Government of South Australia

Department for Environment and Heritage

ANNUAL REPORT
2004-05

1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

The Hon John Hill MP
Minister for Environment and Conservation
Parliament House
North Terrace
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of the *Public Sector Management Act 1995* and the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have pleasure in submitting my report on the activities of the Department for Environment and Heritage for the financial year ended 30 June 2005.

Allan Holmes
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

30/09/2005

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The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) plays an important role in providing advice to government on the environment. It also fulfils important statutory responsibilities in managing and caring for the State's natural and cultural heritage.

The Department does not have this role on its own. A trend over the last two decades has been for Governments to source alternative advice. At the same time lobbyists have increased their influence and polling of public opinion has become commonplace. More than ever there is a need for an impartial and reliable source of public policy advice, something best provided by a professional public service.

The Department's role in management of the State's rich natural and cultural heritage is also changing. Resources are constrained. Greater community involvement in some areas and less in others provides some interesting challenges. The State's heritage is increasing in importance in economic terms, especially in regional South Australia. The Department must be flexible and adaptable in its delivery role. At the same time it must keep an eye for the long term so that services can be maintained. A good example of this challenge is the Department's changing role in fire management and suppression. Should DEH concentrate on its public land responsibilities or should it participate more broadly in fire suppression in country South Australia? The answers to these questions require careful consideration because of the financial, logistical and social implications.

In managing and directing DEH, a Corporate Plan has been written to guide the work and behaviour of our staff (see Appendix Six). The plan is derived from the Department's statutory mandate, the SA's Strategic Plan, and the Government's policy agenda. At a level below, the Department has produced more detailed program/subprogram plans and directorate operating plans. These plans provide greater clarity and direction. They also provide the basis for reporting and accounting for our work.

This Annual Report provides a formal account of the Department's performance over the last 12 months. Each year we endeavour to improve the quality, clarity and discipline in our reporting. This year we have incorporated sustainability reporting by adopting the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines as a framework for this annual report. The application of GRI signifies recognition by our Executive of the importance of sustainability in our business. The report speaks for itself so my commentary will be restricted to observations about the Department, its operating environment and the challenges over the coming years.

The Corporate Plan and the support of our management group have provided the platform for a coherent and successful Department. DEH attracts people with passion, energy and a desire to work hard. Our management role has been to harness and direct staff to achieve our goals. The values we have identified as important in DEH have guided our behaviour and defined the sort of Department we want to work in.

We have improved our planning, budgeting and reporting regime. Program planning is more disciplined and the quality of our plans vastly improved. There is still room to improve in aligning work with direction and priority as well as measuring performance in a way that guides future work.

One of our challenges is to better connect with key stakeholders and the interested public. Whilst we have dramatically improved our working relationships across Government, we have work to do into the community. Failure to improve will lead to diminished support for the Department's activities.

The quality of our policy advice has also improved as we have increased our attention, improved competency and recruited skilled staff. But further improvement is required. We need to better connect nationally and internationally. We need to be ambitious yet retain a degree of pragmatism. We also need to appreciate the effectiveness and limitations of statutory measures to achieve Government objectives. The interconnectedness of regulation, incentive, education and intervention has to be appreciated.

The challenges ahead are immense. Global climate change is beginning to show. Biodiversity loss continues. Our landscapes are abused and our heritage ignored. Yet gains are being made. Public awareness is increasing and there are many achievements to be proud of, some listed in this report.

The Department for Environment and Heritage has a crucial role to play.

To conclude, I would like to recognise the contributions made by every staff member and partner in our work. Your work is extraordinary.

To my portfolio Chief Executive colleagues, Rob Freeman, Paul Vogel and Vaughan Levitzke, thank you for your cooperation and goodwill. And finally to Minister John Hill and his staff, I acknowledge the excellent working relationship and partnership that we have had.

Allan Holmes
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

About this report

The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) reports annually as required by the *Public Sector Management Act 1995* and in accordance with the annual reporting requirements outlined in Circular 13, prepared by the SA Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC).

The 2004-05 DEH Annual Report incorporates a number of new reporting features.

South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP)
The section 'Integrating South Australia's Strategic Plan' outlines how DEH contributes to the six objectives of the SASP. Detailed updates on the SASP Targets where DEH holds primary reporting responsibility are included in the program reports.

Economic Development Board (EDB) Recommendations
DEH's contributions to the recommendations made in the Economic Development Board's report "A Framework for Economic Development in South Australia" (May 2003) and the EDB's Progress Report (April 2005) are included within the report.

Sustainability Reporting
In this report, DEH has taken its first step to fully integrate sustainability reporting into its Annual Reporting. DEH's approach to sustainability reporting is outlined in the DEH Sustainability Behaviours section.

If you would like to find out more about DEH's Sustainability Reporting initiative, please contact:

Business Planning Branch
Level 9, 91-97 Grenfell St
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Telephone (08) 8204 9477
Facsimile (08) 8204 9334

DEH at a Glance

STATISTICS:
1101 Employees (as at 30 June 2005)
$142,514,000 Expenditure
 $95,560,000 Revenue

WHERE:
City Locations
- Chesser House, 91-97 Grenfell St, Adelaide, SA 5000
- Alliance House, 100 Pirie St, Adelaide, SA 5000 (previously Netley until June 2005)
- Goodman Building, Adelaide Botanic Gardens, Hackney Road, Hackney, SA 5069
- 1 Richmond Road, Keswick, SA 5035

Regions
- South East Region – SGIC Building, 11 Helen St, Mt Gambier, SA 5290
- Murraylands Region – 28 Vaughan Terrace, Berri, SA 5343
- Outback Region – 9 Mackay Street, Pt Augusta, SA 5700
- Kangaroo Island Region – 37 Dauncey Street, Kingscote, SA 5223
- Northern Yorke Region – 9 Old North Road, Clare, SA 5453
- West Region – 75 Liverpool St, Port Lincoln, SA 5606
- Adelaide Region – Black Hill Conservation Park, 115 Maryvale Rd, Athelstone, SA 5076

Botanic Gardens
- Adelaide - Hackney Road, Hackney SA 5069
- Wittunga - Shepherd's Hill Road, Blackwood SA 5051
- Mount Lofty - Summit Road or Piccadilly Road, Crafers SA 5152

2004-05 HIGHLIGHTS:
- Progressed the development of the Greening of Government Operations (GoGO) Scorecard, commenced the development of State Greenhouse Strategy and released issues paper and initiated the Sustainable Schools and Children's Services Initiative (SSACSI) with the Department of Education and Children's Services.
- Launched the *Living Coast Strategy* for South Australia and released the Encounter Marine Park Draft Zoning Plan for public consultation (Coast and marine program).
- The *Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005* was proclaimed on 4 June 2005.
- Proclaimed Coongie Lakes National Park and consolidated the Kuka Kanyini project in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands (Land Management program).
- Established over 400,000 local indigenous plants as part of the 2004 planting program for the Million Trees program.
- Commenced consultation drafts of strategic action plans to establish two large scale ecological recovery programs – NatureLinks 'East meets West' and 'Flinders Olary Rangers'.
- 46 Tammar Wallabies were released into Innes National Park with 31 surviving at the end of June 2005.
- *Heritage Directions Amendment Bill 2005* tabled.
- Progressed South Australia Strategic Plan targets and integrated them into the Corporate Plan

GRI 3.18

Description of the Department for Environment And Heritage (DEH)

DEH Description and Function

The purpose of DEH is ' to conserve and restore the environment for all generations.'

The department has a primary role in environment policy, biodiversity conservation, heritage conservation, environmental sustainability and animal welfare, and is a custodian of information and knowledge about the State's environment. The department manages the State's public land, which is land held in the conservation reserve system and as Crown lands.

DEH has a key advocacy and engagement role across Government and with business and communities throughout South Australia. It makes an important contribution to the economic and environmental health of the State by:

- Driving strategies for sustainability across government
- Creating the basis for nature-based tourism
- Providing essential environment and land information
- Generating employment opportunities in regional areas

The department has approximately 1200 staff, located in four city locations, seven regional offices and 41 sites across the state. The network of sites act as a web of activity throughout the state.

The Environment and Conservation Portfolio

DEH is part of the Environment and Conservation Portfolio, which is the responsibility of the Minister for Environment and Conservation, Hon John Hill MP. In addition to DEH, the portfolio is comprised of three other agencies.

- The Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (DWLBC) provides advice and regulatory support to Government and the community for natural resource management and facilitates the allocation and sustainable management of natural resources.

- The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) aims to achieve a healthy and valued environment that supports the social and economic prosperity for all South Australians by changing behaviour of industry, community and governments to more sustainable practices through a combination of regulation, education, economic instruments and co-operation.

Zero Waste SA (ZWSA) promotes waste management practices that, as far as possible, eliminate waste or its consignment to landfill, and advances the development of resource recovery and recycling.

DEH Stakeholders are:
- Premier of South Australia;
- Minister for Environment and Conservation;
- Cabinet, Government of South Australia;
- External Advisors to Government, in particular the Economic Development Board, Social Inclusion Board and The Premier's Round Table on Sustainability;
- Boards and Committees;
- Other federal, state and local government agencies;
- Partners in projects;
- Customers;
- Special interest groups;
- International, interstate and federal counterparts;
- Volunteers; and
- DEH Staff.

The development of effective working relationships with stakeholders is crucial to the achievement of the Government's outcomes.

The Government of South Australia is party to formal inter-governmental agreements with the Commonwealth, other State and Territory Governments. Other agreements or conventions operate on an inter-country basis or globally. The State, and consequently DEH, is bound by these agreements and must act accordingly.

Other formal structures (such as the detailed governance arrangements for Natural Resources Management in South Australia) operate to ensure appropriate action and decision-making across the private, public and community sectors of this State.

Throughout 2004-05, the department participated in and contributed to industry and business associations with memberships in committees, councils and board. The following list examples the breadth of memberships held by DEH staff:
- National Reconciliation Working Group
- Australian Fire Authority Council
- Natural Resources Management Board Representation
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)
- Spatial Information Committee (SICOM)
- Australia New Zealand Land Information Council (ANZLIC)
- Sustainability Collaboration
- Australian Institute of Marketing
- Crown Lands Administrator's Forum
- National Environmental Education Network

DEH also has relationships with licensees pursuant to administered legislation and lessees or licensees of reserves or crown land.

DEH undertakes a wide variety of consultation processes with its stakeholders and the community. Consultation may occur as a result of legislative requirements (eg adoption of Management Plans under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*), to seek community input and ideas (Adelaide Parklands Bill), to consult on proposals (Encounter Marine Protected Area) or to inform the community of significant issues (eg climate change). Numerous formal and informal cross-agency networks, committees and groups operate to develop policy, exchange information and

coordinate implementation of programs and projects. Where appropriate, this information may be made available publicly on the agency's website.

The public are invited to communicate with the agency through telephone, letters or email. The public are encouraged to discuss any issues or concerns with the manager of the specific area. Grievances with the agency may be lodged with the Chief Executive or through the formal processes under the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* or the Ombudsman as appropriate.

Externally developed economic, environmental and social characteristics, principles or initiatives that the department voluntarily subscribes to include:
- Migratory Bird agreements with Japan and China
- Agreement between States regarding greenhouse emissions
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
- Reconciliation Agenda
- National Fire Principles
- Burra Charter (Built Heritage)
- CITES (Convention on International Threatened and Endangered Species)
- National Comprehensive and Representative Reserve System (CARRS)

CASE STUDY

Encounter Marine Park attracts broad public interest

The release of the draft zoning plan for the Encounter Marine Park on 8 March 2005 heralded a new era for marine conservation in South Australia.

The draft plan, which was released for three-months public comment, provided the first glimpse of the future of marine conservation management for our state. It was the culmination of nearly four years of development by DEH in conjunction with the community.

To assist the public in understanding the Government's proposals and to ensure that the community continued to be engaged in the process, DEH distributed over 9000 brochures and submission forms, ran fifteen public information days and presented at three public meetings, attracting over 800 people.

The public information days were particularly well received, giving members of the community the opportunity for a personal briefing on the proposals.

The community responded with 480 written submissions from groups and individuals, expressing a wide variety of viewpoints.

The overwhelming support for the concept of marine parks and the clear themes emerging from these submissions (such as the importance of the marine environment to local communities, both for lifestyle and livelihood, and the importance of recreational opportunities) will be used as the basis for finalisation of the Encounter Marine Park. A number of submissions also put forward proposed alterations to the draft zoning plan and these will assist DEH in revising the proposed zoning arrangements to better provide for commercial and recreational activities in the local area.

A final decision on the Encounter Marine Park zoning arrangements is expected in 2006, once new Marine Parks legislation is in place.

DEH Governance	GRI 2.6, GRI 3.1, GRI 3.4, GRI 3.6, GRI LA13

Governance is commonly held to be the processes, policies and structures by which organisations are directed, controlled and held to account.

DEH is an administrative unit under the *Public Sector Management Act 1995* within the South Australian Public Service.

The DEH Governance Framework, currently being finalised, details the various structures of Government and the Public Sector – the Government, Minister, Portfolio and Departments. The Framework is comprised of four key components:
- **Roles**: Articulating the roles within and relating to governance within DEH.
- **Direction and Strategy**: Recognising the legislation and plans that inform, guide and document DEH's strategic direction and programs.
- **Responsibilities**: Encompassing the key activities that must be undertaken in the operation of DEH.
- **Compliance**: Detailing the legislative and policy requirements that must be met by DEH pursuant to administered legislation, SA Public Sector legislation and policy and those relevant to all organisations and entities.

The Chief Executive and the DEH Executive lead Governance in DEH through the implementation, evaluation and improvement of governance structures and processes, and modelling DEH's values. DEH Executive (comprised of the Directors of each of the directorates), Executive Committees for risk management and audit, human resources and occupational health, safety and welfare, and advisory committees in the areas of information technology and business planning exist to guide the operation of the agency.

Consultation with DEH staff occurs through weekly internal communiqués, the CE's update (an ad hoc e-mail message to all staff), the Chief Executive's quarterly consultative forum and directorate consultative committees. Staff meetings are held for all staff groups on a regular basis. In addition, forums are held for specific employee groups and committees and reference groups formed to develop organisational policy and directions and discuss operational issues.

DEH Corporate Plan	GRI 3.7

DEH developed and published its first Corporate Plan in April 2004. The DEH Corporate Plan provides a succinct overview of the current and future direction of the agency and links together the priorities of South Australia's Strategic Plan, DEH's purpose and DEH programs. Significant activities were undertaken in 2004-05 to communicate the Corporate Plan throughout the agency and to integrate it into planning and operational activities. The Corporate Plan is reviewed each year and the 2005 version is attached at Appendix Five.

The DEH Corporate Plan details aspirations for the future, the department's goals and priorities, and the behaviours it values in its staff members. Our values, as articulated in DEH's Corporate Plan, seek to develop and support our culture. These values are:

- Public service, responsibility and accountability
- Imagination, diversity and innovation
- Candour, diplomacy and co-operation
- Thinking, inquiry and discipline
- Safety, health and enjoyment

Our values also link to the underpinning principles of integrity, respect and accountability identified in the Code of Conduct for South Australian Public Sector Employees.

DEH's five goals articulated in the Corporate Plan are:
- Move SA towards a sustainable future.
- Conserve, value and celebrate SA's natural and cultural heritage.
- Secure the future of SA's coastal and marine environments.
- Foster debate on the environment and engage the community.
- Maximise organisational performance.

Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Framework	GRI 2.3

DEH's Planning, Budgeting, Reporting framework is based on a matrix model of Programs and Directorates.

The DEH Corporate Plan, South Australia's Strategic Plan and detailed program and sub-program plans, define DEH's strategic direction. Sub-program Managers work with branches and regions to determine sub-program priorities over the next 3-5 years and develop specific initiatives for implementation. These priorities and initiatives direct the allocation of the base, discretionary (project) and capital investing budgets.

The implementation of the priorities in each program (or sub-program plan) occurs through directorates, branches and regions.

Each staff member, team, branch and region contributes to the functions and directions of the agency through their work on a priority in the DEH Corporate Plan, an initiative in a sub-program plan, providing an ongoing activity or as a support service. Work and/or operational plans guide effort and resources. These are reviewed through local reporting and monitoring practices and performance management discussions.

The DEH Management Planning and Reporting Tool (MPRT) reports each Directorate's progress towards these priorities on a quarterly basis. This process is supplemented by the production of regular forecasting and management reports.

Program Structure	GRI 2.3, GRI 3.18

The department manages its business through the following seven programs and 23 sub-programs.

Sustainability

The promotion of sustainable and eco-efficient human endeavour with minimal impact on essential life systems.

Delivered by five sub-programs:
- Sustainability Assessments
- Sustainability Strategies
- Legislation and Environment Policy
- Education Services
- Information Services

In 2005-06:
- The Environmental Information Program and sub-program will be created and will absorb the Information Services sub-program.
- The Environmental Education Services sub-program will be absorbed into the newly named Attaining Sustainability Program.
- The two sub-programs remaining in the Attaining Sustainability Program will be called Sustainability Strategies and Environment Policy.

Nature Conservation

The management, science and education contributing to conserving the State's biodiversity.

Delivered by three sub-programs:
- Scientific Services
- Biodiversity Conservation Services
- Regulatory Services

In 2005-06, the Regulatory Services sub-program will be absorbed into the Biodiversity Conservation sub-program.

Public Land Management

The conservation, maintenance and stewardship of the State's public lands.

Delivered by five sub-programs
- Visitor Management Services
- Land Administration Services
- Botanic Gardens
- Land Management Services
- Fire Management

Coastal Marine Conservation

The conservation, management and protection of the State's coast and marine environments.

Delivered by two sub-programs
- Coast and Marine Conservation Services
- Coastal Protection Services

Heritage Conservation

The understanding, conservation and protection of the State's rich heritage.

Delivered by one sub-program
- Heritage Conservation Services

Animal Welfare

The promotion and regulation of the humane treatment of animals.

Delivered by one sub-program
- Animal Welfare Services

Organisational Support

Business services that facilitate effective and efficient delivery of the Department's Programs.

Delivered by seven sub-programs
- Administration Services
- Asset Management Services
- Financial Services
- Governance and Organisational Strategy Services
- Human Resource Services
- Information Technology & Records Management Services
- Public Affairs Services

Program Adjustments

Adjustments to the DEH Program structure, as indicated above, were approved for implementation in 2005-06.

Program Reports in this Annual Report will describe the 2004-05 structure in their highlights and the 2005-06 structure in their targets.

Organisational Directorate Structure	GRI 2.3, GRI 2.4, GRI 2.5, GRI 3.6

The South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage is comprised of seven directorates (as described in the organisational chart at Figure 1). Directorates inter-relate either along a policy-programming-delivery continuum or through the supply of support services. Five of the directorates form the basis of the continuum, namely:

- Office of Sustainability (Policy)
- Natural and Cultural Heritage (Policy and Programming)
- Science and Conservation (Policy and Programming)
- Regional Conservation (Delivery)
- Environmental Information (Delivery)

The remaining two directorates, Business Services and Office of the Chief Executive provide specialist support services across the department.

Office of Sustainability

The Office of Sustainability (OoS) was established on 1 July 2002, giving expression to one of the government's key environmental election commitments. The Premier articulated the role of OoS to be:

> *'The centre for environmentally innovative thinking for the whole of the government. It will be responsible for developing future planning directions for South Australia and then identifying practical measures for responding to them.'*

Accordingly, a major part of OoS's role is to pursue environmental sustainability across government. OoS is seeking to assist Government agencies to build the principles of ecologically sustainable development into decision-making and operations. In particular, OoS seeks to ensure that government proposals include an assessment of environmental sustainability, risks and greening opportunities.

OoS provides environmental policy leadership, influencing planning and the reform of environmental and conservation legislation. OoS works cooperatively and in partnership with Government, business and community to promote the case of sustainability and the uptake of more sustainable practices.

OoS is actively exploring relationships with other agencies (for example, Planning SA, Land Management Corporation, Transport SA, and the Office of Local Government) to ensure that emerging sustainability initiatives are appropriately complemented.

Natural and Cultural Heritage

The Natural and Cultural Heritage directorate provides policy leadership, program direction and support for the protection and management of natural and cultural heritage across the State.

More specifically, the directorate:
- Provides policy advice, programs and support for protected areas, and public land management, coast and marine management, heritage protection, natural resource management, visitor management, Aboriginal and other community partnerships, and animal welfare; and
- Delivers programs, such as conservation and management of State heritage, Crown lands and coast and marine, where there is a need for centralisation.

The Director, Natural and Cultural Heritage also holds the statutory position of Director of National Parks and Wildlife under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

Science and Conservation

The Science and Conservation directorate consolidates DEH's scientific resources to deliver biodiversity conservation through policy development, research, monitoring, planning and programming. The directorate also manages the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium, whose conservation, science and education programs link closely to Science and Conservation directorate business.

The Science and Conservation directorate is responsible for:

- Policy, research, planning and delivery of biodiversity conservation programs and provision of scientific support and monitoring for biodiversity management; and
- Integrating the botanic gardens as a cultural and scientific institution focussing on plants, people and culture, promoting sustainable urban landscapes, and contributing to habitat restoration.

The Director, Science and Conservation also holds the statutory position of Director, Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium under the *Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium Act 1978*.

Regional Conservation

The Regional Conservation directorate undertakes the majority of DEH's on-ground programs and is responsible for:

- Delivery of DEH's conservation programs state-wide;
- Management of the State's public lands (national parks and wildlife reserves and Crown land), including maintenance of built assets and visitor facilities; and
- Delivery of state-wide programs addressing fire management and resource protection, including wildlife licensing.

Close working relationships with Natural and Cultural Heritage and Science and Conservation directorates and other public, private and community organisations are maintained to ensure that policy and programming work can be delivered to achieve desired outcomes.

Environmental Information

The Environmental Information directorate has a multi-faceted role, servicing the diverse needs of DEH, the Environment and Conservation Portfolio, business and the wider community.

Environmental Information's responsibilities include:

- Access, delivery, integration and analysis of geographic, environmental, social, economic and demographic data, information, products and services;
- Developing spatial models to support environmental and natural resource management;
- Providing policy development for environmental and geographic information;
- Providing satellite imagery and remote sensing services for global, national and State purposes;
- Developing an environmental education framework;

- Officiating as the coordinating body for State management of spatial (geographical) information and as the State representative for national management issues; and
- Providing information technology, records management, Internet and Intranet services to support business units for the department and other elements of the Environment and Conservation Portfolio.

Business Services

The Business Services directorate provides specialist services to support the functions of the department.

Business Services provides leadership in corporate business processes and offers strategic advice in line with the requirements of the Government, Minister, central agencies, and DEH directorates in the areas of Financial Services, Human Resource Services, Asset Services and Administrative Services.

The directorate ensures that agency's capacity to deliver programs to its customers is maximised through the provision of sound, efficient and effective support services, processes, and advice. It seeks to do this through a focus on customer service, a streamlining of processes, and the implementation of accountability mechanisms to ensure quality service delivery.

Office of the Chief Executive

The Office of the Chief Executive (OCE) provides a range of high-level corporate governance and organisational management services to support the Chief Executive, Directors and across the organisation.

OCE's key roles include:
- Management of strategic initiatives to improve the organisational management of the agency and portfolio and promote associated culture change;
- Establishment and improvement of corporate governance arrangements for DEH, oversight and monitoring of internal control frameworks, and independent assurance of agency activities;
- Leadership of the planning, budgeting and reporting framework across the agency;
- Coordination of external engagement activities through promotional communications, including media, public relations, marketing and event management.
- Agency-wide and cross-portfolio collaboration on organisational issues to ensure consistent, integrated achievement of requirements; and
- Facilitation of intra-agency communication and liaison on behalf of the Chief Executive.

Figure One – Organisational Structure

The organisational structure for DEH identifies policy and planning, program support and delivery roles across the agency.

Figure One – Organisational Structure chart:

- **Chief Executive** — Allan Holmes
- **Office of the Chief Executive** — Merridie Martin

Reporting lines:

Office of Sustainability	Natural and Cultural Heritage	Science and Conservation	Regional Conservation	Environmental Information	Business Services
Anne Harvey	Greg Leaman	Stephen Forbes	Lindsay Best	Kym Nicolson	Rick Janssan

- Policy
- Programming
- Delivery
- Support

Figure Two – 2005-06 Matrix Model

Organisational Support							Public Land Management					Attaining Sustainability		Nature Conservation		Coast & Marine Conservation		Heritage Conservn.	Animal Welfare	Environ Info	Directorates
Human Resources	IT, Web & Records Management	Governance & Organisational Strategy	Asset Management	Financal Services	Administration	Public Affairs	Fire Management	Land Management	Botanic Gardens Management	Land Administration	Visitor Management	Sustainability Strategies	Environment Policy	Biodiversity Conservation	Scientific Services	Coastal Protection	Coast & Marine Conservation	Heritage Conservation	Animal Welfare	Environmental Information	
												✓	✓								Office of Sustainability
							✓	✓	✓					✓	✓					✓	Science and Conservation
✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Regional Conservation
	✓		✓				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	Environmental Information
								✓		✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		Natural and Cultural Heritage
✓			✓	✓	✓																Business Services
		✓				✓															Office of the Chief Executive

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Integrating South Australia's Strategic Plan

The Department for Environment and Heritage has a role to play in achieving all six objectives of South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP). Whilst our role is central to Objective 3 – *Attaining Sustainability*, we also make a substantial contribution in – *Growing Prosperity; Improving Wellbeing; Fostering Creativity; Building Communities; and Expanding Opportunity*. Overall, DEH contributes to 35 of the 79 SASP targets. Examples of the Department's contribution to targets in each objective are shown below:

Objective 1 – Growing Prosperity (DEH contributes to 9 of 19 targets)

- DEH works in partnership with the SA Tourism Commission to increase visitor numbers to parks through joint marketing and promotion campaigns (T1.13).
- In pursuit of its goal to maximise organisational performance, DEH is focussing on improving productivity through investment in people, technology, process reform and organisational change (T1.18) and to refine processes to ensure timely and transparent government decision-making (T1.19)

Objective 2 – Improving Wellbeing (DEH contributes to 4 of 10 targets)

- The DEH initiative 'Healthy Parks, Healthy People' encourages people to enjoy themselves in the natural environment. It promotes the physical, social and mental health benefits of visiting the State's national parks. (T2.2)

Objective 3 – Attaining Sustainability (DEH contributes to all 11 targets)

- The purpose of DEH is fundamental to Objective 3 – *Attaining Sustainability* and is the lead agency for 5 of the targets. Achievements and progress are reported in the program highlights and targets.

Objective 4 – Fostering Creativity (DEH contributes to 4 of 11 targets)

- The Youth Environment Council of SA is active in engaging young people in metropolitan and regional SA in environmental action projects. (T4.9).
- The Sustainable Schools and Children's Services Initiative (SSACSI), engages pupils, teachers and whole school communities in creatively developing innovative solutions to environmental, social and economic sustainability issues. (T4.11)

Objective 5 – Building Communities (DEH contributes to 5 of 11 targets)

- DEH is increasing opportunities for community engagement and participation in activities that improve the conservation and management of public lands. In particular, DEH provides support and coordination for 133 Friend of Parks groups. To strengthen this commitment, a strategy is being developed to provide direction for the involvement of a wide range of volunteers in DEH business. (T5.6)

Objective 6 – Expanding Opportunity (DEH contributes to 2 of 17 targets)

- The Kuka Kanyini project, based at Watarru in Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara lands, is improving the land and saving indigenous plants and animals. It's also improving the health of the Anangu people by introducing the children to a wide range of bush foods (T6.1). In addition, cooperative management arrangements are being established for a number of conservation

reserves, including Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges National Park and Ngaut Ngaut Conservation Park, respecting indigenous connection to country (T6.1).

- As part of its Aboriginal Employment Strategy, DEH employs 30 Aboriginal people (2.9% of its workforce). (T6.2)

A Framework for Economic Development in South Australia

In May 2003, the Economic Development Board (EDB) released its report *A Framework for Economic Development in South Australia*, which contained 72 major recommendations for action by government, business and the community. The Government accepted 70 of these recommendations.

DEH has contributed to addressing these recommendations as follows:
- DEH has been involved in the development of the Development (Sustainable) Development Bill and the proposed changes to the Development Act with the lead agency, Planning SA. (recommendations 13, 14, 15)
- DEH is engaged in the Better Development Plan project, Planning Systems Indicator Group. (recommendations 14, 15)
- DEH chaired the Environment Working Group that examined blockages in the environmental assessment and approvals system. Referral agencies in the Portfolio undertook improvements in the areas of process, organisational structure, culture, infrastructure and information systems to reduce these blockages. (recommendation 17)
- During the first half of 2004-05, DEH participated in the SA Public Sector Mobility Program. A Director spent 6 months on secondment to the Department of Education and Children's Services while DEH hosted a senior manager from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. (recommendation 27)

The majority of the recommendations have been implemented with the remainder incorporated into the implementation and monitoring strategies related to South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP) or regularly reported to EDB and the Economic Development Cabinet Committee (EDCC).

DEH Sustainability Behaviours	GRI PA2, GRI PA3, GRI PA4, GRI PA5, GRI PA6, GRI PA7, GRI PA11, GRI PA12, GRI PA13, GRI 3.3, GRI 3.16, GRI 3.19, GRI EN33, GRIHR2, GRI HR3 GRI PR6

Sustainability in DEH

Sustainable development is commonly held to be the process by which the needs of the community are fulfilled without putting the needs of contemporary or future community at risk, whether locally or internationally. Sustainable development requires an ownership of the detrimental effects humans have had on the world and a commitment to make the required changes to reduce those impacts.

DEH is dedicated to conserving and restoring the environment for all generations. Staff commitment to the sustainability of our built, cultural and natural heritage is core to all work undertaken by the department.

Examples of activities that contribute to environmental sustainability can be found throughout every section of this Annual Report. The new format of the DEH Annual Report encourages the considered identification and recognition of this work and the identification of further opportunities.

Sustainability Reporting

Sustainability is an optional reporting requirement in Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) Circular 13. This report is DEH's first attempt to fully integrate Sustainability Reporting into its Annual Reporting.

The focus on Sustainability Reporting within the Annual Report, rather than in a separate report, demonstrates DEH's commitment to integrate sustainability values and goals into our everyday business. By taking this first step, DEH hopes to improve its ability to examine its own sustainability performance and to provide an example to other agencies of an integrated Sustainability Reporting methodology.

Where traditional reporting focuses on financial results, Sustainability Reporting asks organisations to describe activities and outcomes in relation to economic, environmental and social parameters. The concept of Sustainability Reporting is considered to be similar to Triple Bottom Line Reporting, but with a greater focus on holistic reporting.

The 2004-05 report assesses DEH's business against sustainability at a departmental level. In the 2004-05 report, Sub-Programs report on the areas of sustainability that are part of normal business. For example, the Visitor Management Services Sub-Program reports customer safety initiatives – part of the normal business of the Sub-Program and also part of the social area of sustainability. In the same way, the Biodiversity Services Sub-Program reports positive biodiversity impacts – also part of the environmental facet of sustainability.

In future phases of reporting, it is planned that all areas of the department will assess and report against the three areas of sustainability. The difference between the 2004-05 Annual Report and future reports will be the sophistication of the sustainability reporting with comprehensive assessment at a lower level.

To develop this report, the department undertook considerable consultation to identify the areas in which relevant work with a sustainability application is performed. The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework and indicators provided the starting point for discussions about sustainability activities and have been used throughout the Annual Report to inform Sustainability Reporting components. The GRI principles

of transparency, inclusiveness, auditability, completeness, relevance and sustainability context also guide the spirit of this initial report.

A complete list of GRI indicators appears in an index at the back of the report. This index identifies where in the report an indicator has been addressed. In addition, indicators relating to specific sections of the Report are noted in individual headings.

DEH does not claim to have reported fully on each of the indicators noted in the index. A qualitative approach has been taken, with examples being cited of current activities that relate to an indicator. These examples usually do not fully answer the indicator's requirements, but acknowledge sustainability activities within the department. To fully comply with the spirit of GRI indicators, systematic measurement systems are required.

Significant sustainability work is included in this report in the form of 'Case Studies'. Some of these case studies are:

- Consultation for Encounter Marine Park – 'Our Stakeholders'
- Sustainable Schools Consultation – 'Education Services Sub-Program'
- Kuku Kanyini Waturru – 'Aboriginal Reconciliation Statement'
- Remarkable Rocks Safety Campaign – 'Visitor Management Services Sub-Program'
- 2004 Schools Heritage Competition – 'Heritage Conservation Services Sub-Program'
- Encounter Marine Park attracts broad public interest – 'Coast and Marine Conservation Services Sub-Program'
- Broom Brush clearance – 'Regulatory Services Sub-Program'
- The Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar Management Plan Review – 'Biodiversity Conservation services Sub-Program'
- Landscape scale monitoring and adaptive management of woodland birds in the Mount Lofty Ranges – 'Scientific Services Sub-Program'
- Permanent Protection for Coongie Lakes Wetlands – 'Land Management Program'
- Millenium Seed Bank Program – 'Botanic Gardens Management Services Sub-Program'
- Water use at Wittunga Garden – 'Botanic Gardens Management Services Sub-Program'
- Sustainable Landscapes – 'Botanic Gardens Management Services Sub-Program'

The Sustainability Reporting components of this report have been audited by an internal 'Sustainability Reporting Group', comprised of representatives from Human Resources, Economic and Greening areas (addressing the three Sustainability arms), as well as representatives from the Office of Sustainability and the Office of the Chief Executive (for overarching Sustainability and Corporate components of the report.)

The department will implement additional sustainability reporting with batches of systematically measured indicators. Building on this report, we will identify a set of indicators that are of particular relevance to DEH. These indicators will be investigated and defined for DEH use, and the impact of measurement will be determined. The final phase will be development and implementation of measurement processes. In this way, DEH will fully report on the first batch of indicators in 2006-07, the first and the second in 2007-08, the first, second and third in 2008-09 and so on.

Through phases of reporting improvement, more complete information within the sustainability context will be provided in the 2005-06 report and external auditing of reporting will be undertaken.

Precautionary Principle

The 'precautionary principle' for environmental management emerged from Article 15 of the Rio Principle, developed by the United Nations Environmental Programme. Article 15 defines the precautionary principle as:

> "*In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.*"

The precautionary principle is fundamental to the department's approach to environmental conservation. Initiatives reported throughout this report show the application of the principle, such as the Greening initiatives in the Asset Management Sub-Program and conservation initiatives in the Biodiversity Conservation Sub-Program.

DEH Sustainability - Policies and Projects

The Office of Sustainability leads the development and implementation of environmental sustainability, and its messages, throughout the state government. The Office of Sustainability is also working to influence behaviour within the department, particularly in Greening of Government Operations (GoGO) and integrating sustainability thinking into processes.

The Office of Sustainability's Environmental Legislation and Policy team undertake environmental impact assessments on relevant cabinet submissions and lead the development of cross-governmental sustainability assessment and reporting methodologies.

The department is committed to embracing sustainability in its planning, budgeting and reporting framework and a project will begin in 2005-06 to research integration methodologies. Definition of sustainability principles and criteria will be part of this body of work. This work will lead to the department fully evaluating its sustainability impact.

Corporate policies and procedures already in effect that directly relate to sustainability are primarily focused on Greening. The 'Fifth Annual Environmental Report' in this report defines goals and results of greening activities undertaken by the department.

No Regional Impact Assessments have been undertaken by DEH in 2004-05, but when required, any assessments will provide insight into social sustainability impacts of regional changes.

Procurement Processes

The procurement processes of the department are described in our Procurement Policy and Guidelines and are governed by DAIS procurement policies. A number of State Government policies address sustainability indicators such as social sustainability of the local economy when going to tender.

Research about the 'greenness' of some of the products used by DEH has been undertaken. However, this has not included full sustainability life cycle and supply chain investigation. For example, the department uses 'Evolve' recycled paper due to the 'greenness' of production and level of true recycled components; but we have not investigated the producer of the paper for their social responsibility, nor the organisations from which they source their primary products.

The research of environmental sustainability and supply-chain issues of products is a significant process. DEH is not undertaking this research as a priority task in the short to medium term.

The Greening of Government Operations framework includes Green Procurement. DAIS is carrying out Environmental Procurement Policy development within Whole of Government Procurement reform. DEH has implemented the incorporation of environmental standards into procurement invitation documents.

Managing Indirect Impacts

DEH has not systematically measured the indirect impacts of its core business of conserving and restoring the environment.

Some areas of the department have made particular efforts to manage social, environmental and economic impacts in 2004-05. For example:

- The Encounter Marine Park stakeholder consultation featured in the Coast and Marine Protection Sub-Program Case Study, has directly engaged with over 800 members of the community and received 480 submissions regarding zoning plans. This successful consultation process will allow zoning to better provide for commercial and recreational activities in the local area;

- The Perpetual Lease Accelerated Freeholding project (PLAF) of the Land Administration Services Sub-Program has provided concessions to manage economic impacts on the public of the freeholding of shacks in response to stakeholder comment;

- The Visitor Management Services Sub-Program has a licensing arrangement to allow Commercial Tour Operators on Parks, encouraging economic benefits for local operators; and

- The Animal Welfare Program operates a number of operations to reduce the economic effect of feral animals.

Systematic measurement of impacts of activities is one of the more complex sustainability reporting goals and will be introduced in later phases of the implementation process.

Certification and Awards

The department does not hold any certification relating to environmental, social or economic systems, nor does the department use any labels (such as international standards compliance) with respect to social and/or environmental responsibility.

The department and staff members have received several prestigious external awards in 2004-05. The Naracoorte Caves received the Environmental Tourism Award. The SA Civic Trust Place Award was awarded to DEH staff working on Old Wilpena Station buildings in the Flinders Rangers and interpretation at the site won the

National Interpretation Australia Association (IAA) Award for Excellence in Heritage Interpretation award for the signs, signage and sign structures. The 2003-04 DEH Annual Report won the IPAA Sustainability Reporting and Human Resource Reporting award. The Director, Regional Conservation was awarded a Public Service Medal. The Rotary Club of Glen Osmond annually awards a 'Ranger of the Year', which was won this year by Brett Dalzell, Far West Region, Ceduna.

The department sponsors awards, such as the Youth Environment Art Award, the IPAA Sustainability Reporting Award, the Edmund Wright Heritage Awards and the School's Heritage Competition.

DEH Program Highlights and Targets

Sustainability Program
The promotion of sustainable and eco-efficient human endeavour with minimal impact on essential life systems

Program Manager: Director, Office of Sustainability

Directorates Contributing to Sustainability Program
Office of Sustainability
Environmental Information

The Sustainability Program was comprised of five Sub-Programs in 2004-05:
- Legislation and Environment Policy
- Sustainability Assessments
- Sustainability Strategies
- Education Services
- Information Services

In 2005-06 the Program will be renamed 'Attaining Sustainability' to highlight its alignment with SA's Strategic Plan. The DEH Attaining Sustainability Program will consist of two Sub-Programs:
- Environment Policy
- Sustainability Strategies

The Information Services Sub-Program and elements of the Education Services Sub-Program will be incorporated into a new Program in 2005-06 – the Environmental Information Program.

Legislation and Environment Policy Sub-Program
Developing policy for the protection and enhancement of the South Australian environment by initiating or contributing to legislative, planning and other environment policy initiatives and as appropriate, leading whole of government or whole of agency processes.

Sub-Program Manager   Director, Environment Policy

2004-05 Highlights

South Australian Planning System
Key decision makers in the planning system were encouraged to consider environmental issues and impacts and to identify opportunities for innovative policy and design solutions.

Economic Development Board Recommendations
In May 2003, the Economic Development Board (EDB) released its report *A Framework for Economic Development in South Australia*.

The key recommendation for DEH was Number 17: "*The Government's environmental assessments activities meet development approval requirements and timeframes*".

The CEO's Planning and Development Forum established the Environment Working Group to address this recommendation. DEH chaired the Group, which examined blockages in the environmental assessment and approvals system. The Group

ensured that referral agencies in the Portfolio undertook improvements in the areas of process, organisational structure, culture, infrastructure and information systems to reduce these blockages. Individual working groups examined three areas in depth: irrigated horticulture, aquaculture and wind farming.

