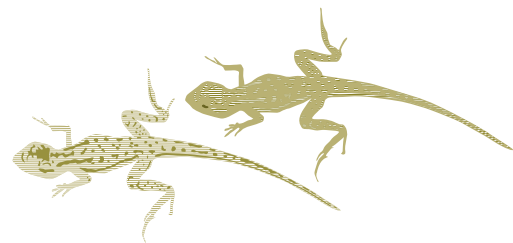
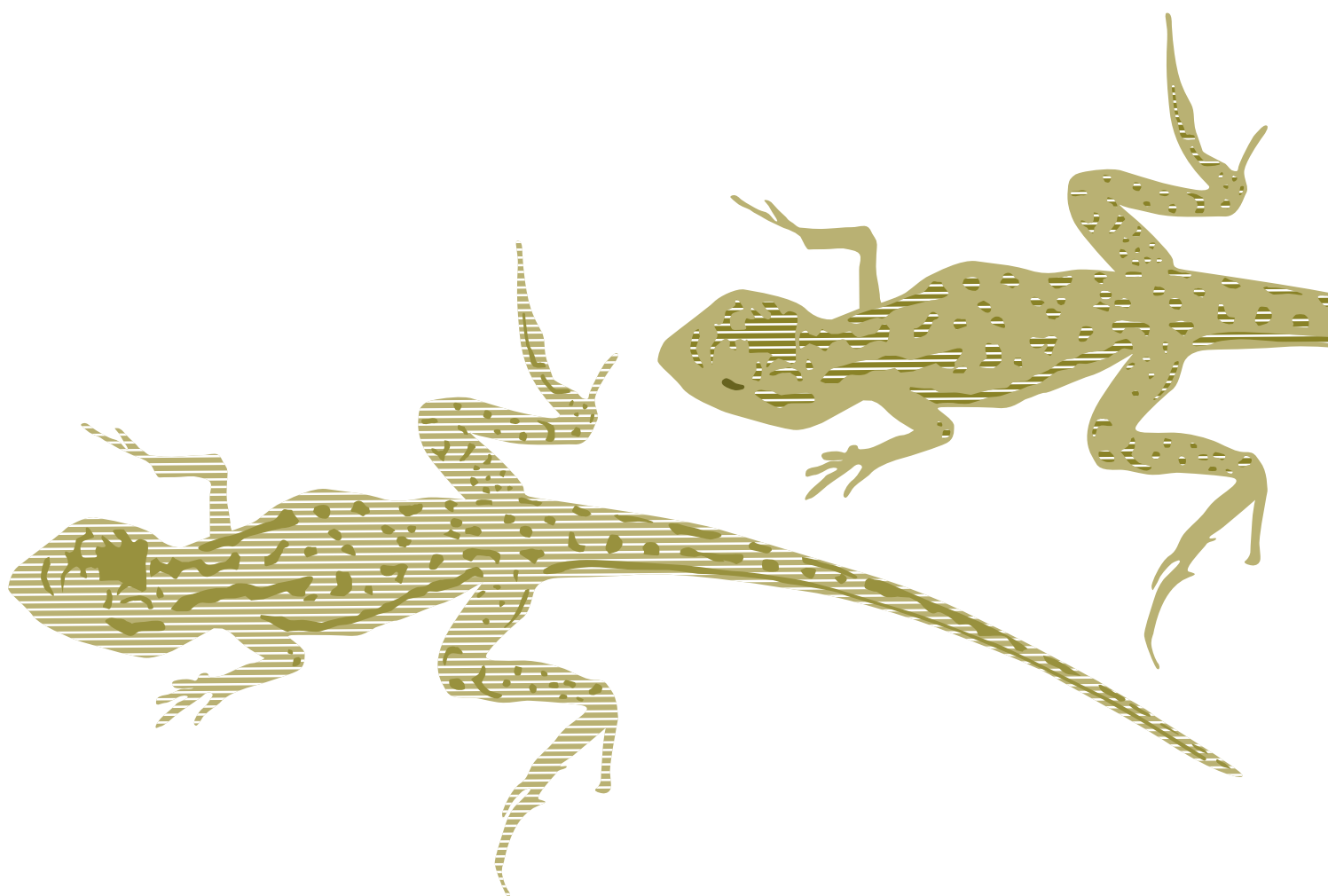


Department  
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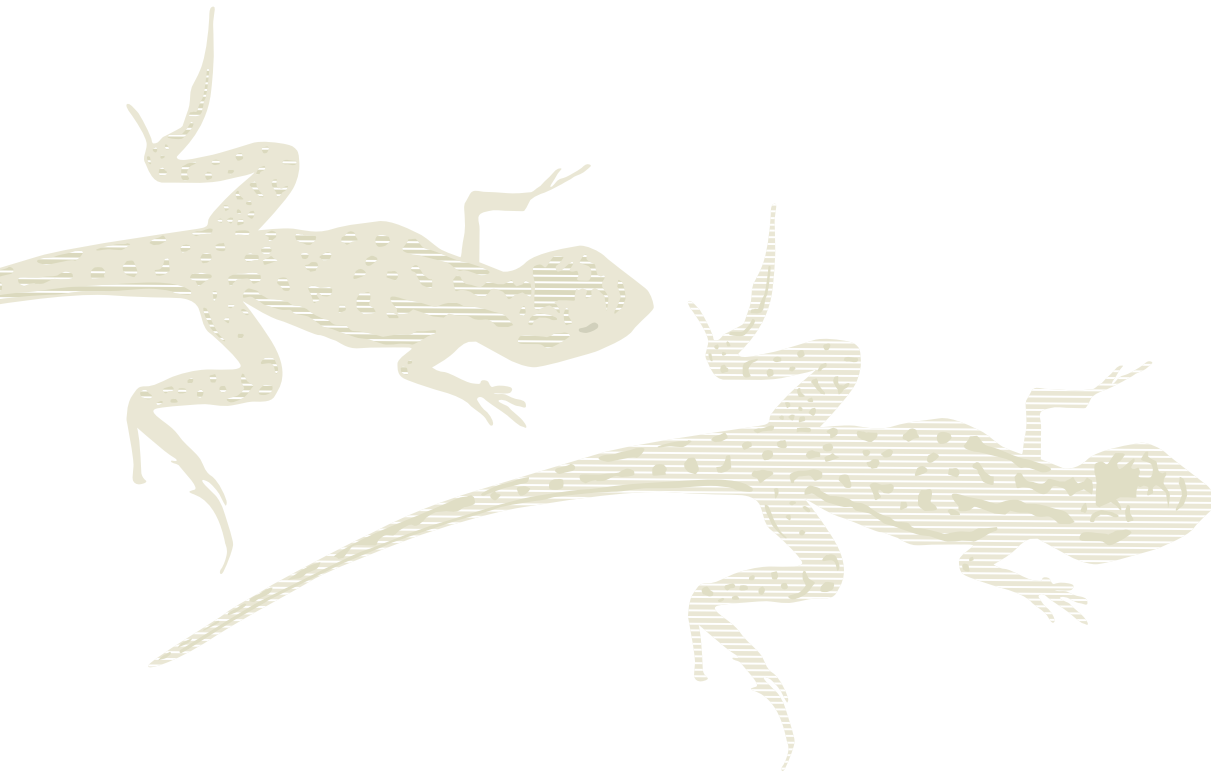


# ANNUAL REPORT 2009-10

1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010



Government  
of South Australia



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30 September 2010

Hon Paul Caica MP  
Minister for Environment and Conservation  
Parliament House  
North Terrace  
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the Department for Environment and Heritage Annual Report for the financial year 1 July 2009 — 30 June 2010. This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Public Sector Act 2009, the Act's accompanying regulations, the financial reporting requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987, and DPC Circular DPC013 – Annual Reporting Requirements.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Allan Holmes", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Allan Holmes  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**



# CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT

This is my tenth annual report as Chief Executive and fulfils that all important duty to account for the performance of the Department over the last year. This statement aims to give context for readers of the report.

At one level we are very successful in delivering services. Our national parks and botanic gardens are well managed when compared with other jurisdictions in Australia. Our coastal protection and heritage services are very good and provide value for money to South Australians. In the area of nature conservation, however, the challenges are more difficult. Not only are we dealing with legacy issues that have long time lags, much of our work is indirect and by influence rather than through direct action. This leads to the broader challenge for environmental agencies worldwide and that is how to persuade people to live more sustainably.

While related to the practical and tangible services that we deliver, addressing this challenge demands a different approach. The change of role anticipated on 1 July 2010 with the creation of a new department of environment and natural resources is an important part of addressing this challenge. Bringing resource stewardship together with environmental management and conservation is part of an essential change in the way we see our world. Integrating conservation with production or vice versa is part of that change. Unless we see economy and environment as fundamentally intertwined we will always trade one against the other.

Another great test for environment agencies is to retain optimism in the face of serious world wide problems. Getting the balance right is a difficult task for people that work in this department. Honesty is required but so too is a determination to repair the damage done and to show how we can look after our country.

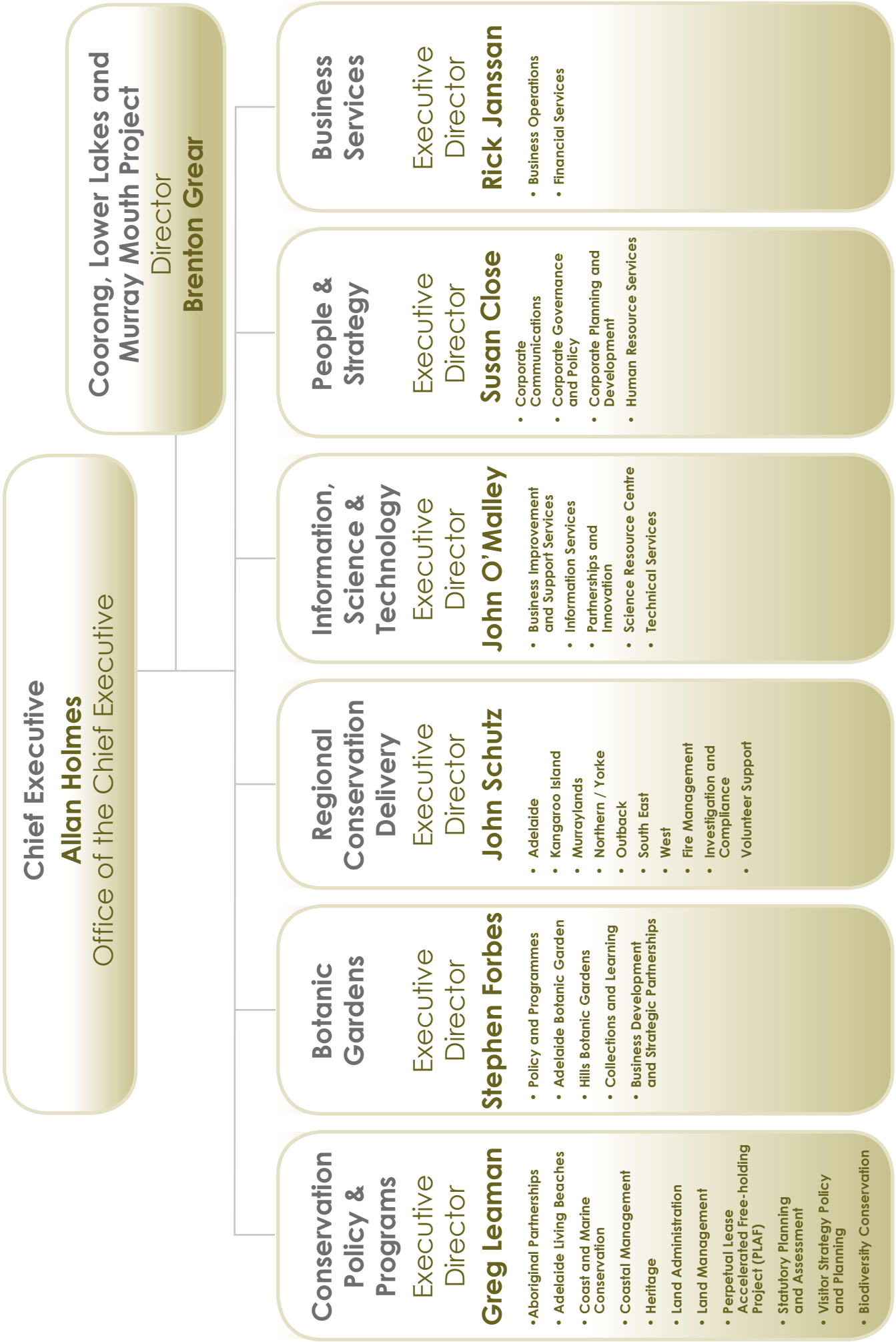
Putting people at the centre of our work is also a prerequisite for success. Community understanding and ownership of the environment is a must if we want to chart a successful course.

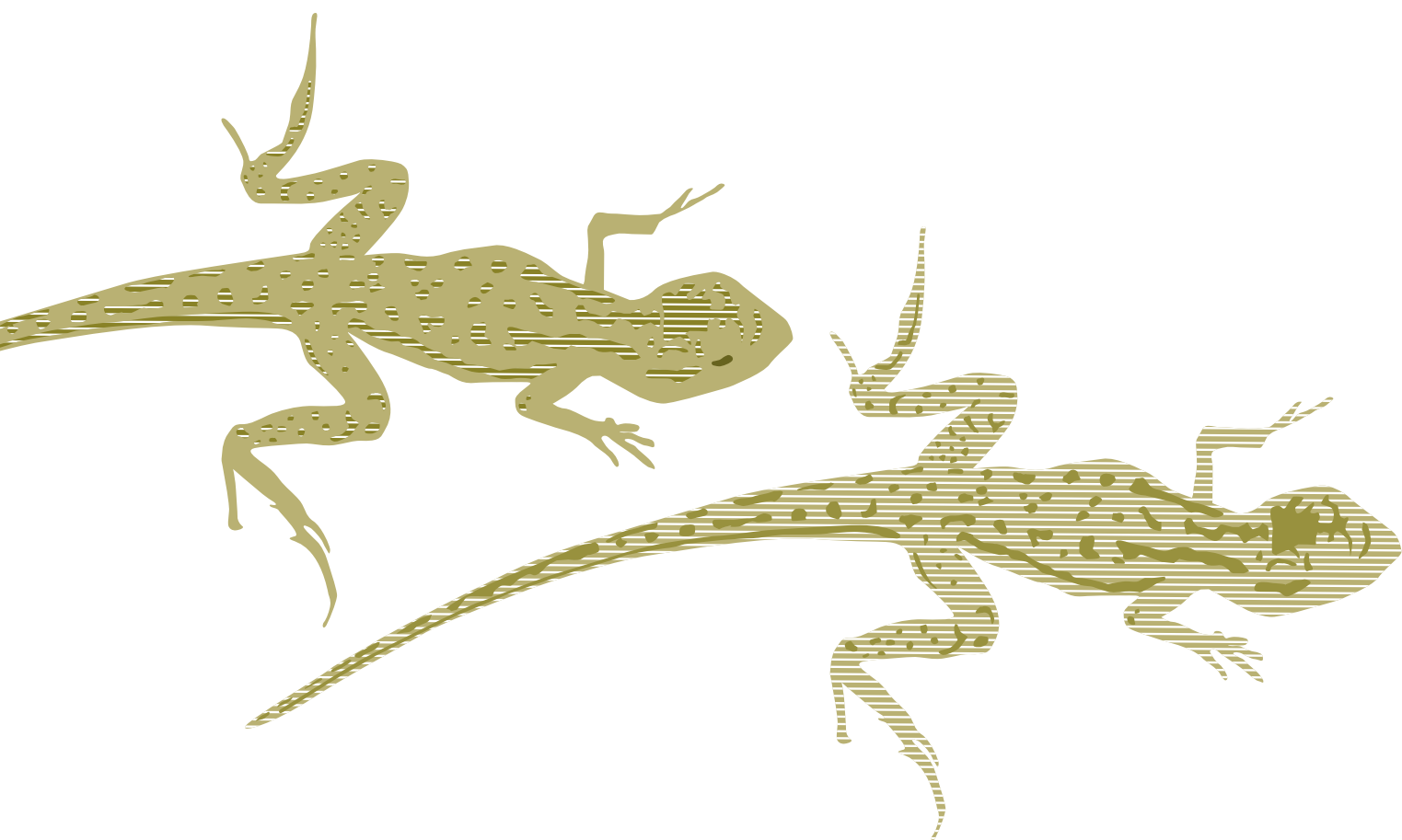
To conclude, I acknowledge the contribution made by all of the people associated with the Department. I thank Ministers Weatherill and Caica for their confidence and guidance. I also thank my portfolio colleagues, Scott Ashby, Helen Fulcher and Vaughan Levitzke for their support.

Allan Holmes  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

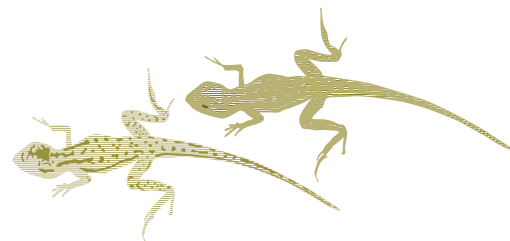
Department for Environment and Heritage







# CONTENTS



<b>2009-10 HIGHLIGHTS</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>GOVERNANCE STATEMENT</b>	<b>5</b>
South Australia's Strategic Plan	6
DEH Corporate Plan	8
Organisational Structure	8
<b>DEH PROGRAM REPORTS</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Nature Conservation Program</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Public Land - Visitor Management Program</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Public Land - Fire Management Program</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Public Land - Stewardship Program</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Coast and Marine Conservation</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Botanic Gardens Management Program</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Heritage Conservation Program</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Animal Welfare Program</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Adaptive Management of The Lower Lakes and Coorong Sub-Program</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Knowledge and Information Program</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Agency Support Services Program</b>	<b>35</b>
Business Services Sub-Program	35
Corporate Development and Strategy Sub-Program	36
Human Resource Services Sub-Program	37
<b>ABORIGINAL RECONCILIATION STATEMENT</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>FINANCIAL COMMENTARY</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>47</b>
Corporate Plan	47
Management of Human Resources	56
Equal Employment Opportunity Programs	58
Disability Action Plan	59
Occupational, Health and Safety and Injury Management Report	61
Freedom of Information	63
Contractual Arrangements	63
Consultants	63
Fraud	63
Accounts Payable Report	64
Overseas Travel	64
Greening of Government Operations Report	65
Energy Efficiency	65
DEH Water Management	67
Paper Cost and Volume	68
Asbestos Management in Government Buildings	68
Whistleblowers Statement	69
DEH Boards and Committees	70
Legislation Administered by DEH	71
Intellectual Property	71
<b>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>AUXILIARY REPORTS</b>	
Land Board Annual Report	113



# 2009-10 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

## **Nature Conservation Program**

- Released the biodiversity strategy *Informing Biodiversity Conservation for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Region*.
- Released NatureLinks Corridor Plans for Flinders Olary, Cape Borda to Barossa, Arid Lands and River Murray-South East.
- A WildEyre alliance established within the East meets West NatureLink has conducted on-ground conservation activities and community engagement, and established research partnerships.
- Established partnership with Northern Territory Government to develop the Trans-Australia Eco-Link, the world's first transcontinental conservation corridor.
- The River Murray native forest project has now resulted in 2750 hectares being planted.

## **Public Land Visitor Management Program**

- Developed for public consultation, a draft state-wide visitor strategy, *People and Parks*.
- Constructed walking trails in Alligator Gorge, and completed trail plans for Belair National Park and Sturt Gorge Recreation Park.
- Completed Stage 1 of the Waterfall Gully to Mount Lofty Trail upgrade.
- Installed signs in Flinders Ranges National Park as part of the 'Bounce Back' program to convey key messages about pest management and the Yellow-footed Rock Wallaby.
- New visitor facilities were built at Innes, Mt Remarkable and Coongie Lakes National Parks and at Innamincka Regional Reserve.
- Continued to attract more visitors to parks, so that numbers now exceed four million.

## **Public Land Fire Management Program**

- Adopted 10 Fire Management Plans, taking the number of reserves covered by plans to 135, or about 45 per cent of DEH reserves.
- Completed the largest annual prescribed burning program, representing a 40 per cent increase in last year's total area.
- Completed the *Review of Public Land Fire Management*, resulting in a Heads of Agency Agreement between DEH, CFS, ForestrySA and SA Water, and the establishment of Fire Cooperatives in the Mt Lofty Ranges, South East, Southern Flinders and Lower Eyre Peninsula.
- Contributed to a pilot bushfire risk management plan for Kangaroo Island that was finalised in November 2009.
- Additional funding of \$4.5 million over four years resulted in the recruitment of 10 Fire Management Officers to increase planning, monitoring and training delivery.

## **Public Land Stewardship Program**

- Tabled 10-year reviews of the Nullarbor and Yellabinna Regional Reserves in Parliament.
- Assessed the environmental impacts of mining-related activity across South Australia.
- Adopted the Hallett Cove and Marino Conservation Parks Management Plan and amended the Ewens Ponds Conservation Park Management Plan.
- Continued negotiating co management arrangements over Flinders Ranges National Park, Breakaways Conservation Park, and Lake Gairdner and Gawler Ranges National Parks.

## Coast and Marine Conservation Program

- Commenced working with local communities to develop management plans for marine parks.
- Established 13 Marine Park Local Advisory Groups.
- Collected marine habitat data using state-of-the-art equipment delivering a broad range of information to support the program.
- Provided input to national COAG processes relating to the coast and climate-change adaptation, including climate change and sea level rise considerations.
- Evaluated tenders for construction of sand transfer infrastructure for Adelaide's metropolitan beaches.

## Botanic Gardens Management

- Attracted nearly 1.8 million visitors to the Botanic Gardens, including more than 6600 people to 198 community events.
- With the Department for Education and Children's Services, provided education programs that attracted 22,147 students to the Gardens.
- Became the first organisation outside the United States to be granted accreditation with the American Association of Museums.
- Published *The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide Catalogue of Plants 2010*.
- Added more than 9000 specimen plants to the State Herbarium collection.

## Heritage Conservation

- Developed and reviewed potential reforms of heritage-related statutory provisions (Red Tape Reduction Project) and the Heritage Advisory Service.
- Reviewed the Heritage Directions Policy Framework.
- Successfully completed the first annual Heritage Heroes Award.
- Provided heritage-related policy advice to owners of State Heritage Places and properties in State Heritage Areas.

## Animal Welfare

- Reviewed four animal ethics committees.
- Mandatory requirements of the revised Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – The Pig were incorporated into the *Animal Welfare Regulations 2000*.
- Drafted for public consultation a discussion paper on recommended changes to the *South Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Management of Animals in the Pet Trade, Second edition (1999)*.
- Began the second round of reviews for the *Code of Practice for the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes*.



### **Adaptive Management of the Lower Lakes and Coorong Program•**

- Released the Long-Term Plan to secure a future for the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth (CLLMM) region.
- Developed a business case for Commonwealth Government approval for CLLMM management.
- Began work on five CLLMM early-works projects with \$21 million in Commonwealth Government funding.
- Helped monitor water quality and soil, as part of the Lower Lakes region's acid sulphate soils research program.
- Continued consultation and delivery of management actions through the Kungun Ngarrindjeri Yunnan Agreement (KNYA) between the State Government and the Ngarrindjeri community.
- Aerially seeded about 6000 hectares of exposed lakebed and hand-planted 1.1 million sedges on the exposed lakebed. Community groups planted 130 000 tube-stock grown by community nurseries, to stabilise wetlands and shoreline habitats.

### **Knowledge and Information Program**

- Published the strategic science priorities for the department and its stakeholders through Science Directions 2010-2015.
- Implemented Vision 2012, an agency-wide strategy to deliver government and DEH objectives.
- Began implementing the Enterprise Business Information Strategy (EBIS) for cost-effective information delivery.
- Established the Resource and Infrastructure (RI) Cluster for more cost-effective ICT operations across cluster agencies.

### **Agency Support Services**

- Completed a major redevelopment of Botanic Park-Adelaide Zoo precinct in conjunction with the Adelaide City Council and Zoos SA.
- Introduced a new electronic time and leave management system (TimeWise).
- Developed a Project Management Framework for implementation across DEH.
- Completed the feasibility and procurement phases of the Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS).
- Continued a series of free community events under the 'Stirring the Possum' banner.

# GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) has responsibility for environment policy, biodiversity conservation, heritage conservation and animal welfare, and is a custodian of certain information and knowledge about the state's environment. The department also has administrative responsibility for the state's public lands, Crown lands and land held in the conservation reserve system, and manages large tracts of such lands.

## The Environment and Conservation Portfolio

DEH is part of the Environment and Conservation portfolio, reporting to the Minister for Environment and Conservation. Other agencies within the portfolio are the Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (DWLBC), the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and Zero Waste SA.

- The Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (DWLBC) is responsible for the allocation and sustainable management of natural resources.
- The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) supports industry, community and governments in adopting more sustainable practices.
- Zero Waste SA (ZWSA) promotes waste-management practices that minimise waste and advances resource recovery and recycling.

## DEH Governance

DEH's corporate governance arrangements are derived from its legislative framework; corporate, program, directorate and business unit plans; management committees; and accountability and compliance mechanisms.

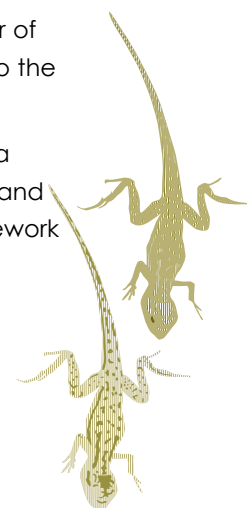
The department is an administrative unit within the South Australian government as described in the *Public Sector Act 2009* (SA). DEH is required to comply with relevant administrative legislation that applies to all departments and is also responsible for administering Acts of Parliament that are committed to the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

The Chief Executive leads the department and is accountable to the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

DEH's Chief Executive is engaged by the Premier and is responsible to the Premier and the Minister under the *Public Sector Act 2009*. The Chief Executive implements, evaluates and improves the department's governance structures and processes. The DEH Executive (comprising the CE and Executive Directors) implements the Corporate Plan, achieves policy outcomes and complies with State Government policies, processes and procedures.

Delegation by the CE of legislative powers to various positions within DEH enables the department to make decisions in a timely and informed manner. Financial, procurement, human resources, and contractual delegations ensure public funds and resources are managed, used and spent appropriately. DEH, through the Minister, has an association with or provides support to a number of advisory and decision-making boards and committees established under legislation committed to the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

DEH has six directorates (each led by an Executive Director) and eleven programs (each led by a Program Manager). These operate in a matrix in which programs set the direction and priorities, and directorates implement and deliver these priorities. The planning, budgeting and reporting framework ensures DEH accountability for achievement of program priorities.



DEH has departmental committees that have decision-making and/or advisory responsibilities that contribute to the good governance of the department. The Risk Management and Audit Committee helps DEH achieve an effective internal control structure. DEH's internal audit function helps the department monitor its internal controls and risk management policies, and evaluates and reports on the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of systems, processes and management performance.

The State Government has established policies that set the standards for ethical behaviour and actions of government agencies and public sector employees, to which DEH adheres.

### **South Australia's Strategic Plan**

SASP sets out the medium to long-term direction for the whole of South Australia. The Plan has six interrelated objectives for which DEH has some role to play in supporting the government's vision for South Australia. Specifically, DEH has been assigned responsibility for developing strategies to achieve three targets from Goal 3 – Attaining Sustainability.

DEH has integrated its three lead *South Australian Strategic Plan* (SASP) targets into its strategic planning at the highest level, with each target reflected as an 'objective' within the *DEH Corporate Plan 2009-2010*. The three SASP targets, along with a number of related objectives, contribute to Goal 2 – A Healthy Environment.

A biannual independent review assesses progress towards each SASP target. The SASP Audit Committee's assessments of DEH's three lead targets are included in this report.

#### **T3.1 – Lose no species: Lose no known native species as a result of human impacts.**

DEH developed key performance indicators, including a selection of key species, to monitor progress towards *No Species Loss: a Nature Conservation Strategy for South Australia 2007-2017*.

In 2008, the SASP Audit Committee Report recommended that alternative ways be considered to measure T3.1, such as tracking the status of all species listed on the Threatened Species Schedules, or tracking a subset of 'indicator species'. In 2008-09 DEH responded to the SASP Audit Committee's recommendation by identifying and reporting on a set of 10 indicator species. In 2009-10 a further 10 species were identified and reported on bringing the total of species being tracked to 20. All species on the indicator list are reviewed annually (half of the list is assessed every six months).

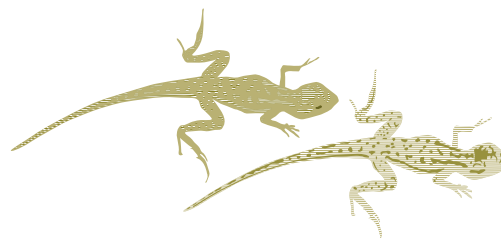
The indicator species represent a cross-section of threatened native plant and animal species from terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments, including well-known tourism icons and lesser-known species, and exemplify different management actions against different causes of threat and decline.

#### SASP Audit Committee's 2010 assessment

- Progress toward target – steady or no movement.
- Target achievability – within reach.

