

Annual Report 2008–2009



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, PARKS, HERITAGE AND THE ARTS



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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
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Michelle O'Byrne MP

Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage
Minister for Tourism and the Arts

Dear Minister

In accordance with the requirements of section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* and section 27 of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, I am pleased to submit to you for presentation to Tasmanian Parliament, the Annual Report for the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts for the financial year ending 30 June 2009.

Separate reports will be presented to you by the Board of the Environment Protection Authority and the Boards of the Trustees of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, in accordance with State legislation.

Yours sincerely



Scott Gadd
Former Secretary

October 2009

ABOUT THIS REPORT

For ease of access, information about the performance of the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts in 2008–09 has been presented in several different ways in this report. The focus of key sections is explained below.

Section	Purpose	Pages
Overview	The introductory pages provide an overall picture of the Department: our goals, priorities, structure, workforce and performance.	4–12
Performance summary	This section includes a snapshot of our finances and how the Department performed during the year against budget output targets and Tasmania <i>Together</i> goals and benchmarks. It also includes details of the Department's progress towards developing a Disability Framework for <i>Action</i> and an Emissions Reduction Plan.	13–28
Business unit reports	This section provides a description of the performance, major achievements and future directions of each of the Department's divisions.	29–63
Workforce and supporting information	These sections provide information on the financial, administrative and human resource management aspects of the Department.	64–77
Financial statements	This section provides the financial statements of the Department for the 2008–09 financial year.	78–130
Glossaries and indexes	This section provides a guide to acronyms and indexes to assist in accessing specific subject and quantitative performance information.	131–137
How to contact us	A list of agency contact officers and points of public access.	138

Overview

The Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts was formally disbanded on 30 June 2009. It thus operated throughout the financial year 2008–09 that is covered by this report.

On 1 July 2009 Arts Tasmania and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery became part of the new Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts, while Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, Heritage Tasmania, the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and the Environment Division were integrated into the new Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

The work of all the divisions that made up the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts continues in these new departmental structures.



Tasmanian Aboriginal baskets, *tayenebe* exhibition 2009
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
Simon Cuthbert Photographer, ©TMAG.



Secretary's foreword

Snow at Waldheim Chalet, Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park. Photo by Ted Bugg.

The Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts was formed in 2002 to coordinate a program of initiatives and services to sustainably manage, protect and promote the State's natural, built and cultural assets. These were, and still are today, recognised as central to Tasmania's identity and a vital part of the unique lifestyle that sets Tasmania apart.

The Department has adapted to the dynamic needs of government with three name changes, two Secretaries and seven Ministers. On 30 June 2009 the Agency was formally disbanded. Arts Tasmania and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery became part of the new Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts, while Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, Heritage Tasmania, the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and the Environment Division were integrated into the new Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

As Agency Secretary from May 2004 I'm enormously proud of everything that has been achieved since the Department's inception. In all of its guises, it has been the proud custodian of over 2.7 million hectares of land, covering nearly 40 per cent of the State. Its charter has covered all aspects of our national parks, the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, our unique Aboriginal and historic heritage, and our arts and cultural activities.

As an innovator and leader in sustainable management, the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and Arts (DEPHA) has led the charge to reduce the carbon footprint across State Government. Over the past year the Agency combined the strengths of its divisions to harness technical expertise and knowledge, innovation, regulation and field experience to produce an integrated approach to sustainability with a designated officer to monitor and measure outcomes. With a charter to sustainably manage much of the State's natural and cultural assets, it was essential to lead by example.

Sustainability was a recurring theme during 2008–09 right across the Department with the launching of the Tamar Estuary and Esk Rivers (TEER) Program to protect, maintain and enhance the waterways of the North and South Esk river systems and the Tamar Estuary; a partnership to revitalise traditional fibre skills among Tasmanian Aboriginal women and girls; showcasing sustainable housing and transport projects during Arts Tasmania's Design Island event; progression of plans for on-ground activity in 2010 to eradicate rabbits, rats and mice from Macquarie Island; development of a master plan for the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens; and continuing work on legislative programs to protect and manage the State's Aboriginal heritage and the introduction of a more integrated approach to historic heritage management.

SECRETARY'S FOREWORD

DEPHA staff led the year's sustainability push with the introduction of an organisational bike policy. Sparked by a group of passionate DEPHA cyclists who promoted the idea of using bikes rather than cars to travel short distances to meetings around Hobart, this great cross-agency initiative was an obvious way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save commuting time and improve staff health and wellbeing. The Tasmanian Bicycle Council assisted with safe riding tips and guidelines on purchasing and maintaining bicycles. The Council is now looking forward to working with other Government departments and the private sector in developing similar initiatives.

A record number of entries in this year's Tasmanian Awards for Environmental Excellence highlighted a commitment by Tasmanians to step up to the challenge of protecting Tasmania's environment and creating a sustainable future. The 31 entrants in this DEPHA-sponsored annual event proved that incorporating environmental practices into business and community programs can bring great rewards for both our environment and for the organisations involved.

The Department also ensured the sustainability message reached a younger audience as well with DEPHA staff mentoring 250 students from 20 schools for the inaugural Tasmanian Youth Environment Conference. Another major environmental initiative, the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Management Strategy 2009, will help coordinate waste reduction and recycling at a state, regional and local level. It complements work already underway towards a national waste policy and critical national issues such as product stewardship to manage e-waste and tyres.

The Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens took recycling 'out of the square' in a brilliant win-win venture with not-for-profit organisation SecondBite. Produce from the Gardens' iconic Pete's Vege Patch is now being distributed among Hobart welfare agencies, providing welcome fresh food and immeasurable goodwill. This project was just another example of DEPHA's commendable record of positive community engagement.

The Recreational Vehicles Strategy will deliver a sustainable model for off-road vehicle use capable of supporting ongoing track management and maintenance. It will be developed with stakeholder input to ensure Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage is valued and protected and to encourage safe and sustainable practices. It encompasses a statewide assessment of Parks and Wildlife Service road and track networks to develop a forward-looking management strategy.

Owners and developers of heritage sites, tourism operators and community groups joined forces to consider future priorities for the State's historic environment at a symposium in November 2008. As well as coinciding with the Heritage Tasmania's legislative project to develop a more integrated approach to historic heritage management, it was the perfect launching pad for 'Heritage Solutions', a booklet produced by the Tasmanian Heritage Council showcasing adaptive reuse of heritage buildings.

Work forged ahead on new legislation to protect Tasmania's Aboriginal heritage and on a standards and guidelines package for archaeologists and Aboriginal heritage officers. An archaeologist register was established to meet the growing demand for Aboriginal heritage assessments for new developments.

It is very encouraging that the Tasmanian public have enthusiastically embraced the blueprint for the redevelopment of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. With \$8 million allocated by the State Government in 2009–10, the redevelopment program will advance to the next exciting phase. The benefits of such a significant cultural investment cannot be overestimated.

Conservation work was stepped up at six Tasmanian sites included in the Australian Government's nomination of convict properties for World Heritage Listing.

ICOMOS will visit Port Arthur and Coal Mines historic sites, the Cascades Female Factory, the Darlington Probation Station on Maria Island and rural properties Brickendon and Woolmers as part of its evaluation and provide an expert analysis to the World Heritage Committee. The nomination comes after a mammoth amount of work over the past few years and I congratulate Agency staff, site owners and managers involved in this globally significant project.

While much of the Department's work can be measured externally, there is a huge effort behind the scenes to ensure the smooth functioning of internal processes. DEPHA's Corporate Services and Information Management divisions had a particularly full and rewarding year with many major projects coming to fruition.

Among Corporate Services and Information Management Divisions' major projects were: implementation of the Public Sector Union Wages Agreement 2008 and the Department's Diversity Management Plan; fit out of new premises for Arts Tasmania; development of the Department's Disability Framework; deploying a desktop and conference room video conferencing system; the complex roll-out of new email and calendaring systems across all offices and broadband network services to all Parks and Wildlife Service sites; and the creation of advanced online shop software to assist with revenue raising.

This year the Department also ensured that Tasmanian businesses were given every opportunity to compete for the Agency's business. It was our policy to support Tasmanian businesses whenever they offered best value for money for the Government. The tables on pages 73–74 (support for local businesses) summarise the level of participation by local businesses for contracts and tenders with a value of \$50,000 or over (excluding GST).

I thank DEPHA's professional, enthusiastic and hard working staff not just for their commitment to excellence over the past year but since the inception of this Agency. It has been my honour to have been a part of a dedicated and wonderful team who not only nurtured a vision but assisted its development into a progressive and foresighted arm of government. The DEPHA spirit will endure in the new departmental structure.

I have enjoyed broad support from our stakeholders and board members and look forward to continuing those relationships well into the future.

I particularly thank staff for their ongoing patience and cooperation during the latter part of 2008–09 when the decision was taken to disband the Agency. I wish every success to staff in their new roles and to our friends and colleagues who have taken early retirement and voluntary redundancies. I thank them, their partners and families for their many years of collective service and dedication to the job.

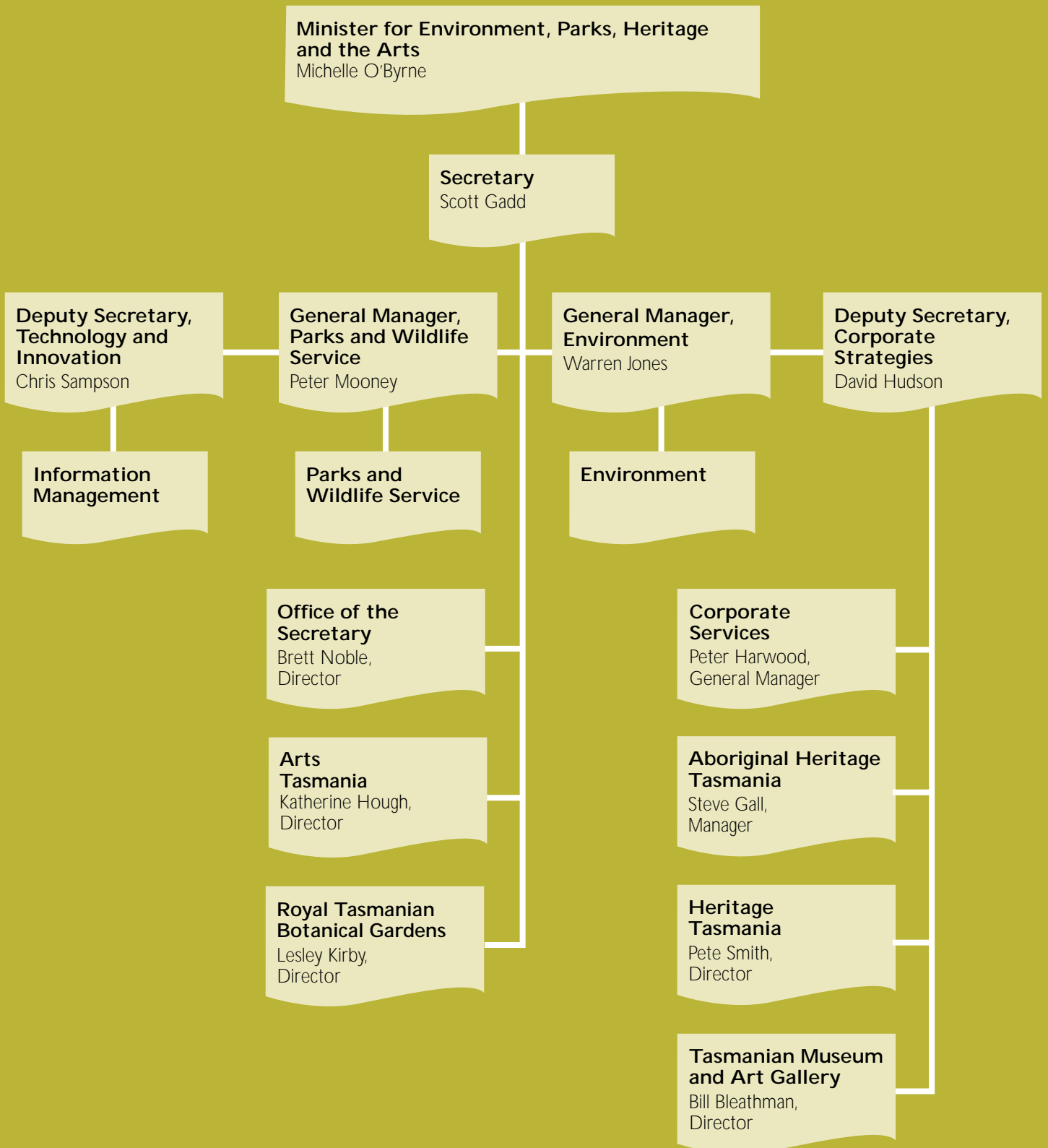


Scott Gadd
Former Secretary
October 2009



Convict scribbles in the woolshed at Woolmers Estate. Woolmers is one of the Tasmanian sites included in the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage nomination. Photo by Sue Wendell-Smith.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART as at 30 June 2009





Parks and Wildlife Service Discovery Ranger Fiona Hume examines a barn owl wing with Sidney and Karli Showell. Photo by Jane Lovibond.

The Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts comprised seven operational divisions:

- Parks and Wildlife Service;
- Heritage Tasmania;
- Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania;
- Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery;
- Arts Tasmania;
- Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens; and
- Environment.

These divisions were supported by Corporate Services and the Office of the Secretary.

The Department was assisted in the management of its portfolios by:

- Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority;
- Tasmanian Heritage Council;
- Board of the Environment Protection Authority;
- Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board;
- Board of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens; and
- Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

The Department also had strong links with the Boards of the National Trust, the Theatre Royal and the Wellington Park Management Trust.

ABOUT US

The Department was the custodian of many of the assets that make Tasmania such a unique state in which to live, work, and visit. It was responsible for the sustainable management and protection, along with the development and promotion, of much of the State's natural, built and cultural assets.

The organisation combined the strengths of each of its divisions – technical expertise and knowledge, global positioning, innovation, regulation, and field experience – to better promote, conserve and sustainably manage Tasmania's cultural and natural resources.

One aspect of the Department's sphere of influence was the management of the State's 423 reserves and national parks, which equate to about 37 per cent of the land in Tasmania and presented many complex challenges.

It also worked towards achieving and maintaining a clean, healthy and sustainable environment through the Environment Division's administration of environment protection legislation and policies.

The protection, management and public awareness of Aboriginal heritage was also a key role of the Department, with ongoing legislative reform a focal point of Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania.

The Department's over-arching commitment to the protection and conservation of the State's historic heritage continued to underpin the effectiveness of Heritage Tasmania's initiatives, including legislative reform.

It valued and supported the contributions made by Tasmania's arts community. Through Arts Tasmania and arts@work programs, increased economic benefits continued to flow from the creation of development and marketing opportunities.

The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery had custodianship of the State's vast and significant collections and was committed to sharing this with the public for their enjoyment and education.

Through the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens the Department also managed, conserved and promoted the State's botanical heritage and provided an important horticultural, educational, cultural and interpretation resource.

The Department's activities aligned to strategies in the 2006–09 Corporate Plan. This document also defined the Department's mission:

'to enhance Tasmania's economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing, both now and in the future, through the best possible use of our natural and cultural assets.'



Trudy Woodcock-Outram, Bill Seager and Donita Shadwick at the TMAG master plan exhibition. Photo by Roger Lovell.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Each of the seven operational divisions that made up the Department had its own long-term mission.

Division	Mission
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania	To gain recognition and respect for Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and to secure the protection and promotion of Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage for present and future generations.
Arts Tasmania	To develop integrated policy and planning for arts and culture in Tasmania, build Tasmania's brand through the arts, develop the potential skills of our local artistic talent, and increase the cultural and economic value of the arts to the Tasmanian community, and increase participation in arts and cultural activities.
Environment	To ensure best practice in environmental management and pollution control, so that Tasmanians have a clean and healthy environment that contributes to its attractiveness as a place to visit and live.
Heritage Tasmania	To protect, conserve and promote Tasmania's unique historic heritage assets by coordinating strategy for the State Government, supporting the Heritage Council to implement the <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i> and supporting the development of the sector in Tasmania.
Parks and Wildlife Service	To create and maintain a representative and world-renowned reserve system. To conserve the State's natural and cultural heritage while providing for sustainable use and economic opportunities for the Tasmanian community.
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	To manage, conserve and enhance the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens by delivering sustainable and relevant programs in plant collections and displays, tourism and recreation, cultural heritage, research and learning for Tasmania and the broader community
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	To promote and facilitate interaction with, and understanding of, the cultural and natural world, and to develop the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery as an icon for Tasmania.

GOVERNANCE

The Department was led by an Executive Group comprising:

- the Secretary;
- the Deputy Secretary, Corporate Strategies;
- the Deputy Secretary, Technology and Innovation;
- the General Manager, Parks and Wildlife Service;
- the General Manager, Environment;
- the Director, Arts Tasmania; and
- the Director, Office of the Secretary.

The role of this leadership group was as follows:

- critical evaluation of emerging and urgent issues;

- approval and guidance of whole-of-agency policies and procedures; and
- consideration of political, stakeholder and related issues.

The Executive Group was responsible for setting the overarching strategic direction for the Department.

Strategic Management Group

The Strategic Management Group comprised each division head as well as supporting participants from across the Agency. The group was responsible for providing leadership and strategic direction, ensuring the Department supported Government and ministerial policy agenda and portfolio requirements, and communicated direction and priorities to staff. It also provided a forum for discussion of major departmental issues and initiatives, and supported the Executive Group in implementing whole-of-agency policies.

MANAGEMENT BOARDS

The Department worked closely with the following boards in 2008–09, all of which continue to function under the new agency arrangements:

Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board

The Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board was established under the *Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board Act 1975* to provide policy and funding advice to the State Government in relation to the arts. Its Board comprises members, appointed by the Minister for the Arts, from various sectors of the arts and the wider community, and receives secretariat support from Arts Tasmania in its peer assessment and policy development roles.

The Board of the Environment Protection Authority

The Board of the Environment Protection Authority came into effect in Tasmania on 1 July 2008 as part of the State's Resource Management and Planning System. Its establishment recognised the strengths of the current regulatory system and the integrity of the Resource Management and Planning System in integrating planning and environmental decision making.

Tasmanian Heritage Council

The Tasmanian Heritage Council is a statutory body responsible for the administration of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* and the establishment and development of the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The Council consists of up to 15 councillors, who represent diverse community and professional interests and areas of expertise such as history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and tourism.

The Tasmanian Heritage Council is supported in its work by Heritage Tasmania. These two bodies are collectively responsible for heritage-related resource planning and management across Tasmania. In addition, they have a critical role to fulfil in working to protect, conserve and promote Tasmania's cultural heritage.

Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery

The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery is controlled by a Board of Trustees consisting of seven members, in accordance with the *Tasmanian Museum Act 1950*.

In 1885 the Museum became a Government authority under the control of a Board of Trustees that also controlled the Royal Botanical Gardens. In 1950 two new boards were set up – one to administer the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and the other the Royal Botanical Gardens.

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Board

The Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Board comprises seven members appointed by the Minister, one of whom was the Secretary of the Department. The Board is responsible for the management of the Gardens in accordance with its Strategic Plan and Business Operational Plan.

The overarching aim of the Board is to balance the recreational, educational and tourism needs of the Government and general public with the need to conserve and enhance the Gardens and undertake research into, and preservation of, its botanical, horticultural, biological and cultural interests.

Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Board

The Board of the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority is responsible for preserving, maintaining and promoting the Port Arthur Historic Site. The Board comprises six members including the Secretary of the Department and operates in accordance with the provisions of the *Government Business Enterprises Act 1995*. Members of the Board are appointed by the Governor on the joint recommendation of the Treasurer and the portfolio Minister.



Performance summary

Members of the Wilmot local community created novel mail boxes as part of the North West art trail. Photo by Dan Fellow, ©Tourism Tasmania and Dan Fellow.

BUDGET OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE

The following tables provide a snapshot of the Department's performance against the measures outlined in the State Budget for 2008–09.

Output Group 1: Environment Protection and Analytical Services

Measures relevant to the Environment Division's support for the Environment Protection Authority will be provided separately in the Environment Protection Authority's annual report.

Analyses undertaken by Analytical Services Tasmania

Performance measure	Units of measure	2005–06 actual	2006–07 actual	2007–08 target	2007–08 actual	2008–09 target	2008–09 actual
Number of analyses performed	'000	164.0	186.3	189.0	202.6	190.0	211.6
Turnaround time for analyses ¹	Days	na	na	na	11.3	na	9.3
Analytical jobs reported on time ¹	%	na	na	na	53.3	na	66.5

Notes

1. The methodology for calculating the turnaround time and results reported on time has been revised and data recalculated for 2007–08 to allow comparison. In light of the change of methodology, comparisons with figures from earlier years and the targets included in the 2008–09 Budget papers are no longer applicable.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Output Group 2: Parks and Wildlife Management

Performance measure	Units of measure	2005-06 actual	2006-07 actual	2007-08 target	2007-08 actual	2008-09 target	2008-09 actual
Park satisfaction figures¹							
	% rating						
Mt Field	% rating	na	na	90	88	90	na
Freycinet	% rating	na	na	90	86	90	na
Cradle Mountain	% rating	na	na	90	na	90	na
Hartz	% rating	na	na	90	na	90	na
Narawntapu	% rating	na	na	90	na	90	na
South Bruny	% rating	na	na	90	na	90	na
Cockle Creek	% rating	na	na	90	na	90	na
Lake St Clair	% rating	na	na	90	na	90	na
Number of reserves covered by management plans							
	Number	55	58	77	59	78	59
Percentage of protected land covered by approved management practices							
	%	70	70	70	70	70	69
Visitor numbers							
Mt Field	'000	117	109	130	115	120	115
Freycinet	'000	203	208	210	207	210	207
Cradle Mountain	'000	171	176	190	177	190	163 ²
Lake St Clair	'000	93	93	100	93	100	89
Gordon River	'000	88	88	90	107	90	108
Mole Creek Caves	'000	47	46	50	46	50	51

Notes

1. Satisfaction ratings and attendance numbers are collated for major sites around the State through a rolling program. Three surveys were undertaken in 2008-09. Data analysis for these surveys is not yet available.
2. Figures for Cradle Mountain for 2008-09 are provisional, pending a review of the data collection methodology.

Output Group 3: Heritage and the Arts

Performance measure	Units of measure	2005–06 actual	2006–07 actual	2007–08 target	2007–08 actual	2008–09 target	2008–09 actual
Historic Heritage Services							
Number of places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register	Number	5,336	5,374	5,500	5,431	5,600	5,496 ¹
Recorded historic heritage sites actively managed ²	%	11.0	10.4	10.0	10.4	10.0	9.3
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG)							
TMAG total visitors	Number	883/day	992/day	880/day	866/day	880/day	1063/day ³
Art Industry Development							
Attendance at selected cultural venues	'000	760	774	770	742	790	810
Contribution to GSP of selected cultural industries	\$ million	105	130	128	129	135	nya ⁴
Employment in selected cultural and leisure activities	Number	19,800	20,100	20,200	nya ⁵	20,300	nya ⁵
Aboriginal Heritage⁶							
AHT activities involving decision-making by Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council ⁷	Number ⁸	na	na	na	152	185	na ⁹
AHT regulatory activities (compliance and non-compliance) ¹⁰	Number ⁸	na	na	na	216	255	386 ¹¹
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens (RTGB)							
RTBG total visitors	Number	338,730	408,316	450,000	467,716	490,000	389,000 ¹²
Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre							
Number of collections held in seed store	Number	159	389	529	616	699	822

Notes

1. A number of consolidated listings occurred throughout the year replacing multiple single entries. At the time of reporting, the single entries that were replaced by consolidated listings made up of multiple places had not been removed from the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The single duplicated entries will be removed from the Register in 2009–10. Similarly, the permanent registration of Ward 7 Royal Derwent Hospital and the Ha-Ha Wall in New Norfolk will be removed from the Register during 2009–10 as an appeal to the Resource Management and Appeals Tribunal during 2008–09 successfully challenged the inclusion of these places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.
2. The percentage of recorded historic heritage sites actively managed relates to those places on the Tasmanian Heritage Register that were subject to a work application or exclusion, or those that received conservation funding grants.
The Tasmanian Heritage Council assessed 274 works applications during the year based on assessments by Heritage Tasmania. The Heritage Council approved all but six of these applications. Heritage Tasmania issued a further 209 exclusion certificates for those works that did not impact on the heritage values of a place.
The Heritage Conservation Funding Program continues to provide valuable assistance to property owners requiring assistance for urgent and essential works to places permanently entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. Funded and administered through the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts until 30 June 2009, the Heritage Council determines successful grant applications through this program. The program provides up to \$25,000 as a maximum one-third contribution of a total project cost. In the 2008–09 financial year, \$150,669 was expended in grants to 28 property owners. A further \$132,200 was committed to 26 property owners; however the funding arrangements were not finalised until late July 2009 and will be reported upon in the 2009–10 budget information.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Notes cont.