Other achievements for 2004-05
- Developed consultation papers for Access to Biological Resources Legislation.

2005-06 Targets
- Further promote the significance of environmental sustainability objectives in the South Australian Planning System.
- Table *Access to Biological Resources Bill* in Cabinet.
- Evaluate and develop legislative options for attaining environmental sustainability.
- Collaborate with other agencies on social, environment and economic policy interaction.
- Improve policy capacity to advance the new economy.

Sustainability Assessments Sub-Program	GRI EN27, SASP T3.10

Embedding sustainability principles into planning & accountability frameworks in the department, the portfolio and across Government by influencing and engaging key individuals and intervening in key processes within the department and across government.

Sub-Program Manager   Director, Office of Sustainability

2004-05 Highlights

Premier's Round Table on Sustainability
The Premier's Round Table on Sustainability provides expert, independent advice to Government on long-term issues relating to environmental sustainability. DEH provides Executive Officer support to the Round Table. In 2004-05, DEH supported the development of a report on the long-term sustainable use of South Australia's natural resources, the launch of the Round Table's first report to Government entitled "*three, four, five: 3 Challenges, 4 Principles, 5 Actions for a Sustainable Future*", the development of community engagement strategies and the development and implementation of a promotions plan.

Sustainability Reporting and Assessment
Building on a collaborative effort across agencies, a joint DEH/DPC project commenced to develop a TBL Assessment tool. The tool will provide a method for government agencies to measure proposals against sustainability criteria across the breadth of SA's Strategic Plan. The Office of Sustainability supported the development of a new Institute of Public Administration Australia (IPAA) award for Sustainability Reporting and the development of two workshops (sustainability reporting and embedding sustainability) as a component of IPAA's professional development program.

Green Print SA
The 2004 version of Green Print SA was released in December 2004. Green Print SA reports on progress towards meeting a range of environmental targets, including nine that relate to the protection and conservation of species and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Preparation for Green Print SA 2005 is well advanced for release early in the 2005-06 financial year.

Ecological Footprint

The Office of Sustainability undertook a project to calculate an ecological footprint for South Australia. An ecological footprint measures the effect of human settlement on the environment. The calculation was undertaken through a contract arrangement with the University of South Australia, and a peer review was undertaken by leading international and national experts. The footprint will be used to identify strategies to reduce the impact of human settlement on South Australia.

Other achievements for 2004-05

- Developed processes and criteria for assessing Cabinet submissions against environmental sustainability and provided training.
- Commenced developmental work on a South Australian Sustainability Portal.
- Progressed a review of Government circulars and guidelines within the Greening of Government Operations Framework.

South Australia's Strategic Plan Target 3.10

Reduce our ecological footprint to reduce the impact of human settlements and activities within 10 years.

The Ecological Footprint (EF) measures the amount of renewable resources we have available to us, and how much of those we use to produce what we consume and to absorb our wastes in a given year. It allows us to assess whether our present patterns of consumption are sustainable.

Work against the EF target has focused so far on developing South Australia's first EF account as a baseline. A cross-agency steering committee led by DEH is overseeing the project, with membership from PIRSA, DTED, Planning SA, EPA, DPC, DEH, DTF, DTEI and DWLBC.

The University of South Australia's Centre for Industrial and Applied Mathematics was engaged as a partner to assist in the calculation of the first EF account.

Key collaborative partnerships have also been formed interstate with the Victorian EPA, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and University of Sydney, and overseas with the Global Footprint Network.

The EF calculation has been completed by DEH and has been validated by two independent experts: Manfred Lenzen (an Australian academic and EF expert) and the Global Footprint Network (an international body established to work toward the standardisation of EF accounting).

Sustainability Strategies Sub-Program	SASP T3.3

Enhancing the capacity of the State and targeted sectors to embrace a sustainable future by developing policy advice and implementing programs, through partnerships, strategic intervention and collaboration.

Sub-Program Manager   Deputy Director, Sustainability Programs

2004-05 Highlights

Greening of Government Operations (GoGO)

The Greening of Government Operations (GoGO) Framework encourages and supports good environmentally sustainable and eco-efficient practice in the operations of government. GoGO covers the priority areas of energy management; water conservation; waste management; built facilities management; travel and fleet management; procurement; human resource management and government administrative policies and guidelines. 2004-05 saw a structured rolling out of the GoGO Framework and Priority Area action plans across Government.

Significant cross government successes in 2004-05 include:
- A decision by Government to undertake energy audits of existing Government office accommodation and to require future accommodation meet 5 star energy requirements;
- Influencing the requirement that future ICT contract for IT products in services will include energy and waste specifications;
- Influencing the revised Public Sector Code of Conduct to incorporate sustainability considerations for all public sector employees;
- Delivery of a draft Sustainable Procurement policy and guideline by the State Supply Board; and
- Preparation of inaugural GoGO reporting information for the 2005 Green Print SA Report.

State Greenhouse Strategy

Development commenced of a State Greenhouse Strategy to address greenhouse gas emission reduction and adaptation to climate change. Governance arrangements were implemented to develop the strategy and associated plans, with the Department providing project management and support to agencies responsible for six key sectors (Industry, Community, Buildings, Energy, Transport and Planning and Natural Resources). Issues papers were released for each sector and the web site was launched. Targeted consultation with key stakeholders was undertaken.

The initiation of the SA Greenhouse Strategy development process led to a review of OoS priorities. Consequently, the components of the sub-program promoting external community engagement initiatives with Local Government could not proceed as planned.

However, the community Sector Working Group, established as part of the Greenhouse Strategy development process provided alternative external engagement opportunities.

Other achievements for 2004-05

A project brief and analysis were finalised in collaboration with the Department of Trade and Economic Development regarding a 'Sustainability within South Australian Industries' business case and the Government's role in supporting 'Sustainable Industries'. This work will form the basis for describing the elements of a Sustainable Industries program.

2005-06 Targets

- Promoting the development of strategies to reduce the Ecological Footprint of South Australia.
- Further implementing the GoGO Framework.
- Establishing and promoting a Sustainable Industries program in South Australia.
- Developing innovative programs to engage the community in an appreciation of sustainability issues and to encourage behavioural change.
- Developing programs that will improve the environmental performance of new and existing buildings in SA.
- Promoting widespread uptake of sustainability education and practice.
- Influencing education programs within the formal education system.
- Promoting youth engagement in sustainable practices.
- Developing national and international sustainability partnerships.
- Further developing and implementing initiatives to operationalise Sustainability across government.
- Launching of draft SA Greenhouse Strategy: "Tackling Climate Change", convening summit to engage key stakeholders and completing public consultation on draft.
- Coordinating development of SA Sustainability Education Framework
- Initiating a program of professional development in Sustainability Education
- Engaging SA youth in Youth Leadership in Sustainability programs.

South Australia's Strategic Plan Target 3.3

Achieve Kyoto target during the first commitment period (2008-12)

The Kyoto target aims to stabilise average emissions at 108% of 1990 levels during the period of 2008-12

The key priority action relating to the target is the development of an 'industry wide' greenhouse strategy. Development of the strategy commenced in 2005 with the establishment of six sectoral working groups. Membership was drawn from government, industry and the community.

The six sectors – energy, industry, community, buildings, transport and planning and natural resources – each contribute in excess of 15% of the State's net emissions.

South Australia's net emissions have remained relatively stable since 1990 having increased from 29.94 Megatonnes of CO_{2e} (Carbon Dioxide equivalent) in 1990 to 30.07 Megatonnes of CO_{2e} in 2002. Levels have remained stable principally as a result of efforts to increase vegetation cover.

Working group issues papers were released for public comment in June 2005. A cross sectoral engagement process is underway to identify priority strategies and actions to reduce emissions, adapt to climate change and harness opportunities for innovation.

Information Services Sub-Program	GRI 3.12, GRI EN20, GRI EN26, GRI EN32

Managing geographic information infrastructure and facilitating access to information and its application to management of the environment, resources and emergencies.

Sub-Program Manager   Director, Environmental Information

2004-05 Highlights

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

As most information required for managing the State's environment and heritage relates to specific places, a primary focus of the Information Services Sub-Program over 2004-05 was geographical referencing of many of the agency's substantial data holdings.

A parallel focus was the development of staff capacity to query and report this information geographically. This effort involved both development of appropriate hardware and software configurations and recruitment and training of appropriate staff. A particular challenge was the development of suitable capacity for staff in regional offices. Where possible, on-line solutions were adopted. It is planned in later years to improve information access for third parties both within and external to SA government.

Other achievements for 2004-05

- Completed update of the Agency's coastal data relating to vegetation, hazards, view scapes and topographic representation of mean high water level.
- Migrated relevant data into the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) and delivered throughout the Agency, enabling national integration and comparison through use of NVIS format.
- Developed a new *MarineMaps* capability to allow staff to view marine data on a spatial basis. This capability complements the Agency's existing *BioMaps*, *HeritageMaps*, *CoastMaps*, *FireMaps*, and *CrownLandsMaps*.
- Developed a GIS-based salinity model as an extension of a base CSIRO model, which underpins salinity zoning and water trading both within and between states.
- Developed the SA Statistical Program in partnership with the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. This program focuses on statistical measures across sustainable industries, waste, ecological footprint modelling and development of a scorecard for assessment progress on the Greening of Government Operations.
- Contributed to the development of a number of national datasets that are essential to the development of a wide range of national information services. These data sets are also fundamental to spatial analysis needed for development of community programs and government policy, such as national emergency management.
- Coordinated across-government project-based acquisition of photography. This photography is central to many departmental programs and aids identification of changes to natural habitats.

2005-06 Targets

In 2005-06 the Information Services Sub-Program will be reported under the Environmental Information Sub-Program. Targets for this sub-program include:

- Developing on-line web mapping services to provide improved access to information by SA Government agencies.
- Developing improved systems for the management of information relating to protected areas.

- Commencing development of improved wetlands information systems.
- Contributing to the development of national vegetation indicators for Natural Resources Management (NRM) monitoring and evaluation.
- Creating a series of bio-regional profiles.
- Providing mapping support for emergency events.

Education Services Sub-Program

Improving people's environmental knowledge and uptake of sustainable practices by the delivery of environmental education initiatives.

Sub-Program Manager   Director, Environmental Information

2004-05 Highlights

South Australian Sustainable Schools and Children's Services Initiative (SSACSI)

In February 2005, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed on behalf of the Minister for Environment and Conservation and the Minister for Education and Children's Services confirming the partnership arrangements for DEH and Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS) as joint partners in this Initiative. In April 2005, 22 SSACSI trial schools were selected from both private and public sectors to engage in developing the SSACSI Management Framework and the Toolkit that will guide monitoring, recording and reporting for use by 200 schools that will join the Initiative next year.

Sustainability Education Professional Development Program

As part of the Sustainability Education Professional Development Program, a series of environmental and sustainability education workshops was conducted throughout the state. The workshops introduced the State of the Environment Education Resource, the Coast and Marine Education Framework and support the South Australian Sustainable Schools and Children's Services Initiative to teachers and environmental education providers.

Sustainability Education Learning Centre

The searchable database component of the Sustainability Education Learning Centre has been completed. The database will enable students and educators from various community sectors to access a wide range of environmental and sustainability education resources.

Other achievements for 2004-05

- Assistance was provided to the Youth Environment Council of SA to extend delivery of the Youth for Environmental Workshop program to Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island.

2005-06 Targets

In 2005-06 the Education Services Sub-Program will be reported under the new Sustainability Strategies Sub-Program.

CASE STUDY

South Australian Sustainable Schools and
Children's Services Initiative (SSACSI)

The South Australian Sustainable Schools and Children's Services Initiative (SSACSI) is a joint program of the Department for Environment and Heritage and the Department for Education and Children's Services that aims to establish commitment to sustainable lifestyles by engaging with school communities to increase understandings of sustainability, adopt sustainable practices and improve environmental performance over the long term. Through SSACSI, school students, staff and the community are developing the knowledge, skills, values and behaviours necessary to pursue sustainable practices and achieve measurable environmental, social, financial and curriculum sustainability outcomes now and in the long term. Sustainability learning is incorporated the curriculum and the management of school operations.

In partnership with the Association of Independent Schools, Catholic Education, the SA Primary Principals Association and the Asia Pacific Network for International Education and Values Education, DEH and DECS engaged an extensive range of stakeholders in a series of participatory workshops and seminars to develop the basis and direction of SSACSI. Stakeholders, including teachers, students, school principals, grounds staff, school council members, environmental education program providers and the Youth Environment Council of SA generated a set of Foundation and Practice Principles that underpin SSACSI.

The Foundation and Practice Principles resulting from the community engagement process reflect values and approaches that are recognised as being essential to the successful growth of sustainable communities. The participatory nature of this process has led to diverse stakeholders in schools, government agencies, non-government organisations and young people sharing a sense of ownership of SSACSI with strong commitment to ensuring the Initiative's success.

Nature Conservation Program

The management, science and education contributing to conserving the State's biodiversity.

Program Manager: Director, Science and Conservation

Directorates Contributing to Nature Conservation Program
> Science and Conservation
> Regional Conservation
> Natural and Cultural Heritage
> Environmental Information

The Nature Conservation Program consisted of three Sub-Programs in 2004-05:
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Scientific Services
- Regulatory Services

In 2005-06, the Regulatory Services Sub-Program will be incorporated into the Biodiversity Conservation Sub-Program.

Biodiversity Conservation Services Sub-Program	GRI EN25, GRI EN26
	SASP T3.4, SASP T3.10, SASP T3.10c

Protecting and restoring ecosystems, habitats, species and populations by developing conservation programs with industries, government and communities.

Sub-Program Manager   Deputy Director, Science and Conservation

2004-05 Highlights

NatureLinks

NatureLinks provides a framework for guiding ecological restoration at broad landscape scales, with the objective of achieving connected habitat across South Australia. It comprises a system of core protected areas buffered and linked by private and public lands managed for conservation objectives.

Consultation drafts of strategic action plans to establish two large scale ecological recovery programs were commenced in 2004-05. The 'East meets West' corridor provide linkage both within Eyre Peninsula and from Eyre Peninsula through the Great Victoria Desert and Nullarbor Plain to Western Australia. The Flinders Olary Ranges corridor is an expansion of the successful Bounceback ecological restoration project in the Northern Flinders and Gammon Ranges. It will provide linkages to the Southern Flinders Ranges and Olary Ranges.

South Australian Tammar Wallaby Re-introduction

The SA Mainland Tammar Wallaby program began re-introducing this species into the South Australian landscape in 2003 and 2004, following the repatriation of 85 Tammar Wallabies from Kawau Island (New Zealand). This wallaby has been extinct in the wild for at least 70 years, and is the only fauna species listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* as extinct in the wild.

46 Tammar Wallabies were released into Innes National Park in 2004-05, with 31 of them surviving as of June 2005. A captive breeding program has been established at Monarto Zoological Park to provide animals for future releases into other locations in South Australia.

Bimbowrie Station

Following the purchase of Bimbowrie Station in 2004, the initial management of the property for conservation purposes has included de-stocking and controlling kangaroo numbers to reduce grazing pressure on vegetation. An investigation of the management issues has been undertaken prior to the preparation of a management plan commencing in 2005-06. The Station will contribute to the Flinders Olary *NatureLinks* Corridor and to sustainable land and biodiversity management in South Australia's pastoral regions. Bimbowrie will enhance protection of the Yellow Footed Rock Wallaby.

Other achievements for 2004-05

- Significantly progressed the re-definition of the ecological character of the Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland of National Importance.
- Commenced development of *No Species Loss* – a biodiversity strategy for South Australia.
- Completed the draft Biodiversity Strategy for the Stony Plains Bioregion and released for public consultation.
- Established 500,000 plants as part of the *Million Trees* program.
- Prepared revegetation and native flora rehabilitation response to assist farmlands affected in the Eyre Peninsula Bushfires.
- Finalised updated threatened species schedules and prepared threatened species recovery plans for the Fat-leaf Wattle, Monarto Mintbush and 15 nationally threatened plant species on Kangaroo Island.
- Commenced a five year enhanced koala management effort to protect the unique biodiversity of Kangaroo Island.
- Commenced project to restore the Para Woodlands in the northern Mount Lofty Ranges.
- Implemented strategic camel management in the far north regions to start addressing the widespread impact of slowly increasing camel populations.
- Commenced Date Palm control in sensitive mound springs environments in Witjira National Park.
- Reached agreement to remove domestic grazing animals from the Chowilla floodplain to enhance the conservation of this significant ecological asset on the River Murray.
- Established translocated populations of endangered bilbies at Thistle Island, Roxby Downs and Venus Bay.
- 4692 hectares of native vegetation protected by 35 new Heritage Agreements.
- Progressed 'Living with Wildlife Strategy' with the development of a draft Common Brushtail Possum Management Strategy, which seeks to promote a shift in public perception that possums are pests and overabundant in the suburbs, to a more passive approach of living with possums.

2005-06 Targets

- Continuing development of *NatureLinks* corridor plans and finalise Regional Biodiversity strategies through public consultation.
- Incorporating Marine Species into Threatened Species schedule and set regional priorities for Threatened Species Action and Action Planning.
- Preparing further threatened species recovery plans.
- Linking ex-situ conservation research to field based conservation programs.
- Ensuring that biodiversity conservation priorities are incorporated into integrated natural resource management planning.
- Establishing Bimbowrie Station as a core biodiversity conservation area.
- Formulating strategic operations, including risk management principles, to ensure appropriate targeting of biodiversity threats.
- Identifying and developing opportunities to increase the community's awareness of natural resource legislation through education extension and voluntary

compliance programs, and enhance community acceptance of the objectives of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act.*

- Reviewing efficiency and effectiveness of the processing of applications for fauna permits by investigating technological systems allowing for electronic application and submissions.

South Australia's Strategic Plan Target 3.4

Have five well-established biodiversity corridors linking public and private lands across the State by 2010

Through the *NatureLinks* program, this target provides a vision and framework for an ecologically sustainable future through planning and development of partnerships to integrate landscape-scale biodiversity management with regional development and natural resources management.

Five corridors have been identified: East meets West, Flinders-Olary Ranges (incorporating the existing Bounceback program), Cape Borda to Barossa, River Murray and Arid Lands

Strategic action plans are currently being developed for Flinders-Olary Ranges and East meets West to provide a basis for consultation with the community and stakeholders in 2005-06. Development of the Cape Borda to Barossa Action Plan will commence in July 2006. The remaining two (River Murray and Arid Lands) are expected to commence in July 2007.

A number of partnerships have already been established within the Flinders-Olary Ranges *NatureLinks* Corridor, including local pastoralists, the Adnyamathana Aboriginal Community, Northern Flinders Soil Conservation Board, Sporting Shooters Association, Green Corps, Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers, Adelaide and Flinders Universities and TAFE. Similar partnerships will be established in the other corridors. A research partnership and links have already been established with the WildCountry Science Council, with a particular interest in East meets West.

South Australia's Strategic Plan Target 3.8

Lose no species

The cumulative impacts of historic, ongoing and new action such as over-exploitation, loss and fragmentation of habitat, introduction of pests, land degradation, altered hydrological and fire regimes, and climate change, all contribute to species loss.

In response, DEH is currently developing *No Species Loss – a biodiversity strategy for SA*. The Strategy aims to protect, restore and halt the further decline of SA's species, and will identify policies, partnerships and initiatives required to ensure no further loss of species. It provides the framework for the delivery of the five corridors in Target 3.4.

Lose no species provides the opportunity to revise and modernise policy levers that encompass:
- Education (raising awareness of the need to protect and restore species)
- Protection (integration with planning systems; enhancing public and private protected areas; enhancing threat mitigation – pest, weed, fragmentation, climate change etc.)
- Regulation (reviewing the effectiveness of current and need for new regulation mechanisms)
- Provision of incentives (exploring the potential for new and innovative policy mechanisms that deliver environmental sustainability).

South Australia's Strategic Plan Target 3.10c

Extend the One Million Trees program so that 3 million trees will be planted in Adelaide within 10 years

About 90% of Adelaide's original vegetation has been cleared, and so there is a need for strategic revegetation and management of threats to remnant vegetation with actions that are targeted, well planned and monitored over time.

The Million Trees program was initiated in 2002 with the aim of achieving multiple outcomes by significantly increasing the biomass of local indigenous species to provide habitat, improve air and water quality and abate greenhouse gas emissions.

The Program also aims to significantly increase the level of participation by community and industry groups, schools and the wider public in local environmental projects and raise awareness and knowledge levels about biodiversity conservation with the long-term aim of improving practices. At present, twelve state agencies, 20 local councils and about 100 schools are actively involved.

Tree number 500,000 was planted in September 2004.

The program was recently extended to 3 million trees within 10 years as part of South Australia's Strategic Plan.

CASE STUDY

The Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar Management Plan Consultation and Review.

The Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar Management Plan review process commenced in October 2004. More than 110 people attended an information day held in Goolwa for community, stakeholders and partners. The aim of the day was to raise awareness, share information and stimulate engagement and collaboration about the future management of the Ramsar site. The day highlighted the complex management of this site with at least five major government research, planning and management projects running concurrently. The projects are:

- a review of the Coorong and Lower Lakes Ramsar Plan (DEH)
- a review of the Coorong National Park Management Plan (DEH)
- the preparation of the Coorong and Lower Lakes Asset Environmental Management Plan (DWLBC/MDBC)
- the commencement of the Water for a Healthy Country research initiative (CSIRO).
- the NRM Investment Strategy process for the Murray-Darling Basin and the South East.

The information day was a great success, not only because it highlighted the need for close collaboration between the organisations running the various projects, but also because the community were able to raise issues which need to be addressed by one or more of the projects.

The Ramsar Plan review has initially focussed on describing the ecological character of the Ramsar site to ensure that all projects are working towards the common goal of maintaining and improving the health of the Coorong and Lower Lakes. This description will detail the ecological services, components and processes that make this site internationally important. Amongst other things, the description will underpin the review of the Ramsar Plan and associated site monitoring framework and provide the basis for any environmental impact assessment.

The ecological character project will be completed in December 2005. Following its completion, the review of the current Ramsar Management Plan will commence in earnest, with a draft Plan for public comment due in late 2006.

Scientific Services Sub-Program	GRI EN 25

Informing effective conservation management by undertaking and supporting research, surveys and monitoring of South Australia's ecosystems, habitats, species and populations.

Sub-Program Manager   Deputy Director, Science and Conservation

2004-05 Highlights

National Virtual Herbarium

The National Virtual Herbarium is a long-term cooperative project supported by the Australian National Herbarium in Canberra and State and Territory herbaria. Australia's entire collection of scientific plant specimens are to be computerised and the information made available online. The 500,000 specimen record milestone was completed in 2004-05. Specimen names reflect those in the Census of Vascular

Plants, also published in 2004-05. Programming to import Biological Survey data was completed, enabling the electronic incorporation of a backlog of bio-survey plant collections into the State Herbarium.

Millennium Seedbank

The Millennium Seedbank project is an international conservation partnership managed by the Seed Conservation Department, Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew in the United Kingdom. The Partnership enhances the Seed Conservation Centre's capacity to achieve its objectives, providing additional resources as well as an opportunity to embark on collaborative research at an international level. By 2010, the collaborative project aims to undertake long-term seed conservation collections for over 800 of South Australia's priority plant species. 230 seedlots were added to the Seedbank by the department in 2004-05, including 107 genera covering 44 plant families. Thirty percent of the seedlots collected had a threatened rating at either a National or State level.

Other Achievements for 2004-05

- Commenced research program to support ecologically sensitive fire regimes.
- Continued research on *Prostanthera eurybioides* to understand its seed biology and germination requirements. A novel approach involving dissection of a seed plug has been developed, resulting in germinations of more than 85% under optimum conditions.
- Further developed a research partnership with the University of Adelaide and Iluka Resources Limited to support Iluka conduct a biological survey of the proposed mine site and surrounds in the Yellabinna Regional Reserve, and to guide the establishment of long term monitoring sites. This partnership will also develop plant species establishment techniques and conservation of threatened plant species in the Yellabinna Regional Reserve region.
- Strengthened collaborative links with Adelaide University, Flinders University and the University of South Australia and hosted a number of undergraduate students at the Seed Conservation Centre.
- Began vegetation mapping and biological survey component of the Plan for Acceleration Exploration (PACE): a cooperative program between DEH and PIRSA that is focusing on defining areas of conservation significance in the Gawler Craton.
- Published '*A Biological Survey of the Mt Willoughby Indigenous Protected Area*'.
- Completed fieldwork for biological surveys of the Mid North and the Murray Valley.
- Completed a biological inventory and vegetation map for Bimbowrie and established a network of biological monitoring sites (also known as Pastoral Monitoring Sites) as part of a commitment to improve monitoring of condition of conservation reserves.

2005-06 Targets

- Incorporating the agricultural areas vegetation mapping into the biological survey program.
- Completing fieldwork for the Eyre Peninsula Biological Survey.
- Publishing '*A Biological Survey of the Sandy Deserts Stage 1 - Simpson, Pedirka and Tirari Deserts*'
- Completing the taxonomic update for plant records of National and State significance in the Biodiversity Database of South Australia.
- Publishing '*A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia (Fourth Edition)*'.
- Completing a review of the Biological Survey of South Australia and the Biological Survey and Monitoring Group.
- Completing the South Australian node of the Virtual Herbarium.

- Identifying gaps in the knowledge base relating to seed biology of threatened plant species and *ex-situ* conservation with the Millennium Seedbank project.
- Developing collaborative ancient DNA research program in conjunction with the University of Adelaide .

CASE STUDY

Landscape scale monitoring and adaptive management of woodland birds in the Mount Lofty Ranges

The 'landscape scale monitoring and adaptive management of woodland birds in the Mount Lofty Ranges' project was completed in 2004-05.

The Mount Lofty Ranges (MLR) woodland birds are a threatened community of national significance. The project has provided substantial data on the birds, which is already providing basic information on the current status and population trends of the species.

For example, of the 63 core species surveyed, approximately equal numbers fall into the following three categories;

(1) secure and stable populations,

(2) less secure populations, many of which are prone to annual fluctuations,

(3) very small populations requiring targeted monitoring and conservation attention as resources permit.

The data provided can be used to assess the degree of natural variation in the population of each species and to calculate the survey effort required to effectively monitor the population status of each species. It is apparent that while occasional "snapshot" surveys may be sufficient to keep track of the more secure, stable populations, those that fluctuate widely will need to be monitored consistently.

Ongoing work estimating abundance trends and evaluating the relative value of occupancy and abundance data for various species will improve understanding of the current results and will be used to improve our understanding of habitat preferences in MLR woodland birds.

Regulatory Services Sub-Program

GRI EN25, GRI EN28

Regulating the use of wildlife and DEH managed lands and preventing the illegal clearance of native vegetation through the management of permits, community education, voluntary compliance and pro-active enforcement.

Sub-Program Manager: Manager, Investigations and Compliance

2004 -2005 Highlights

Operation Renewal

The department identified an increase of 742 (22%) in 2004 of the number of permit holders who failed to renew their permits and are therefore in possession of protected species without a current permit.

'Operation Renewal' addressed these licensing issues and resulted in 460 permit holders renewing their licences. A further 282 permit holders were inspected or contacted by the department and a number of protected animals were seized.

Native Vegetation Steering Group

The Native Vegetation Steering Group (NVSG) was formed in 2004-05 with DEH and DWLBC representatives. The group reviews reported native vegetation breaches and assists investigation allocation. The NVSG also reviews matters to be referred to the Crown Solicitor's Office for legal proceedings.

The NVSG has developed compliance guidelines for reported breaches. The guidelines advise a range of responses, from sending letters and educational packages to landholders for minor matters, through to advice to proceed under investigations or expiations.

Operation Aegis

Using satellite technology, Operation Aegis employed a taskforce approach to detect illegal native vegetation clearance. This intelligence-led approach allowed investigators to target serious and repeating offenders in a planned timely fashion.

Operation Aegis concluded in 2004-05.

Thirty-Two sites were initially targeted, which resulted in:
- 14 cases where no further action was required;
- 9 cases before the Magistrates Court as at 30 June 2005;
- 9 matters heard by the courts as at 30 June 2005, with civil remediation proceedings initiated by the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) and $310,000 of penalties awarded.

The operation highlighted a general lack of awareness of environmental regulations in the farming community, particularly by property managers who are not landowners. Educational material has been developed to address this awareness-gap.

Other achievements in 2004-05

- Established a panel of Fauna Dealers to manage fauna tender and disposal. These dealers are able to purchase surplus or surrendered fauna.
- Participated in the establishment of the National Australian Environmental Law Enforcers Regulators Network (AELERN)
- Raised awareness across the State about the significant penalties for illegally collecting firewood and the harm caused to the environment through the practice.
- Developed working relationship with eBay, the worlds largest on line trade site, to ensure that wildlife products are not illegally offered for sale on eBay.

2005-06 Targets

The Regulatory Services Sub-Program is being absorbed into the Biodiversity Conservation Sub-Program in 2005-06. Relevant targets are listed in the Biodiversity Conservation Sub-Program.

CASE STUDY

Broom Brush clearance

On 29 August 2003 an individual at Mulpata was detected cutting broom brush on Section 27, Hundred of Auld within the Billiat Conservation Park. The clearance of this vegetation contravened section 26 of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and constituted breaches against five sections of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

During the investigation, one Fordson Major Tractor, one International McCormick A554 Tractor and one trailer were seized. 1812 bundles of brush (Melaleuca uncinata) with a retail value of over $14 000 was also seized as evidence.

In June 2005, after a two-year legal process, the defendant was found guilty on all charges with a penalty of $30,000 plus $2,000 costs with a forfeiture of brush, tractors and trailer used in the commission of the offence. The magistrate hoped the penalty would act as a deterrent to others against damaging our important natural heritage.

Public Land Management Program
The conservation, maintenance and stewardship of the State's public lands.

Program Manager: Director, Natural and Cultural Heritage

Directorates contributing to the Public Land Management Program:

Science and Conservation

Natural and Cultural Heritage

Regional Conservation

The Public Land Management Program consisted of five Sub-Programs in 2004-05:
- Botanic Gardens Management Services
- Fire Management Services
- Land Administration Services
- Land Management Services
- Visitor Management Services

The Program will continue with the same Sub-Programs in 2005-06, with some minor name changes.

Botanic Gardens Management Services Sub-Program	GRI EN5, GRI EN6, GRI EN27, GRI PR1

Advancing plant conservation and sustainable horticultural practices and enriching society by managing the natural and cultural assets and resources of the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide.

Sub-Program Manager   Head of Gardens

2004-05 Highlights

Gardens 150 Program
The Gardens 150 program celebrates 150 years of the Gardens serving the community. The Program was successfully launched this year with a range of functions and events.

DEH is supporting the Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium with this program, which will be the basis for significant upgrades of the scientific, cultural and horticultural aspects of the Gardens.

A Gardens 150 Foundation has been established to assist with a public fundraising appeal to support the program.

Several of the major Gardens 150 capital works projects have commenced, including the new Schomburgk Pavilion and Plaza, the Mediterranean garden and East Lodge refurbishment.

The Noel Lothian Hall was completed and opened by the Minister for Environment and Conservation in June 2005.

Site Master Planning
Site Master Plans are long-term plans to develop the State's Botanic Gardens. The three SA Gardens are biodiversity rich and cover about 163 hectares. As part of the background development for Site Master Plans, conservation studies for the Gardens were completed this year. Significant progress has been made on the Master Plans for Adelaide and Mount Lofty Botanic Gardens. The Minister for Environment and Conservation will release draft plans for public consultation in 2006.

- Promoted sustainable landscape concepts by developing partnerships with local councils and private developers.
- Completed an upgrade of the irrigation main line and a new potable water supply for Adelaide Botanic Garden.
- Began negotiating development of western entrance to the Adelaide Botanic Gardens with Adelaide City Council and the University of Adelaide.
- Provided significant input to the development of the Adelaide City Parklands Bill.
- Adopted recommendations of an independent audit by a former Chief Executive of the Country Fire Service regarding bushfire preparedness and response for the Hills Botanic Gardens.
- Redeveloped the western end of Tram Barn A at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens to provide for horticultural instruction and horticultural society meetings and shows. The Minister for Environment & Conservation opened the lecture room as the Noel Lothian Hall on 16 June 2005.
- Further developed the Environmental Education program in the Botanic Gardens in partnership with the Department of Education and Children's Services.
- Second year cultural tourism students from Tauondi Aboriginal College at Port Adelaide participated in a program designed to assist students gain a better understanding of the role of the Botanic Gardens and the State Herbarium and develop their botanical background knowledge of plants used in indigenous plant use.

2005-06 Targets
- Continuing implementation of the Gardens 150 events program.
- Completing major capital works projects in the Gardens including the Schomburgk Pavilion and visitor facilities and the Mediterranean garden.
- Confirming commencement of further capital works including the potential western entrance to the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and the Amazon Water Lily Pavilion.
- Assisting the progression of the Adelaide City Parklands Bill.
- Strengthening public awareness and the profile of the Gardens through well targeted marketing and communications.

CASE STUDY

Endangered seeds for SACRED purposes

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide has been a partner for two years now in the Millennium Seed Bank program, coordinated by the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew in the United Kingdom.

The project is aimed at ensuring the survival of endangered plant species around the world.

The South Australian seed conservation project is known as SACRED (South Australian Collection of Rare and EnDangered Seeds.) The project aims to collect and store seed for more than 135 priority South Australian plant species each year. In the first year of the project, the collection quota was exceeded.

The Royal Kew Gardens have noted the outstanding co-operation to date from the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide in this international program.

CASE STUDY

Saving every drop at Wittunga Garden

Through continuing management focus, the Wittunga Botanic Gardens at Blackwood in the Adelaide Hills has reduced its water use by nearly two thirds over a five-year period.

Amongst other significant benefits, this has resulted in a saving of over $22,000 per year in water costs.

A range of staff initiatives have contributed to this impressive achievement, including:
- better maintenance of automated watering systems, and immediate action on leaks and equipment failure;
- improving mulching practices;
- progressively replacing the old system of watering (impact sprinklers on mobile stands, connected to hoses) with dripper irrigation systems;
- reducing the amount of turf kept green through summer;
- streamlining nursery operations to reduce the amount of stock held;
- a preference for autumn planting; and
- a tighter focus on recording and monitoring of water use.

An evolutionary process of continuous improvement has achieved the results.

The Gardens now clearly demonstrate best horticultural practice in wise water use.

CASE STUDY

Sustainable Landscapes

A two-year project to promote and demonstrate the Sustainable Landscapes concept has been funded by a partnership between the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide, Delfin Lend Lease (Mawson Lakes Economic Development Project), Land Management Corporation, the Northern Adelaide and Barossa Catchment Water Management Board and SA Water.

The project started in July 2004 and has developed criteria and guidelines for designing, developing and creating urban landscapes in harmony with our arid and semi-arid environment. These are available as printed materials, on signage, on websites and through conference, seminar and workshop presentations.

Extensive research into plant and product materials has provided comprehensive information regarding invasive and recommended plants, as well as sustainable landscaping product information.

A series of demonstration sites are in various stages of planning and development, representing a variety of sustainable urban public and private landscape types. Established demonstration sites include areas within the Adelaide Botanic Garden, Mawson Lakes and Normanville foreshore (Yankalilla District Council).

Fire Management Services Sub-Program	GRI EN7

Reducing risk to life and property and conserving our natural and cultural heritage on lands managed by DEH by developing and implementing fire management policy, procedures and programs.

Sub-Program Manager   Manager, Fire Management

2004-05 Highlights

Fire Management Policy and Planning

In 2004-05, the department developed comprehensive fire management policy and planning frameworks, enabling effective use of fire management for the conservation of biodiversity and to minimise its impact on life and property.

Eyre Peninsula Fires

Approximately 100 departmental staff were engaged in bushfire suppression and recovery for the Eyre Peninsula fires.

Other achievements in 2004-05

- Increased prescribed burning program throughout the State to 1022 hectares during spring and autumn.
- Participated in 99 cooperative fire suppression activities in conjunction with the Country Fire Service, on and off DEH lands.
- Progressed cooperative arrangements with the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre to leverage research outcomes relevant to South Australia.

2005-06 Targets

- Continuing fuel management operations in the Mount Lofty Ranges.
- Developing and implementing State and Regional fire response plans.
- Developing and implementing targeted training programs.
- Assessing fuel management requirements throughout the State in areas adjacent to high value assets.
- Further integrating fire ecology and science into fire management.
- Continuing to develop key partnerships and community relations.

Land Administration Services Sub-Program	GRI EN29

Meeting the community's ongoing interest in public lands by effectively acquiring, disposing and allocating public land. Improving the conservation of South Australia's natural biodiversity by assisting the establishment of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of protected areas.

Sub-Program Manager   Manager, Land Administration Branch

2004-05 Highlights

Review of the Reserve Classification System

The review of the reserve classification system continued through 2004-05. The review aims to improve the effectiveness of the reserve categories under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* by developing clear descriptions and management objectives for each reserve category.

Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System (CARRS)

Progressed the development of a strategy for a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System, including internal DEH consultation.

- Issued a total of 2 700 titles under the Government's Perpetual Lease Accelerated Freeholding (PLAF) project since commencement of project.
- Completed the first stage of a new Leases and Licences Billing System, which included system development and initial user testing.
- Delivered stages two and three of a workflow system for Crown land processes and developed enhancements to integrate the new billing system.
- Progressed Shack Freeholding with the majority of target areas completed.

2005-06 Targets
- Finalising and implementing South Australian Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System (CARRS) Strategy.
- Adding coastal Crown land to the Reserve System.
- Developing principles for ecologically sustainable use of leased/licensed public land.
- Completing development of updated policy to address shacks in parks.
- Reaching progressive total of 5 400 titles issued under the Government's Perpetual Lease Accelerated Freeholding (PLAF) project.

Land Management Services Sub-Program	GRI EN23

Managing public lands in an ecologically sustainable manner by developing statutory planning and policy frameworks, undertaking on-ground work on reserves and engaging the community.

Sub-Program Manager   Manager, Land Management Branch

2004-05 Highlights

Unnamed Conservation Park

Model legislation was developed to facilitate the transfer of ownership of the Unnamed Conservation Park to the Maralinga Tjarutja Community, the Aboriginal traditional owners, while retaining its status as a Conservation Park. A co-management board has been established and is developing a management plan for the park.

Wilderness Protection

The State's first mainland wilderness protection areas were proclaimed; Memory Cove Wilderness Protection Area on Lower Eyre Peninsula and Hincks and Hambidge Wilderness Protection Areas on Central Eyre Peninsula. A proposal for a 500 000 hectare wilderness protection area in the Yellabinna Region was released for consultation.

Kuku Kanyini Project

The Kuka Kanyini Pilot Project at Watarru in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands has been expanded. It is now measuring the health, social and emotional well being of participants as a result of their involvement in the Pilot Project, as well as the original scope of managing country, conserving biodiversity and maintaining culture.

Coongie Lakes National Park

The Coongie Lakes National Park was proclaimed on 31 March 2005 as part of the new management arrangements that resulted in the removal of mining rights from the most environmentally significant portion of the Coongie Lakes area of the Innamincka Regional Reserve. At 26,600 hectares, the State's newest National Park comprises the geographic centre of the Coongie Lakes wetlands and is a highly significant area for biodiversity conservation.

Park management planning

Both the National Parks and Wildlife Act and Wilderness Protection Act state that a management plan is required for each reserve. Currently less than half of the parks have adopted management plans. DEH has spent significant effort reviewing management planning to both improve the quality and effectiveness of plans, and also to achieve the more timely production of plans. In 2004-05, the Minister adopted management plans for 14 parks and management plans were released for consultation for seven parks. In 2005-06, it is proposed that management plans for 67 parks will be released for consultation, and that management plans for 28 parks will be adopted.

Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar Management Plan

The Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar Management Plan review process commenced in October 2004 and there are five major government research, planning and management projects running concurrently, including a review of the Coorong National Park Management Plan.