#### **T3.2 – Land biodiversity: by 2010 have five well-established biodiversity corridors aimed at maximising ecological outcomes particularly in the face of climate change.**

In 2009-10 DEH released the final four NatureLinks Plans for Cape Borda to Barossa, Flinders-Olary, River Murray-South East and the Arid Lands NatureLinks. This follows the 2008-09 release of the East Meets West NatureLinks Plan and completed the major milestone established for the target. The strategies in the NatureLink Plans call for coordinated conservation efforts across all stakeholder groups. Since their release, significant work has been invested into finalising strategic priorities for NatureLinks as DEH moves towards implementation and delivery. Efforts are focussed on shifting the program from a predominantly government-led initiative to a broader partnership approach, with regional alliances and partners to lead planning, prioritising and delivery. Significant progress has been made in a number of NatureLinks.





The landscape-scale conservation approach is now well established within the context of conservation and Natural Resources Management (NRM) planning and policy development. With NRM Boards, DEH has developed several landscape assessment documents to identify priorities for conservation in landscapes within the NatureLinks. This work seeks to ensure that conservation efforts achieve lasting outcomes.

#### SASP Audit Committee's 2010 assessment

- Progress toward target – positive movement.
- Target achievability – achieved.

### **T3.4 – Marine biodiversity: by 2010 create 19 marine parks aimed at maximising ecological outcomes.**

This SASP target was achieved with the proclamation of the outer boundaries of a network of 19 marine parks on 29 January 2009.

Subsequently the outer boundaries of seven marine parks (1, 2, 10, 13, 14, 18, and 19) were amended on 23 July 2009 following extensive consultation and public comment. The marine-parks network now covers about 44 per cent of State waters. A network map may be obtained from the Government's Marine Parks website, [www.marineparks.sa.gov.au](http://www.marineparks.sa.gov.au).

In December 2009, a community survey showed that support for marine parks continued to be very positive, with 91 per cent indicating general support and 76 per cent supporting marine parks in their local areas.

In January 2010, 13 Marine Park Local Advisory Groups (MPLAGs) with about 180 community members in total were established to help develop draft management plans with zoning for each park. By June 2010, MPLAGs were helping the government collect information about community use of marine parks and local environmental values. More than 1500 people contributed data about how they use the marine environment.

During 2010-11, the State Government will prepare draft management plans and impact statements for each of the 19 marine parks. This process will be followed by a period of stakeholder consultation and public comment in accordance with the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. The government will also develop regulations to support the program during 2010-11.

#### SASP Audit Committee's 2010 assessment

- Progress rating: 1 Positive movement
- Achievability rating: 1 Achieved

### **All-Agency SASP Targets**

In addition to providing leadership for the three targets above, DEH contributes to the achievement of other across-government SASP targets. The following nine all-agency targets have been integrated into DEH's strategic planning by allocating responsibility to Executive Directors and the development of program and sub-program activities.

Achievement against each target is discussed in the relevant Program or Sub-Program Report.

- T1.7 – Performance in the public sector – customer and client satisfaction with government services: increase the satisfaction of South Australians with government services by 10 per cent by 2010, maintaining or exceeding that level of satisfaction thereafter. (refer to Corporate Development and Strategy Sub-Program report)
- T1.8 – Performance in the public sector – government decision-making: become, by 2010, the best-performing jurisdiction in Australian in timeliness and transparency of decisions that impact the business community (and maintain that rating) (refer to Corporate Development and Strategy Sub-Program report)
- T3.13 – Energy efficiency – government buildings: improve the energy efficiency of government buildings by 25 per cent from 2000-01 levels by 2014 (refer to Energy Efficiency Action Plan report)



- T5.1 – Boards and committees: increase the number of women on all State Government boards and committees to 50 per cent on average by 2008, and maintain thereafter by ensuring that 50 per cent of women are appointed, on average, each quarter (refer to Corporate Development and Strategy Sub-Program report)
- T5.2 – Chairs of boards and committees: increase the number of women chairing state government boards and committees by 50 per cent by 2010 (refer to Corporate Development and Strategy Sub-Program report)
- T6.1 – Aboriginal wellbeing: improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians (refer to the DEH Aboriginal Reconciliation Report)
- T6.22 – People with disabilities: double the number of people with disabilities employment by 2014 (refer to the Disability Action Plan report)
- T6.23 – Women: have women comprising half of the public sector employees in the executive levels (including Chief Executives) by 2014 (refer to Corporate Development and Strategy Sub-Program report)
- T6.24 – Aboriginal employees: increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies, to 2 per cent by 2010 and maintain or better those levels through to 2014 (refer to the Human Resource Services Sub-Program report).

### **DEH Corporate Plan**

DEH's Corporate Plan focuses organisational effort around five goals:

- South Australians involved;
- A healthy environment;
- Sustainable growth;
- Better decisions and partnerships; and
- Getting results.

These goals are achieved through outlined objectives and the suite of program plans that guide operational planning across the department.

The Corporate Plan identifies performance measures and has been adopted as a road map that supports efforts to achieve results and to be accountable.

During this year, the development of a new Corporate Plan commenced. This plan for 2010-2014 will define strategic directions and align the agency's business following machinery-of-government changes to occur in July 2010.

### **Organisational Structure**

DEH's organisation structure comprises six directorates to achieve its Corporate Plan goals.

An illustration of this structure – as it exists on 30 June 2010 - is provided on page iv.

### **Conservation Policy and Programs**

The Conservation Policy and Programs Directorate provides policy direction, program leadership and support for the protection and management of natural and cultural heritage across the state. Specifically, the directorate:

- provides strategic policy advice and program leadership for protected area and public land management, coast and marine conservation, heritage conservation, natural resources management and biodiversity conservation, visitor management, Aboriginal partnerships, and animal welfare; and

- delivers programs such as conservation and management of state heritage, Crown lands and coast and marine environments where there is a need for centralisation and scientific support, and ensures environmental objectives are addressed in development proposals.

The Executive Director, Conservation Policy and Programs, holds the statutory position of Director of National Parks and Wildlife under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

### **Botanic Gardens**

The Botanic Gardens Directorate manages and promotes the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium as a cultural and scientific institution, focussing on plants, people and culture, and encouraging its use for public enjoyment and recreation. The Botanic Gardens develops sustainable urban landscapes, provides environmental education, promotes community awareness of the importance of plants and contributes to habitat restoration through ex situ seed conservation programs.

The Botanic Gardens Directorate supports the Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium, linking conservation, science and education programs with DEH objectives.

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

### **Regional Conservation Delivery**

The Regional Conservation Delivery Directorate undertakes most DEH on-ground programs and:

- delivers DEH conservation programs state-wide;
- manages the state's public lands (national parks and wildlife reserves and Crown land), including maintenance of built assets and visitor facilities;
- delivers programs, including fire management, nature conservation, wildlife licensing; and implementation of the long-term plan for the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth region;
- supports Natural Resources Management (NRM) Boards; and
- delivers state-wide support for environment and conservation volunteers.

Close working relationships with the Conservation Policy and Programs Directorate and public, private and community organisations ensure policy and programming work

### **Information, Science and Technology**

The Information, Science and Technology Directorate supports DEH, the Environment and Conservation Portfolio, business and the wider community through the delivery of information, spatial and biological capability. Responsibilities include:

- delivering DEH programs through research, analysis, monitoring and coordination of scientific activities;
- supporting evidence-based environmental policy development;
- delivering a range of products and online services;
- providing information cost-effectively;
- delivering the ICT infrastructure and systems for DEH, Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and Zero Waste SA.

### **Business Services**

The Business Services Directorate provides other DEH directorates, client agencies, boards, trusts and committees with specialised services including:

- financial management and business analysis;
- procurement and records management services;



- project, asset and facility management support; and
- administrative services to DEH metropolitan sites.

Business Services is committed to; improving the department's business processes; and the efficient and effective provision of services to the Minister, Chief Executive, directorates and central agencies.

### **People and Strategy**

The People and Strategy Directorate provides high-level leadership to the department and a range of strategic and management services to support the Minister, the Chief Executive and Executive Directors. The directorate's key roles include:

- establishing and reviewing DEH's corporate governance arrangements, including monitoring internal control frameworks and independent assurance of departmental activities;
- providing a coordinated approach to strategic policy across DEH;
- establishing effective relationships across government, and with industry and relevant stakeholders;
- developing and implementing corporate programs to improve management and employee capability and performance;
- developing strategies to attract and retain the best people to achieve the department's goals;
- providing systems to make DEH a safe place to work and visit;
- managing the corporate planning cycle and providing leadership in applying and improving the department's planning, budgeting and reporting structure;
- strategic coordination of internal and external communications, including electronic and print media production, public relations, marketing and event management;
- identifying, delivering and evaluating strategic projects to enhance the performance of the organisation;
- promoting agency-wide and cross-portfolio partnerships to ensure informed decision-making in the achievement of government objectives; and
- fostering intra-agency communication and liaison on behalf of the Chief Executive.

### **Program Structure**

DEH managed its business through 10 programs and three sub programs in 2009-10.

This annual report summarises each program's progress in 2009-10 and lists the 2010-11 targets.

### **Nature Conservation**

*Actively supporting South Australia's native plants, animals and ecosystems to survive, evolve and adapt to environmental change.*

### **Public Land – Visitor Management**

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

### **Public Land – Fire Management**

*Managing fire to reduce the impact on life and property, and to conserve our natural and cultural heritage on lands managed by the Department for Environment and Heritage.*

### **Public Land – Stewardship**

*Ensuring that public lands and protected areas are effectively managed.*



**Coast and Marine Conservation**

*Ensuring the conservation, protection and on-going sustainable productivity of South Australia's coastal, estuarine and marine environment.*

**Botanic Gardens Management**

*Ensuring the natural and cultural resources of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium are managed to advance plant conservation and sustainable horticulture practices, and to enrich society.*

**Heritage Conservation**

*Ensuring the state's built and maritime heritage and heritage objects are identified, protected, conserved, maintained and celebrated.*

**Animal Welfare**

*Ensuring animals are treated humanely and that companion animals are managed appropriately.*

**Adaptive Management of the Lower Lakes and Coorong**

*Securing the long-term future of the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth as a healthy, productive and resilient wetland system that maintains its international importance.*

**Knowledge and Information**

*Building an innovative and sustainable knowledge and information capacity through research, analysis, monitoring and coordination of information, science and technological business activities, in collaboration with the department's programs, partner organisations and the community.*

**Agency Support Services**

*Providing business support services to DEH, the Environment Protection Authority, Zero Waste SA and related boards and committees. Agency Support Services consists of three sub-programs – Business Services, Corporate Development and Strategy, and Human Resources.*

A matrix of DEH's programs and directorates forms the basis of the department's planning, budgeting and reporting framework.

Program managers and sub-program managers work with branches and regions to determine business priorities for the next three to five years and develop activities for implementation. These priorities and activities direct the allocation of the base, project and capital investing budgets.

The implementation of the priorities in each program plan occurs through the directorates, branches and regions. These are reviewed through local reporting and monitoring practices and performance management discussions. Each directorate's progress is recorded in the DEH Planning, Reporting and Evaluation system (interplan®) and reports are generated each quarter to help Executive Directors monitor progress.



# DEH PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

## Nature Conservation

*Protecting, maintaining, improving and restoring ecosystems, habitats, species and populations by developing nature conservation policies and programs with industries, government and communities, and by undertaking and supporting research, surveys and monitoring of South Australia's biodiversity.*

### Highlights

The *No Species Loss strategy*, which outlines objectives and targets towards the 'Lose No Species' SASP target, provides the overarching directions for the Nature Conservation Program. This year reports were gathered on 10 indicator species to demonstrate the activities being undertaken to conserve species.

A *No Species Loss* education package has been drafted and will be released for primary-school use in early 2010-11. The kit contains fact sheets on local, indigenous species across the state and information about bioregions.

DEH released the final four NatureLinks Plans covering Cape Borda to Barossa, Flinders-Olary, River Murray-South East and the Arid Lands. Since their release significant work has been undertaken to identify NatureLinks priorities. Efforts were focussed on shifting what was a predominantly government-led initiative, to one driven by regional alliances and partners.

Within the East meets West NatureLink, the WildEyre alliance has conducted on-ground conservation activities and community engagement, and established research partnerships. The WildEyre alliance includes Greening Australia, The Wilderness Society, the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia, the Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board and DEH. To date the alliance has attracted \$1 million to fund landscape-scale conservation projects. A prospectus to attract more investment will be completed in 2010-11.

DEH and Natural Resources Management Boards also developed several landscape assessment documents to identify conservation priorities and goals within NatureLinks landscapes.

Investment of \$5.7 million has helped create a River Murray native forest through the revegetation of vast tracts of South Australia's rural areas, using a market-based tender approach. The Round 3 tender in 2009 resulted in six revegetation sites, of which two are on public land and the remainder on private land. Over the three tender rounds, the River Murray Forest project has resulted in contracts for 16 planting projects on private land and five on public land, covering 2750 hectares in total. Planting has occurred over three years and so the amount of growth varies between sites.

Each planting aims to provide biodiversity and carbon-storage benefits, and will require ongoing management. Long-term monitoring will assess the success of each planting. Future challenges include developing policies relating to the government-owned carbon generated in the forest and managing the impact of drought, water restrictions or unpredictable but possible natural events.

### Other achievements

Research to support policy development, communication and education campaigns included studies on the economic value and public perceptions of biodiversity, models of stewardship and incentives for private landholders to participate in active conservation. An investigation into the potential for carbon sequestration in the pastoral zone was undertaken with the Western Australian Agricultural Authority. The economic study will help develop improved cost-benefit analysis for decision-making and provide better measures of how natural assets should be used. The study on perceptions of biodiversity revealed a need to use clear language and messages to increase understanding.

A conservation planning document, *Informing Biodiversity Conservation for the Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges Region, South Australia*, was released. The document sets priorities and targets for the Ranges' landscapes, vegetation groups and species. Conservation planning documents were also prepared for the Murray-Mallee, Southern Flinders and Northern and Yorke Natural Resources Management Boards.

The South Australian Government worked with the Northern Territory Government to develop the Trans-Australia Eco-Link, the world's first trans-continental 'conservation corridor'. South Australia is investing \$1.8 million over four years to establish resilient landscapes that will stretch north-south across South Australia's component of the corridor. Complementing NatureLinks, the project places importance on social, cultural and economic values.

DEH coordinated a whole-of-government response to the unexpected influx of the nationally threatened Grey-Headed Flying Fox that affected a localised area in suburban Adelaide in May 2009. It is believed the influx was caused by restricted food resources interstate, a situation that may become more common as the environment is affected by climate change.

The program contributed to the National Koala Conservation Strategy that received Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council endorsement and was adopted by all 'koala-range state' Environment Ministers in November 2009.

An 18-month strategy to help the critically endangered Orange-bellied Parrot improve its chances of survival was developed. Data indicates that without intervention the wild population could become extinct within three to five years.

DEH has now developed recovery or action plans for 215 of 487 species known to be threatened.

## **Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11**

### **Challenges**

To achieve its targets, the program needs to prioritise landscape restoration and species management programs. It will also have to identify opportunities to work in a more integrated way, particularly when looking to achieve landscape-conservation proposals such as NatureLinks.

The development of operational tools for government agencies, Natural Resources Management Boards, landholders and the community would benefit from access to improved scientific information.

### **Targets**

- Build a strong collaboration with Public Health to develop policies that strengthen conservation and public health outcomes
- Develop and implement the Trans-Australia Eco-Link Business Plan





## Public Land – Visitor Management Program

Promoting public enjoyment and the conservation of the state's natural and cultural heritage by providing sustainable opportunities for environmentally sensitive, economically viable and socially responsible visitor experiences.

### Highlights

In 2009-10, the Visitor Management program prepared a draft state-wide visitor strategy *People and Parks*, and completed upgrades and improvements to visitor facilities around the state.

The visitor strategy is a platform to engage the community about future visitor opportunities for parks, and provide a coordinated and strategic approach to the department's visitor-related policy, planning and management. It aims to maximise the economic and community benefits of South Australia's parks and reserves while ensuring they continue to conserve biodiversity. The draft is scheduled to be released for public comment in early 2011.

New visitor facilities were constructed at Innes National Park, and Stage 1 of the Waterfall Gully to Mount Lofty Trail upgrade was completed. The road into Lincoln National Park was sealed and camping facilities upgraded at Surfleet Cove campground.

At Belair National Park, the Dianella Precinct has been upgraded and additional visitor facilities, including toilets and shelters, built. Construction of the Belair entry precinct is on track and due for completion in late 2010. Interpretive and orientation signs were completed for the Gold Escort Ground picnic shed as part of the redevelopment. The signs and other Belair National Park Interpretation Project work received the Interpretation Australia Excellence in Interpretative Practice Award in November 2009.

'Bounce Back' is a major conservation program to repair landscape, restore habitats and remove feral pests in the semi-arid environment of the Flinders Ranges. Key messages about pest management and the Yellow-footed Rock Wallaby are among those provided on 30 signs installed in Flinders Ranges National Park to highlight 'Bounce Back' challenges and achievements.

### Other Achievements

Priorities for improving and maintaining visitor facilities across the state have been identified.

The development of iconic walking trails continues, with business cases for the Flinders Ranges and Kangaroo Island multi-day walks developed, a new trail constructed in Alligator Gorge and plans in place for Belair National Park and Sturt Gorge Recreation Park trails.

In 2009-10 visits to camping areas, heritage sites, trails, other visitor sites, and accommodation within the state's parks and reserves, continued to grow, reaching 4.5 million. Visitor satisfaction remained at almost 90 per cent. More South Australians are choosing to visit the state's parks with the frequency also increasing, particularly from those in metropolitan areas.

The Flinders Ranges National Park Interpretation Plan has been presented to stakeholders. The South Australian Tourism Commission has committed \$30 000 to assist with its implementation.

The new *Camping in South Australia's National Parks* brochure was published and, along with another 68 park information brochures, made available on the South Australian Parks and South Australian Tourism websites.



## Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11

### Challenges

An across-government coordinating group has been established to help guide planning for the sustainable use of South Australia's national parks and reserves. The community will be engaged and consulted, to foster a shared understanding of the health, societal, economical and environmental benefit of parks and nature more broadly.

To meet market demand, development of new multi-day walks for Kangaroo Island and the Flinders Ranges will need to continue, as will the improvement of walking and cycling trails in the Adelaide Hills.

### Targets

- Complete the Belair National Park entrance precinct and the Seal Bay boardwalk upgrade
- Prepare feasibility and business cases for Cleland Wildlife Park and Naracoorte Caves upgrades
- Complete Stage 1 planning for the new Adelaide Hills shared-use trails and improved sections of the Heysen Trail on Fleurieu Peninsula
- Introduce new products and tours at Seal Bay, and undertake an 'expression of interest' process for accommodated multi-day walks in the Flinders Ranges and on Kangaroo Island
- Improve visitor facilities at Mambray Creek, 42 Mile Crossing and Stamford Hill.
- Complete Stage 2 of the Waterfall Gully to Mount Lofty trail upgrade
- Finalise the draft interaction with marine mammal, commercial tour-operator licensing and Great White Shark cage-diving policies
- Identify priorities and commence high-priority research into the value of South Australia's parks and visitor experience
- Pilot web technologies to provide better information on South Australia's parks, and pilot an online booking system
- Investigate sustainable management options for new tourism experiences in South Australia's parks

## CASE STUDY

### Monitoring at-risk fish on Adelaide's reefs

The Harlequin fish and Blue Devil are of conservation concern, with evidence suggesting their numbers may already have declined in some areas.

However, there are no population baselines against which to measure changes. A DEH project investigated the idea that if individual fish could be identified through photographs of their natural markings, population counts would be possible.

The technique was successful, and it is believed that with further development of the concept, community divers could photograph and record fish on their local reefs, contributing to records of fish populations – and knowledge of species at risk or potentially threatened – around the state.





## Public Land – Fire Management Program

*Managing fire to reduce the risk to life and property, and conserve our natural and cultural heritage, on lands managed by DEH.*

### Highlights

In 2009-10 DEH finalised and adopted 10 comprehensive Fire Management Plans, taking the combined total of reserves now covered by Fire Management Plans to 135, or about 45 per cent of the parks and reserves managed by DEH. Works included the largest prescribed burning program DEH has undertaken in one year, firebreak and access track maintenance and upgrades, and infrastructure improvements.

The 92 burns across the state covered almost 11 000 hectares, twice the number of burns and a 40 per cent increase in the area burned in 2008-09. A notable increase occurred in the Mount Lofty Ranges, where 555 hectares were burned across DEH-managed land, a 75 per cent increase on the previous year's total. Prescribed burns reduce heavy fuel loads in strategic areas of public lands; the process can help control bushfire, reduce its impact on surrounding communities and environment, and contribute to ecological and biodiversity targets.

An additional \$4.5 million in funding over four years that began in 2009-10 boosted DEH's fire-management capabilities. Ten Fire Management Officers were recruited to help develop fire-management plans, planning for increased prescribed burning programs, monitoring and training delivery. The initial focus of this work is in the Mount Lofty Ranges, where seven positions were located.

### Other Achievements

DEH continued to develop comprehensive fire-management plans for South Australia's reserves in 2009-10. Plans for reserves in the following areas were completed and adopted: the hills-face zone of the Mount Lofty Ranges, Southern Flinders Ranges, Southern Eyre Peninsula, Ngarkat and Billiatt Districts, Bookmark Mallee, Flinders Chase and Cape Forbin on Kangaroo Island, South East and Lower Yorke Peninsula.

Development of another two plans began for reserves in Cape Gantheaume on Kangaroo Island and Onkaparinga Valley in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

DEH also contributed to a pilot bushfire risk-management plan for Kangaroo Island that was finalised in November 2009. Based on the NSW Rural Fire Service model, the plan was commissioned by the Kangaroo Island District Bushfire Prevention Committee following the Kangaroo Island fires in December 2007. The pilot assessed the potential for this type of approach to be adopted across South Australia.

Development of a fire-management plan for the far west of the state started under an arrangement between DEH and the Alinytjara Wilurara Natural Resources Management Board, the Mamungari Conservation Park Co-management Board and the Anangu Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara (APY), Yalata and Maralinga Tjarutja Land Councils.

The department completed fire-management reviews established by a Ministerial Bushfire Taskforce following the February 2009 Victorian bushfires. DEH took the lead role for two of the thematic reviews: the interaction of native vegetation and bushfires to protect life, property and the environment; and fire management on public lands. Findings were presented to the Bushfire Taskforce in September 2009. Outcomes resulted in changes to the Native Vegetation Regulations and a Heads of Agency agreement between DEH, South Australian Country Fire Service, ForestrySA and SA Water. This agreement commits the agencies to a collaborative and coordinated approach to fire management on public lands that includes prescribed burning, integrated planning and improved response arrangements.

To help achieve the agreement's objectives, Fire Cooperatives were established in the Mount Lofty Ranges, Southern Flinders Ranges, South East and Lower Eyre Peninsula.

Proceedings of the Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission were also closely monitored and the findings due in July 2010 will be analysed for their relevance to DEH and the state.

The advent of aerial ignition capabilities increased DEH's operational capabilities significantly in 2009-10, enabling several burns to be safely conducted on the same day in difficult and steep terrain.

A DEH staff member also participated in a joint Australia-New Zealand deployment to assist bushfire suppression efforts in British Columbia, Canada, in August 2009.

DEH continued to recruit new members to its brigade, boosting its numbers to nearly 500, of which 70 per cent were firefighters. Additional funding approved by Cabinet in December 2009 enabled the recruitment of additional seasonal firefighters, taking the combined seasonal firefighter tally to 64. In collaboration with SACFS, DEH also coordinated a comprehensive fire-training program, delivering 2441 individual training competencies to its brigade members.

Dr Jon Marsden-Smedley from the University of Tasmania was engaged to conduct a formal review of South Australian prescribed burning prescriptions. This review will consider the outcomes and data collected from the last five years of prescribed burning by DEH and ForestrySA.

A final report from Project FuSE – a research project undertaken with CSIRO and the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre that investigated fire behaviour in Mallee-heath vegetation types – was received; the outcomes will be incorporated into Dr Marsden-Smedley's review.

An agreement to assess DEH's fire policy and planning processes under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* was signed and will be completed in 2010-11.

Collaboration with Australian National University and Flinders University on an Australian Research Council Linkage Project has continued. The project is examining flora and fauna response to fire, species and community shifts and fire histories in Eyre Peninsula mallee reserves.

## **Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11**

### **Challenges**

As the largest land manager in the state, DEH must attempt to keep pace with rapidly changing environmental factors such as climate change, urban encroachment into the rural-urban interface, demographic change in the landscape, decline in availability of volunteers, and increased accountabilities, responsibilities and community expectations.

Research indicates bushfires will become more common and increasingly difficult to control. Traditionally, an increased bushfire threat has been met with increased suppression resources, but despite advancements in suppression capabilities and technology, the impact of bushfires is increasing. Global focus is now shifting to fuel and vegetation management, which has significant impacts for land managers such as DEH.

As a result, DEH will be challenged to increase its fuel-management strategies to reduce the risk and impact of bushfires on communities and the environment, while protecting and conserving the state's natural and environmental assets.



## Targets

- Continue the prescribed burning program on DEH managed lands
- Contribute to the development of integrated, risk-based, fire-management plans
- Increase staff skills and knowledge levels in fire management through targeted training
- Increase the number of reserves covered by fire-management plans
- Develop remote-area firefighting capabilities with the CFS
- Implement strategic works programs identified in fire-management plans
- Increase and strengthen relationships with key stakeholders having fire-management responsibilities
- Increase DEH staff participation in fire-management activities and brigade membership
- Continue to integrate fire ecology, science and research into fire-management practices
- Analyse and implement relevant findings and recommendations from the Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission

## CASE STUDY

### Project to protect threatened sea-lion

The risk of extinction of the Australian sea lion has been reduced through a project conducted by DEH and South Australian partners in Seal Bay.

Over the last 12 months, a DEH project team has been working with the South Australian Tourism Commission, commercial tour operators, Tourism Kangaroo Island and scientists to identify how tourists might continue visiting Seal Bay Conservation Park while minimising any risk to the sea lion's long-term survival.

Input has been received from the project's science, tourism and regional experts. A science-based assessment of any possible impact of visitor and management-related activity on the sea-lion colony has been undertaken. This information has contributed to plans for carefully selected visitor facilities and the introduction of guided and self-guided tours in the park.

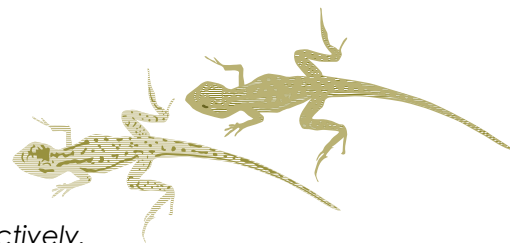
The new tourism activities and physical upgrades will support sea-lion conservation by minimising any impact of tourism on the species. Signs and other media will educate and inform visitors about threats to the species, and increase their appreciation of and support for conservation research and campaigns.

Market research – including testing with focus groups and online surveys – has confirmed the social and economic feasibility of proposed visitor experiences. The research has indicated the viability of new tour options to meet the diverse needs and high expectations of existing and would-be visitors.

Some changes are already visible at the park, such as upgrades to toilets and the first stage of improvements to the visitor centre. Upgrades to boardwalks and site access are scheduled for construction within the next 18 months. Environmental impact assessments are being conducted throughout the project to prevent any impact on the Australian sea-lion or its habitat.

The project reflects DEH's commitment to improving visitor experiences and facilities in South Australian parks, while maintaining conservation values and the State Government's support for economic development in the regions.

# Public Land – Stewardship Program



*Ensuring that public lands and protected areas are managed effectively.*

## Highlights

The department's commitment to protecting the state's plants, animals and landscapes is reflected in the creation or expansion of 19 parks in 2009-10, with five of the new parks located within NatureLinks corridors. The 19 parks contributed to the 145 000 hectares added to the state's Protected Area System during the year.

Three new areas of land, in two NatureLinks corridors, were added to the parks system, including critical habitat for the endangered Regent Parrot on the River Murray.

The Minister for Environment and Conservation adopted the Hallett Cove and Marino Conservation Parks Management Plan and an amendment to the Ewens Ponds Conservation Park Management Plan. There are now management plans for 64 per cent of the state's parks and reserves.

DEH contributed to finalisation of the Indigenous Land Use Agreement and co-management arrangement for the Flinders Ranges National Park. Significant progress also occurred in negotiations for co-management over the Breakaways Conservation Park, and Gawler Ranges and Lake Gairdner National Parks.

Ten-year reviews for the Nullarbor and Yellabinna Regional Reserves were completed and tabled in Parliament.

## Other Achievements

DEH assessed a range of referrals for the environmental impacts of mining-related activity across South Australia. These included contributing to the Olympic Dam environmental impact assessment, 54 applications for mineral and petroleum exploration licences within reserves proclaimed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, 231 exploration licence applications outside reserves, and 15 Declarations of Environmental Factors for exploration approvals for work on reserves.

Mining-related work also included monitoring and advising on Iluka's Jacinth Ambrosia mine site and haul road in Yellabinna Regional Reserve to ensure operations meet Mining and Rehabilitation Program guidelines.

In conjunction with PIRSA, the program prepared and released the draft policy framework 'Seeking a Balance – Conservation and Resource Use in the Northern Flinders Ranges' for managing exploration and mining in the region.

