers, milk cartons and even food waste from the office (for use as compost). Consultation with employees identified a willingness to commit to waste reduction and that reducing the department's paper waste is deemed a high priority.

Whilst there are some effective initiatives in place to minimise waste, such as paper recycling programs and using both sides of paper for printing, minimisation initiatives are not consistent across the divisions. There is much to be gained by divisions through sharing waste minimisation ideas and education strategies across the whole of the organisation. The research on waste management issues also highlighted the variation in waste issues confronting regional offices and outdoor operations such as national parks and botanic gardens. Further work to quantify the waste streams in these areas is required.

In summary, the key recommendations in relation to improving waste minimisation were:

- providing training for staff on the use of information technology with a focus to reducing paper waste

- initiating waste minimisation education on the department's intranet
- developing policies on the distribution of major departmental documents in a manner that minimises paper use
- incorporating a *catch-phrase* and staff rewards scheme in the waste minimisation program.

Identifying greener purchasing opportunities involved reviewing current procurement practices within DEH as well as reviewing environmental purchasing practices implemented internationally and within Australia.

The key recommendations in relation to greener procurement are:

- endorse a policy to allow a cost increase of 10 per cent for the purchase of products containing recycled materials
- investigate options for greening the supply chain as a strategy for reducing waste produced by the department
- endorse the use of an *Environmental Considerations Checklist* for use in the procurement process
- include environmental performance criteria in all tender documents
- develop a database for environmental procurement initiatives implemented throughout the department's intranet
- include environmental performance measurement training in the Purchasing Officers training program.

Landuse and Biodiversity

Parks and reserves managed by DEH account for approximately 20 per cent of South Australia and contain remnant native vegetation with high a biodiversity level. A significant aspect of the department's core business is to manage the biodiversity and landscape contained within parks and reserves. Accordingly, it is important that the department ensures that its management of parks and their infrastructure is done in a manner that does not adverse affect the natural environment.

National parks are major tourist destinations and as such must provide facilities of an appropriate standard to facilitate tourism within regional South Australia and provide for visitor satisfaction. As a natural tourist attraction, a fine balance between accessibility to the environment and its protection for future generations is required.

To assist in achieving this outcome, National Parks & Wildlife SA has implemented a bi-monthly sustainable development forum to discuss standards and projects.

It has also developed Planning and Design Guidelines that articulate the actions that need to be taken and principles to be adhered to, in planning and designing for visitor facilities, including:

- visitor information centres
- walking trails
- roads and visitor parking
- camping areas
- day-use areas
- ablutions (toilets and showers)

- barbecues and fireplaces

Key design issues contained within the guidelines include:

Sustainability

The primary aim of any development in a park environment is to achieve long term ecological, social and economic sustainability. This requires a thorough project planning and design process that explores all possible options and considers the development in the context of the broader landscape. Specifically, design can help to achieve sustainability by:

- creating low maintenance landscapes
- conserving vegetation and protecting wildlife habitat
- employing plant and equipment that does not require high resource input and which incorporates water and energy saving and generating technologies where possible
- minimising or eliminating wastes
- identifying the carrying capacity of use areas and implementing a limits of acceptable change approach to site environmental management as part of the site planning process
- selecting building materials which are harvested and/or manufactured in an ecologically sound manner, and re-using building materials where possible.

Character

Through quality presentation and the demonstration of sustainable principles, facilities should be designed to indicate to visitors that parks are special and unique environments, which are worthy of conservation. To this end, designs seek to retain and complement the natural or cultural qualities of a particular setting. This can be achieved by maximising conservation elements in the landscape and also by careful regard to design details such as colour and form.

Maintenance

In most cases, designs of park facilities aim to minimise maintenance requirements and thus potential to harm the environment resulting from:

- cleaning
- garbage collection
- sewage removal
- repair and replacement of infrastructure
- vegetation management.