The Ramsar Plan review has initially focussed on describing the ecological character of the Ramsar site to ensure that all projects are working toward the common goal of maintaining and improving the health of the Coorong and Lower Lakes. This description will detail the ecological services, components and processes that make this site internationally important. Amongst other things, the description will underpin the review of the Ramsar Plan and associated site monitoring framework and provide the basis for any environmental impact assessment.

Other achievements for 2004-05

- Developed wetland management plans for River Murray wetlands managed by the department.
- Completed an inventory of the wetlands of the Fleurieu Peninsula.
- Prepared draft Park and Ramsar Management Plan for Bool Lagoon and Hacks Lagoon, for release for consultation in early 2005-06.
- Increased focus on engaging the community in priority activities, which improved the conservation and management of public lands.
- Reviewed the State's wetlands to update the list of South Australia's nationally important wetlands on 'Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia'.
- Reported on the Implementation of the Wetlands Strategy for South Australia.
- Commenced development of a Volunteer Strategy for the Department.
- Released public discussion paper on fossil protection.

2005-06 Targets

- Continuing the accelerated program of reserve management planning, through adoption of management plans for a further 28 parks and reserves.
- Determining park management effectiveness measures for incorporation into management plans.
- Releasing a discussion paper about a review of the reserve classification system for public consultation.
- Developing criteria for mining access to reserves and continue review of compliance with mining licence condition on parks (76% of the reserve system allows for exploration and mining).
- Developing management and regulatory framework for fossil protection.
- Promoting Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the department and continuing the Kuka Kanyini project in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands.
- Finalising the Volunteer Strategy for the Department.
- Finalising inventory of Channel Country wetlands and Ramsar Plan for Bool and Hacks Lagoon.

CASE STUDY

Permanent Protection for Coongie Lakes Wetlands

Surrounded by great expanses of one of the world's most remote and unique arid landscapes, the Cooper Creek system and the lakes of the Coongie complex are an oasis for wildlife and visitors. In a historic move the Coongie Lakes area in the far north east of the state became a new national park on 31 March 2005.

The 300 square kilometre Coongie Lakes National Park was excised from the Innamincka Regional Reserve, which had been leased by one of the country's largest pastoral holding companies, S Kidman and Co for the last 101 years. The park excludes all mining and cattle grazing, and is surrounded by a no-mining zone in the Innamincka Regional Reserve.

One of Australia's most spectacular natural attractions, Coongie Lakes National Park is known to contain at least 330 species of native plants, 183 native bird species, 18 native mammal species, and eight species of native frog.

The successful protection of the Coongie Lakes is due to the collaboration and cooperation of Government, Santos, conservation groups and pastoral interests to recognise the ecological importance of the area. Coongie Lakes National Park is a symbol of what can be achieved when government, industry, local communities and conservation groups come together for our environment.

Visitor Management Sub-Program

<small>GRI PR1, GRI PR2, GRI PR8</small>

Promoting public enjoyment and the conservation of the State's natural and cultural heritage through the development of environmentally sensitive, economically viable and socially responsible visitor experiences.

Sub-Program Manager   Manager, Visitor Management Branch

2004-05 Highlights

Healthy Parks, Healthy People
The Department continued to facilitate the identification and pursuit of social, health and economic benefits provided by parks. The 'Healthy Parks, Healthy People' program is part of a national initiative to improve the community's awareness of the important role that protected areas play in people's physical, social mental health and well being. The program seeks to:
- establish strategic partnerships, particularly with health and recreation organisations, and
- encourage greater use and appreciation of protected areas by developing recreational and environmental activities.

Relationships have been established with the Heart Foundation, Asthma SA and some state and local government organisations. The program was showcased at 'The Only Way To Live' Exhibition, the 'Eco Living' Expo and at the 2005 State Trails Conference.

Heysen Trail Management Planning
The Heysen Trail is Australia's longest trail dedicated to bushwalking and extends from Cape Jervis to the Flinders Ranges, a total distance of 1 200 kilometres. It is recognised as one of South Australia's icons and has a high profile in the community.

The development of a strategic plan for the ongoing development of this beautiful and popular walking trail is being overseen by a steering group of stakeholders from DEH, ForestrySA, South Australian Tourism Commission, Friends of the Heysen Trail and local government. The strategic plan vision is to ensure that the Heysen trail:
- is recognised as Australia's premier long distance walking trail, and
- offers a diverse range of walking opportunities and experiences.

Other achievements for 2004-05
- Continued the development and implementation of a framework for the integrated delivery of information, interpretation and education on Parks.
- Continued the establishment of policy and planning frameworks for the delivery of visitor management services on department-managed lands.
- Strengthened partnerships with other government agencies and the private sector for the delivery of visitor services, particularly the South Australian Tourism Commission and the Office of Recreation and Sport.
- Undertook Visitor Satisfaction surveys in a number of parks aimed at facilitating better delivery of service to visitors. Generally, Parks received a 95% satisfaction rating. Feedback from these surveys has been used to inform investment decisions to improve the quality of experiences offered. In addition, targeted research was undertaken on awareness and usage of the Heysen Trail.
- Developed a major new interpretation facility for Cleland Wildlife Park.
- Continued to identify opportunities to generate economic benefits through visitor facilities. A project was undertaken with the South Australian Tourism Commission to assess the built accommodation currently in parks and to identify a strategy for the future development and promotion of this accommodation.
- Launched a revised range of National Park Passes giving greater value for money and increasing the range of options available to visitors.
- Implemented a revised self-registration system for the payment of park entry and camping fees across the state.

2005-06 Targets
- Completing the development of the state-wide Interpretation Plan covering reserves in all DEH Regions.
- Completing the Interpretation Plan for Belair National Park to augment the facility upgrade program in the park.
- Completing the development of a state-wide planning framework for an integrated approach to the provision of sustainable visitor facilities in parks.
- Commencing the development of a Visitor Facilities and Management Manual to guide field staff in the development of quality, compliant and sustainable visitor facilities and trails.
- Completing a three-year Research Strategy to guide DEH investment in visitor research as an input into planning and business management.
- Completing the Heysen Trail User Profile Research to help guide strategic planning.
- Completing the Strategic, Management and Marketing Plans for the Heysen Trail.
- Continuing to upgrade strategic trails to ensure they meet national standards for safety and quality.
- Completing and implementing a state-wide Marketing Plan for tourism and recreation on DEH managed lands.
- Developing and implementing the 'Healthy Parks, Healthy People' Strategy 2005-2010.
- Establishing Cleland as an icon site for promoting and interpreting the conservation of our natural and cultural heritage with national and international links.
- Completing Business Plans for Cleland Wildlife Park and Seal Bay Conservation Park.

- Develop statewide strategies for a consistent approach to managing antisocial behaviour on Parks and other DEH managed lands.

CASE STUDY

Safety campaign at Remarkable Rocks.

Remarkable Rocks is an icon site for Kangaroo Island and provides visitors with a rewarding natural experience. The exposed nature of the site adds to the visitor's experience but also presents some major risk factors.

In recent years there have been some serious accidents that led to a review of the way in which DEH safety messages are conveyed to visitors.

Kangaroo Island attracts the highest number of international visitors in the State and DEH sites are generally on the itinerary. There is a need to convey safety messages in a cost effective but efficient manner to ensure that accidents are prevented.

DEH's interpretation team on Kangaroo Island has developed a range of innovative signs that convey the necessary safety messages, both in words and pictures and also supplements this with more traditional warning signs.

In addition to on-site interpretation, a range of safety information fact sheets have been produced and is distributed to visitors.

Coast and Marine Conservation Program
The conservation, management and protection of the State's coast and marine environments.

Program Manager: Director, Natural and Cultural Heritage

Directorates contributing to the Coast and Marine Conservation Program:
> Natural and Cultural Heritage
> Regional Conservation

The Coast and Marine Conservation Program consisted of two Sub-Programs in 2004-05:
* Coast and Marine Conservation Services
* Coastal Protection Services

The Program will continue with the same Sub-Programs in 2005-06, with some minor name changes.

Coast and Marine Conservation Services Sub-Program	GRI EN6, GRI EN25, GRI EN26, GRI SO1, SASP T3.5

Ensuring the conservation and sustained productivity of the State's coastal, estuarine and marine environments by implementing planning and legislative initiatives from the Living Coast Strategy

Sub-Program Manager   Manager, Coast and Marine Conservation

2004-05 Highlights

Living Coast Strategy for South Australia

The *Living Coast Strategy for South Australia* was launched on 15 July 2004. The Strategy is a significant achievement detailing the Government's environmental policy directions over the next five years for the management and protection of South Australia's coastal areas, estuaries and marine ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use.

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary

The *Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005* was proclaimed on 4 June 2005 and associated regulations also commenced on this date. This is the first sanctuary for dolphins to be established in Australia. The Act integrates Government activity in the area and provides a common goal to protect the dolphins and their habitat.

Preparation of the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Management Plan has commenced. The Plan will detail priorities for actions necessary to achieve greater protection of the Sanctuary.

The declaration of the Dolphin Sanctuary is leading to a more integrated approach to management of the Port River/Barker Inlet.

The Minister for Environment and Conservation called for members of the community based Sanctuary Advisory Board, which will provide advice to the Minister on the preparation of the Management Plan.

Marine Parks

On 8 March 2005, the Encounter Marine Park Draft Zoning Plan was released for three-months public consultation. Based on extensive scientific research on marine

ecosystems as well as social and economic data, it provides the suggested basis for managing activities and uses within the State's first representative, multiple-use marine park. More information about the consultation process is available in the 'Our Stakeholders' section and in the SASP T3.5 report.

The past year also saw some significant development of the Marine Parks monitoring program. World-renowned scientists Graham Edgar and Neville Barrett from the University of Tasmania spent two weeks working with DEH scientists surveying the reefs of the proposed Encounter Marine Park.

Results from the work will be presented at the first International Marine Protected Area Congress in October 2005.

DEH scientists also spent time surveying the reefs of Yorke Peninsula.

The media has taken a keen interest in the Marine Parks program, running numerous stories on South Australia's unique underwater habitats and the species that live on them.

<div style="background:#d9d9d9;">Draft Estuaries Policy & Action Plan</div>

The draft *Estuaries Policy & Action Plan* was released for public comment on 1 June 2005 and information sessions were held in metropolitan and regional locations. The vision of the draft *Estuaries Policy & Action Plan* is to improve the health of our estuaries for the benefit of present and future generations. This 'whole of government' initiative promotes the protection of our estuaries while ensuring their commercial and recreational values can be sustained.

Other Achievements of 2004-05

- Progressed the development of the Marine Planning Framework.
- Developed the consultation draft of the Spencer Gulf Marine Plan.
- Developed a Performance Assessment System for the Marine Planning Framework, and for the Spencer Gulf Marine Plan.
- Initiated baseline studies of marine, coastal and estuarine habitats to track changes resulting from activities.

2005-06 Targets

- Progressing the development of a Bill to amend the *Coast Protection Act 1972*.
- Finalising the Marine Planning Framework and Performance Assessment System.
- Releasing the draft Spencer Gulf Marine Plan and Performance Assessment System for public consultation.
- Establishing the Marine Advisory Committee, Scientific Working Group and Stakeholder Group to provide independent expert advice on the development of marine parks and marine plans.
- Progressing development of a Bill for the dedication, zoning and management of marine parks, including public consultation and introduction to Parliament.
- Dedicating the Encounter Marine Park and finalising zoning arrangements following the enactment of purpose-specific Marine Parks legislation.
- Continuing to develop representative, multiple-use marine parks with extensive community input and stakeholder consultation.
- Releasing the draft Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Management Plan for consultation and finalise by the end of 2005-06.
- Finalising and launching the Estuaries Policy and Action Plan.

South Australia's Strategic Plan Target 3.5

Create 19 Marine Protected Areas by 2010

On 28 November 2004, the Minister for Environment and Conservation launched the Government's marine parks policy - *Blueprint for the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas.* The *Blueprint* received a positive response from both community and industry. *The Blueprint* highlighted the Government's commitments to:

- purpose-specific legislation for the dedication, zoning and management of multiple-use marine parks;
- assessment of social and economic issues associated with dedication of marine parks;
- ensure community participation in marine park development; and
- put in place a means to address any displaced commercial fishing and aquaculture effort.

The Encounter Marine Park is being developed as the 'pilot' marine protected area under the *Blueprint* and will inform the development of the proposed Marine Parks legislation, including the process for community and stakeholder consultation and zoning, as well as the arrangements for displaced commercial fishing and aquaculture effort.

The Encounter Marine Park is the first of the 19 proposed focus locations for Marine Protected Areas presented to the public and industry for consideration.

These marine parks will be progressively dedicated during the period to 2010, commencing with the Encounter Marine Park, followed by other locations in central and western South Australia and finally along the southern coast.

Coastal Protection Services Sub-Program GRI EN1, GRI EN7, GRI SO1, GRI PR1

Protecting the State's built and natural coastal assets by providing advice on coastal planning, development proposals and implementing targeted coastal works programs.

Sub-Program Manager Manager Coastal Protection Branch

Highlights 2004-05

Adelaide's Living Beaches: A Strategy for 2005–2025

A comprehensive review of the Adelaide Metropolitan Coast Protection Strategy was completed this year. A number of coast protection alternatives were evaluated in light of recent changes to the coast and the results of updated coastal process modelling data.

The aim of the proposed strategy is to ensure the maintenance of Adelaide's sandy beaches for future generations while minimising the number of trucks carting sand along beaches and roads. In the long term, the strategy is expected to reduce the future cost of managing the Adelaide coastline by about 20 per cent.

Semaphore Park Trial Breakwater

Construction of the trial breakwater was completed in February 2005, implementing Stage One of the Coast Protection Board's strategy for protecting the eroding foreshore at Semaphore Park. Monitoring to date has shown that the breakwater is already trapping and holding sand in the area and performing as intended.

- Completed major works and beach replenishment, including repairs to rock protection walls at Brighton, Seacliff and the Broadway (Glenelg), construction of sand-bag groynes at Somerton Park and installation of drift fencing in various locations along the metropolitan coast.
- Completed rehabilitation of Mutton Cove.
- Ongoing monitoring of benthic and mangrove flora at Section Bank and sand investigation at Mount Compass.
- Replenished Hove and Brighton areas with coarse sand from Mt Compass as part of the san replenishment program and completed beach replenishments at West Beach, North Glenelg and Henley South.
- Provided advice to Transport SA on sand bypassing required at West Beach and Glenelg to ensure that additional dune protection and beach amenity works were completed. Also provided advice on the dredging contracts at both harbours for the transfer of management responsibilities to the Department for Environment and Heritage.
- Provided advice and funding to coastal councils for protection and conservation works around the State's coastline.
- Provided advice and direction to planning authorities on coastal development applications.
- Completed projects under the *State Coastal Vision* including the assessment of landscape values around the State's coastline. These projects will assist DEH and planning authorities ensure development is compatible with South Australia coastal assets.
- Progressed proposal for amendment of the *Coast Protection Act 1972.*

Targets 2005-06

- Begin implementing Adelaide Coast Protection Strategy through trial sand recycling methods and monitoring the performance of the breakwater at Semaphore Park.
- Assuming responsibility for sand and seagrass management at the Holdfast Shores and Adelaide Shores (West Beach) harbours from Transport SA.
- Continuing to evaluate and report on Coast Protection District monitoring surveys and coastal management strategies.
- Completing development of a pilot program in the South East to assist in the control of off-road vehicles in coastal areas.
- Continuing collaboration with Planning SA and regional local government to assist in the Better Development Plans project, review the Coastal Marina Strategy and Guidelines and review and amend Development Plans. These projects will increase the focus on preventing development that will have an adverse effect on South Australian coastal assets.
- Contributing to the Eyre Peninsula Regional Coastal Strategy project.
- Delivering a coastal planning package to planning practitioners.
- Identifying coastal land vulnerable to erosion and flooding due to climate change.
- Completing development of coastal protection policy and strategies for freehold shack settlement.
- Releasing a draft consultation Bill for amendments to the Coast Protection Act.
- Assisting Planning SA to prepare policy material suitable for generic use in Development Plans.
- Undertaking workshops around the State with Local Government and the community, in collaboration with Planning SA, to explain the outcomes of the State Coastal Vision Project.

Heritage Conservation Program
The understanding, conservation and protection of the State's rich heritage.

Program Manager   Director, Natural and Cultural Heritage

Directorates Contributing to Heritage Conservation Program
                                 Natural and Cultural Heritage
                                 Regional Conservation
                                 Business Services

Heritage Conservation Services Sub-Program

Ensuring the State's heritage is identified, protected, conserved and celebrated by administering the State Heritage Register and State Heritage Fund, providing conservation advice, assessing development applications, interpreting heritage sites, maintaining educational and promotion programs and managing heritage properties.

Sub-Program Manager   Manager, Heritage Branch

2004-05 Highlights
Heritage (Heritage Directions) Amendment Bill 2005
Following public consultation, the *Heritage (Heritage Directions) Amendment Bill 2005* was drafted and introduced to Parliament in March 2005.

This Bill is a significant and positive move for built heritage in South Australia and when enacted it will:
- establish the South Australian Heritage Council to manage and review heritage;
- set up a single South Australian Heritage Register to list places of State and local significance ;
- review provisions for offences under the Heritage Act; and
- introduce new provisions for minimum standards of maintenance for heritage places.

Heritage Advisory Services
The Heritage Advisory Service is undergoing expansion across the State to provide expert heritage advice in local communities. In 2004-05, new services started in Victor Harbor, the Outback and the Upper Spencer Gulf. Opportunities for new services in other areas are being discussed with Councils.

Other Achievements for 2004-05
- The Minister for Environment and Conservation presented the 2004 Edmund Wright Heritage Awards at Parliament House. The major award was won by the Medina Grand Adelaide Treasury project for outstanding adaptive re-use.
- Ten prizes were presented by the Minister for Environment and Conservation for the 2004 Schools Heritage Competition, *Mapping Community Heritage.*
- Commenced work on a support program to extend the capacity of local government to administer and manage heritage.
- Commenced work on an upgrade of the SA Heritage Database.
- Commenced work on a review of the management, use and ownership of State Government owned heritage sites, to determine the best long-term management strategies and to identify opportunities for transfer of ownership and/or adaptive re-use.
- Amended The *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981* to include all shipwrecks aged 75 years or more.

- Commenced a review of the 42 State-owned properties managed by the National Trust of South Australia. An additional $650 000 was allocated to the National Trust over a five year period.
- Sponsored *Blast from the Past,* the 14th State History Conference held at Whyalla.
- Held a Heritage Planning Seminar for local government elected members and staff at Kadina.
- Worked in conjunction with Planning SA to develop heritage 'modules' to provide 'plug-in' heritage management policy to local councils for development plans.
- Completed the Overview History of the Second World War Period (1946-1959), the first stage of the 20th Century Heritage Survey project.
- Commenced the 'Fieldwork Project', the first comprehensive audit of all State Heritage Places.

2005-06 Targets
- Proclamation of the *Heritage Places Act 1993.*
- Forming the South Australian Heritage Council to provide strategic direction to the heritage work of government.
- Making the first stage of a single Heritage Register operational.
- Mapping of State Heritage Register in conjunction with Planning SA.
- Continuing expansion of the local government support program, including Development Assessment training, and web-based toolkits and guidelines.
- Expanding the Heritage Advisory Service.
- Continuing heritage conservation seminar/workshop program for private owners and local government agencies.
- Preparing detailed listing of heritage places on Crown land, including parks.
- Completing 50 per cent of fieldwork project and condition audit (survey of State Heritage Places).
- Developing the strategic plan for 20th century heritage survey program.
- Installing the Birdsville/Strzelecki Tracks interpretive signage.
- Launching State Heritage Areas and heritage owners websites.
- Producing heritage resource materials for schools, and presenting two teacher workshops.
- Supporting Heritage-related research via the 'Database of SA Architects' project and DEH Research Fellowship (administered by the Architecture Museum).

Case Study

2004 Schools Heritage Competition

"*Ros and Angus's Uncle Tony lives in the house that was the first hospital in Curramulka – Jay lives in the old school house next to the school – Katrina and David live in the old post office…*" **Year 2/3 class, Curramulka Primary School**

Fifty-nine classes from 37 schools across the State embraced the theme of *Mapping Community Heritage*.

Students investigated the built heritage of their school, the neighbourhood or town. They considered individual buildings, a 'set' of places related to a local identity, or groups of buildings within the local cultural landscape. Some visited cemeteries; others considered iconic places of significance to their community or family heritage.

They spoke to people in their local communities, Councils and relatives, and enjoyed guided tours of cemeteries, churches, hotels, ovals and more. Some classes followed walking tours, others delved into school archives, interviewed residents and school staff or sent out an 'SOS' for old photographs and information.

Some groups took photographs, researched or designed brochures; others made models, collated resources for future community use or developed presentations now available in local visitor information centres or libraries.

"*Whoever forgets the enriching experiences of going beyond the classroom? These students have begun the stepping-stone to awareness of heritage issues and life-long learning about heritage in their community. A competition like this enables students to have a voice in their community.*" Competition Judge, Briar Newland.

Animal Welfare Services Program

The promotion and regulation of the humane treatment of animals.

Program Manager   Director, Natural and Cultural Heritage

Directorates that contribute to the Animal Welfare Program
                        Natural and Cultural Heritage

Animal Welfare Services Sub-Program

Ensuring animals are treated humanely by the provision of public awareness and information and supporting the RSPCA in the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985.

Sub-Program Manager   Manager, Animal Welfare Unit

2004-05 Highlights

Dog and Cat Management Act 1995

The *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* was amended and came into effect 1 July 2004. A new Dog and Cat Management Board was established on 1 October 2004 with administrative support now being provided by the department. This has entailed:

- The review and republishing of "Your Dog Your Cat" with approximately 125,000 copies distributed to pet owners.
- The purchase and distribution of 100,000 POOch pouches to encourage people to 'pick up' after their dog.
- Establishing consultation groups with senior council officers and stakeholders.
- Distributing a bulletin to all stakeholders after every Board meeting.
- Accreditation of disability dogs.

Other Achievements for 2004-05

- Released for public consultation a discussion paper on the review of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985.*
- Developed draft regulations for four codes of practice addressing farming of buffalos, land transport of cattle, farming of ostriches and farming of emus.
- Regulated the national Rodeo Standards.

2005-06 Targets

- Completing a review of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985.*
- Continuing to regulate model codes of practice and provide input into developing the codes.
- Progressing the implementation of the revision of the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* and continue to monitor statistics on registration, dog attacks and dogs at large.
- Completing the update of the Dog and Cat Management Board website.
- Establishing an Animal Welfare website, which will include care sheets for various species, frequently asked questions, application forms, general information, research statistics and useful links.

Organisation Support and Corporate Priorities

Organisational Support Program
Business services that facilitate effective and efficient delivery of the Department's Programs

Program Manager   Director, Business Services

Directorates that contribute to the Organisational Support Program
Business Services
Office of the Chief Executive
Environmental Information

In 2004-05, the Organisational Support Program consisted of the following Sub-Programs:
- Administration Services
- Asset Management Services
- Financial Services
- Governance and Organisational Strategy Services
- Human Resource Services
- Information Technology & Records Management Services
- Public Affairs Services

The Organisation Support Program will remain the same in 2005-06, with 'service' removed from each of the Sub-Program names.

Administration Services Sub-Program
Supporting the achievement of the Agency's program goals by the provision of cost effective general administrative services.

Sub-Program Manager   Manager, Business Operations Branch

2004-05 Highlights
Regional Linkages
A Project Plan was developed to improve communication and processes between regional business offices and the Business Services Directorate. The project will be implemented in 2005-06.

A number of successful workshops were conducted involving both Regional and Metropolitan staff that strengthened linkages between city and regional staff.

Other Achievements for 2004-05
- Undertook a review of administrative services functions following the successful consolidation and re-structure of these functions.

2005-06 Targets
- Assisting regional branches to develop their Operational Plans so they align with the Organisational Support Program and associated Sub Program Plans.

Asset Management Services Sub-Program

Contributing to the achievement of the Agency's program goals by providing procurement and asset management advice and planning, information and business systems.

Sub-Program Manager   Manager, Business Operations Branch

2004-05 Highlights

DEH Strategic Asset Management Plan

Site-based asset and risk management plans were developed for Icon and Key sites including Belair, Flinders Ranges, Kangaroo Island and Innes National Park.

Office Relocations

The Environmental Information Directorate was successfully relocated from Netley to new accommodation in the city.

Other Achievements for 2004-05

- Strengthened DEH's commitment to environmental management with the development of a DEH Energy Efficiency Plan, Greening Action Plans within each Directorate (incorporating environmental standards into procurement invitation documents), and promoting the conversion of DEH fleet to alternative energy use.
- Updated DEH asset data and information, now used to assist in the strategic management of DEH built infrastructure, plant and equipment assets.
- Commenced the refurbishment of Chesser House to reduce environmental impacts of DEH occupation of the building.
- Completed a comprehensive review and upgrade of the Environment and Conservation Portfolio accommodation plan.

2005-06 Targets

- Providing bicycles for DEH staff to commute to and from major city sites.
- Commencing development and implementation of the DEH Maintenance Management Framework with a pilot on Kangaroo Island.
- Implementing the DEH Risk Aware Strategy for DEH field based operations.
- Continuing the refit of Chesser House levels 5 – 9
- Continuing the upgrade of Asset Data and Information used in strategic management of DEH assets.

Financial Services Sub-Program

Supporting the achievement of the Agency's program goals and external reporting requirements by providing financial advice, information and business systems.

Sub-Program Manager   Chief Financial Officer

2004-05 Highlights

Business Systems

The progress made on implementing the COGNOS Business Intelligence tool across the financial systems is a significant achievement of 2004-05. Reporting for accounts payable, accounts receivable and fixed assets was achieved on time and new reports to facilitate Business Activity Statement reporting commenced ahead of schedule. The project is scheduled to be completed on 31 August 2005.

Two significant external requirements were delivered through the Financial Services sub-program this year – preparing the department to align with the new Australian equivalents of the International Financial Reporting Standards and participation in the

Improved Consolidated Financial Reporting project, aimed at creating a linkage between the department systems and those within the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Other Achievements for 2004-05

- Developed a strategic directions paper for the Point of Sale systems (POS).
- Implemented Point Of Sale (POS) systems at the Seal Bay and Kelly Hill's sites.
- Upgraded POS software at Cleland and Flinders Chase sites.
- Reviewed the Chart of Accounts in preparation of improved management reporting in 2005-06.
- Developed policies and procedures for financial accounting, accounts receivable and payable and fringe benefits tax.
- Achieved sign-off of the 2005-06 internal budget on 6 June 2005. This is the earliest this has been achieved in the Department.

2005-06 Targets

- Completing the COGNOS project.
- Replacing the departmental enCounter POS system.
- Implementing the Scanning of Accounts Payable invoices.
- Redeveloping the Strategic Budget Policy.
- Developing a business analysis model to enhance base budget allocations.
- Refining financial reporting to support the program and sub-program structure.
- Finalising implementation of policies and procedures to support the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Department of Treasury and Finance, Improved Consolidated Financial Reporting Initiative, Financial Accounting and Fixed Asset

Governance & Organisational Strategy Services Sub-Program	GRI HR13, GRI SO3

A vibrant organisation through relevant and well-articulated strategic direction and sound corporate governance.

Sub-Program Manager   Director, Office of the Chief Executive

2004-05 Highlights

DEH Corporate Plan and South Australia's Strategic Plan

Following the release of DEH's 2004 Corporate Plan, the Chief Executive undertook an extensive consultation period, meeting with most of DEH staff. The Chief Executive outlined the values, goals and priorities for the Department, and asked for feedback from staff about the Corporate Plan.

The Corporate Plan has successfully communicated DEH's priorities across the whole organisation and instigated action against the priorities, generating organisational change.

The 2004 Corporate Plan has been reviewed and revised, reflecting on the initial year of implementation and staff feedback. Progress has been assessed and priorities have been refined and aligned with South Australia's Strategic Plan. The 2005 version of the Corporate Plan will be released early in 2005-06.

Sustainability Reporting

One of the goals in the DEH Corporate Plan is to move South Australia towards a sustainable future.

DEH won the Institute of Public Administration Association (IPAA) Sustainability Reporting award for its 2003-04 Annual Report on the strength of Environmental and Human Resources reporting.

To demonstrate leadership in this area, DEH has adopted the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines as a framework for this annual report.

The application of GRI signifies recognition by our leadership team of the importance of sustainability in our business.

Risk Management Framework

The Department has developed an integrated risk management strategy, the DEH 'Risk Aware' Strategy, to progress the achievement of corporate goals and support the management of projects and activities. The DEH 'Risk Aware' strategy identifies three stages to developing a 'risk aware' culture in the Department: unawareness to awareness *(think)*; awareness to understanding *(learn)*; and understanding to involvement *(do)*.

A framework for the strategy and an associated communication, training and development plan are being progressively implemented across DEH.

Governance Framework

The development of a DEH Governance Framework was initiated to support the DEH Goal *Maximise organisational performance*. This framework is based on leading governance frameworks and is designed to assist managers and staff to understand and fulfil their responsibilities in the public sector context. The framework is integrated with induction, training and development and internal audit activities across DEH.

The framework will be released in 2005-06 in conjunction with a communication strategy and training programs.

Other Achievements for 2004-05

- Progressed achievement towards the five South Australia's Strategic Plan targets for which DEH has lead responsibility.
- Continued to focus on the improvement of internal communication and coordination of information across DEH, resulting in improved and increased mechanisms for communication with staff.
- Paid greater attention to the preparation of briefings and submissions, increasing quality and effectiveness in these areas.

2005-06 Target

- Embedding the principles of sustainability into the Department's Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Framework by building on the 2004-05 Annual Report's use of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines and investigating sustainability assessment methodology.
- Reviewing and rationalising the departmental reporting practices and requirements to maximise effectiveness.
- Strengthening a culture of responsibility and accountability through communicating and promoting the DEH Governance Framework. This will include integration with related activities and developing information and resources to facilitate DEH Boards and Committees improve their governance arrangements

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│ │ CASE STUDY   │                                                  │
│ └──────────────┘                                                  │
│                                                                   │
│              Political Lobbying and Contributions (GRI SO3)       │
│                                                                   │
│   DEH adheres to the principle of political impartiality of       │
│   public servants.                                                │
│                                                                   │
│   The Government recently introduced a series of legislative      │
│   amendments known as the Honesty and Accountability reforms.     │
│                                                                   │
│   A Code of Conduct for Public Sector Employees was released in   │
│   March 2005, which provides guidance to all public servants on   │
│   the appropriate standard of ethical behaviour required of       │
│   public sector employees.  The department has adopted the        │
│   Office of Public Employment Commissioner's Standard 4 –         │
│   Managed Performance. Pursuant to this Standard it is not         │
│   appropriate for a Member of Parliament to request information    │
│   from public officials.  All requests must be submitted to the   │
│   appropriate Minister, who if in agreement with the request,     │
│   will initiate the necessary arrangements.                       │
│                                                                   │
│   The department will treat each request from a public official   │
│   on its merits.  Requests may be refused on the grounds that     │
│   they may require an excessive or inappropriate use of           │
│   resources.  The department will complete a related procedure    │
│   during 2005-06.                                                 │
│                                                                   │
│   Members of South Australian Government Boards and Committees     │
│   are subject to specific responsibilities under either the       │
│   Public Sector Management Act 1995, the Public Corporations Act   │
│   1993 or specific enabling legislation.  In addition, the        │
│   department is working with its Boards and Committees to ensure   │
│   compliance with the Honesty and Accountability Reforms.         │
│                                                                   │
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Human Resource Services Sub-Program

Support the achievement of the Agency's program goals by providing human resource management and employee health, safety and welfare advice and support, planning, programs, policies, information and business systems and payroll services.

2004-05 Highlights
- Conducted a review of the HR recruitment and selection process and actioned minor modifications to ensure continual improvement.
- Trialed an on-line recruitment pilot program, incorporating the graduate intake for 2005-06.
- Progressed DEH's Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare (OHS&W) program.
- Implemented the DEH Graduate Recruitment Program incorporating job rotation and development of 10 candidates.
- Strengthened DEH Induction Process with updated information kit and quarterly orientation days for all new starters presented by Directors and the Chief Executive.
- Implemented Leadership Essentials, a leadership development program.
- Launched Management Essentials, a management development program for all middle managers and other interested participants.
- Developed and introduced the Maximising Organisational Performance program for all staff across the Department.
- Developed and tested the on-line leave management (Workflow) system.
- Developed and let the Employee Assistance Program contract for 2005-09 for DEH, EPA and Zero Waste SA.

2005-06 Targets

- Committing to the Premier's Zero Harm Vision for the SA Public Sector by ensuring DEH has safe work practices and systems.
- Reviewing and improving selected workforce and business information management, reporting and processing services.
- Developing a business case to implement an on-line recruitment program to replace the current process.
- Engaging a further 7 candidates into the Graduate Recruitment Program and facilitate ongoing development and retention program for the existing graduates.
- Promoting the development of leadership and management capacity through the Leadership and Management Essentials development programs middle managers.
- Designing and implementing an organisation climate survey to benchmark issues such as leadership, management effectiveness, employee engagement, relationships and internal communications etc.

A more detailed report about Human Resource Services may be found in the Human Resources Report (pages 69 to 82 of this report).

Information Technology, Web & Records Management Services Sub-Program

GRI EN18, GRI EN19

Supporting agency business functions by the effective management and provision of IT, Web and Records Management services.

Sub-Program Manager   Director Environmental Information

2004-05 Highlights

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

This year saw the development of a state-of-art service cost modelling capability. This capability will greatly assist realistic value-for-money evaluation of service provision options.

Other achievements for 2004-05

- Reviewed regional IT servicing model.
- Established a Project Coordination unit to oversee all IT-related projects in order to standardise and discipline planning, governance, implementation, reporting and funding.
- Identified software license rationalisation opportunities and consequent significant reduction in licensing charges from providers.
- Created clear equipment replacement criteria and centralisation of procurement of all replacement PCs and related electronic equipment.
- Rolled-out an agency-wide education program and audit framework for management of DEH records.
- Implemented a web management framework and evaluated and selected a web content management system.

2005-06 Targets

- Ensuring that the Agency has cost-effective access to ICT capability following changes to the Government's ICT contracting arrangements.
- Upgrading delivery of ICT services to regional offices. Changes will ensure regional office services are of a standard comparable to those of city offices.
- Providing scoping, project management and programming support for redevelopment of the Agency's asset management system.

Public Affairs Services Sub-Program

Raising awareness of DEH policy by shaping and delivering the Department's messages, image and reputation.

Sub-Program Manager   Manager Public Affairs Branch

2004-05 Highlights

Corporate Communications Strategy

The Corporate Communications Strategy was developed in 2004-05 with three interlinking levels of planning – corporate, program and project level. The first level focuses on the corporate executive needs of the Agency, the second develops key communication objectives and cross-promotional opportunities for Program/Sub-Program priorities, and the third works at the individual Project/Activities levels to engage the community and promote behavioural change. All strategies utilise integrated communications planning frameworks.

Corporate Issues Management Media Plan

The Corporate Issues Management Media Plan was developed to identify media/communication priorities for the year and to draft media plans to address these priorities.   Issued covered include the development of a fire management media plan to promote DEH's pre-bushfire season work and a proactive marine research media plan to promote the benefits of Marine Parks.

Other Achievements for 2004-05

- Developed and introduced new measures to foster debate on the environment and engage the community through the *Stirring the Possum* discussion series
- Continued implementation of the Corporate Identity, and incorporation of Government of South Australia Common Branding Guidelines into DEH Branding Policy

2005-06 Targets

- Continue to foster debate on the environment and engage the community through developing DEH Corporate, Program/Sub-Program and Project level Communications Plans

Human Resources Report

Human Resource Management

The key focus of DEH's Human Resource Services (HRS) branch is to align its human resource management services and programs with the Department's Corporate Plan and business needs. The goals and initiatives are incorporated into the Human Resources Services Sub-Program.

Another key focus is building more effective, collaborative and consultative business relationships with Directorates and stakeholders. This approach ensures that HRS contributes to the achievement of DEH's program goals as well as ensuring greater management accountability for human resource related decision-making.

Accountability is attached to the personnel management standards encompassed in the *Public Sector Management Act 1995*. These standards are embodied in the eight key result areas of the *Strategic HRM Framework for the South Australian Public Sector* developed by the Office of Public Employment (OPE).

Successful delivery of programs relies on Human Resource Management (HRM) strategies that ensure DEH is able to attract, retain, develop and maximise the performance of the right people for the business.

In 2004-05, the direction for HRM is shaped by goal five of the DEH Corporate Plan "Maximising Organisational Performance".

Maximising Organisational Performance focuses on the following HRM elements:

- Quality Recruitment and Selection
- Performance Enhancement
- Developing People
- A Safe and Healthy Place to Work and Visit
- A Planned Workforce
- Business systems and processes

Initiatives undertaken during 2004-05, are highlighted through assessment against the key result areas of the HR Framework developed by the Office of Public Employment (OPE).

Executive Employment

The number of Executives in DEH has increased by one this year due to the creation of the Business Operations Branch within the Business Services Directorate, consolidating the Asset Services and Administrative Support functions.

Director's achievements continue to be measured quarterly against planned business outcomes as part of the Department's Executive Performance Agreements. Individual development needs are supported through the availability of online (Savvy web site) and other learning opportunities.

DEH participated in the *SA Public Sector Executive Mobility Program,* a public sector-wide initiative supporting executive development through short-term placements in

other agencies. A member of DEH's Executive team completed a six-month placement in the Education Department while DEH hosted a similar placement.

NUMBER OF EXECUTIVES BY STATUS IN CURRENT POSITION, GENDER AND CLASSIFICATION [GRI LA11]									
	Ongoing		Contract Tenured		Contract Untenured		Total		
Classification	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
EXEC0A			6	2	1	1	7	3	10
EXEC0B			4	1			4	1	5
EXEC0C				1	2		2	1	3
EXEC0E					1		1		1
TOTAL			10	4	4	1	14	5	19

A Planned Workforce

Identify the workforce that is required to meet government objectives and implement workforce strategies to address these requirements.

Organisational development plans were initiated to address the strategic needs of the Office of Sustainability during the year. HR Account Managers further promoted this concept across DEH as part of Directorate's business planning cycles.

A trend analysis project started in April 2005 to identify any DEH staff turnover issues. The analysis will consider all terminations from the agency in 2004-05 and review factors and issues specific to age, gender, classification and position type. These factors will be reviewed with an eye to developing a broader retention strategy and reducing current and future recruitment costs. The report is to be finalised in early 2005-06.

Detailed work on succession planning was scheduled to commence in 2004-05, but was postponed due to resource issues and other higher priority work.

DEH implemented a successful graduate program as part of a broad plan to manage the age and skills profile of the agency (refer to program under Quality Staffing).

Quality Staffing

Appoint the best possible staff and manage their career mobility to best effect.

The centralised recruitment administration and selection advice service was adopted in 2003. The service continues to receive positive feedback about its customer focus and outcomes. During 2004-05, an internal review was initiated to identify any issues and further improve the process.

Focus on best recruitment outcomes has resulted in greater utilisation of external recruitment centres and psychological testing specialists to shortlist and assess applicants, streamlining the process and improving selection outcomes.

DEH piloted an online recruitment system during 2004-05 to meet the recruitment and selection aims of:

- Improving the quality of selection outcomes;
- Reducing the time taken to recruit; and
- Reducing the overall cost of recruitment.

Five ongoing 2006 Graduate intake positions were used in the trial. The process was very successful and made the application process easier for applicants and DEH, resulting in shorter and less complex recruitment processes and the attraction of good quality candidates. The Department will consider the introduction of online recruitment during 2005-06 based on the results of the trial.

The first annual DEH Graduate Intake in 2004-05 resulted in 10 graduates being placed in a 12-month rotational program and approximately 30 more graduates being placed in key developmental positions across the Department. As part of the rotational program, the graduates have undertaken a series of three (3) short-term placements. These placements provide the graduates with the opportunity to gain a breadth of experience and to build strong working relationships across the department prior to ongoing placement in a career position. The program is a key strategy to attract, develop and retain top talent in DEH and will be run again in 2005-06.