- Higher than expected attendance was due to exceptionally strong community interest in exhibition and education programs.
- Data relating to this measure will be released in November 2009.
- Data relating to this indicator is only released every three years. The next release of data is due in mid-2010.
- Performance measures for 2009–10 will be amended to reflect the new proposed Aboriginal Heritage legislation.
- The performance measures capture a focus of activity i.e. the first measure focuses on activities where formal assessment as part of the decision-making process is being undertaken by the Aboriginal community.
- As the Division changed its methodology for measuring activities, units of measure have been changed from percentages to numbers. New targets will be set in the 2009–10 budget process.
- Decision-making process is under review.
- The performance measure captures compliance and non-compliance of Aboriginal heritage impacts on all aspects of land management and development planning on both public and private lands. It is also a tool to measure compliance with existing and ongoing obligations to manage and protect Aboriginal heritage.
- The variance between the target and actual figures in regulatory activities reflects the growth in development activities and increased public awareness of Aboriginal heritage.
- Attendance was down at RTBG in 2008–09 due to unusually wet weather.

OUR FINANCES

The financial statements are effectively reported against two categories, namely 'controlled' activities and 'administered' activities. Controlled activities are those that relate to an agency's operational objectives, where the agency can exercise significant discretion and direction over these activities. Administered transactions relate to activities that are administered on behalf of Government where an agency has no discretion to alter the resources provided or determine how they are spent.

The Department is predominantly funded by appropriation revenue and revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds. For 2008–09 controlled activities, those funding sources totalled \$73.666 million – approximately 80 per cent of total income.¹

The Department's expenditure by output group for 2008–09 was:

Output group	\$'000
Parks and Wildlife Service	45,063
Heritage and the Arts	24,661
Environment	19,092
Capital Investment Program & Special Capital Investment Fund ²	4,536
Administered payments ³	5,370
Total	98,722

Notes

- Based on controlled total income excluding revenue attributed to the fair value of assets received at no cost or the fair value of assets not previously recognised.
- Actual expenditure was \$9.836 million with the financial statements reflecting an adjustment for capitalisation of infrastructure and building works.
- The Administered payments figure excludes transfers to the Consolidated Fund.

OUR CONTRIBUTION TO TASMANIA TOGETHER

A list of major activities and initiatives in 2008–09 which contributed towards those benchmarks for which the Department has the lead responsibility is provided below.

Goal Six: Dynamic, creative and internationally recognised arts community and culture

Benchmark	Initiative	What has been achieved this year (2008–09) agency	Lead/support
6.1.1 Contribution to Gross State Product by selected cultural industries	<i>Premier's Arts Partnership Fund</i>	<p>The Premier's Arts Partnership Fund, in partnership with the Australia Business Arts Foundation and Veolia Environmental Services, funds dollar for dollar matching new business/arts partnerships.</p> <p>Contribution towards benchmark</p> <p>The Premier's Arts Fund has supported 26 new arts/business partnerships, to the value of \$159,236 in its first year.</p>	DEPHA
	<i>Arts Infrastructure Fund</i>	<p>The annual Arts Infrastructure Fund was created for organisations to apply for a range of asset purchases or improvements including computer equipment, office equipment, building improvements, motor vehicles and technical production equipment.</p> <p>Contribution towards benchmark</p> <p>The Arts Infrastructure Fund is aimed at strengthening balance sheets of arts organisations. In 2008–09, funding totalling \$72,066 was awarded towards the purchase of computer equipment, communication infrastructure, non-glass dance studio mirrors, a dust extraction unit in a workshop, audio production and sound equipment, a touring vehicle, touring road cases and improvements to Hobart's Backspace Theatre.</p>	DEPHA
	<i>COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme</i>	<p>COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme is a no-interest loans scheme to encourage people to buy the work of contemporary living Tasmanian artists. Officially launched in October 2008, this unique initiative is an Australian first and has delivered significant direct benefit to individual artists and the commercial galleries sector.</p> <p>Contribution towards benchmark</p> <p>The take up of the COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme by the public has been significant. In its first six months of operation, COLLECT has funded 90 loans to the value of \$308,133 enabling the purchase of 111 artworks by 52 Tasmanian artists.</p>	DEPHA

Goal Six: Dynamic, creative and internationally recognised arts community and culture

Benchmark	Initiative	What has been achieved this year (2008–09)	Lead/support agency
6.1.2	<i>ArtSite</i>	<p>ArtSite, formerly the Art for Public Buildings Scheme, continues to be the largest employer of visual artists in the State. In 2008–09, considerable effort has been expended in encouraging private sector investors and local government to follow suit and arts@work now manages these commissions through the Corporate Art Scheme.</p> <p>Contribution towards benchmark</p> <p>ArtSite commissions totalling \$1,130,940 were underway as at 30 June 2009.</p> <p>arts@work had \$295,606 of private sector and local government projects in progress as at 30 June 2009 through its Corporate Art Scheme.</p>	DEPHA
6.2.1 Percentage of people participating in cultural activities (i.e. people who are actually involved in activities, not audience)	<i>Tasmanian Living Writers' Week</i>	<p>Tasmanian Living Writers' Week, 15 to 24 August 2008, was a statewide celebration of the wealth and diversity of Tasmania's literary community. 110 free and ticketed events were held in 42 locations statewide including literary lunches, author readings and book signings, panel discussions, a showcase of indigenous authors and the Tasmanian Book Fair.</p> <p>Contribution towards benchmark</p> <p>Total attendance across Tasmanian Living Writers' Week exceeded 15,000. Ticket sales exceeded budget and more than \$7,000 of book sales were achieved through the Tasmanian Book Fair.</p>	DEPHA
	<i>Design Island – At the Edge</i>	<p>2009 saw the fourth iteration of Arts Tasmania's strategy for design, Design Island. Entitled At the Edge, it exemplified its goals of excellence and the connecting of Tasmanian designers with national and international design networks.</p> <p>Contribution towards benchmark</p> <p>Design Island developed and profiled the Tasmanian design sector, provided professional development for individuals as well as opportunities for meaningful private sector partnerships, design education and audience development. The encouragement provided by Design Island through its extensive program has been cited by many participants for encouraging them to remain in, or increase their commitment to, the sector.</p> <p>Design Island encompassed some 25 projects across more than 40 venues around the State and involved the direct participation of well over 200 individual Tasmanian designers.</p>	DEPHA

Goal Six: Dynamic, creative and internationally recognised arts community and culture

Benchmark	Initiative	What has been achieved this year (2008–09)	Lead/support agency
6.2.1 Percentage of people participating in cultural activities (i.e. people who are actually involved in activities, not audience)	<i>2009 Tasmania Book Prizes</i>	The 2009 Tasmania Book Prizes saw 80 titles nominated, which gives an indication of the scope of the Tasmanian literary sector. Three Prizes were awarded: the \$5,000 University of Tasmania Prize for Best Book by a Tasmanian Publisher; the \$5,000 Margaret Scott Prize for Best Book by a Tasmanian Writer; and the \$25,000 Tasmania Book Prize for Best Book in Any Genre with Tasmanian Content. Entries were drawn from publishers locally, nationally and overseas.	DEPHA
		Contribution towards benchmark Industry response has shown that the 2009 Tasmania Book Prizes resulted in increased acknowledgement, celebration and development of the skills of literature, and in creating increased export opportunities for Tasmanian literature, along with the professional development that arises from having work judged alongside national and international writers.	
6.2.2 Attendance at cultural venues	<i>TMAG</i>	Attendance at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery for 2008–09 was 384,821.	DEPHA
	<i>RTBG</i>	Attendance at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens for 2008–09 was 385,158.	DEPHA
	<i>Ten Days on the Island 2009</i>	Ten Days on the Island 2009 featured five world premieres and 17 Australian premieres. More than 730 artists from 20 countries participated in 62 festival projects in 52 locations across the State. Ten Days was also the focal point for the 2009 National Play Festival and the Tasmania Book Prizes.	DEPHA
		Contribution towards benchmark Ten Days on the Island is the largest celebration of the arts on the island and utilises cultural venues in every part of the State – both traditional and non-traditional. In 2009, the festival attracted audiences of approximately 197,500 to a range of ticketed and free events across the State. This included a record-breaking 114,158 at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery to see the Patricia Piccinini exhibition. Nine per cent of the ticket buyers to Ten Days on the Island were from interstate while another two per cent were from international destinations.	

Goal Six: Dynamic, creative and internationally recognised arts community and culture

Benchmark	Initiative	What has been achieved this year (2008–09)	Lead/support agency
6.2.2 Attendance at cultural venues <i>cont.</i>	<i>Tasmania Performs</i>	Tasmania Performs continued taking Tasmanian performing arts companies to regional audiences. This major strategy is designed to increase opportunities for Tasmanian performing arts companies to hone their productions at home for further national and international touring and, importantly, to provide access for regional audiences to professional theatre in their home towns. It is managed by Performing Lines, a national and international touring and production organisation, with an exemplary reputation in developing new Australian work. Contribution towards benchmark The 2008–09 Tasmania Performs program continued to support the development of the Tasmanian performing arts sector and its products, build audiences for Tasmanian work, and deliver regional performing arts touring.	DEPHA
	<i>New Arts Tasmania Premises</i>	Arts Tasmania moved into new premises at 146 Elizabeth Street Hobart in late October 2008. Contribution towards benchmark The move has delivered a high visibility shopfront for the arts and a new exhibition space for Tasmania's artists.	DEPHA
6.4.1 Number of attendances at major cultural heritage sites	<i>Museums and Art Galleries Grants Program</i>	Public museums and art galleries across the State benefited from \$1,606,000 in annual grants from the State Government in recognition of the important role these institutions play in their local communities. Contribution towards benchmark Attendances at major cultural heritage sites grew by a massive 9.1 per cent in 2008–09, largely off the back of the extremely successful Patricia Piccinini exhibition at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. The Burnie Regional Art Gallery also recorded a very impressive 14.9 per cent increase in attendances for the year.	DEPHA

Goal Six: Dynamic, creative and internationally recognised arts community and culture

Benchmark	Initiative	What has been achieved this year (2008–09)	Lead/support agency
6.4.1 Number of attendances at major cultural heritage sites <i>cont.</i>	<i>Small Museums and Collections Program</i>	<p>The Small Museums and Collections Program assists curatorial and collection management practices of smaller public and community collections and museums.</p> <p>The program is particularly focused on improving public access to, and information on, collections as well as enhancing curatorial practice and collection management.</p> <p>Contribution towards benchmark</p> <p>The Small Museums and Collections Program is increasing the professional practices of the State's collections. The effects of this increased professional attitude can be seen in the fact that in excess of 800,000 people visited the seven major collections and historical sites in 2008–09.</p>	DEPHA
	<i>RTBG</i>	Attendance at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens for 2008–09 was 385,158.	DEPHA
	<i>Roving Curator Program</i>	<p>The Roving Curator Program continued to go from strength to strength, assisting many small museums and collections around the State during 2008–09. The Launceston City Council is hosting the two Roving Curators at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery. It is through these strategic partnerships that we are able to leverage a far greater outcome for moveable cultural heritage in Tasmania.</p> <p>Contribution towards benchmark</p> <p>Arts Tasmania's highly successful Roving Curators program has delivered outstanding outcomes in collections care, volunteer training and supporting the preservation of Tasmania's heritage in small museums and galleries around the State.</p> <p>The Roving Curators have been delivering collections care workshops; working with individual museums and collections across the State; and establishing a 'hub' of collections in the northwest where volunteers, local councils and museum committees can share advice, expertise and other resources.</p>	DEPHA

Goal Seven: Acknowledge the right of Aboriginal people to own and preserve their culture, and share with non-Aboriginal people the richness and value of that culture

Benchmark	Initiative	What has been achieved this year (2008–09)	Lead/support agency
7.1.3 Number of major visitor centres containing Aboriginal cultural interpretation		<p>In 2008–09 staff of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and Aboriginal sharers of knowledge presenters continued to assist visitors to the Museum to explore the outstanding new gallery, <i>ningenneh tunapry</i>, encouraging visitors to develop a sense of connection to the contemporary culture of Tasmanian Aboriginal people.</p> <p><i>ningenneh tunapry</i> explores the journey of Tasmanian Aboriginal people and is a celebration of all Tasmanian Aboriginal generations – past, present and future. The exhibition space for the Tasmanian Aboriginal community presents visitors with a rich, enlightening and inspiring experience.</p> <p>The <i>tayenebe</i> exhibition is a unique collaboration between the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Arts Tasmania and the National Museum of Australia in partnership with 30 Tasmanian Aboriginal women from around the State.</p> <p>The exhibition is a culmination of a series of workshops in which Tasmanian Aboriginal women shared stories and expertise through the reconnection with traditional basket making and fibre craft.</p>	DEPHA

Goal Eleven: Sound social and economic infrastructure planning

Benchmark	Initiative	What has been achieved this year (2008–09)	Lead/support agency
11.1.1 Percentage of Local Government Planning Schemes adopting best practice in cultural heritage protection		<p>All planning schemes require the consideration of heritage values as part of Tasmania's resource management and planning system, to ensure local heritage places and precincts are identified, protected and managed.</p> <p>In 2008–09 Heritage Tasmania continued to work closely with the Land Use Planning Branch of the Department of Justice and a Local Government Reference Group, made up of representatives of 12 planning authorities, to work through the detail of the historic heritage legislative reform process and refine the proposed standardised historic heritage schedule template with the aim of providing a more consistent approach to heritage management at the local level.</p> <p>Implementation of the new State listings arising out of heritage surveys has been largely completed in Kingborough, and is continuing to be pursued in the Launceston City Council, Meander Valley and Southern Midlands areas.</p>	DEPHA

Goal Eleven: Sound social and economic infrastructure planning

Benchmark	Initiative	What has been achieved this year (2008–09)	Lead/support agency
11.1.2 Number of sites listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register		As at 30 June 2009, 5,496 sites were listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.	DEPHA
11.1.3 Proportion of work applications with positive impacts on heritage values		As at 31 December 2008, 15 per cent of work applications were assessed as having a positive impact on heritage values. It is important to note that 87 per cent of works applications have a positive or neutral impact on heritage values. In 2008–09 both Heritage Tasmania and the Tasmanian Heritage Council continued to work closely with owners, developers and architects to encourage works which have a positive impact on heritage values. Free advice, pre-lodgement consultation, field visits and ongoing engagement assist this process.	DEPHA
11.2.3 The proportion of area of reserves subject to a system of reserve management audits (Tasmanian Reserve Code of Practice).		For reserves managed under the <i>National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002</i> no compliance audits of the Reserve Management Code of Practice have yet been conducted. It is intended that audits will be conducted on a sample of completed environmental impact assessments for new activities in reserves using the Parks and Wildlife Service Reserve Activity Assessment (RAA) process.	DEPHA
11.4.2 Percentage of protected land covered by approved management plans		The Parks and Wildlife Service manages more than 420 reserves in all parts of the State ranging in size from the tiny Waubadebars Grave in Bicheno to the 618,266 hectare Southwest National Park. While the percentage of protected land covered by approved management plans remained at 69 per cent in 2008–09, the Parks and Wildlife Service made considerable progress towards the development of a general management plan to cover all reserves currently without management plans. The plan will be a multi-volume set structured around the three Parks and Wildlife Service management regions. The first draft of the general plan for reserves in the Southern Region has been completed, the Northern Region is near complete and the North West region is well advanced.	DEPHA

Goal Twelve: Sustainable management of our natural resources

Benchmark	Initiative	What has been achieved this year (2008–09)	Lead/support agency
12.2.3 Breaches of National Environment Protection Measure air standards		<p>The number of exceedences of the National Environmental Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure for the 24-hourly PM₁₀ standard for Launceston has fallen significantly since regular measurements were commenced in 1997. The winter time monthly mean levels of PM₁₀ in Launceston have also reduced. The single PM₁₀ exceedence recorded in 2008 in Launceston occurred in mid-March and was due to bushfire smoke.</p> <p>Tasmania's Air NEPM stations are equipped with Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) instruments which provide half-hourly indicative measurements of PM₁₀. These instruments enable the delivery of timely air quality information to the public. In August 2008, for the first time, data from these instruments was published on the web on a daily basis. As a result of further improvements in technology, it is now anticipated that these data will be published in near real-time by late 2009. Similar PM_{2.5} results for Launceston will also be available in late 2009, after the installation of another TEOM instrument.</p>	DEPHA



Artist Ross Bollete installed ruined pianos from around Tasmania in the Bond Store at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery as part of Ten Days on the Island. Photo by Jane Lovibond.

DISABILITY FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION 2005–2010

Annual Report on the most significant changes

1. Physical access to public buildings, facilities and off premises events

Actions/initiatives

- Signage and a wall phone on Level 8 in the ANZ building in Hobart were lowered to improve access.
- Level 3 ANZ building glass entry doors were adjusted to open simultaneously to provide easier and more equitable access.
- Access points in Tasmania's parks and reserves were upgraded.
- ParaQuad was involved in the planning of access to the new Arts Tasmania offices at 146 Elizabeth Street.
- The redevelopment of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery ensures that all Tasmanians are able to participate in and enjoy the experiences available to them at the Museum.

The most significant change

- The most significant change was the engagement of a consultant from a disability advocacy group to assist with the development of new office space for Arts Tasmania.

Why significant?

- Until this development, project managers had relied upon the advice of architects and designers. The engagement of a consultant from an advocacy group demonstrates a real commitment to ensuring that relevant access issues are addressed appropriately. This initial engagement will have a flow-on effect after positive communications to other project managers within the Department.

Evidence of the change

- Other project managers have approached Arts Tasmania to seek advice on appropriate consultants.

Emerging issues /challenges?

- A significant challenge throughout the Arts Tasmania development was the consistency of advice received. The process would be simplified with advice from a single 'umbrella' organisation or an appropriately qualified person designated to provide advice and assistance to agencies.

2. Information and communication

Actions/initiatives

- All departmental documents were available on the internet as an alternative to print publication.
- All departmental documents could be changed to a more accessible format upon request.
- The Department was compliant with the *Whole of Government Communications Policy*.

The most significant change

- Being fully compliant with the *Whole of Government Communications Policy* meant that DEPHA divisions were more aware of accessibility issues. A run of commercials for the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery in 2008–09 was found to be non-compliant because they did not contain captioning. They were removed from air, re-edited and captioned.

Why significant?

- It is significant that the error was noted by staff and rectified immediately, demonstrating the increased awareness among staff of their responsibilities in terms of accessible communications and commitment to the practice.

Evidence of the change

- As noted in 'the most significant change'.

Emerging issues /challenges?

- There is limited ability to make documents available in a variety of formats. For example, audio and Braille versions of a document may be too costly and difficult to create upon request.

DISABILITY FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION 2005–2010

3. Attitudes and awareness of employees

Actions/initiatives

- The Department's staff orientation session included a diversity component that covered both disability issues and the Disability Action Plan.
- The Department held its own diversity training sessions for staff which ran for a full day and were presented by professional trainers. A process has been underway to encourage all new and existing staff to participate in this training.

The most significant change

- Attitudes of staff have changed in that they are more aware and respectful of diversity issues.

Why significant?

- This change has resulted in more harmonious and cooperative workplaces.

Evidence of the change

- This change has been evidenced through the comments received from staff within the Department.

Emerging issues / challenges?

- The Department faced a challenge in terms of funding this program adequately to enable as many staff as possible to have the opportunity to attend.

4. Recruitment and retention

Actions/initiatives

- Two staff members have been employed at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens through BlueLine Employment.
- The Department's recruitment request form was amended and communicated to managers to ensure they were aware of the Disability Employment Register.
- The Department promoted a healthy and active workplace through: provision of a 'Well at Work' newsletter; safety tips to staff; participation in 'Walk to Work' and 'Ride to Work' days and the Global Corporate Challenge; and the development of a bicycle policy.
- Statements of duties were reviewed before vacancies were advertised to ensure that they did not discriminate against any group of applicants.
- The Job Applicant Handout was amended to outline the Department's commitment to an inclusive work environment.

The most significant change

- The attitudes of staff changed towards the employment of people with a disability and an increasingly diverse work environment following the successful recruitment of two new staff members through BlueLine.

Why significant?

- There is a change in thinking and there is no longer a belief that employing people with a disability will create an unnecessary hardship on staff and the work environment.

Evidence of the change

- Staff at the Gardens have reported on the positive impact the new recruits have had on the work environment. Their energy and enthusiasm make them great assets to the team.
- Staff have also commented that, thanks to BlueLine, the employment and induction process has been very smooth. The Gardens have: amended previous cleaning hours to remove security requirements; altered the position structure from one to two staff; and changed the cleaning schedule to operate within opening hours to enable the provision of appropriate support.

Emerging issues /challenges?

- None reported.

5. Provision of high quality services

Actions/initiatives

- Tours of our national parks and the Botanical Gardens are made easier through the provision of podcasts.

The most significant change

- The public attractions managed by the Agency are becoming more accessible to all members of the community.

Why significant?

- This is a significant change as it is a way of removing barriers to people with a disability.

Evidence of the change

- The podcasts are popular and are frequently downloaded.

Emerging issues / challenges?

- None reported.

6. Consultative relationships and processes

Actions/initiatives

- The Department developed a register of people from the disability sector to be distributed to relevant divisions.
- As mentioned above, during the development of the new Arts Tasmania offices, a representative from Paraquod was consulted (refer to point one).

7. Other changes specific to your agency

- In the newly formed Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, the Disability Working Group will be using the Disability Action Plans of the legacy agencies as a basis for a new plan. The Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts will also consider DEPHA initiatives as part of future plans.
- In 2009 Arts Tasmania modified its grant application procedures. A new Application Tool Kit has been developed incorporating input from the Disability Liaison Officer of the Tasmanian Polytechnic who advised on accessibility issues.
- A new 'social inclusion principles' section has been included in the Arts Tasmania Grants and Loans Handbook. The section ensures that prospective clients address accessibility issues where required.

The most significant change

- The inclusion of the 'social inclusion principles' section within the Handbook means that prospective clients must (where relevant) address access issues. This was not a requirement before. This addition to the Handbook will ensure that consideration is given to the accessibility of art to all Tasmanians.

Why significant?

- The Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board expects consultation to have occurred with an appropriate representative of a relevant disability group prior to submitting an application for funding. This consultation must be evidenced by way of a written endorsement.
- This is a significant change in that it ensures that prospective Arts Tasmania clients are giving consideration to access issues and are liaising with advocacy groups to ensure that accessing art in Tasmania will not be such a significant challenge for people with disabilities.

Evidence of the change

- There has been a positive response from applicants to the grant and loan funding programs using the updated Handbook and the new Application Tool Kit. Accessibility issues have featured much more prominently in this funding round than in applications to previous rounds.

Emerging Issues /challenges?

- None reported.

EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (ERP)

1. Carbon emissions targets

The following table provides a comparison of 2008–09 carbon emissions against the 2006–07 baseline. Overall, the Department's total emissions were reduced by 1.4 per cent. However, the Department also increased in size across this period, so that carbon emissions per full-time equivalent staff member were reduced by 7.4 per cent.

DEPHA emissions	2006–07	2007–08	% change
Electricity	396.4	478.0	+20.6%
Travel	1,457.6	1,349.8	-7.4%
Total	1,853.9	1,827.8	-1.4%
<i>Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff</i>	<i>601.0</i>	<i>639.6</i>	<i>+6.4%</i>
CO₂ tonnes per FTE	3.1	2.9	-7.4%

2. Data requirements

The Department has consistently met the Tasmanian Climate Change Office requirements for data reporting on greenhouse gas emissions within the timeframes requested.

3. Climate Change Impact Statements

None of the Cabinet Minutes submitted by the Department in 2008–09 required a Climate Change Impact Statement.

4. Future Emission Reduction Plans

Additional items for inclusion in out-years will be generated through the environmental survey of all staff, where all staff will be asked to nominate greenhouse gas reducing ideas, and the continuation of working groups and other methods of staff participation. The 2010 Emissions Reduction Plan will be developed in January 2010.