Contract Specifications

Where the provision of these facilities are to be delivered by external contractors, a set of stringent environmental protection requirements and working conditions are incorporated into the contract to minimise potential environmental harm. These requirements include:

- disposal of refuse
- noise and dust control
- access and plant hygiene with regards to *Phytophthora Cinnamoni*
- use of construction and haulage vehicles/equipment within parks (including servicing and washing)

- use of fires and clearing
- preservation of flora and fauna
- disposal of noxious wastes and oil.

In line with the above guidelines, National Parks & Wildlife SA has been embracing some emerging technologies and new process to deliver environmentally friendly park infrastructure at various parks across the State.

One of the key initiatives is the installation of a Remote Area Power (RAP) system at Innamincka—an excellent site for both solar and wind power generation. This integrated system comprises a 48 x 72 watt panel solar array, two 1 kva wind turbines and a 15 kva backup diesel generator, which stores power in 65 batteries. The system is designed to supply power to two houses, temporary staff accommodation and the department's workshop, with ability to expand in the future.

To date the backup diesel generator has not had to be run and it is anticipated that in the foreseeable future it will only be used once a week to top up the batteries as part of the system maintenance cycle.

When compared to the running costs of power produced by the local diesel generator at the Innamincka Hotel, this new system is cleaner, greener and more efficient. Power costs from the Hotel are in the vicinity of 66 cents per kWh, whereas the RAP system is producing power at an estimated 10 cents per kWh, based on overall system maintenance costs.

Other initiatives include:

- increased use of renewable energy sources at other locations throughout the State, such solar power systems, for lighting and general power needs (with LPG and diesel generators for back up)
- installation of Rota-Loo toilet systems that utilise a rotating four chambered composting drum, to minimise human and organic waste and provides compost to use in parks
- provision of recycling bins and green waste composting facilities
- expansion of the use of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and ESD audit reports as a formal part of major infrastructure projects.

Greenhouse gases

The South Australian Government has made a clear commitment to Sustainable Energy objectives for its own operations, which is fundamental to its wider success in the broader community.

South Australia, with all the other States and Territories, has committed to implementing the National Greenhouse Strategy and contributing to achieving the national target established in the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The government has implemented an agency greenhouse targets program that aims to reduce emissions from public sector operations. This program focuses primarily on reducing waste through basic *house-keeping* measures.

To achieve this, a comprehensive Government energy management Action Plan has been prepared by Energy SA. The Plan defines a base level of energy efficiency for new government buildings and major refurbishments, incorporates energy efficiency practices into maintenance programs and procurement policies and addresses energy use on the vehicle fleet.

As mentioned earlier in the report, DEH has implemented a number initiatives to manage its energy usage and minimise greenhouse gas emissions, including conversion to LPG

vehicles, use of renewable energy sources and the procurement of energy saving equipment.

Hazardous substances

DEH has undertaken a process to reduce the number and types of potentially environmentally hazardous substances for activities such as vermin and weed control in National Parks and Botanic Gardens. The department is progressively improving its fuel and chemical storage as part of occupational health, safety and welfare management, but also to reduce the risk of creating external environment harm.

CASE STUDY – THE ENVIRONMENT SHOP

The Environment Shop, in the heart of the city, is South Australia's one-stop shop for parks and wildlife, heritage, land and environmental information.

During 2000–01, the Environment Shop underwent a significant refurbishment to enable it to improve customer service by increasing its activities, enhancing current services, providing better display opportunities and improving overall operational efficiency.

In planning for the new environment shop, key principles identified were to maximise natural light, minimise relocation of existing services and minimise the need for additional equipment and subsequent energy loads for mechanical and electrical services.

In line with the department's espoused values, it was also identified that there is a need for the building industry to be stimulated to recycle and use environmentally sustainable products that would enable more of our waste to be viewed as a valuable resource. Accordingly, it was decided that the Environment Shop's refurbishment would showcase environmentally sustainable design principles—making use of recycled plastics, plantation timbers, recycled carpet, low energy lighting, vegetable-based paints and other natural products.