Following the development of the DEH Induction Kit in 2003, the kit was enhanced in 2004-05. In association, an ongoing program of quarterly orientation has been scheduled to familiarise new employees with the core business and values of the agency. Three one-day seminars were conducted in 2004-05. The Chief Executive and Directors presented an overview of departmental operations at all of the orientations, together with specialist speakers relating to HR, OHS&W, Greening and Aboriginal Partnerships. Seminar evaluations have reflected that new starters value the initiative. Due to the success of the program, it will continue in 2005-06.

Responsive And Safe Employment Conditions

Provide remuneration and employment conditions so as to economically attract develop and retain the best staff and ensure workplace safety.

Development of a revised best-practice DEH corporate OHSW & IM Framework commenced early in 2005. Work will continue in 2005-06 to develop the framework to suit DEH's business needs and legislative compliance.

A draft OHSW & IM corporate plan was developed to accompany the Framework. The plan includes strategies to meet the requirements of the Premier's Workplace Safety Implementation Plan and Ministerial Safety Checklist, as well as meeting other legislative and WorkCover Standards compliance requirements.

Chemwatch was introduced into DEH in 2003-04, however evidence suggests that further training for staff is needed in all regions.

It has been identified that there is an increase in the incidence of psychological and workplace stress-related injury, particularly in office-based work environments, indicating a need for improved prevention processes and appropriate people management and conflict resolution education for all staff.

A short review of the DAIS Injury Management Shared Service was conducted early in 2005, resulting in improved quality and quantity of statistical injury management and rehabilitation data that is provided to DEH each month.

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) contract was finalised in March 2005 and provides a service to DEH, Environment Protection Authority and Zero Waste SA for the period of 2005-09. Executive endorsed the existing arrangement of on-site, walk-around counselling services to staff at all locations across the State. This followed a

series of staff surveys in early 2005 that indicated it was the preferred model to meet the variety of regional and metropolitan staff needs.

Leave Management

In 2004-05, an average of 5.6 days sick leave was taken per employee. This figure is higher than the agency target of 5.0 days, but shows improvement on last year's figure of 5.9 days. The improved recording and reporting capabilities of the CHRIS system has enabled a more complete picture of leave management in 2004-05.

AVERAGE DAYS LEAVE TAKEN PER FULL TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE				
Leave Type	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Sick Leave Taken [GRI LA7]	6.5	5.4	5.9	5.6
Family Carer's Leave Taken	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Special Leave with Pay	N/A	N/A	0.4	0.5

Voluntary Flexible Workforce Arrangements

Public sector Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements are outlined in PSM Act Determination 5. These arrangements are designed to assist employees to better manage their work and other responsibilities and interests. DEH has implemented the full range of flexible working arrangements for staff.

Purchased Leave: enables an employee to exchange an agreed reduction in salary in return for extra periods of leave over a specified period.

Flexitime: enables an employee to negotiate how and when hours will be worked within agreed limits.

Compressed Weeks: arrangement enables an employee to work a nine day fortnight by working the same number of hours over nine instead of ten working days.

Part time and Job Share: enables an employee to work less than a full time employee. The hours are usually fixed and constant. Job sharing is a voluntary arrangement where one full time job is shared between two or more people.

Working from Home: enables an employee to work from a home-based work location instead of their usual office based location.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES USING VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BY GENDER			
	Male	Female	Total
Purchased Leave	6	8	14
Flexitime	487	418	905
Compressed Weeks	4	2	6
Part-time/Job Share	2	13	15*
Working from Home	11	10	21*

This information was self-reported by employees and may not be a true and accurate representation of utilisation of Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements in DEH. Anecdotal evidence suggests that

these categories either under represent the true level or do not represent formally approved arrangements due to a misinterpretation of specifications.

The number of DEH staff accessing Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements remained relatively stable in 2004-05. Flexitime and part time work, as distinct from job share, remain the most used flexible working arrangements. At this stage there is minimal use of the other arrangements.

Managed Performance

Define fair performance requirements and standards of ethical conduct for all employees, provide support for their achievement of identified goals, review performance and provide clear feedback, and agreed rewards and sanctions where appropriate.

During 2004-05, DEH continued its existing performance management system. This built on the focus to improve performance through individual performance management and development discussions.

A 'Maximising Organisational Performance Framework', is based on key drivers of performance has been developed and is being used to identify opportunities and strategies to enhance performance at all levels of the Department (organisational, managerial and individual.)

The DEH Middle Manager Competencies developed during 2004-05 were used as the basis for the Management Essentials Development Program. The Program includes development of the performance management and associated behaviours competency. Managers continue to have access to training and development in performance management skills through the Management Essentials Development Program.

Planned Human Resource Development   GRI LA17

Provide development opportunities for all staff on a planned basis, related to performance management, so as to meet government and individual needs.

During 2004-05, the Department focused its training and development resources on the development and implementation of two key learning programs for senior and middle managers—the Leadership Essentials Program and the Management Essentials Program respectively.

The Leadership Essentials program has been designed around a core set of leadership competencies relevant to DEH business and is aimed at building the leadership capacity of senior managers across the Department. The first wave of the Leadership Essentials Program involved 20 senior managers. The program included a 360-degree feedback assessment against the leadership competencies, a series of development workshops, individual coaching and a group action-learning project. The action-learning projects resulted in four proposals being presented to the DEH Executive team to address departmental strategic issues. The second and third waves of the program will take place over the 2005-06 year.

The department also recognises the contribution of middle management skill and competence to the successful achievement of its goals and objectives. To assist in up-skilling the middle management group, a set of Middle Manager Competencies specifically designed to align with DEH business were developed during 2004-05. The

competencies will be the key drivers for design of the Management Essentials Program. Participation in the Management Essentials Program will commence in early 2005-06 and the program will be made available on an ongoing basis to middle managers across the Department.

To ensure equitable and easy access to training opportunities for all staff, on-line access to the Australian Training Register is now available. In addition, the departmental Intranet site, 'The HUB', has a 'What's New' page to advise employees of innovations and development in the training arena. DEH has also continued to improve its training and development information system to assist with strategic decision making surrounding training and development access and activities.

An Intranet-based 'Training and Development Needs Reporting Tool' has been implemented as part of the Department's performance management processes. The tool provides an online mechanism for individuals to report their training and development needs. The information provided by individuals is collated and will form the basis of a 'DEH Training and Development Calendar' based on common development needs. The Training Calendar will be implemented along with on-line booking for training activities during 2005-06.

The department has exceeded its targeted training and development budget of 2% of remuneration expenditure during 2004-05. A significant increase in training in the senior manager remuneration bracket is reflective of the resources committed to the Leadership Essentials Development Program.

TRAINING EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REMUNERATION EXPENDITURE BY SALARY BANDS			
Salary Bracket	Target 2004-5	Actual 2004-5	Target 2005-6
$0 - $38 000	2%	2.38%	2%
$38 001 - $49 000	2%	1.90%	2%
$49 001 - $64 000	2%	1.85%	2%
$64 001 - $83 000	2%	3.58%	2%
$83 001+	2%	1.83%	2%
TOTAL	2%	2.24%	2%

About 60% of employees in the Department have an individual development plan. This is a 20% increase from last year. This increase reflects the increased emphasis being placed on employee development and also improved reporting procedures.

DOCUMENTED INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN			
Salary Bracket	% with a plan negotiated within the past 12 months	% with plan older than 12 months	% no plan
$0 - $38,599	40.9	5.1	54.0
$38,600 - $49,999	69.6	3.4	27.0
$50,000 - $65,999	59.8	2.5	37.7
$66,000 - $85,999	67.0	2.2	30.8
$86,000 +	71.4	0	28.6
TOTAL	59%	3%	38%

Protection Of Merit And Equity

Appoint and promote staff on merit, prevent nepotism and patronage, use workforce diversity to advantage, prevent unlawful discrimination, address grievances and treat all employees fairly.

Workforce Diversity

Age

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY AGE BRACKET BY GENDER					
Age Bracket	Male	Female	Total	% of Total	% of South Australian Workforce*
15-19	3	2	5	0.4	7.3
20-24	33	46	79	7.3	10.7
25-29	57	84	141	12.8	10.2
30-34	71	71	142	12.9	11.2
35-39	59	68	127	11.5	11.4
40-44	89	62	151	**13.7**	**13.3**
45-49	106	65	171	**15.5**	**12.0**
50-54	117	50	167	**15.2**	**10.7**
55-59	59	26	85	7.7	7.7
60-64	21	4	25	2.3	3.6
65+	2	6	8	0.7	2.0
Total	617	484	1101	100	100.00

*As At March 2004 From ABS Supertable Lm8

When compared to the SA Workforce, the number of DEH staff in the 40-54 bracket indicates an increased ageing quotient. DEH's long-term strategy and commitment to the Graduate Recruitment Program to recruit and retain qualified expertise is aimed at addressing the impact of staff losses from the 40-54 bracket over the next 10 years and beyond.

Indigenous Employment   GRI LA10, GRI HR12

NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EMPLOYEES					
	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency	South Australia's Strategic Plan Benchmark
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	12	10	22	2%	1.2%

An Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) employee is a person who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, is a descendant of an Indigenous

inhabitant of Australia, and is recognised as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander by members of the community in which he or she lives.

Anecdotal evidence indicates that the workforce data presented in this report under represents the true level of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employment across the public sector, particularly due to the difficulties associated with collecting data which relies on self-identification. The transition to new Human Resource Management Systems has also presented some difficulties for data extraction.

There is a strong commitment within DEH to an enhanced awareness and respect of Aboriginal cultures and values. The Department has an active cultural awareness program. The Aboriginal Partnerships Unit focuses on understanding the needs of DEH Aboriginal staff and recognises relationships with Aboriginal communities as major stakeholders and integral to the Department's business.

DEH is committed to, and has been active in, developing and establishing partnerships with Aboriginal people and communities to ensure the proper implementation of plans that are acceptable to traditional owners, and to ensure that the provision of services does not conflict with the values of the community.

DEH participates in the employment of Indigenous Trainees utilising the SA Government Youth Training and Apprenticeship Scheme by employing a number of Indigenous trainees across the agency.

The department employs five Indigenous apprentices working in the Regional Conservation Directorate, and three Indigenous Cadets within the Science and Conservation and Natural and Cultural Heritage Directorates. In response to the 2003-04 Recognised Prior Learning (RPL) initiative for all indigenous staff, the Aboriginal Partnerships Unit has identified future training and development needs to assist career paths within DEH. During the year staff take up on the offer was encouraging with a number of staff progressing through Certificate 4 in Land Management using the Recognised Prior Learning (RPL) option to gain status in the course.

Cultural and linguistic diversity

It is recognised that there are a number of indicators of cultural and linguistic diversity. For the purposes of annual reporting, agencies are only required to report on:
- Country of birth of employee
- Languages other than English spoken at home.

CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY					
	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency	SA Community*
Number of employees born overseas	70	44	114	10.4%	20.3%
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	1		1	0.1%	15.5%
TOTAL	71	44	115	10.4%	35.8%

*ABS Publication Basic Community Profile (SA) Cat No. 2001.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH ONGOING DISABILITIES REQUIRING WORKPLACE ADAPTATION				
	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
TOTAL	8	6	14	1.3%

Disability Action Plans

The DEH Disability Action Plan outlines strategies to enhance equality of access and opportunity for the department's clients, staff and people with disabilities. The Disability Action Plan is being discussed with key stakeholders to develop strategies to implement the DEH Disability Action Plan across the department and ensure DEH programs and services are made inclusive and accessible. An operational plan has been drafted. The draft DEH Disability Action Plan will be finalised for endorsement by the Chief Executive in 2005-06.

A key criteria for all construction work undertaken by DEH is to provide improved access for all visitors to DEH sites.

All tenders for new facilities or upgrading of current facilities must comply with the enhanced code for disability access (AS 1428.2) and the Building Code of Australia, and should address access requirements for mobility-impaired persons, including those with sensory impairments.

DEH Management has identified priority groups for Disability Awareness training. In addition, raising awareness of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* is included in other training and development activities when appropriate.

Internationally recognised symbol signage is utilised in National Parks and Botanic Gardens to assist with access for people with disabilities. Options to provide better access to DEH services and programs for the hearing impaired are currently being considered.

The DEH website currently meets Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. The DEH Web Team is currently undertaking a website accessibility project, which aims to evaluate, implement and promote DEH website accessibility in line with Web Content Accessibility guidelines. To date, the project has assessed accessibility conformance of DEH's primary internal and external websites as well as short-term and long-term actions required to maximise accessibility.

Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

DEH supports, and where possible participates in, public sector equal opportunity and employment programs. DEH works with Aboriginal Employment Programs to recruit Aboriginal cadets and apprentices, and provides opportunities for training and development whilst working with DEH.

Continuous Improvement

Continuously review and improve human resource management structures, systems and processes so that they facilitate government directions, draw on best practice, work flexibly, and adapt quickly to changing needs.

Employee Numbers, Gender and Status

Persons	1101

FTE's	1037.9

Gender	% Persons	% FTEs
Male	56.0	58.2
Female	44.0	41.8

Number of Persons Separated from the agency during the 2004-05 financial year	140

Number of Persons Recruited to the agency during the 2004-05 financial year	169

Number of Persons on Leave without Pay at 30 June 2005	20

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SALARY BRACKET			
Salary Bracket	Male	Female	Total
$0 - $38599	183	187	370
$38600 - $49999	148	161	309
$50000 - $65999	195	91	286
$66000 - $85999	76	41	117
$86000+	14	5	19
TOTAL	617	484	1101

Note:
Salary details relate to pre-tax income excluding super and Fringe Benefit Tax. Non-executive employees on salary sacrifice arrangements are shown as pre-sacrifice values. Executive employees are shown as the value of the financial benefits component of their Total Remuneration Package Value. Non-financial benefits and allowances are excluded for all employees. The salary brackets have been constructed as a proxy for level of responsibility, and are based on the current remuneration structures of the PSM Act Administrative Services Stream.

In 2004-05 the DEH total staffing numbers (persons) increased by 62. The increase related to operational needs for specialist and support positions at the $50,000 to $85,999 level.

STATUS OF EMPLOYEES IN CURRENT POSITION					
	FTE's				
	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	445.75	69.34	82.7	6.44	604.23
Female	277.99	66.9	72.12	16.22	433.63
TOTAL	723.74	136.24	154.82	23.06	1037.86
	Persons				
	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	450	73	84	10	617
Female	308	70	75	31	484
TOTAL	758	143	159	41	1101

Note: the table refers only to employees who were 'active' or on leave with pay with the agency as at the end of the last pay period in the 2004-05 financial year. Unless stated, all tables include executives.

During 2004-05, the department converted a further 81 staff from short term and casual contracts to the ongoing basis, providing tenure certainty for a larger proportion of its workforce.

Occupational Health Safety And Injury Management (OHS&IM) Summary

Following a 2003 pilot, implementing and managing the electronic HIRS incident reporting system was a key initiative in 2004. A key learning from this initiative was that an e–system for reporting created difficulties for field-based staff that did not have regular access to a PC. Accordingly, the system was revised to include paper-based incident reporting, with HIRS data being entered and sent to PSWR from the DEH central OHSW Unit.

The primary focus areas in 2004-05 were:
- The development of a draft best practice OHSW framework and plan, incorporating the Premier's Workplace Safety Implementation Plan throughout DEH. Work is continuing on framework development, however an external audit provided helpful recommendations that assisted DEH to identify existing gaps and what DEH needed to build into the departmental OHSW plan.
- A renewed DEH-wide focus on risk management and minimisation has resulted in the formation of a new 'risk disciples' group and the development of a DEH risk awareness implementation plan. OHSW risk management has been built into the plan and educational opportunities will soon be identified to assist all DEH staff to become more aware of how they can better manage risk in their work.
- A full OHSW audit has been planned for the third quarter of 2005-06, which will be undertaken with the assistance of an external consultant.

A change to the previous incident reporting and investigation report forms enables better data to be collected and thus more accurate reports to be compiled.

A comprehensive driver training survey was completed and will be used as the basis to develop training for 2005-06 and beyond.

Apart from driver training, the general OHSW training program for managers will be renewed. All OHS representatives will also be offered skills update training. An ergonomics and needs-based manual handling training focus has contributed to a

reduction in manual handling incidents with commensurate compensation costs also being reduced. However, manual handling (or body-stressing) is still a source of concern for the agency.

Other key areas of activity in the coming year are the provision of safety leadership training to improve the quality of safety leadership in the workplace, review of the OHS Committee structure and the work and role of OHS Committees and OHS representatives to continually improve the committee and representative system. DEH has 31 OHSW committees/groups with 51 health and safety representatives. These structures and people are vital avenues for consultation when making important OHSW system decisions. The external review mentioned previously, highlighted the need for DEH to re-configure its corporate OHSW group. This will occur early in 2005-06.

DEH also identified a gap in its project planning process whereby equipment used in the agency was designed without OHSW input to the design. The project planning phase has now been amended to incorporate steps to involve OHSW staff in providing feedback and risk assessment on design and other project issues before the project is endorsed.

While statistics representing the number of injuries and other issues have remained relatively consistent with last year, it is encouraging that we met most of our strategic targets in 2004-05 (see table below) and that lost time injuries were less than medical treatment injuries. However, the number of days lost increased due to an increase in the number of psychological stress claims (103 days).

Key issues included monitoring the number of psychological injury cases, and associated days lost and claims costs. While the number of claims was small, days lost costs were of concern. Body-stressing, which resulted in 38% of new claims, was also an area of concern for the department. Programs will be planned to address these two areas.

DEH is in its second year of using the DAIS Injury Management Service. DAIS manages the DEH rehabilitation and return to work program under a shared service arrangement. DEH is satisfied that service is provided in an efficient and cost effective manner.

DEH STRATEGIC OHS&W TARGETS	
Prevention	Injury Management (Outsourced)
Workplace Fatalities: • Target 0 • Result 0	**Rehabilitation:** • Target - 85% rehab assessments undertaken within 2 days of employer being notified • Result - 4% - (DEH was not aware that it was required to report all incidents to the Injury Management Service to assist with assessments. This has been rectified) • Target - Rehabilitation commenced within 5 working days of assessment being determined • Result - 100%

DEH STRATEGIC OHS&W TARGETS	
Prevention	**Injury Management (Outsourced)**
New Workplace Injury Claims: • Target reduce by 10% (to 49.5) • Result 55	**Claim Determination:** • Target - 80% new claims determined within 10 working days • Result - 68% (DEH had a number of complex claims that prevented early determination) • Target - No more than 4% new claims undetermined after 3 months • Result - 3%
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate: • Target reduce by 15% (to 15.8) • Result 12.4	**Average Days Lost:** • Target – reduce by 15% (5.5) • Result - 4.5
	Return to Work: • Target - 75% injured workers returned to work within 5 working days • Result - 85% • Target - 96% injured workers returned to work within 3 months • Result - 100%

		2004-05	2003-04	2002-03
1	**OHS legislative requirements**			
	Number of notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6	2	1	1
	Number of notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulations Division 6.6	2	1	1
	Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40	1	0	0
2	**Injury Management legislative requirements**			
	Total number of employees who participated in the rehabilitation program	22	17	20
	Total number of employees rehabilitated and reassigned to alternative duties	0	2	1
	Total number of employees rehabilitated back to their original work	11	9	14
3	**WorkCover Action Limits**			
	Number of open claims as at 30 June	47	58	59
	Percentage of workers compensation expenditure over gross annual remuneration	0.44%	0.78%	0.56%
4	**Number of claims**			
	Number of new workers compensation claims in the financial year	55	55	55
	Number of fatalities, lost time injuries, medical treatment only (F) (MTO) (LTI)	NIL 35 20	NIL 30 25	NIL 31 24
	Total number of whole working days lost	**247**	**192.58**	**206**

5	Cost of workers compensation				
	Cost of all claims excluding lump sum payments		$238,650	$221,959	$255,691
	Amount paid for lump sum payments (s42, s43, s44)	s42	$37,500	$89,587	$134,327
		s43	$5,339		
		s44			
	Total amount recovered from external sources (s54)		NIL	NIL	NIL
	Budget allocation for workers compensation		$199,763	$257,600	$255,691
6	Trends				
	Injury frequency rate for new lost-time injury/disease for each million hours worked		12.4	18.4	14.0
	Most frequent cause (mechanism) of injury		Body Stressing	Falls, trips & slips	Body Stressing
	Most expensive cause (mechanism) of injury		Mental Stress	Body Stressing	Mental Stress
7	Meeting the organisation's strategic targets				
	Achieve reduction in incidence of workers compensation claims from 2000-01 baseline		N/A See DEH Strategic OHS&W Targets	Target 20% Achieved 32%	Target 20% Achieved 32%
	Achieve reduction in cost of workers compensation claims from 2000-01 baseline		N/A See DEH Strategic OHS&W Targets	Target 20% Achieved 63%	Target 20% Achieved 69%

Aboriginal Reconciliation Statement GRI HR12, GRI HR13, GRI HR14, GRI HR8

The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) operates four priority areas as part of its approach to Reconciliation. These priority areas are:

- Land and Biodiversity;

- Heritage and Native Title;

- Communications; and

- Employment and Training

A number of significant initiatives were undertakend in 2004 - 2005 as components of these priorities.

Land and Biodiversity

The Kuka Kanyini Pilot Project is now in its second year of on-ground work and continues to show promising results. Project partners are the South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH), the Aboriginal Lands Task Force, Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Land Management and the Watarru Community. The Project is a marriage between traditional culture and contemporary science.

DEH is represented on the Aboriginal Lands Integrated Natural Resource Management Group (ALINRMG) and continues to contribute to integrated natural resource management reform. The ALINRMG Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan and Investment Strategy identify key natural resource management priorities and targeted investments for the next five years. DEH, as a member of the ALINRMG, will continue to provide advice and support for the implementation of the Plan and Investment Strategy through the new Alinytjara Wilurara Natural Resource Management Board.

Heritage and Native Title

DEH undertakes a range of co-operative management activities in selected areas across the State, in recognition of the importance of country to Aboriginal people.
In July 2004, the *Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act 1984* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act) were amended to facilitate the hand-back and ongoing cooperative management of the Unnamed Conservation Park. The amendments also create a generic framework under the NPW Act for the cooperative management of national parks and conservation parks over both Crown land and Aboriginal freehold land. The park, which has significant biological and conservation value, was handed back to the traditional Aboriginal owners by the Premier of South Australia, Hon Mike Rann MP at a formal ceremony on the Maralinga Tjarutja lands attended by more than 250 people on 24 August 2004.

During 2004-2005 co-management discussions continued with the Adnyamathanha Traditional Lands Association for Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges National Park and with the Mannum Aboriginal Community Association Incorporated for Ngaut Ngaut Conservation Park. A lease over the Witjira National Park exists with the Irrwanyere Aboriginal Corporation and a Board of Management has been established to ensure the objectives of a park management plan are carried out as well as addressing aspirations of the Aboriginal Community. Under these arrangements, traditional

knowledge and contemporary park management skills can be brought together to form a partnership to improve park management and contribute to Reconciliation.

An Aboriginal Heritage Strategy has been designed to address a range of important issues related to the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage on Parks and Crown land. Additionally it seeks to encourage and facilitate greater cooperation between local Aboriginal communities and DEH field staff in protecting important Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in areas under DEH management.

DEH also provides training on Native Title and Aboriginal Heritage issues to all field based branches and regions.

CASE STUDY

Kuka Kanyini Watarru

"This project is good for us and good for our children. It means that we can teach our children the old ways and it means that they are healthier and happier and that means a lot." Watarru Elder Charlie Anytijipalya.

The South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH), the Aboriginal Lands Task Force, Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Land Management and the Watarru Community have formed a unique partnership to develop a pilot project that aims to manage 'country' and improve the health and well-being of Anangu communities.

Now in its second year of on ground works, Kuka Kanyini builds on the 10-year biological survey of the APY Lands undertaken by DEH in collaboration with Anangu, and the relationships forged during that survey.

Kuka Kanyini aims to conserve biodiversity by removing feral animals, expanding controlled traditional fire patterns and practices, developing natural sanctuaries for preferred species, restoring and protecting water sources and protecting and increasing the availability of native foods for Community members. As part of this camels are mustered and sent for export with proceeds being returned to the community.

This enables the Community, including youth at risk to 'look after country', which in turn improves people's health and self-esteem, strengthens respect for culture and traditional family structures and provides valuable employment and income. The land management approach to improving people's lives is directly treating the cause, rather than the symptoms.

It is anticipated that the potential for ongoing success and expansion of the Kuka Kanyini Project will have far reaching benefits to Anangu in terms of diet, health and physical and social well being.

Communications

The DEH Aboriginal Partnerships Unit (APU) has been established to provide policy advice and develop strategic initiatives and programs for cooperative management of natural and cultural heritage, to assist in the resolution of native title including Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA), and to contribute to Aboriginal Reconciliation. APU is also responsible for employment and training initiatives for Aboriginal people in the Environment and Conservation portfolio.

The communications priority area is designed to provide a better understanding of Aboriginal issues and cultural matters and to develop strong relationships with Aboriginal People and Communities. DEH co-hosts a successful annual community barbecue with the Adelaide City Council and the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement as part of Reconciliation Week celebrations.

DEH supports Taoundi Cultural Agency, which runs a Tappa Mai Bush Tucker Tour in the Botanic Gardens for general visitors and school groups. Aboriginal guides teach visitors how Aboriginal people use plants for food, medicine, shelter, clothing and artifacts. The Botanic Gardens Education Service provides cultural resources for teachers and students. When supported by an Aboriginal Community, Aboriginal arts and culture are celebrated in park management plans and local interpretive products.

As part of the South Australian Government's recognition of the interests of Aboriginal people through the Reconciliation process, it has become appropriate to acknowledge the profound connection to land by Aboriginal people and communities across the State. This has taken the form of what is referred to as the 'Welcome to Country Protocol'. The Welcome to Country Protocol is a written or spoken expression of acknowledgment of Aboriginal peoples' connection with the land.

The DEH Corporate Plan emphasises the relationship and role of the Department in advancing Reconciliation and addressing Indigenous issues through its role as significant landholder. The Plan includes as priorities; "Working in partnership with Indigenous communities to co-operatively manage parks and biodiversity and to support the management of their land" and "recognising and respecting the connection between Indigenous Australians, their cultural heritage and connection with place and country." DEH programs support and give effect to these priorities and all DEH staff and major stakeholders receive a copy of the Plan.

Employment and Training

DEH continues to provide ongoing support for three Indigenous cadets as part of the three-year graduate program, five Indigenous apprentices as part of the four-year program and the Indigenous Trainee Program. "Recognised Prior Learning" packages have been developed for current Indigenous staff. Aboriginal people now represent approximately 2.8% of DEH's workforce.

In addition, the Kuka Kanyini project provides training and development opportunities in land management for members of the Watarru Community in the APY Lands. Co-management initiatives also provide for Aboriginal Employment in park management.

As part of the DEH Reconciliation Program APU has a range of cultural awareness products available for managers and staff. Where possible, activities are undertaken in partnership with local Aboriginal Communities. APU delivers presentations as part of the DEH Induction program.

Fifth Annual Environmental Report

Chief Executive's Introduction

DEH remains committed to strengthening the greening of the agency, and also to modelling best practice. South Australia's Strategic Plan and the Greening of Government Operations Framework provide additional drivers to this commitment. Through the diligence of staff, and administrative personnel in particular, we continue to enhance our capacity to capture, manage and report on greening data. However, we have yet to take maximum advantage of what this information is telling us about opportunities and imperatives for improving that performance, for example fleet management.

2004-05 has been something of a mixed year for greening in DEH. We have continued to make positive strides in key areas, such as paper usage and recycling. On the other hand, we have experienced difficulty in meeting our objective to develop and implement directorate Greening Action Plans to systematically identify and manage our operational impacts on the environment. However, a number of sites and DEH staff Green Teams have continued to tackle local greening issues with enthusiasm and dedication.

We will continue to strive towards our environmental management objectives and I acknowledge with appreciation the efforts of DEH staff that have got us this far. I commend this report to you as a 'work in progress' account of the Greening of DEH.

Highlights for 2004-05

The list below is a summary of achievements in 2004-05:

- Reduced electricity usage by19% in the first three quarters of full operation of the Regional Conservation headquarters for West Region in Port Lincoln. This is a result of the office refurbishment undertaken in early 2004.

- Refit of newly leased accommodation at 100 Pirie Street, including the installation of energy efficient lighting and recyclable floor coverings. The same features are included in refurbishment plans for the Chesser House tenancy.

- Diverted 57.2 tonnes of waste from landfill through the Chesser House co-mingled recycling scheme (DEH five floors, Office of Consumer and Business Affairs four floors, Commonwealth Government two floors)

- Diverted 10.3 cubic metres of light plastics through newly introduced recycling program in the DEH Chesser House tenancy.

- Analysed over 19,500 fuel transactions associated with the operation of some 400 DEH vehicles from early 2003 to October 2004, providing the basis for a comprehensive assessment of our fleet mix and vehicle operating practices.

- Reduced waste disposed to landfill by 50% at Mambray Creek (Mt Remarkable National Park) over the Easter 2005 holiday weekend, due to a waste recycling trial.

- Participated in the development of a Waste Management Plan for Kangaroo Island (KI). In particular, DEH funded an extension of the KI Council's consultancy contract to survey park visitors about waste management, a critical element of park management, both on the island and across the whole state.

- Let contracts to install a tracking solar array and substantial rainwater storage in Gawler Ranges National Park, making the ranger and visitor accommodation at park headquarters largely self-sufficient.

- Installed fibre optic lighting at the Kelly Hill Caves on Kangaroo Island. This is a first for cave and visitor management in South Australia. The natural display features in the cave will be better protected, the experience for visitors enhanced and energy usage at the site reduced.

- Increased usage of 100 per cent recycled, process-chlorine free, white A4 copy paper from 78% of total paper consumption to 95%.

- Reduced monthly average consumption of white A4 copy paper by 6% from 958 reams to 898 reams, making a 24% reduction in three years.

- All accessories and registration pack materials prepared for participants in the statewide National Parks Consultative Committees Forum were hand made by a DEH staff member and/or produced from recycled materials.

DEH sought to implement a dual greening approach in 2004-05.

Firstly, the *Managing our Impacts on the Environment* policy was adopted in 2004. As part of this policy, each directorate in the agency was to develop and start implementing Greening Action Plans (GAPs) during 2004-05. DEH's framework for these plans is designed to ensure a standardised approach to the systematic identification, assessment and management of operational impacts on the environment.

Secondly, reporting of environmental initiatives and measures is structured in accordance with the (first) six operational Priority Areas of Greening of Government Operations (GoGO) Framework to demonstrate a significant measure of compliance with requirements.

Responsibility for corporate level and whole-of-department initiatives to green DEH's operations is situated in the Organisational Support Program, aligning with the M*aximising Organisational Performance* goal in the Corporate Plan. The Business Services directorate was allocated resources to assist other directorates in the development of their GAPs, as required.

Only one directorate was able to fully meet the 2004-05 targets of developing and beginning implementation of a GAP. Whilst staff 'Green Teams' and Committees have been active at several sites, the natural focus of their attention has been specific local issues. This is not problematic per se, but in the absence of a systematic identification and assessment of operational impacts on the environment, what we lack is assurance that the Green Teams' priorities were appropriate.

Appendix 1 to this report presents a summary of the GAP type initiatives undertaken across DEH directorates, categorised in GoGO Priority Areas. Other corporate initiatives and specific case studies that illustrate particular achievements are presented in the following section of this report, also categorised in GoGO Priority Areas.

Managing our Impacts on the Environment

1. Energy Management/Energy Efficiency Action Plan GRI EN3, GRI EN8, GRI EN17

In accordance with the reporting requirements of the whole-of-Government Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EEAP), DEH's energy performance for 2004-05 is presented in this report, in relation to previous annual usage. Case studies feature other energy efficiency highlights.

DEH Annual Energy Use Performance

The department's buildings energy usage is shown in the table below and is reported separately to reflect the Government's target to reduce agency building energy consumption by 25% by 2011.

The accuracy and comprehensiveness of our reporting has been further enhanced through continued diligence to manage and accurately report energy usage data, particularly by key EPA staff and some of DEH's regions. This has led to the ability to

separate the building electricity consumption of DEH and the EPA. Consequently, Energy SA has authorised the creation of a new EPA reporting line in its whole-of-government energy data, back-dated to the base line year of 200-01. A corresponding reduction has been made in DEH's previously reported figures.

More effective data capture of bottled LPG purchases across varied sites and sources has enabled us to present a more accurate figure on gas energy usage in National Parks operations. Authorised revisions to the department's base line data have been made to reflect this situation.

Year	Buildings Energy Use (GJ)	GHG Emissions (tonnes)	Expenditure ($)
2000-01 [1]	38,792	6,030	860,669
2001-02 [2]	27,238	4,559	687,355
2002-03	27,667	4,653	681,178
2003-04	27,059	4,718	700,674
2004-05	26,605	3,832	709,208
2011 SASP Target	29,094	N/A	N/A
2011 DEH Target	20,428	N/A	N/A

[1] EEAP/SA's Strategic Plan Base Line (includes energy usage by discontinued heating system for Bicentennial Conservatory)
[2] DEH Base Line (adopted to reflect actual usage without discontinued Bicentennial Conservatory heating)

A complete breakdown of the revised usage data, by energy type, is attached to this report as Appendix 2.

Features of DEH's energy performance revealed by the data include:
- Continued reduction in building energy use, consistent with the Energy Efficiency Action Plan and South Australia's Strategic Plan targets.
- Significant reductions in buildings linked Greenhouse emissions due to reduced use of diesel for electricity generation in remote areas.
- A slight, overall increase in energy use, reflecting a rise in the number of DEH staff, the establishment of additional office accommodation and the acquisition of more diesel fuelled vehicles due to operational requirements.
- An increase in reported use of bottled and bulk LPG reflecting significantly improved data capture in regional areas.
- An increase of almost $115,000 in the total cost of DEH's energy usage, reflecting the rising costs of electricity, natural gas, diesel and petrol.

Significant Energy Management Achievements

In accordance with the whole-of-Government EEAP, DEH has continued to implement measures to aid meeting Government reduction targets and to reduce the environmental impact of its operational energy usage.

Kelly Hill Caves Lighting Upgrade

The Kelly Hill Caves, located on Kangaroo Island, are among the first commercially operated cave systems in Australia to be fitted with fibre optic lighting. Replacing incandescent and Paraflood lighting, the use of this new technology has the potential to dramatically reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. It is expected that the new light generators will save up to 7.4 kW per hour of operation. This translates into a saving of 16 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions per year. The fibre-optic lighting is also potentially less damaging to the cave environment, as conventional lighting emits large quantities of heat that can be detrimental to the ornate network of limestone stalactites and stalagmites in the Kelly Hill Caves.

Other benefits of the upgraded lighting system include:

- Improved visitor experience, with a tasked lighting system that reduces the 'floodlit' effect and light spill while white light better shows the colours of the cave.
- More flexible lighting system, including full time emergency lighting for cave tours and substantially reduced visual impact from wiring.
- Significantly simplified electrical wiring system using durable, non-degradable materials

Consideration will be given to installing similar systems in other DEH cave sites, such as Naracoorte and Tantanoola, based on the success of the Kelly Hill Caves initiative.

Review of reticulated services provision in remote National Parks

Audits have been undertaken at a number of locations to improve the way the key resources of energy and water are managed at remote regional sites. Innamincka Regional Reserve, Oraparinna (Flinders Ranges National Park), Balcanoona (Flinders Ranges National Park) and Gawler Ranges National Park were included in these audits.

A range of alternative options was assessed as part of these audits. Consideration was given to lifecycle impacts, GoGO compliance, cost and suitability for the location. As a result, we ascertained that moving to renewable resources presents a realistic and eco-efficient approach.

Accordingly, contracts have been let for refurbishment works at Paney Station, the headquarters site in the Gawler Ranges National Park. The works include the installation of a tracking solar array system to be the principal electricity source, supplemented by the existing wind power capacity. Additional large water tanks will be installed to significantly enhance rainwater harvesting and storage. As a result of the shift to renewable resources, both the Ranger and visitor accommodation at Paney will cease to be dependent on electricity from a diesel generator and water pumped from a bore some 18 kilometres away.

Regional Office Accommodation

As reported in 2003-2004, the regional office accommodations in Port Augusta and Port Lincoln were refurbished using energy efficient T5 lighting with electronic ballasts (see also Section 4, Built Facilities Management). Cathode ray computer monitors were replaced with flat screen types. It was projected that these upgrades would result in an energy reduction of around 25% at each location.

Monitoring at the Port Lincoln office, which has stand-alone meters, shows that the site is well on the way to achieving the above target with a reduction in electricity usage of 19% over the first three quarters of operation, compared to the corresponding period prior to the refurbishment.

2. Water Conservation & Wastewater Management	GRI EN5, GRI EN11, GRI EN22

Botanic Gardens

The water consumption and rainfall figures reported in the tables below show that external factors continue to influence the usage of water resources that maintain the viability of the world-class collections in South Australia's Botanic Gardens. This is despite on-going initiatives to achieve efficiencies through improved irrigation and

infrastructure technology. Adelaide Botanic Garden, for example, continues to operate seven so-called 'waterless urinals' in both public and staff amenities.

The Adelaide Gardens were forced to increase the use of mains water by 16 mega litres in 2004-05, due to the substantially lower rainfall and a two-month ban on pumping from the Torrens system caused by an outbreak of blue-green algae.

The impact of lower rainfall was not as significant at Wittunga Botanic Gardens. Water usage has been maintained at the same level as last year. This achievement continues to reflect the reduction of over 50% in total water consumption that these gardens achieved by 2001-02 through improved irrigation and conservation measures.

Water usage for Mount Lofty Botanic Gardens cannot be reported because the Gardens utilise underground water supplies that are not metered.

Garden	Water Usage (ML) 2001-02	Water Usage (ML) 2002-03	Water Usage (ML) 2003-04	Water Usage (ML) 2004-05	Water Usage (ML) Change in past year
Adelaide	102	107	97	113	+16
Wittunga*	14	16	16	16	0

- Water consumption peaked at 35 mega litres in 1993-94

Garden	Rainfall (mm) Jan-June 03	Rainfall (mm) July-Dec 03	Rainfall (mm) Jan-June 04	Rainfall (mm) Total 2003-04	Rainfall (mm) July-Dec 04	Rainfall (mm) Jan-June 05	Rainfall (mm) Total 2004-05
Adelaide	194	417	246	**663**	335	212	**547**
Wittunga	403	365	318	**683**	384	264	**648**
Mt Lofty	-	-	-	**-**	773	395	**1168**

Regional Conservation – National Parks

DEH is committed to capturing environmental performance data in line with the GoGO Framework Priorities and has begun setting base-line data for the limited number of DEH sites outside the central business district that use metered mains water. Base line water consumption data for these sites will be used to inform and monitor the effectiveness of conservation measures. The table below presents base line identified to date.

DEH (Regional Conservation) Site	Consumption of metered mains water Kilo litres /year - 2004-05
Adelaide Region	
Belair National Park	9521
Black Hill	514
Blackwood Forest	4
Fort Glanville	704
Morialta	9302
Waterfall Gully	578
Northern & Yorke Region	
Burra Depot	738
Mambray Creek	2430

Ground Water Recharge

As part of the integrated facilities upgrade within Belair National Park, new BBQ shelters and amenities buildings have been designed and constructed without gutters. This allows rainfall to run off directly into soakage trenches filled with 40-mm aggregate, thereby enhancing ground water recharge. The absence of guttering also simplifies maintenance.

Wastewater & Effluent Management

Toilet amenities have been upgraded in a number of regional areas as part of the enhancement of existing visitor facilities in National Parks. The upgrades improve environmental outcomes.

Composting toilets have previously been installed in areas where water is either not available or its usage is not appropriate. However, we have found that several of these facilities were unable to function properly in high-visitation tourist destinations. Excessive volumes of liquid input have caused problems, including effluent leaching, high maintenance requirements and unpleasant odours. To combat this, feasibility studies were undertaken at a few key sites to determine viable alternatives. Sealed, long drop toilets present the best option in regards to greening, maintenance and lifecycle performance and a progressive replacement program has commenced.