DEH led the State Government's input into the final report of the 10-year review of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth). Key component of the proposals were for nationwide approval processes that are collaborative and streamlined, maintain environmental integrity, and achieve red tape reduction targets.

Cross-government work included helping the Department of Planning and Local Government meet the first stages of a Cabinet-agreed timetable for implementing its planning reforms.

The department led the ongoing assessment of areas being considered as potential wilderness protection areas. Assessment reports for the proposed Nullarbor, Nuyts Archipelago and Investigator Group of Islands Wilderness Protection Areas were released for public consultation.

Draft management plans were developed for Billiatt Wilderness Protection Area and Conservation Park, Danggali Wilderness Protection Area and Conservation Park, and Karte, Peebinga, Ediacara, Lake St Clair and Bimbowrie Conservation Parks.

## Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11

### Challenges

Policies and strategies need to be developed to guide the management of public lands, and introduce the national and state reforms – including the planning reforms – to increase planning efficiency and streamline assessment processes across the state.

Work will need to continue to provide quality and timely responses to referrals from PIRSA for exploration and mining activities on protected areas, and to monitor and influence those activities to maximise environmental outcomes.

### Targets

- Release eight reserve-management plans for public consultation
- Finalise the proposed Nullarbor Wilderness Protection Area
- Proclaim 15 new or additional priority land areas into the State Protected Area System
- Release a *Protected Areas for Private Lands* discussion paper for public comment
- Develop red-tape reductions related to Schedule 8 of the Development Regulations
- Finalise co-management arrangements for Breakaways Conservation Park, Lake Gairdner and Gawler Ranges National Parks
- Finalise the Indigenous Land Use Agreement for the Simpson Desert Conservation Park and Simpson Desert Regional Reserve and for the First People of the River Murray and Mallee claim areas
- Ensure DEH comments on exploration and mining referrals are processed within agreed timeframes
- Finalise accreditation of South Australia's fire-management framework under the *EPBC Act (1999)*, in line with the Council of Australian Government's regulatory reform program and the inquiry into the Victorian Royal Commission into the 2009 bushfires
- Meet the critical milestones of the planning reforms.

## CASE STUDY

### **Commissioning of Jacinth Ambrosia mine**

The start of production at Iluka Resources Ltd's Jacinth-Ambrosia heavy mineral sands deposit in Yellabinna Regional Reserve in early 2010 was the result of a long partnership between Iluka and government agencies.

For some time, DEH has worked with other departments and Iluka to ensure the mine could proceed with foreseeable and manageable impacts within a regional reserve. The collaborative process and the support of State Government departments enabled Iluka to start construction ahead of schedule.

The successful outcome has been viewed as a test case for the management of regional reserves within conservation and sustainable resources frameworks.

DEH expertise contributed to decisions about approvals for the mine and for a haul road across Yellabinna and Nullarbor Regional Reserves. Construction of the road presented numerous challenges for Iluka and the landowners, DEH and the Aboriginal Lands Trust. However, fortnightly meetings led to open discussion and efficient and transparent decision-making.

The department also worked closely with PIRSA on the terms of Iluka's lease so that long-term impacts of the mine's construction and operation could be managed and to guarantee land recovery and rehabilitation after mining stops.

Iluka's commitment to rehabilitation included funds for research into seed ecology. The funding led to a research partnership between the company, DEH and the University of Adelaide that is investigating seed germination in Yellabinna's plant species.

The department will continue to collaborate with Iluka to monitor, access and advise on existing operations and future developments.





# Coast and Marine Conservation Program

*Ensuring the conservation, protection and ongoing sustainable productivity of South Australia's coastal, estuarine and marine environments.*

## Highlights

The department has been working with local communities across South Australia to develop management plans for South Australia's 19 new marine parks.

Thirteen Local Advisory Groups were established across the State, with about 180 members working with their communities to gather information about what people do in and around marine parks.

The information will inform the zoning in marine park management plans.

The Marine Parks Council, Scientific Working Group and three pilot working groups informed the Minister about the park planning process. Following advice from the pilot groups, the State Government amended the outer boundaries of seven marine parks.

Other work related to marine parks included advice on a proposed *Marine Parks (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Amendment Bill 2010* for the Government to introduce in the winter session of Parliament. The Bill aims to increase scrutiny of changes made to marine park management plans. Advice has also been provided on proposed regulations to support marine-park zoning. A Displaced Effort Working Group has been working with the commercial fishing industry and government to establish ways to manage any displaced effort resulting from the management plans.

Marine habitat data was collected using state-of-the-art equipment and techniques, delivering biodiversity information to support coast and marine conservation programs.

The *Adelaide's Living Beaches Strategy* for 2005-2025 project team has continued to inform coastal residents about coast-protection issues and the proposed metropolitan sand-transfer infrastructure. Tenders for construction of the sand-pumping pipeline have been evaluated and the State Government is considering options.

## Other Achievements

The department worked with the State Emergency Service to study South Australia's vulnerability to tsunami, storm surge and sea level rise. The project is funded from the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program. DEH has monitored global science that projects likely climate change-induced sea-level rise and its impacts on coastal communities and ecosystems. This is guiding South Australia's involvement, through the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, in COAG's adaptation agenda and the Coast Protection Board's policy review, particularly on allowances for sea-level rise in planning policy and consequent adaptation measures.

A survey of the Yalata Swamp was conducted for the Alinytjara Wilurara NRM Board in May 2010. It identified the swamp's flora and its vulnerability to sea-level rise. Five distinct plant communities were found, with a total of 48 plant species – including three not previously recorded in the locality. One of these, *Austrostipa nullanulla*, has an Australian conservation rating of 'vulnerable'.

DEH also worked with PIRSA Fisheries, other Australian states and the Northern Territory to develop a Common Assessment and Reporting Framework for the monitoring, evaluating and reporting of coastal, estuarine and marine environments. The Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council endorsed the framework for application around Australia.



## Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11

### Challenges

Work will need to occur with the Marine Park Local Advisory Groups to develop draft marine-park management plans with zoning that meets 'triple bottom-line' goals. This preparatory work is required to guide a formal state-wide community consultation process on draft management plans.

Key coastal policy advice is required for government consideration, including revised sea-level rise allowances for planning purposes and related adaptation measures.

### Targets

- Develop 19 draft management plans, including zoning, for public consultation.
- Begin implementing the State Government's preferred approach to sand-transfer infrastructure on metropolitan beaches.
- Complete Coastal Conservation Assessments, together with a report and an interactive DVD, for South Australian coastal areas to support NRM Boards in managing coastal activities.
- Finalise the study report on South Australia's vulnerability to tsunamis, storm surge and sea-level rise, including knowledge gaps and prioritisation of future works.

## CASE STUDY

### Marine parks receiving community support

A state-wide survey conducted in December 2009 indicated that community support for marine parks remained very positive, with 91 per cent of respondents in support of marine parks generally and 76 per cent supporting parks in their local areas.

More than 180 people were inducted into the 13 Marine Parks Local Advisory Groups (MPLAGs) established across the State and attended two group meetings staged in each local area (except the Far West Coast MPLAG, which has opted to combine meetings two and three later in 2010).

In addition, more than 400 media articles were generated about the marine parks program, with many promoting MPLAGs and encouraging people to contribute information through South Australia's Marine Parks Information Tool (SAMPIT).

SAMPIT, which is based on Google maps, was developed by DEH to collect data online and in hard copy about how people use and enjoy the marine environment.

More than 1500 people contributed data to SAMPIT, most of them recreational fishers. The information is being considered in the development of marine park management plans.

MPLAGs will continue to work with the government to develop zone proposals.



## Botanic Gardens Management Program

*Managing the natural and cultural resources of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium to advance plant appreciation, knowledge and conservation through our natural and cultural collections and programs.*

### Highlights

The Board of the Botanic Gardens & State Herbarium became the first organisation outside the United States to be granted accreditation with the American Association of Museums. See case study for more detail.

The Minister for Environment and Conservation opened the Australian Native Garden in the Adelaide Botanic Garden on 26 November 2009 as part of a Ministerial initiative to promote the beauty and benefits of native plants. The native garden provides visitors with an ideal example of how native plants can be used to form an attractive, water-wise garden and so reinforces many messages and campaigns of the Botanic Gardens and the department.

More than 9000 specimens were added to the State Herbarium collection, which now exceeds one million preserved specimens. Over 8500 new database entries were added during the year and have been made available on Australia's Virtual Herbarium and the department's environmental databases.

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide Seed Conservation Centre funding agreement with the Millennium Seed Bank Project (UK) has been extended until 2011 to assist continuation of seed collection, germination and storage research. Seeds were collected from 147 native plant species in 2009-10, including 83 species at risk. The Seed Conservation Centre seed bank has stored more than 175 million seeds since the SACRED Seeds Project (an acronym for the South Australian Collection of Rare and EnDangered Seeds) commenced in 2003. The Centre now stores specimens of 41 per cent of South Australia's native plant species, including 51 per cent of the threatened flora.

Seed hunting by the Seed Conservation Centre resulted in the discovery of a new native mint species (*Mentha atrollilacina*), which exists in small numbers only in the southeast of South Australia.

A major redevelopment of the Botanic Park-Adelaide Zoo precinct was completed in conjunction with Adelaide City Council and Zoos SA.

Nine major cultural events were staged in the Botanic Gardens, including Moonlight Cinema, Tasting Australia, Adelaide Symphony Orchestra Concert, Parklife, WOMADelaide in Botanic Park, Fringe and SALA Festivals. More than 6600 people attended 198 community events.

The Adelaide, Mount Lofty and Wittunga Botanic Gardens and Botanic Park attracted nearly 1.8 million visitors during the year. A visitor survey revealed a satisfaction rate of 97 per cent.

### Other Achievements

The Botanic Gardens education service – a partnership with the Department of Education and Children's Services – provided programs that attracted 22 147 students to the Gardens during the year. Popular events included the annual World Environment Day Quiz Trail and SA Water partnership programs 'Water Around the World' and National Water Week.

A new Kitchen Garden program is promoting the awareness of fresh foods in society. Two project officers (one funded through a partnership with SA Health and the other through a private sponsorship) are helping deliver the program. An 'edible garden' display and community events linked to Tasting Australia celebrations helped promote sustainable edible gardening.

Education and ex situ conservation modules were developed and delivered by Botanic Gardens staff to the International Certificate in Botanic Garden Management Asia-Pacific regional training course in Singapore, in partnership with Botanic Garden Conservation International (BGCI), Singapore Botanic Garden, and Botanic Gardens of Australia and New Zealand (BGANZ).

The Sustainable Landscapes project and the extension of the Landscapes Alive Plant Selector into regional areas continued to help South Australians across the state create and manage sustainable urban environments. However, modelling of efficient water use remains a challenge. As was the case in 2008-09, more than 30 per cent of the Adelaide Botanic Garden lawn areas were left to dry out and water schedules adjusted.

Commonwealth Government funding was approved for the First Creek Wetland and aquifer storage and redraw (ASR) project, which is targeted for completion in 2012. Within seven to 10 years it will reduce the Adelaide Botanic Garden's reliance on potable mains water by about 100 mega litres a year.

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide *Catalogue of Plants 2010* has been published, the first catalogue since the production of individual catalogues for *Adelaide Botanic Garden* (1988), *Mount Lofty Botanic Garden* (1991) and *Wittunga Botanic Garden* (1995).

Other publishing work included progress on the new electronic version of 'Flora of South Australia' and publication of *The Museum of Economic Botany at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens – a souvenir*, edited by Dr Peter Emmett and Tony Kanellos.

## **Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11**

### **Challenges**

The Botanic Gardens must continue to 'lead by example', through demonstrating responsible water use and reducing reliance on potable mains water, and by showcasing the use of native plants.

Partnerships need to be strengthened and funding secured for the seed conservation and restoration program. Similarly, the State Herbarium would benefit from external partnerships to secure expertise in weed botany in order to extend knowledge of South Australian flora and help in related projects such as biological control.

### **Targets**

- Commence construction of the First Creek Wetland and aquifer storage and redraw project and begin delivery of its education and interpretive elements
- Complete Botanic Park works to improve visitor access and safety and complete the Western Entrance and the Garden of Health
- Continue a planting and replacement program to preserve the Botanic Gardens' mature-tree canopy
- Complete the design of a kitchen garden and continue delivering associated programs to support community health and education
- Continue collecting and researching the seed of South Australian plant species with partners including the Millennium Seed Bank
- Stage eight major cultural events in the Gardens and develop a volunteer strategy for the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide
- Continue to survey, collect and document the state's native and naturalised terrestrial and marine flora; conduct systematic and molecular research, distribute information about plant, algal and fungal diversity; and upgrade and maintain the Census of South Australian vascular plants
- In partnership with the University of Adelaide, recruit a new Chief Botanist to lead and rejuvenate the Herbarium's programs

## CASE STUDY

### **Accreditation with the American Association of Museums**

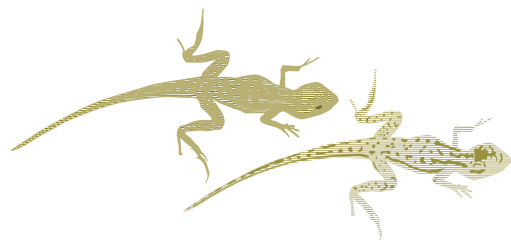
The Board of the Botanic Gardens & State Herbarium became the first organisation outside the United States to be granted accreditation with the American Association of Museums (AAM) when the award was announced in March 2010.

The AAM Accreditation recognises an institution's commitment to excellence, accountability, high professional standards and continued institutional improvement.

AAM accreditation is guided by the organisation's success in achieving its stated mission and goals, and how it meets relevant standards and practices as they are generally understood in the museum field.

The preparation for accreditation by DEH staff was a long process that began in 2005. It culminated in passionate staff showcasing their work during a site visit by a panel of senior Botanic Garden management and research specialists in 2009.

The AAM accreditation – the only accreditation program available for botanic gardens and herbaria in Australia – revealed a commitment to excellence and standards that has brought national and international attention to the South Australian institution.



# Heritage Conservation Program

*Ensuring the state's built and maritime heritage and heritage objects are identified, protected, conserved, maintained and celebrated.*

## Highlights

The department initiated a project to review heritage-related statutory referrals in 2009-10 to reduce 'red tape' for owners of State Heritage Places, while improving heritage conservation policy advice to owners. This followed a preliminary investigation of options in 2008.

The project aimed to identify initiatives that would contribute a 35 per cent reduction in development applications required by government. Advice was sought from heritage professionals, local councils and other stakeholders to identify and research the impacts of proposed initiatives and to develop strategies to minimise and mitigate risks arising from changes to the referral process.

Following a request by the Minister for Environment and Conservation, the South Australian Heritage Council completed recommendations to update the Heritage Directions Policy Framework to ensure it aligns with *South Australia's Strategic Plan* and key policy directions from DEH's Corporate Plan, and incorporates matters pertaining to the State Government's response to the Planning Review.

The inaugural South Australian Heritage Heroes Awards program was successfully completed during the year. The Heritage Heroes Awards are the result of a partnership between State Government, the South Australian Heritage Council and The Bob Hawke Prime Ministerial Centre of UniSA. They honour volunteers' work in conserving and celebrating the state's heritage. The former Minister for Environment and Conservation, Hon Jay Weatherill MP, presented the awards at a ceremony at The Bob Hawke Prime Ministerial Centre at UniSA on 25 August 2009.

## Other Achievements

The 150th anniversary of the wrecking of the Finnish Barque *Fides* was commemorated with an event at Snug Cove on Kangaroo Island on 21 May 2010. The ceremony recognised the strong bond between Kangaroo Island and the Finnish town of Kristinestad, where the ship was built and the majority of the crew of the *Fides* originated.

A recent publication, *Salt attack and rising damp – A guide to salt damp in historic and older buildings*, was supported with a Salt Attack Seminar held on 15 April 2010 at St Mark's College in North Adelaide. The event promoted DEH's leadership in developing skills among heritage professionals.

The department provides advice on a range of heritage-related policy directions. During 2009-10 it provided advice on the heritage impacts of State Government planning and project initiatives including the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide, and the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Olympic Dam expansion.

The South Australian Heritage Council provisionally entered five places and confirmed five places in the South Australian Heritage Register as State Heritage Places in 2009-10. The department supported the statutory activities of the Heritage Council, including administering the SA Heritage Register, receiving nominations and undertaking assessments of nominations for the consideration of the Register Committee and the SA Heritage Council.



## Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11

### Challenges

A key challenge for 2010-11 is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of statutory activities related to heritage protection and conservation.

Work will need to continue to support the sustainable use and adoption of State Heritage Places through introduction of planning policies and procedures.

### Targets

- Implement the heritage-related red-tape reduction regulatory reforms
- Implement new administrative arrangements for and an updated model of the Heritage Advisory Service
- Establish planning policy frameworks to ensure continued protection of State Heritage Places through implementation of the 30 Year Plan
- Update policies, guidelines and systems to improve the nomination and assessment processes for State Heritage listing
- Alter policies and procedures to facilitate adaptive re-use of State Heritage Places

## CASE STUDY

### Reducing 'red tape' for owners of State Heritage Places

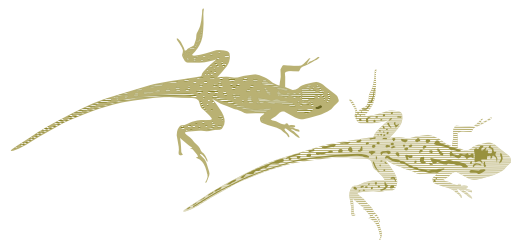
The planning system can be complex and difficult to manage for owners of all properties. However, the statutory referral triggers for State Heritage Places can add more 'red tape' to this process and may provide a disincentive to people considering the purchase of or adoptive re-use of State Heritage Places.

A scoping project that began in 2008 identified potential options to shorten development application times and reduce the number of development assessment referrals.

Owners of State Heritage Places may benefit from a DEH project to reduce the number of these referrals required for development in and around State Heritage Places. The project also aims to reduce the time taken to assess the referrals.

In 2009-10 research was undertaken to further develop possible initiatives and to measure the potential impacts on referral numbers and time frames. Initiatives that appeared to create the greatest impacts were 'road tested' with heritage-conservation professionals to ensure they would lead to desired conservation outcomes.

The project also identified a number of non-statutory changes to current systems and processes that could easily be implemented to improve consistency in heritage conservation advice provided to owners throughout South Australia. The results of the red-tape reduction project aim to be implemented in 2010-11



# Animal Welfare Program



*Ensuring animals are treated humanely and companion animals are managed appropriately.*

## Highlights

The development and implementation of nationally agreed standards and guidelines – including those relating to pig welfare and transported livestock – formed a significant component of the Animal Welfare work in 2009-10.

The (national) Primary Industries Ministerial Council (Ministerial Council) had agreed that animal welfare standards should be worded and legislated in a nationally consistent manner, which required significant coordination and cooperation across jurisdictions as well as coordination with animal welfare and rights groups and animal industries during 2009-10.

As a result, the requirements of the revised *Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – The Pig* have been mandated as agreed by the Ministerial Council. The revised Code now identifies those standards that may be mandated in a comparable manner across Australia. South Australia was the first jurisdiction to mandate the requirements and provided the template for other jurisdictions.

The Animal Welfare Unit and the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee were also key contributors to the development of standards and guidelines for the welfare of transported livestock, including sheep, cattle and exhibited animals. Under the *Animal Welfare Act 1985*, these standards are scheduled to be incorporated into regulations during 2010-11.

The *Code of Practice for the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes* recommends that animal ethics committees should be externally reviewed every three years. The first round of reviews was completed in 2008-09 and the second began in 2009-10. Four of the 10 committees have been reviewed twice; in each of the four cases, issues previously identified by the review panel had been addressed partially or completely and the standard of the committee's operations had significantly improved.

The Animal Welfare Unit is developing an application form that may be used by all the biomedical animal ethics committees. This will reduce the paperwork required of researchers while ensuring the information provided to the committees remains acceptable.

## Other Achievements

The department has noted increasing concerns by the RSPCA and the general public over the welfare of animals, particularly dogs and cats, being sold as pets from a variety of sources and premises. The concerns led the Minister for Environment and Conservation to announce a review of the *South Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Management of Animals in the Pet Trade, Second edition (1999)* and that the review's recommendations would be released for public consultation. A discussion paper with recommendations on changes to the code was drafted and will be released for public consultation during 2010-11.

## Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11

### Challenges

With so much of the program's work relating to the development of national agreements and standards, it will be necessary to secure and retain the support of relevant animal industries and animal advocacy groups.

This work will require appropriate consultation within South Australia, and that any feedback is incorporated into any legislative proposals. The consistency sought by the Ministerial Council must also be maintained when drafting such proposals.

### Targets

- Introduce for general use the new on-line animal research application form
- Review the *Code of Practice for the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes*
- Engage public consultation on the revised South Australian *Code of Practice for the Care and Management of Animals in the Pet Trade, Second edition (1999)*
- Mandate, through regulations, the livestock transport standards
- Continue work on and, if possible, introduce new standards for exhibition animals, dogs, cats, horses, sheep and cattle
- Contribute to the setting of directions and targets for the Australian Animal Welfare Strategy
- Seek appropriate training opportunities for RSPCA intensive animal industries inspectors

## CASE STUDY

### Public Release of the CLMM Long-term Plan

The South Australian Government in partnership with the Australian Government has developed a Long-Term Plan for the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth. Part of the *Murray Futures* program, the Plan has been developed with input from industry, scientists and the community. The objective of the plan is to ensure the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth region is a healthy, productive and resilient wetland of international importance.

The Plan was publicly released on 4 June 2010. It aims to keep adequate freshwater in the system while adaptive and complementary management actions protect the valuable Ramsar site. The Plan outlines the priority actions for funding in the next five years as a start from which to address longer-term management challenges.

Extensive scientific investigations have led to the development of technically feasible actions that meet long-term objectives for the site. The Long-Term Plan proposes an adaptive approach to site management, including strategies for responding to changing conditions in the region while building ecological resilience. This approach to management will ensure that the site can cope with large-scale changes linked to future climatic conditions where less rainfall and higher temperatures are predicted for the Murray River basin.

The proposed management actions have been designed to maximise results from the Commonwealth Government's \$200 million *Murray Futures* commitment and \$22 million from the South Australian Government.



# Adaptive Management of the Lower Lakes and Coorong Program

*Securing the long-term future of the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth as a healthy, productive and resilient wetland system that maintains its international importance.*

## Highlights

The Commonwealth Government allocated significant funds for projects to secure the future of the River Murray. The Adaptive Management of the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth (CLLMM) is an important component of *Murray Futures*, with a proposed Commonwealth contribution of \$200 million. This project aims to create a healthy, productive and resilient CLLMM wetland system that maintains its international importance.

A key aspect is development of a long term management plan. The Long-Term Plan, released in June 2010, outlines the preferred method of maintaining a predominantly freshwater system by implementing adaptive and complementary management actions. It sets out adaptation and mitigation measures to respond to changing conditions, as well as actions to build ecological resilience so the site can cope with future climatic conditions.

An associated business case is undergoing final due diligence. The business case provides a whole-of-system adaptive management approach to the site. This approach will provide flexibility to respond to the return of freshwater to the site and increased flow allocations in the interim.

Early-works funding of \$21 million has been provided for initial projects: maintaining water levels in Lake Albert, to reduce acidification risk; the dilution of highly saline water in the Coorong South Lagoon; revegetation to stabilise exposed acid sulfate soils; and managing acid sulfate soil hotspots through limestone application and restoration of the Meningie lakefront habitat.

## Other Achievements

The Lower Lakes region's acid sulfate soils research program involves some of Australia's leading experts and underpins management decisions to prevent, control or treat acid sulfate soils. Water quality and soil monitoring programs have also been conducted with the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and CSIRO to guide interventions in acid sulfate soil hotspots.

Currency Creek near Goolwa and Boggy Lake in northern Lake Alexandrina were aerially dosed with ultra-fine grained limestone to neutralise acidified water and soil, while 90 GL of water was pumped from Lake Alexandrina to Lake Albert to maintain a water level above the preferred water-management level of -0.5 m AHD).

The proposal to pump saline water from the Coorong South Lagoon has received Australian Government environmental approval and engineering design is well advanced. Research to guide the successful translocation of *Ruppia tuberosa* into the South Lagoon is continuing.

About 6000 hectares of exposed lakebed have been aerially seeded, with 1.1 million sedges hand-planted on the exposed lakebed, and 130 000 plants grown by community nurseries are being planted to stabilise wetlands and shoreline habitats.

A partnership with Ngarrindjeri Traditional Owners and \$2.5 million in funding have provided for Aboriginal consulting services to facilitate project actions receiving heritage clearances.

The department has continued to work according to the Kungun Ngarrindjeri Yunnan Agreement (KNYA) between the State Government and the Ngarrindjeri community. Staff and other resources have ensured delivery of KNYA and management of heritage-related CLLMM matters.

Goolwa Barrage boat lock has been used as a temporary fish passage to provide short-term connectivity to help save the native Congooli from extinction. Low water levels resulted in disconnection of breeding habitats, creating a serious risk of extinction if passage was not provided.

The whole-of-site ecological monitoring framework and plan and an adaptive management framework are being developed as key components of the CLLMM Long-Term Plan's to manage the environment.

## **Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11**

### **Challenges**

The program will benefit from a more strategic planning approach to meeting Commonwealth and State legislative and compliance requirements for each CLLMM project.

A significant challenge relates to the governance arrangements for the site. While Project Board and Steering Committee governance arrangements are in place, governance for site management often involves several government agencies and many stakeholder groups. New governance arrangements are proposed and will be finalised over the next 12 months.

The large number of stakeholder groups leads to challenges in engaging the community. However, methods to successfully engage stakeholders will be pursued as the project is implemented.

Ngarrindjeri involvement will continue to be an issue for many of the CLLMM projects. Implementing the Ngarrindjeri Partnerships project to support full participation of Ngarrindjeri in CLLMM Programs will be required.

Any seasonal environmental emergencies will require quick and efficient responses.

### **Targets**

- Secure funding for the business case for actions to implement the Long-Term Plan
- Complete the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth Program Funding Schedule with the Australian Government
- Implement the CLLMM early works program
- Establish an environmental management system for the area and implement adaptive management at the site
- Begin evaluation processes to measure the effectiveness of communication and community engagement throughout implementation.



# Knowledge and Information Program

*Building an innovative and sustainable knowledge and information capability through research, analysis, monitoring and coordination of information, science and technological business activities in collaboration with the department's programs, partner organisations and the community.*



## Highlights

*Science Directions* was refined to reflect the strategic priorities of the department and its stakeholders, and published as *DEH Science Directions 2010-2015*.

A partnership with Nature Foundation South Australia, that began in 2009-10, aims to secure and fund *Science Directions* activities. A 'knowledge synthesis' of research related to knowledge gaps for NatureLinks conservation, marine parks and climate change was completed.

Vision 2012 is an agency-wide strategy launched in September 2008 to help the department use information, science and technology to make it and the broader South Australian Government relevant and sustainable. Developed so the department can adequately respond to its changing needs, particularly those relating to business goals and targets, Vision 2012 has during 2009-10 significantly increased client satisfaction, departmental and program accountability, and governance.

Specifically, Vision 2012 led to changes in management and supervisory roles and responsibilities, a directorate restructure, a review of core ICT and science capability, and improved governance and staff morale. It has also contributed to the department meeting its budget targets.

The Enterprise Business Information Strategy (EBIS) initiative began, providing cost-effective and sustainable investment strategies for the department's information technology systems and ensuring suitable governance of the data and information. EBIS outlines inter-related projects and activities to create a more efficient and cost-effective information system for DEH.

EBIS-related activities in 2009-10 were many and varied. The e-commerce Product Finder project was implemented to improve the delivery of online products and services, and an Environmental Information project began to improve the capture, management and delivery of biological data.

The 'ICT Factory' initiative provided better ICT capability and business profiling, and work began on an Electronic Document Records Management System (EDRMS).

The delivery of customer-focused information and tools is more efficient with the introduction of the Online Service project, which is due for completion in late 2010 – as is the Arc GIS ICT upgrade to increase ICT capability, for which planning began in 2009-10.

The Resource and Infrastructure (RI) Cluster was established to identify and investigate opportunities for more cost-effective ICT operations across clusters of government agencies. Activities included a review of information technology architecture, the spatial-information distribution system, open-data networks, desktop communications, video conferencing, quality data and information sharing. The spatial-information system will enable the sharing of infrastructure and software to support a single point for data and the standardisation of information exchanges, while reducing future investment costs.

Other RI-related activity in 2009-10 included delivery of a shared opportunities report to NRM Boards for their consideration, and, with partners such as the OCIO and the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure, development of a business model for the Cluster Group. A proposal for desktop webcam use was supported, although regional network capacity could limit its use in some areas.



## Other Achievements

Desktop service costs were reviewed, as was the cost of open-data networks that would foster resource sharing across the cluster agencies.

Workshops were staged to improve the communications skills of DEH scientists, to consider how evidence-based decision-making could be improved, and to determine key questions for future research into socio-economic drivers of conservation and environment-friendly behaviours.

Findings of the Research Partnerships Fund were compiled and summarised and published internally.

The program also provided advice to the Science Committee to help it develop new directions for science in the department, including options for effectively linking science and knowledge to policy and management decisions.

## Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11

### Challenges

The program will have to find resources to fulfil its EBIS initiatives, including developing an Enterprise Architecture to support all projects under the EBIS Vision, transferring existing applications to a sustainable platform, developing the e-commerce initiative into other areas of the business for increased sales of products and services, and creating a common repository for all departmental image data.

The challenge for the R&I Cluster is to use gathered information to develop a clustered service.

Sourcing funding for science and research-related activity is always a challenge, and new partners will be sought so the department may achieve Science Directions 2010-2015 targets and projects.

### Targets

- Science Directions 2010-2015
  - Make available tools, resources, information and knowledge to improve the department's ability to make evidence-based decisions
  - Raise the profile of science research and analysis functions in the department
  - Increase the percentage of research funds targeting the department's science priorities
  - Increase the percentage of departmental research and science activities aligned to Science Directions
  - Increase the number of partnership programs and projects
  - Improve the outcomes of Research Partnership Fund investment
- Enterprise Business Information Strategy
  - Increase ICT capability
  - Improve alignment of ICT and business outcomes
  - Improve systems for capture, management and delivery of biological data
  - Improve ICT systems for the delivery and sale of products and services
- The Resource Infrastructure Cluster
  - Focus on Natural Resource Management Board (NRMB) opportunities
  - Increase OCIO contact and influence
  - Develop a clustered service

# Agency Support Program

## BUSINESS SERVICES SUB-PROGRAM

*Support the achievement of the Agency's program goals and external reporting requirements by providing pro-active, efficient and professional Financial Services.*

### Highlights

Improvements in the quality of information to guide budget-related decisions were introduced during 2009-10. The application of cost-reflective principles to various products, services and operations provided management with new information to determine whether the department was making best use of its assets.

An extensive review of departmental budgets identified savings options that could help the department meet business efficiencies.

Changes to monthly reporting processes have improved operating efficiency and forecasting across the department, and enhanced client-focused financial advisory services. A new electronic time and leave management system, TimeWise, has also improved business efficiency and internal control.

Financial Services contributed significantly to the action plans and business support processes required before the machinery-of-government changes due to occur in July 2010.

### Other Achievements

In March 2010, DEH Executive endorsed in principle a project-management framework that supports the initiation, planning, delivery and evaluation phases of a project; enables consistent delivery of the IT, goods and services, and infrastructure components of DEH projects; and recommends project-management structures to support documentation for the three streams. Business Services began implementing the framework across DEH during the last quarter of 2009-10.

Business Services also completed the feasibility and procurement phases of the Electronic Document and Records Management System (EDRMS), and the build and configuration stages of its Microsoft SharePoint foundation software. This project will lead to improvements to requirements documentation, secured funding and contracts for software licenses, configuration services, and support and maintenance services. The build phase – including configuration, RecFind replacement and pilot testing in Corporate Services – is scheduled for 2010-11.

### Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11

#### Challenges

The program's business analytical and financial advisory skills will be required to assist DEH managers make best use of available funds.

#### Targets

- Achieve at least a medium rating from the Department of Treasury and Finance for the quality and timeliness of DEH monthly budget monitoring and reporting
- With Shared Services SA, deliver financial statements to the Auditor-General within 42 calendar days of 30 June
- Have directorate budgets approved by the Chief Executive according to the internal budget calendar
- Deliver directorate and corporate reports by the 10th working day of each month





## CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGY SUB-PROGRAM

*Supporting the Chief Executive to build an effective, responsive and sustainable organisation.*

### Highlights

Work began on the redevelopment of the new DEH website, which is being redesigned to better meet changing community needs and be in line with the growing use of Web 2.0 technologies to engage people online. The new website is scheduled to be launched in late 2010.

An activity to connect people with their environment included: the Art of Nature campaign and nature photography competition, which attracted more than 4000 entries; a public forum (Stirring the Possum) with cartoonist Michael Leunig debating the role of art in the environment; and a joint exhibition with the Jam Factory inspired by the landscapes at Innes National Park.

Further improvement to organisational performance and accountability was made with the development of a Project Management Framework that followed consultation across the agency. The framework, together with a toolkit of practical tools and templates, was launched on 30 June through the intranet.

CleverGreen Conference & Showcase – South Australia's first cleantech conference – was held in February 2010. It met all participation targets and affirmed the State's position as a leader in cleantech and renewables. CleverGreen was presented, for the State Government, by the Department of Trade and Economic Development, DEH and Zero Waste SA.

The review and development of the new 2010-14 Corporate Plan is underway, for release in late 2010.

### Other Achievements

More than 330 news releases were issued, resulting in more than 1200 items of media coverage about DEH programs and activities that reached about 135 million people. The Chief Executive's regular monthly spot on ABC radio continued to inform listeners about environmental issues.

Landscapes: Special Edition – a collection of stories that celebrate DEH successes and people – further editions produced in 2009-10.

At 30 June 2010, the composition of DEH external boards and committees was 50.9 per cent male and 49.1 per cent female. This figure is consistent with the previous year. The number of female chairs of DEH external boards and committees has increased to 14 and this equates to approximately 42 percent.

DEH has continued to review and improve processes and licensing regimes to reduce internal costs and red-tape costs to business.

The department continues to satisfy its customers through evaluating, defining and managing customer expectations.

### Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11

#### Challenges

The Strategy sub-program aims to support the Chief Executive in driving policy development, improving communications with internal and external stakeholders, and supporting performance improvement and accountability.

The program must determine suitable methods to promote South Australians' knowledge of the environment and its needs and to engage them in conservation and protection activities. It will also have to maintain and extend its relationships with other agencies, cabinet, industry and science experts to help achieve this aim. These relationships must be nurtured if the department is to garner support and deliver the decisions and programs necessary to prepare for and address environmental issues and work for a sustainable South Australia.

## Targets

- Implement a marketing strategy for South Australia's parks
- Release the redeveloped DEH website in late 2010
- Engage the community in DEH's work through new online tools and other community projects
- Release a Policy Development toolkit
- Implement the 2010-2014 Corporate Plan

## HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES SUB-PROGRAM

Significantly contribute to the achievement of the department's goals by building human resource and safety-management capacity and capability, including operational and strategic programs, advice and support, information, transaction processing and business systems.

### Highlights

The inaugural Emerging Leaders Program was completed in April 2009, providing the department with 20 graduating 'future leaders'.

Based on the core competencies captured within the South Australian Executive Service Competency Framework (SAES), the leaders program was introduced to attract, retain and develop leadership aspirants. It emanated from the Leadership Development Framework, which established that leader and management development must be aligned to business needs and capabilities. The program's second round began in May 2010.

A new principle-based Performance Review and Development (PRD) system was introduced in May 2010. The system simplifies the development and recording of Individual Development Plans and performance discussions. New PRD templates provide greater flexibility for managers in conducting PRD discussions and support team-based PRD.

Significant progress occurred in introducing outcome and competency-based role descriptions for senior and middle managers. A Line Manager Competencies Dictionary was introduced for first-line, middle and senior managers, extending the SAES competencies to all management levels within the agency.

A review of recruitment processes was undertaken to develop more effective and efficient practices, including improvements to candidate care and management. Recommendations are being considered.

### Other Achievements

Feedback from testing of a workforce planning toolkit, including succession planning, will influence how the kit is modified and introduced across DEH.

The Staff Awards Program was reviewed as part of an assessment of the department's reward and recognition practices.

DEH's employer brand was promoted externally with employee testimonials on the DEH Vacancies website.

While there is recognition that the number of Aboriginal employment could be improved across the agency, DEH continued to exceed the SASP Target of two per cent through its Aboriginal employment strategy.

Targets relating to the Premier's Safety in the Public Sector Strategy 2007-2010 were achieved.





A partnership established with WorkCover will help DEH deal with the OHSW and Injury Management non-conformances identified in the WorkCover evaluation. Through the OHSW Plan and supporting plans, DEH will continue working towards achieving the Zero Harm Vision and 100% Return to Work policies. OHSW training plans were developed for implementation during 2010-11.

## **Key Challenges and Targets for 2010-11**

### **Challenges**

The design and implementation of the Leadership and Management Development Framework and training delivery will be key challenges as the organisation tackles significant structural change and employees deal with work demands.

The rollout and promotion of workforce planning tools and templates is a major priority for 2010-11, with challenges arising from agency restructuring.

Recruitment advertising systems and support will need to be further improved to enable the department to attract quality candidates in a timely, efficient and effective manner. Improvements in candidate care and management are sought to improve recruitment systems and support better and faster decision-making.

### **Targets**

- Launch an online toolkit that will provide a quick and convenient reference for managers and outline their responsibilities.
- Implement competency-based role descriptions.
- At least 95 per cent of line-manager role descriptions to be converted to the new outcome and competency-based model.
- At least 90 per cent of mission-critical roles to be identified and succession plans established.
- At least 90 per cent of vacancies to be filled within 60 days of advertising.





# ABORIGINAL RECONCILIATION STATEMENT



DEH recognises the profound spiritual and cultural connection of Aboriginal people to land, sea and country, and that Aboriginal involvement in planning and caring for country can both reinforce cultural understanding and improve environmental outcomes.

## **Agenda**

DEH recognises that cooperation between the department and Aboriginal people should lead to advances in health and well being, employment and economic opportunities, and increased public awareness of the value of Aboriginal culture and heritage.

DEH's Reconciliation Committee is responsible for furthering these advances, by:

- supporting the development and implementation of initiatives that help DEH achieve the government's reconciliation objectives;
- driving DEH's reconciliation activities; and
- monitoring the implementation of the DEH Reconciliation Action Plan.

The Reconciliation Committee launched the Corporate Reconciliation Statement, signed off by the Chief Executive, on 13 May 2010.

Through the Aboriginal Partnerships Unit, the department also developed and launched the Reconciliation Hubsite to coincide with Reconciliation Week 2010.

DEH has four areas of reconciliation activities:

- Land, Sea and Biodiversity,
- Heritage and Native Title,
- Communications and Awareness, and
- Employment and Training

## **Land, Sea and Biodiversity**

DEH supports land and sea management programs on Aboriginal lands with Aboriginal land managers and communities.

One of the successful partnerships is the Kuka Kanyini pilot project at Watarru in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands. With support from the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, the Indigenous Land Corporation, APY Land Management and the Watarru community, the Kuka Kanyini project ensures that the country, biodiversity, culture, health and socio-economic concerns of APY peoples are monitored.

DEH is represented on the Alinytjara Wilurara Natural Resources Management Board, which helps determine how the state's natural resources are managed in the Alinytjara Wilurara region – about 107 000 square kilometres in northwest South Australia. DEH works with Aboriginal communities in the area to form links between marine planning and natural resources management.

Additional alliances include DEH's regional ecologists working closely with Aboriginal people and other partners on programs that require scientific and traditional knowledge, such as the Black flanked Rock Wallaby (Warru) Recovery Project

## Heritage and Native Title

Five Cooperative Management Arrangements (CMAs) have been created with local Aboriginal groups. They relate to the Vulkathunha Gammon Ranges National Park, Mamungari Conservation Park, Ngaut Ngaut Conservation Park, Witjira National Park and Coongie Lakes National Park. Under these arrangements, traditional knowledge and contemporary park management skills contribute to park management and reconciliation. Negotiations are advanced over parks including the Flinders Ranges National Park, Lake Gairdner National Park, the Gawler Ranges National Park and a proposed new conservation park at the Breakaways, north of Coober Pedy.

South Australia is subject to 20 native title claims. DEH is involved in negotiations over these claims with the Attorney-General's Department, which is the lead negotiator on behalf of the South Australian Government.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Strategy* fosters cooperation between Aboriginal communities and the department's field staff in protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage on parks and Crown land, and ensures field staff are trained in native title and Aboriginal heritage issues.

## Communications

The DEH Aboriginal Partnerships Unit (APU) provides policy advice and develops strategic initiatives and programs for cooperative management of natural and cultural heritage. APU liaises with Aboriginal communities about DEH publications, signs and heritage matters.

The South Australian Government recognises the interests of Aboriginal people, acknowledging the profound connection to land by Aboriginal people and communities across the state. This recognition has taken the form of the 'Welcome to Country Protocol' (a written or spoken expression of acknowledgment of Aboriginal peoples' connection with the land).

The Botanic Gardens of Adelaide works with Aboriginal businesses to deliver community and school educational activities to promote awareness, appreciation and understanding of how plants are used in Aboriginal life, and of the ongoing connection Aboriginal people have with their plants and country.

## Employment and Training

Aboriginal representation in DEH's workforce rose from 2.7 per cent to 3.1 per cent, exceeding the *South Australia's Strategic Plan* target of two per cent. Aboriginal employees are represented across ASO1-ASO6 classification levels and the equivalent.

Following a review into its Aboriginal employment practices during 2008, DEH finalised and endorsed its three-year *Aboriginal Workforce Strategy* in 2009. The four main goals are:

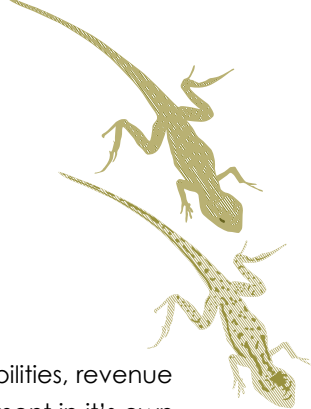
- to ensure Aboriginal staff feel supported and want to work in the department;
- to help Aboriginal staff to develop and reach their potential;
- to continue to increase the Aboriginal workforce within the department (to 4 per cent by 2012); and
- to create and maintain a work environment that is culturally inclusive for Aboriginal staff.

DEH appointed an Aboriginal employment coordinator to implement the strategy.

The Kuka Kanyini project provides realistic and relevant training and development opportunities in land management for Watarru community members in the APY Lands. Co-management initiatives also provide for Aboriginal employment in park management. As part of the DEH Reconciliation Program, APU has developed cultural-awareness products and made training available for managers and staff. Where possible, activities are undertaken with local Aboriginal partners.



# FINANCIAL COMMENTARY



## Financial Overview

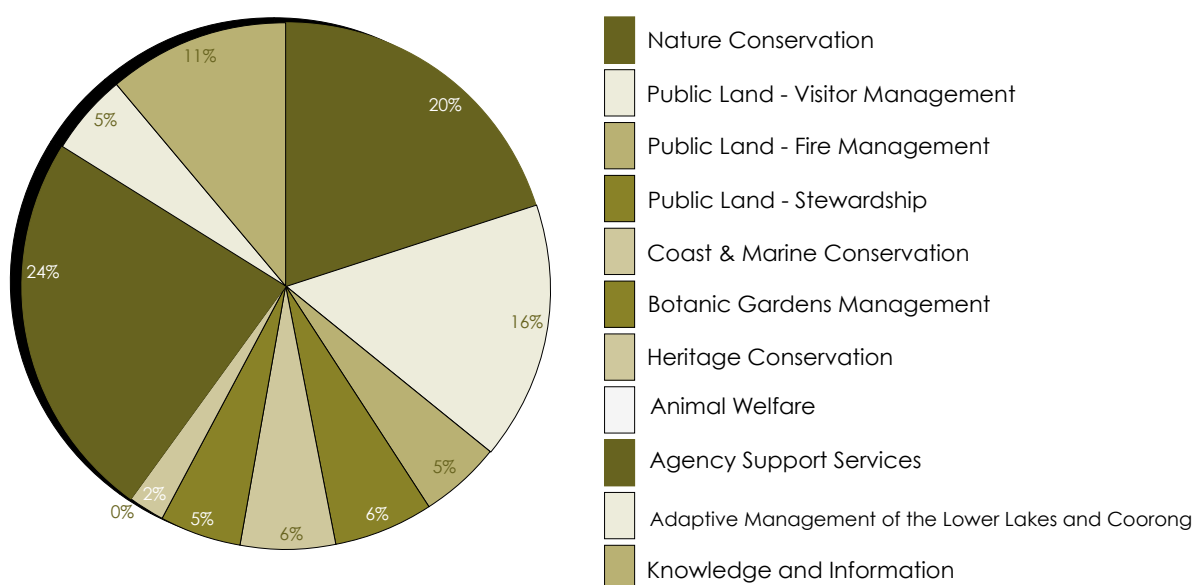
The Department for Environment and Heritage financial statements include assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, changes in equity and cashflows controlled or incurred by the department in it's own right including the General Reserves Trust, the Wildlife Conservation Fund and the State Heritage Fund.

The actual figures in the abridged Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity 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](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au).

The budget figures used in this document relate to the 2009-10 budget papers that were tabled in Parliament in June 2009 and therefore do not reflect budget changes by Treasury or through Cabinet processes. The enclosed variance analysis will identify these material changes.

## Program Expenditure



## Actual Expenditure by Program

The three major programs in terms of actual expenditure are Agency Support Services (24 per cent), Nature Conservation (20 per cent) and Public Land Management – Visitor Management (16 per cent).

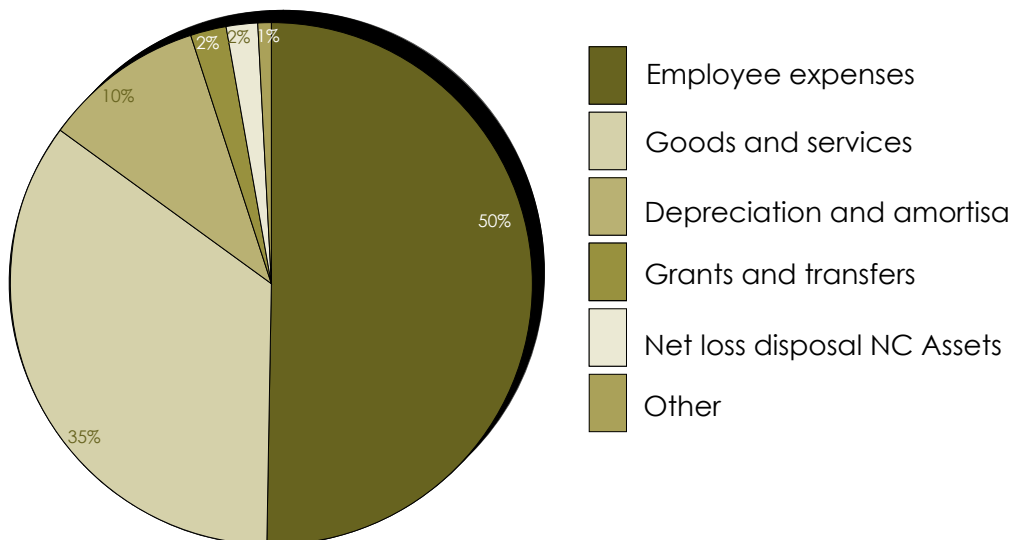
## Income Statement

### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2010

	Budget 2009-10 (\$'000)	Actual 2009-10 (\$'000)
Operating expenses	163 012	183 530
Operating revenues	34 127	47 419
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>128 885</b>	<b>136 111</b>
Revenues from Government	128 885	128 729
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7 382)</b>
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(279)
<b>Total Comprehensive result</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7 661)</b>

The department's budgeted operating result showed a zero comprehensive result. The actual comprehensive result was a net deficit of \$7.661 million.

## Operating Expenditure



## Actual Operating Expenditure by Program

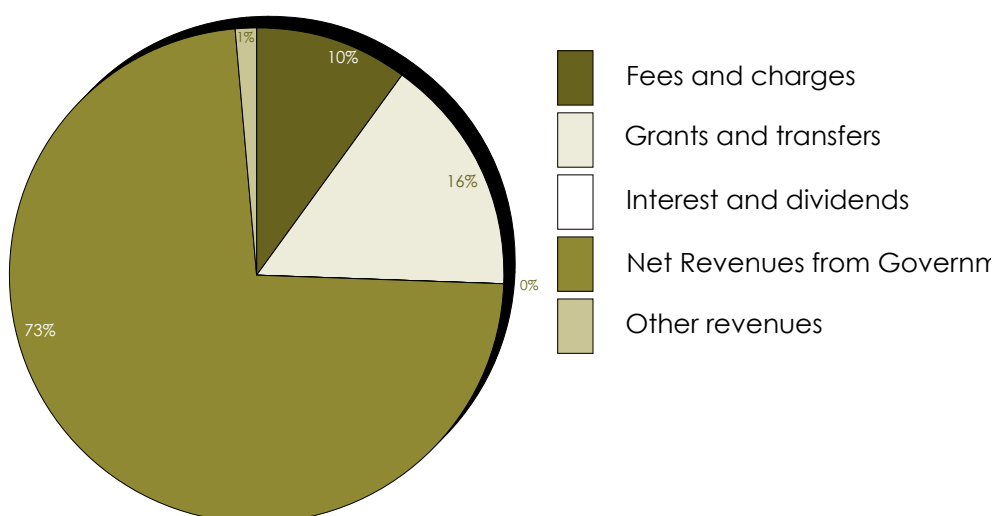
Operating expenses were approximately \$20.5 million higher than expected, largely as a result of:

- Unbudgeted additional expenditure relating to Lower Lakes and Coorong projects (\$8.9 million). Funding was provided post original budget;
- additional one-off expenditure relating to TVSP payments funded from DTF Contingencies (\$7.1 million);
- an increase in expenditure relating to projects funded by external parties and other government agencies (2.8 million);
- unbudgeted expenditure resulting from the accounting treatment associated with the transfer of Assets (managed by DEH under the Capital Works Program) to the Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium (\$3.1 million);
- additional one-off expenditure relating to TVSP payments funded via a loan arrangement with DTF (\$1.2 million);
- an increase in expenditure relating to the supplementation for wages parity (salaried) – 2010 Enterprise Agreement (\$1.0 million). Funding was provided post original budget;
- additional expenditure (\$0.9 million) associated with the recruitment of additional seasonal fire fighters in 2009-10;
- unbudgeted expenditure relating to prior period capital project costs (\$0.9 million) not capitalised (non cash expenditure);
- an unbudgeted net loss on disposal (\$0.6 million);

This is offset by:

- reduced depreciation and amortisation expenses (\$4.7 million) due to a combination of assets reaching the end of their useful lives during the 2009-10 financial year and the department increasing the useful life of various assets in accordance with normal periodic assessment procedures;
- a reduction in expenditure on the Adelaide Living Beaches project budget in 2009-10 for which carryover will be sought into 2010-11 (\$0.8 million); and
- reduced expenditure on the PLAF project budget in 2009-10 (\$0.5 million).

## Operating Revenues



### Actual Operating Revenues

Operating revenue was approximately \$13.3 million higher than budgeted, primarily as a result of:

- unbudgeted additional revenue relating to Lower Lakes and Coorong projects (\$7.4 million). Funding was provided post original budget;
- an increase in revenue relating to operating projects funded by external parties and other government agencies (\$3.6 million);
- an increase in revenue relating to Capital projects funded by external parties and other government agencies (\$1.9 million)
- additional one-off income relating to SAICORP insurance recoveries (\$0.4 million).

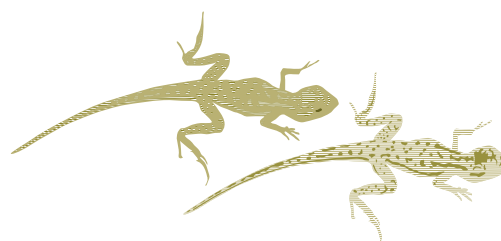
Net revenue from Government is broadly in line with budget for 2009-10

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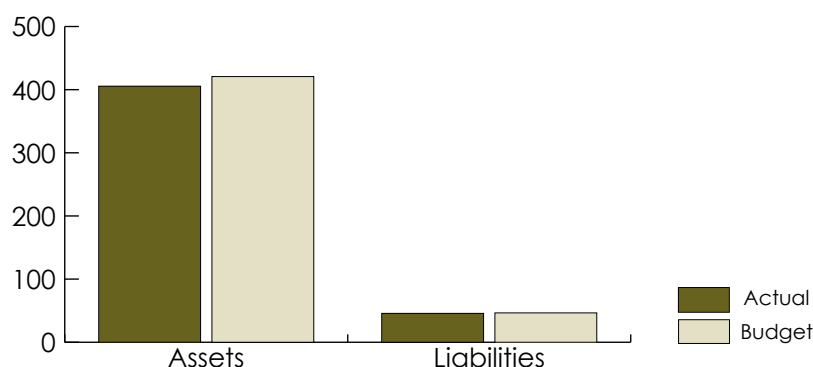
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	Budget 2009-10 (\$'000)	Actual 2009-10 (\$'000)
Current assets	104 264	110 492
Non-current assets	301 245	310 240
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>405 507</b>	<b>420 732</b>
Current liabilities	26 185	27 555
Non-current liabilities	20 536	18 930
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>45 721</b>	<b>46 485</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>359 786</b>	<b>374 247</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>359 786</b>	<b>374 247</b>
<b>Equity at 30 June 2009</b>		<b>\$376 158</b>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(\$7 661)
Net Increment for Asset Valuation adjustments		\$2 581
Net Increment for Asset First time recognition		\$3 169
Equity	359 786	\$374 247

Net Assets and Equity are approximately \$14.5 million higher than expected primarily due to revaluation increments (increasing the asset revaluation reserve) for land and improvements, roads, tracks and trails and park infrastructure.



## Assets and Liabilities



Current Assets for the department are \$6.2 million higher than budget, primarily due to increased cash balances.

Non Current Assets are \$9.0 million higher than budget, primarily due to increases in the opening balances for non current assets (\$11.8 million) and reduced depreciation and amortisation expenses (\$4.7 million) partially offset by a reduction in capital investing works (\$7.5 million).

Current Liabilities are \$1.4 million higher than budget primarily due to above budget payables. Non Current Liabilities are \$1.6 million lower than budget primarily due to employee entitlements being below budget.

## Cash Flow Statement

### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Budget 2009-10 (\$'000)	Actual 2009-10 (\$'000)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Payments	138 410	173 240
Receipts	34 127	61 153
Cash flows from Government	128 885	128 729
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>24 602</b>	<b>16 642</b>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments	24 950	17 438
Receipts	-	27
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(24 950)</b>	<b>(17 411)</b>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments	-	-
Receipts	-	-
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash held</b>	<b>(348)</b>	<b>(769)</b>
Cash at 1 July 2009	96 436	103 408
<b>Cash at 30 June 2010</b>	<b>96 088</b>	<b>102 639</b>

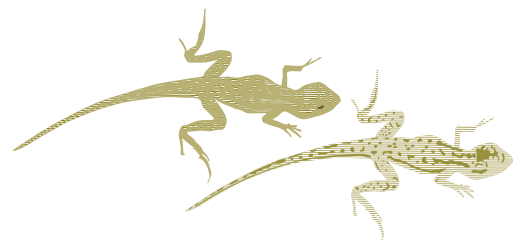
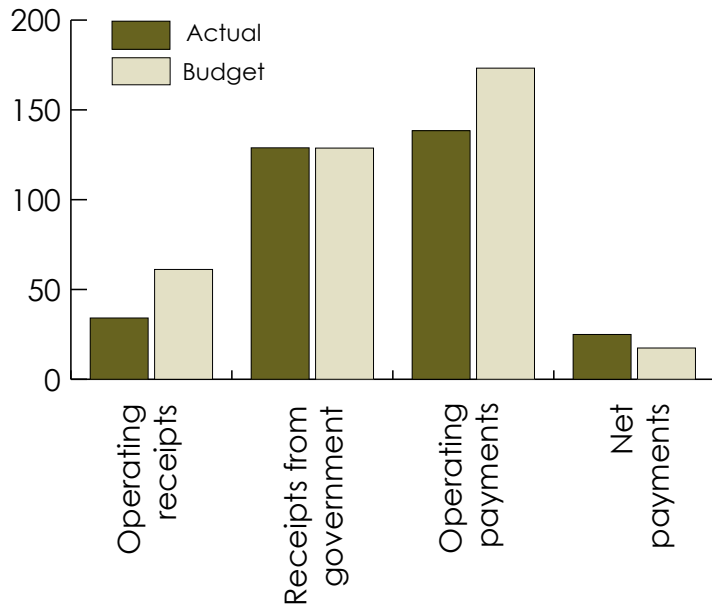
The department's budget provided for a net decrease in cash of approximately \$0.3 million.

The actual result was a decrease of \$0.8 million.

The operating cash increase of \$8.0 million is explained, in general, by the same influences that impacted on the Income Statement.

The offsetting reduction in investing payments of \$7.5 million is primarily due to expenditure on the Adelaide Living Beaches project being deferred to 2010-11.

### Cash Receipts and Payments





# APPENDICES

## CORPORATE PLAN 2009/2010





The environment of South Australia, our natural resources, and our heritage are an essential part of our state - economically, socially and culturally.

As the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) we have the privilege and the responsibility to work with all South Australians to achieve a prosperous and sustainable society that values, conserves and invests in its rich heritage and diverse natural environments.

Our Corporate Plan explains how we will respond to this challenge.

The chief messages can be summarised as: **responsiveness, relevance and accountability.**

Read the plan. Use it to guide your work. No matter what you do or where you work in DEH, your work matters and every person can and should make a difference.

**Allan Holmes**  
Chief Executive



## Our goals

*A prosperous and sustainable society that values, conserves and invests in its rich heritage and diverse natural environments.*

### **1. South Australians involved**

We will encourage South Australians to enjoy and be actively involved with their rich heritage and diverse natural environments.

### **2. A healthy environment**

We will improve South Australia's heritage and natural environments, both public and private, particularly sites and places of state significance.