5. Progress against 2009 ERP action areas

DEPHA's Emissions Reduction Plan for 2009 focussed on using less energy, minimising waste, making more sustainable purchasing choices, travelling smarter, and raising staff awareness and commitment to emissions reductions. This plan included conducting energy efficiency works, undertaking campaigns to improve environmental behaviour in the workplace, and coordinating and minimising business travel to reduce carbon emissions from vehicle fuels.

Progress included:

- engaging a project manager;
- conducting an energy audit of buildings occupied by the Department;
- dividing responsibility for the implementation of the different aspects of the ERP among working groups of key staff from relevant areas;
- developing project plans and budgets for each of these sub-projects;
- developing a communications strategy including branding of the project and design of posters and e-communications; and
- building internal and external networks to support the implementation of the plan.

Some of the key actions undertaken in 2008–09 include:

- installation of video conferencing facilities at key locations to reduce travel for meetings;
- work on an Information Management project to develop electronic record keeping in the Knowledgeshare Intranet environment to minimise waste;
- collaboration with DIER to develop an Expression of Interest for the development of an online cross-agency ride sharing system for work travel, with a particular focus on reducing the number of trips from Hobart to Launceston; and
- reduction of the amount of physical hardware required to service the Department's increasing IT needs through significant investment in server virtualisation. It is estimated that this project has reduced server power consumption by 42 per cent, equating to an annual saving of 93,052kwh, or \$15,819 in electricity costs. Additional savings are expected from additional virtualisation works and the resulting drop in air conditioning power consumption due to the reduced need to cool server hardware.

The announcement in mid-May of the Agency restructure did affect the implementation schedule, and transition arrangements in the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment were put in place.

Business unit reports



Environment

Students perform at the Tasmanian Youth Environment Conference. Staff from the Environment Division played a mentoring role at the conference. Photo by Michelle Nichols.

Objective

The Environment Division aims to ensure best practice in environmental management so Tasmania can have a clean, healthy and sustainable environment that supports the community's economic and social wellbeing.

Major functions of the Division include the development of a high quality and contemporary policy and legislative framework for sustainable environmental management. It promotes and facilitates the adoption of clean and sustainable practices across industry and the community and ensures development proposals meet appropriate environmental guidelines and standards. It also provides a range of reliable, high quality scientific analytical services to government agencies, businesses and the community, including analyses of algae and chemical analyses of food products and drinking, surface, ground and waste waters.

The Division supports the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) in monitoring and regulating environmental performance and providing the community with information about the quality of the environment by reporting on key performance indicators. The aim is to have a dynamic and engaged Division that is associated with the EPA and respected by the community as a champion for a clean, healthy and sustainable Tasmania.

Further key functions of the Division are to foster better integration and strategic direction in coastal planning and management across Tasmania and to facilitate the remediation of historical environmental damage. The Division is focused on building its human resources and systems to deliver services to the community in an efficient and effective manner.

Key achievements

EPA

Officers of the Division support the Environment Protection Authority to achieve its goals. The achievements of the EPA during 2008–09 will be reported separately in its own annual report.

Legislation and policy

The following instruments came into effect during 2008–09:

- *Litter Amendment Act 2009* – provides legal certainty and removes doubt as to the validity of certain infringement notices
- *Environmental Protection Policy (Noise)* (May 2009) – provides a strategic framework for noise management in the State by establishing objectives and principles for noise control.

The Environment Division conducted a review of the application of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act (Distributed Atmospheric Emissions) Regulations 2007*. The review included a survey of local councils to assess any changes to the level of reporting or compliance activities associated with emissions from woodheaters and backyard burning. A report on the survey was provided to councils for their consideration. The Division will be finalising the review in 2009–10.

The Division also completed a study on the feasibility of introducing a container deposit system in Tasmania. The study examined Australian and overseas systems for recovering empty beverage containers and assessed options for a Tasmanian system. It also outlined a number of issues and costs that would need to be addressed in establishing such a system. The study ran concurrently to work commissioned by the Environment Protection and Heritage Council to assess potential national measures for managing beverage containers. The Tasmanian study was provided to the Council as a valuable contribution to their consideration of the issue.

In addition to the commencement of the *Environmental Protection Policy (Noise)*, the Division released a Regulatory Impact Statement for public consultation on proposed amendments to the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Miscellaneous Noise) Regulations 2004*.

It also released an issues and options paper as part of consultation with key stakeholders on the development of regulations to improve the management of underground petroleum storage systems.

The Division progressed the review of the State Policy on Water Quality Management with extensive liaison with stakeholders, and released a discussion paper outlining a wide range of issues related to its structure, content, operation and legislative basis. Submissions received on the paper are being used by the Division to finalise the review and provide recommendations on improving water quality management in Tasmania.

National waste policy was a key focus for the Division following the Environment Protection and Heritage Council's endorsement of an ambitious plan of work to establish a new national vision and direction for waste management in Australia. The Division provided considerable input into the development of the policy framework and facilitated Tasmanian stakeholder consultation. Under the auspices of the Ministerial Council, the Division also supported the ongoing improvement of product stewardship arrangements for priority wastes, including tyres and e-waste.

National work was complemented by major initiatives at the state level, including the launch of the Tasmanian Waste Management and Resource Strategy in June 2009. A key component of its development was the strong partnerships the Division established with industry, councils and the community. The strategy will provide a platform for developing future waste and resource management initiatives for Tasmania and a framework for all stakeholders to work collaboratively to improve waste and resource management in the State.

Improved waste management was also an important component of the *Environmental Guidelines for Boat Repair and Maintenance* published by the Agency in March 2009. The Guidelines provided advice on improving practices to reduce risks to the environment and improving the condition of Tasmania's coastal environment.

Litter management

Litter management continued to be an important focus for the Division in 2008–09 with a significant increase in the number of litter offences reported through the Litter Hotline. The Division continued to coordinate a Litter Working Group comprising representatives of the key litter enforcement authorities and other organisations concerned with litter prevention and education. The forum gave the Division the opportunity to keep stakeholders informed, get feedback and work strategically to effectively implement the new litter legislation.

In 2008–09 the promotion of the 'Look Who's Littering – On the Road' campaign focused on working with road safety stakeholders DIER and RACT and identifying and preparing educational resources. This work is to be continued with a second phase of activity in 2009–10.

Public support of the Litter Hotline has been positive and was accompanied by increased public interest in, and action on, litter reduction and prevention initiatives at the local level. This included the development of a community-based social marketing litter research and education project in the Central Coast municipality, incorporating the Leos Club of Penguin, the Central Coast Council, the national Packaging Stewardship Forum and the Environment Division.

Littering of cigarette butts continued to be the most frequent offence reported to the Litter Hotline. The Division supported the Derwent Estuary Program with its 'Butt Free Cities' promotion conducted in Hobart in March 2009. The program received funding from the Butt Littering Trust and was also supported by five councils from the southern region. The promotion was designed to raise awareness of the impacts of cigarette butt litter on stormwater quality and to encourage smokers to use personal ashtrays to reduce this type of litter and its environmental impacts.

Coastal and Marine Branch

The Coastal and Marine Branch continued to provide advice and information to State agencies, local councils and other stakeholders to assist better implementation of the *State Coastal Policy 1996*. Internally, the Branch also provided specialist advice to support assessment processes for both large- and small-scale coastal and marine developments. The Branch has played an increasing State and national role in the coastal climate change adaptation agenda by representing Tasmania on the national Intergovernmental Coastal Advisory Group. The Branch continued to provide coastal management support and advice to coastal community organisations and regional stakeholder reference groups.

TEER and DEP

Together with local government, industry and the community, the Environment Division continued to support the work of the Derwent Estuary Program (DEP) and the newly established Tamar Estuary and Esk Rivers Program (TEER). Designed to promote best practice planning and management through collaborative partnerships, the programs are delivering improved environmental outcomes and awareness across the community. Further details of the programs are provided in the EPA's annual report.

Analytical Services Tasmania

Analytical Services Tasmania continued to maintain accreditation from the National Association of Testing Authorities in the fields of chemical and biological testing. In addition, a detailed analysis of operations was undertaken with a view to identifying further efficiencies and maintaining good client relationships.

In 2008–09 the laboratory provided important analytical support and advice to government, industry and the community. Approximately two-thirds of the laboratory's revenue came from external earnings, which increased from \$1.70 million in 2007–08 to \$1.88 million in 2008–09. Throughput increased, with approximately 9,000 more tests conducted than in the previous year, highlighting the value placed on the laboratory by the Tasmanian community. Despite the increased work, the average turnaround time was reduced by approximately 18 per cent and results reported on time improved by approximately 13 per cent. This was due to efficiency increases implemented throughout the laboratory.



Joe Kerin and Andrew Duff sort through pots at the New Town Station Nursery's pot recycling station. New Town Station Nursery's new waste strategy is supported by the Environment Division's CleanBiz Program. Photo by Jane Lovibond.

Community relations

Much of the work of the Division is regulatory in nature, delivered under the auspices of the regulatory functions of the EPA. However, the Division recognises the value of raising awareness of environmental management and sustainability issues across the community generally. It delivered a number of events and promotions in 2008–09 that highlighted the actions individuals and organisations can take to protect our environment.

Two major events for World Environment Day were a major focus of attention. Officers from the Division helped organise the 2009 TreadLightly EnviroFest at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and created displays to promote sustainability actions at the community level. The Division also helped coordinate the 11th Tasmanian Awards for Environmental Excellence. The Community and Education award categories highlighted the best of Tasmania's innovation and commitment to environmental sustainability and stewardship.

The Division held information sessions, workshops and presentations throughout the year at various shows and expos and as part of programs such as the TMAG Holiday Program. While some were targeted at the community level, others were conducted as professional training for teachers. Fostering awareness was also a key message in the *Bricolage* design competition organised by the Division. The aim of *Bricolage* is to encourage the development of an ongoing, marketable product from a reliable source of industrial waste, which is not otherwise being reused or recycled.

Community awareness is also fostered by the staff of the Division. In particular, sustainability and climate change themes have been promoted in the Division and Agency through the 'Reducing Our Carbon Footprint' project.

Future directions

The continued development of internal business processes to improve the delivery and efficiency of the Division's services to stakeholders and clients will be a focus in 2009–10. Priorities include implementation of key actions in the Division's information management strategy, standardising procedures across the Division, developing and implementing Balanced Scorecard reporting and continual improvement in the Division's Occupational Health and Safety management system.

The Environment Protection and Heritage Council's ambitious national waste and product stewardship agenda and the establishment of the Waste Advisory Committee under the new Tasmanian Waste and Resource Management Strategy will drive local actions to improve the management of waste and recovery of resources.

The sustainability theme developed by the Division in recent years will be developed through continuation of community and industry initiatives such as CleanBiz, the *Bricolage* design prize and promotion of the Tasmanian Awards for Environmental Excellence.

Litter education and awareness and further development of the litter hotline will be an important focus for the Division. Phase Two of the 'Look Who's Littering – On the Road' media promotion is scheduled for November 2009 to January 2010. Amendments to the *Litter Act 2007* are proposed for autumn 2010 to improve the operational efficiency of the systems established by the Act.

Draft regulations for underground petroleum storage systems and a regulatory impact statement will be released for consultation to ensure the proposed regulatory framework can be practically implemented and can be effective in managing environmental, health and land-use risks from leaking underground tanks.

The Division expects to make amendments to the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Miscellaneous Noise) Regulations 2004* in late 2009.

The Division will also review the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2000* before they are repealed under the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1992*. Regulations will also be prepared to support a comprehensive controlled waste tracking system.

The Division continues to support the Government's Sewage and Water Reform and has initiated work on reviewing the *Drains Act 1954* which was significantly altered in the legislative rearrangements undertaken to support the reform. Finalisation of the review of the State Policy on Water Quality Management is also expected in 2009–10.

Work on providing advice on best practice environmental management in the coastal zone, especially with regard to climate change, will continue in 2009–10. This will include promoting risk-based planning and management through the use of tools such as the 2009 *Coastal Risk Management Plan: Template and Guidelines*.

Feedback from clients of Analytical Services Tasmania will be actively sought during 2009–10, with a view to further improving its services to government, industry and the community.

REDUCING OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

Climate change action

The urgency of climate change means that it is time to start thinking differently about the way that organisations do their work. Under the 2008 *Framework for Action for Reducing the Tasmanian Government's Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts developed an Emissions Reduction Plan to reduce carbon emissions over the next five years by 15 per cent of the 2006–07 baseline. The plan set out a range of initiatives to use less energy, minimise waste, make more sustainable purchasing choices, reduce work-related travel, and raise staff awareness on climate change and carbon management across the Agency.

In February 2009, the Environment Division appointed a project manager to implement the project and represent the Agency on the whole-of-government climate champion network. A series of cross-agency working groups were established in the areas of infrastructure and facilities, IT solutions, environmental behaviour and sustainable procurement. The whole-of-agency focus was essential to ensuring that environmental impacts and resource efficiency were central considerations in all aspects of the Department's business. The project will continue across the whole of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment in the new agency structure.

Using less energy

The Infrastructure and Facilities Working Group reviewed the 2008 energy audits undertaken on Tasmanian Government buildings and developed an action plan and budget for key energy efficiency works. In the office setting, simple energy efficiency measures can be easy to implement, and can save money as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The first round of works is focused on a range of relatively low-cost measures that are designed to reduce after-hours energy use, and are expected to generate combined savings of approximately \$30,000 annually.

Electronic office equipment consumes electricity when it is being used and also when it is idle overnight and on the weekends. The installation of seven-day timers and the activation of energy-saving settings on energy-hungry office equipment and kitchen appliances will more than halve their energy consumption. The replacement of high wattage halogen downlights with compact fluorescent fittings in our office foyers will save nearly 80 per cent in the energy costs of lighting those areas, and will pay for the cost of the works within 18 months.

The project manager has worked closely with the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens to develop a design plan for future energy efficiency works as part of the Gardens' long-term commitment to site sustainability.



Considerable investments in computer server virtualisation technology were made in 2008–09, delivering energy savings in the server room of over 40 per cent.

Engaging staff

A key challenge for the 'Reducing our Carbon Footprint' project is coordinating effective action on emissions reduction across a large department made up of separate business units. The challenge was met in 2008–09 by ensuring that each division was represented on the project working groups and that staff from all over the Department were engaged in the project design and identification of priorities.

The Environmental Behaviour Working Group was established to address a major stumbling block in reaching greenhouse gas reduction targets – people's own behaviour in terms of their habitual use of electricity and vehicle fuel. To identify the barriers to environmental behavioural change, the working group designed a staff survey that will provide valuable insights into the strategies that will be most effective. Posters, bulletins, reminders and even intra-agency competitions are all part of their communications strategy to encourage reductions in energy use and changes to travel patterns.

Reducing travel

In 2009 DEPHA worked with the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources to develop a proposal for an online cross-agency ride-sharing system for work travel, with a particular focus on reducing the number of government employee car trips between Hobart and Launceston. The Agency also extended support for bike riders by purchasing departmental bikes and launching a comprehensive bike policy that allows people to cycle to nearby meetings instead of driving.

2009–10 & beyond

The Emissions Reduction Plan and target will be maintained with the newly-formed Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. The new Department provides even more opportunities to find efficiencies, such as sharing rides across a larger vehicle fleet and reviewing waste management practices to increase recycling rates and find further cost savings. The 'Reducing our Carbon Footprint' project will continue to work with the Tasmanian Climate Change Office and climate champions from other agencies to realise the whole-of-government commitment to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.



Parks and Wildlife Service

Darlington Probation Station, Maria Island. Darlington is one of the Tasmanian sites included in the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage nomination. Photo by Jane Lovibond.

Objective

The Parks and Wildlife Service is responsible for the management of Tasmania's national parks, reserves, historic sites and marine reserves, including the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. It is also responsible for the administration of Crown Land. In total this represents 423 reserves, including 19 national parks, covering 2.5 million hectares or about 37 per cent of the area of the State.

The Parks and Wildlife Service manages Tasmania's two World Heritage Areas: the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area and Macquarie Island. The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area is 1.38 million hectares, covering approximately 20 per cent of Tasmania's land area, and is one of the largest conservation reserves in Australia. It is also one of only three temperate wilderness areas in the Southern Hemisphere. Macquarie Island is one of the remotest islands on earth and home to many sub-Antarctic species.

Tasmania's national parks receive approximately 1.2 million visits each year. To encourage the community and visitors to experience Tasmania's parks, the Parks and Wildlife Service actively maintains and develops the many walking opportunities within parks, including multi-day wilderness walks such as the Overland Track and South Coast walk. There is also a range of short walks that may take a few minutes to all day, including some that are accessible by wheelchair.

The objective of the Parks and Wildlife Service is to conserve the State's natural and cultural heritage while providing for sustainable use and economic opportunities for the Tasmanian community.

The work of the Parks and Wildlife Service is greatly assisted by volunteers who are involved in activities as diverse as weed control, maintenance work on historic heritage buildings, caretaking on remote islands, wildlife monitoring, interpretation and operating the Tamar Island Wetlands Centre.

Key achievements

The program to eradicate rabbits and rodents from Macquarie Island has entered a stage of detailed planning in anticipation of the bait drop in winter 2010. This \$24.6 million program is being jointly funded by the Tasmanian and Australian governments over a seven-year period, and will be the largest island eradication project for three species yet attempted in the world.

Three dog training contractors have been appointed to train 11 rabbit detection dogs. The Springer spaniels and Labradors will be on the island ready to begin work as soon as the aerial baiting is finished to maximise pressure on surviving rabbits.

The Parks and Wildlife Service has called for tenders for helicopter services on the island and continues planning work on the required regulatory and environmental approvals.

At Cradle Mountain work proceeded on the new \$16 million sewage treatment plant. The plant, a joint initiative between the Tasmanian Government and the Kentish Council, will use best practice technology to meet the future needs of the booming tourist location. It is expected to be completed in late 2009.

Planning also continued for the Three Capes Track, the proposed five-night, six-day, 69 kilometre walk on the Tasman Peninsula.

To facilitate the development of the track, a draft management plan to amend the *Tasman National Park and Reserves Management Plan 2001* was released for public comment in February 2008. The amendments and subsequent public submissions were then reviewed by the Resource Planning and Development Commission. The Commission's review, which proposed 18 minor changes to the draft plan, is now complete.

The Parks and Wildlife Service has started preparing the master plan for the track which will outline the anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed development and mitigation measures.

Also on the Tasman Peninsula, a \$1.3 million program of improvements to the roads and car parks at Pirates Bay was completed in conjunction with the Tasman Council.

On the Overland Track a new hut at Windy Ridge was opened for walkers. The \$1.2 million project included replacement of the Windy Ridge Hut and a staff accommodation hut. The new hut was named Bert Nichols Hut in recognition of the former hunter and Overland Track guide who was instrumental in the early development of the Overland Track. It offers sleeping and communal space for 24 walkers, doubling the capacity of the previous hut.

This was the second year of the four-year Priority Asset Maintenance Program. Several projects included in the program were completed: improvements to the West Point Road south of Smithton and the track between Russell Falls and Horseshoe Falls; the Remarkable Cave viewing platform; and a major program of heritage conservation works at the historic Darlington precinct on Maria Island.

In 2008–09 the Parks and Wildlife Service produced an Amendment Bill to formalise and provide legal authority in support of existing fire management practices on reserved land. The legislative changes ensure that the Parks and Wildlife Service has clearly delegated authority under the *National Parks and Reserve Management Act 2002* to act and respond to fire without this authority being questioned and without fear of personal liability.

The Bill also introduced a new section to the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* which enables the development of a code of practice for managing fire in reserved land.



Trevallyn Reserve. Photo by Justin Widdowson.

Community relations

In line with *Engaging the Tasmanian Community Framework and Procedures*, a Partner Volunteer Organisation register was established online for organisations wishing to work cooperatively with the Parks and Wildlife Service. There are now 50 volunteer organisations registered, and regional volunteer facilitators are actively encouraging more of our volunteer community groups to join.

Our volunteering community provides many hundreds of thousands of hours each year in our parks and reserves. Volunteering projects this year included extended wilderness expeditions to remove the weed sea spurge undertaken by WILDCARE SPRATS (Sea Spurge Remote Area Teams). WILDCARE SPRATS work closely with Strahan-based Parks and Wildlife staff to plan and carry out a number of expeditions and involved up to 40 volunteers in a number of small teams. Their efforts are resulting in real gains in controlling this weed.

The WILDCARE Overland Track Hut Wardens have now been operating for 12 years. Volunteers on 10-day shifts stay at the first night's stop on the Overland Track, Waterfall Valley. They provide advice and assistance to walkers, including information on safety and Leave No Trace principles. Walkers responding to exit surveys at Narcissus, Lake St Clair have rated this service very highly.

In addition to the many smaller organisations and groups volunteering with the Parks and Wildlife Service, two volunteer organisations have been identified as primary volunteer partners. WILDCARE Inc, an incorporated not-for-profit volunteer organisation, has more than 50 'friends' groups supporting reserves and programs associated with the Parks and Wildlife Service. WILDCARE Inc is acknowledged as a primary partner for local Tasmanian volunteers.

Conservation Volunteers Australia (CVA) is a national volunteer organisation that undertakes a variety of projects around the State. The Parks and Wildlife Service has identified CVA as a partner to manage international volunteers.

The Parks and Wildlife Service has adopted a divisional policy recognising the WILDCARE Gift Fund as our preferred gift fund. A range of material is being developed in cooperation with WILDCARE Inc to encourage national park visitors to consider making donations to assist reserve management and nature conservation.

The WILDCARE Gift Fund has received significant donations in support of reserve management, including a pledge of \$1million over 10 years by businessman Dick Smith, a \$40,000 donation from Rob Pennicott of Bruny Island Charters and Tasman Island Cruises and an \$8000 donation from Globalmark.

The WILDCARE Gift Fund has now allocated \$138,000 to Parks and Wildlife Service projects, including \$14,000 for groundwork for a cat eradication project on Tasman Island and \$97,000 to Frenchmans Cap walking track improvements.

Future directions

The Tasmanian Government allocated \$5.8 million in the 2009–10 Budget for the completion of the Cradle Mountain Centralised Sewerage Scheme. The project is expected to be completed in late 2009.

Winter 2010 will see the major operational phase of the Macquarie Island Pest Eradication Project. In May a ship carrying four helicopters, 450 drums of helicopter fuel, 20 people and 300 tonnes of bait will leave for Macquarie Island, ready to begin the aerial baiting phase of the eradication project. Once this is completed, the rabbit detection dogs will begin their work. For the next three years the dogs and their handlers will scour the island, finding and eliminating any surviving rabbits. Another two years of monitoring for any sign of rabbits will follow.

The Parks and Wildlife Service is also developing a 10-year plan to guide future infrastructure investment in, and management of, our reserve system. Consultation with staff and stakeholders based on a broad framework is expected to begin in September 2009 with the aim to produce a draft plan by 31 December 2009.



Leafy Sea Dragon. Image from the Parks and Wildlife Service's new multimedia marine presentation for the Maria Island Marine Reserve.

COMMUNITY COMES TO THE RESCUE FOR STRANDED WHALES

The strong affection of the Tasmanian community towards whales, the largest of sea creatures, was demonstrated once again during a season that included four major whale strandings.

The summer stranding season began on 22 November 2008 when 62 long-finned pilot whales stranded at Anthony's Beach near Stanley. Fifteen of the whales were alive at the time of stranding, with 12 surviving until the next morning.

The Stanley community turned out in droves to provide what help they could. The next day, with the assistance of Parks and Wildlife Service staff and marine conservation officers from the Department of Primary Industries and Water, volunteers helped move the whales in special whale trailers to Godfrey's Beach, Stanley, 17 kilometres away. One whale died during release but 11 were successfully returned to deep water. In a first for the southern hemisphere, satellite tracking devices were fitted to five whales and they were subsequently monitored for several weeks.

One week later, on 29 November, 155 long-finned pilot whales were discovered on a rocky beach at Sandy Cape, north of Strahan. The majority had succumbed to injuries and only 12 were alive at the time of discovery. All of the whales subsequently perished.

On 22 January 2009, 49 sperm whales stranded on the eastern point of Perkins Island, north of Smithton. Eight were alive the next day but there was little chance of a rescue, given the large size of the whales and the shallow water where they stranded. Staff from the Parks and Wildlife Service and Department of Primary Industries and Water provided palliative care to the animals but all died. This was the second largest mass stranding of sperm whales in Tasmania.