The new facilities utilise wind or solar energy powered extraction fans to aid liquid evaporation, which dramatically reduces maintenance requirements. Toilet facilities at the following locations have been or are in the process of being upgraded as part of this program, producing a significant improvement in our management of wastewater and effluent:
• Lincoln National Park
• Coffin Bay National Park
• Innes National Park
• Flinders Ranges National Park
• Alligator Gorge, Mount Remarkable National Park
• Flinders Chase National Park.

DEH has actively pursued its commitment to maximising waste diversion from landfill. Key achievements for both on-going waste management programs and new initiatives are detailed below.

Toner cartridges and associated printing waste

In 2004-05, DEH business units continued to recycle toner cartridges, ink jet bottles and associated waste from printers and photocopiers by way of the 'Close the Loop' operation. An enhanced collection system initiated by 'Close the Loop' has improved the efficiency of the scheme for many sites, using the Australia Post parcel post service. Other small offices have committed to forwarding this waste to a metropolitan site as part of the regular transmission of internal mail. These improvements explain to some extent increased printing waste recycled in 2004-05, as shown in the following table.

	Cartridges (items)	Bottles (items)	Total items	Total weight (kg)
2002-03	-	-	670	554*
2003-04	326	247	608	436
2004-05	577	284	861	739

*EPA recycling has been deducted from this figure since it was first reported

DEH's 2004-05 performance in the recycling of this type of waste is instructive when considered in conjunction with that of paper usage (see Section 6, Green Procurement). DEH has recorded a continuing reduction in paper usage, while the quantity of toner cartridges etc used has increased significantly. This suggests that there may not have been any actual change in the amount of printing and photocopying undertaken. This matter is discussed further in Section 6.

Co-mingled Recycling – Chesser House

Over the last two years Chesser House tenants have operated a co-mingled recycling scheme provided by Visy Recycling, via the cleaning contract for the building. The initiative is now considered a model of best practice with a number of other Government agencies around the CBD inspecting the Chesser House operation with a view to introducing it in their work sites.

Recycled quantities are shown in the table below for each of the two years that this scheme has been running. The increased amount of recycling for 2004-05 is a pleasing resource recovery result and reflects growing occupant participation as well as an increase in staff numbers.

Type of waste recycled	2003-04	2004-05
Paper & light cardboard	23 tonnes*	36.5 tonnes
Other cardboard	11.5 tonnes	13.5 tonnes
Co-mingled (bottles/cans)	4.8 tonnes*	7.2 tonnes

* These figures were inadvertently reversed in the previous report

These figures are reported by Visy Recycling and apply to the whole of Chesser House. It is therefore difficult to pinpoint sources of increases. The increases may be attributed to improved occupant engagement with the recycling system, but also suggest that the next challenge lies in reducing the amount of waste generated, rather than simply relying on recycling processes as a means of disposal.

Light Plastics Recycling – Chesser House

In August 2004, DEH introduced a separate recycling arrangement for light plastics (film, non Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) plastic etc.) in its Chesser House tenancy, to complement the co-mingled scheme. In the ten-month period to 30 July 2005, 10,395 litres of this type of plastic had been sent for recycling to Advanced Plastics Recycling at Kilburn, which would have otherwise been disposed to landfill. This is the equivalent of 43 large (240 litre) wheelie bins with their contents fully compacted – a result that suggests this initiative might be a worthwhile model for other Government agencies. As with other elements of the exemplary Chesser House waste management scheme, the challenge for DEH is to extend the effectiveness of this strategy to other, non-CBD parts of the agency.

Organic Waste

Worm farms were trialed in DEH during 2002-2003 and are now a well-established fixture at a number of departmental sites. The worm farms divert organic waste from landfill by consuming food scraps and generating both solid and liquid by-products that make excellent soil enrichment agents and fertiliser for office and other pot plants.

There are now six worm farms located throughout the DEH tenancy in Chesser House. Over the 2004-05 period, they enabled over 1225 litres of waste to be diverted from landfill. This is the equivalent of at least five large (240 litre) wheelie bins full of banana peels, apple cores, tea bags etc.

Management of organic waste and worm farms requires effective staff participation and diligence in monitoring the health of the farms. We acknowledge the efforts of all staff that contributed to the diversion of this quantity of waste and to the maintenance of the worm farm system.

Enhancing Waste Management in National Parks

DEH is initially targeting waste management in high visitation National Parks sites as part of our commitment to GoGO and the Zero Waste concept.

Mambray Creek Recycling Trial

A waste separation/recycling scheme was trialled over the Easter 2005 long weekend at the Mambray Creek campground. The site is filled with family camping groups at that time of the year and waste management has always followed a singular collection and disposal process.

Forty 20 litre wheelie bins were hired to establish temporary recycling stations throughout the campground to give visitors an alternative waste disposal system. The amount of waste that went to landfill was reduced by 50% over the holiday period as a result of the trial and initial visitor surveys showed strong support for the initiative.

As a result, the designs for refurbishment of the Mambray Creek campground include the installation of permanent recycling facilities.

Kangaroo Island Waste Audit

DEH has sought to apply the principle of Zero Waste, or 'take your rubbish with you', for visitor-generated waste on Kangaroo Island National Parks. As a result, only a few garbage bins are provided in public areas for visitors to use. Where garbage bins are provided, recycling options are also provided. DEH has become an active partner in a KI Council sponsored consultancy to develop a Waste Management Plan for the whole island.

As part of this engagement, DEH staff collected the contents of garbage and recycling bins over four consecutive days in April 2005 in the lead-up to a waste management audit. Contents were separated into different categories, in accordance with the Australian Waste Database and the Guide to Material Classifications. The waste audit provided some significant information, including:

- composition of the garbage and recycling streams by weight;
- current recovery by materials; and
- current and potential diversion rates.

The audit used a model that can be repeated over time to measure changes in performance and effectiveness as new systems are introduced or modifications are made.

DEH funded on-park visitor surveys regarding waste management, which was undertaken by the consultants as an extension to their contract with the KI Council.

The audit and survey findings will be considered as part of the proposed KI Waste Management Plan. DEH will be fully engaged in any subsequent implementation. Flow-on benefits are anticipated for the enhancement of waste management across South Australian National Parks.

4. Built Facilities (Green Building) Management

During 2004-05, DEH has continued to seek and respond to opportunities for greening our built facilities. It is appropriate to acknowledge the efforts of our Facilities Management staff, in particular, in achieving these outcomes.

Building Rating Tools Project

DEH recognises the importance of the environmental performance of government buildings, as part of our own Greening program as well as South Australia's Strategic Plan and the GoGO Framework.

To inform and enhance our capacity to respond to this priority a detailed review was undertaken of tools and methodologies available for rating the environmental performance of buildings.

Application of current Australian and international approaches to 'green rating' tools was tested in two regional sites. Based on an examination of each tool in respect of priority action areas, it was concluded that there is currently no rating tool available in Australia that meets DEH's requirements.

DEH will comply with Government requirements to have Australian Building Greenhouse Ratings (ABGR) completed for our office accommodation and will also move to the development of our own, comprehensive audit protocol.

100 Pirie Street

DEH is consolidating Adelaide based staff in CBD sites as part of the DEH Strategic Accommodation Plan and to maximise the opportunity to green office accommodation. In line with this approach, DEH has secured a ten-year lease for two floors at Allianz House, 100 Pirie Street to accommodate Environmental Information Directorate staff, previously based at Netley and Chesser House, Grenfell Street. This new accommodation needed refitting prior to occupancy to meet DEH requirements. In so doing, every effort was made to use green materials and designs, including:

- T5 Triphosphor Lighting, which has the following environmental and cost advantages:
  - 40% less glass used in construction;
  - utilises an electronic ballast that eliminates flickering;
  - a life expectancy of 20,000 hours compared to 15,000 for a T8 lamp;
  - energy savings of at least 20 % over existing old fluorescent lights;
  - suitable for continuous dimming enabling effective daylight substitution;
  - recyclable with 70% less mercury content than conventional lighting; and
  - less paper used in packaging.
- Sensored lighting system fitted. Both floors are fitted with an integrated network of occupancy and light level detectors that work together to ensure that lighting is only delivered to areas requiring it, and at the appropriate intensity. Lighting will also be automatically dimmed or brightened to achieve a desired set point illumination (typically 320 lux). In the event of sensors registering people in one area of the floor, all relevant corridors or routes to escape doors will be illuminated to a minimum value of 80 lux. In addition, adjacent zones will be illuminated to half normal illumination level.
- New carpet tiles (see details re Floor Coverings in Section 6, Green Procurement).
- Existing office furniture reused where possible.
- Low impact glues used for joinery items.
- Energy efficient white goods installed (highest available star ratings for required operations of fridges and dishwashers.)
- Installation of a 'waterless urinal' to conserve water.
- Office partition screens made from recycled PET plastic, and
- Acrylic paint used where possible.

Despite these significant 'green building' achievements, the work place practices of the occupants will ultimately determine how effectively the building performs – T5 lights left on when the premises are unoccupied still use unnecessary energy. Our challenge remains to ensure that we identify and implement all possible measures to maximise the environmental potential associated with operating all of our buildings.

5. Travel and Fleet Management	GRI EN34

Fleet Mix

DEH has not been able to maintain progress from previous years to convert the fleet to LPG/dual fuel vehicles. Staff increases and operational demand have increased the fleet total by six vehicles, but this figure disguises an additional 12 diesels at the expense of six LPG/dual fuel types.

The number of petrol only vehicles remains unchanged, suggesting difficulty in achieving compliance with the agency's policy of replacing these with dual fuel or

dedicated LPG models. DEH continues to successfully operate two Toyota Prius petrol/electric hybrid cars.

The table below shows the number and percentage of different types of vehicles in the DEH fleet over the period 2000 – 2005.

Types of LTL Vehicles	Number & % of Fleet as at 30/06/01		Number & % of Fleet as at 30/06/02		Number & % of Fleet as at 30/06/03		Number & % of Fleet as at 30/06/04		Number & % of Fleet as at 30/06/05	
Diesel only	146	57%	143	56%	144	62%	148	62%	160	66%
ULP only	89	35%	70	27%	32	14%	25	10%	25	10%
Dual-fuel ULP/LPG	20	8%	42	16%	47	20%	51	22%	40	16%
ULP/Elec	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	2	1%	2	1%
LPG only	Nil	0%	3	1%	8	4%	12	5%	17	7%
Total LTL vehicles	255	100%	258	100%	231	100%	238	100%	244	100%

With increasing fuel prices impacting significantly on program and unit budgets, the challenge now is to have a thorough operational business case underpinning every replacement/acquisition order. This will ensure that we get the best possible match of vehicles to operations and that we maximise the potential to achieve eco-efficiencies in meeting our transport requirements.

Vehicle Performance

In order to better understand fleet performance, DEH undertook a detailed analysis of fuel transaction data for some 400 vehicles that operated across DEH between January 2003 and October 2004. The analysis was an intensive and demanding exercise, but yielded a number of results.

We were able to identify, on a directorate and regional basis, how vehicles in the various long-term-hire categories are performing compared to the average standard for those classes of transport. The Comparative Vehicle Performance bar chart below is a summary of the analysis.

The vehicles are in Category 3 [Commodore, Falcon, Magna, Camry passenger sedans – petrol (3U), LPG (3L), dual fuel (3C)] and Category 8 [large, diesel four wheel drives (8D)]. The horizontal dotted lines on the chart show the average performance that can be expected for these vehicles for the respective fuels. As a result of the analysis, those using category 8 diesel four wheel drives should be encouraged to examine whether the relatively poor performance of the vehicles was due to operational demand (eg extended work in low range, four wheel drive) or driving practices on the part of the operators.

Comparative Vehicle Performance (Litres Per 100km) by Directorate/Region
January 2003 – October 2004
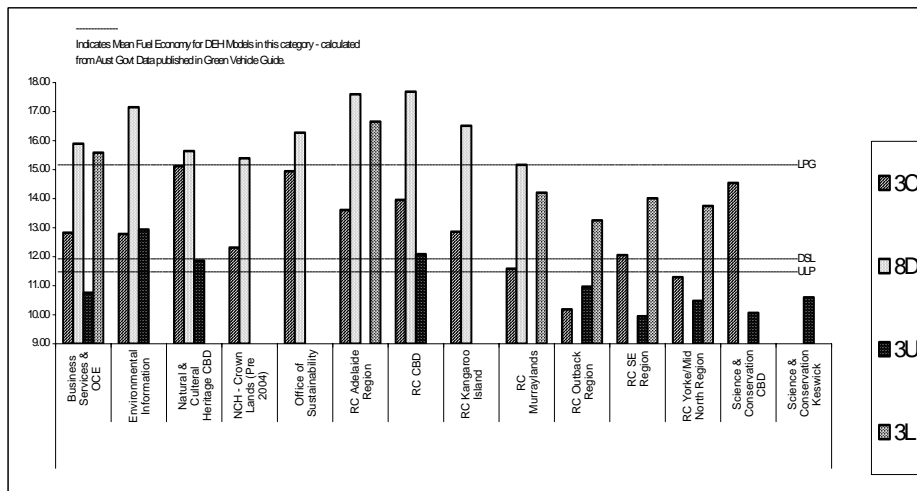
It was also revealed that, while around 25% of our fleet (or 75% of the non-diesel fleet) is LPG or dual fuelled, we do not appear to be taking maximum advantage of greenhouse emissions reduction opportunities. The LPG Usage bar chart below suggests that business units should be looking at why gas is less than 50% of the fuel used in many of our dual fuel vehicles.

LPG usage in dual fuel vehicles by directorate/region
January 2003-October 2004
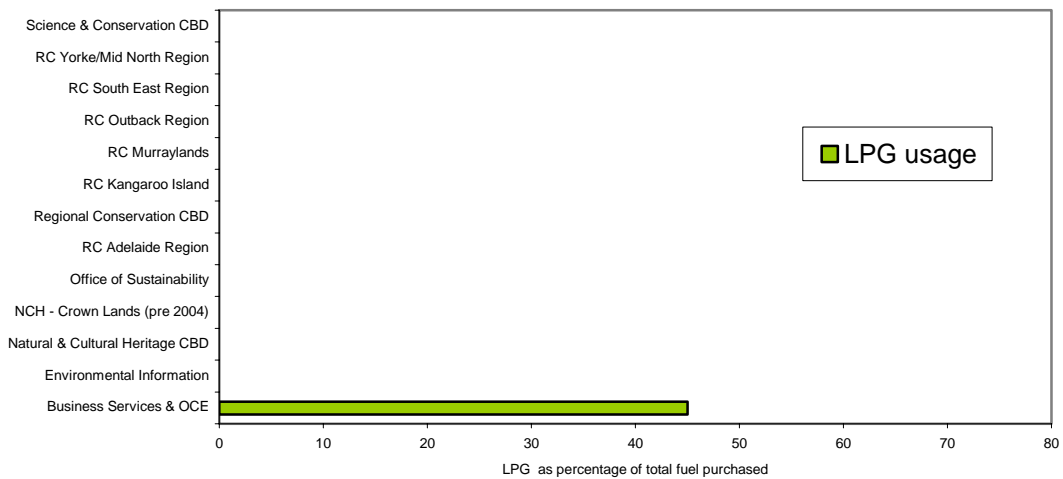
With the appropriate allocation of resources, this analysis has shown that it is possible to develop monitoring and reporting processes that can point to opportunities for better informed decisions on vehicle acquisition, reviews of vehicle performance and driver practice and the coordination of transport operations. DEH's challenge is to ensure that we make best use of the environmental management information that is available to us.

Paper

The procurement and usage of white A4 copy paper is a key DEH environmental performance indicator, with whole-of-agency targets to:

- Reduce the environmental impact of paper consumption by using office paper that is 100 per cent recycled, has maximum post consumer content and is not manufactured using chlorine bleaching processes; and
- Reduce paper consumption by maximising the use of printers and photocopiers with duplexing capability and by eliminating unnecessary printing.

The department records monthly paper usage figures for 28 purchasing units across the agency (in some regions paper purchasing and distribution to district offices is coordinated through regional headquarters). The table below shows the figures aggregated and averaged for the whole agency. DEH has again improved its performance during 2004-05.

In the same period, however, toner cartridge recycling has increased (see Section 3 - Waste Management above). This suggests that our reduced paper consumption may in part reflect the agency wide roll out and use of printers and photocopiers with duplexing capability. The figures below indicate that we are 'on track' to achieve the nominal target of a 50% reduction in paper usage by 2007, but it appears that further reductions will require focus on the what and the why of our printing practices, rather than the how.

The dramatic improvement in the amount of 100% recycled paper used must be acknowledged.

	June 2002	June 2003	June 2004	June 2005
% of total A4 copy paper consumed made from 100% recycled material	68%	74%	78%	95%
Average monthly consumption of A4 copy paper	1185 reams	1045 reams (12% decrease)	958 reams (8% decrease)	898 reams (6% decrease)

Office Floor Coverings

Facilities Management planning for DEH office refurbishment includes the replacement of existing carpeting with more sustainable carpet tiling where necessary. The Office of Sustainability, MPH Architects and the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs jointly conducted research to identify the most economically and environmentally sustainable carpet tile available. The carpet selected has the following features:

- Solution dyed nylon that uses 90% less water than natural fibres;
- No shampoos or chemicals are required to clean carpet tiles;
- Water based glue used on backings to reduce fumes and offgassing;
- Carpet tiles contain a broad spectrum antimicrobial preservative that inhibits the growth of organisms that can compromise indoor environmental quality;
- A re-entry scheme whereby the manufacturing company arranges for carpet tiles to be collected, sorted, cleaned and resold as second-hand carpet tiles;
- Once tiles reach the end of their useful life (20 years plus) they can by fully recycled; and

- Tiles are certified as an Environmentally Preferable Product through an independent evaluation by Scientific Certification Systems.

(See also the segment on CBD Office Accommodation in Section 4)

Copper Chrome Arsenate (CCA) Treated Timber Replacement

In early 2005, the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicine Authority[1] issued a report warning of a public health danger associated with the use of CCA-treated timber. The heavy metals in CCA, particularly Arsenic, are toxic and could have potentially adverse health impacts if they come into contact with humans or wildlife.

The finding that the ash produced from burnt CCA-treated timber contains up to 10% arsenic, chromium and copper by weight is of particular concern for DEH. National Parks often use CCA treated timber for hand railings, vehicle barriers, park seating and boardwalks. As many of these areas are susceptible to bushfire, this creates a potential hazard for humans and native animals. In addition, CCA treated timber creates a waste disposal problem for DEH as there are limited options for legal disposal. Stockpiles of such waste have been identified in all Regions.

While there are no regulatory requirements to replace existing structures made from CCA treated timber, for risk management reasons, DEH is investigating alternatives and will be conducting trials in the near future. DEH is considering the cessation of ordering any new CCA timber stocks and reconciling any remaining resources.

One possible replacement option currently under consideration is recycled plastic, which has a number of environmental benefits when compared to treated timber. Benefits include:
- Products can last up to twenty times longer than timber.
- Products can simply be granulated and remoulded again at the end of their life. CCA on the other hand presents an intractable waste problem at the end of its lifecycle.
- Production process produces almost no emissions into the atmosphere apart from a small amount of steam.
- Low energy production process only uses heat to soften and reform thermoplastic materials, with only energy associated pollution. All material is converted to finished product and no waste is generated.
- The materials collected and processed are all post-consumer and post-industrial mixed plastics that previously went to landfill.
- The thermoplastic materials processed are not regarded as toxic and no toxic substances are generated during manufacture of the timber and concrete substitute products.

On the basis of the above, recycled plastic is being used as part of the redevelopment of Belair National Park, in the form of wheel stops and fencing bollards. The dark grey shade of the unpainted product blends well into the natural environment and is being used to replace a number of mixed materials currently being used for these purposes throughout the park.

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[1] *Report of Review Findings and Regulatory Outcomes Summary Report*, Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

APPENDIX ONE - Directorate Greening Action Plan Initiatives

Directorate	Energy Management	Water Conservation	Waste Management	Built Facilities Management	Travel and Fleet Management	Green Procurement
Business Services/Office of the Chief Executive	Timers purchased for all printers & photocopiers. T5 lights & energy efficient white goods installed as part of Pirie St refit	'Waterless' urinal & conservation fittings installed as part of Pirie St refit.	Light plastics & organics recycling established in Chesser House. Replaced carpet from Pirie St refit reused &/or recycled.	Detailed analysis of usefulness of all Building Rating Tools. Comprehensive environmental performance audits for leased buildings approved. Reuse of previous fixtures in Pirie St refit. Green refit in Chesser House approved.	Dual fuel & dedicated LPG wagons leased as replacement vehicles. Detailed analysis of fuel transactions for DEH LTH vehicles for period 01/03 to 10/04. Poorly performed vehicles & drivers identified.	Recyclable carpet tiles laid as part of Pirie St refit. Requirement for environmental credentials included in all Project Services contracts.
Environmental Information		Installation of 'waterless' urinals (Netley site).	Worm farm recycling of organic material consolidated at EI work sites. Centralised collection & controlled disposal of redundant floppy discs. Progressive adopt-ion of duplex printing, where feasible		Reduction in total fuel use & CO_2 emissions over year. Reduction in number of vehicles used. Contributed to research on Govern-ment options re energy efficient vehicles.	Auto sleep function-ality initiated as part of PC & peripherals replacement. Use of rechargeable batteries where feasible.

Directorate	Energy Management	Water Conservation	Waste Management	Built Facilities Management	Travel and Fleet Management	Green Procurement
Natural and Cultural Heritage	Manual lighting controls installed in conference rooms to replace faulty auto-matic switching. Staff awareness campaign to 'switch off' undertaken.	Negotiations undertaken with Keswick building owner to include 'waterless urinals' & duel flush toilets in proposed washroom renovations	Expanded arrange-ments for recycling paper, cardboard & co-mingled waste from Keswick. Recycling of fluoro tubes commenced.		Multitrip bus tickets available for use by Keswick staff as alternative to taxi travel. Driver training under-taken by staff, within operating budget constraints	
Office of Sustainability	Work site electricity usage data recorded on monthly basis. Staff awareness & involvement re energy efficiency promoted at annual 'Clean & Green' day		Staff awareness & involvement re recycling & waste minimisation promot-ed at annual 'Clean & Green' day. Guidelines for safe & effective manage-ment of work site worm farms devel-oped & circulated.			

Directorate	Energy Management	Water Conservation	Waste Management	Built Facilities Management	Travel and Fleet Management	Green Procurement
Regional Conservation			Recycling facilities negotiated for Granite Island Bistro. NPWS joined as key stakeholders in Kangaroo Island Council Waste Mgmt consultancy. Parks waste stream audit con-ducted & extra on-park visitor surveys funded. Recycling trial con-ducted at Mambray Creek Campground, Easter 2004.			Recycled materials used in all accessories & handouts produced for participants in state-wide conference
Science and Conservation		Audit of irrigation delivery system at ABG undertaken. Master plan developed for efficiency improvements. On-going improvements in irrigation system control at WBG.	ABG-OZWSA recycling trial at WOMAD generated 60 cubic metres of compost for use in gardens. ABG commenced recycling fluoro tubes. MLBG introduced rechargeable batteries for small appliances			

APPENDIX TWO - DEH Energy Use etc by type – 2000-01 to 2004-05

Energy Use (GJ)

Fuel type	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
AVGAS	1,451	1,346	1,240	795◆	1,426
Diesel - Vehicle	11,327	11,327	11,327	14,262	16,973
Diesel - Other	8,060	8,060	8,060	8,060	6,539
Electricity - CBD/lease	6,640	4,971	4,549	4,783	6,935
Electricity - other buildings	9,182	7,259	7,259	7,424	3,721
LPG -Bottled	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,527
LPG - Vehicle	2,116	2,116	2,116	4,033	3,136
Natural Gas	13,670	5,708	6,559	5,552	8,189
ULP - Passenger Vehicles	4,513	4,513	4,513	5,402	3,703
ULP - Other	1,565	1,565	1,565	811	360
Total GJ	**59,764**	**48,105**	**48,428**	**52,362**	**52559**

◆DEH plane grounded for three months for major refit

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes)

Fuel type	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
AVGAS	106	99	96	61	110
Diesel - Vehicle	848	848	885	1,114	1,327
Diesel - Other	604	604	630	630	511
Electricity - CBD/lease	1,771	1,326	1,213	1,275	1,849
Electricity - other buildings	2,828	2,236	2,388	2,443	992
LPG -Bottled	83	83	83	83	106
LPG - Vehicle	137	137	144	275	214
Natural Gas	744	310	339	287	423
ULP - Passenger Vehicles	362	362	362	434	301
ULP - Other	112	112	126	65	29
Total Greenhouse	**7,595**	**6,117**	**6,266**	**6,667**	**5,862**

Cost ($)

Fuel type	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
AVGAS	54,795	50,813	46,828	30,014	48,776
Diesel - Vehicle	233,564	233,564	233,564	290,066	408,838
Diesel - Other	167,545	167,545	167,545	167,545	161,350
Electricity - CBD/lease	232,304	180,307	160,533	169,970	292,013
Electricity - other buildings	335,120	268,695	268,695	296,145	162,016
LPG - Bottled	21,537	21,537	21,537	21,537	39,508
LPG - Vehicle	33,900	33,900	33,900	55,078	48,145
Natural Gas	104,163	49,271	62,868	45,477	65,766
ULP - Passenger Vehicles	104,920	104,920	104,920	120,412	98,405
ULP - Other	36,357	36,357	36,357	19,220	9,771
Total $	**1,324,205**	**1,146,909**	**1,136,747**	**1,215,464**	**1,334,588**

Financial Report

Financial Overview

The department was affected by restructuring during the financial year ending 30 June 2005.

On 24 July 2003, the Chief Executive, DEH, and Chief Executive, Department for Administrative and Information Services, approved transfer arrangements for a range of land administration functions from DEH to DAIS effective from 1 September 2003. While the majority of the financial impacts arising from this transfer were recognised during 2003-04, impacts arising from the finalisation of the transfer were not provided for in the Department's 2004-05 budget, and caused a net expense due to Administrative Restructure in 2004-05.

The 'Actual' figures in the abridged Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows have been extracted from the DEH audited financial statements, which are available at the DEH Internet website at www.environment.sa.gov.au.

The budget figures used in this document correspond with the 2004-05 budget papers that were tabled in Parliament in May 2004.

Program Expenditure

The expenditure by program graph below highlights that the three major programs in terms of resources allocated are Public Land Management (56 per cent), Nature Conservation (20 per cent), and Sustainability (14 per cent).
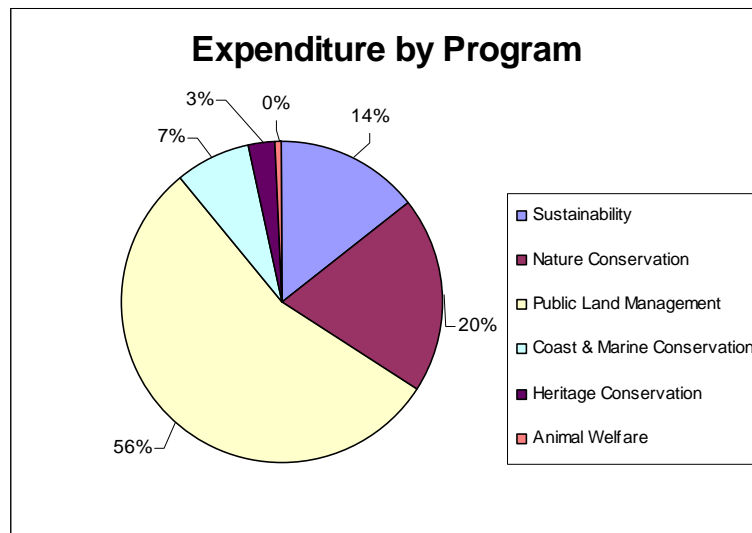
Summary Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ending 30 June 2005

	Budget 2004-05 ($'000)	Actual 2004-05 ($'000)
Operating expenses	127 357	153 311
Operating revenues	22 002	43 547
Net cost of services	**105 355**	**109 764**
Revenues from Government	110 882	114 626
Net revenue (expense) from restructuring	-	(328)
Net Result after Restructuring	**(5 527)**	**(4 534)**
Increase (Decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	-	(582)
Total changes in equity	**(5 527)**	**(3 952)**

Statement of Financial Performance

The Department's budgeted operating result provided for a net loss after restructuring of $5.527 million. The actual result was a net loss after restructuring of $4.534 million, before movements in reserves.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Actual Operating Expenditure

Legend
Employee expenses
Goods and services
Grants and transfers
Depreciation and amortisation
Borrowing cost expense
Net loss disposal NC Assets
Other

Pie chart values: 44%, 31%, 3%, 18%, 2%, 1%, 1%, 1%
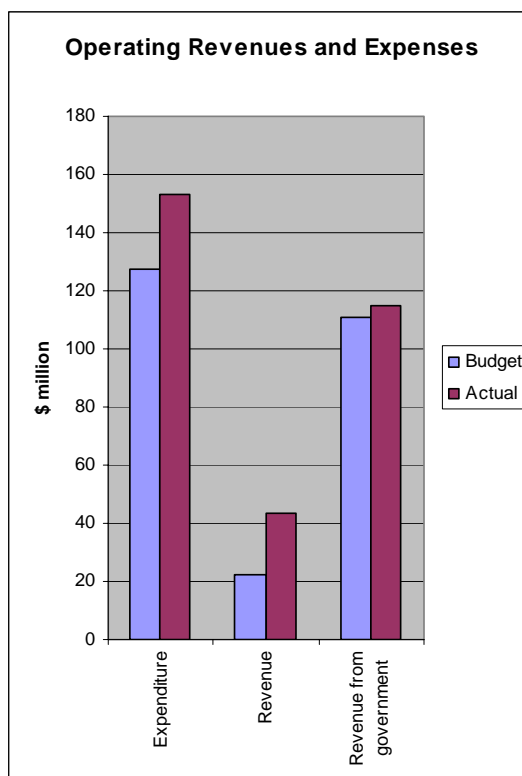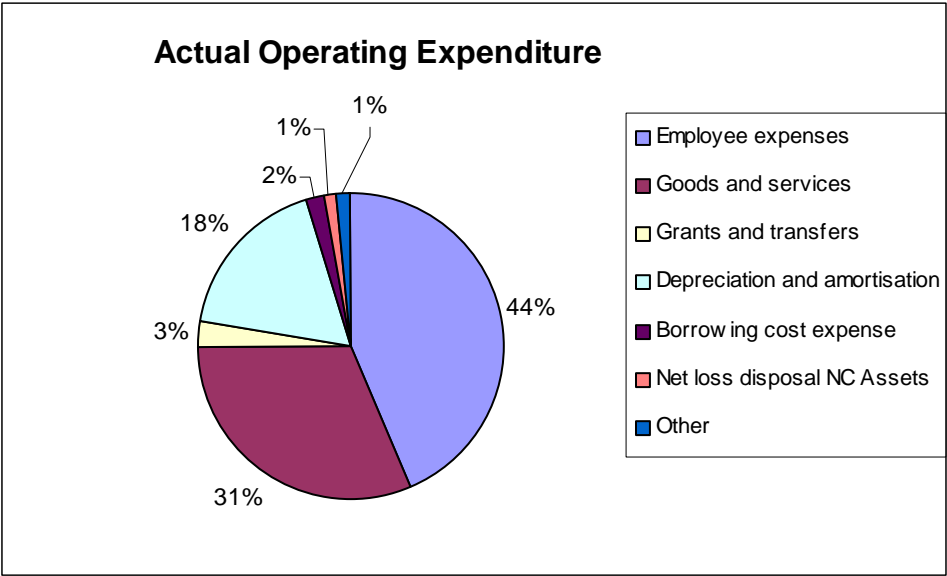
Operating Expenditure

Operating expenses were approximately $26.0 million higher than expected, largely as a result of:

- Additional expenditure funded from increases in own source revenues (sales of goods and services, Commonwealth contributions, support services, and other fees and charges).
- An increase in depreciation expense of $3.3 million.
- Unbudgeted expenditure related to losses on disposal of non-current assets of $2.2 million.
- Unbudgeted expenditure relating to asset write downs and capital work in progress write-offs of $2.1 million (primarily as a result of revaluations and the re-categorisation of operating project costs initially captured as capital work in progress for investing projects).

Actual Operating Revenues

Legend
Fees and charges
Grants and transfers
Interest and dividends
Assets received free of charge
Net Revenues from Government
Other revenues

Pie chart values: 1%, 11%, 10%, 3%, 3%, 72%
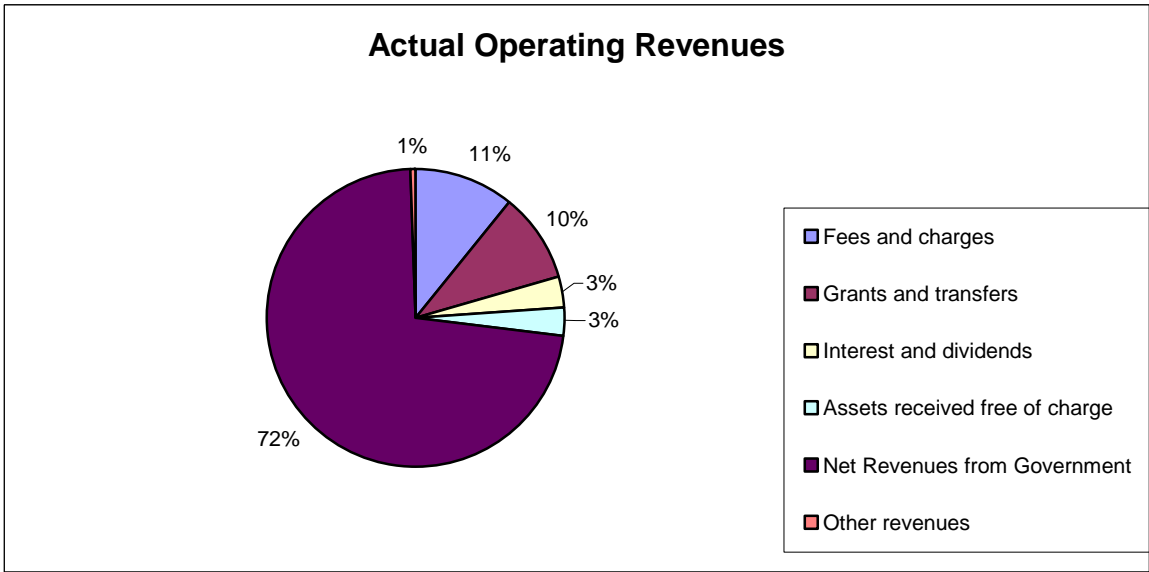
Operating Revenues

Operating revenue was approximately $21.5 million higher than budgeted, primarily as a result of:

- Higher than anticipated revenue from sales of goods and services, Commonwealth contributions, support services, and other fees and charges.

- Assets classified as being acquired free of charge that were not budgeted for, amounting to approximately $4.0 million. This was primarily the result of resurveys (seven sites) and infrastructure stocktakes (nine sites) undertaken by the Department during 2004-05.

- Higher than anticipated Interest revenue of $2.0 million

Net revenue from Government was approximately $3.7 million higher than budgeted, primarily as a result of additional appropriation related to:

- Dredging and sand management at Glenelg and West Beach harbours of $1.3 million.

- The purchase of Picks Swamp, for inclusion in the Reserve System, of $900,000

- Supplementation for interim State Government Enterprise Bargaining Agreement of $678,000

- Costs associated with Redeployee management of $550,000.

- Operational costs associated with the Government Radio Network of $492,000.

Summary Statement Of Financial Position As At 30 June 2005

	Budget 2004-05 ($'000)	Actual 2004-05 ($'000)
Current assets	105 803	115 767
Non-current assets	192 664	181 384
Total assets	**298 467**	**297 151**
Current liabilities	15 047	17 770
Non-current liabilities	51 799	53 094
Total liabilities	**66 846**	**70 864**
Net assets	**231 621**	**226 287**
Equity	**231 621**	**226 287**

Net Assets and Equity are approximately $5.3 million lower than expected.

In addition, budget details for 2004-05 were established prior to the finalisation of the Auditor-General's Report for the 2003-04 financial year. Consequently, the opening balances of the budgeted Statement of Financial Position do not reflect the 2003-04 audited financial result and cause a number of variances.

Assets and Liabilities

Chart showing Assets and Liabilities, Budget vs Actual ($ million). Assets: Budget ~300, Actual ~298. Liabilities: Budget ~68, Actual ~71.
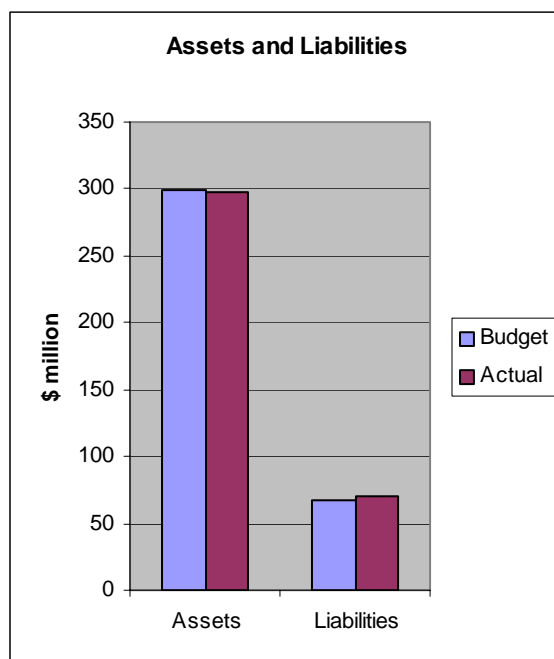
Assets and Liabilities

Current Assets for the Department are approximately $10.0 million higher than budgeted. The main reasons for this variance are:

- Increases in asset values relating to opening balance adjustments for 2004-05 amounting to $6.9 million.

- Increases to the Department's cash balance as a result of carryovers to 2005-06.

Non Current Assets are approximately $11.3 million lower than budgeted. The main reasons for this variance are:

- Decreases in asset values relating to opening balance adjustments for 2004-05 amounting to $9.5 million.

- Assets acquired free of charge that were not budgeted for, amounting to approximately $4.0 million.

- Unbudgeted asset write downs totalling $2.2 million.

Offset by:

- An increase in asset values as a result of the acquisition of Picks Swamp for inclusion in the National Parks reserve system of $1.6 million.

- An increase in asset values as a result of the carryover of expenditure of $985,000 related to the Belair National Park Infrastructure Upgrade from 2003-04.

Liabilities are approximately $4.0 million higher than expected, comprising a $2.7 million increase in *Current Liabilities* and a $1.3 million increase in *Non Current Liabilities.* The main reasons for these variances are:

- The opening balances for 2004-05 were understated in the budget by $1.1 million when compared to the 2003-04 audited financial statements.

- An increase in employee related liabilities of $2.1 million throughout the year.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2005

	Budget 2004-05 ($'000)	Actual 2004-05 ($'000)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Payments	105 060	129 508
Receipts	24 316	51 107
Cash flows from Government	110 882	114 626
Net cash provided by operating activities	**30 138**	**36 225**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments	11 176	13 952
Receipts	262	98
Net cash used in investing activities	**(11 522)**	**(13 854)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payments	-	15
Receipts	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	**-**	**(15)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	**19 224**	**22 356**
Cash at 1 July 2004	78 217	85 456
Cash at 30 June 2005	**97 441**	**107 812**
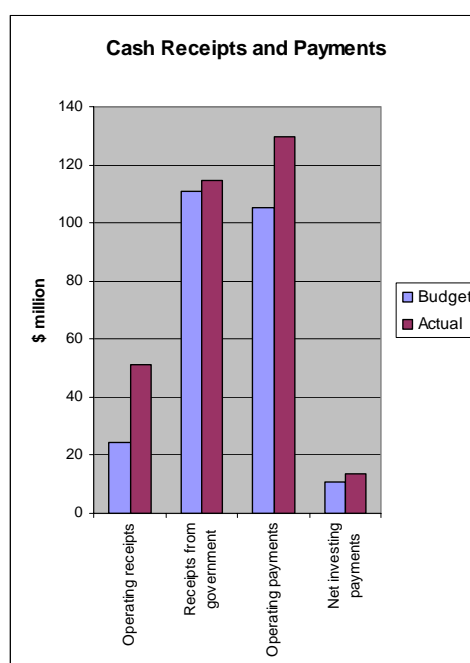
The operating cash variations are explained, in general, by the same influences that impacted on the Statement of Financial Performance.