### **3. A sustainable economy**

We will facilitate a healthy economy. We will work to help others recognise that sound environmental and economic management are complementary contributors to the prosperity of our state.

### **4. Better decisions and partnerships**

We will provide quality information and policy advice based on evidence and research. We will build and maintain strong partnerships to deliver better decisions and results.

### **5. Getting results**

We will make sure that DEH is accountable, well led, and gets the results it sets out to achieve efficiently and effectively.

**These goals are the guide for all activity in the agency. They will be achieved through the objectives which inform our program plans and drive our daily work.**



## Our values

*We are currently working as an agency to make sure we are expressing the values of our organisation in the most clear and inspirational way. It is a work in progress and all staff are invited to get involved. The box titled "How we act at work" expresses these values as behaviours.*

### **1. Public service, responsibility and accountability**

We value the institution and the ethic of public service in our Australian system of government. We serve the government through the Minister and respect parliament and the public interest. We provide service openly and fairly.

### **2. Candour, diplomacy and cooperation**

We are candid and frank with conversation and advice, yet we are diplomatic and sensitive in our delivery. We work cooperatively within and outside the organisation, engaging with and seeking the participation of others. We value humility, generosity of spirit and the individual's willingness to contribute.

### **3. Imagination, diversity and innovation**

We believe that the solutions to the problems we face will need our people to participate with all their creative talents and to draw on the rich diversity that they bring.

### **4. Thinking, inquiry and self-discipline**

We understand the importance of thinking deeply about the issues confronting us, being inquisitive and having discipline in our work. We seek to be a thoughtful organisation.

### **5. Safety, health and enjoyment**

We provide safe, healthy, enjoyable and stimulating workplaces for staff, volunteers and visitors.

### **How we act at work:**

*Participate to the full*

*Treat people with respect, honesty and courtesy*

*Demonstrate integrity with our colleagues, the government and the public*



We value humility, generosity  
of spirit and the individual's  
willingness to contribute.

## What we do

The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) is responsible for nature conservation, heritage conservation and animal welfare. We collect and provide information and knowledge about the state's environment. We manage the state's public land which includes our national parks, marine parks, botanic gardens, important cultural sites and coastline. We oversee the management of the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth. We manage cultural and scientific collections through the state's botanic gardens and herbarium. We advise on environmental policy.

DEH is part of the Environment and Conservation Portfolio and reports to the Minister for Environment and Conservation. We deliver the government's environment agenda directly and through partnerships. We do this with other government agencies, including the Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation, the Environment Protection Authority, Zero Waste SA, Natural Resources Management Boards and Primary Industries and Resources SA, as well as a wide range of non-government organisations, industry bodies and the community.

Our work is determined by four obligations:

- **Achieving South Australia's Strategic Plan and government commitments**
- **Responding to the needs of South Australians**
- **Administering legislation dedicated to our Minister**
- **Meeting our other legal responsibilities**

## The challenges we face

### **Climate change and drought**

These are having an increasing impact on our work. The current prolonged drought and the impact of climate change, including rising sea levels and increased bushfire risk, are challenging us to develop new approaches for the management and conservation of the state's biodiversity and our natural and built environment.

### **A sense of community and belonging**

In a time of rapid social and technological change and substantial shifts in global economic structures, South Australians are searching for a sense of identity and connection to their community. Their natural and cultural environment and heritage help to reinforce who they are and what they value.

### **Acting for future generations**

There are many challenges in looking after South Australia's biological richness and diversity, not only for today's citizens but also for future generations. Climate change, increased water use, loss of native species, the spread of pests and weeds and deteriorating built heritage all require well informed and thoughtful responses.

### **Achieving sustainable growth**

Supporting the state's aims for economic growth in these economically difficult times is a challenge we need to face with creativity and thoughtfulness.

### **Making the best use of our unique environment and heritage**

Our parks, gardens, beaches and heritage are immensely important resources for the community to use and enjoy. The challenge is to make these assets more accessible yet protect them at the same time.



### **Generating benefits through partnerships**

Managing South Australia's environment and heritage involves many partners who have overlapping and, at times, competing objectives. Our challenge is to work together for the good of all.

### **Achieving for government**

Our executive, managers and staff must deliver the best results for the government, and the financial context for this is increasingly challenging given the current global downturn.

# Respect from our government, non-government partners and the community.

## Our objectives

### Goal 1. South Australians involved

- a. Improve the social, environmental and commercial return from our gardens and parks by increasing visitor numbers to major attractions.
- b. Involve the community and volunteers in our work, and assist South Australians to better understand their natural environment and their built heritage, potentially influencing what people do with their land and property.
- c. Continue to work with South Australian Aboriginal people and communities, sharing and using available skills and experience in environmental management for mutual benefit.

#### We will achieve:

- *Enhanced community access to our parks and gardens.*
- *Richer experiences for visitors to our parks and gardens.*
- *An increased number of South Australians who actively conserve.*

### Goal 2. A healthy environment

- a. Be guided by the priorities and goals of *No Species Loss - A Nature Conservation Strategy for South Australia*.
- b. Create opportunities for landholders to contribute to landscape-scale nature conservation including the establishment of five biodiversity corridors across the state.
- c. Establish a marine parks system.
- d. Further improve South Australia's national parks system through innovative management arrangements such as agreements on the inclusion of private lands.
- e. Co-ordinate state government resources to conserve and maintain state heritage assets and encourage local government to support and invest in its local heritage.
- f. Lead the development of community-wide agreement on a plan for a sustainable future for the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth.

#### We will achieve:

- *Improvements in the condition of listed habitats and sites.*
- *Minimal degradation of the environment.*
- *Landscape scale conservation.*

### Goal 3. A sustainable economy

- a. Build our skills and knowledge to develop an expert service providing innovative advice and solutions on a sustainable economy.
- b. Participate fully in the State's planning system to achieve the best environmental results.
- c. Deliver government policy to secure the best environmental results from development.
- d. Contribute to the state government's planning on best possible adaptations to potential climate impacts.
- e. Develop and implement a sustainable solution to keeping sand on Adelaide's beaches.

#### We will achieve:

- *Recognition of the potential environmental impact from major developments and integrating appropriate mitigation strategies.*
- *Business acceptance and compliance with statutes, codes and standards to protect the environment.*
- *New development contribution to environmental sustainability.*

#### Goal 4. Better decisions and partnerships

- a. Ensure that our investments in science, knowledge and information systems improve business performance.
- b. Make better use of the exploitation of our policy capacity to strongly support the government's agenda.
- c. Improve the workings of the Environment and Conservation Portfolio, including NRM Boards, by clarifying and reinforcing roles and responsibilities.
- d. Manage South Australia's parks' system by strategically targeting available resources where they will be most effective and efficient.
- e. Improve DEH's fire management capability on public land and develop stronger partnerships with other agencies with fire responsibilities.

##### *We will achieve:*

- *Respect from our government, non-government partners and the community.*
- *Recognition for being an authoritative, influential and confident organisation.*
- *The collection and provision of compelling and high quality knowledge that is easily accessible.*

#### Goal 5. Getting results

- a. Build a diverse, directed and safe work environment and culture.
- b. Improve business and program planning, budgeting and reporting systems.
- c. Promote program, team and individual accountability with clear roles, agreed objectives, and performance review and recognition.
- d. Ensure that our leadership and management reflect our values and expectations.

##### *We will achieve:*

- *Improved staff satisfaction with their work and workplaces.*
- *Assistance to staff with professional and personal growth in their roles through the Performance Review and Development process and related improvement activities.*
- *Effective monitoring of our performance and use of this information to continually improve performance.*
- *Leadership in safety improvement for a natural resources agency.*





## Priorities for 2009/2010

**In the 2009/2010 operating year our priorities are to:**

- Establish 19 Marine Parks.
- Establish five biodiversity corridors.
- Implement the *DEH Climate Change Strategy 2009-2014*.
- Manage the Lower Lakes and Coorong environments in the context of reduced flows into the River Murray and complete a long term plan.
- Increase fuel reduction burning on DEH land, work across government on bushfire risk mitigation and impact reduction and resolve a unified approach to manage public lands in the Mount Lofty Ranges.
- Contribute to the delivery of the government's reconciliation and native title agenda by assisting to resolve Indigenous Land Use Agreements and providing opportunities for Indigenous participation in the management of parks.
- Prepare and implement a Visitor Strategy to guide recreational and tourism use of parks.
- Implement a sustainable solution to keeping sand on Adelaide's beaches.
- Support the adoption of native gardens and the creation of sustainable landscapes to enhance understanding of the environment. Reduce water use and establish a unique landscape character for Adelaide. Improve opportunities for urban wildlife through promotion of native plants. Establish demonstration native gardens in the Adelaide Botanic Garden and introduce the Native Garden Awards.
- Work across the Environment and Conservation Portfolio, including NRM Boards, to provide a coordinated and integrated environment policy and delivery for the Government of South Australia.
- Improve business performance for all DEH commercial sites.
- Streamline and simplify DEH processes through system improvements with a particular emphasis on online technology.
- Improve management competency and accountability through the implementation of a new management information system and a development program for supervisors.
- Reform the Information, Science and Technology Directorate to provide a responsive and directed service to all users.



# Department for Environment and Heritage

## Our programs are

Nature Conservation	Public Land - Visitor Management	Public Land - Fire Management	Public Land - Stewardship
Coast and Marine Conservation	Botanic Gardens Management	Heritage Conservation	Animal Welfare
Adaptive Management of the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth Projects		Knowledge and Information	Support Services

and we deliver our programs through these Directorates

**Office of the Chief Executive**  
Chief Executive: Allan Holmes  
Telephone: 8204 9322

<b>Conservation Policy and Programs</b> Executive Director: Greg Leaman Telephone: 8124 4702	<b>Botanic Gardens</b> Executive Director: Stephen Forbes Telephone: 8222 9321	<b>Regional Conservation Delivery</b> Executive Director: John Schutz Telephone: 8124 4703	<b>Information, Science and Technology</b> Executive Director: John O'Malley Telephone: 8204 1736	<b>People and Strategy</b> Executive Director: Susan Close Telephone: 8204 1736	<b>Business Services</b> Executive Director: Rick Janssen Telephone: 8204 9362
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**For further information please contact:**  
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Information line (08) 8204 1910  
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**Government  
of South Australia**

Department for  
Environment and Heritage

## MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Details of human resources management within the Department for Environment and Heritage for 2009-10 are outlined in the following tables.

### EMPLOYEE NUMBERS, GENDER AND STATUS

Total Number of Employees		
Persons	1106	
FTEs	1014.7	(FTEs shown to 1 decimal place)

Gender	% People	% FTEs
Male	53.53	56.59
Female	46.47	43.41

Number of Persons During the 2009-10*	
Separated from the agency	231
Recruited to the agency	186

Number of Persons at 30 June 2010	
On Leave without Pay	24

\*separations/recruitments are for 01/07/2009 to 18/06/2010

### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SALARY BRACKET

Salary Bracket	Male	Female	Total
\$0 - \$49,199	178	161	339
\$49,200 - \$62,499	124	141	265
\$62,500 - \$80,099	170	147	317
\$80,100 - \$100,999	106	61	167
\$101,000+	14	4	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>1 106</b>

Note: Salary details relate to pre-tax income excluding super and FBT. 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 excluding super. Non-financial benefits and allowances are excluded for all employees. The salary brackets have been constructed as an approximation for the level of responsibility, and are based on the current remuneration structures of the PS Act Administrative Services Stream with consideration of the Operational, Professional, Technical and Executive Streams.

### STATUS OF EMPLOYEES IN CURRENT POSITION

FTEs	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	376.15	78.3	108.61	11.14	574.2
Female	284.79	61.4	71.25	23.06	440.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>660.94</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>179.86</b>	<b>34.20</b>	<b>1014.7</b>

PERSONS	Ongoing	Short-Term Contract	Long-Term Contract	Other (Casual)	Total
Male	380	79	111	22	592
Female	318	68	76	52	514
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1 106</b>

## EXECUTIVES BY GENDER, CLASSIFICATION AND STATUS

Classification	Ongoing		Term Tenured		Term Untenured		Other (Casual)		Total				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	%	Female	%	Total
EXEC0B	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	1
EXEC0C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1
EXEC0E	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1
SAES1	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	10	59	3	18	13
SAES2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>17</b>

## AVERAGE DAYS LEAVE PER FULL TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEE

Leave Type	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Sick Leave	6.4	6.87	6.36	6.46
Family Carer's Leave	0.68	0.95	0.97	0.99
Miscellaneous Special Leave	0.42	0.58	0.54	0.60

\*Average FTE used for 2009-2010 calculations = 987.74 (figure is FTE's Full-time Equivalents)

## ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EMPLOYEES

Salary Bracket	Aboriginal Employees	Total Employees	% Aboriginal Employees	Target*
\$0 - \$49 199	20	339	5.9	2%
\$49 200 - \$62 499	12	265	4.53	2%
\$62 500- \$80 099	2	317	0.63	2%
\$80 100 - \$100 999	0	167	0	2%
\$101 000+	0	18	0	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1 106</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>2%</b>

\* Target from SASP

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY AGE BRACKET BY GENDER

Age Bracket	Male	Female	Total	% of Total	2010 Workforce Benchmark*
15-19	0	1	1	0.09	6.1%
20-24	16	22	38	3.44	10.6%
25-29	46	62	108	9.76	10.5%
30-34	68	102	170	15.37	9.4%
35-39	86	73	159	14.38	11.2%
40-44	79	74	153	13.83	11.1%
45-49	88	70	158	14.29	12.2%
50-54	92	59	151	13.65	11.0%
55-59	93	32	125	11.3	9.2%
60-64	19	14	33	2.98	6.0%
65+	5	5	10	0.9	2.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>1 106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Demographic Statistics, 6291.0.55.001 Labour Force Status (ST LM8) by sex, age, state, marital status – employed – total from Feb78 Supertable, South Australia at May 2010.

## CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency	% SA Community*
Number of employees born overseas	91	78	169	15.28	20.3
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	27	23	50	4.52	16.6

\* Benchmarks from ABS Publication Basic Community Profile (SA) Cat No. 2001.0, 2006 census.

## VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BY GENDER

	Male	Female	Total
Purchased Leave	7	4	11
Flexitime	450	433	883
Compressed Weeks	2	2	4
Part-time	43	170	213
Job Share	23	119	142
Working from Home	1	1	2

Note: Employees may be undertaking more than one type of Flexible Working Arrangement at the same time.

## EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

### SA Government Youth Training Scheme and the Trainee Employment Register

During 2009-10 DEH participated in the South Australian Government Youth Training Scheme, employing six trainees and nine cadets in the horticultural discipline. DEH expects to recruit another seven trainees – in horticulture, conservation and land management – in 2010-11.

### SA Public Sector Aboriginal Recruitment and Development Strategy and the Aboriginal Employment Register

The Aboriginal Employment Register was promoted to managers as a recruitment tool to assist with timely recruitment. During 2009-10, one Aboriginal employee was placed into DEH through the register. DEH sponsored one Aboriginal tertiary student through the National Indigenous Cadetship Program.

### Strategy for Employment of People with Disabilities

Recommendations from a comprehensive review of DEH recruitment and selection processes were incorporated into the agency's Disability Action Plan. DEH entered into an Individual Customised Plan with Disability Works Australia (DWA) to identify and support candidates suitable for vacancies in DEH.

## DISABILITY ACTION PLAN REPORT

### Outcome 1 – Ensure access to facilities and services

The *DEH Disability Policy Statement* was reviewed and re-issued in March 2010. It outlines the principles and responsibilities of DEH managers and staff in implementing the government's *Promoting Independence Strategy* across the agency.

The DEH Procedure on *Promoting Independence for People with Disabilities* complements the policy statement. Reviewed and re-issued in March 2010, it informs key stakeholders of their responsibilities in developing and implementing the DEH Disability Action Plan, and of its key elements of planning and policy development, consultation, promotion, monitoring and review, training and reporting.

DEH strives to provide integrated access where possible. Internationally recognised symbol signage is used in national parks and the Botanic Gardens to help people with disabilities. Facility upgrades and new facilities will be designed with access ramps and visitor routes to increase accessibility. Projects such as the Garden of Health in the Botanic Gardens include features such as raised garden beds to enhance the experience of disabled visitors. In 2009-10, works were undertaken at popular parks to ensure paths and facilities are accessible to visitors with disabilities.

### Outcome 2 – Information and Communication

The *DEH Access and Equity Guidelines for Communication* document outlines the access requirements for people with disabilities, and provides guidance about addressing those requirements in communication, publications and information. The *DEH Disability Action Plan* also requires that all service communications are available in the full range of formats and promoted to people with disabilities.

In most cases, publications are made available on the internet. All documents on the DEH website meet Australian Government accessibility standards (WS3) and Level 1 website accessibility guidelines. Alternative formats are available upon request.

### Outcome 3 – Disability Awareness Training

An interactive online program was developed and launched in February 2010 to improve DEH staff's disability awareness and the recognition of carers. The program provides DEH staff with communication skills to effectively work with employees with disabilities; knowledge of reasonable accommodations and how to provide these; skills in dealing with disclosure of a disability by an employee; and capacity to identify and deal with barriers to inclusion. The online program is included in the DEH induction process, and allows DEH to assess staff levels of knowledge through a questionnaire embedded through the program.

Disability awareness workshops continued in 2009-10. The workshops are targeted towards managers/supervisors and staff with direct impact on activities within the *DEH Disability Action Plan*.

During 2009-10, 180 staff members (16 per cent) participated in disability awareness training, either face-to-face or on-line.

### Outcome 4 – Consultation and Complaints Process

All DEH managers are expected to take the *DEH Disability Policy Statement* into account when undertaking community consultation on an ongoing basis. An assessment of appropriate consultation mechanisms and audience is undertaken before the consultation.

Work is progressing on a general complaints policy that will accommodate people with disabilities.

## **Outcome 5 – Compliance with DDA and EOA**

The *DEH Disability Action Plan 2009-2011* was published in March 2010. It is available on the DEH website.

Equal Opportunity laws in South Australia changed on 2 October 2009, bringing the state's employers under the same obligations in both state and Federal law regarding workers with disabilities. The most significant changes are the doubling of the time limit for lodging a complaint; and greater protection for a person who cares for a dependent child or disabled family member, and for a person with a mental illness or an infection without symptoms. Senior executive and HR practitioners in DEH were briefed on the EO law changes. The changes are being incorporated into the agency's HR policies and guides.

The *DEH Corporate Plan 2009-10* includes diversity as a core value. This notion of diversity is not limited to specific clusters of employees, but embraces all staff. DEH recognises the importance of connection and engagement with the community, and the challenge in making the parks, gardens, beaches and heritage assets it manages more accessible to the public, including people with disabilities and their carers

## **Outcome 6 – Increased Employment Rates**

DEH uses demographic data from employment forms to monitor the employment rate of people with disabilities. Identification is voluntary. DEH has set a baseline employment level of 14 staff with disabilities, and is working towards the SASP Target 6.22 of doubling that number by 2014.

To support increased employment of people with disability, DEH entered into an Individual Customised Plan with Disability Works Australia (DWA) to identify and support candidates suitable for vacancies within DEH. It is being piloted until September 2010.

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## OCCUPATIONAL, HEALTH, SAFETY AND INJURY MANAGEMENT REPORT

DEH is committed to the achievement of the State Government's Zero Harm Vision and the associated safety targets through the implementation of the *Safety in the Public Sector Strategy 2007-10*. This underpins the *South Australia's Strategic Plan* target relating to improving work safety.

The DEH OHSW Plan and supporting Directorate Plans incorporate the strategy and the department's commitment to the Zero Harm Vision. This commitment is also included in new and revised OHSW policies and procedures.

DEH's peak OHSW Committee includes the Chief Executive and senior executives. Each directorate and region also has an OHSW Committee. Some areas have OHSW consultative forums and OHSW is a standard agenda item at all staff meetings. Managers and supervisors contribute to the development of rehabilitation and return-to-work plans.

At a corporate level in 2009-10, DEH continued supporting initiatives to prevent injuries and to help staff members who suffered work-related injuries return to work safely. These initiatives included OHSW consultants taking on the duties of the internal rehabilitation and return-to-work coordinator positions; providing information for managers and supervisors about their injury management responsibilities; and the continuation of ergonomics assessments, physiotherapy and hazard risk-assessment programs. Staff were trained in OHSW responsibilities, risk management, manual handling, StepBack (which contributes to dynamic risk assessment) and incident investigation.

The Big 5 program – which involves directorates identifying their five major hazards and implementing the appropriate preventative action – also continued. The initiatives are underpinned by strategies at the local level.

The provider and service delivery model for the Employee Assistance Program was reviewed. Consequently, DEH changed from a walk-around service to a self-referral model with a new service provider. Feedback from staff indicates that the change has been beneficial for staff and managers. The provider has also reported a positive response from staff to its services.

An analysis of incident data indicated that body stressing accounted for 28 per cent of claims in 2009-10, a significant reduction from the 2006-07 level of 42 per cent. The reduction can be attributed to a range of initiatives, including those outlined above. The number of new workplace injury claims was 18, below the *Safety in the Public Sector 2007-10* strategy target.

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate has also fallen and is only 0.4 above the strategy target. Additionally, costs for income maintenance for injuries occurring in 2008-09 and 2009-10 have fallen below the strategy target limit.

DEH underwent a WorkCover Evaluation in OHSW and injury management and has developed an action plan to 'close out' the non-conformances received in each area.

**The following tables report the department's OHSW performance for 2009-10.**

Table 1: OHS Notices and Corrective Action taken	
Number of notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHSW Regulations Division 6.6	3
Number of notifiable injuries pursuant to OHSW Regulations Division 6.6	2
Number of notices served pursuant to OHSW Act s35, s39 and s40 (default, improvement and prohibition notices)	0

SafeWork SA was notified in all instances but none required follow up by SafeWork SA.

**Table 2: Agency gross<sup>1</sup> workers compensation expenditure<sup>2</sup>**

EXPENDITURE	2009-10 (\$m)	2008-09 (\$m)	Variation (\$m) + (-)	% Change + (-)
Income Maintenance	81 117	212 434	-131 317	-61
Lump Sum Settlements				
Redemptions - Sect.42	236 350	150 000	+ 86 350	+57
Lump Sum Settlements				
Permanent Disability – Sect. 43	43 306	126 660	- 83 354	-65
Medical/Hospital Costs combined	91 083	155 499	+ 42 481	-41
Other	20 844	16 563	- 24 724	+25
<b>Total Claims Expenditure</b>	<b>471 354</b>	<b>661 156</b>	<b>- 189 802</b>	<b>-29</b>

<sup>1</sup> Before 3rd party recovery

<sup>2</sup> Information available from IDEAS RS/SIMS (for detailed advice on data extraction contact PSWD)

*The increase in Lump Sum Settlements is the result of redeeming two long-term claimants who had significant time off work in 2008-09.*

Significant effort has been made in 2009-10 to manage long-term claims to capitalise on the sustained reduction in the number of claims. Effort is also being made to reduce the number of lost-time injuries and so reduce the income-maintenance costs.

**Table 3 Meeting Safety Performance Targets<sup>3</sup>**

	Base: 2005-06	Performance: 12 months to end of June 2010 *			Final Target
	Numbers or %	Actual	National Quarterly Target**	Variation	Numbers or %
1. Workplace Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2. New Workplace Injury Claims	62	32	50	-18	50
3. New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate	35.8	17.7	28.6	-10.9	28.6
4. Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate ***	9.2	7.8	7.4	+ 0.4	7.4
5. New Psychological Injury Claims	2	0	2	- 2	2
6. Rehabilitation and Return to Work:					
6a. Early Assessment within 2 days	19.67%	84.4%	80%	+ 4.4%	80% or more
6b. Early Intervention within 5 days	100%	100%	80%	+20%	80% or more
6c. RTW within 5 business days	92.3%	84.4%	75%	+9.4%	75% or more
7. Claim Determination:					
7a. Claims determined in 10 business days	71%	80%	75%	+5%	75% or more
7b. Claims still to be determined after 3 months	4.8%	8.6%	3%	+5.6%	3% or less
8. Income Maintenance Payments for Recent Injuries:					
2008-09 Injuries (at 24 months development)	-	\$44 000	\$67 000	+\$23 000	Below previous 2 years average
2009-10 Injuries (at 12 months development)	-	\$27 000	\$33 000	-\$6 000	Below previous 2 years average

\*\*\* Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate Injury frequency rate for new lost-time injury/disease for each one million hours worked. This frequency rate is calculated for benchmarking and is used by the WorkCover Corporation.

<sup>3</sup> Information available from IDEAS RS/SIMS (SIPS target report)



The number of claims in 2009-10 was reduced by five compared to the previous reporting period. Additionally, a larger proportion of these claims were 'medical treatment only' injuries, resulting also in a lower lost-time injury frequency rate and reduced income maintenance payments.

There have been improvements against all strategy targets except "claims still to be determined after three months". Delays in obtaining independent medical appointments and also medical reports for determination have contributed to this figure. At the 12-month mark, the cost associated with income maintenance for injuries incurred in 2009-10 is \$6000 below the allowable target. Continued proactive management of these claims should maintain this positive result.

## FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STATEMENT

Previously DEH has published each year a Freedom of Information Statement in the Annual Report.

This year the Department has published the FoI Statement on its internet site. It can be viewed at [www.environment.sa.gov.au](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au)

## CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Department for Environment and Heritage did not enter into any contractual arrangements in the year 2009-10 where the total value of the contract exceeded \$4 million and the contract extended beyond one year.

## CONSULTANTS

The following table details the extent to which external consultants were engaged by DEH in 2009-10, including the nature of work undertaken and the total cost to the department.

Consultant	Details Of Consultancy	Amount
<b>Less than \$10 000</b>	8 Minor Consultancies	\$37 923
<b>\$10 000 - \$50 000</b>		
Human Interest Partners	Kuka Kanyini Project Review	\$10 500
Sinclair Knight Merz	OHS&W Accident Reporting System Review	\$11 781
SACS Consulting	Workforce Planning (RCD)	\$12 000
Eco Search Pty Ltd	Compensation Model for Displaced Commercial Fishing	\$20 530
<b>Above \$50 000</b>		
N/A	N/A	\$0
<b>Total as per Financial Statement</b>		<b>\$92 734</b>

## FRAUD

There were no reported incidents of fraud in the 2009-10 financial year.

DEH has developed a Fraud and Corruption and Control Procedure. It puts in place procedures for reporting, investigating and acting on fraud and corruption to deter their occurrence in the agency.

## ACCOUNTS PAYABLE REPORT

DEH's accounts payable performance for the year 2009-10 is summarised in the table below.

### ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE

Particulars	Number of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by number)	Value in \$A of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by due date*	46 276	85.83	\$85 816 756	78.28
Paid late, within 30 days of due date	5 524	10.24	\$16 744 839	15.28
Paid more than 30 days from due date	2 119	3.93	\$7 060 899	6.44

\*Note: The due date is defined under section 11.7 of Treasurer's Instruction 11 Payment of Creditors' Accounts. Generally, unless there is a discount or a written agreement between the public authority and the creditor, payment should be within thirty days of the date of the invoice or claim. Some agencies receive invoices significantly later than the invoice date, due to supplier invoicing processes. Agencies may choose to report against the date the invoice is first received rather than the date of invoice, invoicing processes. Agencies may choose to report against the date the invoice is first received rather than the date of invoice.

## OVERSEAS TRAVEL 2009-10

Number of Employees	Destination/s	Reasons for Travel	Total Cost to Agency
1	Spain	To attend the IUCN World Conservation Congress	\$6 045
1	Mexico, Guyana	To attend the DNA Barcoding Conference in Mexico and further travel to Guyana to collaborate on a research project.	\$3 767
1	United Kingdom	To attend the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew 250th Anniversary Conference and the Millennium Seed Bank celebration.	\$759
1	Germany	To participate in a workshop to develop recommendations for the process of providing guidance for the serial and trans-national listing of World Heritage sites for discussion by the World Heritage Commission in 2010.	\$0
1	Malaysia	To assist the Faculty of Applied Science and Technology, National University of Malaysia, rehabilitate a long-neglected fern garden through lectures and workshops on fern propagation and culture.	\$ 0
1	South Africa	To present a paper to the Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) 7th international Congress on Education in Botanic Gardens showcasing the interpretive success of the SA Water Mediterranean Garden in the Adelaide Botanic Garden.	\$7 270
1	United Kingdom	To attend and present at the 4th International Zoo and Aquarium Symposium. Symposium postponed due to volcanic action in Iceland. Travel cut short en route to conference.	\$2 128
1	Singapore	To deliver an International Botanic Gardens Management Certificate.	\$2 554
1	USA	To participate in a symposium for the Tree Barcoding of Life Project. Presenting recent results of the Grass Barcoding project, and discussing the coordination of projects with other international researches. Also visiting collections of the New York Botanical Garden.	\$2 687
1	Singapore	To create and strengthen links with the Singapore National Parks Board and other environmental agencies through the established contact with Dr Kiat W Tan, advisor to National Parks and Project Director, National Parks Board	\$5 793
1	Ireland, Scotland	To attend the 4th Global Botanic Gardens Congress and to visit the world-leading botanic gardens in Edinburgh and London.	\$8 541
1	England, Ireland	To attend the Joint Royal Society/Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, discussion meeting. To present a paper on 'Science and development of government policy post - global Strategy for Plant Conservation: Lessons for the future'. To attend the 4th Global Botanic Gardens Conference.	\$8 836
1	Ireland	To attend the 4th Global Botanic Gardens Congress.	\$2 428
		<b>Total Expenditure for 2009-10</b>	<b>\$50 808</b>

Note: Overseas travel is defined in the Commissioner's Public Sector Management Standard 3.2, 'Travel', which states that: 'Travel within Australasia (including visits to New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Australian Territories) is not subject to overseas travel requirements of this standard, unless it forms part of a more extensive itinerary encompassing other overseas destinations'.