On 1 March 2009 the last and largest stranding event of the season occurred, this time at Naracoopa beach, King Island. A total of 177 pilot whales and dolphins stranded. Again, the community turned out in force with about 150 residents and island visitors assisting in the rescue effort. A total of 58 animals – 53 long-finned pilot whales and five dolphins – were successfully returned to the sea.

The Tasmanian community's ability to assist in whale strandings was boosted with a First Response Whale Rescue training course held in April at Stanley at Godfrey's Beach, the same beach where 11 pilot whales were successfully released after the mass stranding in November. The training program, which drew nearly 50 enthusiastic participants, was coordinated cooperatively by the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Biodiversity and Conservation Branch of the Department of Primary Industries and Water and WILDCARE Inc.

About 80 per cent of Australia's whale strandings occur in Tasmania. A key factor in the success of rescuing stranded whales is a quick response. The remote locations of many of Tasmania's whale stranding hotspots – places such as Stanley and Strahan as well as islands such as King, Flinders, Maria and Bruny – mean there can be delays of many hours before specialists and necessary rescue gear arrive.

The First Response Whale Rescue courses are aimed at giving trained and keen local residents in these areas access to the right equipment and the knowledge to provide an effective first response.

First Response Whale Rescue training for volunteers held at Godfrey's Beach, Stanley. Photo by the Parks and Wildlife Service.





Heritage Tasmania

Pilot Station, Low Head. Photo by Renee Hodskiss.

Objective

Tasmania has an enviable collection of historic heritage assets that include numerous individual places and whole precincts that are highly valued by locals and visitors. Historically low rates of development have allowed significant amounts of historic heritage places to remain and have limited threats to these places. As Australia's second oldest permanent European settlement, the State is increasingly recognised for its early convict and colonial heritage, its Georgian buildings as well as its more contemporary heritage places.

Heritage Tasmania is responsible for coordinating historic heritage strategy and activity on behalf of the State Government. It also helps the Tasmanian Heritage Council to implement the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*, a key element of the Resource Management and Planning System. Facilitating the ongoing development of the Tasmanian heritage sector and providing support for individuals, community organisations, tourism operators and professionals within the sector are also important roles.

The key objective of Heritage Tasmania is to protect Tasmania's historic environment. It achieves this through programs that assess heritage significance, list significant places and assess proposed works to listed places. It also provides grants to assist with urgent and essential works that protect heritage fabric, provides free advice and undertakes education and communication activities that relay the importance of protecting our heritage.

A key tool in delivering this objective is the Tasmanian Heritage Register. More than a management tool, the Register is a valuable information resource for the wider community, detailing the history, values and stories of Tasmania's past. Research is pivotal to understanding the significance of our heritage. There is an increasing emphasis on delivering comprehensive assessments that foster understanding of our heritage and the need for protection.

Tasmania continues to experience economic growth and increased development activity. This has led to greater pressures on the State's historic heritage. More than ever, Tasmania's historic heritage needs sound legislative protection and effective implementation through the good management practices provided by Heritage Tasmania and the Tasmanian Heritage Council. Legislative reform will help us respond better to these challenges.

Key achievements

Heritage Tasmania continued its core business of supporting the Department and Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage, and the Tasmanian Heritage Council throughout the year.

A high priority for the year has been to progress the legislative reform of Tasmania's historic heritage legislation. Major milestones achieved to date include the release in 2005 of Professor Richard Mackay's review of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*, the 'Managing our Heritage' position paper in September 2007. An extensive consultation process has been used as part of this effort involving local government, interested organisations and individuals.

Consultation continued throughout the 2008–09 financial year with the Department and Minister for Environment, Parks and Heritage hosting a symposium, 'Tasmania: An Historic Environment'. This landmark symposium provided a final opportunity for owners, developers, tourism operators and community groups with an interest in heritage to join forces and discuss options for better managing the State's historic environment under the new legislation. Also, a series of 'Testing the Water' sessions were held with a local government reference group and other stakeholders to confirm the detail behind the reforms process.

The results of these consultations informed the drafting instructions which were forwarded to the Office of Parliamentary Counsel in mid-2009. The drafting of the proposed Bill has now commenced. It is anticipated that new historic heritage legislation will be tabled in Parliament in the 2009–10 financial year for proclamation in 2010–11.

Heritage Tasmania continues to support and work with local government. The year in review has seen the continuation of a systematic review of heritage places around Tasmania. This project, a State Budget initiative for 2004–05, provided assistance for local government to engage independent consultants to undertake heritage surveys. The surveys assessed places of heritage value in specific areas. During the year Heritage Tasmania made significant progress in implementing the recommendations of the heritage surveys undertaken in partnership with the Southern Midlands Council, Launceston City Council and the Meander Valley Council. The Kingborough heritage survey was largely completed during 2008–09, resulting in the inclusion of 40 new places in the Tasmanian Heritage Register and 27 amended entries.

Collaboration with the Sullivans Cove Waterfront Authority during the year was a high priority for the Division, and involved major project development and planning issues. The continuing discussion on the future development of Sullivans Cove is a strategic focus for Heritage Tasmania.

To ensure that the significance of the Bruni d'Entrecasteaux expeditions of 1792 and 1793 is recognised, Heritage Tasmania has proposed a new entry in the Heritage Register to include places at Recherche Bay and Adventure Bay. The proposed entry will consolidate individual listings already entered in the Heritage Register, as well as confirm protective mechanisms for the temporary heritage area for the North East Peninsula of Recherche Bay declared in 2005. The proposed entry is based on the extensive archaeological research completed in 2007 by Dr Jean-Christophe Galipaud as part of a joint Tasmanian, Australian and French government initiative. Heritage Tasmania has undertaken pre-statutory consultation with property owners and it is anticipated that recommendations concerning the listing will be made to the Tasmanian Heritage Council in the 2009–10 financial year.

During the year Heritage Tasmania also updated the heritage listing associated with the Cascades Female Factory to align it with the national heritage listing and the World Heritage nomination of the Australian Convict Sites, which includes five Tasmanian Sites.

A major initiative completed during the year was the online publishing of the Tasmanian Heritage Services Directory. Heritage Tasmania produced the directory to assist property owners, government, community groups and others seeking heritage advice and specialist skills. It provides contact details for professionals, consultants, contractors and specialist tradespeople.

A major arts initiative was completed during the year with the installation of six twentieth-century framed collage prints, a printed fabric wall-hanging and 19 printed fabric buttons based on late twentieth-century architecture design features. The art installation focused on contemporary heritage places with the intention of encouraging thinking beyond the stereotypical understanding of what constitutes historic heritage. The artworks are displayed in Heritage Tasmania's offices in Hobart and Launceston.

Heritage Tasmania has continued to foster relationships with its stakeholders. During the financial year a trust deed was signed, funding the National Trust (Tasmanian Branch) \$900,000 for a further three years. This will enable the National Trust to continue its valuable work in raising awareness of Tasmania's heritage in the community.

Heritage Tasmania continues to work with the National Trust to enhance the reach of the Tasmanian Heritage Festival as a collaborative statewide sector event. In particular, the National Trust, Heritage Tasmania and the Heritage Festival Steering Committee liaised extensively to produce a festival brand which has given the event its own look for the first time. The Heritage Festival Steering Committee also expanded during the year to include representatives from the Tasmanian Heritage Council, Pure Tasmania and the University of Tasmania.

The 2009 Heritage Festival was a huge success with 104 events around Tasmania attended by an estimated 25,000 people. Heritage Tasmania hosted its Open Doors event and *Signposts* art exhibition for the second year. The gallery hosting *Signposts* reported that it was well received by visitors, and almost 3,000 people visited the 10 Open Doors places. The success of both these events highlights the public's interest in Tasmania's historic heritage. Heritage Tasmania, the Heritage Council and National Trust also jointly hosted a regional stakeholder and volunteer afternoon tea at Home Hill in Devonport during the festival to recognise the important role these people play in supporting and promoting Tasmania's historic heritage.

In an effort to reduce its carbon footprint, Heritage Tasmania has installed video conferencing facilities in its Hobart and Launceston offices. Video conferencing allows staff to 'meet' via video on a regular basis and spend less time travelling between the two offices. As well as decreasing carbon emissions it will save travel time, allowing staff to spend time on more important tasks.



Louise Archer tends the fire in the convict kitchen at Brickendon Estate. Brickendon is one of the sites included in the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage nomination. Photo by Sue Wendell-Smith.

Community relations

During the year in review Heritage Tasmania undertook a range of activities to improve community awareness about the services it provides. The Division published three new brochures on buying, selling and insuring heritage-listed properties and a booklet, 'Heritage Solutions'. The case study booklet aims to debunk the myth that heritage listing means works applications are rarely approved. It highlights the value of owners undertaking early consultation with Heritage Tasmania to achieve creative and sustainable outcomes that balance modern amenity alongside heritage values. These four new publications show that consulting with Heritage Tasmania can save time and money, build useful relationships and produce better heritage outcomes.

The fourth annual trade display this year jointly held by Heritage Tasmania and Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, at the Local Government Association Annual Conference provided an opportunity to promote Heritage Tasmania's new publications, liaise with local government members and address any concerns they had about historic heritage. The theme of the display was the legislative reform process that both Heritage Tasmania and Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania are progressing.

Heritage Tasmania hosted its popular 'Uncover Your Past' seminar in Devonport. Focused on how to research a family or place, the seminar was well-attended and provided Heritage Tasmania with an opportunity to promote its services as well as its presence on the North West Coast.

To keep the public and heritage stakeholders up-to-date on heritage sector matters, Heritage Tasmania also produces a monthly e-bulletin. About 350 people subscribe to the bulletin and each story is highlighted on the website.

Heritage Tasmania has also undertaken a range of focused communication planning activities to ensure that property owners and other stakeholders are aware of changes that may impact on them. For instance, extensive communication planning was undertaken for the Southern Midlands Heritage Survey, Recherche Bay consolidated listing and the legislative reform process.

Future directions

The 2009–10 year will be a busy one. Along with supporting the Heritage Council by assessing nominations for registration in the Heritage Register and works applications to heritage-listed properties, a key priority will be finalising the legislative reform process. The Office of Parliamentary Counsel is drafting new heritage legislation under instruction from Heritage Tasmania. It is anticipated that the final Bill will be tabled in the Tasmanian Parliament during 2009–10.

An outreach program will be developed to further enhance communication with key stakeholders. With a focus on educating local government, planners, architects and property owners about specific heritage matters and processes, it will provide information sessions on the status and implementation of the new heritage legislation, and develop new guidelines and policies about the management of heritage-listed properties.

Developing information to guide the management of heritage-listed properties will be a priority for Heritage Tasmania over the next year. The Division will develop classes of works and practice notes to manage the environmental sustainability of heritage-listed properties. This priority recognises the climate change agenda articulated by the Australian and Tasmanian governments, and will enable Heritage Tasmania to advise heritage property owners on balancing heritage values and environmentally sustainable actions in activities such as the installation of solar panels on roofs.

The registration of places nominated for heritage listing continues. The consolidated listing of Recherche Bay in the Tasmanian Heritage Register is expected to occur during the year. All pre-statutory consultations with affected property owners were completed during 2008–09.

The implementation of the heritage surveys in the Southern Midlands and Meander Valley are also expected to be completed during the year. These projects have been undertaken in partnership with the Southern Midlands Council and Meander Valley Council and will result in the heritage protection of places that were not previously included in either the Heritage Register or local government planning schedules. Work commenced in 2008–09 on the implementation of the Launceston heritage survey and will continue in the coming year.

Heritage Tasmania will continue its advisory role for key State Government projects including Parliament Square, the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and the master plan for Sullivans Cove. Such advice includes information on the heritage values of the places, and identifying and responding to issues likely to jeopardise those values.



The remains of the Bridport Jetty. The jetty is included on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. Photo by Renee Hodkiss.

FORMER CHURCH HAS A NEW PURPOSE

The former Uniting Church at Franklin, south of Hobart, has a new life as an art studio and gallery space, thanks to owners Patricia and Charles Zuber. Constructed circa 1860, the Church Studio Franklin retains its heritage values and importance as a cultural meeting point in the local community, despite its change in use.

'We've created a studio space which is also an exhibition space,' Charles said. The studio and gallery space incorporates a unique internal pod comprising a bedroom and bathroom for visiting artists, friends or people seeking an unusual accommodation alternative. The pod is contemporary but complements the traditional heritage fabric of the original dwelling. The surrounding gallery space can potentially serve as living space.

'In terms of heritage, we spent a year planning the pod and we wanted to build something modern or even postmodern which distinguishes itself from the building ... thereby respecting the original building,' Charles said. 'We wanted a solution that preserved most of the heritage building but provided modern facilities and so we worked closely with the architect Giles Newstead on the project.'

Heritage Tasmania works manager Ian Boersma said the Zubers and their architect had been successful in blending the old with the new. The church is a colonial vernacular interpretation of the Gothic style – quite simple in its architecture.

'The pod is a great example of a modern insertion that is respectful of, and subservient to, the historic interior,' Ian said. 'It looks like a large box that has been placed in an edgy way on the floor and which might be taken away at any point. It has an incredibly compact and neutral shell painted a pale luminescent green colour which appears to be modern but is in fact based on a colour used on the walls of the church some time in the past.'



Church Studio Franklin with the pod at left and original wall of the church shown on the right. Photo by Robyn Shaw.

There were significant problems with the building which the Zubers have responded to. 'Rising damp had affected some parts of the church's rendered brick walls, but Charles and Patricia addressed the problem and got the damp under control,' Ian said.

The Zubers see themselves as custodians of this heritage building and are acutely aware of its place in the township. 'One of the reasons this building was listed (in the Tasmanian Heritage Register) was because of its cultural significance to Franklin. People come to a church because of its place in the community,' Charles noted.

It's important to the Zubers to ensure that the gallery continues to be integral to the life of the locals. 'We're trying to encourage people to come to us to use the space. We're holding adult education classes in printmaking and exhibitions,' Charles said. 'The space works well as an exhibition space so now we're also setting the place up for occasional accommodation and we've held musical evenings here too,' Patricia said. 'Music works really well in the church.'

To convert the building to its new purpose the Zubers were required to apply to the Tasmanian Heritage Council to undertake works and also sought advice from Heritage Tasmania. 'Working with the Heritage Council and Heritage Tasmania was fine. The advice and respect for heritage buildings was great. The advisors were very helpful,' Charles said. 'It was very useful in the planning stages to discuss the project with Heritage Tasmania, and to read their various practice notes and the Burra Charter,' he added.

The Zubers' approach to sharing their place with the community via art ensures the building remains an important part of the community. They have breathed new life into a community space in a completely contemporary way. Charles sums it up: 'Buildings are better off living with people coming and going. The best thing to do with a heritage building is keep it warm and make sure it is used.'

Ian Boersma agrees. 'When heritage buildings are used they are more likely to be maintained because they are somebody's valued asset,' he said. 'In an occupied building, problems like the damp are also more likely to receive attention before they cause too much damage. The church needed people like the Zubers to take it on, and Charles and Pat have done a fantastic job in rehabilitating the main space of the church and have also re-established its associations with the local community.'



Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery

Eva Richardson, Water carrier, 2006
Bull kelp (*Durvillaea potatorum*), *tayenebe* exhibition 2009
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
Simon Cuthbert Photographer, ©TMAG.

Objective

The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery plays an important role in the community. The Museum's primary role is to preserve, research, display, interpret and safeguard the physical evidence of the natural and cultural heritage of Tasmania. The Museum has one of the broadest collecting mandates of any institution in Australia. This ensures the State collection is one of the most diverse of any like institution.

All the objects in the collection have vastly different beginnings, all have an intriguing story to tell and all need to be preserved for the benefit of present and future generations. Staff at the Museum, Art Gallery and Herbarium are entrusted with this very important task and they value the role they can play in putting together the stories of the past and shaping the stories of the future.

The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery has a distinct advantage over many institutions due to the fact that it is a combined museum, art gallery and state herbarium. As a result there are 10 main disciplines covered including art, botany, decorative art, geology, indigenous culture, history, invertebrate and vertebrate zoology, photographs and documents.

It has a number of different objectives it hopes to achieve, and through its strategic plan, aims to ensure the State collection and the Museum and Art Gallery are utilised in an optimum way for the benefit of the Tasmanian community.

The redevelopment of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery precinct is a primary focus of the institution. A new museum will allow it to perform its role, as the custodian of the State collection, in the best way possible. The objective of the redevelopment is to integrate the collection, site and buildings in a way that provides the visitor with a holistic experience of international standard. The diverse State collection deserves to be available for public exhibition and the redevelopment will make this a reality.

Rather than providing a passive visitor experience, it is one of the Museum's objectives to engage the community through public programs. These programs include the traditional education programs run by the Learning and Discovery arm of the Museum which target school-aged children and teachers. Other public programs include forums with visiting artists and curators, workshops conducted by various groups and tours of exhibitions and the Museum precinct. All of these programs aim to assist the life-long learning of Tasmanians and visitors to the State.

The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery aims to engage all members of the community and has made a particular effort to attract younger Tasmanians through the TMAGgots initiative. This group targets the 18-to-40 age group, runs programs in conjunction with Museum exhibitions and produces a seasonal 'what's on' poster and magazine.

Tasmanian Aboriginal culture is integral to the State. The Museum aims to maintain a good relationship with the Aboriginal people of Tasmania to ensure their culture can continue to be explored within the Museum. The Tasmanian Aboriginal Gallery, *ningenneh tunapry*, was developed in consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community through the Museum's Aboriginal Advisory Council and has strengthened the Museum's ties with this group.

Key achievements

The vision of creating a world-class intellectual and cultural icon befitting the Museum's significant site, heritage buildings and collections remains the focus of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery's redevelopment project. The State Government remained committed to its original \$30 million allocation towards the redevelopment in spite of the challenges of the global financial climate.

On 3 September 2008 the Premier announced the completion of the TMAG master plan – by architects Johnson Pilton Walker in association with the Tasmanian-based architectural firm Terroir – and launched it for public comment at the master plan exhibition in the Museum Bond Store. An estimated 2,500 people visited the exhibition. Myriad Research conducted a formal exit survey and more than 90 per cent of respondents were overwhelmingly positive about the redevelopment vision.

Lengthy and exhaustive research into images and documents about the Museum site and buildings for the redevelopment produced the publication *Site*, released in October 2008. It is a fitting companion to the acclaimed publication *Collection*.

At the same time, work in the Museum's courtyard around the remains of contemporary 1824 Bond Store storage vaults continued in preparation for an in situ archaeological exhibition which opened in January 2009. This exercise, and further visitor research, has provided valuable insights for future archaeological display, interpretive technique and monitoring.

Behind the scenes a comprehensive functional brief was developed for prospective architects. A content master plan, outlining conceptual and thematic plans for exhibitions, was also drafted and workshopped with staff.

On 18 April 2009 the Museum advertised for an architectural design team to undertake full concept design for the first stage of the master plan project. The year finished with an assessment panel about to decide on the successful tenderer.

The Herbarium

Following the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in October 2008, the Australian Antarctic Division transferred its herbarium to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. The collection comprises approximately 35,000 herbarium specimens of mosses, liverworts, lichens, ferns and flowering plants. These were collected over an extended period mainly from the Antarctic continent and numerous sub-Antarctic islands.

The principle aims of the agreement are to strengthen the collaboration of the two institutions, to develop Tasmania as a centre of excellence in Antarctic plant diversity research, to place the biodiversity of Antarctica into a broader Australian and global context, and to facilitate Antarctic research by improved access to a significant scientific collection.

In June 2009 the Minister for Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, Michelle O'Byrne, launched the Herbarium's *Flora of Tasmania Online*, a web-based resource for the identification of plants and the dissemination of modern taxonomic information. Herbarium and TMAG staff members have worked for several years to prepare the first series of 45 accounts of plant families for the website. The website can be accessed by visiting www.tmag.tas.gov.au and following the links to *Flora of Tasmania*.

In January 2009 the Head of the Tasmanian Herbarium and eminent lichenologist, Dr Gintaras Kantvilas, had the rare honour of presenting the prestigious Dougal Swinscow Lecture at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, before a sizable gathering of members of the British Lichen Society and the public. In his talk, 'An Antipodean Odyssey – The Lichens of Tasmania', Dr Kantvilas took his audience on a tour of his home island: its geographical features; its geological and botanical history; and its impressive lichen flora.

Community relations

The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery continues to work with Arts Tasmania and other government organisations to promote Tasmania's position as an island state rich in culture, heritage and pristine natural environment.

The Museum has fostered interest in history, sciences and the arts, with 384,821 visitors to the Museum in 2008–09 representing a record attendance.

It remains one of the most visited museum and tourist attractions in Tasmania and has had regular input into the Department's summer and winter Tasmania Discoveries Guides. The Museum also works actively with other stakeholders to increase the profile of the Department and its activities. Examples of this include the Museum's involvement in the Open Doors event as part of the Tasmanian Heritage Festival, which saw a number of exclusive and limited tours of the Museum's heritage site.

Also demonstrating the level of community activity and awareness at the cultural precinct is the Museum's involvement with Ten Days on the Island through the *Ruined* and *Evolution* exhibitions, as well as the late opening night as part of the festival's launch.

Representatives from the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery are also active in the Australian Schools Sustainability Initiative of Tasmania (AuSSI-TAS), steered by the Department of Education but with outcomes delivered in collaboration with the Department, the Catholic Education Office and the Association of Independent Schools of Tasmania.

Future directions

In 2009–10 the Museum will choose its architectural design team and enter the exciting second phase of the project: architectural design.

The architectural team will include architects, an interior designer, a landscape architect, a heritage architect, an archaeology consultant and environmental sustainable design professionals. The commission will be in two parts. Part A will cover concept design for the entire master plan vision. A full design brief detailing the functional requirements for the total site redevelopment, as outlined in the master plan, will guide the architect and design team during the concept design phase of the project.

Part B of the commission is the undertaking of design development, contract documentation, construction and contract administration for the portion of the site and buildings identified as stage one. The stage one design brief details the preferred functional requirements but it is possible that modifications to the final stage-one scope for the project may be informed by recommendations developed in the concept design phase.

A number of other teams and consultants will also need to be appointed to assist in this critical phase, including a civil and structural engineering team and services engineering team.

The Tasmanian Government has committed a budget of \$30 million to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery redevelopment project. However additional funds are being sought for further stages of works as detailed in both the master plan and full functional design brief.

It is intended to complete the design and construction of stage one of the Museum in the 2012–13 financial year.

Artist Ross Bollete installed ruined pianos from around Tasmania in the Bond Store at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery as part of Ten Days on the Island. Photo by Jane Lovibond.



PATRICIA PICCININI: EVOLUTION

An exhibition by one of Australia's leading contemporary artists brought unprecedented interest to the art galleries of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery between March and mid-June 2009.

Patricia Piccinini: Evolution, the largest exhibition of the artist's work ever staged in Tasmania, was part of the Ten Days on the Island festival. More than 114,000 people visited the Museum during the 91 days the exhibition was open, contributing significantly to the record numbers of 384,821 visitors for the year.

Evolution marked the third of a series of exhibitions brought to Tasmania thanks to the partnership between the Museum and Detached Cultural Organisation. The two partners have previously featured exhibitions of works by artists Mike Parr and Anne Ferran. Museum Director Bill Bleathman said it was fantastic to see a leading artist such as Patricia Piccinini exhibit in Tasmania, but it would not have been possible without the Museum's unique partnership with Detached Cultural Organisation.

'Both the artist and the exhibition's curator, Juliana Engberg, have international reputations and it's fantastic that Museum staff have had the opportunity to be part of this exhibition,' he said. 'The exhibition was not only visually intriguing but it also provided a lot of scope for accompanying educational programs.'

One hundred and forty one guided or self-guided tours of the exhibition (3,193 people) were organised by the Museum's Centre for Learning and Discovery. In another show of support, volunteer art guides provided over 375 hours of voluntary backing for this exhibition with guided tours and in-gallery assistance.

Juliana Engberg said that Piccinini's works challenged visitors by presenting a world that could exist in the future. 'In Piccinini's world the animal, human and ecological are co-joined in a future that is mutually dependant and terrifyingly perilous,' she said. 'Piccinini's imaginary, evolutionary world speculates on our scientific capacity to generate living creatures that cross species and genetics, and asks us to consider our responsibility to these new organisms.'