Investing payments were higher than budgeted primarily due to the acquisition of Picks Swamp for inclusion in the National Parks reserve system, and carryover of expenditure related to the Belair National Park Infrastructure Upgrade from 2003-04.

Account Payment Performance

The department has achieved the Government's accounts payable performance standard and placed significant emphasis on monitoring and managing the performance of this function.

DEH's accounts payable performance as a percentage of accounts and amounts paid, is summarised in the following table.

PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS PAID	PERCENTAGE OF ACCOUNTS PAID (BY NUMBER)	VALUE IN $A OF ACCOUNTS PAID ($' MILLION)	PERCENTAGE OF ACCOUNTS PAID (BY VALUE)
Paid by the due date*	46097	86.4%	70.812	79.3%
Paid within 30 days or less from the due date	5582	10.5%	14.474	16.2%
Paid more than 30 days from due date	1687	3.1%	4.043	4.5%
*Excludes Workers Compensation payments				
Total	53366		89.329	

Accounts Payable performance, measured by the number of accounts paid within 30 days, exceeded the agency benchmark target of 80 per cent by 6 per cent with an average of 86 per cent of invoiced paid with 30 days, throughout the year.

A business efficiency initiative to move payments away from cheques has seen the payments made by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) increase from 41 per cent of payments to 45 per cent of payments during 2004/05. Cheque payments decreased by 4 per cent and credit card payments remained constant.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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 2005. The financial report comprises:

- A Statement of Financial Performance;
- A Statement of Financial Position;
- A Statement of Cash Flows;
- A Program Schedule of Revenues and Expenses;
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements;
- A Statement of Administered Revenues and Expenses;
- A Statement of Administered Assets and Liabilities;
- An Administered Statement of Cash Flows;
- Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements;
- Certificate by the Chief Executive and the Chief Finance Officer.

The Chief Executive and the Chief Finance Officer are responsible for the financial report. I have conducted an independent audit of the 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 and Assurance 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 have been 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,* Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Department for Environment and Heritage's financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

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

QUALIFICATION

As disclosed in Note 1(A)(c) to the Administered Items Financial Statements, the Statement of Administered Assets and Liabilities excludes Unallotted Crown Land, as the Department has not been able to formulate a suitable methodology for determining a reliable measure of the value of these holdings. In addition, limitations exist on the reliability of the base information used to determine the valuation of property, plant and equipment actually included in Crown Lands.

As the integrity of Crown Land holdings and values administered by the Department have not been ascertained, I am unable to form an opinion on the reasonableness of the values of property, plant and equipment – Crown Lands, brought to account in the Statement of Administered Assets and Liabilities.

QUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

In my opinion, except for the effect 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 Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, the financial position of the Department for Environment and Heritage as at 30 June 2005, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

27 September 2005

K I MacPHERSON
AUDITOR-GENERAL

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Note	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES			
Employee Benefits	4	66,675	63,382
Supplies and Services	5	47,676	43,048
Grants and Contributions	6	4,557	5,375
Depreciation and Amortisation	7	27,293	22,183
Borrowing Costs	8	2,856	2,764
Net Loss from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	9	2,166	566
Other	10	2,088	5,196
Total Expenses from Ordinary Activities		153,311	142,514
REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES			
Fees and Charges	11	17,296	21,453
Grants and Contributions	12	15,149	16,015
Interest and Dividends	13	5,385	4,849
Assets Received Free of Charge	14	4,631	1,214
Other	15	1,086	3,423
Total Revenues from Ordinary Activities		43,547	46,954
NET COST OF SERVICES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		109,764	95,560
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENSES			
Revenues	16	116,477	100,331
Expenses	16	1,851	-
Total South Australian Government Revenues and Expenses		114,626	100,331
NET RESULT BEFORE RESTRUCTURING		**4,862**	**4,771**
Net Gain/(Loss) from Administrative Restructure	17	(328)	(1,752)
NET RESULT AFTER RESTRUCTURING		**4,534**	**3,019**
CHANGES IN EQUITY THROUGH NON-OWNER TRANSACTIONS			
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Asset Revaluation Reserve	29	(582)	(6,132)
Total Revenues, Expenses and Valuation Adjustments Recognised in Equity		(582)	(6,132)
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNERS		**3,952**	**(3,113)**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2005

	Note	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash	18	107,812	85,456
Receivables	19	5,477	6,296
Inventories	20	1,591	1,291
Other	22	887	422
Total Current Assets		115,767	93,465
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables	19	81	622
Inventories	20	956	1,929
Financial Assets	21	8	8
Property, Plant and Equipment	23	180,339	193,610
Total Non-Current Assets		181,384	196,169
TOTAL ASSETS		297,151	289,634
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	24	11,467	10,263
Provisions for Employee Benefits	25	6,012	4,847
Finance Leases	27	1	15
Other	28	290	249
Total Current Liabilities		17,770	15,374
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	24	1,667	1,546
Provisions for Employee Benefits	25	13,361	12,235
Borrowings	26	38,054	38,054
Finance Leases	27	-	1
Other	28	12	89
Total Non-Current Liabilities		53,094	51,925
TOTAL LIABILITIES		70,864	67,299
NET ASSETS		**226,287**	**222,335**
EQUITY			
Asset Revaluation Reserve	29	22,876	23,458
Accumulated Funds	29	203,411	198,877
TOTAL EQUITY		**226,287**	**222,335**
Restrictions on Contributions	31		
Expenditure Commitments	32		
Contingent Assets and Liabilities	33		

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

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DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Note	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
PAYMENTS			
Employee Benefits		(64,776)	(61,065)
Supplies and Services		(46,543)	(41,804)
Grants and Contributions		(4,557)	(5,375)
Interest on Loans		(2,856)	(2,740)
GST Payments on Purchases		(7,975)	(7,916)
GST Remitted to the ATO		(2,801)	(3,551)
Total Outflows from Ordinary Activities		(129,508)	(122,451)
RECEIPTS			
Fees and Charges		18,922	22,162
Grants and Contributions		15,149	16,015
Interest and Dividends		5,348	4,861
GST Received from Customers		2,986	3,223
GST Refund from ATO		7,611	7,301
Loan Repayments		19	12
Other		1,072	3,925
Total Inflows from Ordinary Activities		51,107	57,499
SA GOVERNMENT CASH FLOWS			
RECEIPTS			
Recurrent Appropriation		102,091	86,697
Contingency Funds		689	346
Accrual Appropriation		13,697	13,288
Total Inflows from SA Government		116,477	100,331
PAYMENTS			
Return of Surplus Cash		(1,851)	-
Total Outflows from SA Government		(1,851)	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	30	**36,225**	**35,379**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(13,952)	(13,940)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		98	300
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(13,854)**	**(13,640)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of Finance Lease		(15)	(20)
Net Receipts/(Payments) from Administrative Restructures		-	235
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(15)**	**215**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		**22,356**	**21,954**
Cash at the Beginning of the Reporting Period		85,456	63,502
CASH AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD		**107,812**	**85,456**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

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1 OBJECTIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

(a) Strategic Context

The Department for Environment and Heritage (the Department) serves the South Australian community through the Government of South Australia.

The Department's objective is conserving and restoring our environment for all generations by:
⌘ having a primary role in environment policy, biodiversity conservation, heritage conservation, environmental sustainability and animal welfare
⌘ managing the State's public land held in the conservation reserve system and as Crown Lands
⌘ as a custodian of information and knowledge about the State's environment

(b) 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
⌘ admissions and guided tour charges
⌘ 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 (DTF) pursuant to Section 8 and Section 21 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.

(c) Reporting Entity

The Department performs functions related to Departmental and Administered activities. Both Departmental and Administered financial statements are prepared as the administered activities are significant to the Departments overall activities.

The Departmental financial statements include the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by the Department in its own right including the General Reserves Trust and the Wildlife Conservation Fund.

In the current reporting period the Department undertook a review of the structure, management and reporting of the State Heritage Fund (the Fund). As a result of the review, the nature of the activities conducted through the Fund were amended to streamline its operations, simplify management and minimise costs associated with the administration of the Fund. At the same time, the requirement to prepare a separate set of financial statements was revised such that an abridged set of financial statements for the Fund is now disclosed as a note to the Department's Financial Statements {Refer Note 36}.

The Administered Items' financial statements include the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows which the Department administers on behalf of the SA Government, industry and the Minister for Environment and Conservation but does not control. Further, the Administered Items' financial statements detail the sum of the individual Administered Items' revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows and as such the principles of consolidation have not been applied in preparing these financial statements as the definition of an economic entity has not been satisfied. Accordingly, transactions and balances between the individual Administered Items have not been eliminated. The Administered Items are:

⌘ Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium
⌘ Coast Protection Board
⌘ Crown Land
⌘ Land Services Group
⌘ Minister's Other Payments:
   ⌘ Royal Zoological Society of SA Inc.
⌘ Special Acts Allocation:
   ⌘ Salary and Allowances – Minister
⌘ Other, being comprised of:
   ⌘ Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary
   ⌘ Beachport Breakwater Project
   ⌘ Dog and Cat Management Board
   ⌘ Martindale Hall Conservation Trust (Dissolved 1 July 2003)
   ⌘ Mount Lofty Summit Development Trust (Dissolved 18 December 2003)
   ⌘ Murray Mallee Partnership
   ⌘ War Service Land Settlement Scheme

The Administered Items' financial statements and associated notes follow the Department's financial statements and associated notes.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Accounting

The Department's Financial Statements are a general purpose financial report that has been prepared on an accrual basis pursuant to the *Public Finance and Audit Act, 1987* and in accordance with:
⌘ Statements of Accounting Concepts
⌘ Applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS)
⌘ Other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)
⌘ Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Consensus Views
⌘ Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to the *Public Finance and Audit Act, 1987*.

Where there are inconsistencies between the above requirements, the legislative provisions have prevailed.

In the absence of a specific Accounting Standard, other authoritative pronouncement of the AASB or UIG Consensus View, consideration is given to the order of preference of other pronouncements as outlined in AAS 6 'Accounting Policies'.

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 as this is when the Department gains control of these revenues. These revenues include items such as non-perpetual leases and 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 fair value, in accordance with Accounting Policy Statement (APS) 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.

The continued existence of the Department in its present form, and with its present programs, is dependent on Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the Department's administration and outputs.

(b) Administrative Restructures

During the current and previous reporting periods a number of administrative restructures occurred which are summarised below. Additional information about administrative restructures is provided in Note 17.

Current Reporting Period

⌘ Additional land administration assets were transferred to the Department for Administrative and Information Services (DAIS)

Previous Reporting Period

⌘ Land administration functions and Vaughan Terrace Land and Building were transferred to DAIS
⌘ Queens Theatre Land and Building was transferred to the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (Arts SA)
⌘ Martindale Hall Conservation Trust was dissolved
⌘ Mount Lofty Summit Development Trust was dissolved under section 45L of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* with effect on 18 December 2003, as at that date the Trust had no net assets

(c) South Australian (SA) Government Revenues and Expenses

Revenues

Appropriations for program funding are recognised as revenue when the Department obtains control over the assets. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon their receipt and are accounted for in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 3 'Appropriation'.

Expenses

Payments include the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy paid directly to the DTF Consolidated Account.

(d) Non SA Government Revenues and Expenses Recognition

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

Revenues and expenses have been classified according to their nature in accordance with APS 13 'Form and Content of General Purpose Financial Reports' and have not been offset unless required or permitted by another accounting standard.

Revenues

All Non SA Government revenues recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance are recognised when the Department obtains control over the future economic benefits in the form of increases in assets or reductions in liabilities. With respect to licences, leases and accreditation fees revenue, where the period exceeds one reporting period, the Department obtains control upon receipt.

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.

Expenses

Grants and Contributions are amounts provided by the Department to entities for general assistance or for a particular purpose subject to terms and conditions set out in the contract, correspondence or by legislation and may be for capital, current or recurrent purposes.

(e) Cash

Cash in the Statements of Financial Position and Cash Flows is comprised of cash on hand (including petty cash and cashier floats), at call accounts with banks and monies held by DTF in Deposit Accounts.

In October 2003 the Government introduced a policy with respect to aligning agency cash balances with appropriation and expenditure authority. In the current reporting period, the Department transferred $1.85 million of its cash balance to the DTF Consolidated Account.

(f) Receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at the original invoiced amount less a provision for any doubtful debts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable whereas bad (uncollectable) debts are written off as incurred.

(g) Inventories

Items held for use by the Department are accounted for at cost unless it is apparent that they are obsolete or surplus to requirements in which case they are written off. Items held for sale are accounted for at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined using the estimated sales proceeds less costs incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

(h) Property, Plant and Equipment

The Statement of Financial Position includes all Property, Plant and Equipment controlled by the Department.

Assets Disclosed at Valuation

In accordance with the requirements of APS 3 'Revaluation of Non-Current Assets', independent revaluations of classes of non-current assets have only been undertaken where there existed an asset within a class that satisfied the criteria specified in APS 3 'Revaluation of Non-Current Assets'. That is, there existed an asset within the class with an original acquisition cost of at least $1 million and a useful life greater than three years.

Asset classes that satisfy the revaluation criteria include:
⌘ Land
⌘ Buildings and Improvements
⌘ Park Infrastructure
⌘ Roads, Tracks and Trails
⌘ Plant and Equipment
⌘ Other

In the 2002-03 financial year, the Department elected to apply the progressive revaluation provisions contained in AASB 1041 'Revaluation of Non-Current Assets' and APS 3 'Revaluation of Non-Current Assets', as issued by DTF, to the abovementioned asset classes.

As a consequence of undertaking progressive revaluations, assets within each of the abovementioned asset classes are recognised at different carrying amounts and for those assets revalued prior to the 2002-03 financial year valuations are based on deprival value not fair value.

Non-current assets in Note 23 'Property, Plant and Equipment' are disclosed within each class as follows to distinguish between the different carrying amounts and valuation methodologies.

⌘ Valuer-General's Valuation represents assets within that class yet to be revalued under the current progressive revaluations and carried at revalued amounts as at 1 January 2003 extracted from LOTS.

⌘ Independent Valuation 1999 for Land represents assets within that class valued under $50,000 that are yet to be revalued under the current progressive revaluations and are carried at revalued amounts based on the deprival value methodology. The independent desktop valuations were performed as at 1 July 1998 by Messrs A.J. Lucas - MBA, B App Sc (Val), Dip Acc, AAPI and F. Taormina - B App Sc (Val), AAPI from Valcorp Australia Pty Limited.

⌘ Independent Valuation 2003 represents assets within that class valued over $50,000 that have been revalued as a part of the current progressive revaluations and are carried at their fair value. The independent valuations were performed as at 1 July 2002 by Messrs A.J. Lucas - MBA, B App Sc (Val), Dip Acc, AAPI and F. Taormina - B App Sc (Val), AAPI from Valcorp Australia Pty Limited.

⌘ Independent Valuation 2003 (Data Dictionary) represents generic assets within that class that have been valued in accordance with the data dictionary valuation model developed in conjunction with independent valuers Messrs. A J Lucas, MBA, B App Sc (Val), Dip Acc, AAPI and F. Taormina, B App Sc (Val), AAPI from Valcorp Australia Pty Limited. The data dictionary valuations were last updated during the year ended 30 June 2003 to ensure compliance with the fair value methodology.

⌘ Independent Valuation 2004 represents assets within that class valued over $50,000 that have been revalued as a part of the current progressive revaluations and are carried at their fair value. The independent valuations were performed as at 1 July 2003 by Messrs T.F. Nankivell - B App Sc (Val), AAPI, Australian Valuation Office and R.A. Hurl - Tusmore Antiques.

⌘ Transfers from Capital Works in Progress represents assets within that class that have been constructed by the Department through its investment program and transferred to the class upon completion. The cost of construction represents the fair value of these assets.

⌘ At Cost represents assets within that class that are yet to be revalued as part of the current progressive revaluations and are carried at their cost of acquisition and/or construction.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of AASB 1041 'Revaluation of Non-Current Assets', any revaluation increments arising upon revaluing the abovementioned non-current asset classes to their fair value are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve except that, to the extent that the net increment reverses a net revaluation decrement previously recognised as an expense in Net Cost of Services from Ordinary Activities in respect of that same class of non-current assets, in which case the revaluation increments have been credited directly to accumulated funds.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of AASB 1041 'Revaluation of Non-Current Assets', any revaluation decrements arising upon revaluing the abovementioned non-current asset classes to their fair value are debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of that class of non-current assets, and any remainder of the net revaluation decrement is debited directly to accumulated funds.

Land

Land comprising National, Conservation and Recreation Parks and Wilderness Protection Areas and Reserves, generally have restrictions on use imposed by statute or regulation. These restrictions have been taken into account by the independent valuers.

Assets Deemed to be at Fair Value

For those classes of non-current assets where an independent revaluation has not been undertaken, as the criteria within APS 3 'Revaluation of Non-Current Assets' have not been met, these classes of non-current assets are deemed to be at fair value as determined by APS 3 'Revaluation of Non-Current Assets' as issued by DTF.

Asset classes that did not satisfy the criteria and are therefore deemed to be at fair value include:
⌘ Moveable Vehicles
⌘ Computing Equipment
⌘ Application Software
⌘ Furniture and Fittings
⌘ Plant and Equipment under Finance Lease

Heritage Assets

In accordance with APS 5 'Heritage Assets' as issued by DTF, heritage assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as part of the aggregate value of the classes of assets to which they belong. Certain heritage assets and works of art that are unique due to their historical or cultural interest are not depreciated due to their long and indeterminate useful lives. Heritage assets that provide a functional service are recorded at depreciated fair value.

Intangible Assets

Application Software

A number of software applications have been acquired and/or developed in-house by the Department. The expenditure incurred on these applications is capitalised and recognised as an asset as it satisfied the definition and recognition criteria of an asset.

Intellectual Property, Databases and Information Systems

The Department controls a large number of databases, registers, information systems and other intellectual property that were developed in-house and are used to store and manage intellectual property owned and controlled by the Department. Whilst the development and maintenance of these databases involves on-going costs to the Department, in general, 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 future economic benefits to the Department.

Other

The recoverable amount test prescribed in AASB 1010 'Recoverable Amount of Non-Current Assets' has not been applied as the Department is a not-for-profit entity whose service potential is not related to the ability to generate net cash inflows.

Property, Plant and Equipment provided free of charge is recorded as an asset at its fair value at the time control passes to the Department. Assets received in this way are disclosed as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance. {Refer Note 14}

Items of Property, 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.

(i) Depreciation and Amortisation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current assets with an initial cost greater than $2,000 having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential. Depreciation is provided for on a straight line basis, with the following depreciation periods:

⌘ Computing Equipment 1-12 years
⌘ Application Software 3-10 years
⌘ Park Infrastructure 1-50 years
⌘ Plant and Equipment 3-25 years
⌘ Roads, Tracks and Trails 3-35 years
⌘ Moveable Vehicles 4-20 years
⌘ Furniture and Fittings 5-20 years
⌘ Buildings and Improvements 5-100 years
⌘ Other 3-50 years

In accordance with AASB 1021 'Depreciation' an annual review of the appropriateness of depreciation rates and associated useful lives was undertaken. The results of the annual review indicated that an error was identified in regards to useful lives of some assets. Details of the error and its associated impact are disclosed in Note 7 'Depreciation'.

Leased assets are amortised over the useful life of the asset or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

(j) Leases

The Department makes a distinction between finance leases which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased assets and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership.

Finance Leases

Where a non-current asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is recognised at its fair value at the inception of the lease. These assets are disclosed as Plant and Equipment under Finance Lease in Note 23 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.

At the same time as recognising a finance lease asset a corresponding finance lease liability is recognised for the same amount. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component (reduction in liability) and the interest expense. Details of finance lease obligations are disclosed in Note 27.

Operating Leases

Operating lease payments are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the periods in which they are incurred. Details of Operating Lease Commitments are disclosed in Note 32.

Lease Incentive

The Department entered into an operating lease for accommodation whereby it received an incentive, in the form of a rent free period. A liability has been recognised {Refer Note 24} to reflect the deferred benefits received under the lease incentive arrangement and is systematically reduced by the allocation of lease rental payments between rental expense and reduction of the lease incentive liability.

(k) Payables

Those amounts which represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Department and other amounts, including interest, are identified as payables.

(l) Provisions for Employee Benefits

In accordance with AASB 1028 'Employee Benefits', a provision is made for the Department's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to reporting date. These provisions represent the amounts which the Department has a present obligation to pay to employees for services provided.

Accrued Salaries and Wages

The liability for accrued salaries and wages represents the amount earned by employees at reporting date not yet paid by the Department based on remuneration rates current at reporting date.

Sick Leave

No provision is made for sick leave as experience indicates that on average sick leave taken each reporting period is less than or equal to the accruing sick leave entitlement in each reporting period. This experience is expected to recur in future reporting periods such that it is improbable that existing accrued sick leave entitlements will be used by employees in the reporting period.

Annual Leave

A provision has been made for the unused component of annual leave, including annual leave loading and related on-costs based on the remuneration rates expected to apply when the leave is taken. The expected remuneration rates are calculated as the current remuneration rate plus a salary inflation factor of 4%. This calculation is consistent with the Department's experience of employee retention and leave taking.

Long Service Leave

In calculating long service leave benefits the Department uses a benchmark of 7 years, based on an actuarial assessment undertaken by DTF of a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector. The long service leave entitlement estimated to be paid within 12 months of balance date, is calculated by multiplying employee benefits and related on-costs by the remuneration rates expected to apply when the leave is taken. The expected remuneration rates are calculated as the current remuneration rate plus a salary inflation factor of 4%. This calculation is consistent with the Department's experience of employee retention and leave taking.

Employee On-Costs

In general, related on-costs of payroll tax and superannuation have been calculated by applying the standard applicable rates to leave balances as at 30 June. Superannuation on-costs are included for part only of the long service leave provision in recognition that it is estimated that 45% of the provision will be paid as a lump sum payment on cessation of employment and will not be subject to employer superannuation contributions. {Refer Note 24}

Superannuation

Contributions are made by the Department to several superannuation schemes operated by the South Australian Government. These contributions are treated as an expense when they are incurred. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the superannuation schemes. Any liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contribution due but not yet paid to the superannuation schemes, any such amount is treated as a payable not an employee benefit. {Refer Note 24}

Workers Compensation

The workers compensation liability recognised for the employees of the Department is based on an apportionment of an actuarial assessment of the whole-of-government workers compensation liability conducted by Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries based on 31 May data. Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries extrapolate this data to 30 June. For the 2004-2005 financial year the Department has reflected a workers compensation provision of $0.69 million (2004: $0.49 million). {Refer Note 25}

The actuarial assessment conducted by Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries is based on the Payment Per Claim Incurred (PPCI) valuation method. The assessment has been conducted in accordance with AAS 26 'Financial Reporting for General Insurance Activities' and the WorkCover Guidelines for Actuarial Assessments. The liability covers claims incurred but not yet paid, incurred but not reported and the anticipated direct and indirect costs of settling those claims. The liability for outstanding claims is measured as the present value of the expected future payments reflecting the fact that not all claims have to be paid out in the immediate future.

During the current reporting period, the Government Workers Compensation Fund (the Fund) was closed to all new residual disability, redemption of future medical and income costs and death payment claims with effect from 1 July 2004. Any new claims from 1 July 2004 are the responsibility of the Department and as such the Provision for Workers Compensation Liability will be increased accordingly. All claims payments currently covered by the Fund (i.e. claims lodged prior to 1 July 2004) continue to be covered by the Fund and as such this liability is not reflected within the Department's Financial Statements.

(m) Borrowings

Borrowings consist of an unsecured loan advanced by DTF. Interest is incurred at a rate determined by the Treasurer with interest paid quarterly in arrears. The average effective interest rate for the reporting period was 6.75% (2004: 6.75%).

(n) Tax Status

The activities of the Department are exempt from Commonwealth income tax but other Commonwealth taxes such as Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT), Goods and Services Tax (GST) and other State taxes including Payroll Tax are applicable.

(o) Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:
⌘ the amount of GST incurred by the Department as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as a part of an item of expense
⌘ receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included

The net GST receivable from the ATO has been recognised as a receivable in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are reported on a gross basis in the Statement of Cash Flows. The GST component of the cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO have, however, been classified as operating cash flows.

The Department prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of its Administered Items and for clients provided with business services under the grouping provisions of the GST legislation. Under these provisions, the Department is liable for the payments and entitled to the receipts associated with 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 in the Statement of Cash Flows of the Department.

(p) Impact of Adopting Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards

Australia will be adopting Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) for reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2005. The Department will adopt these standards for the first time in the published financial report for the year ended 30 June 2006.

In accordance with the requirements of AASB 1047 'Disclosing the Impacts of Adopting Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards' a detailed assessment of the impacts of these new standards was performed on the accounts of the entity for year ended 30 June 2005. The scope of this exercise was extensive giving rise to a number of new policies and procedures being developed to facilitate the implementation and interpretation of the new standards. While there will be changes to the disclosure for items within the notes to the accounts no material adjustments were identified at the summary level of the accounts.

(q) SA Government Specific Disclosures

In accordance with Accounting Policy Statement 13 'Form and Content of General Purpose Financial Reports', the Department has disclosed revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government, classified according to their nature.

(r) Comparative Figures

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

The comparative figures in the Administered Items' financial statements and associated notes have been amended to reflect the final audited figures for the previous reporting period. As a result, there may be differences when comparing the comparative figures to those published in the Report of the Auditor-General for the previous reporting period.

(s) Rounding

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) and expressed in Australian currency.

3 PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Information about the Department's programs and the revenues and expenses which are reliably attributable to those programs is disclosed in the following program schedule.

Program 1: Sustainability
The promotion of sustainable and eco-efficient human endeavour with minimal impact on essential life systems.
Program 2: Nature Conservation
The management, science and education contributing to conserving the State's biodiversity.
Program 3: Public Land Management
The conservation, maintenance and stewardship of the State's public lands.
Program 4: Coast and Marine Conservation
The conservation, management and protection of the State's coast and marine environments.
Program 5: Heritage Conservation
The understanding, conservation and protection of the State's rich heritage.
Program 6: Animal Welfare
The promotion and regulation of the humane treatment of animals.

	Program 1: Sustainability		Program 2: Nature Conservation		Program 3: Public Land Management		Program 4: Coast and Marine Conservation		Program 5: Heritage Conservation		Program 6: Animal Welfare		TOTAL	
	2005 $'000	2004 $'000	**2005** $'000	2004 $'000	**2005** $'000	2004 $'000	**2005** $'000	2004 $'000	**2005** $'000	2004 $'000	**2005** $'000	2004 $'000	**2005** $'000	2004 $'000
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES														
Employee Benefits	11,305	11,482	14,971	13,194	34,121	33,052	4,223	3,739	1,867	1,709	188	206	66,675	63,382
Supplies and Services	4,969	6,171	11,683	9,517	23,897	23,277	5,787	3,075	1,286	949	54	59	47,676	43,048
Grants and Contributions	244	172	1,751	2,039	692	1,834	535	405	834	424	501	501	4,557	5,375
Depreciation and Amortisation	4,340	3,538	1,405	1,141	20,993	17,054	365	296	190	154	-	-	27,293	22,183
Borrowing Costs	484	301	548	522	1,461	1,661	254	188	90	70	19	22	2,856	2,764
Net Loss from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	344	90	112	29	1,666	435	29	8	15	4	-	-	2,166	566
Other	405	826	13	234	1,482	4,017	27	61	161	58	-	-	2,088	5,196
Total Expenses from Ordinary Activities	22,091	22,580	30,483	26,676	84,312	81,330	11,220	7,772	4,443	3,368	762	788	153,311	142,514
REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES														
Fees and Charges	2,066	4,709	1,618	2,033	12,795	13,895	93	156	719	658	5	2	17,296	21,453
Grants and Contributions	212	6,770	6,763	4,040	7,230	4,405	866	663	78	137	-	-	15,149	16,015
Interest and Dividends	884	496	1,023	906	2,813	2,974	465	318	166	118	34	37	5,385	4,849
Assets Received Free of Charge	-	-	-	-	4,631	1,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,631	1,214
Other	322	429	-	1,581	764	1,256	-	117	-	40	-	-	1,086	3,423
Total Revenues from Ordinary Activities	3,484	12,404	9,404	8,560	28,233	23,744	1,424	1,254	963	953	39	39	43,547	46,954
NET COST OF SERVICES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	18,607	10,176	21,079	18,116	56,079	57,586	9,796	6,518	3,480	2,415	723	749	109,764	95,560
SA GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENSES														
Net Revenues	19,359	10,637	21,954	18,960	58,496	60,363	10,193	6,812	3,872	2,776	752	783	114,626	100,331
Total SA Government Revenues and Expenses	19,359	10,637	21,954	18,960	58,496	60,363	10,193	6,812	3,872	2,776	752	783	114,626	100,331
NET RESULT BEFORE RESTRUCTURING	752	461	875	844	2,417	2,777	397	294	392	361	29	34	4,862	4,771
Net Gain/(Loss) from Administrative Restructure	(328)	(983)	-	(782)	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	(328)	(1,752)
NET RESULT AFTER RESTRUCTURING	424	(522)	875	62	2,417	2,777	397	294	392	374	29	34	4,534	3,019

4 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Salaries and Wages	(i)	52,704	50,893
Superannuation		5,878	5,328
Annual Leave		744	798
Payroll Tax		3,263	3,087
Long Service Leave		1,171	884
Workers Compensation		592	305
Sitting Fees Boards and Committees		138	72
Other		2,185	2,015
		66,675	63,382

(i) Targeted Voluntary Separation Packages (TVSPs)

TVSP amounts paid by the Department are included within the salaries and wages expense.

In the current reporting period, no employees of the Department accepted packages in line with the State Government's policy (2004: 38).

As no TSVP's were offered during the current reporting period, the TVSP component of termination payments totalled nil, (2004: $2.65 million). TVSP termination costs are met from a central fund administered by the Office of Public Employment. A total of $0.71 million (2004: $1.94 million) was received in the current reporting period for TVSPs paid by the Department in the previous reporting period.

In addition, as no employees accepted a TVSP, the total amount of accrued annual leave, leave loading and long service leave benefits paid to employees was nil, (2004: $0.77 million).

Employee Remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration exceeded $100,000 was:

	2005	2004
$100,000 – 109,999	4	6
$110,000 – 119,999	5	2
$120,000 – 129,999	1	3
$130,000 – 139,999	3	3
$140,000 – 149,999	3	1
$150,000 – 159,999	-	-
$160,000 – 169,999	1	1
$170,000 – 179,999	2	3
$180,000 – 189,999	2	-
$230,000 – 239,999	-	1
$240,000 – 249,999	1	-
Total Number of Employees	22	20

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Total remuneration received or due and receivable by employees whose remuneration exceeded $100,000	3,097	2,712

Remuneration includes salary, employer's superannuation costs, use of motor vehicles in accordance with prescribed conditions and associated FBT and contract termination payments, but does not include any amounts payable due to retirement under the TVSP arrangements.

Number of Employees at Reporting Date
The Department had 1028 employees (2004: 957) as at the reporting date.

Remuneration of Board Members

Under legislative requirements and co-operative management arrangements a number of boards and committees currently provide advice to the Minister and DEH management. The number of Board members whose remuneration received or due and receivable fell within the following bands:

	2005	2004
$Nil	23	27
$1 - $10,000	75	65
$10,001 - $20,000	1	-
Total Number of Board Members	99	92

		2005 $'000	2004 $'000
5 SUPPLIES AND SERVICES			
Accommodation and Property Management Services		7,569	7,541
Section 7 Remittances		-	599
Materials and Consumables		2,127	2,199
Vehicle and Aircraft		4,147	3,381
Travel and Accommodation		1,308	1,126
Contractors		12,757	12,257
Consultant Fees	(i)	18	120
Computing		4,899	6,419
Minor Plant and Equipment		804	1,063
Printing and Publishing		997	939
Cost of Goods Sold		675	761
Cost of Property Sales		973	884
Bank Fees		67	141
Postage, Courier and Freight		420	470
Advertising		442	306
Scholarships, Awards and Prizes		113	117
Scientific and Technical Services		142	105
Telephone Expenses		1,604	1,743
Audit Fees		211	216
Equipment Repairs and Maintenance		727	164
Books, Periodicals and Newspapers		100	105
Commissions and Selling Costs		121	87
Document Storage and Preservation		275	93
Entertainment		113	134
Equipment Hire		155	58
Monitoring Fees		271	105
Photocopying and Preservation		96	61
Conference and Seminar Presentation		192	284
Insurance		427	476
Transportation		214	187
Sand Replenishment		2,884	512
Valuations		32	51
Bureau Service - CHRIS Payroll		120	109
Write-down of Inventory Held		66	-
Fee for Service		1,097	5
Legal Fees and Payments	(ii)	1,250	33
Other		263	197
		47,676	43,048

(i) The number and amount of Consultant Fees fell within the following bandwidths:	2005 No.	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Below $10,000	5	8	40
Between $10,000 and $50,000	1	10	80
Total number and amount of Consultant Fees	6	18	120

(ii) Payments associated with renegotiations of lease contracts are included in Legal Fees and Payments. In the current reporting period, an amount of $1.25 million was paid to lessee's for foregoing grazing rights over nominated and agreed areas of Chowilla Game Reserve. At the same time, the Department received an equivalent amount of grant revenue from the Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation which is disclosed in Note 12 'Grants and Contributions - State Government'.

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Supplies and Services provided by entities within the SA Government		
Accommodation and Property Management Services	4,545	4,532
Section 7 Remittances	-	599
Materials and Consumables	129	-
Vehicle and Aircraft	2,645	2,236
Travel and Accommodation	30	-
Contractors	1,770	-
Computing	2,033	3,116
Cost of Goods Sold	14	-
Scientific and Technical Services	29	-
Telephone Expenses	1,064	1,303
Audit Fees	211	216
Equipment Repairs and Maintenance	727	-
Books, Periodicals and Newspapers	4	-
Commissions and Selling Costs	48	42
Equipment Hire	8	-
Conference and Seminar Presentation	41	-
Insurance	429	439
Bureau Service - CHRIS Payroll	120	109
Other	3	24
	13,850	12,616

	2005	2004
6 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	**$'000**	$'000
Community Organisations and Associations	2,051	2,652
State Government	791	1,208
Individuals - Heritage, Fencing and Other Agreements	181	928
Local Government	976	227
Universities	321	51
Other	237	309
	4,557	5,375

	2005	2004
7 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION	**$'000**	$'000
Buildings and Improvements	3,547	2,010
Park Infrastructure	5,133	4,477
Roads, Tracks and Trails	13,764	8,443
Moveable Vehicles	629	561
Computing Equipment	1,805	3,050
Application Software	826	1,121
Furniture and Fittings	598	636
Plant and Equipment	606	290
Finance Leases	9	22
Other	376	1,573
	27,293	22,183

Change in Depreciation due to error in Useful life

In the current reporting period, the Department's Depreciation and Accumulated Depreciation increased significantly for Buildings and Improvements, Park Infrastructure, Roads Tracks and Trails and Plant and Equipment asset classes. This was due to the identification of an error in the application of the data dictionary's calculated useful life. Correction of prior reporting periods' misstated depreciation had the following impact on the current reporting periods depreciation.

	2005	
	$'000	
Buildings and Improvements	1,360	increase
Park Infrastructure	195	increase
Roads, Tracks and Trails	11,495	increase
Plant and Equipment	219	decrease
Total Net Increase	12,831	

The above effect, together with the current reporting period's depreciation, are disclosed in the "Depreciation Expense" line in the reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment in Note 23.

Depreciation written back due to revisions to Useful Life Estimates

During the current reporting period, expenditure was incurred on some existing assets and their estimated useful lives were reviewed. This resulted in write backs of depreciation expenses totalling $3.31 million which appear in the "Depreciation Expense - Revision to Useful Life Estimations" line in the reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment in Note 23.

	2005	2004
8 BORROWING COSTS	**$'000**	$'000
Interest on Borrowings	2,854	2,756
Interest on Finance Leases	2	8
	2,856	2,764

	2005	2004
Borrowing Costs incurred with entities within the SA Government	**$'000**	$'000
Interest on Borrowings	2,854	2,756
	2,854	2,756

9 NET GAIN/(LOSS) FROM DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Proceeds from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	98	300
Less: Written Down Value of Non-Current Assets	2,264	866
	(2,166)	(566)

10 OTHER EXPENSES

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Bad and Doubtful Debts	(49)	1
Capital Works in Progress Write-Off	434	684
Asset Write-Downs	1,698	4,490
Asset Impairment	5	21
	2,088	5,196

11 FEES AND CHARGES

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Rent and Other Related Income	3,672	3,241
Fees, Levies and Licences	819	2,477
Admissions and Guided Tours	4,478	4,345
Section 7 Enquiries	-	1,863
Property Inquiry Fees	-	460
Support Services	1,512	3,006
Sale of Goods	2,149	1,856
Sale of Services	1,542	1,172
Sale of Property	1,276	1,043
Sale of Spatial Information	1,848	1,990
	17,296	21,453

Fees and Charges earned from entities within the SA Government	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Rent and Other Related Income	37	-
Fees, Levies and Licences	5	5
Admissions and Guided Tours	37	-
Support Services	262	3,006
Sale of Goods	234	1,102
Sale of Services	247	183
Sale of Spatial Information	582	-
	1,404	4,296

12 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

		2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Commonwealth Government	(i)	2,059	467
State Government	(ii)	11,858	14,434
Administered Entities	(iii)	867	727
Private Industry and Local Government		365	387
		15,149	16,015

(i) Commonwealth Government Grants and Contributions	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Natural Heritage Trust	1,604	382
Australia's Virtual Herbarium	307	-
Department for Environment and Heritage Canberra	63	72
Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources	45	-
Co-operative Research Centre	30	-
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	10	6
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	-	5
Other	-	2
	2,059	467

(ii) State Government Grants and Contributions	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Integrated Natural Resource Management Groups	5,158	3,081
Attorney-General's Department	2,110	2,073
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	1,973	699
Department of Transport and Urban Planning	931	500
Department of Primary Industries and Resources	700	428
Department of the Premier and Cabinet	311	-
Catchment Water Management Boards	260	46
South Australian Tourism Commission	137	224
SA Water	52	71
Environment Protection Fund	12	424
Department of Treasury and Finance	7	-
Department for Administrative and Information Services	-	6,760
Other	207	128
	11,858	14,434

(iii) Administered Entities Grants and Contributions	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Board of Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium	867	607
Coast Protection Board	-	120
	867	727

129

	2005	2004
13 INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS	**$'000**	$'000
Interest on Funds Held	5,384	4,845
Dividends	1	4
	5,385	4,849

	2005	2004
Interest and Dividends earned from entities within the SA Government	**$'000**	$'000
Interest on Funds Held	5,328	4,797
	5,328	4,797

	2005	2004
14 ASSETS RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE	**$'000**	$'000
Land and Improvements	4,610	1,196
Plant and Equipment	17	10
Other	4	8
	4,631	1,214

	2005	2004
15 OTHER REVENUE	**$'000**	$'000
Salaries and Wages Recoveries	319	3,052
Insurance Recoveries	571	165
Sponsorships, Donations, Commissions and Bequests	148	146
Other	48	60
	1,086	3,423

	2005	2004
Other Revenue earned from entities within the SA Government	**$'000**	$'000
Salaries and Wages Recoveries	202	2,974
Insurance Recoveries	571	165
	773	3,139

	2005	2004
16 SA GOVERNMENT REVENUES	**$'000**	$'000
Recurrent Appropriation	102,091	86,697
Accrual Appropriation	13,697	13,288
Contingency Funds	689	346
	116,477	100,331
Expenses		
Return of Surplus Cash	1,851	-
Total SA Government Expenses	1,851	-

17 NET GAIN/(LOSS) FROM ADMINISTRATIVE RESTRUCTURE

In the current reporting period additional land administration plant and equipment assets were identified as having been physically transferred to the Department for Administrative and Information Services (DAIS) on 1 September 2003 that were not taken into account in determining the loss on restructure in the previous reporting period. The correction of this error resulted in an additional Net Loss of $0.33 million to the Department.