## GREENING OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS REPORT

### Energy efficiency

In accordance with the requirements of the across-government Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EEAP), DEH's energy use for 2009-10 is presented in relation to previous annual consumption.

#### Total Energy Use

Table 1 below shows the total energy used by DEH in delivering its programs and services, listed in the end-use categories required for reporting to government. In accordance with the decision taken in 2005 by the Energy Efficiency Reference Group, which oversees implementation of the EEAP, DEH has determined its energy use from primary-source data. Complexities associated with this include continuing improvements in DEH's capture of this data, which results in apparent increased use in some categories.

	<b>Office Light &amp; Power</b>	<b>Other Buildings</b>	<b>Other Transport</b>	<b>Other Uses</b>	<b>Passenger Vehicles</b>	<b>TOTAL GJ</b>
2000-01	15 849	16 596	3 016	8 158	17 955	<b>61 574</b>
2001-02	4 998	15 866	2 910	8 158	17 955	<b>49 887</b>
2002-03	4 576	16 717	2 805	8 158	17 955	<b>50 211</b>
2003-04	4 810	15 875	1 606	8 158	23 697	<b>54 146</b>
2004-05	6 963	14 790	1 787	6 993	23 813	<b>54 346</b>
2005-06	6 724	8 060	646	10 225	21 415	<b>47 070</b>
2006-07	3 836	15 590	2 059	12 335	22 721	<b>56 541</b>
2007-08	3 897	12 657	3 265	8 891	20 900	<b>49 611</b>
2008-09	3 109	14 034	2 142	11 426	19 824	<b>50 535</b>
2009-10	4 616	4 977	908	9 645	27 145	<b>47 291</b>

NOTE: Office Light and Power is made up of Electricity Office. Other Buildings is made up of Electricity Other Buildings. Other Transport is made up of Avgas. Other Uses is made up of Diesel Other, Electricity Other Uses, ULP Other, Natural Gas and LPG Bottled/Bulk. Passenger Vehicles is made up of Diesel Vehicle, LPG Vehicle and ULP Vehicle. This data includes all fuels used by Fleet Vehicles. All fuel charged to fuel cards associated with DEH-owned vehicles and all fuel recorded on FRF001 and FRF002 forms. As of 31 July 2010 there were 262 Fleet Vehicles.

### Buildings' Energy Use

*South Australia's Strategic Plan* (SASP) has a target to improve energy efficiency in government agency buildings by 25 per cent by 2014 (Target 3.13). In addition to the office premises leased by DEH, the department owns and operates a buildings asset folio of 1403 structures that cover 92 630m<sup>2</sup> (these figures have been obtained from ARAMIS). These buildings have a range of energy requirements; the Bicentennial Conservatory, for example, is a very high consumer of natural gas, while many buildings in regional areas source their electricity from diesel-powered generators. Because of difficulties in accurately identifying energy use associated with these assets it has been necessary to report it across both the 'Other Buildings' and 'Other Uses' categories in Table 1 above. As a result DEH's total buildings energy use cannot be accurately calculated by simply aggregating that for 'Office Light & Power' and 'Other Buildings', which in turn means that overall progress towards SASP Target 3.13 cannot be determined.

A complete breakdown of the updated DEH energy data for use, emissions and cost, by type, is shown in Tables 2.1 - 2.3 on the following pages.

**Table 2.1 - Energy use (GJ) by year and energy type**

	AVGAS	Diesel (Vehicle)	Diesel (Other)	Electr (Office)	Electr (Other buildgs)	Electr (Other uses)	LPG (Bottled/ bulk)	LPG (Vehicle)	Natural Gas	ULP (Vehicle)	ULP (Other)	TOTAL GJ
2000-01	1 451	11 327	8 060	15 849	1 659	98	1 240	2 116	13 670	4 513	1 565	<b>61 548</b>
2001-02	1 346	11 327	8 060	4 996	8 919	98	1 240	2 116	5 708	4 513	1 565	<b>49 888</b>
2002-03	1 240	11 327	8 060	4 576	8 918	98	1 240	2 116	6 559	4 513	1 565	<b>50 202</b>
2003-04	795 <sup>1</sup>	14 262	8 060	4 810	9 083	98	1 240	4 033	5 552	5 402	811	<b>54 146</b>
2004-05	1 426	16 973	6 539	6 539	5 249	229	1 527	3 136	8 189	3 703	360	<b>53 834</b>
2005-06	603 <sup>1</sup>	15 480	1 993	6 724	6 470	415	1 371 <sup>2</sup>	2 707	7 853	3 271	183	<b>47 070</b>
2006-07	523 <sup>3</sup>	17 089	10 036	3 836	8 105	936	2 563	3 343	5 463	3 825	821	<b>56 540</b>
2007-08	1 302	17 832	6 934	3 898	9 011	1 091	238	5 847	3 647	2 998	628	<b>49 611</b>
2008-09	1 102	15 861	7 492	3 109	7 363	3 048	2 003	5 847	4 900	2 589	654	<b>50 535</b>
2009-10	908	22 042	1 008	4 616	4 977	613	1 841	2 339	5 435	2 764	748	<b>47 291</b>

<sup>1</sup> DEH plane grounded for major refit/repairs <sup>2</sup> Understated total - usage data not available for West Region

<sup>3</sup> Flying operations restricted in first half of year due to on-going repairs

**Table 2.2 - Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions (tonnes) by year and energy type**

	AVGAS	Diesel (Vehicle)	Diesel (Other)	Electr (Office)	Electr (Other buildgs)	Electr (Other uses)	LPG (Bottled/ bulk)	LPG (Vehicle)	Natural Gas	ULP (Vehicle)	ULP (Other)	TOTAL TONNES
2000-01	106	848	604	4 333	464	27	83	137	744	362	112	<b>7 714</b>
2001-02	99	848	604	1 398	130	27	83	137	310	362	112	<b>4 110</b>
2002-03	96	885	630	1 280	2 495	27	83	144	339	362	126	<b>6 467</b>
2003-04	61	1 114	630	1 345	2 541	27	83	275	287	434	65	<b>6 862</b>
2004-05	110	1 327	511	1 948	1 468	64	106	214	423	301	29	<b>6 501</b>
2005-06	47	1 211	156	1 881	1 809	116	93	185	406	266	15	<b>6 185</b>
2006-07	36	1 192 <sup>1</sup>	776	1 114	2 355	272	173	199	285	253 <sup>1</sup>	67	<b>6 722</b>
2007-08	2 091	1 245	484	910	3 029	255	239	139	187	201	42	<b>8 821</b>
2008-09	2 235	1 107	523	726	1 718	711	2 003	145	251	173	44	<b>9 637</b>
2009-10	60	625	70	987	1 064	131	110	140	278	191	51	<b>3 707</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects revision of emissions factors by AGO

**Table 2.3 - Energy cost (\$) by year and energy type (GST-exclusive amounts)**

	AVGAS	Diesel (Vehicle)	Diesel (Other)	Electr (Office)	Electr (Other buildgs)	Electr (Other uses)	LPG (Bottled/ bulk)	LPG (Vehicle)	Natural Gas	ULP (Vehicle)	ULP (Other)	TOTAL \$
2000-01	54 795	233 564	167 545	569 383	89 094	8 486	21 537	33 900	104 163	104 920	36 357	<b>1 423 744</b>
2001-02	50 813	233 564	167 545	182 266	357 789	8 486	21 537	33 900	49 271	104 920	36 357	<b>1 246 448</b>
2002-03	46 828	233 564	167 545	162 492	357 789	8 486	21 537	33 900	62 868	104 920	36 357	<b>1 236 286</b>
2003-04	30 014	290 066	167 545	171 929	385 239	8 486	21 537	55 078	45 477	120 412	19 220	<b>1 315 003</b>
2004-05	48 776	408 838	161 350	293 972	251 110	11 071	39 508	48 145	65 766	98 405	9 771	<b>1 436 712</b>
2005-06	26 116	473 090	64 612	298 392	263 411	19 997	41 235	52 202	61 944	105 154	6 195	<b>1 412 348</b>
2006-07	22 037	523 508	249 252	169 083	312 168	29 495	53 164	77 789	43 154	123 673	28 502	<b>1 631 823</b>
2007-08	481 182	695 947	183 606	180 086	278 322	25 127	18 483	54 056	31 749	106 701	22 642	<b>2 077 901</b>
2008-09	58 005	546 497	246 869	151 881	233 962	38 024	81 861	53 476	45 211	88 374	23 428	<b>1 567 589</b>
2009-10	53 611	658 705	30 329	271 077	280 485	36 764	123 740	52 125	53 110	89 039	26 894	<b>1 675 879</b>

### Specific DEH Energy Management Achievements

- Upgraded the power supply to Buildings at Witjira National Park
- Supplied and installed an energy optimiser at Goodman Building at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens
- Installed bulk LPG tanks for Balcanoona, including the reticulation pipe work to deliver LPG to points of consumption
- Provided additional cabling and a meter at the Rocky River houses as part of the connection to the main power grid, eliminating the need for generators and enabling excess power from solar panels to return to the grid
- Installed a GSM modem kit for the Chesser House metering network
- Removed the Oraparrina bulk fuel tank
- Completed stage 1 of providing remote-area power systems to Dangalli and Bimbowrie Conservation Parks

## DEH WATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

DEH has increased its direct use of metered mains water from 124 972 kL in 2008-09 to 153 808 kL in 2009-10, at a total cost to DEH of \$267 849. Including supply charges, service charges, sewerage charges and the 'Save the Murray Levy', the total cost to DEH was \$316 671.

These figures include 48 water accounts. The 2008-09 figures included only 19 accounts.

The collation of data for reporting purposes has not been consistent since reporting on water use began, so comparisons of final figures cannot be made.

**Table 1 - Metered Mains Water Usage 2009-10 - Water Use (kL)**

Total as per SA Water accounts for which DEH was charged for mains water usage	153 808
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### Specific DEH Water-Management Achievements

- Upgraded water infrastructure at Cleland Wildlife Park
- Fitted water meters to bores at Cleland Conservation Park, Belair National Park, Mount Lofty Summit Visitor Centre and Black Hill Conservation Park
- Upgraded supply infrastructure at Para Wirra Recreation Park
- Installed telemetry systems for the following sites at Mount Lofty Botanic Gardens
  - Ritz Pumps to Viewing Platform tanks
  - Mitchells Bore to B Tanks
  - Lift Pumps to A Tanks
- Undertook an audit producing an irrigation management plan and a capital works Program to address priority areas of water application and management at Mount Lofty Botanic Gardens
- Installed an automatic solar pump at Paney Woolshed (Gawler Ranges National Park) tanks to reticulate water to staff residences and shearers' quarters. The pump links the woolshed rainwater catchment and 300 000 lt of storage into the system.
- Cleaned and modified water supplies for Cleland and Mount Lofty Summit Bistro
- Replaced bore and two UV filters at the Antro at Bimbowrie Conservation Park
- Installed water meters at Flinders Chase National Park
- Installed sub-metering to the Wilpena Pound Resort at Flinders ranges National Park to allow for better water management as part of that site's water conservation measures.
- Investigated DEH water re-use opportunities at Belair National Park.

## PAPER COST AND VOLUME REPORT

DEH purchased 7685 reams of A4 paper and 186 reams of A3 paper from 10 identified suppliers in 2009-10, at a total cost of \$48 603.

The A4 paper consisted of 18 per cent non-recycled, 71 per cent 100%-recycled and 11 per cent 50%-recycled paper.

The A3 paper consisted of 36 per cent non-recycled and 64 per cent 100%-recycled paper.

The number of A4 reams purchased in 2009-10 has increased by 1276 when compared to the number bought in 2008-09 – an increase of approximately 17 per cent.

The total cost of buying A4 paper in 2009-10 decreased by \$2022 from 2008-09.

NOTE: Coloured paper has been included in these figures.

## ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Category	Number of Sites		Category Description	Interpretation One or more items at these sites ...
	At start of year	At end of year		
1	4	2	Remove	Should be removed promptly
2	10	11	Remove as soon as practicable	Should be scheduled for removal at a practicable time
3	17	13	Use care during maintenance	May need removal during maintenance works
4	7	10	Monitor condition	Has asbestos present. Inspect according to legislation and policy
5	14	8	No asbestos identified/ identified asbestos has been removed	(All asbestos identified as per OHS&W 4.2.10(1) has been removed)
6	31	45	Further information required	(These sites not yet categorised)

DEH identified two sites that required asbestos registers in 2009-10 and responded appropriately.

### Category 1 sites

Information received from the asbestos registers has been analysed and those asbestos products identified as requiring removal have been added to the works program for removal in 2010 11.

It should be noted that the Flinders Ranges National Park site is not included in these figures.

The exposed asbestos is in a very remote location where access is controlled, and DEH has worked with DTEI's Asbestos Unit to ensure the asbestos does not impose a significant risk.

### Category 2 sites

The department will analyse the asbestos registers in this category and align asbestos removal with other scheduled works as opportunities and resources allow.

## Asbestos Removals

DEH has removed asbestos products from the following sites in 2009-10.

Region	Park	Type
Murraylands	Maize Island	2.9 tonnes of loose asbestos removed. The site is now asbestos free.
	Brookfield	Asbestos cladding <.5 sq m
South East	Coorong National Park – Noonameena	Asbestos millboard <.5 sq m. The site is now asbestos free
	Bool Lagoon GR	Vinyl tiles 9 sq m removed Asbestos sheeting removed from shed. The site is now asbestos free.
Adelaide Region	Cleland CP – Waterfall Gully	Asbestos sheeting 9 sq m removed

## South Australian Asbestos Safety Action Plan

The department is committed to the health, safety and welfare of employees, contractors and the public for its sites. This is done by:

- Annual asbestos surveys through DTEI
- Removals of asbestos where work is being carried out as part of a project
- Removal of asbestos when identified during annual surveys as high risk
- Use of the Strategic Asset management Information System (SAMIS) to develop a systematic process to remove asbestos products and make sites asbestos free.

## WHISTLEBLOWERS STATEMENT

The *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* encourages disclosure of maladministration and waste in the public sector and corrupt or illegal conduct generally, by providing the means by which disclosures may be made, and subsequent protection (from victimisation and civil or criminal liability) for those who make disclosures.

DEH has implemented a Whistleblowers Procedure that:

- specifies procedures by which disclosures of public interest information can be made within the department (by DEH employees and members of the public);
- identifies Responsible Officers to whom disclosures can be appropriately made; and
- specifies the procedures for handling complaints of victimisation as a result of whistleblower disclosures.

The Whistleblowers Protection Act requires the department to report on the number of occasions on which public interest information has been disclosed to a Responsible Officer of the agency. There were no disclosures during 2009-10.

## DEH BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

In 2009-10 the Department for Environment and Heritage provided administrative support to the following boards and committees.

Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Advisory Board
*Adelaide Park Lands Authority Board of Management
Animal Ethics Committee – Children, Youth and Women's Health Services
Animal Ethics Committee – CSIRO
Animal Ethics Committee - Dept of Education and Children's Services
Animal Ethics Committee - Flinders University
Animal Ethics Committee – IMVS/Central Northern Adelaide Health Service
Animal Ethics Committee - Non Government Schools
Animal Ethics Committee – PIRSA/SARDI
Animal Ethics Committee – TAFE SA
Animal Ethics Committee - University of Adelaide
Animal Ethics Committee - Wildlife
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 - Adelaide
Consultative Committee – Kangaroo Island
Consultative Committee – Murraylands
Consultative Committee – Northern and Yorke
Consultative Committee – South East
Consultative Committee – The Outback
Consultative Committee – West
Coorong and Lower Lakes Ramsar Taskforce
Dog and Cat Management Board
General Reserves Trust
Kangaroo Management Reference Group
Land Board
Maralinga Lands Mamungari Conservation Park Board
Marine Parks Council of South Australia
Marine – Displaced Effort Working Group
Marine – Scientific Working Group
Marine – Local Advisory Groups
Ngaut Ngaut Conservation Park Co Management Committee
South Australian Heritage Council
South Australian Heritage Council Register Committee
South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Council
Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges National Park Co Management Board
Wilderness Advisory Committee
Witjira National Park Board of Management
Yandruwandha Yawarrawarka Parks Advisory Committee

\* Independent incorporated body that has a courtesy reporting relationship with the Minister/Department



## LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED BY DEH

DEH derives its functions, authorities and responsibilities through legislation committed to the Minister for Environment and Conservation and legislation that applies generally to the public sector. All legislation under the Minister's responsibility and administered by DEH is strategically 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 was administered by DEH during 2009-10:**

*Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Act 2005*

*Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005*

*Animal Welfare Act 1985*

*Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium Act 1978*

*Coast Protection Act 1972*

*Crown Land Management Act 2009*

*Crown Lands Act 1929 (repealed 1 June 2010)*

*Crown Rates and Taxes Recovery Act 1945*

*Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act 1934 (repealed 1 June 2010)*

*Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*

*Heritage Places Act 1993*

*Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*

*Irrigation (Land Tenure) Act 1930 (repealed 1 June 2010)*

*Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act 1914*

*Marginal Lands Act 1940 (repealed 1 June 2010)*

*Marine Parks Act 2007*

*Monarto Legislation Repeal Act 1980 (repealed 1 June 2010)*

*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*

*National Trust of South Australia Act 1955*

*War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act 1945 (repealed 1 June 2010)*

*Wilderness Protection Act 1992*

*Wilpena Station Tourist Facility Act 1990*

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

DEH is committed to the Whole of Government Intellectual Property (IP) Policy. Currently DEH does not commercialise any IP and there are no IP ownership issues. The Chief Executive supports a culture where IP is recognised and appropriately managed.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Government of South Australia  
Auditor-General's Department

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### To the Chief Executive Department for Environment and Heritage

As required by section 31 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department for Environment and Heritage for the financial year ended 30 June 2010. The financial statements comprise:

- A Statement of Comprehensive Income
- A Statement of Financial Position
- A Statement of Changes in Equity
- A Statement of Cash Flows
- Disaggregated Disclosures - Expenses and Income
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
- A Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income
- A Statement of Administered Financial Position
- A Statement of Administered Changes in Equity
- A Statement of Administered Cash Flows
- Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
- A Schedule of Expenses and Income attributable to administered activities
- A Certificate from the Chief Executive and the Director Financial Services.

### The Responsibility of the Chief Executive for the Financial Statements

The Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation and the fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. The Auditing Standards require that the auditor complies with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plans and performs the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Executive, as well as the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my auditor's opinion.

### **Basis for Qualified Auditor's Opinion**

Property, Plant and Equipment reported in the Statement of Administered Financial Position 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 Crown Land Property, Plant and Equipment included in the Statement of Administered Financial Position.

This is disclosed in Note (c) to the Administered Financial Statements.

As the integrity of Crown Land holdings and values administered by the Department has not been ascertained, I am unable to form an opinion on the reasonableness of the values of Property, Plant and Equipment relating to Crown Lands, brought to account in the Statement of Administered Financial Position.

### **Qualified Auditor's opinion**

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters referred to in the preceding paragraphs, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department for Environment and Heritage as at 30 June 2010, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



**S O'Neill**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
22 September 2010

**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

	Note	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Employee benefits	5	92,401	83,831
Supplies and services	6	64,106	64,640
Grants and subsidies	7	4,214	4,168
Depreciation and amortisation	8	18,113	19,868
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	3,669	3,006
Net loss/(gain) from disposal of land held for sale	14	-	840
Other expenses	10	1,027	1,848
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>183,530</b>	<b>178,201</b>
<b>Income:</b>			
Fees and charges	11	17,796	21,616
Grants and contributions	12	27,402	17,493
Interest revenue	13	160	133
Other income	15	2,061	1,591
<b>Total income</b>		<b>47,419</b>	<b>40,833</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>136,111</b>	<b>137,368</b>
<b>Revenues from/(payments to) SA Government:</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	16	128,729	132,259
Payments to SA Government	16	-	(6,434)
<b>Total revenues from/(payments to) SA Government</b>		<b>128,729</b>	<b>125,825</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>(7,382)</b>	<b>(11,543)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus	28	(279)	15,926
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>(279)</b>	<b>15,926</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>(7,661)</b>	<b>4,383</b>

The net result and comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 30 JUNE 2010**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2010</b> \$'000	<b>2009</b> \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	102,639	103,408
Receivables	18	5,790	9,495
Inventories	19	1,202	1,141
Other current assets	20	861	436
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>110,492</b>	<b>114,480</b>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Receivables	18	42	44
Other financial assets	21	3	3
Property, plant and equipment	22	307,838	308,554
Intangible assets	23	2,357	2,747
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>310,240</b>	<b>311,348</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>420,732</b>	<b>425,828</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	24	17,979	20,200
Employee benefits	25	8,388	9,009
Provisions	26	354	345
Current other liabilities	27	834	637
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>27,555</b>	<b>30,191</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Payables	24	1,650	1,792
Employee benefits	25	14,893	15,037
Provisions	26	1,167	1,017
Non-current other liabilities	27	1,220	1,633
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>18,930</b>	<b>19,479</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>46,485</b>	<b>49,670</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>374,247</b>	<b>376,158</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset revaluation surplus	28	185,377	185,656
Retained earnings	28	188,870	190,502
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>374,247</b>	<b>376,158</b>
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Expenditure commitments	30		
Contingent liabilities	31		

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

	Note	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2008</b>	28	<b>169,730</b>	<b>194,176</b>	<b>363,906</b>
Asset adjustments previously recognised:				
First time recognition of assets	28	-	7,374	7,374
ARAMIS revisions	28	-	1,011	1,011
Adjustments this reporting period:				
Asset adjustments - Transfer of asset to Crown Lands	28	-	(435)	(435)
Correction of suspense accounts	28	-	(81)	(81)
<b>Restated balance at 1 July 2008</b>	28	<b>169,730</b>	<b>202,045</b>	<b>371,775</b>
Net result for 2008/09	28	-	(11,543)	(11,543)
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	28	15,926	-	15,926
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2008/09</b>		<b>15,926</b>	<b>(11,543)</b>	<b>4,383</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2009</b>	28	<b>185,656</b>	<b>190,502</b>	<b>376,158</b>
Net result for 2009/10	28	-	(7,382)	(7,382)
(Loss) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	28	(279)	-	(279)
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2009/10</b>		<b>(279)</b>	<b>(7,382)</b>	<b>(7,661)</b>
Asset adjustments - First time recognition of assets	28	-	3,169	3,169
Asset adjustments - ARAMIS revisions	28	-	2,581	2,581
<b>Total asset adjustments</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>5,750</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2010</b>	28	<b>185,377</b>	<b>188,870</b>	<b>374,247</b>

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*



**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

	Note	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows:</b>			
Employee benefit payments		(93,992)	(81,381)
Supplies and services payments		(74,897)	(69,796)
Grants and subsidies payments		(4,349)	(4,383)
GST paid to the Australian Taxation Office		-	(95)
Other payments		(2)	(12)
<b>Cash used in operations</b>		<u>(173,240)</u>	<u>(155,667)</u>
<b>Cash inflows:</b>			
Fees and charges		23,158	21,085
Grant and contribution receipts		29,762	19,085
Interest received		145	142
GST recovered from the Australian Taxation Office		6,027	5,832
Other receipts		2,061	1,591
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>61,153</u>	<u>47,735</u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government:</b>			
Receipts from SA Government		128,729	132,259
Payments to SA Government		-	(6,434)
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<u>128,729</u>	<u>125,825</u>
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	29	<u>16,642</u>	<u>17,893</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows:</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(17,438)	(15,194)
<b>Cash used in investing activities</b>		<u>(17,438)</u>	<u>(15,194)</u>
<b>Cash inflows:</b>			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		27	139
Proceeds from sale of investments		-	5
<b>Cash generated from investing activities</b>		<u>27</u>	<u>144</u>
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<u>(17,411)</u>	<u>(15,050)</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>(769)</u>	<u>2,843</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>		103,408	100,565
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	17	<u>102,639</u>	<u>103,408</u>

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
DISAGGREGATED DISCLOSURES - EXPENSES AND INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

	Activity 1: Nature Conservation	Activity 2: Public Land - Visitor Management	Activity 3: Public Land - Fire Management	Activity 4: Public Land - Stewardship	Activity 5: Coast & Marine Conservation	Activity 6: Parks & Gardens Management	Activity 7: Hunting & Conservation	Activity 8: Animal Welfare	Activity 9: Agency Support Services	Activity 10: Adoptive Rights of the Land (Lakes and Coast)	Activity 11: Knowledge and Information	TOTAL
	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009	2010 2009
<b>Expenses</b>												
Employee benefits	13,716	16,394	12,037	11,747	6,422	5,432	8,638	2,641	5,543	5,768	8,256	4,065
Supplies and services	14,358	14,006	8,727	9,569	2,230	2,332	2,642	2,952	4,546	7,406	3,838	2,257
Grants and subsidies	1,228	1,290	64	57	-	30	815	250	44	696	96	76
Depreciation and amortisation	8,845	8,918	8,645	8,978	77	170	163	229	149	308	87	99
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss/gain from disposal of land held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	37,342	40,736	29,534	32,046	8,729	7,896	11,648	11,422	18,484	14,258	12,187	6,371
<b>Income</b>												
Fees and charges	1,324	2,130	8,752	9,314	1,004	1,147	3,004	2,950	708	35	871	79
Grants and contributions	6,872	5,496	88	21	12	605	643	1,150	861	1,548	1,803	1,874
Rent	78	21	46	59	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-
Other income	14	40	335	39	484	111	35	51	184	-	37	53
Total Income	8,138	11,713	19,240	9,409	1,560	1,863	3,677	4,151	1,463	1,573	2,561	1,802
Net cost of providing services	29,204	29,023	10,294	22,577	7,279	5,993	7,971	7,271	16,921	12,685	9,626	4,569
<b>Revenues from/ payments to SA Government</b>												
Revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net revenues from SA Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net result	129,208	129,023	118,246	118,246	118,246	118,246	118,246	118,246	118,246	118,246	118,246	118,246



# DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

## NOTE INDEX

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

#### Note Contents

##### Objectives and policies notes

- 1 Objectives of the Department for Environment and Heritage
- 2 Summary of significant accounting policies
- 3 New and revised accounting standards and policies

##### Activities note

- 4 Activities of the Department

##### Expense notes

- 5 Employee benefits
- 6 Supplies and services
- 7 Grants and subsidies
- 8 Depreciation and amortisation
- 9 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets
- 10 Other expenses

##### Income notes

- 11 Fees and charges
- 12 Grants and contributions
- 13 Interest revenue
- 14 Net (loss)/gain from disposal of land held for sale
- 15 Other income
- 16 Revenues from/(payments to) SA Government

##### Asset notes

- 17 Cash and cash equivalents
- 18 Receivables
- 19 Inventories
- 20 Other assets
- 21 Other financial assets
- 22 Property, plant and equipment
- 23 Intangible assets

##### Liability notes

- 24 Payables
- 25 Employee benefits
- 26 Provisions
- 27 Other liabilities

##### Equity notes

- 28 Equity

##### Other notes

- 29 Cash flow reconciliation
- 30 Expenditure commitments
- 31 Contingent liabilities
- 32 Remuneration of Board and Committee Members
- 33 Events subsequent to reporting date
- 34 Financial instruments/Financial risk management
- 35 South Australian Heritage Fund

##### Administered items

- Statement of Administered Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Administered Financial Position
- Statement of Administered Changes in Equity
- Statement of Administered Cash Flows
- Notes to and forming part of the Administered Financial Statements
- Schedule of Expenses and Income Attributable to Administered Activities

# DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

#### 1 Objectives of the Department for Environment and Heritage

The Department for Environment and Heritage (the Department) is responsible for nature conservation, heritage conservation and animal welfare. We collect and provide information and knowledge about the State's environment. We manage the State's public land, which includes our national parks, marine parks, botanic gardens and coastline. We also advise on environment policy.

This is achieved through commitment to the following objectives:

- **Involving all South Australians**  
Encouraging all South Australians to enjoy and be actively involved with their rich heritage and diverse natural environments.
- **A healthy environment**  
Improving South Australia's rich heritage and diverse natural environments, both public and private, particularly sites and places of state significance.
- **Sustainable growth**  
Facilitating economic growth and work to help others recognise that sound environmental management and economic growth are complementary contributors to the sustainable growth of our State.
- **Better decisions and partnerships**  
Providing quality information and policy advice based on evidence and research. Building and maintaining strong partnerships to deliver better decisions and results.
- **Getting results**  
Making sure that the Department is accountable and well led, and gets the results it sets out to achieve.

#### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

##### (a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

Except for AASB 2009-12, which the department has early adopted, Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the department for the reporting period ending 30 June 2010.