'To activate our maternal and paternal sensibilities, Piccinini deliberately imbues her animals with a set of physical traits and attitudes that break down our initial anxiety and enhance our ability to love and nurture, adapt and evolve.'

The exhibition included a large-scale work from the Museum's own preparator, Brian Looker, who worked with Piccinini to create a diorama that proved to be popular with visitors. The diorama, which depicted a remote rocky outcrop, set the scene for two of Piccinini's amazing sculptures. It featured wedge-tailed eagles in flight and a gathering of Tasmanian devils 'brought to life' by Looker's expert taxidermy skills.

Another indicator of the exhibition's success was the *Evolution* catalogue, with 1,000 copies selling out before the closing of the exhibition. The catalogue was designed in-house by the Museum's award-winning designer, Hannah Gamble.

With a visitor book full of glowing comments and a wonderful memory of the exhibition, the Museum is now working towards similar positive interaction with the community by continuing to provide stimulating and diverse programs.



Arts Tasmania

Promotional image from the COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme.
Photo by Jonathan Wherrett and Alastair Bett, ©Arts Tasmania.

Objective

Arts Tasmania and its business unit arts@work, together with the Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board, form the Government's arts and cultural agency. It works to deliver the primary Tasmania *Together* Goal 6 for Tasmania to have a dynamic, creative and internationally recognised arts community and culture.

Arts Tasmania and the Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board work together in developing, facilitating and administering the Government's vision and strategy for the arts and cultural sector, advising and supporting the Minister for Tourism and the Arts, managing the Government's funding assistance to artists and arts organisations through an arm's length peer assessment process and supporting the development and maintenance of our State's cultural heritage collections (excluding the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery). They also administer funding to Ten Days on the Island, the Theatre Royal and the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra.

The Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board, through Arts Tasmania's grants and loans programs, strives to support, facilitate, advocate and enable creativity, diversity, cultural excellence and quality arts practice in Tasmania.

The Chair of the Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board, Saul Eslake, has emphasised the integral role that creativity plays in contributing to the social, cultural and economic development of Tasmania. The diverse skills, abilities and knowledge of our arts practitioners and creative thinkers will ultimately shape our future.

Broadly, the Board's vision is to make the arts a flagship for Tasmania, and the Board works towards building Tasmania's brand through the arts, developing the potential and skills of our local artistic talent, increasing the cultural and economic value of the arts, and increasing participation in arts and cultural activities.

Just prior to 2008–09, Arts Tasmania undertook a far-reaching consultation process to ensure that funding was being distributed where it could achieve the most outcomes – and where it could take advantage of opportunities that arose from having a State of extremely talented and creative practitioners.

The consultation, *An Island Inspired*, resulted in a number of new initiatives that were launched in 2008–09 including the establishment of a new ongoing Aboriginal arts funding program, an infrastructure fund for organisations, and the establishment of the Premier's Arts Fund in partnership with the Australia Business Arts Foundation (AbaF) and Veolia Environmental Services.

During 2008–09 artform specific think-tanks were held to further partnerships between Government and the arts sector and build industry development programs for the future.

Through this process continuing investment in the arts is strategically placed to assist in achieving Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board goals, to work towards continued social and community capacity building, and to contribute to the very special Tasmanian lifestyle that is, and will continue to be, the envy of other states.

arts@work

arts@work is the industry development unit of Arts Tasmania. Its brief is to increase the capacity of the arts sector and the viability of a career in the arts, which it does through strategic initiatives and a range of programs such as ArtSite, the Corporate Art Scheme and the COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme.

It encourages broad support for the arts and cultural industries to promote creative, innovative and professional excellence, develop good ideas and commercial opportunities, build audiences and foster wide participation.

arts@work has established partnerships with Northern Tasmania Development, the Cradle Coast Authority and the Australia Business Arts Foundation to support shared infrastructure for positions in Launceston and Burnie. Through these partnerships, one part-time arts@work / AbaF position is based in Launceston and two part-time arts@work / Arts Tasmania staff are based in Burnie.

Key achievements

COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme, a no interest loans scheme to encourage people to buy the work of contemporary living Tasmanian artists, was officially launched in October 2008. arts@work is running this unique initiative, which is an Australian first. COLLECT has delivered significant direct benefit to individual artists and the commercial galleries sector.

Tasmanian Living Writers' Week, 15 to 24 August 2008, was a statewide celebration of the wealth and diversity of Tasmania's literary community. More than 100 free and ticketed events were held in 42 locations and included literary lunches, author readings and book signings, panel discussions, a showcase of indigenous authors and the Tasmanian Book Fair. Eminent Tasmanian, Australian and international authors participated in Tasmanian Living Writers' Week including Les Murray, Morris Gleitzman, Tim Bowden, Julian Burnside, David Everett, Kathryn Fox, Anita Heiss, Peter Temple, Julia Leigh, Katherine Scholes, Kathryn Lomer and Peter Thompson.

Total attendance figures across Tasmanian Living Writers' Week exceeded 15,000. Ticket sales exceeded budget and more than \$7,000 in book sales was achieved through the Tasmanian Book Fair.

In 2009 the inaugural biennial Island Inspired Minister's Awards were presented. The Distinguished Tasmanian Artist Award honoured distinguished Tasmanian artists who had made a strong and lasting contribution to the arts in Tasmania over a long period of time. This award recognised the achievements and significant difference recipients had made to the arts in Tasmania at a local, national, and international level. It also recognised the legacy of distinguished artists through a long career, and was this year awarded to portraiture, landscape and wildlife artist George Davis. George's 1960 design for the ABC mural on Sandy Bay Road is credited as the genesis of the iconic ABC infinity logo, while his portraiture skills involved him in the commission for the Theatre Royal dome refurbishment following damage by fire.

The Island Inspired Cultural Leader Award honoured people who through leadership, advocacy, service and participation had made an exceptional contribution to the arts in Tasmania and was awarded to the founder of Handmark Gallery, Pat Cleveland. Pat Cleveland has championed the pursuit of quality Tasmanian art over the past five decades and continues to do so today. The impact of her efforts through the Handmark Gallery and other areas has been felt across the whole of Tasmania's visual arts landscape.

Ten Days on the Island 2009 featured five world premieres and 17 Australian premieres. More than 730 artists from 20 countries participated in 62 festival projects in 52 locations across the State. Ten Days was also the focal point for the 2009 National Play Festival and the Tasmania Book Prizes.

The 2009 Tasmania Book Prizes saw 80 titles nominated, which gives an indication of the scope of the Tasmanian literary sector. Three Prizes were awarded: the \$5,000 University of Tasmania Prize for Best Book by a Tasmanian Publisher; the \$5,000 Margaret Scott Prize for Best Book by a Tasmanian Writer and the \$25,000 Tasmania Book Prize for Best Book in Any Genre with Tasmanian Content. Entries were drawn from publishers in Tasmania, mainland Australia and overseas.

Design Island 2009 supported the Tasmanian design sector through a series of events from 1 to 10 May, including a major forum with international speakers, professional development workshops, public exhibitions and a grant round that encourages designers to showcase their work. Design Island encompassed 25 projects across more than 40 venues around the State and involved the direct participation of well over 200 individual Tasmanian designers.

Arts Tasmania's industry showcase grants program provided \$40,000 in funding to support showcasing of Tasmanian designers during Design Island, on top of the arts@work program budget investment of \$60,000 in the program.

For the second successive year the Arts Tasmania / Vitra Design Museum Fellowship was awarded. Judith Abell, winner of the 2009 fellowship, attended a workshop at the Boisbuchet Estate in France and visited the internationally acclaimed Vitra Design Museum in Switzerland. This \$5,000 fellowship is made possible by an international partnership between Arts Tasmania, Vitra Design Museum and CIRECA (Centre International de Recherche et d'Education Culturelle et Agricole).

Through increased Government investment, ArtSite (formerly the Art for Public Building Scheme) has grown to be the State's largest single support for visual arts, craft and design. This scheme has encouraged private sector investors and local government to follow suit and arts@work now manages these commissions through the Corporate Art Scheme.

arts@work's Professional Development Program develops innovative programs and information resources that support the development of the arts sector. Extensive research was conducted to compile arts-e resources, an online directory for all artists covering areas of governance, funding, marketing, business planning, awards, prizes and residency opportunities locally, nationally and internationally. This comprehensive resource contains links to over 400 sites, connecting artists with information to sustain and develop their careers.

The Roving Curator Program continued from strength to strength, assisting many small museums and collections around the State during 2008–09. The Launceston City Council is hosting the two Roving Curators at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery. It is through strategic partnerships such as this that we are able to leverage a far greater outcome for moveable cultural heritage in Tasmania.

The Premier's Arts Partnership Fund was launched in April 2008. In its first year the Fund has been the catalyst for the formation of 26 new arts/business partnerships, to the value of \$159,236. The Fund – in partnership with the Australia Business Arts Foundation and with support from Veolia Environmental Services – has been established to encourage the development of new business arts partnerships. The fund matches, dollar for dollar, approved new cash partnerships between \$1,000 and \$20,000 for an arts organisation or between \$1,000 and \$10,000 for an individual artist.

Critical Acclaim is one part of a three-pronged strategy aimed at raising the level of critical discussion, debate and discourse in the Tasmanian arts industry. Critical Acclaim 2009 focused on the performing arts and was delivered by arts@work with the support of Ten Days on the Island. Seven local artists were involved in the project with eight national and local professional facilitators, building skills in critical writing and promoting the arts through over 350 reviews, published across a range of print and online media.

Arts Tasmania's move into new premises at 146 Elizabeth Street Hobart has delivered a high visibility shopfront for the arts and a new exhibition space for Tasmania's artists.

During 2008–09 arts@work and the Australia Business Art Foundation conducted an extensive review of the availability of suitable spaces for artists' use across Tasmania. The results of the survey indicated that there is a great need for more space at an affordable rate. arts@work has subsequently worked in partnership with AbaF to create spaceBank, a register of available spaces on the arts@work website. This initiative has already reaped rewards with new spaces being made available for arts use in Launceston, including the Meenah Mienne space in Tamar Street.

Arts Tasmania again administered the Arts Grants and Loans Program, providing funding to arts organisations, individual artists, small museums, galleries and Aboriginal artists through a range of grants and loans programs. Through its peer assessment panels and the Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board, it supports activities which demonstrate excellence, nurture talent across the span of careers and express the unique perspectives of Tasmanian artists in a global context.

The State Government increased its contribution to the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra in 2008–09 to enable the Orchestra, under the artistic leadership of Sebastian Lang Lessing, to retain its operating levels and status as one of the world's finest small orchestras. The 2009–10 base funding contribution to the Orchestra is supplemented with Tasmanian Icon Program funding of \$500,000 through Tourism Tasmania. The Orchestra will use the Icon funding to tour nationally and promote Tasmania during 2009–10.

In 2006–07, the State Government committed to providing additional funding to Australia's oldest continually operating theatre, the Theatre Royal, to increase its capacity to promote the theatre as a contemporary and historic performing arts venue. The Government has committed to continue this funding on an ongoing basis.

Community relations

Arts Tasmania has been working with a number of municipalities to determine and implement strategies for increasing arts activity through the State Government's partnership agreement process. The commitment of regional municipal organisations has seen arts@work staff positioned in both the North and the North-West.

Arts Tasmania and the Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmania are entering the 12th year of a partnership to provide natural and cultural residencies for individuals or collaborations of practising artists working in any artform to develop their work in response to the natural environment of Tasmania.

Arts Tasmania has a strong commitment to residencies and has developed several residency opportunities in Tasmania including the Wilderness Residency Program and the Heritage Residency Program, as well as supporting international residencies in partnership with other organisations such as the University of Tasmania and Asialink.

Development of the Hobart waterfront is the single greatest opportunity we have to make a public space that truly resonates with Tasmanians and visitors alike. The area is already home to significant arts usage, from the Tasmanian School of Art through to Salamanca Arts Centre, and many in between.

Arts Tasmania is working with the Sullivans Cove Waterfront Authority, the Cultural Development Division of the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts, art sector stakeholders and private developers to ensure that the vibrancy of the arts is incorporated into future plans.

Future directions

Ten Days on the Island

The Government is providing permanent funding of \$1.175 million plus CPI per annum for the Ten Days on the Island festival from 2009–10 onwards. Ten Days on the Island is Australia's largest statewide biennial international arts festival and presents on average 200 ticketed and free performances in a multi-artform program including dance, theatre, music, opera, film, literature, exhibitions and installations. Ten Days on the Island 2009 again attracted an overwhelmingly positive response with events around the State, delivered new and innovative partnerships, and showcased Tasmanian, national and international artists.

Art Bikes

The concept of the Art Bikes Project is to facilitate and encourage sustainable transport use in Hobart, offer cultural experiences to visitors and residents, highlight our non-commercial visual art sector in Hobart, and be at the forefront of cultural change by adopting new models of engagement in culture.

The project is an arts@work initiative in partnership with Contemporary Art Services Tasmania (CAST), Hobart City Council and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. It has been successful in securing funding from the Tasmanian Climate Change Office.

The idea is that visitors can borrow a pushbike to ride around to visit Hobart's public galleries. Pushbikes will be available at TMAG and Arts Tasmania at 146 Elizabeth Street. Hobart City Council will work with arts@work to design bike racks at public galleries as part of a public art project.



Arts Tasmania's Belinda Robertson with the recycled magazine installation at Arts Tasmania's new premises. Photo by Jane Lovibond.

146 Studios

arts@work and the Australia Business Art Foundation recently conducted an extensive review of the availability of suitable spaces for artists' use across Tasmania.

The results of the survey indicated that there is a great need for more space at an affordable rate. Nearly 30 per cent of those surveyed stated they are unable to pay more than \$25 per week rent.

As part of its move to 146 Elizabeth Street, Arts Tasmania included the development of five studio spaces in the upstairs part of the building that is not suitable for offices. Minor renovations were completed in mid-2009 and the studios will be available for use from September 2009.

The studios will cater for visual artists, writers, editors and artists working in computer generated images. The spaces will be managed by arts@work and meet the needs identified with access to meeting rooms, kitchen and toilet facilities. There is also the added benefit of bringing more arts activity to the Elizabeth Street building, helping to consolidate Arts Tasmania and arts@work's partnership with the arts industry.

Aboriginal shell necklace initiative

The Aboriginal shell necklace initiative is a Board-funded project to stimulate practice and cultural heritage protection in the area of shell necklace making.

Following on the very successful *tayenebe* weaving project, which is now a major touring exhibition, this initiative will be a starting point in 2009–10 to support cultural workshops in an important traditional practice.

Up to \$50,000 will be allocated to form a partnership between Aboriginal artists and community and an appropriate auspicing and coordination body to run a project along similar lines to the *tayenebe* workshops around the State.

Amplified

Amplified 2009 will be held in July and will feature professional and industry development opportunities, including the ABC Amplified Awards at Moorilla. Now in its fourth year, the Amplified program continues to offer a broad range of events and activities. The workshops and conference provide musicians with the opportunity to interact and learn from some of Australia's most influential industry professionals.

Concerts, the awards and a free compilation CD showcase the wealth of Tasmania's contemporary music talent to the industry and the public.

Artist in residence in schools project (AIR)

arts@work has successfully secured in-principle funding support from the Australia Council for the Arts to develop a new artists-in-residence in schools three-year pilot program commencing in 2009–10.

It will involve five artists or groups of artists working as artists-in-residence in five schools. Each artist will develop an individualised program in consultation with a selected school. The artists will undertake a program of professional development to assist their engagement as artists-in-residence that will include school induction, access to other artists working in education, and a mentorship with an artist/educator in the region.

The program includes the development of professional learning hubs as exchanges between teachers and artists as a way of stimulating mutual professional development and new collaborative projects.

Cultural tourism project

arts@work is working in partnership with Cradle Coast Authority to secure federal funds to develop a pilot cultural tourism project for the three major regions of the State.

The Cradle Coast Authority is looking to work with Northern Tasmania Development and Totally South on this project. arts@work will liaise closely with Tourism Tasmania and seek opportunities to partner with local government through this project, including opportunities to connect with the work of Arts Tasmania's Roving Curators in promoting local museums and collections.

tayenebe

The culmination of a four-year project was unveiled in July 2009. *tayenebe*, a south-east Tasmanian Aboriginal word meaning exchange, is the result of a partnership between Arts Tasmania, the National Museum of Australia and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

A group of 35 Tasmanian Aboriginal women and girls have revitalised the fibre skills of their ancestors for a new exhibition at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. The women, aged between seven and 88 years, have travelled across Tasmania practising traditional fibre skills over the past three years.

tayenebe will showcase the unique connections that Tasmanian Aboriginal people have with the land and sea, while providing an insight into the significance of traditional fibre work practice.

tayenebe will run at Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery until 29 November 2009 before touring Australian cultural venues from March 2010.

COLLECT ART PURCHASE SCHEME

The Tasmania Government is committed to the continued growth and development of the State's cultural landscape. In an Australian first, the Government has introduced the COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme, an innovative interest-free loan scheme in support of the Tasmanian visual arts sector.

Launched by Arts Minister Michelle O'Byrne in November 2008, the COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme offers interest-free loans for the purchase of contemporary artworks by a living Tasmanian artist. COLLECT was established to stimulate the economy and the export of Tasmanian art off the island, to encourage new art collectors and to support the career development of Tasmania's visual artists. The scheme is administered by arts@work.

The COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme enables Tasmanians as well as interstate residents to access loans to purchase artworks through participating galleries. The Scheme can be used to purchase original Tasmanian paintings, photographs, sculptures, furniture, jewellery, drawings, glasswork, textiles, metalwork, ceramics and new media. Loan applications from \$750 and \$7,500 can be lodged online for artworks retailing between \$400 and \$10,000. This enables buyers to purchase multiple smaller works or a larger more significant work, as long as they can fund the outstanding amount over the loan cap. The loans are paid back over 12 months in equal instalments and applicants may have only one active loan at a time. Commissioned works are also eligible.

Nine galleries are currently participating in the COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme around Tasmania. Selected because of the quality of their product and their professionalism, all galleries must meet specific eligibility criteria and comply with the National Association for the Visual Arts (NAVA) Code of Practice for Commercial Galleries.

Handmark Gallery Director Allannah Dopson says COLLECT has been a great initiative for her gallery which stocks only Tasmanian-made fine arts and crafts. 'This has allowed us to offer another system of payment outside of our normal lay-by arrangements and therefore substantially broadened our market to people who otherwise may have been unable to purchase a piece of art that they love,' Ms Dopson said.

'It has also meant that young people starting their art collection have been able to get involved in Hobart's art life and feel comfortable approaching a gallery. It has helped us to begin many new relationships.'

In the Scheme's first 10 months arts@work issued 127 loans to purchase 155 artworks by 66 artists. The incredible response has far exceeded the State Government's expectations, meeting the projected fourth-year target for loan funding well within the first year.

Tasmanian printmaker Mandy Renard says that the interest-free loans offered by COLLECT have directly benefited her practice as an artist. 'COLLECT makes the decision to buy a work of art less intimidating for the buyer,' Ms Renard said. 'It is a positive and valuable visual arts initiative which gives artists the message that the Tasmanian Government is proud and supportive of the industry.'

For more information about the COLLECT Art Purchase Scheme visit www.collect-art.com.au



Handmark Gallery Director Allannah Dopson and printmaker Mandy Renard in front of Mandy's drypoint etching, *When the stars say 'how' the ginkgo drops its leaves*, 2009. Photo by Shannon Challis, ©Arts Tasmania.



Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania

Zoe Rimmer of Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania sifts through soil samples to find artefacts at the Brighton Transport Hub site. Photo by Jane Lovibond.

Objective

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (formerly the Aboriginal Heritage Office) plays a leadership role in the protection, management and promotion of Aboriginal heritage in the State. This is achieved through the effective and efficient administration of legislative responsibilities and working in partnership with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community.

The key objectives of Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania are to:

- educate the community about Tasmania's Aboriginal heritage;
- develop policies and processes of the highest standards that are clear, equitable and accessible to all;
- foster sustainable management of Tasmania's Aboriginal heritage values, consistent with legislative and statutory obligations; and
- monitor management systems, policy frameworks and service delivery in relation to Aboriginal heritage.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania administers the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* (the Act) and provides advice for the responsible management of Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage on all land tenures. Central to the administration of the Act is the management of the Tasmanian Aboriginal Site Index and the processing and issuing of permits for activities impacting on Aboriginal heritage.

The Division routinely provides expert advice on the management of Aboriginal heritage for development proposals and environmental management plans, farm dam assessments, reserve activity assessments and other planning applications.

Key achievements

A milestone in the development of contemporary Aboriginal heritage legislation was reached in 2009 with the commencement of drafting of a Bill.

The legislation project, which began in 2005, aims to empower the Aboriginal community in the management and protection of their heritage through a range of mechanisms. The new legislation aspires to overcome the deficiencies of the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* by providing increased protection for Aboriginal heritage including strengthened provisions relating to enforcement, and creating flexible and workable processes for addressing land use impacts.

The new legislation will provide better and more consistent protection and management of Aboriginal heritage through integration with existing State planning and approval processes.

The proposed legislation will also establish a duty of care to protect and manage Aboriginal heritage. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania will support this legislative framework by providing education, training, guidelines, advice and assistance to the public.

The development of new Aboriginal heritage legislation has been the subject of extensive and widespread consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community, local government and other government agencies, developers, landowners and the wider Tasmanian community.

It is expected that a draft Exposure Bill will be available for comment in 2009–2010. This final consultation phase will be the most significant to date as it will give the public an opportunity to provide feedback on this important new legislation.

In 2008–09 Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania developed guidelines and standards packages for Aboriginal heritage officers and archaeologists investigating and reporting on Aboriginal heritage in the State, paving the way for a smooth transition of work practices when the new legislation is finalised. The packages will encourage consistency and improved workflow in the management of Aboriginal heritage. They include technical practice notes, standard contract proformas and workflow charts, as well as Tasmanian Site Index forms.

The packages, which are publicly available, are an essential tool for Aboriginal heritage officers and archaeologists working with Aboriginal heritage in Tasmania or anyone contracting these professionals. Following initial distribution of the packages to local government, the Division noted an increased awareness of management of Aboriginal heritage in the sector.

In 2008–09 Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania also established an archaeologist register to help developers and others to engage appropriately qualified personnel to undertake Aboriginal heritage assessments.

Increased infrastructure development in Tasmania over the past two years has increased the demand for Aboriginal heritage assessments. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania has continued to provide expert advice for development proposals, environmental management plans, reserve activity assessments, farm dam assessments and other planning applications.

The Division has also continued intensive scientific investigation on the site of an 1820s Aboriginal mission set up by George Augustus Robinson on Bruny Island. Information derived from these investigations will be important for the interpretation and understanding of a little known phase of Aboriginal and European interaction.

Work has continued in 2008–09 on the Tasmanian Aboriginal Rock Marking Project. Tasmania has more than 40 rediscovered Aboriginal rock marking sites. This project is designed to locate, study and record these and other sites with a view to initiating long-term management. Many of these sites are threatened by rising sea levels and vandalism. The recording and management of the sites are planned to international best practice and include recording by laser scanning at some sites.



Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania's Colin Hughes and Vicki Wills chat with West Coast Mayor Darryl Gerrity at the 2009 Local Government Conference. Photo by Jillian Mundy.

Community relations

During the past 12 months, the Division has provided online access to basic information, guidelines, standards and forms relating to Aboriginal heritage.

To help people learn more about Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage and culture, the Division contributed a 'places to visit list' to the Agency's Winter Discoveries Guide. Tasmanians and visitors share a growing interest in information on the heritage, culture and history of the first Tasmanians.

In conjunction with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania has continued to facilitate Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Workshops. The workshops focus on the recognition and conservation of Aboriginal heritage. The most recent was held for State Service employees at Murrayfield on Bruny Island.

The annual Local Government Conference in Hobart provided the Division with an opportunity to inform the sector about the value, protection and conservation of Aboriginal heritage. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania teamed with Heritage Tasmania to present an informative and attractive trade booth at the conference. It was an ideal forum to develop community awareness across the local government sector, which plays a key role in preservation of heritage. The Division was also able to promote the newly-released guidelines and standards packages for Aboriginal heritage at the Conference.

Future directions

The coming year will see a period of welcome change for Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania in the lead up to the implementation of the anticipated new Aboriginal heritage legislation.

The Division will be prepared to take on the challenges of this exciting new era of strengthened recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal heritage.