In the previous reporting period the following administrative restructures occurred.

(a) On 24 July 2003, the Chief Executives of DAIS approved transfer arrangements for a range of land administration functions from the Department to DAIS. The functions include Section 7, LOTS, Property Assist and related information technology and financial services. The land administration functions were realigned on 1 September 2003, resulting in a transfer of functions and staff from the Department to DAIS and a net loss of $0.98 million due to the transfer of assets and liabilities.

(b) On 1 July 2003, in accordance with a Ministerial instruction, the ownership, management and control of the Queens Threatre was transferred from the Department to the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (Arts SA) resulting in a net loss on restructure of $0.29 million.

(c) On 1 July 2003, Cabinet approved the transfer of the Department's interest in the Vaughan Terrace Land and Building at Berri for nil consideration to DAIS. The realignment resulted in a net loss of $0.78 million due to the transfer of the assets.

(d) On 1 July 2003, the Martindale Hall Conservation Trust was dissolved under section 45L of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* resulting in a transfer of assets and liabilities to the General Reserves Trust controlled activities of the Department. The realignment resulted in a net gain of $0.31 million due to the transfer of the assets and liabilities.

The table below shows the assets and liabilities transferred in/(out) of the Department as a result of the administrative restructures in the previous reporting period.

2004	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	TOTAL
Assets	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash	-	(72)	-	307	235
Receivables	-	-	-	1	1
Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,078)	(221)	(782)	-	(2,081)
Total Assets	(1,078)	(293)	(782)	308	(1,845)
Liabilities					
Payables	-	-	-	2	2
Provisions for Employee Benefits	(95)	-	-	-	(95)
Total Liabilities	(95)	-	-	2	(93)
Net Gain/(Loss) from Administrative Restructure	**(983)**	**(293)**	**(782)**	**306**	**(1,752)**

		2005	2004
18 CASH		**$'000**	$'000
Deposit Accounts		15,446	10,752
Accrual Appropriation		92,104	74,261
Advance Accounts		116	98
Cash in Transit		119	320
Cash on Hand		27	25
		107,812	85,456

		2005	2004
19 RECEIVABLES		**$'000**	$'000
Current:			
Debtors		2,704	3,151
Loans		4	6
Interest		100	63
GST Recoverable from ATO		2,465	2,238
TVSP Recoveries		-	706
Other		238	234
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts		34	102
		5,477	6,296
Non-Current:			
Debtors	(i)	-	516
Loans		58	75
Other		23	31
		81	622

(i) In the previous reporting period, the Department transferred a parcel of land to the Land Management Corporation on the understanding that the Department had the right to receive revenue, equivalent to the value at which the land was previously recognised in the Department's financial statements (2003: Inventories - Land Held for Resale), upon the sale of the land.

	2005	2004
Receivables from SA Government entities	**$'000**	$'000
Debtors	1,771	3,577
Interest	100	63
Other	238	-
	2,109	3,640

	2005	2004
20 INVENTORIES	**$'000**	$'000
Current:		
Raw Materials and Consumables	424	300
Work in Progress	-	3
Finished Goods Held for Resale	946	752
Other	221	236
	1,591	1,291
Non-Current:		
Land Held for Resale	956	1,929
	956	1,929

	2005	2004
21 FINANCIAL ASSETS	**$'000**	$'000
Non-Current:		
Equity in Listed Entities	8	8
	8	8

	2005	2004
22 OTHER ASSETS	**$'000**	$'000
Current:		
Prepayments	887	422
	887	422

	2005	2004
Other Assets from SA Government entities	**$'000**	$'000
Prepayments	28	23
	28	23

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
23 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
(a) Land, Buildings and Improvements, Park Infrastructure and Roads, Tracks and Trails		
Land:		
Valuer-General's Valuation	-	6
Independent Valuation 1999	3,088	3,119
Independent Valuation 2003	62,640	63,666
At Cost	9,241	8,092
Total Land	74,969	74,883
Buildings and Improvements:		
Independent Valuation 2003	13,300	12,898
Independent Valuation 2003 (Data Dictionary)	37,019	35,631
Independent Valuation 2004	13,789	13,735
At Cost	10,810	9,160
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	41,072	37,236
Total Buildings and Improvements	33,846	34,188
Park Infrastructure:		
Independent Valuation 2003	6,016	7,316
Independent Valuation 2003 (Data Dictionary)	107,901	104,142
Independent Valuation 2004	16	1,534
At Cost	10,060	6,461
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	100,141	95,241
Total Park Infrastructure	23,852	24,212
Roads, Tracks and Trails:		
Independent Valuation 2003	225	-
Independent Valuation 2003 (Data Dictionary)	100,800	95,462
At Cost	3,150	7,795
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	82,145	67,986
Total Roads, Tracks and Trails	22,030	35,271
Total Land, Buildings and Improvements, Park Infrastructure and Roads, Tracks and Trails	154,697	168,554
(b) Plant and Equipment		
Moveable Vehicles:		
Independent Valuation 2003 (Data Dictionary)	12	-
At Cost	8,057	7,445
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	4,425	3,821
Total Moveable Vehicles	3,644	3,624
Computing Equipment:		
At Cost	11,764	14,383
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	9,597	11,601
Total Computing Equipment	2,167	2,782
Application Software:		
At Cost	8,407	8,399
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	6,452	6,024
Total Application Software	1,955	2,375
Furniture and Fittings:		
At Cost	6,480	6,400
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	5,162	4,590
Total Furniture and Fittings	1,318	1,810
Plant and Equipment:		
Independent Valuation 2003 (Data Dictionary)	471	-
At Cost	5,642	1,702
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	3,817	1,233
Total Plant and Equipment	2,296	469
Plant and Equipment under Finance Lease:		
At Cost	3	81
Less: Accumulated Amortisation	2	71
Total Plant and Equipment under Finance Lease	1	10
Other:		
Independent Valuation 2003	9	7,711
Independent Valuation 2003 (Data Dictionary)	6,080	-
Independent Valuation 2004	1,109	1,109
At Cost	2,542	7,154
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	4,118	7,757
Total Other	5,622	8,217
Capital Works in Progress:		
At Cost	8,639	5,769
Total Capital Works in Progress	8,639	5,769
Total Plant and Equipment	25,642	25,056
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	180,339	193,610

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment is displayed in the table below.

	Land $'000	Buildings and Improvements $'000	Park Infrastructure $'000	Roads, Tracks and Trails $'000	Moveable Vehicles $'000	Computing Equipment $'000	Application Software $'000	Furniture and Fittings $'000	Plant and Equipment $'000	Plant and Equipment under Finance Lease $'000	Other $'000	Capital Works in Progress $'000	TOTAL $'000
Gross Carrying Amount													
Balance at 30 June 2004	74,883	71,424	119,453	103,257	7,445	14,383	8,399	6,400	1,702	81	15,974	5,769	**429,170**
Additions	626	11	211	-	522	1,274	-	58	495	-	1,100	10,410	**14,707**
Additions - Transfers from Capital Works in Progress	-	3,715	2,322	293	50	3	412	161	150	-	-	(7,106)	**-**
Net Revaluation Increment/(Decrement)	-	37	(439)	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(432)**
Transfers within Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,460)	-	(35)	-	-	-	**(1,495)**
Transfers between Classes	-	1,198	1,110	(217)	303	(1,781)	1,875	150	4,475	(78)	(7,035)	-	**-**
Assets Received Free of Charge	-	1,221	6,275	1,915	9	33	-	-	9	-	8	-	**9,470**
Disposals	(540)	(1,875)	(2,530)	(250)	(260)	(2,048)	-	(286)	(671)	-	(163)	-	**(8,623)**
Assets Written-Off and/or Impaired	-	(813)	(2,411)	(793)	-	(100)	(818)	(3)	(12)	-	(142)	-	**(5,092)**
Other	-	-	2	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(2)	-	**(1)**
Capital Works in Progress Written Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(434)	**(434)**
Balance at 30 June 2005	74,969	74,918	123,993	104,175	8,069	11,764	8,407	6,480	6,113	3	9,740	8,639	**437,270**
Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation													
Balance as at 30 June 2004	-	(37,236)	(95,241)	(67,986)	(3,821)	(11,601)	(6,024)	(4,590)	(1,233)	(71)	(7,757)	-	**(235,560)**
Depreciation Expense	-	(3,857)	(5,130)	(16,756)	(623)	(1,805)	(826)	(598)	(621)	(9)	(376)	-	**(30,601)**
Depreciation Expense - Revision to Useful Life Estimations	-	310	(3)	2,992	(6)	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	**3,308**
Net Revaluation Increment/(Decrement)	-	(159)	151	(142)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(150)**
Transfers within Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,136	-	31	-	-	-	**1,167**
Transfers between Classes	-	(673)	(799)	121	(119)	1,753	(1,545)	(82)	(2,554)	78	3,820	-	**-**
Assets Received Free of Charge	-	(746)	(3,373)	(682)	(6)	(26)	-	-	(2)	-	(5)	-	**(4,840)**
Disposals	-	852	2,383	209	150	1,994	-	109	534	-	128	-	**6,359**
Assets Written-Off and/or Impaired	-	438	1,874	99	-	88	807	-	12	-	71	-	**3,389**
Other	-	(1)	(3)	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	-	1	-	**(3)**
Balance as at 30 June 2005	-	(41,072)	(100,141)	(82,145)	(4,425)	(9,597)	(6,452)	(5,162)	(3,817)	(2)	(4,118)	-	**(256,931)**
Net Book Value													
As at 30 June 2004	74,883	34,188	24,212	35,271	3,624	2,782	2,375	1,810	469	10	8,217	5,769	**193,610**
As at 30 June 2005	**74,969**	**33,846**	**23,852**	**22,030**	**3,644**	**2,167**	**1,955**	**1,318**	**2,296**	**1**	**5,622**	**8,639**	**180,339**

24 PAYABLES		**2005**	2004
Current:		**$'000**	$'000
Creditors		9,424	7,372
Accruals		1,005	1,855
Employee Benefit On-Costs	(i)	921	810
Lease Incentive		117	226
		11,467	10,263
Non-Current:			
Employee Benefit On-Costs	(i)	1,667	1,546
		1,667	1,546

(i) Employee Benefit On-Costs

Costs that are a consequence of employing employees, but which are not employee benefits, such as payroll tax and superannuation on-costs, are recognised as liabilities and expenses when the employee benefits to which they relate are recognised. The employee benefit on-costs associated with each type of employee benefit are as follows:

	2005	2004
Current:	**$'000**	$'000
Accrued Payroll Tax		
Annual Leave	265	225
Long Service Leave	33	28
Accrued Salaries and Wages	32	35
	330	288
Superannuation		
Annual Leave	494	415
Long Service Leave	39	34
Accrued Salaries and Wages	58	73
	591	522
Total Current Employee Benefit On-Costs	921	810
Non-Current:		
Accrued Payroll Tax		
Long Service Leave	910	700
	910	700
Superannuation		
Long Service Leave	757	846
	757	846
Total Non-Current Employee Benefit On-Costs	1,667	1,546

	2005	2004
Payables to SA Government entities	**$'000**	$'000
Creditors	3,333	3,448
Accruals	265	240
Employee Benefit On-Costs	2,582	2,356
	6,180	6,044

25 PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	**2005**	2004
Current:	**$'000**	$'000
Annual Leave	4,328	3,666
Long Service Leave	557	482
Workers Compensation	176	148
Accrued Salaries and Wages	951	551
	6,012	4,847
Non-Current:		
Long Service Leave	12,857	11,889
Workers Compensation	504	346
	13,361	12,235

Costs that are a consequence of employing employees, but which are not employee benefits, such as payroll tax and superannuation on-costs, are recognised as liabilities and expenses when the employee benefits to which they relate are recognised. These employee benefit on-costs are recognised as Payables in Note 24 as they do not accrue to employees.

The aggregate current liability from employee benefits and related on-costs is $6.91 million (2004: $5.66 million).

The aggregate non-current liability from employee benefits and related on-costs is $15.03 million (2004: $13.78 million).

26 BORROWINGS	**2005**	2004
Non Current:	**$'000**	$'000
Department of Treasury and Finance - Loans	38,054	38,054
	38,054	38,054
Repayable:		
Later than Five Years	38,054	38,054
	38,054	38,054

27 FINANCE LEASES

At 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 are for office equipment such as computers, copiers and printers. In general, the leases are non-cancellable, payable either six-monthly or monthly in advance or arrears, are renewable at the Department's discretion and contain no contingent rental provisions.

	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Payable not Later than One Year	1	17
Payable Later than One Year but not Later than Five Years	-	1
Minimum Lease Payments	1	18
Less: Future Finance Charges	-	2
Total Lease Liability	1	16
Classified as:		
Current	1	15
Non-Current	-	1
Total Lease Liability	1	16

28 OTHER LIABILITIES

Current:	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Unclaimed Monies	27	27
Retention Monies	40	24
Bonds Held	2	7
Unearned Revenue	159	146
Other	62	45
	290	249
Non-Current:		
Unearned Revenue	12	89
	12	89

Other Liabilities to SA Government entities	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
Unearned Revenue	60	167
	60	167

29 EQUITY

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Department. The State Government holds the equity interest in the Department on behalf of the community. The asset revaluation reserve represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.

2005	Accumu- lated Funds $'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 July	198,877	23,458	222,335
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	4,534	-	4,534
Net Increment/(Decrement) related to the Revaluation of:			
Buildings and Improvements	-	(122)	(122)
Park Infrastructure	-	(288)	(288)
Roads, Tracks and Trails	-	(172)	(172)
Balance at 30 June	203,411	22,876	226,287

2004	Accumu- lated Funds $'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 July	195,858	29,590	225,448
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	3,019	-	3,019
Net Increment/(Decrement) related to the Revaluation of:			
Buildings and Improvements	-	(4,498)	(4,498)
Park Infrastructure	-	(627)	(627)
Roads, Tracks and Trails	-	(1,059)	(1,059)
Other	-	52	52
Balance at 30 June	198,877	23,458	222,335

30 RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO NET COST OF SERVICES

	2005	2004
	$'000	$'000
NET CASH PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	36,225	35,379
Adjustments		
Cash Flows from Government	(114,626)	(100,331)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(27,293)	(22,183)
Assets Received Free of Charge	4,631	1,214
Assets Written Off	(2,137)	(5,195)
Net Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Assets	(2,166)	(566)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Increase/(Decrease) in Receivables	(1,360)	(124)
Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories	(673)	(1,127)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Assets	465	(22)
Decrease/(Increase) in Payables	(575)	(426)
Decrease/(Increase) in Employee Benefits	(2,291)	(2,059)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Liabilities	36	(120)
NET COST OF SERVICES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	(109,764)	(95,560)

31 RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

The Department is engaged in a variety of funding programs involving State and Commonwealth sources who provide monies to the Department on the premise that these funds are expended in a manner consistent with the terms of the agreement. At reporting date the Department had the following outstanding funding commitments:

	2005	2004
	$'000	$'000
Resource Conservation and Management	2,331	3,026
	2,331	3,026

32 EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Operating Lease Commitments:

The total value of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

	2005	2004
	$'000	$'000
Not Later than One Year	4,531	4,618
Later than One Year but not Later than Five Years	16,749	8,185
Later than Five Years	14,585	4,320
Total (Including GST)	35,865	17,123

Included in the operating lease commitments above is $3.26 million (2004: $1.50 million) which is the GST component of the operating lease payments.

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 terms. The leases are payable one month in advance and the Department has the right of renewal. There are no existing or contingent rental provisions.

33 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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 Tourist Services Pty Ltd, in respect of the Wilpena Tourist Centre redevelopment/lease arrangement. This contingent liability was expected to reduce by an amount of $0.13 million per year effective from 1 July 2000 in line with loan repayments. The maximum exposure in relation to the guarantee as at 30 June 2005 is $0.55 million. In the current reporting period, the loan repayments and associated guarantee were restructured such that the contingent liability is now expected to reduce by an amount of $0.08 million per year effective from November 2004. As at the reporting date, no event was known to have occurred which would crystallise liability under the guarantee.

The Department is not aware of the existence of any contingent assets as at 30 June 2005.

34 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE

(a) Accounting Policies and Terms and Conditions affecting Future Cash Flows:

Financial Assets

Cash deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts and interest is credited to revenue as it accrues. The Department invests surplus funds with the Treasurer at call. Interest is earned on the average monthly balance at rates based on the DTF 90 day bank bill rate and interest is paid at the end of each quarter. The average effective interest rate for the reporting period was 6.70% (2004: 6.70%).

Debtors (trade accounts receivable) are generally settled within 30 days, are carried at amounts due and credit terms are net 30 days. A provision is raised for any doubtful debts based on a review of all outstanding amounts at balance date and bad debts are written off in the period in which they are identified.

Loans are recognised at the nominal amounts lent and collectability of amounts outstanding is reviewed at balance date with provision being made for bad and doubtful loans. That is, where collection of the loan or part thereof is judged to be less likely rather than more likely. Loan repayments may be waived at the discretion of the Minister. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues in accordance with the fixed interest rate loan repayment schedule. Similarly, principal repayments also occur in accordance with the loan repayment schedules and the principal is repaid in full at maturity.

Financial Liabilities

Creditors (trade accounts payable), including accruals not yet billed, are recognised when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or goods and services at their nominal amounts and are generally settled within 30 days.

Borrowings are recognised when issued at the amount of the net proceeds due and carried at cost until settled. Interest is recognised as an expense on an effective yield basis.

All financial assets and liabilities are unsecured.

(b) Interest Rate Risk Exposure:

The Department's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below.

2005	Weighted Average Effective Rate	Floating Interest Rate	1 Year or less	1 to 5 Years	More Than 5 Years	Non Interest Bearing	Total
Financial Assets	%	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash	6.70	107,459	-	-	-	353	107,812
Loans	2.07	23	4	-	-	35	62
Debtors	N/A	-	-	-	-	5,496	5,496
Financial Assets	N/A	-	-	-	-	8	8
		107,482	4	-	-	5,892	113,378
Financial Liabilities							
Creditors	N/A	-	-	-	-	13,134	13,134
Borrowings	6.75	-	-	-	38,054	-	38,054
		-	-	-	38,054	13,134	51,188

2004	Weighted Average Effective Rate	Floating Interest Rate	1 Year or less	1 to 5 Years	More Than 5 Years	Non Interest Bearing	Total
Financial Assets	%	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash	6.70	85,354	-	-	-	102	85,456
Loans	4.86	18	6	4	18	35	81
Debtors	N/A	-	-	-	-	6,837	6,837
Financial Assets	N/A	-	-	-	-	8	8
		85,372	6	4	18	6,982	92,382
Financial Liabilities							
Creditors	N/A	-	-	-	-	11,809	11,809
Borrowings	6.75	-	-	-	38,054	-	38,054
		-	-	-	38,054	11,809	49,863

(c) Net Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

The net fair value of cash and cash equivalents and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying value.

	Carrying Amount 2005	Net Fair Value 2005	Carrying Amount 2004	Net Fair Value 2004
Financial Assets	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash	107,812	107,812	85,456	85,456
Loans	62	62	81	81
Debtors	5,496	5,496	6,837	6,837
Financial Assets	8	8	8	8
	113,378	113,378	92,382	92,382
Financial Liabilities				
Creditors	13,134	13,134	11,809	11,809
Borrowings	38,054	38,054	38,054	38,054
	51,188	51,188	49,863	49,863

35 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Services provided by the Auditor-General's Department with respect to the audit of the Department totalled $0.211 million (2004: $0.216 million) for the reporting period. No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

36 THE STATE HERITAGE FUND

The State Heritage Fund (the Fund) was established under the *Heritage Act, 1993* to conserve places of heritage value. The revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows of the Fund are disclosed below. When incorporating these amounts into the Departmental Financial Statements transactions between the Fund and the Department have been eliminated.

Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2005	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
Employee Benefits	-	169
Supplies and Services	7	232
Grants and Contributions	250	210
Other	18	-
Total Expenses from Ordinary Activities	275	611
REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
Fees and Charges	-	505
Interest	1	1
Total Revenues from Ordinary Activities	1	506
NET COST OF SERVICES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	274	105
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENSES		
Revenues	250	250
Total South Australian Government Revenues and Expenses	250	250
NET RESULT AFTER RESTRUCTURING	(24)	145
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNERS	(24)	145

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2005	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	92	102
Receivables	4	21
Total Current Assets	96	123
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Receivables	58	75
Total Non-Current Assets	58	75
TOTAL ASSETS	154	198
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables	7	27
Total Current Liabilities	7	27
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7	27
NET ASSETS	147	171
EQUITY		
Accumulated Funds	147	171
TOTAL EQUITY	147	171

Statement of Cash Flows for year ended 30 June 2005	2005 $'000	2004 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
PAYMENTS		
Employee Benefits	-	(169)
Supplies and Services	(27)	(221)
Grants and Contributions	(250)	(210)
Total Outflows from Ordinary Activities	(277)	(600)
RECEIPTS		
Fees and Charges	-	499
Interest	2	-
Loan Repayments	15	10
Total Inflows from Ordinary Activities	17	509
SA GOVERNMENT CASH FLOWS		
RECEIPTS		
Recurrent Appropriations	250	250
Total Inflows from SA Government	250	250
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(10)	159
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	(10)	159
Cash at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	102	(57)
CASH AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD	92	102

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED REVENUES AND EXPENSES

For the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	2005	2004
	$'000	$'000
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
Employee Benefits	581	632
Supplies and Services	2,193	4,066
Grants and Contributions	5,463	21,047
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,836	1,895
Net Loss from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	435	334
Other	47	2
Total Expenses from Ordinary Activities	10,555	27,976
REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
Fees and Charges	1,935	16,932
Grants and Contributions	226	774
Interest	151	125
Assets Received Free of Charge	1,135	254
Net Gain from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	8,608	11,598
Net Revenue from Correction of an Error	-	5,119
Other	148	44
Total Revenues from Ordinary Activities	12,203	34,846
NET SURPLUS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	1,648	6,870
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENSES		
Revenues	3,810	4,551
Expenses	6,678	17,800
Total South Australian Government Revenues and Expenses	(2,868)	(13,249)
NET RESULT BEFORE RESTRUCTURING	**(1,220)**	**(6,379)**
Net Gain/(Loss) from Administrative Restructure	-	(306)
NET RESULT AFTER RESTRUCTURING	**(1,220)**	**(6,685)**
CHANGES IN EQUITY THROUGH NON-OWNER TRANSACTIONS		
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Asset Revaluation Reserve	1,296	3,266
Total Revenues, Expenses and Valuation Adjustments Recognised in Equity	1,296	3,266
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNERS	**76**	**(3,419)**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at 30 June 2005

	2005	2004
	$'000	$'000
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	9,675	7,052
Receivables	399	502
Inventories	51	69
Total Current Assets	10,125	7,623
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Receivables	382	426
Property, Plant and Equipment	78,982	81,733
Total Non-Current Assets	79,364	82,159
TOTAL ASSETS	89,489	89,782
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables	477	912
Provisions for Employee Benefits	-	8
Other	3,735	3,626
Total Current Liabilities	4,212	4,546
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables	175	210
Total Non-Current Liabilities	175	210
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,387	4,756
NET ASSETS	**85,102**	**85,026**
EQUITY		
Asset Revaluation Reserve	19,073	17,777
Accumulated Funds	66,029	67,249
TOTAL EQUITY	**85,102**	**85,026**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	2005	2004
	$'000	$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
PAYMENTS		
Employee Benefits	(530)	(612)
Supplies and Services	(2,848)	(17,828)
Grants and Contributions	(5,463)	(20,973)
GST Payments on Purchases	(8)	(27)
Other	-	(25)
Total Outflows from Ordinary Activities	(8,849)	(39,465)
RECEIPTS		
Fees and Charges	2,182	16,726
Grants and Contributions	226	774
Interest	149	123
GST Refund from ATO	11	27
Loan Repayments	105	81
Other	194	256
Total Inflows from Ordinary Activities	2,867	17,987
SA GOVERNMENT CASH FLOWS		
RECEIPTS		
Recurrent Appropriations	3,810	4,551
Total Inflows from SA Government	3,810	4,551
PAYMENTS		
Return to Consolidated Account	(6,678)	(17,800)
Total Outflows from SA Government	(6,678)	(17,800)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(8,850)	(34,727)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(5)	(1)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	11,478	12,658
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	11,473	12,657
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Receipts/(Payments) from Administrative Restructures	-	(307)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	(307)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	2,623	(22,377)
Cash at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	7,052	29,429
CASH AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD	9,675	7,052

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ADMINISTERED ITEMS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2005

1(A) ADMINISTERED ITEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT

(a) Reporting Entities and Strategic Context

The activities of the Administered Items are:

Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium

The Board was established under Section 6 of the *Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium Act, 1978* to ensure the maintenance and development of South Australia's Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium and to provide advice on relevant policies consistent with the provisions of the Act and with the objectives of the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

In the previous reporting period, asset surveys were completed for the gardens. This process involved a complete data capture of all Park Infrastructure assets within the gardens including condition assessments that resulted in useful life amendments. Amendments to existing asset details and descriptions resulted in a net increase to the value of assets held of $0.49 million. New assets recognised for the first time amounted to a net increase in asset holdings of $4.63 million. Revaluations to existing asset holdings in accordance with the Data Dictionary Revaluation undertaken in 2002-03 amounted to a net increment of $0.06 million.

Coast Protection Board

The Board was established under the *Coast Protection Act, 1972* to manage, maintain, develop and improve coast facilities that are vested in, or are under the care, control and management of the Board.

Crown Lands

Crown Lands is comprised of an account established by the Treasurer to record receipts and payments associated with the sale of Crown land and other surplus Government land and property. The net revenues from these sales are returned to the DTF Consolidated Account.

Land Services Group

The land administration functions including Section 7 enquiries, LOTS and Property Assist were transferred from the Department to DAIS effective from 1 September 2003. The Department continued to administer these activities on behalf of DAIS until 31 May 2004.

Ministerial Other Payments

Payments made on behalf of DTF under Special Acts such as grant payments to the Royal Zoological Society of SA Inc.

Special Acts Allocation

Payments made on behalf of DTF under Special Acts for the salary and allowances for the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

Other comprises:

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary

The Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary was established under the *Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act, 2005* to protect the dolphin population of the Port Adelaide River estuary and Barker Inlet and to protect the natural habitat of that population.

Beachport Breakwater Project

The Breakwater construction commenced in the previous reporting period and is being undertaken by the Coast Protection Board, Transport SA, Wattle Range Council, DAIS and the Department. Once completed, the asset will become the responsibility of the Wattle Range Council.

Dog and Cat Management Board

The Dog and Cat Management Board was established under the *Dog and Cat Management Act, 1995* to plan for, promote and provide advice about the effective management of dogs and cats throughout South Australia and to oversee the Administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

Murray Mallee Partnership

The Partnership is established under a Memorandum of Understanding to pursue cooperative management of land with a major focus on conservation within the Murray Mallee areas of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

War Service Land Settlement Scheme

The Scheme was established under the *War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945* to lease suitable farming land to returned servicemen. The Act authorised the execution of an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of South Australia.

Martindale Hall Conservation Trust Restructure

The Trust was established under Section 45B of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* to facilitate appropriate visitor services and tourism through presentation and management of the Martindale Hall Conservation Park as a key Clare Valley tourism site. On 1 July 2003, the Trust was dissolved under section 45L of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* resulting in the transfer of the net assets to the Department.

Mount Lofty Summit Development Trust (Dissolved 18 December 2003)

The Trust was established under Section 45B of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* to facilitate appropriate visitor services and tourism through presentation and management of the Mount Lofty Summit as a key tourism site and through provision of appropriate tourism information at local, regional and state levels.

(b) Administered Items' Financial Arrangements

The financial activities of the Administered Items are conducted through a number of Deposit Accounts with DTF pursuant to the *Public Finance and Audit Act, 1987*. For those Administered Items that do not have their own Deposit Account with DTF their financial activities are conducted through the Department's Deposit Account.

The Department conducts a large number of activities directed towards meeting the Administered Items' objectives and responsibilities as specified in the legislation and/or other authoritative documentation that establishes the Administered Items. Many of the Administered Items, in accordance with the Acts, have delegated certain functions to officers within the Department who provide technical and administrative support including the use of plant and equipment, office accommodation and various administrative services. The cost of the services provided that can be identified with the activities of the Administered Items and can be measured reliably are met by the Administered Items. Other support services that are not identifiable and/or cannot be measured reliably are provided free of charge and have not been recognised in the Administered Items' schedules.

(c) Administered Items' Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ADMINISTERED ITEMS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2005

The Administered Items schedules of activities detail the sum of the individual Administered Items' revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows and as such the principles of consolidation have not been applied in preparing the schedules as the definition of an economic entity has not been satisfied. Accordingly, transactions and balances between the individual Administered Items have not been eliminated.

In general, the Administered Items adopt the accounting policies of the Department, as detailed in Note 2 of the Department's financial statements, deviations from these policies are as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment
The Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium has chosen to lower the independent revaluation threshold criteria from $1.00 million to $0.50 million as it is of the view that this threshold is more appropriate.

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 the value of the asset, unallotted Crown land is not included in the Administered Items activities.

The Administered Items activities include the Crown's interest in land leased to third parties under perpetual and other leases and annual licences.

Provisions for Employee Benefits
In general, Administered Items' utilise the services of contractors or the Department's employees rather than recruiting and appointing employees in their own right. In the majority of cases, the services provided by the Department's employees are provided free of charge. If, however, the services provided by the Department's employees are directly attributable to the activities of an Administered Item and can be reliably measured the services are charged to the Administered Item on a fee for service (cost recovery) basis. These charges are included in the Statement of Administered Revenues and Expenses as Employee Benefits. Further, the provision for the liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees is not recognised in the Administered Items' financial statements as the Department is obligated to pay employees for services provided. Accordingly, the Provisions for Employee Benefits are recognised in the Department's financial statements.

Details of the Administered Items' revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are provided in the following schedules.
Schedule 1(A): Administered Revenues and Expenses for the Year Ended 30 June 2005
Schedule 1(B): Administered Revenues and Expenses for the Year Ended 30 June 2004
Schedule 2(A): Administered Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2005
Schedule 2(B): Administered Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2004
Schedule 3(A): Administered Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2005
Schedule 3(B): Administered Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

Schedule 1(A): Administered Revenues and Expenses for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium $'000	Crown Lands $'000	Coast Protection Board $'000	Land Services Group $'000	Minister's Other Payments $'000	Special Acts Allocation $'000	Other $'000	TOTAL $'000
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES								
Employee Benefits	81	161	9	-	-	230	100	581
Supplies and Services	368	1,371	106	-	4	-	344	2,193
Grants and Contributions	867	-	369	-	3,126	-	1,101	5,463
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,820	13	-	-	-	-	3	1,836
Net Loss from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	435
Other	45	1	1	-	-	-	-	47
Total Expenses from Ordinary Activities	3,616	1,546	485	-	3,130	230	1,548	10,555
REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES								
Fees and Charges	775	144	10	-	-	-	1,006	1,935
Grants and Contributions	122	-	104	-	-	-	-	226
Interest	130	-	-	-	-	-	21	151
Assets Received Free of Charge	1,111	24	-	-	-	-	-	1,135
Net Gain from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-	8,608	-	-	-	-	-	8,608
Other	147	1	-	-	-	-	-	148
Total Revenues from Ordinary Activities	2,285	8,777	114	-	-	-	1,027	12,203
NET SURPLUS/(COST OF SERVICES) FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	(1,331)	7,231	(371)	-	(3,130)	(230)	(521)	1,648
SA GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENSES								
Revenues	-	-	459	-	3,130	221	-	3,810
Expenses	-	6,678	-	-	-	-	-	6,678
Total SA Government Revenues and Expenses	-	(6,678)	459	-	3,130	221	-	(2,868)
NET RESULT BEFORE RESTRUCTURING	**(1,331)**	**553**	**88**	**-**	**-**	**(9)**	**(521)**	**(1,220)**
Net Gain/(Loss) from Administrative Restructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET RESULT AFTER RESTRUCTURING	**(1,331)**	**553**	**88**	**-**	**-**	**(9)**	**(521)**	**(1,220)**
CHANGES IN EQUITY THROUGH NON-OWNER TRANSACTIONS								
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Asset Revaluation Reserve	(4)	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	1,296
Total Revenues, Expenses and Valuation Adjustments Recognised in Equity	(4)	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	1,296
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS	**(1,335)**	**1,853**	**88**	**-**	**-**	**(9)**	**(521)**	**76**

Schedule 1(B): Administered Revenues and Expenses for the Year Ended 30 June 2004

	Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium $'000	Crown Lands $'000	Coast Protection Board $'000	Land Services Group $'000	Minister's Other Payments $'000	Special Acts Allocation $'000	Other $'000	TOTAL $'000
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES								
Employee Benefits	121	150	10	-	-	221	129	632
Supplies and Services	219	2,866	186	-	4	-	791	4,066
Grants and Contributions	607	-	886	15,016	3,876	-	662	21,047
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,872	16	-	-	-	-	7	1,895
Net Loss from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	334
Other	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total Expenses from Ordinary Activities	3,153	3,034	1,082	15,016	3,880	221	1,589	27,976
REVENUES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES								
Fees and Charges	694	204	10	15,016	-	-	1,008	16,932
Grants and Contributions	95	-	44	-	-	-	635	774
Interest	112	-	-	-	-	-	13	125
Assets Received Free of Charge	180	74	-	-	-	-	-	254
Net Gain from Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-	11,598	-	-	-	-	-	11,598
Net Revenue from Correction of an Error	5,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,119
Other	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Total Revenues from Ordinary Activities	6,244	11,876	54	15,016	-	-	1,656	34,846
NET SURPLUS/(COST OF SERVICES) FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	3,091	8,842	(1,028)	-	(3,880)	(221)	67	6,870
SA GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENSES								
Revenues	-	-	459	-	3,879	213	-	4,551
Expenses	-	17,800	-	-	-	-	-	17,800
Total SA Government Revenues and Expenses	-	(17,800)	459	-	3,879	213	-	(13,249)
NET RESULT BEFORE RESTRUCTURING	**3,091**	**(8,958)**	**(569)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(8)**	**67**	**(6,379)**
Net Gain/(Loss) from Administrative Restructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	(306)	(306)
NET RESULT AFTER RESTRUCTURING	**3,091**	**(8,958)**	**(569)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(8)**	**(239)**	**(6,685)**
CHANGES IN EQUITY THROUGH NON-OWNER TRANSACTIONS								
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Asset Revaluation Reserve	63	3,203	-	-	-	-	-	3,266
Total Revenues, Expenses and Valuation Adjustments Recognised in Equity	63	3,203	-	-	-	-	-	3,266
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS	**3,154**	**(5,755)**	**(569)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(8)**	**(239)**	**(3,419)**

Schedule 2(A): Administered Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2005

	Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium	Crown Lands	Coast Protection Board	Land Services Group	Minister's Other Payments	Special Acts Allocation	Other	TOTAL
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CURRENT ASSETS								
Cash	2,310	6,575	44	-	-	-	746	9,675
Receivables	26	315	3	-	-	-	55	399
Inventories	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Total Current Assets	2,387	6,890	47	-	-	-	801	10,125
NON-CURRENT ASSETS								
Receivables	-	382	-	-	-	-	-	382
Property, Plant and Equipment	42,940	34,569	1,452	-	-	-	21	78,982
Total Non-Current Assets	42,940	34,951	1,452	-	-	-	21	79,364
TOTAL ASSETS	45,327	41,841	1,499	-	-	-	822	89,489
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Payables	27	167	10	-	2	230	41	477
Other	-	3,735	-	-	-	-	-	3,735
Total Current Liabilities	27	3,902	10	-	2	230	41	4,212
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Payables	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175
TOTAL LIABILITIES	27	4,077	10	-	2	230	41	4,387
NET ASSETS	**45,300**	**37,764**	**1,489**	**-**	**(2)**	**(230)**	**781**	**85,102**
EQUITY								
Asset Revaluation Reserve	11,704	7,369	-	-	-	-	-	19,073
Accumulated Funds	33,596	30,395	1,489	-	(2)	(230)	781	66,029
TOTAL EQUITY	**45,300**	**37,764**	**1,489**	**-**	**(2)**	**(230)**	**781**	**85,102**

Schedule 2(B): Administered Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2004

	Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium	Crown Lands	Coast Protection Board	Land Services Group	Minister's Other Payments	Special Acts Allocation	Other	TOTAL
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CURRENT ASSETS								
Cash	2,227	3,501	(39)	-	-	-	1,363	7,052
Receivables	38	423	2	-	-	-	39	502
Inventories	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Total Current Assets	2,334	3,924	(37)	-	-	-	1,402	7,623
NON-CURRENT ASSETS								
Receivables	-	426	-	-	-	-	-	426
Property, Plant and Equipment	44,356	35,900	1,453	-	-	-	24	81,733
Total Non-Current Assets	44,356	36,326	1,453	-	-	-	24	82,159
TOTAL ASSETS	46,690	40,250	1,416	-	-	-	1,426	89,782
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Payables	50	508	15	-	2	221	116	912
Provisions for Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Other	5	3,621	-	-	-	-	-	3,626
Total Current Liabilities	55	4,129	15	-	2	221	124	4,546
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES								
Payables	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	210
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	210
TOTAL LIABILITIES	55	4,339	15	-	2	221	124	4,756
NET ASSETS	**46,635**	**35,911**	**1,401**	**-**	**(2)**	**(221)**	**1,302**	**85,026**
EQUITY								
Asset Revaluation Reserve	11,708	6,069	-	-	-	-	-	17,777
Accumulated Funds	34,927	29,842	1,401	-	(2)	(221)	1,302	67,249
TOTAL EQUITY	**46,635**	**35,911**	**1,401**	**-**	**(2)**	**(221)**	**1,302**	**85,026**

Schedule 3(A): Administered Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2005

	Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium $'000	Crown Lands $'000	Coast Protection Board $'000	Land Services Group $'000	Minister's Other Payments $'000	Special Acts Allocation $'000	Other $'000	TOTAL $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
PAYMENTS								
Employee Benefits	(59)	(161)	(9)	-	-	(221)	(80)	(530)
Supplies and Services	(373)	(1,913)	(111)	-	(4)	-	(447)	(2,848)
Grants and Contributions	(867)	-	(369)	-	(3,126)	-	(1,101)	(5,463)
GST Payments on Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
	(1,299)	(2,074)	(489)	-	(3,130)	(221)	(1,636)	(8,849)
RECEIPTS								
Fees and Charges	761	424	9	-	-	-	988	2,182
Grants and Contributions	122	-	104	-	-	-	-	226
Interest and Dividends	129	-	-	-	-	-	20	149
GST Refund from ATO	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Loan Repayments	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	105
Other	147	47	-	-	-	-	-	194
	1,159	576	113	-	-	-	1,019	2,867
SA GOVERNMENT CASH FLOWS								
RECEIPTS								
Recurrent Appropriations	-	-	459	-	3,130	221	-	3,810
	-	-	459	-	3,130	221	-	3,810
PAYMENTS								
Return to Consolidated Account	-	(6,678)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,678)
	-	(6,678)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,678)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(140)**	**(8,176)**	**83**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(617)**	**(8,850)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(4)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	227	11,251	-	-	-	-	-	11,478
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**223**	**11,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,473**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	**83**	**3,074**	**83**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(617)**	**2,623**
Cash at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	2,227	3,501	(39)	-	-	-	1,364	7,052
CASH AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD	**2,310**	**6,575**	**44**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**747**	**9,675**

Schedule 3(B): Administered Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2004
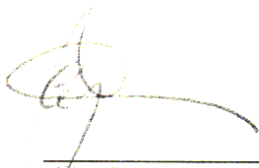
	Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium $'000	Crown Lands $'000	Coast Protection Board $'000	Land Services Group $'000	Minister's Other Payments $'000	Special Acts Allocation $'000	Other $'000	TOTAL $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
PAYMENTS								
Employee Benefits	(111)	(150)	(10)	-	-	(213)	(128)	(612)
Supplies and Services	(152)	(16,738)	(206)	-	(3)	-	(729)	(17,828)
Grants and Contributions	(607)	-	(886)	(15,016)	(3,876)	-	(588)	(20,973)
GST Payments on Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27)	(27)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25)	(25)
	(870)	(16,888)	(1,102)	(15,016)	(3,879)	(213)	(1,497)	(39,465)
RECEIPTS								
Fees and Charges	686	-	18	15,016	-	-	1,006	16,726
Grants and Contributions	95	-	44	-	-	-	635	774
Interest and Dividends	110	-	-	-	-	-	13	123
GST Refund from ATO	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Loan Repayments	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	81
Other	44	210	-	-	-	-	2	256
	935	291	62	15,016	-	-	1,683	17,987
SA GOVERNMENT CASH FLOWS								
RECEIPTS								
Recurrent Appropriations	-	-	459	-	3,879	213	-	4,551
	-	-	459	-	3,879	213	-	4,551
PAYMENTS								
Return to Consolidated Account	-	(17,800)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,800)
	-	(17,800)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,800)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**65**	**(34,397)**	**(581)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**186**	**(34,727)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	12,658	-	-	-	-	-	12,658
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**-**	**12,658**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,657**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Net Receipts/(Payments) from Administrative Restructures	-	-	-	-	-	-	(307)	(307)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(307)**	**(307)**
NET INCREASE/(JanREASE) IN CASH HELD	**65**	**(21,739)**	**(582)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(121)**	**(22,377)**
Cash at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	2,162	25,240	543	-	-	-	1,484	29,429
CASH AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD	**2,227**	**3,501**	**(39)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,363**	**7,052**

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

Certification of the Financial Report

We certify that:

- the attached General Purpose Financial Report is in accordance with the accounts and records of the Department for Environment and Heritage and gives an accurate indication of its financial transactions for the year then ended;

- the attached General Purpose Financial Report for the Department for Environment and Heritage presents fairly, in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, the financial position of the Department for Environment and Heritage as at 30 June 2005, its financial performance and its operations cash flows for the year then ended; and

- internal controls over the financial reporting have been effective throughout the reporting period.