Following is an overview of some of the innovating and interesting uses of recycled and environment friendly materials that were used in this refurbishment:

Joinery Materials

Joinery used throughout the Shop is made from *Ecoply*—a plywood engineered from 100 per cent Australian plantation pine. The plywood contains less toxic glues than other joinery materials, creating less dust and wastage when the material is worked. The plywood is bonded together with a low toxic resin adhesive that minimises harmful gases within the shop.

Veneers

All veneers used throughout the shop are hoop pine, one of the few Australian plantation trees suitable for decorative veneers. Clear joinery finishes are achieved using water-based lacquers.

Counter Cladding

The cladding to the main counter makes use of a product called *Unimould*, which is 100 per cent recycled PTFE or Polypropylene. Its hard-wearing properties make it ideal for use in industrial and agricultural applications and it has been applied in the shop as an effective counter cladding material.

Counter Top

The top of the counter is made from *Duraloid*—manufactured from linseed oil, natural resins, cork and wood flour. It has proven over the years to be exceedingly hard wearing and is 100 per cent biodegradable at the end of its life.

Counter Frame

The frame for this counter was originally salvaged from the Lands Title Office and reused in the previous Energy Information Centre. The counter frame in The Environment Shop is its second reincarnation.

Energy

The use of natural light was maximised in the design to ensure that less power-generated lighting was required. The general lighting fixtures used in the Shop were recycled and low brightness and wattage applications were adopted for feature lighting. Movement and time activated light sensors were installed in staff areas to maximise efficiency of use.

Water Feature

A water feature designed and developed by South Australia's Jam Factory Design and Craft Centre—making use of recycled glass—has prominence in the centre of the new look shop. The feature is clad with Unimould—the same 100 per cent recycled material that was used on the main counter.

Paints

Painted surfaces in the shop are finished using *Bio Paints*—made from plant and mineral ingredients including pine resin, linseed oil, casein and lemon peel oil. The product minimises the risk of exposure to harmful chemicals for construction workers and users of the shop in general. In addition, during the application process it produces a citrus scent that is considered pleasant.

Plants

Interior plants help to enhance the quality of the air by adding humidity to dry conditioned air and by processing airborne toxins emitted by modern building products, creating a healthy and productive work environment.

The Botanic Gardens has also supplied a variety of plants that feature in the shopfront window with interpretative materials on species and origin.

Carpet

Interface carpet tiles have been used throughout The Environment Shop. The tiles are extremely hard wearing despite being constructed using a minimum amount of material. The carpet yarns are solution dyed, eliminating any excess dyestuff waste and are layered using minimal adhesive. The carpet tiles can be readily transferred to another site or returned to the manufacturer for recycling.

Timber Floor

The timber floor in the shop once graced the floors of the wool stores at Port Adelaide. Recycled timbers such as this native hardwood—blackbutt—are becoming more readily available and are quite rightly prized for their stability and seasoned beauty. The raw quality of the timber contributes to the character of the shop.

The revamped and refurbished Environment Shop was officially relaunched by the Minister for Environment and Heritage, Hon Iain Evans, on Tuesday, 8 May 2001.

For each guest attending the launch, a Native Pine seedling was purchased by The Environment Shop. The trees were planted as part of the Arbor Day celebrations on 22 June, with some 1000 local students involved in the planting of 7000 trees in the Cobbler Creek Recreation Park, north of Adelaide. The planting was coordinated by the South Australian Urban Forest Biodiversity Program with the assistance of the Salisbury City Council, the State Government, Trees for Life and the local community.

Environment Shop is located at 77 Grenfell Street, Adelaide and is open Monday to Friday—9am to 5pm (closed public holidays). Please feel free to come in for all your environmental information needs—or just to have a look at this innovative and exciting refurbishment.

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