Plans are underway to review, redesign and redevelop the Tasmanian Aboriginal Site Index system. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania aims to develop it into a secure GIS-based data-management system that has the capacity to meet the business needs of the Division and its clients as well as supporting the new legislation.

Training opportunities will be developed for Aboriginal Heritage Officers in relation to the guidelines and standards package. Research projects will continue, including the investigation into the mission site on Bruny Island, the rock marking project and an educational website into human life in Tasmania at the time of the last Ice Age.



Colin Hughes and Zoe Rimmer undertake an Aboriginal heritage survey of the East Coast of Tasmania. Photo by Liz Tew.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN BRIGHTON

Major developments, such as the new Brighton Transport Hub, provide an opportunity to better assess and understand Aboriginal heritage places. This in turn allows informed Aboriginal heritage management decisions to be made and assists with sustainable development.

Aboriginal Heritage Officers and archaeologists have been overwhelmed by the richness of the Aboriginal landscape rediscovered as a result of investigations at the Brighton Transport Hub site.

There are potentially thousands of stone and European-glass tools made by past generations of Tasmanian Aboriginals at the site. It is understood that the area, which the infamous Black Line passed through in the 1830s, was used by Aborigines from as long ago as the last Ice Age until after the arrival of Europeans.

Tools fashioned from European bottle glass – still with razor sharp edges – have been located at the site and are evidence of the interaction between European and Aboriginal culture.

Off-site scientific assessment is expected to conclude within the next 12 months. Parts of the extensive Aboriginal site have been set aside as conservation zones. The Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources and Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania will develop a management strategy to protect the zones. The strategy will include protocols for Aboriginal community access, ongoing access for Aboriginal heritage investigations and interpretation of the site.

The physical evidence discovered on the site may challenge the pages of Tasmania's history as we know it.



Discoveries of artefacts, both Aboriginal and European, at the Brighton Transport Hub site may challenge the pages of Tasmania's history as we know it. Photo by Jane Lovibond.



RTBG carved gardener. Photo by Ben Davidson.

Objective

The 14-hectare Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens were established in 1818. They are the only botanic gardens in Tasmania and provide an important botanical, horticultural, educational, cultural and interpretation resource.

The Gardens are located in a culturally significant landscape precinct comprising Government House, the Queens Domain and the former Beaumaris Zoo site. The Gardens are an important Aboriginal and European cultural heritage site with significant built heritage features including the convict-built Arthur Wall and Eardley Wilmot Wall.

The Gardens are a State Government statutory organisation governed by the *Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Act 2002* and administered by the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts until 30 June 2009. A board of seven members appointed by the Minister manages the Gardens under the Act.

The main objective of the Gardens is to be internationally recognised as a centre of excellence in southern hemisphere cool climate plants and to enrich Tasmania's social and cultural environment.

The Gardens manages, conserve and enhance the site by delivering sustainable and relevant programs in plant collections and displays, tourism and recreation, cultural heritage, research and learning for Tasmania and the broader community.

Key elements the Gardens will focus on through its strategic plan include:

- growing, researching and displaying southern hemisphere cool climate plants, including sub-Antarctic flora, while continuing the care of existing northern hemisphere plant collections;
- endeavouring to provide a range of experiences that will enhance people's awareness and appreciation of plants and the Gardens' cultural heritage;
- striving to enhance the importance of Tasmania's natural heritage through plant conservation and research programs in collaboration with other institutions;
- utilising the horticultural and botanical expertise of staff to offer a greater range and quality of education and interpretation programs across Tasmania;
- addressing key issues such as appropriate resourcing, integrated management for cultural heritage in the broader parklands precinct, alleviation of noise pollution and developing links to the Derwent River foreshore;

- achieving financial diversification, and continuing to improve business systems and practices, visitor experience and income generation; and
- enhancing its environmental leadership role by implementing the 'reduce, recover and re-use' philosophy, practical community education programs and plant conservation initiatives.

Key achievements

RTBG Strategic Master Plan

The key focus for 2008–2009 was the completion of the RTBG Strategic Master Plan and its associated ancillary plans.

The Strategic Master Plan is a requirement of the *Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Act 2002*, and addresses heritage, landscape, access, recreation, planning and development, visitor strategy, tree and collection management, organisational accommodation, traffic and transport and broader precinct management aspects. The plan will now take the Gardens into the future with a robust budgetary and planning framework to guide long-term development.

Layered Information Management System

The Gardens further developed, refined and implemented an integrated Layered Information Management System in conjunction with the Department's Information Management unit. The multi-user information management system is designed to increase business efficiency and operational effectiveness. The system is expected to be completed in 2009–10.

Financial diversification and business sustainability

The Gardens continued to investigate and implement innovative financial diversification and business sustainability strategies. This year new products for the restaurant and catering services were reviewed and introduced, a targeted marketing and promotion campaign for weddings and events was developed and the concert series continued.

Community relations

As Tasmania's most visited cultural attraction, the Gardens continued to provide a showcase for its own endeavours as well as those of other divisions within the Department. This year the Gardens hosted the second TreadLightly EnviroFest in conjunction with Environment Division. The Gardens provided opportunities for the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Derwent Estuary Program and other groups to highlight initiatives and engender public support at other festivals and events.

Future directions

The key focus for 2009–2010 will be to commence implementation of the Strategic Master Plan and its associated recommendations.

Some of the organisation's other priorities for 2009–10 are:

- implementing a new organisational structure for more efficient and effective use of the Gardens' resources; ongoing operation of the Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre to meet collection targets and secure funding beyond the current six-year-project;
- continuing to investigate avenues of financial diversification and business sustainability strategies including development of commercial products and services, development and implementation of a donor strategy, sponsorship and grant funding opportunities, and the development of an RTBG Foundation;
- reviewing education and interpretation programs in line with the recommendations of the Strategic Master Plan;
- continuing to strive for sustainability by improving water management and reducing water use, targeting opportunities to adopt sustainable operating processes and procedures, and implementing initiatives to reduce the Gardens' carbon footprint.



Work at the Tasmanian Seed Conservation Centre at the Gardens.
Photo by James Wood.

HUGE WINDFALL FROM ONE OF AUSTRALIA'S RAREST PLANTS

The survival of a rare Tasmanian plant is almost assured with an abundant harvest of its seed at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens. Only 23 plants of Davies waxflower exist in the wild and, until January 2009, the RTBG seed bank held only 85 seeds of the species. However a rethink on seed collection technique has boosted the collection to a massive 34,500 seeds.

Seed bank coordinator James Wood said the successful harvest will provide sufficient material for the Gardens' botanists to research conditions and factors required to reproduce the difficult-to-germinate species. Davies waxflower (*Phebalium daviesii*) is a slender shrub endemic to Tasmania's north-east coast. It was believed to be extinct until 55 plants were discovered near St Helens. Cuttings were taken in 1995 and the Gardens nursery successfully established 26 individuals.

Until the recent breakthrough in seed collecting, the future of the Davies waxflower relied on propagation by cuttings. But according to nursery horticulturist Lorraine Perrins, a large quantity of cuttings is required to boost the success rate. Meanwhile, it was a constant source of frustration that while the plants were setting good seed, attempts to collect it failed.

Nursery supervisor Michelle Lang eventually provided a solution and enclosed each of the 45 plants in a nylon netting bag to catch the seeds. In mid-January the bags were carefully removed and the contents – a mixture of old leaves, flowers and fruit debris – were poured into trays and given to James Wood for cleaning.

'Lorraine and I had a sneak peak at one of the bagged plants back in the middle of December to see what was going on,' James said. 'We had recovered 95 seeds at that stage, which was very encouraging, as the previous total collection was only 85. With 45 plants bagged up we were confident that we'd have a collection of at least 4,000 to 5,000 seeds.'

What was finally recovered from the harvested debris actually exceeded 34,500 seeds. 'That's a seriously big collection,' James said. 'We were all pretty stunned to be honest.'

The seed quality matched the quantity. The collection will now be divided with one half to be sent to the Millennium Seed Bank at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in the United Kingdom. 'We're not keeping all our eggs in one basket. Kew will look after our seeds until we need them back. It's a standard safeguard for all our collections,' James said.

The real work for James begins after the seed is safely banked. He will then have to determine how to germinate it. Studies have shown that *Phebalium*, like a lot of other Australian Rutaceae, are extremely difficult to sprout. He needs to get more than 75 per cent germination on a test sample before he can say his initial work on this collection is complete. Fortunately a seed collection of this size allows the opportunity for research to be carried out.

'Wild plant species are often difficult to germinate,' James said. 'Typically they can require a quite specific series of conditions to trigger germination. I expect to get into testing this autumn. It'll be interesting but I'm ready for a long hard slog to get this to pass.'

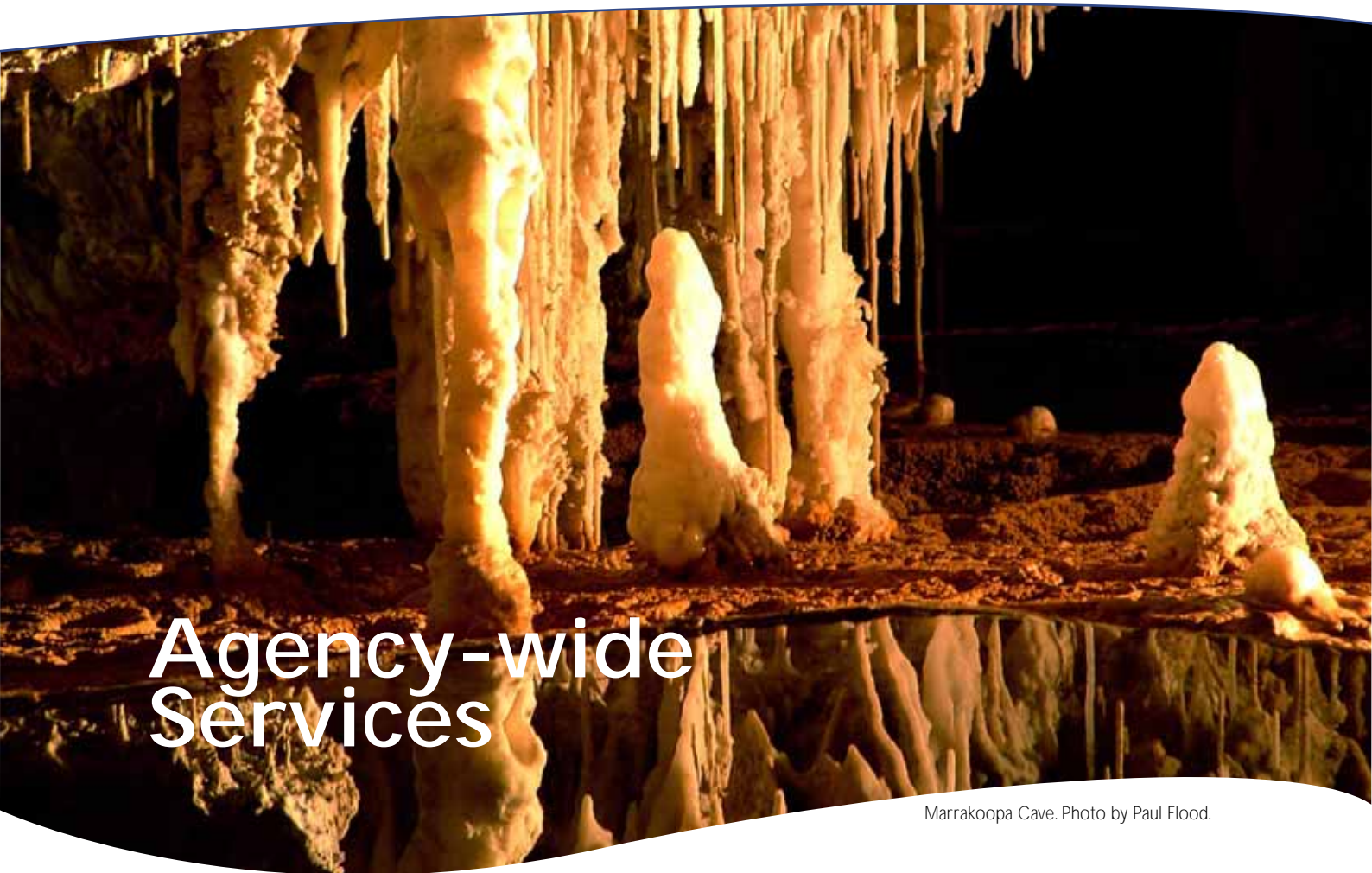
The germination trials aren't just an academic endeavour. By understanding the germination requirements, seed can be turned into plants and new individuals can be returned to the population. If germination is understood then seed longevity research can also be conducted. This will help conservationists better evaluate the health of the population.

'By understanding how long seeds can last and how they germinate we may be able to better manage sites to encourage seedling recruitment. That information is important for conservation workers,' James said.

It is also good news for the wild population of the Davies waxflower on the east coast. Since collecting began, flooding and storm damage has reduced it to just 23 individuals.



Davies waxflower seeds harvested by the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Seed Conservation Centre. Photo by James Wood.



Agency-wide Services

Marrakooopa Cave. Photo by Paul Flood.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The provision of a high standard of business support services and corporate leadership were fundamental to the achievement of the Department's mission and objectives outlined in the Corporate Plan 2006–09. Corporate support services were delivered through the Office of the Secretary, Corporate Services Division and Information Management.

Objective

The Office of the Secretary provided policy, major project and administrative support to the Secretary of the Department and acted as the primary link between the Department and the Minister's Office. It provided strategic communications, policy support and advice across the Agency and project management of specific projects to deliver the Agency's corporate mission and goals.

The Office comprised Corporate Communications, the Policy and Community Engagement Group and the Secretariat.

Key Achievements

Corporate Communications

In 2008–09 Corporate Communications continued to raise the public profile and understanding of the wide range of departmental projects and programs through a range of media strategies and events. Corporate Communications played a pivotal role in coordinating and promoting a number of events including the Tasmanian Awards for Environmental Excellence and the Department's exhibits at the Royal Hobart, Burnie and Launceston agricultural shows. It has also supported key divisional events such as the TreadLightly EnviroFest at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.

AGENCY-WIDE SERVICES

Corporate Communications also supported the Department's major public programs collaboration, the Tasmania's Discoveries Guide. Coordinated by the Office of the Secretary, the summer and winter editions of the Guide encouraged Tasmanians and visitors to get out and explore the services and experiences the Department provided to the community. This year the guide featured activities and experiences at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, the Port Arthur Historic Site, some of our national parks, Aboriginal heritage sites and the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens. It also highlighted public art trails around the State. The popularity of this annual program continues to grow and the number of events featured in the guide increases each year. For example, the 2007–08 summer program saw 93 per cent of participants wanting to take part in future activities.

Corporate Communications continued its program of internal communication for the Department, through the use of the innovative Intranet site, featuring daily stories and events in the Department. To improve media and communication skills across the Department, Corporate Communications also arranged media training and development for staff. The social media project was further developed and agency-wide communications staff attended a photography course developed by the Office of the Secretary.

Policy and Community Engagement Group

The Policy and Community Engagement Group successfully delivered a wide range of projects, policy development and ongoing support to the seven divisions this year. Highlights for the Group in 2008–09 included:

- heritage conservation projects at Port Arthur Historic Site, the Cascades Female Factory and the Woolmers and Brickendon Estates funded by a \$2.5 million Australian Government grant. These sites have been included in the nomination of Australia's Serial Convict Listing for the potential inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage list;
- providing high-level support and advice to divisions in relation to major legislative reviews, including the Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage legislation and historic heritage legislation reform projects;
- negotiating and facilitating the handover of the Cascades Female Factory Historic Site to the people of Tasmania; and
- managing the Environment Protection and Heritage Council meeting in Hobart in May 2009.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat provided high-level support to and liaison between the Department and Minister's office. During 2008–09 the Secretariat managed and provided quality control on approximately 2300 ministerial documents.

CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES

Objective

The Corporate Services Division delivered services in the areas of human resource management, financial services and facilities management. It provided resource and management support, policies, procedures, systems and advice to the Department's operational divisions.

Principal services

The Corporate Services Division provided whole-of-agency services to the Department. These services were targeted at contributing to improved organisational performance and capability through informed, authoritative, strategic and operational advice. The delivery of efficient business systems, policies, processes and specialist resources that supported operational excellence and achievement of business and Government outcomes were core elements of the Division's operations. Recognition and the meeting of key stakeholder expectations, both internal and external, were paramount to the activities of the Division.

Key achievements

With the support of the whole Department, the Corporate Services Division achieved and supported:

- implementation of the new Tasmanian State Service Award including managing the ongoing associated classification reviews;
- the development and negotiation of the new Parks and Wildlife Service Industrial Agreement;
- implementation of the Department's Diversity Management Plan;
- revision and implementation of the Leave Management and Recruitment Management policy and procedural guidelines;
- upgrade of the Human Resource Empower Management System for enhanced electronic workflow capability;

- development of the Department's Disability Framework, including an audit of corporate facilities;
- completion of a review of Analytical Services Tasmania financial and operational activities;
- completion of a fitout of new leased premises for Arts Tasmania and arts@work and facilitation of the relocation;
- alterations on level six Lands building and level three ANZ Centre to facilitate accommodation initiatives;
- implementation of the Department's pandemic management framework to respond to the swine flu threats; and
- identification and progression of initiatives to reduce the Department's greenhouse gas emissions.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Objective

Information Management was responsible for ensuring that knowledge and information was effectively managed to support business planning and operations throughout the Department while obtaining the best value from the Department's investment in information systems and technology. It provided whole-of-agency information and communication-technology development and support.

Key achievements

Highlights for Information Management in 2008–09 included:

- Help Desk response to nearly 11,500 queries and support and maintenance of 850 computers;
- implementation of a number of improvements to the Department's KnowledgeShare intranet system including a greater project management workflow;
- development of an improved 'standard operating environment' for PCs and servers;
- production of new websites including an improved Parks and Wildlife website, Environment Protection Authority website and an upgrade of TMAG's website;
- implementation of the Litter Reporting System;
- deployment of a desktop and conference room video conferencing system to improve productivity and efficiency (to reduce the cost of travel etc);
- visits from Queensland and Victorian government delegations to see Departmental systems running. This reflected growing national and international interest in systems approach and platforms;
- major steps forward in ICT capability maturity with structured release management, continuous integration of new developments and other technical advancements;

- production of phase one of a highly innovative web-based system for TMAG collection management and exhibition management system using Tasmanian ICT skills;
- \$3.25 million in revenue collected through the Overland Track Booking System;
- 17 million rows of data reached in departmental KnowledgeShare system – response times still around one second and reliability close to 100 per cent;
- creation of advanced online shop software for deployment across all the operational areas of the Department to assist with revenue raising;
- extension of broadband network services to all Parks and Wildlife Service sites; and
- completion of a complex roll-out of new email and calendaring system across all offices.



Information Management worked with the Parks and Wildlife Service to improve and update the PWS website.

Workforce information



HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Recruitment and selection

The Department's recruitment was in accordance with policies determined by the State Service Commissioner under the relevant provisions of the *State Service Act 2000*. In line with these policies the Department promoted and achieved merit-based employment.

During 2008–09 the Department was actively involved in recruiting for a number of new initiatives and existing programs across a range of disciplines around the State.

The table below shows the number of people who joined or left the Department during 2008–09.

Permanent commencements	52
Permanent cessations	49
Fixed-term commencements	85
Fixed-term cessations	75
Casual commencements	22
Casual cessations	17

There were no appeals lodged with the State Service Commissioner against any appointment or selection process.

Occupational health and safety performance

In 2008–09 KPMG conducted an audit of the effectiveness of the Department's Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS) in managing its key risks and to identify opportunities for improvement. The Department instigated a number of changes as a result of the audit.

The continuing provision of occupational health and safety awareness (OH&S) training saw 78 per cent of the Department's workforce trained in OH&S and a 5.36 per cent reduction in the number of injuries sustained compared to the previous financial year.

Leave management

To support the Department's goals for systemic management of recreational and long service leave, the Department reviewed and amended its Leave Management Policy in 2008–09.

The following table shows leave balances as at 30 June 2009.

Leave type	Current entitlement (days)	Average number of days per full-time equivalent
Long service	23,860	37.31
Recreation	12,905	20.18

The number of employees with a recreational entitlement equal to 20 days or more is 243.

Organisation and employee development

Contemporary performance management, developing a learning community and leadership development were key deliverables in 2008–09.

The Department's Performance Management System 'Working, Learning and Achieving Together' (WLAT) continued to be used across the divisions, with more than 69 per cent of employees participating in the WLAT program.

The Leadership Charter within WLAT formed the basis for performance feedback and learning goals for managers. Workshops for the foundation stream of the Department's Leadership and Management Program (LAMP) also continued.

The Department ran a pilot Learning Circle with a focus on project management during 2008–09. It provided a group of 15 people with an opportunity to extend their project management knowledge within a supportive group of peers and proved to be highly successful.

In 2008–09 expenditure for learning and development was \$508,000 with an average investment per full-time employee of \$830.

Managing diversity

The focus throughout 2008–09 was to implement actions specified in the Department's Workplace Diversity Management Plan.

One of the immediate actions was to increase the number of employees who have undertaken diversity awareness training. This was achieved through a specific two-tiered program: one level for employees and the other for managers and supervisors. During 2008–09, 23 managers and 28 employees participated in diversity awareness workshops.

In 2008–09 the Department continued to encourage a culture of work/life balance for all employees, with part-time employees comprising 34 per cent of the workforce, of which 33 per cent were males and 67 percent females.

Employee relations

The Tasmanian State Service Award (TSSA) was handed down by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission (TIC) in late 2008 and resulted in significant activity for the translation of employees to this new Award.

Consultation continued with Parks and Wildlife Service employees and the Community and Public Sector Union for a new Industrial Agreement to replace the 1996 Agreement. This was successfully agreed in June 2009.

Negotiations continued throughout the year between the Public Sector Management Office, the Department and the Australian Workers Union for the AWU (Tasmanian State Sector) Award to have relativity in conditions and provisions to that of the Tasmanian State Service Award.

Grievances

The Department's commitment to assisting all employees to resolve grievances constructively and in a way that contributes to the maintenance of a positive working environment continued in 2008–09, with all grievances and complaints dealt with promptly and fairly. The Department used both formal and informal policies to resolve conflict and grievances in the workplace.

One grievance-related matter was taken to the Tasmanian Industrial Commission where the Commission supported the Agency's handling of the matter through its internal grievance process.

Requests for review of translation to the new TSSA continue to be considered where an employee feels aggrieved by their translated salary level. The process prescribed under the TSSA involves several stages of recourse for an aggrieved employee through both internal and external reviews.

Public interest disclosures

The Department developed public disclosure procedures in accordance with Section 86 of the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2002*. In 2008–09 there were no disclosures made to the Department under the Act. Further information on these procedures can now be accessed on the new DPIPWE website.



Crescent Beach, Tasman National Park. Photo by Sandra Whight.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STATISTICS

The following human resource management statistics are reported as at 30 June for the last two financial years. The data for 2008 excludes Tourism Tasmania, which transferred to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism from 1 March 2008.

Employee numbers	As at 30/06/08	As at 30/06/09
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Average paid full-time equivalent employees	612.81	639.59
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Total number of people employed (excluding casuals)	703	739
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Employee analysis

Senior Executive	14	14
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Permanent	529	632*
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Fixed-term	160	93
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Total	703	739
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* Variance is a result of the State Service moratorium to convert employees from a fixed term to permanent status, which was not completed administratively until after 30 June 2008.

By gender

Full-time males	320	310
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Full-time females	187	178
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Part-time males	63	83
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Part-time females	133	168
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Total	703	739
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Employee turnover

Permanent	12% or 1 to 8	8% or 1 to 13
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Fixed-term	78% or 1 to 1.28	81% or 1 to 1.24
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The employee turnover rate was calculated as the total number of separations divided by the total number of employees as at 30 June of the relevant year.

Positions vacant

As at 30 June 2009 there were 26 permanent vacancies (60 in 2007–08) and 35 fixed-term vacancies including casual vacant positions (65 in 2007–08)

Organisational health indicators	As at 30/06/08	As at 30/06/09
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Average sick leave taken	5.41 days	6.62 days
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Amount of overtime per employee*	\$2,177	\$1,856
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* Includes overtime and penalty costs for the year divided by the number of full-time equivalent staff.