##### (b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Department's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes;
- the selection and application of accounting policies in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported; and
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the Accounting Policy Statements require the following Note disclosures, that have been included in these financial statements:
  - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and financial liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100,000 for separate identification of these items may be utilised. The Department has elected to utilise this threshold in relation to transactions applicable to revenue and expense items. The threshold has not been applied to financial assets and financial liabilities, i.e. all financial assets and financial liabilities relating to SA Government have been separately disclosed;
  - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants;
  - (c) employee targeted voluntary separation package information;
  - (d) employees whose normal remuneration is \$100,000 or more (within \$10,000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or other wise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees; and
  - (e) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The Department's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a twelve month operating cycle and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended and the comparative

**(c) Reporting entity**

The Department is a government department of the State of South Australia, established pursuant to the *Public Sector Act 2009*. The department is an administrative unit acting on behalf of the Crown.

The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of the Department. Transactions and balances relating to administered resources are not recognised as Departmental income, expenses, assets and liabilities. As administered items are significant in relation to the Department's overall financial performance and position, they are disclosed in the administered financial statements (schedule of administered items) at the back of the controlled General Purpose Financial Statements. Except as otherwise disclosed, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same accounting policies as for Departmental items.

**(d) Comparative information**

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or accounting policy statements have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

**(e) Rounding**

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

**(f) Taxation**

The Department is not subject to income tax. The Department is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, goods and services tax (GST), emergency services levy, land tax equivalents and local government rate equivalents.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, in which case GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

The Department for Environment and Heritage prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of its Controlled Entities, Administered Items and for other clients provided with business services under the grouping provisions of the GST legislation. Under these provisions, DEH is liable for the payments and entitled to the receipts associated with GST. As such, the GST applicable forms part of the receivables and payables recorded in the Statement of Financial Position and the GST cash flows recorded in the Statement of Cash Flows of DEH.

**(g) Events after the reporting period**

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

**(h) Income**

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to the Department will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

**Fees and Charges**

Revenues from fees and charges are derived from the provision of goods and services to other SA Government agencies and to the public. This revenue is recognised upon delivery of the service to the clients or by reference to the stage of completion.

**Contributions received**

Contributions are recognised as an asset and income when the Department obtains control of the contributions or obtains the right to receive the contributions and the income recognition criteria are met (i.e. the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable).

Generally, the Department has obtained control or the right to receive for:

- Contributions with unconditional stipulations - this will be when the agreement becomes enforceable i.e. the earlier of when the receiving entity has formally been advised that the contribution (i.e. grant application) has been approved; agreement/contract is executed; and/or the contribution is received.
- Contributions with conditional stipulations - this will be when the enforceable stipulations specified in the agreement occur or are satisfied; that is income would be recognised for contributions received or receivable under the agreement.

All contributions received by the Department have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached and have been recognised as an asset and income upon receipt.

#### *Net gain on non-current assets*

Gains from the disposal of non-current assets are recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings.

#### *Revenues from SA Government*

Appropriations for Program funding are recognised as revenues when the Department obtains control over the funding. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon receipt.

#### *Other income*

Other income consists of salaries and wages recoveries, sponsorships and donations, recoveries of insurance claims lodged with SAICORP and other sundry income.

### **(i) Expenses**

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from the Department will occur and can be reliably measured.

Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

#### *Employee benefits*

Employee benefits include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, leave entitlements and non-monetary benefits. These are recognised when incurred.

#### *Superannuation*

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the Department to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current Departmental staff. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole of government financial statements.

#### *Grants and subsidies*

For contributions payable, the contribution will be recognised as a liability and expense when the Department has a present obligation to pay the contribution and the expense recognition criteria are met.

#### *Payments to SA Government*

Payments to the SA Government include the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy and are paid directly to the Consolidated Account.

### **(j) Current and non-current classification**

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Department has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months.

### **(k) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand and in other short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less that are readily converted to cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

### **(l) Receivables**

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Department will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

**(m) Inventories**

Inventories include goods and other property held either for sale or distribution at no or nominal cost in the ordinary course of business. It excludes depreciating assets.

Inventories held for distribution, for no or nominal consideration, are measured at cost and adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential. Inventories (other than those held for distribution at no or nominal consideration) are measured at the lower of cost or their net realisable value.

Bases used in assessing loss of service potential for inventory held for distribution at no or minimal cost include current replacement cost and technological or functional obsolescence.

Cost for all inventory is measured on the basis of the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value is determined using the estimated sales proceeds less costs incurred in marketing, selling and distribution to customers.

The amount of any inventory write-down to net realisable value/replacement cost or inventory losses are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurred. Any write-down reversals are recognised as an expense reduction.

**(n) Financial assets**

The Department measures financial assets at historical cost.

**(o) Non Current Asset Acquisition and Recognition**

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal value as part of a restructuring of administrative arrangements then the assets are recorded at the value recorded by the transferor prior to transfer.

All non-current tangible assets with a value of \$5,000 or greater are capitalised.

**Heritage assets**

In accordance with APF III Asset Accounting Framework, heritage assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as part of the aggregate value of 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 depreciable fair value.

**Land**

Land comprising National, Conservation and Recreation Parks and Wilderness Protection Areas and Reserves, generally has restrictions on use imposed by statute or regulation. These restrictions have been taken into account by the independent valuers.

Administered property, plant and equipment relates to the Crown's interest in land leased to third parties under perpetual and other leases and annual licenses. However limitations exist on the reliability of the base information used to determine the valuation of this land.

The Department is also custodian of unallotted Crown Land, by virtue of its responsibilities under the *Crown Land Management Act 2009*. This land is considered to be an administered asset. Unallotted Crown Land is not included in the Statement of Administered Financial Position as the Department has not been able to formulate a suitable methodology for determining a reliable measure of the value of these holdings.

**(p) Revaluation of Non Current Assets**

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value). Revaluation of a non-current asset, is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than 3 years.

The Department revalues its land, buildings and improvements, park infrastructure and roads, tracks and trails on at least a three year rolling basis. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, when they are revalued to fair value.

Property, plant and equipment assets due for revaluation are assessed to determine whether they should be classified as generic assets or unique assets.

Generic building, infrastructure and road assets are valued using a data dictionary approach. Plant and equipment and moveable vehicle assets were also valued using a data dictionary approach for the first time as at 30 June 2008. The data dictionary model is contained within the Department's ARAMIS system. The data dictionary model calculates a value for an asset based on description, grade / composition, condition and size / quantity. For buildings, infrastructure and roads, the model value is adjusted by a locality factor to take into account climatic conditions. The valuation model itself is reviewed every 3 years.

Unique assets are items which cannot be categorised within standard data dictionary groups. Assets that are deemed to be unique are externally valued by independent professional valuers.

The valuers used by the Department are as follows:

- Data dictionary: Buildings, Infrastructure and Roads  
1 July 2008, Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd, Mr F. Taormina, BAppSc(Val), AAPI
- Data dictionary: Plant and equipment, and Moveable Vehicles  
30 June 2008, Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd, Mr F. Taormina, BAppSc(Val), AAPI
- Independent professional valuation  
1 July 2008, Valcorp Australia Pty Ltd, Mr A.J. Lucas, MBA, BAppSc(Val), DipAcc, AAPI

The fair value of unique items was determined by identifying a market buying price, estimated as written down modern equivalent replacement cost. The fair value of land and buildings was based on recent market transactions for similar land and buildings in the area taking into account zoning and restricted use.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income. Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluation surplus for that asset class.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation surplus relating to the asset is transferred to retained earnings.

**(q) Impairment**

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indications of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets, an impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation surplus.

**(r) Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets**

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as computer software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

Class of Asset	Useful Life
Property, plant and equipment:	
Buildings and improvements	5-70 years
Computing equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fittings	5-20 years
Moveable vehicles	3-40 years
Park infrastructure	4-60 years
Plant and equipment	3-25 years
Roads, tracks and trails	4-60 years
Other	5-65 years
Intangible assets:	
Computer software (Externally Acquired)	3-10 years
Computer software (Internally Generated)	3 years
War services leases	45 years

**(s) Intangible Assets**

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The Department only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis. For the War Services Leases the rate of amortisation has been determined after reference to both the unexpired period of the leases and the rate of extinguishment of the leases.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$5,000.

All research and development costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 are expensed.



**(t) Payables**

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses and employment on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the Department.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or the date the invoice is first received.

Employment on-costs include superannuation contributions and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

The Department makes contributions to several state government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

**(u) Employee benefits**

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

*Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave*

Liabilities for salaries and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within twelve months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. In the unusual event where salary and wages and annual leave are payable later than 12 months, the liability will be measured at present value.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

*Long service leave*

The liability for long service leave is recognised after an employee has completed 5.5 years of service. An actuarial assessment of long service leave undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using the short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using the present value of expected future payments. This calculation is consistent with the Department's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

*Employee benefit on-costs*

Employee benefit on-costs (payroll tax, workers compensation and superannuation) are recognised separately under payables.

*Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Department has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Department expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

**(v) Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement. The Department has entered into one or more operating leases.

*Operating Leases*

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The straight-line basis is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

*Lease incentive*

All incentives for the agreement of a new or renewed operating lease are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration agreed for the use of the leased asset. Incentives received to enter into operating leases are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefits of lease incentives received by the department in respect of operating leases have been recorded as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight line basis.

**(w) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities**

Commitments include operating lease, capital and remuneration commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

### **3 New and revised accounting standards and policies**

The Department did not change any of its accounting policies during 2009/10.

Except for AASB 2009-12, which the Department has early-adopted, the Australian accounting standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the Department for the period ending 30 June 2010. The Department has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the Department.

### **4 Activities of the Department**

In achieving its objectives, the Department provides a range of services classified into the following activities:

#### **Activity 1: Nature Conservation**

Protecting, maintaining, improving and restoring ecosystems, habitats, species and populations by developing nature conservation policies and programs with industries, government and communities and by undertaking and supporting research, surveys and monitoring of South Australia's biodiversity.

#### **Activity 2: Public Land - Visitor Management**

Promoting public enjoyment and the conservation of the state's natural and cultural heritage through the provision of sustainable opportunities for environmentally sensitive, economically viable and socially responsible visitor experiences.

#### **Activity 3: Public Land - Fire Management**

Managing fire to reduce the risk to life and property, and conserve our natural and cultural heritage on lands managed by DEH.

#### **Activity 4: Public Land - Stewardship**

Ensuring that public lands and protected areas are managed effectively.

#### **Activity 5: Coast and Marine Conservation**

Ensuring the conservation, protection and ongoing sustainable productivity of South Australia's coastal, estuarine and marine environments.

#### **Activity 6: Botanic Gardens Management**

Managing the natural and cultural resources of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium to advance plant conservation and sustainable horticulture practices, and to enrich society.

#### **Activity 7: Heritage Conservation**

Ensuring that the state's built and maritime heritage and heritage objects are identified, protected, conserved, maintained and celebrated.

#### **Activity 8: Animal Welfare**

Ensuring animals are treated humanely and that companion animals are managed appropriately.

#### **Activity 9: Agency Support Services**

The provision of business support services to the various operational units within the Department for Environment and Heritage, the Environment Protection Authority, Zero Waste SA and other related boards and committees. These services include the provision and management of information to support the state's environmental needs, human resource management, financial management, IT infrastructure, IT Helpdesk support, facilities management, project management, asset management, administrative support, business planning, governance, government business, executive support, public affairs, procurement and environmental policy advice.

#### **Activity 10: Adaptive Management of the Lower Lakes and Coorong**

Securing the long-term future of the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth as a healthy, productive and resilient wetland system that maintains its international importance.

#### **Activity 11: Knowledge and Information**

Building an innovative and sustainable knowledge and information capacity through research, analysis, monitoring and coordination of information, science and technological business activities in collaboration with the Department for Environment and Heritage programs, partner organisations and the community.

The disaggregated disclosures schedule of expenses and income presents information regarding the Department's activities for the years ended 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009.

AASB 1052 Disaggregated Disclosures requires government departments to disclose the assets deployed and liabilities incurred that are reliably attributable to each of their activities. The Department cannot currently reliably attribute assets and liabilities across activities. Hence this additional disclosure has not been made.



**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE**  
**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

**5 Employee benefits**

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	61,595	60,007
Annual leave	5,430	5,610
Long service leave	2,708	2,645
Employment on-costs - superannuation	6,857	7,854
Employment on-costs - other	4,530	4,497
Targeted voluntary separation packages (refer below)	8,288	-
Board and committees fees	84	47
Other employment related expenses	2,909	3,171
<b>Total: Employee benefits</b>	<b>92,401</b>	<b>83,831</b>

**Targeted voluntary separation packages**

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Amount paid to these employees:		
TVSPs	8,288	-
Annual leave and long service leave paid during the reporting period	2,805	-
	11,093	-
Recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance	(7,146)	-
Net cost to the Department	3,947	-
Number of employees who received a TVSP during the reporting period	81	-

**Employee remuneration**

The table below includes all employees who received remuneration of \$100,000 or more during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, superannuation contributions, fringe benefits tax and any other salary sacrifice benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$12.964m (2009: \$9.000m).

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2010	2009
	No. of employees	No. of employees
\$100,000 – 109,999	45	33
\$110,000 – 119,999	15	12
\$120,000 – 129,999	3	4
\$130,000 – 139,999	6	5
\$140,000 – 149,999	7	6
\$150,000 – 159,999	2	1
\$160,000 – 169,999	1	2
\$170,000 – 179,999	2	3
\$180,000 – 189,999	1	1
\$190,000 – 199,999	3	1
\$200,000 – 209,999	1	-
\$210,000 – 219,999	1	1
\$220,000 – 229,999	1	1
\$240,000 – 249,999 *	1	-
\$250,000 – 259,999 *	1	-
\$260,000 – 269,999 *	1	-
\$300,000 – 309,999 *	1	-
\$320,000 – 329,999	-	1
\$330,000 – 339,999	1	-
\$340,000 – 349,999 *	1	-
\$350,000 – 359,999 *	1	-
	<b>95</b>	<b>71</b>

\* This remuneration band includes an employee who received a TVSP payment.

The table includes TVSPs paid where the employee's normal remuneration exceeds the \$100,000 threshold. In 2009/10, 6 employees in the table received a TVSP.

## 6 Supplies and services

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Accommodation and property management	9,066	9,031
Consultants	93	221
Contractors	4,196	4,862
Cost of goods sold	766	788
External auditors remuneration	264	238
Fee for service	21,888	17,587
General administration	6,292	4,427
Heritage advisors	472	541
Information technology & communication expenses	6,082	6,325
Minor works, maintenance & equipment	3,943	7,489
Monitoring fees	214	145
Sand replenishment	1,387	3,032
Scientific and technical services	618	1,794
Transportation	281	273
Travel and accommodation	1,342	1,537
Vehicle and aircraft	4,943	5,059
Other	2,259	1,191
<b>Total: Supplies and services</b>	<b>64,106</b>	<b>64,640</b>

### Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in Consultants expense shown above) fell within the following bands:

	2010	2009	2010	2009
	Number	Number	£'000	£'000
Below \$10,000	8	11	38	37
Between \$10,000 and \$50,000	4	5	55	103
Above \$50,000	-	1	-	81
<b>Total paid/payable to consultants engaged</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>221</b>

### External auditor's remuneration

External auditor's remuneration (included in the External's auditors remuneration expense amount shown above) represents amounts paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department for audit services. No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	264	238
<b>Total: External auditor's remuneration</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>238</b>

### Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Accommodation and property management	5,065	4,869
External auditors remuneration	264	238
Fee for service	6,285	1,044
General administration	2,125	587
<b>Total: Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>13,739</b>	<b>6,738</b>

## 7 Grants and subsidies

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Community organisations and associations	2,552	1,438
Grant refunds: Local government	-	2
Grant refunds - Entities within the SA Government	3	102
Individuals: Heritage, fencing and other agreements	169	266
Local government	607	670
Entities within the SA Government	586	1,087
Universities	297	603
<b>Total: Grants and subsidies</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>4,168</b>

### Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities within the SA Government

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Grant refunds: Entities within the SA Government	3	102
State government	586	1,087
<b>Total: Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>1,189</b>

## 8 Depreciation and amortisation

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Buildings and improvements	3,216	3,422
Computing equipment	659	513
Furniture and fittings	461	404
Moveable vehicles	863	1,022
Park infrastructure	5,990	6,657
Roads, tracks and trails	5,958	6,778
Plant and equipment	521	721
Other	29	18
Total: Depreciation	17,697	19,535
<b>Amortisation</b>		
Application software - Internally generated	385	245
Application software - Externally purchased	9	66
Other - War services leases	22	22
Total: Amortisation	416	333
<b>Total: Depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>18,113</b>	<b>19,868</b>

### Revision of accounting estimates

During the year, the department reassessed the useful lives of property, plant and equipment assets, resulting in an increase in the estimated useful life of certain assets. This has resulted in a decrease of \$0.582m in the amount of depreciation calculated on these assets in 2009/10 compared to the amount that would have been expensed based on previous estimates of useful lives. The lower depreciation expense will also be reflected in future years.

## 9 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
<b>Buildings</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	6	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(449)	(411)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	(443)	(411)
<b>Park infrastructure</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(1,691)	(938)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	(1,691)	(938)
<b>Roads, tracks and trails</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(1,256)	(26)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	(1,256)	(26)
<b>Moveable vehicles</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	8	27
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(57)	(53)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	(49)	(26)
<b>Computing equipment</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	11	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(48)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	11	(48)

<b>Furniture and fittings</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	2	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(82)	(1,384)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	(80)	(1,384)
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	-	2
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(161)	(175)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	(161)	(173)
<b>Total: Assets</b>		
Total proceeds from disposal	27	29
Less total value of assets disposed	(3,696)	(3,035)
<b>Total: Net gain/(loss) from disposal of non-current assets</b>	<b>(3,669)</b>	<b>(3,006)</b>

#### Assets transferred free of charge

These figures include the following assets transferred to the Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium free of charge. These assets primarily relate to the upgrade of Botanic Park (\$1.774m) and Western Entrance Infrastructure (\$0.989m)

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Park infrastructure	1,639	452
Roads, tracks and trails	1,241	-
Moveable vehicles	44	-
Furniture and fittings	-	1,364
Plant and equipment	157	106
<b>Total: Assets transferred free of charge</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>1,922</b>

## 10 Other expenses

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Bad and doubtful debts	(27)	56
Capital project costs not capitalised	859	1,771
Other	195	21
<b>Total: Other expenses</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,848</b>

#### Other expenses paid/payable to entities within the SA Government

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Capital project costs not capitalised	859	1,771
<b>Total: Other expenses paid/payable to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>1,771</b>

## 11 Fees and charges

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Admissions and guided tours	5,925	5,472
Fees, levies and licences	739	827
Property rental and related income	3,538	3,502
Other property related income	177	323
Sale of goods	1,899	1,928
Sale of professional services	1,330	1,666
Sale of support services	3,287	6,913
Sale of spatial information	828	898
Sale of freehold titles	73	87
<b>Total: Fees and charges</b>	<b>17,796</b>	<b>21,616</b>

#### Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Sale of support services	387	1,948
Sale of spatial information	200	200
<b>Total: Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>2,148</b>

## 12 Grants and contributions

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Commonwealth government	5,522	1,727
Grants received from administered entities	1,439	1,468
Grants received from other entities within the SA Government	19,641	13,827
Private industry and local government	800	471
<b>Total: Grants and contributions</b>	<b>27,402</b>	<b>17,493</b>

### Grants and contributions received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Administered entities	1,439	1,468
Other entities within the SA Government	19,641	13,827
<b>Total: Grants and contributions received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>21,080</b>	<b>15,295</b>

### Contributions with conditions of expenditure

Contributions which have conditions of expenditure still to be met as at reporting date total \$6.314m (2009: \$4.244m)

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 these contributions relate to:

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Resource conservation and management	6,314	4,244
	<b>6,314</b>	<b>4,244</b>

Conditions attached to these contributions include the completion of program milestones, project acquittal and other project specific requirements.

## 13 Interest revenue

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Interest on deposit accounts - from entities within the SA Government	154	117
Interest on deposit accounts - from entities external to the SA Government	6	16
<b>Total: Interest revenue</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>133</b>

## 14 Net (loss)/gain from disposal of land held for sale

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Proceeds from disposal	-	110
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(950)
<b>Total: Net (loss)/gain from disposal of land held for sale</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(840)</b>

## 15 Other income

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Insurance recoveries	808	430
Salaries and wages recoveries	904	865
Sponsorships, donations, commissions and bequests	30	30
Other sundry revenue	319	266
<b>Total: Other income</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>1,591</b>

Insurance recoveries consist of monies received as a result of claims lodged with SAICORP. Insurance claims are recognised as income when a claim has been lodged with SAICORP.

### Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Insurance recoveries	808	430
Salaries and wages recoveries	312	163
<b>Total: Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>593</b>

## 16 Revenues from/(payments to) SA Government

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>		
Consolidated appropriation	120,564	132,009
Contingency funds	8,165	250
<b>Total: Revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>128,729</b>	<b>132,259</b>
<b>Payments to SA Government</b>		
Return to consolidated account	-	(84)
Return of surplus cash	-	(6,350)
<b>Total: Payments to SA Government</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,434)</b>

Total revenues from government consist of \$105.137m (2009: \$114.364m) for operational funding and \$15.427m (2009: \$17.895m) for capital projects. There was no material variance between the amount appropriated and the expenditure associated with this appropriation.

## 17 Cash and cash equivalents

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	102,479	103,266
Cash on hand and imprest accounts	160	142
<b>Total: Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>102,639</b>	<b>103,408</b>

### Deposits with the Treasurer

This includes \$90.420m (2009: \$93.358m) held within the Accrual Appropriation Excess Funds Account. The balance of these funds is not available for general use and can only be used in accordance with the Treasurer's or Under-Treasurer's approval.

### Interest rate risk

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. Interest is earned on the average monthly balance of the Wildlife Conservation Fund, General Reserves Trust account and SA Lower Lakes Bioremediation and Revegetation (CLLM) account. Interest is paid quarterly at the Department of Treasury and Finance's 90 day average overnight cash interest rate. All other deposits with the Treasurer do not earn interest.

## 18 Receivables

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
<b>Current:</b>		
Receivables	3,767	7,152
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(90)	(119)
	3,677	7,033
Accrued revenues	22	7
GST input tax recoverable	2,079	2,443
Workers compensation recoveries	12	12
<b>Total: Current Receivables</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>9,495</b>

### Receivables from entities within the SA Government

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Receivables	2,329	4,064
Accrued revenues	22	7
<b>Total: Receivables from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>4,071</b>

### Non Current:

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Workers compensation recoveries	42	44
<b>Total: Non-Current Receivables</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>

### Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss):

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence (i.e. calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating) that a receivable is impaired. An allowance for impairment loss has been recognised in 'other expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	119	75
Amounts written off	(2)	(13)
(Decrease)/increase in the allowance	(27)	57
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>119</b>

**Interest rate and credit risk:**

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Trade receivables and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

<b>19 Inventories</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>€'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>
<b>Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal amount</b>		
Inventories held for distribution - at cost	375	411
Other inventories - at cost	20	20
<b>Total: Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal amount</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>Inventories held for resale - at cost</b>		
Finished goods held for resale - at cost	807	710
<b>Total: Inventories held for resale - at cost</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>710</b>
<b>Total: Inventories</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,141</b>
<b>20 Other current assets</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>€'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>
Prepayments	861	434
Other	-	2
<b>Total: Other assets current</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>436</b>
<b>21 Other financial assets</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>€'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>
<b>Non current</b>		
Equity in listed entities	3	3
<b>Total: Non-Current Other financial assets</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>22 Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>€'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>
<b>Land</b>		
Independent valuation <sup>(a)</sup>	171,557	170,966
At cost <sup>(a)</sup>	5,832	3,842
<b>Total: Land</b>	<b>177,389</b>	<b>174,808</b>
<b>Buildings and improvements</b>		
Independent valuation <sup>(a)</sup>	128,547	131,726
At cost <sup>(a)</sup>	2,580	1,031
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(81,917)	(81,722)
<b>Total: Buildings and improvements</b>	<b>49,210</b>	<b>51,035</b>
<b>Park infrastructure</b>		
Independent valuation <sup>(a)</sup>	163,574	165,113
At cost <sup>(a)</sup>	10,596	5,373
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(136,574)	(133,575)
<b>Total: Park infrastructure</b>	<b>37,596</b>	<b>36,911</b>
<b>Roads, tracks and trails</b>		
Independent valuation <sup>(a)</sup>	161,604	182,613
At cost <sup>(a)</sup>	6,009	2,401
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(144,647)	(161,296)
<b>Total: Roads, tracks and trails</b>	<b>22,966</b>	<b>23,718</b>
<b>Capital works in progress</b>		
Capital works in progress	9,676	10,186
<b>Total: Capital works in progress</b>	<b>9,676</b>	<b>10,186</b>
<b>Moveable vehicles</b>		
Independent valuation <sup>(a)</sup>	8,832	8,218
At cost (deemed fair value) <sup>(a)</sup>	2,374	1,962
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(7,764)	(6,431)
<b>Total: Moveable vehicles</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>3,749</b>

<b>Computing equipment</b>		
At cost (deemed fair value) <sup>(ii)</sup>	3,527	4,664
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,665)	(3,455)
<b>Total: Computing equipment</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>1,209</b>
<b>Furniture and fittings</b>		
At cost (deemed fair value) <sup>(ii)</sup>	6,416	5,823
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,118)	(2,673)
<b>Total: Furniture and fittings</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>3,150</b>
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
Independent valuation <sup>(iii)</sup>	2,450	2,650
At cost (deemed fair value) <sup>(ii)</sup>	3,073	3,635
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,663)	(4,061)
<b>Total: Plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>2,224</b>
<b>Other:</b>		
Independent valuation <sup>(iii)</sup>	2,341	1,578
At cost (deemed fair value) <sup>(ii)</sup>	8	187
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(810)	(201)
<b>Total: Other</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>1,564</b>
<b>Total: Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>307,838</b>	<b>308,554</b>

#### Carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Classes of property, plant and equipment are valued as follows:

i At cost (deemed fair value):

These assets have an acquisition cost below \$1m and are deemed held at fair value pursuant to Accounting Policy Framework III.

ii At cost (acquisition cost):

This class includes one or more items that have an acquisition cost exceeding \$1m. All assets within this class are temporarily held at cost pending revaluation that occurs no later than three years from acquisition date.

iii Independent valuation:

Generic assets are valued using the Data Dictionary model. Unique assets are items which can not be categorised within the standard Data Dictionary groups. These assets are valued separately by independent professional valuers. Refer to Note 2(p) for further details.

#### Movement reconciliation of property, plant and equipment:

	Land	Buildings	Park infrastructure	Roads, tracks & trails	Moveable vehicles	Computing equipment	Furniture & fittings	Plant & equipment	Other	Capital work in progress	2010 Sub-total	2009 Sub-total
	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
<b>2010</b>												
Carrying amount at the start of period	174,808	51,035	36,911	23,718	3,749	1,209	3,150	2,224	1,564	10,186	308,554	
Transfers between classes	-	118	52	(341)	114	-	-	(108)	106	-	-	
Additions	1,748	31	36	2	514	311	-	302	-	13,318	16,280	
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	404	6,767	4,887	-	-	691	238	-	(12,967)	-	
Depreciation expense	-	(3,218)	(5,990)	(5,958)	(863)	(688)	(461)	(521)	(28)	-	(17,697)	
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	40	114	(224)	(47)	-	-	-	-	(162)	-	(279)	
Asset - First time recognition	793	432	1,258	588	5	1	-	112	-	-	3,109	
Disposals	-	(448)	(52)	(15)	(13)	-	(82)	(4)	-	-	(615)	
Disposals - transfers for nil consideration	-	-	(1,639)	(1,241)	(44)	-	-	(157)	-	-	(3,081)	
Araris revisions upwards/(downwards)	-	741	477	1,413	(25)	-	-	(38)	-	-	2,581	
Capital WIP - expensed in current period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(859)	(859)	
Net revaluation decrement/expensed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(195)	-	-	(195)	
Carrying amount at the end of period	177,389	49,210	37,596	22,966	3,442	862	3,298	1,860	1,539	9,676	307,838	
<b>2009</b>												
Carrying amount at the start of period	161,740	53,178	38,559	21,187	4,003	726	3,121	2,522	1,586	8,162		294,784
Transfers between classes	-	(84)	(209)	(47)	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	
Additions	1,480	-	21	6	570	1,044	-	264	-	11,771	16,136	
Transfers to/(from) capital works in progress	-	382	3,136	1,242	-	-	1,816	85	-	(6,861)	-	
Transfers to/(from) Intangibles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,318)	(1,318)	
Depreciation expense	-	(3,422)	(6,657)	(6,778)	(1,022)	(513)	(404)	(721)	(18)	-	(19,535)	
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	11,435	(156)	1,494	3,675	82	-	-	-	(4)	-	16,928	
Asset - First time recognition	173	1,179	1,371	4,476	169	-	-	6	-	-	7,374	
Disposals	-	(411)	(486)	(26)	(53)	(48)	(20)	(89)	-	-	(1,113)	
Disposals - transfers for nil consideration	-	-	(452)	-	-	-	(1,364)	(106)	-	-	(1,922)	
Araris revisions upwards/(downwards)	-	349	134	583	-	-	1	(56)	-	-	1,011	
Capital WIP - expensed in current period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,771)	(1,771)	
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	-	-	(21)	
Carrying amount at the end of period	174,808	51,035	36,911	23,718	3,749	1,209	3,150	2,224	1,564	10,186		308,554



## 23 Intangible assets

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
<b>Computer software - Internally generated</b>		
Computer software - at cost (deemed fair value)	3,189	3,189
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,752)	(1,367)
<b>Total: Computer software</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,822</b>
<b>Computer software - Externally generated</b>		
Computer software - at cost (deemed fair value)	101	4,536
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(84)	(4,536)
<b>Total: Computer software</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other</b>		
Revenue stream (War services freehold leases) - At cost (deemed fair value)	1,000	1,000
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(97)	(75)
<b>Total: Other</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>925</b>
<b>Total: Intangible assets</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,747</b>

### Computer software:

Internally developed computer software includes the Department's Crown Lands System (\$0.388m), ARAMIS Solution software (\$0.986m) and Topographical Database (\$0.061m). Externally acquired computer software relates to ARCGIS software (\$0.017m).