Allan Holmes
Chief Executive
27 September 2005

Rob Denton-Brown
Chief Finance Officer
27 September 2005

Ancillary Reports

Asbestos Management Report

SECTION 1: PRIORITY AND REMOVAL ACTIVITIES

Site Asbestos Presence Status	Priority for Risk Assessment	No of sites in Priority for Assessment category	Risk Reduction Program: Activities conducted during 2004/05	Quantification of Activities (By item / By Area / By $)
Insufficient data	Urgent	31	N/A	
Unstable, Accessible; or Unstable, Damaged or Decayed	Urgent	13	No risk reduction activities conducted during 2004-05	
Unstable, Inaccessible; or Unstable, Partly Accessible	High	7	Removal of pipe lagging in ceiling space (removal work at 1 site)	0.2 cubic metre (approx)
Stable, Accessible; or Stable, Accessible, Initial Signs of Decay	Medium	19	Removal of asbestos cement sheeting (external cladding) (removal work at 5 sites)	139 square metres (approx)
Stable, Inaccessible; or Stable, Partly Accessible	Low	1	No risk reduction activities conducted during 2004-05	
Asbestos Free	Not applicable	16	N/A	

SECTION 2: RISK REDUCTION

Site category Scale	Site performance Score	1	2	3	4	5	Not assessed
	Site Risk level	Severe	Major	Moderate	Minor (threshold category)	No risk (target category)	
	% Of Sites in Category at Year's Commencement	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06
	Adjusted % After Annual Reduction Activity	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06	TBA in 2005-06

Contractual Arrangements

The department has not entered into any contractual arrangements where the total value of the contract exceeds $4 million and the contract extends beyond a single year.

Consultants

The following table details the extent to which external consultants have been engaged by DEH, the nature of work undertaken by the consultants and the total cost to the department of the consultancies.

Consultant	Details Of Consultancy	Amount
Less than $10 000	5 Minor Consultancies	8 213
$10 000 - $50 000 Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd	Professional services on Pathway audit and documentation for Mt Lofty Botanic Gardens	10 240
Above $50 000		Nil
Total as per Financial Statement		**18 453**

Fraud

Instances and Nature of Fraud

Defined business procedures and internal controls across the agency lower the risk of fraud occurring in the agency. Any anomalies identified are investigated internally and the appropriate action taken.

There were no proven incidents of fraud in the 2004-05 financial year.

Overseas Travel

During the year 2004-05, seven officers from DEH were required to travel overseas as part of their employment – at a total cost of $50,539.55 to the department.

Number of Employees	Destination/s	Reasons for Travel	Total Cost to Agency
1	Canada	Attendance at management of display at 2004 Folklorama Festival	$8,797
1	United Kingdom	Attendance at Earth Heritage: World Heritage Conference and Geological Site Management Seminar	$4, 933
2	United Kingdom	Participation in Millennium Seed Bank Project Seed Conservation Techniques Course	$1,475
1	Germany	Attendance and presentation at international energy and passive solar house design conference.	$645.08
1	Penghu Islands, Taiwan	Attendance at Places of Outstanding Universal Value Conference	$1,551
1	United Kingdom, France, Germany and Ireland	Study Tour	$33,138.47

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.

Conservation | The protection, maintenance, management, sustainable use, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment.

Crown Lands | Unallotted, untenured land (see definition in Section 4, *Crown Lands Act 1929*)

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. 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.)

Protected Area | A geographically defined area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives (Article 2 of the *International Convention on Biological Diversity)*

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 process on which life depends is 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.

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ALINRMG	Aboriginal Lands Integrated Natural Resource Management Group
ANZLIC	Australia New Zealand Land Information Council
APU	Aboriginal Partnerships Unit
APY	Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara
ATSI	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander
CCA	Copper Chrome Arsenite
CARRS	Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative System
CITES	Convention on International Threatened and Endangered Species
COGNOS	Financial Information System
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation
DAIS	Department for Administrative and Information Services
DECS	Department of Education and Children's Services
DEH	Department for Environment and Heritage
DFC	Department for Families and Communities
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
DTED	Department of Trade and Economic Development
DTEI	Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance
DWLBC	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation
EDB	Economic Development Board
EEAP	Energy Efficiency Action Plan
EF	Ecological Footprint
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
FBT	Fringe Benefit Tax
GAP	Greening Action Plan
GIS	Geographic Information Services
GoGO	Greening of Government Operations
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HRM	Human Resource Management
HRS	Human Resource Services
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreements
IMVS	Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science
IPAA	Institute of Public Administration Australia
IT	Information Technology, DEH
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
KIRG	Kangaroo Industries Reference Group
MDBC	Murray-Darling Basin Commission
MOWCAMP	Mobile Offenders Work Camp
NAELERN	National Australian Environmental Law Enforcers Regulators Network
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NVC	Native Vegetation Council
NVIS	National Vegetation Information System
NVSG	Native Vegetation Steering Group
OHS&W	Occupational Health Safety and Welfare
OPE	Office of Public Employment
PACE	Plan for Accelerated Exploration
PC	Personal Computer
PIRSA	Department of Primary Industries and Resources South Australia

PLAF	Perpetual Lease Accelerated Freeholding Project
POS	Point of Sale
RMAC	Risk Management and Audit Committee
RPL	Recognised Prior Learning
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SA	South Australia
SARDI	South Australia Research and Development Institute
SASP	South Australia's Strategic Plan
SICOM	Spatial Information Committee
SSACSI	Sustainable Schools and Children's Services Initiative
ZWSA	Zero Waste South Australia

APPENDIX ONE - Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Index

The GRI Index identifies where individual requirements and indicators have been partially or fully addressed in the body of the report. In addition, the header of any areas reporting on GRI indicators lists the indicators it addresses.

Indicators noted in the index may not be fully addressed in this report. A qualitative approach has been taken to the reporting, with examples being cited of current activity that relates to an indicator. These examples will usually not fully answer the indicator's requirements, but signify the previously unacknowledged sustainable activities within the department. Systematic measurement systems are required to fully comply with the spirit of GRI indicators.

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
1 – Vision and Strategy (CORE)			
1.1	Statement of the organisation's vision and strategy regarding its contribution to sustainable development	• CE Statement	
1.2	Statement from the CEO (or equivalent senior manager) describing key elements of the report	• CE Statement	
2 – Profile (CORE)			
Organisational Profile			
2.1	Name of reporting organisation	• Description of DEH	
2.2	Major products and/or services, including brands if appropriate	• Description of DEH	
2.3	Operational Structure of the organisation	• Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Framework • Organisational Directorate Structure • Program Structure	
2.4	Description of major divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures	• Organisational Directorate Structure	
2.5	Countries in which the organisation's operations are located	• Organisational Directorate Structure	
2.6	Nature of ownership; legal form	• DEH Governance	
2.7	Nature of markets served	• Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	
2.8	Scale of the reporting organisation eg. No of employees, products produced/services offered (quantity or volume); assets etc.	• HR Report	
2.9	List of stakeholders, key attributes of each, and relationship to the reporting organisation	• Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	
Report Scope			
2.10	Contact person(s) for the report, including e-mail and web addresses.	• About this report	
2.11	Reporting period (eg. fiscal/calendar year) for information provided	• Title Page	
2.12	Date of the most recent previous report (if any)	• About this report	
2.13	Boundaries of report (countries/regions, products/services, divisions/facilities/joint ventures/subsidiaries) and any specific limitations on the scope	• About this report	
2.14	Significant changes in size, structure, ownership, or product/services that have occurred since the previous report.		• No significant changes

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
2.15	Basis for reporting on joint ventures, partially owned subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations, and other situations that can significantly affect comparability from period to period and/or between reporting organisations		• No situations that can significantly affect comparability.
2.16	Explanation of the nature and effect of any re-statements of information provided in earlier reports, and the reasons for such re-statement (eg mergers/acquisitions, change of base years/periods, nature of business, measurement methods)	N/A	• No re-statements issued.
Report Profile			
2.17	Decisions not to apply GRI principles or protocols in the preparation of the report	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
2.18	Criteria definitions used in any accounting for economic, environmental, and social costs and benefits.		• Not available
2.19	Significant changes from previous years in the measurement methods applied to key economic, environmental, and social information	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
2.20	Policies and internal practices to enhance and provide assurance about the accuracy, completeness, and reliability that can be placed on the sustainability report	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
2.21	Policy and current practice with regard to providing independent assurance for the full report	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
2.22	Means by which report users can obtain additional information and reports about economic, environmental, and social aspects of the organisation's activities, including facility-specific information (if available)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
3 – Governance Structure and Management Systems (CORE)			
3.1	Governance structure of the organisation, including major committees under the board of directors that are responsible for setting strategy and for oversight of the organisation.	• DEH Governance	
3.2	Percentage of the board of directors that are independent, non-executive directors		• Not applicable
3.3	Process for determining the expertise board members need to guide the strategic direction of the organisation, including issues related to environmental and social risks and opportunities.		• Directors enter a yearly Executive Performance Agreement with the Chief Executive that outlines roles, responsibilities and expected leadership behaviours.
3.4	Board-level processes for overseeing the organisation's identification and management of economic, environmental and social risks and opportunities.	• DEH Governance	
3.5	Linkage between executive compensation and achievement of the organisation's financial and non-financial goals (e.g. environmental performance, labour practices)		• Not applicable
3.6	Organisational structure and key individuals responsible for oversight, implementation, and audit of economic, environmental, social and related policies	• DEH Governance	
3.7	Mission and values statements, internally developed codes of conduct or principles, and policies relevant to economic, environmental and social performance	• DEH Corporate Plan	
3.8	Mechanisms for shareholders to provide recommendations or direction to the board of directors.	• Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	
Stakeholder Engagement			
3.9	Basis for identification and selection of major stakeholders	• Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	
3.10	Approaches to stakeholders consultation reported in terms of frequency of consultations by type and by stakeholder group	• Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
3.11	Type of information generated by stakeholder consultations	• Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	
3.12	Use of information resulting from stakeholder engagements	• Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	
Overarching Policies and Management Systems			
3.13	Explanation of whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organisation	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
3.14	Externally developed, voluntary economic, environmental, and social characters, sets of principles, or other initiatives to which the organisation subscribes or which it endorses.	• DEH Governance • Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	
3.15	Principal memberships in industry and business associations, and/or national/international advocacy organisations	• Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	
3.16	Policies and/or systems for managing upstream and downstream impacts, including:	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
	supply chain management as it pertains to outsourcing and supplier environmental and social performance; and		
	product and service stewardship initiatives		
3.17	Reporting organisation's approach to managing indirect economic, environmental, and social impacts resulting from its activities	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
3.18	Major decisions during the reporting period regarding the location of, or changes in, operations	• DEH at a glance	
3.19	Programmes and procedures pertaining to economic, environmental, and social performance. Include discussion of	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
	priority and target setting		
	major programmes to improve performance		
	internal communication and training		
	performance monitoring		
	internal and external auditing and		
	senior management review		
3.20	Status of certification pertaining to economic, environmental, and social management systems	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
4 – GRI Content Index (CORE)			
4.1	A table identifying location of each element of the GRI Report Content, by section and indicator	• GRI Index	
5 – Performance Indicators			
Economic Performance Indicators			
EC1	Monetary Flow Indicator – Net sales (CORE)		• Not applicable
EC2	Geographic breakdown of markets (CORE)	• Our Stakeholders and Consultation Activities	
EC3	Monetary Flow Indicator: Cost of all goods, materials and services purchased (CORE)	• Financial Report – Note 5	
EC4	Percentage of contracts that were paid in accordance with agreed terms, excluding agreed penalty arrangements (CORE)	• Financial Report? Invoices paid within 30 days?	
EC5	Monetary Flow Indicator: Total payroll and benefits (including wages, pension, other benefits, and redundancy payments) broken down by country or region (CORE)	• Financial Report	
EC6	Monetary Flow Indicator: Distributions to providers of capital broken down by interest on debt and borrowings, and dividends on all classes of shares, with any arrears of preferred dividends to be disclosed (CORE)	• Financial Report (partial fulfilment – Note 8 interest on borrowing)	
EC7	Increase/decrease in retained earnings at end of period (CORE)		• Not applicable

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
EC8	Monetary Flow Indicator: Total sum of taxes of all types paid broken down by country (CORE)		• Not applicable – main tax is GST which is zero sum
EC9	Monetary Flow Indicator: Subsidies received broken down by country or region (CORE)		• Not applicable
EC10	Monetary Flow Indicator: Donations to community, civil society, and other groups broken down in terms of cash in in-kind donations per type of group (CORE)		• Not applicable
EC11	Supplier breakdown by organisation and country		• Not applicable
EC12	Monetary Flow Indicator: Total spent on non-core business infrastructure development		• Not applicable
EC13	The organisation's indirect economic impacts		• Not available
Environmental Performance Indicators			
EN1	Total materials use other than water, by type (CORE)	• Environment Report • Coastal Protection Sub-Program	
EN2	Percentage of materials used that are wastes (processed or unprocessed) from sources external to the reporting organisation (CORE)		• Not available
EN3	Direct energy use segmented by primary source (CORE)	• Environment Report (electricity, gas, diesel, petrol)	
EN4	Indirect Energy use (CORE)		• Not available
EN5	Total water use (CORE)	• Environment Report	• Not available for city buildings as shared and not separately metered.
EN6	Location and size of land owned, leased, or managed in biodiversity-rich habitats (CORE)	• Coast and Marine Conservation Services Sub-Program • Botanic Gardens Sub-Program	• Areas of Crown Land covered by native vegetation including unallotted, dedicated, and term leases data is not available for the 2004-05 year.
EN7	Description of the major impacts on biodiversity associated with activities and/or products and services on terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments (CORE)	• Fire Management Sub-Program • Coastal Protection Services Sub-Program	
EN8	Greenhouse gas emissions (CORE)	• Environment Report	
EN9	Use and emissions of ozone-depleting substances (CORE)		• Not available
EN10	Nox, Sox and other significant air emissions by type (CORE)		• Not available
EN11	Total amount of waste by type and destination (CORE)	• Environment Report (partial – Chesser House)	
EN12	Significant discharges to water by type (CORE)		• Not available
EN13	Significant spills of chemicals, oils and fuels in terms of total number and total volume (CORE)	• No significant spills recorded in incident reporting system	• Not applicable – no areas of business keep significant amounts of chemicals, oils or fuels.
EN14	Significant environmental impacts of principal products and services (CORE)	• Environment Report • Botanic Gardens Sub-Program	
EN15	Percentage of the weight of products sold that is reclaimable at the end of the products' useful life and percentage that is actually reclaimed (CORE)		• Not applicable
EN16	Incidents of and fines for non-compliance with all applicable international declarations/conventions/treaties, and national, sub-national, regional, and local regulations associated with environmental issues (CORE)		• No non-compliance or fines
EN17	Initiatives to use renewable energy sources and to increase energy efficiency	• Environment Report (solar power initiatives)	
EN18	Energy consumption footprint (i.e.. Annualised lifetime energy requirements) of major products		• Not available

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
EN19	Other indirect (upstream/downstream) energy use and implications, such as organisational travel, product lifecycle management, and use of energy-intensive materials	• Information Services Sub-Program	
EN20	Water sources and related ecosystems/habitats significantly affected by use of water	• Information Services Sub-Program	
EN21	Annual withdrawals of ground and surface water as a percent of annual renewable quantity of water available from the sources		• Not available
EN22	Total recycling and reuse of water	• Environment Report – partial	
EN23	Total amount of land owned, leased, or managed for production activities or extractive use	• Land Management Sub-Program	• Area of land term leases and licences data is not available for the 2004-05 year.
EN24	Amount of impermeable surface as a percentage of land purchased or leased	• Botanic Gardens Sub-Program	• Not available
EN25	Impacts of activities and operations on protected and sensitive areas	• Regulatory Services Sub-Program • Biodiversity Conservation Sub-Program • Scientific Services Sub-Program • Coast and Marine Conservation Sub-Program	
EN26	Changes to natural habitats resulting from activities and operations and percentage of habitat protected or restored	• Coast and Marine Conservation Sub-Program • Biodiversity and Conservation Services Sub-Program	
EN27	Objectives, programmes, and targets for protecting and restoring native ecosystems and species in degraded areas	• Botanic Gardens Sub-Program • Sustainability Strategies Sub-Program	
EN28	Number of IUCN Red List species with habitats in areas affected by operations	• Regulatory Services Sub-Program	
EN29	Business units currently operating or planning operations in or around protected or sensitive areas	• Land Administration Branch	
EN30	Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions		• Not available
EN31	All production, transport, import or export of any waste deemed "hazardous" under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III, and VIII		• Not applicable
EN32	Water sources and related ecosystems/habitats significantly affected by discharges of water and runoff		• Not available
EN33	Performance of suppliers relative to environmental components of programmes and procedures described in response to Governance Structure and Management Systems section (3.16)	• Environment Report	
EN34	Significant environmental impacts of transportation used for logistic purposed	• Environment Report (fleet vehicles)	• Not applicable
EN35	Total environmental expenditures by type		• Not available
Social Performance Indicators			
LA1	Breakdown of workforce, where possible, by region/country, states (employee/non-employee), employment type (full time/part time), and by employment contract (indefinite or permanent/fixed term or temporary). Also identify workforce retained in conjunction with other employers (temporary agency workers or workers in co-employment relationships), segmented by region/country (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	
LA2	Net employment creation and average turnover segmented by region/country (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
LA3	Percentage of employees represented by independent trade union organisations or other bona fide employee representatives broken down geographically OR percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements broken down by region/country (CORE)		• Not Available
LA4	Policy and procedures involving information, consultation, and negotiation with employees over changes in the reporting organisation's operations (eg restructuring) (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	
LA5	Practices on recording and notification of occupational accidents and diseases, and how they relate to the ILO Code of Practice on Recording and Notification of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	
LA6	Description of formal joint health and safety committees comprising management and worker representatives and proportion of workforce covered by any such committees (CORE)	• Human Resources Report (partial)	• Proportion is not available, but OHSW have put together list recently
LA7	Standard injury, lost day, and absentee rates and number of work-related fatalities (including subcontracted workers) (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	
LA8	Description of policies or programmes (for the workplace and beyond) on HIV/AIDS (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	
LA9	Average hours of training per year per employee by category of employee (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	
LA10	Description of equal opportunity policies or programmes, as well as monitoring systems to ensure compliance and results of monitoring (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	
LA11	Composition of senior management and corporate government bodies (including the board of directors), including female/make ratio and other indicators of diversity as culturally appropriate (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	
LA12	Employee benefits beyond those legally mandated	• Human Resources Report	
LA13	Provision for formal worker representation in decision-making or management, including corporate governance	• Our Stakeholders (Consultative Committee etc)	
LA14	Evidence of substantial compliance with the ILO *Guidelines for Occupational Health Management Systems*	• Human Resources Report	
LA15	Description of formal agreements with trade unions or other bona fide employee representatives covering health and safety at work and proportion of the workforce covered by any such agreements	• Human Resources Report	
LA16	Description of programmes to support the continued employability of employees and manage career endings	• Human Resources Report	
LA17	Specific policies and programmes for skills management or for lifelong learning	• Human Resources Report	
HR1	Description of policies, guidelines, corporate structure, and procedures to deal with all aspects of human rights relevant to operations, including monitoring mechanisms and results (CORE)		South Australian Acts and Policies: • Equal Opportunity Act 1984 • Public Sector Management Act 1995 • Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Act 1986 • SA Public Sector Code of Conduct
HR2	Evidence of consideration of human rights impacts as part of investment and procurement decisions, including selection of suppliers/contractors. (CORE)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	South Australian Acts and Policies: • State Procurement Act 2004 • State Supply Act 1985 • Department of Premier and Cabinet Circular (Purchase and Disposal of Government Real Property)

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
			• State Supply Board Policies and Guidelines • Treasurers Instructions
HR3	Description of policies and procedures to evaluate and address human rights performance within the supply chain and contractors, including monitoring systems and results of monitoring (CORE)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	South Australian Acts and Policies: • State Procurement Act 2004 • State Supply Act 1985 • Department of Premier and Cabinet Circular (Purchase and Disposal of Government Real Property) • State Supply Board Policies and Guidelines Supply chain information not available.
HR4	Description of global policy and procedures/programmes preventing all forms of discrimination in operations, including monitoring systems and results of monitoring (CORE)	• Human Resources Report	South Australian Acts and Policies:
HR5	Description of freedom of association policy and extent to which this policy is universally applied independent of local laws, as well as description of procedures/programmes to address this issue (CORE)		South Australian Acts and Policies: • Workplace Relations Act 1996 (Commonwealth) • Fair Work Act 1994 • Public Assemblies Act 1997 • Common Law
HR6	Description of policy excluding child labour as defined by the ILO Convention 138 and extent to which this policy is visibly stated and applied, as well as description of procedures/programmes to address this issue, including monitoring systems and results of monitoring (CORE)		South Australian Acts and Policies: • Fair Work Act 1994
HR7	Description of policy to prevent forced and compulsory labour and extent to which this policy is visibly stated and applied as well as description of procedures/programmes to address this issue, including monitoring systems and results of monitoring (CORE)		South Australian Acts and Policies: • Fair Work Act 1994
HR8	Employee training on policies and practices concerning all aspects of human rights relevant to operations	• Aboriginal Reconciliation Statement	South Australian Acts and Policies: • Public Sector Management Act 1995 • Public Sector Management Act determinations • Office of Public Employment Guidelines • Public Sector Management training schemes
HR9	Description of appeal practices, including, but not limited to, human rights issues.	• FOI Statement	South Australian Acts and Policies: • Privacy Act 1998 (Commonwealth) • Freedom of Information Act 1991 • State Records Act 1997 • Ombudsman Act 1972
HR10	Description of non-retaliation policy and effective, confidential employee grievance system (including, but not limited to, its impact on human rights)		South Australian Acts and Policies: • Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993
HR11	Human rights training for security personnel.		South Australian Acts and Policies: • DEH Induction Kit
HR12	Description of policies, guidelines and procedures to address the needs of indigenous people	• Aboriginal Reconciliation Statement • Human Resources	

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
		Report	
HR13	Description of jointly managed community grievance mechanisms/authority	• Human Resources Report • Aboriginal Reconciliation Statement • Governance and Organisational Strategy Services Sub-Program • Our Stakeholders	
HR14	Share of operating revenues from the area of operations that are redistributed to local communities	• Aboriginal Reconciliation Statement	
SO1	Description of policies to manage impacts on communities in areas affected by activities, as well as description of procedures/programmes to address this issue, including monitoring systems and results of monitoring. (CORE)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours • Coastal Protection Services Sub-Program • Coast and Marine Conservation Sub-Program •	
SO2	Description of the policy, procedures/management systems, and compliance mechanisms for organisations and employees addressing bribery and corruption (CORE)		South Australian Acts and Policies: • Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993 • SA Public Sector Code of Conduct • State Supply Board Policies and Guidelines
SO3	Description of policy, procedures/management systems, and compliance mechanisms for managing political lobbying and contributions (CORE)	• Governance and Organisational Strategies Sub-Program	
SO4	Awards received relevant to social, ethical, and environmental performance	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
SO5	Amount of money paid to political parties and institutions whose prime function is to fund political parties or their candidates		• Not applicable
SO6	Court decisions regarding cases pertaining to anti-trust and monopoly regulations		• Not applicable
SO7	Description of policy, procedures/management systems, and compliance mechanisms for preventing anti-competitive behaviour		South Australian Acts and Policies: • Productivity Commission Act 1998 (Commonwealth) • Commonwealth Competitive Neutrality Policy (Commonwealth) • Government Business Enterprises (Competition) Act 1996 • South Australian Competitive Neutrality Policy Statement
PR1	Description of policy for preserving customer health and safety during use of products and services, and extent to which this policy is visibly stated and applied, as well as description of procedures/programmes to address this issue, including monitoring systems and results of monitoring (CORE)	• Visitor Management Services Sub-Program • Coastal Protection Services Sub-Program • Botanic Gardens Management Sub-Program	
PR2	Description of policy, procedures/management systems, and compliance mechanisms related to product information and labelling (CORE)	• Visitor Management Services Sub-Program	
PR3	Description of policy, procedures/management systems, and compliance mechanisms for consumer privacy (CORE)		South Australian Acts and Policies: • Privacy Act 1988

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
			(Commonwealth) • Freedom of Information Act 1991 • Department of the Premier and Cabinet Policy 12 – Information Privacy Principles Instruction • Citizen's Rights to Information Charter
PR4	Number and type of instances of non-compliance with regulations concerning customer health and safety, including the penalties and fines assessed for these breaches		• No fines or penalties have been handed down regarding customer and staff health and safety.
PR5	Number of complaints upheld by regulatory or similar official bodies to oversee or regulate the health and safety of products and services		• Workplace Services assesses any health and safety complaints received and hold all paperwork regarding assessments.
PR6	Voluntary code compliance, product labels or awards with respect to social and/or environmental responsibility that the reporter is qualified to use or has received	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	• No labels or awards regarding social and/or environmental responsibility used by DEH
PR7	Number and type of instances of non-compliance with regulations concerning product information and labelling including any penalties or fines assessed for these breaches		• Not applicable
PR8	Description of policy, procedures/management systems, and compliance mechanisms related to customer satisfaction, including results of surveys measuring customer satisfaction. Identify geographic areas covered by policy.	• Visitor Management Services Sub-Program • Our stakeholders	
PR9	Description of policies, procedures/management systems, and compliance mechanisms for adherence to standards and voluntary codes related to advertising	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
PR10	Number and types of breaches of advertising and marketing regulations		• Not applicable
PR11	Number of substantiated complaints regarding breaches of consumer privacy		• No substantiated complaints
Public Sector Supplement			
Organisational Profile			
PA1	Describe the position within the government structure and type and extent of power and the role of the agency within broader policy-making and legal mandates (CORE)	• The Environment and Conservation Portfolio	
Public Policies and Implementation Measures			
PA2	State the definition of sustainable development used by the agency, and identify any statements or principles adopted to guide sustainable development policies (CORE)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
PA3	Identify the aspects for which the organisation has established sustainable development policies (CORE)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
PA4	Identify the specific goals of the organisation for each of the aspects listed in PA3 (CORE)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
PA5	Describe the process by which the aspects and goals in both PA3 and PA4 were set (CORE)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
PA6	For each goal, provide the following information (CORE)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
	implementation measures		
	results of relevant assessments of the effectiveness of those measures before they are implemented		
	state targets and key indicators used to monitor progress, with a focus on outcomes		

Number	Description	Where in Report	Reasons for exclusion/non reporting
	description of progress with respect to goals and targets in the reporting period, including results of key indicators		
	actions to ensure continuous improvement towards reaching the public agency's goals and targets		
	post-implementation assessment and targets for next time period		
PA7	Describe the role of and engagement with stakeholders with respect to the items disclosed in PA6 (CORE)	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	
Economic Performance Indicators			
PA8	Gross expenditures broken down by type of payment (eg transfer, payment for service, investment, wages, taxes) (CORE).	• Finance Report – notes 4, 5 and 6	
PA9	Gross expenditures broken down by financial classification (CORE).	• Finance Report – notes 4, 5 and 6	
PA10	Capital expenditures by financial classification (CORE).	• Finance Report – refer to "Cashflow from investing activities – Purchase, Property and Plant Equipment"	
PA11	Describe procurement policy of the public agency as relates to sustainable development (CORE).	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	South Australian Acts and Policies: • South Australia's Strategic Plan • DEH Corporate Plan • Greening of Government Operations Framework • State Supply Board Policy 1 • State Supply Board Policy 10 – Environmental Management • National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development
PA12	Describe economic, environmental, and social criteria that apply to expenditures and financial commitments (CORE).	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	South Australian Acts and Policies: • South Australia's Strategic Plan • DEH Corporate Plan • Greening of Government Operations Framework • State Supply Board Policy 1 • State Supply Board Policy 10 – Environmental Management • National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development
PA13	Describe linkages between the public agency's procurement practices and its public policy priorities (CORE).	• DEH Sustainability Behaviours	South Australian Acts and Policies: • South Australia's Strategic Plan • DEH Corporate Plan • Greening of Government Operations Framework • State Supply Board Policy 1 • State Supply Board Policy 10 – Environmental Management • National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development
PA14	Percentage of the total value of goods purchased that were registered with voluntary environmental or social labels and/or certification programmes, broken down by type (CORE).		• Not available

APPENDIX TWO - Legislation administered by the department

DEH derives its functions, responsibilities and powers from legislation committed to the Minister for Environment and Conservation. All legislation under the Minister's responsibility is reviewed to ensure that it maximises the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the State, and complies with national competition policy.

The following legislation committed to the Minister is administered by DEH:

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005

Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium Act 1978

Coast Protection Act 1972

Crown Lands Act 1929

Crown Rates and Taxes Recovery Act 1945

Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1934

Dog and Cat Management Act 1995

Heritage Act 1993

Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981

Irrigation (Land Tenure) Act 1930

Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act 1914

Marginal Lands Act 1940

Monarto Legislation Repeal Act 1980

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972

Native Vegetation Act 1991 (part)

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985

War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act 1945

Wilderness Protection Act 1992

Wilpena Station Tourist Facility Act 1990

APPENDIX THREE - FOI Statement GRI HR9

This information is published pursuant to section 9 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991.*

DEH Structure and Functions

DEH is one of four agencies under the portfolio responsibility of the Minister for Environment and Conservation. Details of the department's organisational structure and functions are set out in the organisational chart and elsewhere in this annual report.

The DEH internet site (www.environment.sa.gov.au/) provides an overview of the functions, programs and structure of the department, and information relating to the department generally.

There are a total of 47 Boards, Advisory Committees, Trusts and Councils, which are listed in this report. The roles and functions of these bodies are detailed in their individual annual reports or other governing documents.

Functions of DEH affecting Members of the Public

As the Government's principal environment agency, DEH has a key leadership role in promoting and pursuing the development of a sustainable and eco-efficient society. DEH is responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing the State's natural, cultural and built heritage for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the whole community, and for providing environmental and geographic information to business and the community.
The role and programs of DEH are detailed throughout this annual report.

Public Participation

DEH involves the public in the formation of its policies through its community liaison sessions, environmental education support for schools and community educators, agency promotional activities, and consultation and discussion papers on specific issues as appropriate.
Additionally, DEH provides support to a large number of Boards and Committees which include members of the public who contribute to the development of policies on a range of programs and issues.

Description of kinds of Documents held by DEH

- Publications, reports, papers, management plans, guidelines, aerial photography and satellite imagery, photographs, maps and guides relating to environmental information, national parks, wilderness, the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide, Coast Protection Board, animal welfare and the Office of Sustainability. (For further information about publications phone the environment hotline on (61 8) 8204 1910)

- Administrative records

- Asset maintenance records

- Corporate and strategic planning records

- Correspondence files
- Financial records
- Leases and Licences
- Occupational health and safety records
- Personnel records
- Policy documents
- Procedures and reference manuals
- Records and annual reports of administered boards and committees
- State Heritage Register
- State Heritage (built and maritime) guidelines, technical notes, reports, surveys and information leaflets
- Survey and environmental reports/records

DEH Policy Documents

- Accommodation Policy
- Accounts Payable Policies & Procedures
- Accounts Receivable Policies & Procedures
- Animal Welfare Policies and Procedures
- Asset Recording Procedures Manual
- Budget Policy Framework
- Capital Works in Progress (CWIP) Procedures Manual
- Coast Protection Board Policies
- Code of Conduct
- Contract Registers Policy and Procedures
- Corporate Credit Card Policy and Brochure
- Corporate Identity Policies & Procedures
- Crown Lands Policies, Procedures and Guidelines
- DEH Advertising Policy and Procedures
- DEH Greening Action Plans Framework
- DEH Managing our Impacts on the Environment Policy
- DEH Officers as Witnesses in Private Litigation Policy
- DEH Public Communications Policy & Procedures
- Energy Policy Statement
- Fox Baiting Procedures
- GST Pricing Policy
- GST Policy Statements
- Human Resource Management Manual (Policies, Guidelines booklets and Summary Brochures)
- IT Policies & Guidelines including: Application Change Request Policy; Digital Image Management Policy; Internet (Including email) Policy; Service Requests Policy; and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA Usage) Policy.
- Legal Advice Policy & Procedure
- Media Policy
- Mobile Phone Policy

- Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Management System
- Planting Indigenous Species Policy
- Policy, Procedures and Standards Development & Management Framework
- Procurement Policy and Guidelines
- Records Management Policy
- Responsiveness to Telephone Calls Guidelines
- Risk Management Procedures and Framework
- Software Management and Licensing Policy
- Special Event Management Policy
- Staff Concessions Policy
- Taxation Issues Policies & Procedures
- Travel/Transport Policies & Procedures
- Vehicles Policies & Procedures
- Whistleblowers Procedure
- Working Alone Policy
- National Parks policies & guidelines including: Fire Management Policy; Friends of Parks Grants Policy; Staff and Volunteer Entitlements Policy; Staff Exchange Policy; Commemoration and Memorials Policy; Recreational Vehicles and Protected Area Access Policy; Bee Site Policy; Public Consultation Policy, Plant Propagation Guidelines; Plant Risk Assessments Procedure; and
- Botanic Gardens of Adelaide policies including: Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Policy; Botanic Gardens of Adelaide Living Collection Policy; Wittunga Botanic Garden Living Collections Policy; Potential Weed Species Policy; Sustainable Horticulture Policy; Tree Replacement Policy; Functions Policy and Procedures; Memorial Seats Policy; Major Events Policy and Procedures; Memorial & Commemorative policy; Wedding and Wedding Photography Policy.

Arrangements for seeking access to Records and Policies

Applications or enquiries regarding access to documents and policies, or amendment of personal records in the possession of DEH should be addressed to:

Freedom of Information Coordinator
Department for Environment and Heritage
GPO Box 1047
ADELAIDE SA 5001
Telephone: (08) 8204 9307

Office hours are between 9.00am and 5pm Monday to Friday

APPENDIX FOUR - Boards, Committees, Trusts and Councils Statement

DEH has an obligation under the PSM Act to report relevant Boards, Committees, Trusts and Councils administered by the agency, as per the following table.

Animal Ethics Committee - CSIRO

Animal Ethics Committee - Dept of Education, Training and Employment

Animal Ethics Committee - Flinders University

Animal Ethics Committee - IMVS

Animal Ethics Committee - Non Government Schools

Animal Ethics Committee – PIRSA/SARDI

Animal Ethics Committee – Queen Elizabeth Hospital

Animal Ethics Committee – TAFE SA

Animal Ethics Committee - University of Adelaide

Animal Ethics Committee - Wildlife

Animal Ethics Committee - Women's and Children's Hospital

Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium

Board of the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia Inc *

Coast Protection Board

Consultative Committee - Apiary Industry

Consultative Committee - Captive Fauna

Consultative Committee - Coorong and Lakes District

Consultative Committee - Eyre

Consultative Committee - Far West

Consultative Committee - Fleurieu

Consultative Committee - Fort Glanville

Consultative Committee - Gawler Ranges

Consultative Committee – Kangaroo Island

Consultative Committee - Lofty/Barossa

Consultative Committee - Lower South East

Consultative Committee - Mallee

Consultative Committee - Murraylands

Consultative Committee – Northern and Yorke

Consultative Committee – Southern Lofty

Consultative Committee - The Outback

Consultative Committee - Upper South-East

Coorong and Lower Lakes Ramsar Taskforce

Dog and Cat Management Board

General Reserves Trust

Kangaroo Industries Reference Group (KIRG)

Land Board

Perpetual Lease Accelerated Freeholding Project Review Panel

Premier's Round Table on Sustainability

South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Council

State Heritage Authority

Tail Docking Advisory Panel

Unnamed Conservation Park Board of Management

Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges National Park Cooperative Management Committee

Wilderness Advisory Committee

Wildlife Advisory Committee

Witjira National Park Board of Management

* Independent incorporated body that has a courtesy reporting relationship with the Minister/Department

APPENDIX FIVE – Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Annual Report

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005

As required by section 26 of the *Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005* (Act), the Minister for Environment and Conservation must prepare a report on the operation of the Act.

The Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005 (Act) was proclaimed on 4 June 2005 and was in operation for 27 days of the 2004-2005 financial year. This proclamation suspended most of Schedule 2 (amendments to other Acts) until 1 July 2005. All of Division 3 - Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Board, (the Board) with the exception of 12(4) regarding advertising for members is currently suspended until the Board is appointed. The proclamation appeared in the Government Gazette on 2 June 2005.

Extent to which the objects and objectives of this Act are being achieved

In the short time of operation, preliminary work commenced on preparation of the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Management Plan (Management Plan). The Management Plan will be the primary vehicle to detail actions to achieve the Act's objects and objectives. Specifically, the Management Plan will set out:

- Proposals in relation to the management of the Sanctuary; and
- Priorities to pursue to achieve the objects and objectives.

In addition, information was distributed across South Australian Government agencies and within the community to increase awareness and understanding about the Act and its objects and objectives.

The Minister for Environment and Conservation called for expressions of interest to serve on the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Advisory Board on 4 June 2005. The purpose of the Board is for community experts to provide advice to the Minister for Environment and Conservation about the development of the Management Plan and the achievement of the Act's objects and objectives.

Referral of matters to the Minister under any related operational Act

No matters were referred to the Minister under related operational Acts.

Enforcement of the general duty of care

There were no actions taken to enforce the general duty of care.

Action taken by the Minister or authorised officers under Part 6

No orders were served by authorised officers.

A program setting out the Minister's proposals for the implementation of the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Management Plan during 2004-05

As there is no current Management Plan, there is no program to set out its implementation for the current financial year.

The Management Plan is currently under development. A program to implement the Management Plan will be developed once a final draft Management Plan is complete.