Employees by age profile as at 30/6/09

By age	Male	Female
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15–19	1	3
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20–24	13	15
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25–29	22	42
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30–34	23	44
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35–39	55	51
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40–44	62	44
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45–49	81	43
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50–54	65	50
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55–59	48	36
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60–64	17	5
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65+	6	35
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Total	393	346
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Aboriginality

33 staff have identified as being Aboriginal (20 males and 13 females)

Disability

14 staff have identified as having a disability (7 males and 7 females)

Paid maternity leave

The number of employees who took paid maternity leave during the year was 9 (8 in 2007–08) with total days taken amounting to 440 (447 in 2007–08)



Supporting information

POLICIES TO HELP MANAGE OUR BUSINESS

Asset management

The Department was responsible for a diverse asset portfolio, with a significant number of land holdings, buildings and infrastructure ranging from significant heritage buildings and sites, the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, walking tracks, parks and reserves to corporate leased properties, in addition to the significant moveable assets of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

The assets managed by the Department included significant attractions for locals, interstate and overseas visitors. The Department managed these assets strategically and operationally to deliver the services visitors and locals expect. In addition, a number of divisions' core functions focused on the conservation and protection of many of the publicly accessible cultural and natural assets of the State.

The Department's strategic asset management planning was undertaken in accordance with the Government's Strategic Asset Management Framework. The Department reviewed its Strategic Asset Management Plan during 2008–09. The updated Plan was subject to formal approval processes at the time the restructure was announced.

The Department's strategic policy objectives for non-current assets and the entities that occupy or control such assets were to:

- control only those assets that were essential for the delivery of services or to meet legislative obligations;
- lease its corporate premises in preference to 'owning' property;
- monitor changes in demand for services (through its business planning process), resultant changes to service-delivery strategies and consequential changes to the asset portfolio;
- actively promote sustainable practices and greenhouse gas reduction initiatives relevant to its assets;
- actively promote and progress initiatives and actions to improve accessibility to departmental services in accordance with the intent of the Disability Framework for *Action* 2005–2010; and
- ensure compliance with applicable legislative requirements.

In addition to the departmental Strategic Asset Management Plan, there were division-specific planning documents to support long-term asset management objectives such as the master plans for the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.

The Department maintained an asset register in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions. Details of acquisitions, disposals and write-offs were recorded in this register. The Department's financial statements were reported on an accrual basis with policies in relation to recognition, valuation and depreciation of assets outlined in the notes of the statements. The Department's assets were valued in accordance with those policies with the values disclosed in the statements.

Pricing policies

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

The Department had responsibility for some service delivery activities which required charges to be levied in accordance with the Government's policy on fees and charges of adopting full cost recovery and/or commercial rates.

Concession rates, as determined by the Minister, are applied to park entry fees, the Hasting Caves and Thermal Pool entry fee, and the Mole Creek Cave entry fee.

Risk management

A high-level strategic business risk profile and separate business unit risk profile were used to support the Department's key goals and objectives. The Department's business units were responsible for maintaining the currency of their risk profiles.

The Department's Audit Committee approved the annual audit program taking into account the Department's risk profile. The Department's internal audit services were outsourced to an external service provider.

The Tasmanian Risk Management Fund covered all the Department's insurable risks including workers compensation, general liability and property damage.

Loss, damage and debts written off

The Department managed a large and diverse range of resources all over Tasmania, and there was the potential of loss or damage to these assets and facilities. There was also the potential for general liability claims arising from the Department's activities to be brought against the Department. The Tasmanian Risk Management Fund provided protection for any such events. Additionally, not all debts could be collected and a small proportion must be written off. The following tables summarise loss and damage to public property and debts written off during 2008–09.

Loss and damage

Summary of claims lodged and payments made with the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund in 2008–09

Item	Claims lodged ¹	Payments	
		Number of claims ²	Amount \$'000
General property	1	10	751
General liability	2	6	348
Motor vehicle	13	18	54
Personal accident	1	1	1
Transit	1	1	3
Total	18	34	1,157

1. Represents new claims lodged during the financial year.
A number of these claims were not finalised at 30 June 2009.
2. Represents the number of claims against which payments were made in 2008–09.
This will include claims lodged in previous financial years.

Debts written off

The following table summarises debts that were approved for write-off during 2008–09. As per standard practice there were also a number of debts placed with the Department's collection agency, some of which may need to be subsequently written off. The amounts represent a small proportion of the Department's revenue received.

Debts written off	Number	Amount \$
Debts less than \$500	-	-
Debts greater than \$500	2	2,240
Total	2	2,240

LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT

Under the *Administrative Arrangements Order (No 2) 2008 (Statutory Rule 2008, No 29)*, the Department was responsible for administering the following Acts as at 30 June 2009:

Aboriginal Relics Act 1975

Ben Lomond Skifield Management Authority (Repeal) Act 2007

Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994

Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995

Ida Bay Railway Repeal Act 2001

Litter Act 2007

Litter Amendment Act 2009

Meteorites Act 1973

Mt Lyell Acid Drainage Reduction Act 2003

Museums (Aboriginal Remains) Act 1984

National Environment Protection Council (Tasmania) Act 1995

National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002

National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2008

National Trust Act 2006

National Trust Preservation Fund (Winding-up) Act 1999

Plomley Trusts Act 1984

Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1987

Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Act 1987

Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998

*Division 3 of Part 2 (otherwise see *Forestry Tasmania under the Minister for Resources, and Department of Primary Industries and Water under the Minister for Primary Industries, Water and Energy*)*

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Act 2002

Sewers and Drains Act 1954

Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board Act 1975

Tasmanian Museum Act 1950

Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra (Financial Assistance) Act 1987

Theatre Royal Management Act 1986

Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Act 2005

Wellington Park Act 1993

Wesley Vale Pulp and Paper Industry Act 1961

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY BODIES

Statutory bodies

Board of the Environment Protection Authority
 Port Arthur Historic Site Management Board
 National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council
 Royal Society of Tasmania
 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Board
 Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board
 Tasmanian Heritage Council
 Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Board of Trustees
 Theatre Royal Management Board
 Wellington Park Management Trust

Non-statutory bodies

Art Foundation of Tasmania
 Arthur Pieman Conservation Area Management Committee
 Bass Strait Environmental Review Committee
 Cradle Mountain Enterprise Committee
 Female Factory Historic Site Advisory Committee
 Friends of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
 Friends of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
 Hastings Enterprise Board
 Tamar Estuary and Esk Rivers Steering Committee
 Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery's Tasmanian Aboriginal Advisory Council
 Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Consultative Committee

PUBLICATIONS

Environment Division

Draft Amendments to the Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Miscellaneous Noise) Regulations 2004 (2009), Environment Division.

Environmental Guidelines for Boat Repair and Maintenance (2009), Environment Division.

Environmental Protection Policy (Noise) 2009, Environment Division.

Feasibility Study of a Container Deposit System for Tasmania (2008), report prepared by Hyder Consulting Pty Ltd, Environment Division.

Review of the State Policy on Water Quality Discussion Paper (2008), Environment Division.

The Tasmanian Waste and Resource Management Strategy (2009), Environment Division.

Parks and Wildlife Service

Ben Lomond National Park Ski Slope Plan 2009, Parks and Wildlife Service.

Conningham Nature Recreation Area Draft Management Statement 2009, Parks and Wildlife Service.

Tasman National Park and Reserves Draft Management Plan 2008, Parks and Wildlife Service.

Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Draft Management Plan 1999-2007 Update (2009), Parks and Wildlife Service.

Heritage Tasmania

Buying a Heritage Property (2008), brochure, Heritage Tasmania and the Tasmanian Heritage Council.

Heritage e-bulletin (2008–09), monthly bulletin, Heritage Tasmania and the Tasmanian Heritage Council.

Heritage Solutions (2008), Heritage Tasmania and the Tasmanian Heritage Council.

Historic Heritage Reform Update (2009), brochure, Heritage Tasmania.

Insuring a Heritage Property (2008), Heritage Tasmania and the Tasmanian Heritage Council.

Roofing practice note (2008), Heritage Tasmania and the Tasmanian Heritage Council.

Selling a Heritage Property (2008), brochure, Heritage Tasmania and the Tasmanian Heritage Council.

Tasmanian Heritage Council Annual Report 2007–2008 (2008), Tasmanian Heritage Council.

York Town Management Guidelines (2008), Tasmanian Heritage Council and Heritage Tasmania.

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery

Kanunnah (2008), vol. 3, edited by AC Rozefelds, M Duretto, G Walker-Smith, C Judd, P Hughes, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

Site (2008), by Joanne Huxley, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

Arts Tasmania

Arts Tasmania Grants and Loans Handbook 2010 (2009), Arts Tasmania.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania

Aboriginal Heritage Guidelines and Standards Package for Aboriginal Heritage Officers (2009), Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania.

Aboriginal Heritage Guidelines and Standards Package for Consulting Archaeologists (2009), Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania.

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens Annual Report 2007–08 (2008), Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.

TENDERS AND CONSULTANCIES

Support for local businesses

In 2008–09 the Department procured goods, services and building construction in accordance with Government policy and guidelines. The Department consulted with the Industry Capability Network Tasmania for all proposed tenders in excess of \$50,000 and for a lesser value where it is considered that the involvement of Industry Capability Network Tasmania may generate local activity.

The following details are provided in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 1111 for all contracts awarded (including consultancies) and tenders called during 2008–09 with values in excess of \$50,000.

Summary of participation by local businesses for contracts and tenders greater than \$50,000	2008-09
Total number of contracts awarded	21
Total number of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	16
Total value of contracts awarded	\$9,222,555
Total value of contracts awarded to Tasmanian businesses	\$7,516,205
Number of tenders called	19
Number of tender exemptions received	2
Total number of bids received	92
Total number of bids received from Tasmanian businesses	66

Details of contractors (contracts greater than \$50,000)					
Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Tender/contract title	Period of the contract		Value of contract
Hydro Tasmania Consulting	Cambridge TAS	Monitoring of river flow, water quality and collection of water samples from Savage River and tributaries	01/11/2008	30/11/2011	\$151,819
Tascon Constructions Pty Ltd	Moonah	Tenancy fitout for Arts Tasmania and arts@work - 146 Elizabeth Street	18/08/2008	31/10/2009	\$507,000
Tascon Constructions Pty Ltd	Moonah TAS	Tenancy fitout alterations to L6 Lands Bldg and L3 ANZ Centre	29/07/2008	23/10/2009	\$522,000
Powercom Systems Pty Ltd	Kingston TAS	Deal Island - renewable power generation equipment	15/01/2009	one-off purchase	\$254,000
FPS Construction Pty Ltd	Acton Park TAS	Darlington Jetty Breakwater Panel - reinstatement and repairs from storm damage	07/01/2009	10/12/2009	\$369,854
Conservation Volunteers Australia	Hobart TAS	Caretaker services for the Fortescue Bay Campground, Tasman National Park	20/09/2008	04/08/2010	\$70,000
Meadson Constructions	Launceston TAS	Cradle Valley sewage treatment plant - building works for waste water treatment plant	01/04/2009	one-off purchase	\$4,645,826

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Details of contractors (contracts greater than \$50,000) cont.

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Tender/contract title	Period of the contract		Value of contract
Tas Span Pty Ltd	Latrobe TAS	Replacement of Big Eel Creek and No Mans Creek bridges	01/03/2009	31/03/2009	\$77,119
SW & AJ Barker Pty Ltd	Smithton TAS	West Point Road - repairs and maintenance	06/03/2009	30/06/2009	\$90,810
Saunders and Ward Pty Ltd	Kingston TAS	Cascade Female Factory - steel fabrication and supply	11/05/2009	30/06/2009	\$139,000
Bennett Construction Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Cascade Female Factory - gabion wall construction	06/05/2009	30/06/2009	\$106,687
Lyndon Holmberg	Coles Bay TAS	Freycinet Visitor Services zone cleaning contract	01/07/2009	30/06/2011	\$125,860
Motors Pty Ltd Isuzu Trucks	Hobart TAS	TMAG truck replacement	13/05/2009	one-off purchase	\$61,393
Kenelec Scientific Pty Ltd	Mitcham TAS	Blanket air monitoring	11/03/2009	one-off purchase	\$384,600
RCCC Civil Contracting Pty Ltd	Huntingfield TAS	Scarborough Avenue, Blackmans Bay - road upgrade and repairs	03/10/2008	one-off purchase	\$267,914
Bureau of Meteorology	Hobart TAS	Purchase of air quality data for development of a forecast model	24/06/2009	one-off purchase	\$53,875
Pet Resorts Australia Wildlife Contracting Ltd, John Mead	Dural NSW, Te Puke New Zealand	Supply and train hunting dogs for Maquarie Island pest eradication project	01/10/2008	one-off purchase	\$311,715

Details of consultants (contracts greater than \$50,000)

Name of contractor	Location of contractor	Tender/contract title	Period of the contract		Value of contract
Hyder Consulting Pty Ltd	Sydney NSW	Feasibility study of a container deposit system for Tasmania	18/12/2008	29/05/2009	\$81,050
Design 5 Architects	Chippendale NSW	TMAG heritage consultant	04/04/2009	01/04/2011	\$94,100
GHD Pty Ltd	Hobart TAS	Consultancy service - ARD Options Study, Crusher Gully, Savage River	17/06/2009	30/09/2009	\$73,048
SRK Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd	Sydney NSW	Comprehensive study of the Old Tailings Dam at the Savage River Mine	16/01/2009	30/06/2010	\$834,885

MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

Major capital projects/programs – in progress			
Project	Total budget \$'000	2008–09 expenditure \$'000	Completion
Cradle Mountain Sewage Treatment Plant Funding supports the staged construction of new central sewage treatment infrastructure	16,000	5,033	2009–10
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) Redevelopment This funding supports a major redevelopment of the Hobart TMAG site	30,000	2,075	2012–13
Priority Asset Maintenance Program – Parks and Wildlife Service The \$12 million four-year strategic asset maintenance program commenced in 2007–08	12,000	2,896	2010–11
Major capital projects/programs – complete			
Project	Total budget \$'000	2008–09 expenditure \$'000	
Tourism Infrastructure Fund Program An amount of \$6 million was provided to support key tourism infrastructure development across the State. This program commenced in 2004–05 and concluded in 2008–09.	6,000	437	

Note 12.3 of the Department's financial statements provides an acquittal of cash expenditure of all projects under the Capital Investment Program and Special Capital Investment Funds.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Department had a legal duty to respond to requests for information in accordance with the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*.

The Act provides members of the public with the right to gain access to information held by the State Government provided that it is not information which is exempt under the Act. The Act also gives people the right to seek amendment to personal information held by agencies that is considered to be incorrect.

Freedom of Information requests	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008
Requests			
Received in this period	13	35	28
Decided in this period	14	22	25
Transferred to another agency	1	3	1
Withdrawn by applicant	1	4	1
Information available by other means	0	0	0
Outcome of requests			
Information provided in full	3	6	10
Information provided in part or part-exempt	10	15	14
Information fully exempt; request refused	1	1	1
No information found relevant to the request	0	3	0
Internal reviews of decisions			
Number determined	2	3	3
Decision upheld in full	2	2	3
Decision upheld in part	0	1	0
External reviews of decisions			
Number determined	2	1	0
Decision upheld in full	1	0	0
Decision upheld in part	1	1	0

SUPERANNUATION CERTIFICATE

I, Scott Leslie Gadd, former Secretary of the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, hereby certify that the Department met its obligations under the *Commonwealth's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* in respect of those employees of the Department who were members of the following complying superannuation schemes to which this Department contributed.

Complying superannuation schemes

AGEST	CBUS	MLC	Super Directions
AMP CustomSuper	Colonial First State	PortfolioCare Super	Superleader
AMP FLEX L/TIME	Eslake & Arenella	Prime Super	Superwrap
AMP Retire Sav Acc	First State Super	Print Super	Tasplan
ANZ Super Advantage	FSP Super	Quadrant Super	Telstra Super
Asgard	Grantham Super Fund	REST Super	Tower Master
Aust Ethical Super	HESTA Super Fund	Smartsave Members	Unisuper
AustralianSuper	Host-Plus	Choice	Uniting Church Super
Bakers Super Fund	Integra Super	Statewide Super Trust	VicSuper
Batmen Super	Just Super	Summit	Vision Super
BT Lifetime	Mellco Superannuation	Sunsuper	



Scott Gadd
FORMER SECRETARY

October 2008



The Coal Mines Historic Site, managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service. The Coal Mines site has been included in the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage nomination. Photo by Jane Lovibond.



Financial statements

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CERTIFICATION

The accompanying financial statements of the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts are in agreement with the relevant accounts and records and have been prepared in compliance with Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* to present fairly the financial transactions for the year ended 30 June 2009 and the financial position at that date.

At the date of signing I am not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Scott Gadd
FORMER SECRETARY

August 2009



INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To Members of the Parliament of Tasmania

Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2009

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts (the Department) which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2009, the income statement, statement of recognised income and expense and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement by the Secretary of the Department.

The Responsibility of the Secretary for the Financial Statements

The Secretary of the Department is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Section 27 (1) of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990* and Section 17(1) of the *Audit Act 2008* (Audit Act). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is 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 upon my audit. My audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of 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 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 Department's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of

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accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Secretary, as well as evaluating 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 audit opinion.

My audit is not designed to provide assurance on the accuracy and appropriateness of the budget information in the Department's financial statements.

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical requirements. The Audit Act further promotes independence by:

- Providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General, and
- Mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of State Entities but precluding the provision of non-audit services, thus ensuring the Auditor-General and the Tasmanian Audit Office are not compromised in their role by the possibility of losing clients or income.

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion the financial statements of the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts as at 30 June 2009, and of its financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- (b) are in accordance with the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, the *Audit Act 2008* and Australian Accounting Standards.

TASMANIAN AUDIT OFFICE



E R De Santi
DEPUTY AUDITOR-GENERAL
Delegate of the Auditor-General

HOBART
14 August 2009

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Revenue and other income				
Revenue from Government				
Appropriation revenue – recurrent	2.10.(a), 4.1, 6.1	63,250	63,929	72,761
Appropriation revenue – works and services	2.10(a), 4.1, 6.1	5,922	5,006	3,781
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	4.2, 6.2	6,475	4,731	13,787
Grants	2.10(b), 4.3, 6.3	3,805	1,947	2,778
Sales of goods and services	2.10(c), 6.4	11,852	11,347	13,339
Fees and fines	2.10(d), 4.4, 6.5	800	1,351	1,204
Interest revenue	2.10(f), 6.6	1,383	1,424	1,507
Gain on sale of non-financial assets	2.10(e), 6.7	-	35	51
Contributions received	2.10(g), 4.5, 6.8	-	17,903	2,605
Other revenue	2.10(h), 4.6, 6.9	222	8,056	4,000
Total revenue and other income		93,709	115,729	115,813
Expenses				
Employee benefits	2.11(a), 4.7, 7.1	37,597	42,468	43,367
Depreciation and amortisation	2.11(b), 4.8, 7.2	6,971	7,757	7,653
Supplies and consumables	2.11, 4.9, 7.3	32,212	29,282	41,607
Grants and subsidies	2.11(c), 4.10, 7.4	9,541	10,196	14,661
Impairment losses/(gains)	2.12(d), 7.5	-	91	726
Contributions provided	2.11(g), 7.6	-	-	229
Other expenses	2.11(h), 4.11, 7.7	2,895	3,558	3,489
Total expenses		89,216	93,352	111,732
Net operating surplus attributable to the State		4,493	22,377	4,081

This Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided with the accompanying notes.

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits	2.12(a), 4.12, 8.1	39,653	31,465	31,879
Receivables	2.12(b), 8.2	1,217	1,242	1,317
Other financial assets	2.12(c), 4.13, 8.3	464	724	415
Non-financial assets				
Inventory	2.12(d), 8.4	690	696	659
Plant and equipment	2.12(f), 8.5	3,975	4,251	3,614
Land and buildings	2.12(f), 8.5	557,571	556,232	573,247
Leasehold improvements	2.12(f), 4.14, 8.5	1,414	2,320	1,327
Infrastructure	2.12(f), 4.15, 8.5	67,646	79,620	73,886
Heritage and cultural assets	2.12(f), 4.16, 8.5	361,143	395,251	369,270
Intangible assets	2.12(g), 8.5	1,490	1,572	1,467
Other assets	2.12(h), 8.6	9,698	10,300	11,136
Total assets		1,044,961	1,083,673	1,068,217
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Payables	2.13(a), 4.17, 9.1	990	2,564	1,385
Employee benefits	2.13(c), 4.18, 9.2	7,548	9,384	8,119
Provisions	2.13(b), 9.3	10,011	10,294	10,461
Other liabilities	2.13(e), 4.19, 9.4	2,684	4,023	3,139
Total liabilities		21,233	26,265	23,104
Net assets		1,023,728	1,057,408	1,045,113
Equity				
Contributed capital		350,490	353,415	353,415
Reserves		310,586	327,272	337,354
Accumulated funds		362,652	376,721	354,344
Total equity	11.1	1,023,728	1,057,408	1,045,113

This Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided with the accompanying notes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash inflows				
Appropriation receipts - recurrent	4.1	62,750	64,279	72,481
Appropriation receipts - capital	4.1	5,922	4,922	3,315
Receipts from Special Capital Investment Funds	4.2	6,475	4,731	12,876
Grants	4.3	3,805	2,044	2,698
Sales of goods and services		11,832	11,344	17,057
Fees and fines	4.4	800	1,286	1,182
GST receipts		3,800	5,038	6,938
Interest received		1,383	1,416	1,499
Other cash receipts	4.20	222	2,231	1,362
Total cash inflows		96,989	97,291	119,408
Cash outflows				
Employee entitlements	4.21	(37,793)	(40,560)	(42,583)
GST payments		(3,800)	(4,898)	(7,210)
Other cash payments		(44,696)	(42,338)	(59,313)
Total cash outflows		(86,289)	(87,796)	(109,106)
Net cash from operating activities	12.2	10,700	9,495	10,302
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash inflows				
Proceeds from the disposal of non-financial assets		-	34	51
Proceeds from bond deposits		-	756	-
Repayment of loans by other entities		-	112	104
Total cash inflows		-	902	155
Cash outflows				
Payments for acquisition of non-financial assets	4.22	(12,562)	(10,438)	(8,609)
Loans made to other entities			(373)	(93)
Total cash outflows		(12,562)	(10,811)	(8,702)
Net cash used by investing activities		(12,562)	(9,909)	(8,547)
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash held		(1,862)	(414)	1,755
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		41,515	31,879	34,591
Funds transferred on administrative restructure		-	-	(4,467)
Cash at the end of the reporting period	12.1	39,653	31,465	31,879

This Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Recognised Income and Expense

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Income and expenses recognised directly in equity			
Increase/(decrease) in Asset Revaluation Reserve	11.1	(10,082)	59,637
Net income recognised directly in equity		(10,082)	59,637
Net surplus for the period		22,377	4,081
Total recognised income and expense for the financial year		12,295	63,718

This Statement of Recognised Income and Expense should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

Note 1 Administered financial statements

1.1 Schedule of administered income and expenses

	Notes	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Revenue and other income				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	2.10(a), 4.23, 15.1	4,986	5,370	8,561
Grants - Australian Government	2.10(b), 4.24, 15.2	3,400	1,770	3,400
Fees and fines	2.10(d), 4.25, 15.3	1,976	3,222	2,555
Total revenue and other income		10,362	10,362	14,516
Expenses				
Administered grants and subsidies	2.11(c), 4.23, 15.4	4,986	5,370	8,561
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund	15.5	5,376	4,992	5,955
Total expenses		10,362	10,362	14,516
Net surplus attributable to the State		-	-	-

This schedule of administered income and expenses should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided at Note 4 of the statements.

1.2 Schedule of administered assets and liabilities

	Notes	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Assets				
Receivables	2.12(b), 15.6	291	792	619
Total assets		291	792	619
Liabilities				
Payables	2.13(a), 15.7	291	792	619
Total liabilities		291	792	619
Net assets		-	-	-
Equity				
Contributed capital		-	-	-
Accumulated funds		-	-	-
Total Equity	15.8	-	-	-

This schedule of administered assets and liabilities should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided with the accompanying notes.

1.3 Schedule of administered cash flows

	Notes	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash inflows				
Appropriation receipts - recurrent	4.23	4,986	5,370	8,561
Australian Government grants	4.24	3,400	1,770	3,400
Fees and fines	4.25	1,976	3,052	2,227
Total cash inflows		10,362	10,192	14,188
Cash outflows				
Grants and subsidies	4.23	4,986	5,370	8,561
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		5,376	4,822	5,627
Total cash outflows		10,362	10,192	14,188
Net cash from operating activities		-	-	-
Net increase in cash held		-	-	-
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		-	-	-
Cash at the end of the reporting period	15.9 (a)	-	-	-

This schedule of administered cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit. Notes for the explanation of significant budget to actual variances are provided with the accompanying notes.