### Revenue stream:

The revenue stream relates to various property leases that were offered by the Commonwealth Government to ex-service personnel with Australian War Service history. A contract to purchase the right to this revenue stream from the Commonwealth Government by the Department was negotiated during the 2005/06 year, and is being amortised over the next 23 years and three months in accordance with the expected life of the revenue stream.

### Intangible asset movement reconciliation schedule:

	Computer software (Internal)	Computer software (External)	Revenue stream	2010 Sub-total	2009 Sub-total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>2010</b>					
Carrying amount at the start of the period	1,822	-	925	2,747	
Additions - acquisitions	-	26	-	26	
Amortisation	(385)	(9)	(22)	(416)	
Carrying amount at the end of the period	1,437	17	903	2,357	
<b>2009</b>					
Carrying amount at the start of the period	752	66	947		1,765
Additions - Transfers from capital works in progress	1,315	-	-		1,315
Amortisation	(245)	(66)	(22)		(333)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	1,822	-	925		2,747

## 24 Payables

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
<b>Current:</b>		
Accruals	512	564
Creditors	16,170	17,758
Employee benefit on-costs	1,297	1,878
<b>Total: Current Payables</b>	<b>17,979</b>	<b>20,200</b>

### Current payables to entities within the SA Government

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Accruals	244	260
Creditors	3,845	3,606
Employee benefit on-costs	1,297	1,878
<b>Total: Current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>5,744</b>

<b>Non-Current:</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Employee benefit on-costs	1,650	1,792
<b>Total: Non-Current Payables</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,792</b>

**Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Employee benefit on-costs	1,650	1,792
<b>Total: Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,792</b>

**Interest rate and credit risk**

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts due but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

## 25 Employee benefits

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Current:</b>		
Accrued Salaries and Wages	2,261	2,082
Annual Leave	5,038	5,319
Long Service Leave	1,089	1,608
<b>Total: Current Employee Benefits</b>	<b>8,388</b>	<b>9,009</b>

<b>Non-Current:</b>		
Long Service Leave	14,893	15,037
<b>Total: Non-Current Employee Benefits</b>	<b>14,893</b>	<b>15,037</b>

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the benchmark for the measurement of long service leave liability has changed from the 2009 benchmark of 6.5 years to 5.5 years.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$0.548m and employee benefit expense of \$0.548m. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the benchmark is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate. With current conditions, the long term rate is experiencing significant movement.

## 26 Provisions

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Current:</b>		
Provision for Workers Compensation	354	345
<b>Total: Current Provisions</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>345</b>

<b>Non-Current:</b>		
Provision for Workers Compensation	1,167	1,017
<b>Total: Non-Current Provisions</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,017</b>

**Provision movement:**

Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	1,362	1,509
Additional provisions recognised	424	3
Reductions arising from payments	(265)	(150)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,362</b>

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

## 27 Other Liabilities

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Current:</b>		
Lease incentive	326	328
Unearned revenue	164	139
Other	344	170
<b>Total: Current Other Liabilities</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>637</b>

**Current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government**

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Unearned revenue	42	-
<b>Total: Current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-</b>

**Non-Current:**

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Lease incentive	1,173	1,568
Unearned revenue	47	65
<b>Total: Non-Current Other Liabilities</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,633</b>

**Non-current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government**

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Unearned revenue	47	65
<b>Total: Non-current other liabilities payable to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>65</b>

## 28 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 surplus is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of property, plant and equipment to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2009</b>	<b>185,656</b>	<b>190,502</b>	<b>376,158</b>
<b>Asset adjustments - First-time recognition of assets <sup>(a)</sup></b>			
Land	-	793	793
Buildings and improvements	-	432	432
Park infrastructure	-	1,258	1,258
Roads, tracks and trails	-	568	568
Moveable Vehicles	-	5	5
Computing Equipment	-	1	1
Plant and equipment	-	112	112
<b>Sub-total: First time recognition of assets errors</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>3,169</b>
<b>Asset adjustments - ARAMIS revisions <sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>2,581</b>
<b>Net result for the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,382)</b>	<b>(7,382)</b>
<b>Net increment/(decrement) related to revaluations <sup>(a)</sup></b>			
Land	40	-	40
Buildings and improvements	114	-	114
Park Infrastructure	(224)	-	(224)
Roads, Tracks and Trails	(47)	-	(47)
Other	(162)	-	(162)
<b>Sub-total: Net increment/(decrement) related to revaluations</b>	<b>(279)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(279)</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2010</b>	<b>185,377</b>	<b>188,870</b>	<b>374,247</b>

<sup>(b)</sup> **First-time recognition of assets**

Physical inspections of fixed assets during the year identified a number of pre-existing assets that were not recognised, in error, in prior reporting periods. These assets have been recognised for the first time in the current year.

<sup>(c)</sup> **ARAMIS revisions**

ARAMIS revisions occur as a result of infrastructure stocktakes and park re-surveys resulting in an asset's description, grade/composition, condition or size/quantity being altered on the Data Dictionary System to correctly reflect the asset's current attributes.

<sup>(d)</sup> **Net increment/(decrement) related to revaluations**

During the year the Department revalued items of property, plant and equipment due for revaluation in accordance with its three year revaluation cycle. The valuations were obtained from Valcorp, Certified Practising Valuers and primarily related to building ruins on National Park lands.

	<b>Asset Revaluation Surplus</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2008</b>	<b>169,730</b>	<b>- 194,176</b>	<b>363,906</b>
<b>Adjustments - Error corrections (previously recognised)</b>			
<b>Asset adjustments - First time recognition of assets <sup>(b)</sup></b>			
Land	-	173	173
Buildings	-	1,179	1,179
Infrastructure	-	1,371	1,371
Roads	-	4,476	4,476
Vehicles	-	169	169
Plant & equipment	-	6	6
Sub-total: First time recognition of assets	-	7,374	7,374
<b>Adjustments - Error corrections (this reporting period)</b>			
Asset adjustments - Transfer of asset to Crown Lands <sup>(c)</sup>	-	(435)	(435)
Other errors			
Correction of suspense account errors	-	(81)	(81)
	-	6,858	6,858
<b>Asset Adjustments - ARAMIS revisions <sup>(d)</sup></b>	-	1,011	1,011
<b>Restated balance 1 July 2008</b>	<b>169,730</b>	<b>202,045</b>	<b>371,775</b>
<b>Net result for the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(11,543)</b>	<b>(11,543)</b>
<b>Gain/loss on revaluation of plant, property and equipment <sup>(d)</sup></b>			
Land	11,435	-	11,435
Buildings and improvements	(156)	-	(156)
Park infrastructure	1,494	-	1,494
Roads, tracks and trails	3,075	-	3,075
Moveable Vehicles	82	-	82
Other	(4)	-	(4)
Sub-total: Gain/loss on revaluation of plant, property and equipment	15,926	-	15,926
<b>Balance at 30 June 2009</b>	<b>185,656</b>	<b>190,602</b>	<b>376,158</b>

- (i) **First-time recognition of assets**  
Physical inspections of fixed assets during the year identified a number of pre-existing assets that were not recognised, in error, in prior reporting periods. These assets have been recognised for the first time in the current year.
- (ii) **Transfer of asset to Crown Lands**  
Land incorrectly classified as controlled by the Department in prior years was transferred to Crown Lands within the Statement of Administered Financial Position.
- (iii) **ARAMIS revisions**  
ARAMIS revisions occur as a result of infrastructure stocktakes and park re-surveys resulting in an asset's description, grade/composition, condition or size/quantity being altered on the Data Dictionary System to correctly reflect the asset's current attributes.
- (iv) **Revaluation of assets - professional valuation process undertaken**  
During the year the Department revalued items of property, plant and equipment due for revaluation in accordance with its three year revaluation cycle. In addition, management applied its discretion in revaluing certain items early to provide more accurate information. Valuations used have been obtained from the Department's Data Dictionary System and also from Valcorp, Certified Practising Valuers. Professional valuations have been arrived at via reference to arms length or market transactions for similar items of property, plant and equipment and take into account any zoning or other restrictions on use.

## 29 Cash flow reconciliation

	2010 RMB	2009 RMB
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>		
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	102,639	103,408
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	102,639	103,408
<b>Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services</b>		
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>16,642</b>	<b>17,893</b>
Less revenues from SA Government	(128,729)	(132,259)
Add payments to SA Government	-	6,434
<b>Add/(less) non-cash items:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	(18,113)	(19,868)
CWIP expensed	(859)	(1,771)
Revaluation decrements expensed	(195)	(21)
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(3,669)	(3,006)
Net (loss)/gain from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	(840)
<b>Movement in assets and liabilities</b>		
(Decrease)/increase in receivables	(3,707)	3,409
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	61	(235)
Increase in other assets	425	15
Decrease/(increase) in payables	1,211	(5,540)
Decrease/(increase) in employee benefits	765	(2,024)
(Increase)/decrease in provisions	(159)	147
Decrease in other liabilities	216	298
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>(136,111)</b>	<b>(137,368)</b>

## 30 Expenditure commitments

	2010 RMB	2009 RMB
<b>Operating lease commitments:</b>		
Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	5,445	4,357
Later than one year but not later than five years	14,903	14,247
Later than five years	3,594	2,002
<b>Total: Operating lease commitments</b>	<b>23,942</b>	<b>20,606</b>

During the 2005/06 financial year, the department received lease incentives for two leased properties amounting to \$3.28 million. These lease incentives are being amortised at a rate of \$328,000 per annum until 2015.

The operating leases held by the Department are related to 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.

**Capital commitments:**

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial statements is payable as follows:

Within one year	2,364	585
Total: Capital commitments	2,364	585

The Department's capital commitments include amounts associated with the Plane Tree Drive Upgrade (\$1.149m), Botanic Gardens ARS (\$0.451m) and Belair Infrastructure/Facilities upgrade (\$0.413m).

**Remuneration commitments:**

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year	3,184	3,183
Later than one year but not later than five years	4,017	7,383
Total: Remuneration commitments	7,201	10,566

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive and other service contracts. The Department does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years.

**31 Contingent liabilities**

The Department is not aware of the existence of any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2010.

**32 Remuneration of Board and Committee Members**

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2009/10 financial year were:

**South Australian National Parks & Wildlife Council**

James J A - (Resigned 7/03/10)  
 Lewis M M  
 Ogle G R - (Resigned 9/04/09)  
 Nicholls M F  
 Russel V J  
 Fleming A I  
 Yates K - (Resigned 7/03/10)  
 McIntosh W R - (Appointed 8/03/10)  
 Mills R J - (Appointed 8/3/10)  
 Carr P F - (Appointed 8/03/10) \*

**South Australian Heritage Council**

Brine J M C  
 Garnaut C M  
 Donaldson R T  
 Leydon G J - (Appointed 18/12/09)  
 O'Connell M B  
 Owens L W  
 Stanforth M  
 Wigg C A

**South Australian Heritage Council Register Committee**

Bell P G  
 Burke H D  
 Brine J M C  
 Klenke A T  
 Marsden S E  
 McDougall K  
 Queale M W  
 Wigg C A  
 Savva M

**Witjira National Park Board of Management**

Ah Chee A  
 Ah Chee M  
 Naylon-Fuschtei V  
 Tjami H

**Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Advisory Board**

Andrews D  
 Bossley M  
 Cugley J A  
 Ditter S  
 Gibbs S  
 Higgins-Desbiolles B  
 Holt P  
 Kavina C  
 Watts T

**Kangaroo Management Reference Group (KMRG)**

Ackland T M  
 Barrington D P  
 McBride M (Deputy)  
 Pfitzner D B  
 Lindner D  
 Johns GR  
 Mould J  
 Vickery F \*  
 Lester K - (Appointed 1/01/10) \*  
 Dodd C - (Appointed 1/01/10) \*  
 Gyss A - (Appointed 1/01/10) \*  
 Tansell G - (Appointed 1/01/10) \*  
 Lewis A - (Appointed 1/01/10) \*  
 Lawrie S - (Appointed 1/01/10) \*  
 Borda R - (Appointed 1/01/10) \*  
 Starick S - (Appointed 1/01/10) \*  
 Warwick R - (Appointed 1/01/10) \*

**ALB Steering Group**

Foreman G  
 Roberts I  
 Iasiello W

**Coorong & Lower Lakes RAMSAR Taskforce**

Ball V M  
 Geddes M  
 Jones G E  
 Owen R  
 Scobie K L

**Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges National Park  
Cooperative Management Committee**  
Coulthard C  
Coulthard J  
McKenzie P  
Coulthard R  
Anderson M \*  
Tree S \*

**Animal Welfare Advisory Committee**  
Allery L  
Hazel S J \*  
Kidman S  
Robb G  
Starick W J  
Noonan D E \*

**Ngaut Ngaut Conservation Park Co-management Committee**  
Campbell I M  
Campbell I L  
Hutchinson C

**Scientific Working Group**  
Cheshire A  
Fairweather P  
Connell S  
Gillanders B  
Kirkman H  
Lindsay H  
Moller L  
Behergaray L

**Wilderness Advisory Committee**  
Barker S - (Resigned 31/12/09)  
Bills C  
Lesslie R  
Whalen M

**Wildlife Ethics Committee**  
McGrath K R  
Peters M D  
Pullen F M  
Taylor L U  
Boardman W \*  
Johnson L \*  
Manning B \*  
Schultz D \*  
West C \*

**Marine Parks Council of SA**  
Cheshire A  
Coleman P S  
Grady M  
Lindsay H  
Owen P  
Pyke C  
Steht H - (Resigned 18/10/09)  
Stovell S  
Watts T

\* Denotes nil remuneration

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2010	2009
	No. of employees	No. of employees
\$nil	20	16
\$1 - \$9,999	90	86
Total number of members	110	102

Individuals may be members of more than one Board, Committee or Group associated with the Department.

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees and super contributions. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$86,000 (2009: \$52,000).

During the 2009/10 financial year, members of the Board were paid superannuation of \$2,000 (2009: \$1,000).

In accordance with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet's Circular Number 16, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and the Department are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the Department would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

For the purposes of this table, travel allowances and other out-of-pocket expenses paid to members have not been included as remuneration as it is considered to be reimbursement of direct out-of-pocket expenses incurred by relevant members.

### 33 Events subsequent to reporting date

On 18 May 2010 Cabinet announced its intention to transfer the Natural Resources Management Group (NRM Group) and State Flora from the Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (DWLBC) to the Department for Environment and Heritage. This will result in 143 employees transferring from DWLBC to DEH. In addition, this administrative restructure will also see the Department's name being changed to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. These changes are effective as at 1 July 2010, and as such the financial effect of this machinery of government change has not been reflected in these financial statements.

### 34 Financial instruments/Financial risk management

#### Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies".

Statement of Financial Position line item	Note number	2010		2009	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	17	102,639	102,639	103,408	103,408
Receivables	18	5,832	5,832	9,539	9,539
Financial assets	21	3	3	3	3
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Payables	24	19,629	19,629	21,992	21,992

#### Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the department's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the department. The department measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The department has minimal concentration of credit risk. The department has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. The department does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in credit rating. Currently the department does not hold any collateral as security for any of its financial assets. Other than receivables, there is no evidence to indicate that financial assets are impaired. Refer to note 18 for information on the allowance for impairment in relation to receivables.

#### Ageing analysis of Financial Assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due, including impaired assets past due:

Financial assets item	Current (Not overdue)	Overdue for < 30 days	Overdue for 30-60 days	Overdue for > 60 days	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>2010</b>					
<b>Not impaired</b>					
Receivables	4,849	478	86	329	5,742
Financial assets	3	-	-	-	3
<b>Impaired</b>					
Receivables	-	-	-	90	90
<b>2009</b>					
<b>Not impaired</b>					
Receivables	5,370	3,881	158	11	9,420
Financial assets	3	-	-	-	3
<b>Impaired</b>					
Receivables	-	-	-	119	119



#### Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial statements item	Contractual maturities		
	< 1 year	1-5 years	Carrying amount
	€'000	€'000	€'000
<b>2010</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	102,639	-	102,639
Receivables	5,790	42	5,832
Financial assets	-	3	3
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>108,429</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>108,474</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Payables	17,979	1,650	19,629
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>17,979</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>19,629</b>
<b>2009</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	103,408	-	103,408
Receivables	9,495	44	9,539
Financial assets	-	3	3
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>112,903</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>112,950</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Payables	20,200	1,792	21,992
Borrowings	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>21,992</b>

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where the department is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. The Department is funded principally from appropriations by the SA Government. The Department works with the Department of Treasury and Finance to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. The Department settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

The Department's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

#### Market risk

The department has no interest bearing liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. There is no exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of the department as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

### 35 South Australian Heritage Fund

The South Australian Heritage Fund (formerly the "State Heritage Fund") was established under the *Heritage Places Act 1993* to conserve place heritage value. The revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, changes in equity and cash flows of the Fund are disclosed below. It is noted that amounts also form part of and are incorporated within the Department's Financial Statements. When incorporating these amounts into the Department's Financial Statements all transactions between the Fund and the Department have been eliminated.

#### Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2010

	2010 (\$'000)
<b>Expenses</b>	
Grants and subsidies	244
	<u>244</u>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<u>244</u>
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>	250
	<u>250</u>
<b>Net result</b>	<u>5</u>

#### Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2010

	2010 (\$'000)
<b>Current assets</b>	
Cash	442
	<u>442</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>442</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Payables	109
	<u>109</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>109</u>
<b>Net assets</b>	<u>333</u>
<b>Equity</b>	
Retained earnings	333
	<u>333</u>
<b>Total: Equity</b>	<u>333</u>

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2010

	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 July 2009	218	218
Net Result for 2008/2009	109	109
Balance at 30 June 2009	327	327
Net result for 2009/2010	6	6
Balance at 30 June 2010	<u>333</u>	<u>333</u>

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2010

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash outflows		
Grants and subsidies payments	(164)	(112)
Total: Cash used in operations	<u>(164)</u>	<u>(112)</u>
Cash generated from SA Government	250	250
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>86</u>	<u>138</u>
Cash at the beginning of the financial year	356	218
Cash at the end of the financial year	<u>442</u>	<u>356</u>

**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>		
Employee benefits	334	319
Supplies and services	1,256	1,089
Grants and subsidies	5,844	5,874
Depreciation and amortisation	2,201	2,312
Other expenses	(40)	42
<b>Total: Expenses</b>	<b>9,595</b>	<b>9,636</b>
<b>Income:</b>		
Fees and charges	972	955
Grants and contributions	180	138
Interest revenue	119	113
Resources received free of charge	3,081	2,862
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	3,444	8,372
Other income	1,307	1,393
<b>Total: Income</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>13,833</b>
<b>Net surplus/(cost) of providing services</b>	<b>(492)</b>	<b>4,197</b>
<b>Revenues from/(payments to) SA Government</b>		
Revenues from SA Government	4,782	4,646
Payments to SA Government	(3,655)	(10,984)
<b>Total: Revenues from/(payments to) SA Government</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>(6,338)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>(2,141)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus	1,057	3,878
<b>Total: Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>3,878</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>1,737</b>

*The net result and comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.*

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED FINANCIAL POSITION  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,055	4,963
Receivables	287	510
Inventories	207	154
<b>Total current assets</b>	<u>8,549</u>	<u>5,627</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Receivables	12	32
Property, plant and equipment	84,024	81,390
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<u>84,036</u>	<u>81,422</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>92,585</u>	<u>87,049</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Payables	205	102
Other current liabilities	2,930	796
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<u>3,135</u>	<u>898</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Payables	-	70
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>70</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>3,135</u>	<u>968</u>
<b>Net assets</b>	<u>89,450</u>	<u>86,081</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Asset revaluation surplus	47,878	46,821
Retained earnings	41,572	39,260
<b>Total equity</b>	<u>89,450</u>	<u>86,081</u>

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes*

**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

	<b>Asset Revaluation Surplus</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2008</b>	42,943	40,949	83,892
Asset adjustments previously recognised:			
First-time recognition of assets	-	640	640
Asset Adjustments - asset attribute revisions	-	(188)	(188)
<b>Restated balance at 1 July 2008</b>	<u>42,943</u>	<u>41,401</u>	<u>84,344</u>
 Net result for 2008/09	 -	 (2,141)	 (2,141)
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	3,878	-	3,878
Total comprehensive result for 2008/09	<u>3,878</u>	<u>(2,141)</u>	<u>1,737</u>
 <b>Balance at 30 June 2009</b>	 <u>46,821</u>	 <u>39,260</u>	 <u>86,081</u>
 Net result for 2009/10	 -	 635	 635
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	1,057	-	1,057
Total comprehensive result for 2009/10	<u>1,057</u>	<u>635</u>	<u>1,692</u>
 Asset adjustments - First-time recognition of assets	 -	 282	 282
Asset adjustments - Aramis revisions	-	1,395	1,395
Total asset adjustments for 2009/10	<u>-</u>	<u>1,677</u>	<u>1,677</u>
 <b>Balance at 30 June 2010</b>	 <u>47,878</u>	 <u>41,572</u>	 <u>89,450</u>

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
STATEMENT OF ADMINISTERED CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
<b>Cash outflows</b>		
Employee benefits payments	(334)	(321)
Supplies and services	(1,223)	(1,886)
Grants and subsidies payments	(5,844)	(5,874)
Other payments	-	3
<b>Cash used in operations</b>	<u>(7,401)</u>	<u>(8,078)</u>
<b>Cash inflows</b>		
Fees and charges	1,219	857
Grant and contribution receipts	180	138
Interest received	115	122
Other receipts	1,307	1,393
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<u>2,821</u>	<u>2,510</u>
<b>Cash flows from/(to) SA Government</b>		
Receipts from SA Government	4,782	4,646
Payments to SA Government	(3,655)	(10,984)
<b>Net cash flows from/(to) SA Government</b>	<u>1,127</u>	<u>(6,338)</u>
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) operations</b>	<u>(3,453)</u>	<u>(11,906)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
<b>Cash outflows</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(84)	(70)
<b>Cash used in investing activities</b>	<u>(84)</u>	<u>(70)</u>
<b>Cash inflows</b>		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	6,629	9,085
<b>Cash generated from investing activities</b>	<u>6,629</u>	<u>9,085</u>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>	<u>6,545</u>	<u>9,015</u>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>3,092</u>	<u>(2,891)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year</b>	4,963	7,854
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	<u><u>8,055</u></u>	<u><u>4,963</u></u>

# DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ADMINISTERED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

### Administered Items of the Department for Environment and Heritage

#### (a) Reporting entities and strategic context

The activities of the administered items are:

##### Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium

The 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.

The Department is related to the Board in the following manner:

- The Board's budget forms part of the Department's budget approved by the Department of Treasury and Finance;
- Assets constructed through the Department's capital works program, on behalf of the Board, are transferred to the Board at nil cost; and
- Staff from the Department provide a number of services to the Board at nil cost.

However the Board constitutes a separate legal entity, with members appointed by the Governor of South Australia. Hence the Department cannot direct the Board to expend funds in a particular manner. As a result, the Board is not controlled by the Department and has therefore been reflected in the Administered Financial Statements.

##### Crown Lands

Crown Lands is comprised of an account established by the Treasurer of South Australia to record receipts and payments associated with the sale of Crown land and other surplus South Australian government land and property. The net revenues from these sales are returned to the Department of Treasury and Finance's Consolidated Account.

##### Ministerial Other Payments

This includes payments approved by the Minister for Environment and Conservation, such as grant payments to Zoos SA.

##### Special Acts Allocation

This activity comprises salary and allowance payments for the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

#### (b) Administered Items' financial arrangements

The financial activities of the administered items are conducted through a number of deposit accounts with the Department of Treasury and Finance pursuant to the Public Finance and Audit Act 1987. The financial activities of Administered Items that do not have their own deposit account 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 Financial Statements.

#### (c) Administered Items' summary of significant accounting policies

The Administered Financial Statements detail the sum of the individual administered items' revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, changes in equity and cash flows. As such the principles of consolidation have not been applied in preparing the financial statements as the definition of an economic entity has not been satisfied. Accordingly, transactions 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

Administered property, plant and equipment includes the Crown's interest in land leased to third parties under perpetual and other leases and annual licenses. However limitations exist on the reliability of the base information used to determine the valuation of this land.

The Department is also custodian of unallotted Crown Land, by virtue of its responsibilities under the Crown Land Management Act 2009. This land is considered to be an administered asset. Unallotted Crown Land is not included in the Statement of Administered Financial Position as the Department has not been able to formulate a suitable methodology for determining a reliable measure of the value of these holdings.

Total property, plant & equipment as disclosed in the Statement of Administered Financial Position consists of assets belonging to the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium (\$60,040m) and Crown Lands (\$23,984m).

##### 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 Comprehensive Income as employee benefits. Further, the liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees is not recognised in the Administered Financial Statements as the Department is obligated to pay employees for services provided. Accordingly, employee benefits are recognised in the Department's financial statements.

##### Net gain from disposal of non current assets

The net gain from disposal of non-current assets is determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. Given a suitable methodology for determining a reliable measure of the value of unallotted Crown Land has not been identified, the carrying amount of all unallotted Crown Land sold is nil.

Details of administered revenues and expenses are provided in the following schedules.



**DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE  
SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE  
TO ADMINISTERED ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

	2010					2009				
	Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium	Crown Lands	Minister's Other Payments	Special Acts Allocation	Total	Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium	Crown Lands	Minister's Other Payments	Special Acts Allocation	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>										
Employee benefits	91	-	-	243	334	77	-	-	242	319
Supplies and services	564	692	-	-	1,256	253	836	-	-	1,089
Grants and subsidies	1,376	18	4,450	-	5,844	1,469	3	4,402	-	5,874
Depreciation and amortisation	2,180	21	-	-	2,201	2,258	54	-	-	2,312
Other expenses	(40)	-	-	-	(40)	42	-	-	-	42
<b>Total: Expenses</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>9,595</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>9,636</b>
<b>Income:</b>										
Fees and charges	982	(10)	-	-	972	938	17	-	-	955
Grants and contributions	180	-	-	-	180	138	-	-	-	138
Interest revenue	119	-	-	-	119	113	-	-	-	113
Resources received free of charge	3,081	-	-	-	3,081	1,925	937	-	-	2,862
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	(86)	3,530	-	-	3,444	(235)	8,607	-	-	8,372
Other income	1,307	-	-	-	1,307	1,393	-	-	-	1,393
<b>Total: Income</b>	<b>5,583</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>9,561</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,833</b>
<b>Net surplus/(cost) of providing services</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>(4,450)</b>	<b>(243)</b>	<b>(492)</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>(4,402)</b>	<b>(242)</b>	<b>4,197</b>
<b>Revenues from/(payments to) SA Government</b>										
Revenues from SA Government	-	90	4,449	243	4,782	-	-	4,402	244	4,646
Payments to SA Government	-	(3,655)	-	-	(3,655)	-	(10,984)	-	-	(10,984)
<b>Total: Revenues from/(payments to) SA Government</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,565)</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,984)</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>(6,338)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>(776)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>(2,316)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(2,141)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>										
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus	(201)	1,258	-	-	1,057	2,690	1,188	-	-	3,878
<b>Total: Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(201)</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,878</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>(1,128)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,737</b>

The net result and comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner.

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Department for Environment and Heritage

### Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Department for Environment and Heritage:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant *Australian Accounting Standards*;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the department; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Department for Environment and Heritage as at 30 June 2010 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Department for Environment and Heritage for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Allan Holmes  
Chief Executive  
22 September 2010



Rob Denton-Brown  
Director, Financial Services  
22 September 2010

# AUXILIARY REPORTS

## LAND BOARD

Under the amended Crown Land Management Act 2009, the Land Board ceased to exist on 1 June 2010.

The Land Board was constituted under section 10 of the previous Crown Lands Act 1929.

In 2009-10 the Board did not formally meet. The Board delegated all of its powers to a number of officers within DEH and these delegated officers performed the duties of the Board on a daily basis. Valuation advice was obtained from either the Valuer-General or licensed valuers.

The membership of the Board from 1 July 2009 to 1 June 2010 was:

Chair                      Mr Jack Anthony Nicolaou

Deputy Chair          Ms Helen Smyth

Members                Ms Maria Toscano

Pursuant to Department for the Premier and Cabinet Circular PC016: Remuneration of Government Appointed Part-time Boards and Committees, as all members of the Board were government employees, no members received sitting fees.

The remaining costs associated with the administration of the Board were met from within existing DEH resources.

Reporting on other Land Board matters as outlined in the Public Sector Act and Regulations 2010 is contained elsewhere in this report.



Department  
for Environment  
and Heritage



Government  
of South Australia