1.4 Schedule of recognised administered income and expenses

	Notes	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Net surplus/(deficit) for the period		-	-
Total recognised income and expense for the period		-	-

This schedule of recognised administered income and expenses should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Note 2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Objectives and funding

The Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts was responsible for the sustainable management and promotion of much of the State's natural and cultural assets, including Tasmania's national parks, its arts and its culture, its pristine environment and its unique Aboriginal and historic heritage. These activities improved the wellbeing and cohesion of the Tasmanian community. They also contributed to Tasmania's strong economy, especially through tourism, which is a key economic driver for the State.

As a result of an administrative restructure order, the Department ceased to exist on the 30 June 2009. Despite these being the final financial statements for the Department, they are prepared on the going-concern basis, and all Australian Accounting Standards have been applied to the relevant extent. The operational divisions of the Department were transferred to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) and Department of Economic Development Tourism and the Arts (DEDTA) on 1 July 2009 as follows:

Operational Division	Transferred to Department, effective 1 July 2009
Parks and Wildlife Service	DPIPWE
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania	DPIPWE
Heritage Tasmania	DPIPWE
Environment	DPIPWE
Arts Tasmania	DEDTA
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	DEDTA

The Department's mission was to enhance Tasmania's economic, environmental and social wellbeing, both now and in the future, through the best possible use of our natural and cultural assets and activities.

The Department's primary goal, as defined in its Corporate Plan 2006–2009, was to benefit current and future generations through the development and recognition of Tasmania's

- unique natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage;
- clean and healthy environment;
- world renowned parks and reserve system;
- innovative and creative arts;
- iconic botanical, heritage and visitor sites; and
- attractiveness to visitors.

The Department's goals were aligned with the vision for the Tasmanian community, as outlined in *Tasmania Together*.

The Department's directions were also guided by the Government's approach to social and economic reform through strategic partnerships with and across levels of government, the community sector and other stakeholders. The Department played a key role in achieving the Government's social and economic goals. The environment is central to the wellbeing of all Tasmanians and, along with the State's unique heritage and cultural activities, is fundamental to many economic activities.

In delivering these goals, the Department was comprised of the following operational units:

Operational Division	Output Group
Environment	1. Environment
Parks and Wildlife Service	2. Parks and Wildlife Management
Arts Tasmania	3. Heritage and the Arts
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania	3. Heritage and the Arts
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	3. Heritage and the Arts
Heritage Tasmania	3. Heritage and the Arts
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	3. Heritage and the Arts

During 2007–08, restructuring of administrative arrangements resulted in the Tourism Tasmania Output Group (Output Group 1) being transferred from this Department to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, effective from 1 March 2008. Further disclosure is provided for the administrative restructure at Note 2.9.

Departmental activities are classified as either controlled or administered.

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

The Department was predominantly funded through Parliamentary appropriations. It also provided services on a fee-for-service basis, as outlined in Note 6. The financial report encompasses all funds through which the Department controls resources to carry on its functions.

2.2 Basis of accounting

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

- the Treasurer's Instructions issued under the provisions of the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, and
- Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations. The financial statements were signed by the former Secretary on 14 August 2009.

Compliance with the Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) may not result in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as the AAS include requirements and options available to not-for-profit organisations that are inconsistent with IFRS. The Department is considered to be not-for-profit and has adopted some accounting policies under the AAS that do not comply with IFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and, except where stated, are in accordance with the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are generally consistent with the previous year except for those changes outlined in Note 2.6.

2.3 Reporting entity

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of the Department. The financial statements consolidate material transactions and balances of the Department and entities included in its output groups. Material transactions and balances between the Department and such entities have been eliminated.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, the Department's functional currency.

2.5 Fair presentation

No departures from Australian Accounting Standards have been made in the preparation of these financial statements.

2.6 Changes in accounting policy

(a) Impact of new and revised accounting standards

In 2008–09 the Department adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that were relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These included:

- AASB 2008-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards*. Reclassification of financial instruments permits the reclassification of certain non-derivative financial assets. The Department did not reclassify its financial assets in the period.
- AASB 2007-09 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the review of AAS 27, 29 and 31* – the primary focus of this standard has been on relocating, where necessary, the requirements in AAS 27, 29 and 31, substantively unamended (with some exceptions), into topic-based standards. The standard will not have a material financial impact on the financial statements.

(b) Impact of relevant new accounting standards yet to be applied

The following new standards have been issued by the AASB and are yet to be applied:

- AASB 2007-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Arising from AASB 101* – revised standard to be applied in reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The standard will not have a financial impact on the financial statements but will require a number of changes in disclosures.
- AASB 2007-10 *Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* arising from AASB 101 – revised standard to be applied from reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. This standard changes the term 'general purpose financial report' to 'general purpose financial statements' and the term 'financial report' to 'financial statements' where appropriate in Australian Accounting Standards (including interpretations) and the framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements to better align with IFRS terminology. The standard will not have a financial impact on the financial statements.

2.7 Administered transactions and balances

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

Administered assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.8 Activities undertaken under a trustee or agency relationship

Transactions relating to activities undertaken by the Department in a trust or fiduciary (agency) capacity do not form part of the Department's activities. Trustee and agency arrangements, and transactions/balances relating to those activities, are neither controlled nor administered.

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

Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or an agency arrangement are not recognised as departmental revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities in these financial statements. Details of these transactions are provided in Note 16.

2.9 Transactions by the Government as owner – restructuring of administrative arrangements

Net assets received under a restructuring of administrative arrangements are designated as contributions by owners and adjusted directly against equity. Net assets relinquished are designated as distributions to owners. Net assets transferred are initially recognised at the amounts at which they were recognised by the transferring agency immediately prior to the transfer. Details of these transactions are provided in Note 11.3.

As a result of an administrative restructure order, the Department ceased to exist on 30 June 2009. The operational divisions of the Department were transferred to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) and the Department of Economic Development Tourism and the Arts (DEDTA) effective from 1 July 2009.

During 2007–08 restructuring of administrative arrangements resulted in the Tourism Tasmania Output Group being transferred from this Department, to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, effective from 1 March 2008. Details of net assets relinquished on restructure are provided in Note 11.3. The Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and notes only recognise transactions for the Tourism Tasmania Output Group for the period 1 July 2007 to 29 February 2008.

2.10 Income

Income is recognised in the Income Statement when an increase in future economic benefits related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

(a) Revenue from Government

Appropriations, whether recurrent or capital, are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Department gains control of the appropriated funds. Except for any amounts identified as carried forward in Notes 6.1 and 15.1, control arises in the period of appropriation.

(b) Grants

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

(c) Sales of goods and services

Amounts earned in exchange for the provision of goods are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

(d) Fees and fines

Revenue from fees is recognised upon the first occurrence of either:

- receipt by the State of fees; or
- the time the obligation to pay arises, pursuant to the issue of an assessment.

The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for doubtful debts.

(e) Gain/(loss) from the sale of non-financial assets

Gains or losses from the sale of non-financial assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

(f) Interest

Interest on funds invested is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

(g) Contributions received

Services received free of charge by the Department are recognised as revenue when a fair value can be reliably determined and at the time the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another government agency as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements, where they are recognised as contributions by owners directly within equity. In these circumstances, book values from the transferor agency have been used.

(h) Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is probable that the inflow or other enhancement or saving in outflows of future economic benefits has occurred and can be measured reliably.

2.11 Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Income Statement when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

(a) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

Superannuation expenses relating to defined benefits schemes relate to payments into the Superannuation Provision Account (SPA) held centrally and recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance. The amount of the payment is based on an employer contribution rate determined by the Treasurer, on the advice of the State Actuary. The current employer contribution is 11 per cent of salary.

Superannuation expenses relating to the contribution scheme are paid directly to the superannuation fund at a rate of nine per cent of salary. In addition, departments are also required to pay the SPA a 'gap' payment equivalent to two per cent of salary in respect of employees who are members of the contribution scheme.

(b) Depreciation and amortisation

All non-current assets with a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their service potential. Land, which is an asset with an unlimited useful life, is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line method, using rates which are reviewed annually. Heritage and cultural assets are not depreciated.

Major depreciation periods are:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| ● Buildings | 20–55 years |
| ● Infrastructure – other | 5–75 years |
| ● Infrastructure – tracks | 50 years |
| ● Plant and equipment | 3–25 years |
| ● Leasehold improvements | 10 years |

Major amortisation periods are:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ● Intangibles | 5 years |
| ● Operating lease make-good asset | Varies with the term of the operating lease |

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

(c) Grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies expenditure is recognised to the extent that:

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

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

(d) Impairment – financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that there are any financial assets that are impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

All impairment losses are recognised in the Income Statement.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(e) Impairment – non-financial assets

All non-financial assets are assessed to determine whether any impairment exists. Impairment exists when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs-to-sell and value-in-use. The Department's assets are not used for the purpose of generating cash flows. Therefore value-in-use is based on depreciated replacement cost where the asset would be replaced if deprived of it.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(f) Write-down of assets

A revaluation decrement is recognised as an expense in the Income Statement except to the extent that the decrement reverses a revaluation increment previously credited to, and still included in, the balance of an Asset Revaluation Reserve in respect of the same class of asset. In this case, it is debited directly to that revaluation reserve.

Where an increment reverses a revaluation decrement previously recognised as an expense in the Income Statement, in respect of that same class of non-current assets, the revaluation increment is recognised as revenue.

(g) Contributions provided

Services provided free of charge by the Department to another entity are recognised as an expense when fair value can be reliably determined.

(h) Other expenses

Expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate and the timing of actual transactions.

2.12 Assets

Assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably.

(a) Cash and deposits

Cash means notes, coins and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund. Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts. Interest is credited to revenue as it accrues.

(b) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any impairment losses. However, due to the short settlement period, receivables are not discounted back to their present value.

(c) Other financial assets

Investments are initially recorded at fair value.

All investments are held to maturity and are measured at amortised cost subsequent to initial recognition. Impairment is assessed on an annual basis.

Loan advances are brought to account at the balance owing as at 30 June 2008. Impairment losses are recognised when there is an indication that there is a measurable decrease in the collectability of loans.

(d) Inventories

Inventories held for distribution are valued at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Inventories acquired for no cost or nominal consideration are valued at current replacement cost.

(e) Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(f) Property, plant, equipment, infrastructure and heritage assets**(i) Valuation basis**

Land, buildings, infrastructure, long-lived plant and equipment and heritage and cultural assets are recorded at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Land valued by Liquid Pacific reflects the zoning restrictions associated with land held under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. All other non-current physical assets, including work in progress, are recorded at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The costs of self-constructed assets include the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Department and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Asset recognition threshold

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by the Department was \$10,000. Assets valued at less than this amount are charged to the Income Statement in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

(iv) Revaluations

The Department adopted a revaluation threshold of \$50,000 above which assets were revalued on a rolling program of five years. In accordance with AASB116 *Property Plant and Equipment*, in years between valuations, indices were supplied by qualified valuers to index valuations to fair value.

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

During 2006, Mr Simon Storey (MA VAA) of Simon Storey Valuers, valued the collections of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery to fair value, as at 30 June 2006. The valuation as at 30 June 2006 of \$344.729 million was recognised as income in the Income Statement for the 2006 financial year. For the 2007, 2008 and 2009 years, Simon Storey Valuers provided an index to increase the 2006 valuation to fair value. The resulting change in asset value was credited to the Asset Revaluation Reserve for those years.

For the 2009 year, the Department recognised the value of the Australian Antarctic Herbarium collection transferred at no cost to the Department (\$14.611 million). The collection was last valued in 2006 by the Australian Valuation Office. The collection was indexed to fair value as at June 2009 using indices supplied by Simon Storey Valuers. For the 2009 year, the Department recognised the value of some Heritage assets with a value of \$2.171 million. The assets were valued by Kaye Pickett, practising valuer.

During 2006, Mr Martin Burns (CPV, MBA, B.App.Sc) of Liquid Pacific Pty Ltd revalued land, buildings and infrastructure (excluding tracks) to fair value as at 30 June 2006. The resulting changes in asset values were taken to the Asset Revaluation Reserve. For infrastructure, a component of the revaluation decrement was required to be recognised as an expense in the Income Statement. For the 2007, 2008 and 2009 years, Liquid Pacific Pty Ltd provided indices to adjust the valuations to fair value. The resulting change in asset value was reflected in the Asset Revaluation Reserve for those years.

The tracks component of infrastructure assets was indexed to fair value as at 30 June 2006 based on an index provided by Mr Martin Burns. For the 2007, 2008 and 2009 years, Liquid Pacific Pty Ltd provided indices to increase the valuation to fair value. The resulting change in asset value was credited to the Asset Revaluation Reserve for those years.

Those assets that are restricted by legislation and/or Government directives are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as administered assets.

(g) Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised where:

- it is probable that an expected future benefit attributable to the asset will flow to the Department; and
- the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets held by the Department are valued at fair value less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses where an active market exists. Where no active market exists, intangibles are valued at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(h) Other assets

An asset has been recognised in these accounts for a debt agreement between the Tasmanian Government and Australian Bulk Minerals. When Goldamere Pty Ltd, trading as Australian Bulk Minerals, entered into an agreement with the Crown to purchase the Savage River Mine and the Port Latta Pelletising Plant, it was agreed that Goldamere Pty Ltd would pay \$13 million to the State in instalments. This was to fund the remediation of pollution arising from historical mining operations (i.e. pre-1987). The debt was secured by a fixed and floating charge and a freehold mortgage over all the assets and undertakings of Goldamere Pty Ltd. Subsequently, through a Deed of Variation, the debt was also secured by a bank guarantee of \$2.8 million.

In accordance with a strategic plan jointly developed under the agreement, the company is required to complete remediation works to the value of the outstanding debt. On that basis, the debt has been recognised as a non-financial asset. A corresponding provision for remediation works has been recognised (refer also Note 2.13(b)).

Other assets comprise prepayments, tax assets, and an operating lease make-good asset. Prepayments and tax assets relate to actual transactions that are recorded at cost. The operating lease make-good asset corresponds to the provision, less any accumulated amortisation.

2.13 Liabilities

Liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

(a) Payables

Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost which, due to the short settlement period, equates to face value when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.

(b) Provisions

A provision arises if, as a result of a past event, the Department has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Any right to reimbursement relating to some or all of the provision is recognised as an asset when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

As per Note 2.12(h) an asset has been recognised in these accounts for a debt agreement between the Tasmanian Government and Australian Bulk Minerals. In accordance with a strategic plan jointly developed under the agreement, the company is required to complete remediation works to the value of the outstanding debt. On that basis, the debt has been recognised as a non-financial asset. A corresponding provision for remediation works has been recognised.

(c) Employee entitlements

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recognised when the employee becomes entitled to receive the benefit. Those liabilities expected to be realised within 12 months are measured as the amount expected to be paid. Other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of the benefit at 30 June 2009, where the impact of discounting is material, and at the amount expected to be paid if discounting is not material.

A liability for long service leave is recognised, and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Long service leave entitlements that are due and payable are not discounted.

(d) Superannuation

The Department does not recognise a liability for the accruing superannuation benefits of departmental employees. This liability is held centrally and is recognised within the Finance-General Division of the Department of Treasury and Finance.

(e) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of Goods and Services Tax (GST) liabilities and revenue received in advance relating to amounts received from the sale of wholesale travel products prior to the date of travel. On the commencement of travel, such amounts are recognised as user charges revenue net of associated supplier costs.

2.14 Leases

The Department entered into a number of operating lease agreements for property, plant and equipment, where the lessors effectively retained all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the items leased. Equal instalments of lease payments were charged to the Income Statement over the lease term, as this is representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property.

The Department was prohibited by Treasurer's Instruction 1016 from holding finance leases.

2.15 Unrecognised financial instruments

The Department had no unrecognised financial instruments.

2.16 Judgements and assumptions

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, the Department was required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions were based on historical experience and various other factors that were believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions were reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates were recognised in the period in which the estimate was revised if the revision affected only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affected both current and future periods.

Judgements made by the Department that had significant effects on the financial statements are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

The Department has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

2.17 Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current as at balance date.

2.18 Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect any changes in accounting policy or the adoption of new standards. Details of the impact of changes in accounting policy on comparative figures are at Note 2.6. Where amounts have been reclassified within the financial statements, the comparative statements have been restated.

Amendments to comparative figures arising from a correction of an error are disclosed at Note 2.22.

2.19 Budget information

Budget information refers to original estimates as disclosed in the 2008–09 Budget Papers and has not been subject to audit.

2.20 Rounding

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

2.21 Departmental taxation

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount recoverable or payable to the ATO is recognised as an asset or liability within the Balance Sheet.

In the Cash Flow Statement, the GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which is recoverable from or payable to the ATO is, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, classified as operating cash flows.

2.22 Correction of error

During 2007–08, it was realised that:

- Building assets with a fair value of \$959,000 as at 1 July 2007 had not previously been recognised. In accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, a correction has been made to the 2006–07 comparative information in these accounts. Building assets increased by \$959,000 in 2006–07 with a direct adjustment to equity of \$959,000 and a depreciation charge of \$40,000.
- Infrastructure assets with a fair value of \$4.336 million as at 1 July 2007 had not previously been recognised. In accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, a correction has been made to the 2006–07 comparative information in these accounts. Infrastructure assets increased by \$4.336 million in 2006–07 with a direct adjustment to equity of \$4.171 million and a depreciation charge of \$165,000.

2.23 Change in accounting estimate

During 2008–09, in accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, a change in accounting estimate was made in respect of the following two items:

- Building, infrastructure and plant and equipment assets identified by the Parks and Wildlife Service in 2008–09 with a value of \$3.166 million have been treated as a change in accounting estimate in the 2008–09 financial year.
- Heritage assets recognised by the Parks and Wildlife Service in 2008–09 with a value of \$2.171 million have been treated as a change in accounting estimate in the 2008–09 financial year.

During 2007–08, in accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, a change in accounting estimate was made in respect of the following four items:

- In the 2006–07 financial year expenditure of \$484,000 was capitalised being costs associated with the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery development. During 2007–08 a reassessment was made of the present status and expected future benefits of this item. This re-assessment led to the expensing of these costs in the 2007–08 financial year.
- Building assets identified by the Parks and Wildlife Service in 2007–08 with a value of \$146,000 have been treated as a change in accounting estimate in the 2007–08 financial year.
- Infrastructure assets identified by the Parks and Wildlife Service in 2007–08 with a fair value of \$928,000 have been treated as a change in accounting estimate in the 2007–08 financial year.
- Plant and equipment assets identified by the Parks and Wildlife Service with a value of \$157,000 have been treated as a change in accounting estimate in the 2007–08 financial year.

3 Departmental output schedules

3.1 Output group information

Comparative information has not been restated for external administrative restructures.

The following information has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

		OUTPUT GROUP 1		
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND ANALYTICAL SERVICES		
		2009	2009	2008
		budget	actual	actual
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue				
Appropriation revenue - recurrent		15,030	15,065	10,914
Interest revenue		1,383	1,391	1,473
Grants		16	582	489
Sales of goods and services		2,254	1,765	1,807
Fees and fines		100	29	47
Gain on sale of non-financial assets		-	-	14
Other revenue		222	340	83
Total revenue		19,005	19,172	14,827
Expenses				
Employee entitlements		11,284	10,465	8,116
Depreciation and amortisation		359	384	399
Grants and subsidies		120	383	301
Supplies and consumables				
Maintenance and property services			1,469	1,167
Information technology			606	544
Communications			201	175
Travel and transport			454	452
Advertising and promotion			82	48
Sub-total supplies and consumables		1,788	2,812	2,386
Other expenses		5,379	5,048	3,342
Total expenses		18,930	19,092	14,544
Net result		75	80	283
Expense by Output				
4.01 Environmental Management and Pollution Control		15,844	16,147	11,792
4.02 Analytical Services		3,086	2,945	2,752
Total		18,930	19,092	14,544
			2009	
			actual	
Net assets*				
Total assets deployed for Output Group 1			39,908	
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 1			(14,652)	
Net assets deployed for Output Group 1			25,256	

*Comparative information for 2008 cannot be provided.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

3 Departmental output schedules cont.

3.1 Output group information

	OUTPUT GROUP 2 PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT		
	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Revenue			
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	26,685	27,180	27,109
Grants	2,877	1,189	1,840
Sales of goods and services	9,193	8,915	8,367
Fees and fines	700	1,320	1,130
Gain on sale of non-financial assets	-	35	37
Contributions received	-	1,073	2,031
Other revenue	-	5,218	3,888
Total revenue	39,455	44,930	44,402
Expenses			
Employee entitlements	18,198	21,389	18,921
Depreciation and amortisation	6,013	6,341	6,092
Grants and subsidies	529	134	254
Write-down of assets	-	-	784
Supplies and consumables			
Maintenance and property services		4,140	3,863
Information technology		1,111	1,294
Communications		582	521
Travel and transport		3,043	3,970
Advertising and promotion		183	217
Sub-total supplies and consumables	11,577	9,059	9,865
Resources provided free of charge	-	-	229
Other expenses	9,767	8,140	8,242
Total expenses	46,084	45,063	44,387
Net result	(6,629)	(133)	15
Expense by Output			
2.01 Parks and Wildlife Management	46,084	45,063	44,387
		2009 actual	
Net assets*			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 2		623,282	
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 2		(6,033)	
Net assets deployed for Output Group 2		617,249	

*Comparative information for 2008 cannot be provided.

3.1 Output group information

	OUTPUT GROUP 3 HERITAGE AND THE ARTS		
	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Revenue			
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	21,535	21,684	18,496
Interest revenue	-	33	34
Grants	912	93	305
Sales of goods and services	405	667	805
Fees and fines	-	2	27
Contributions received	-	16,830	574
Other revenue	-	2,498	(181)
Total revenue	22,852	41,807	20,060
Expenses			
Employee entitlements	8,115	9,948	7,960
Depreciation and amortisation	599	1,032	930
Grants and subsidies	8,892	7,903	5,086
Supplies and consumables			
Maintenance and property services		1,247	1,613
Information technology		748	789
Communications		260	228
Travel and transport		495	493
Advertising and promotion		403	432
Sub-total supplies and consumables	2,717	3,153	3,555
Other expenses	3,529	2,625	2,464
Total expenses	23,852	24,661	19,995
Net result	(1,000)	17,146	65
3.01 Historic Heritage Services	3,866	3,324	3,352
3.02 Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	7,537	8,357	7,796
3.03 Art Industry Development	8,870	9,396	7,789
3.04 Aboriginal Heritage	1,194	1,168	1,058
3.05 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	2,385	2,416	-
Total	23,852	24,661	19,995
		2009 actual	
Net assets*			
Total assets deployed for Output Group 3		416,900	
Total liabilities incurred for Output Group 3		(2,556)	
Net assets deployed for Output Group 3		414,344	

* Comparative information for 2008 cannot be provided.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

3 Departmental output schedules cont.

3.1 Output group information

	OUTPUT GROUP 4 TOURISM		
	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Revenue			
Appropriation revenue - recurrent	-	-	16,242
Grants	-	-	118
Sales of goods and services	-	-	2,360
Gain on sale of non-financial assets	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	171
Total revenue	-	-	18,891
Expenses			
Employee entitlements	-	-	7,214
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	232
Grants and subsidies	-	-	3,364
Supplies and consumables			
Maintenance and property services	-	-	636
Information technology	-	-	1,026
Communications	-	-	404
Travel and transport	-	-	596
Advertising and promotion	-	-	7,463
Sub-total supplies and consumables	-	-	10,125
Other expenses	-	-	(258)
Total expenses	-	-	20,677
Net result	-	-	(1,786)
Expense by Output			
Output Tourism marketing	-	-	10,631
Output Tourism destination development	-	-	3,057
Output Tourism distribution services	-	-	4,021
Output Major events support	-	-	2,968
Total	-	-	20,677

Notes

On 1 March 2008, the Department transferred responsibility for the Tourism Output to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. Refer to Note 11.3 for further details.

3.1 Output group information

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM & SPECIAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUNDS

	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Revenue			
Appropriation revenue - capital	5,922	5,006	3,781
Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds	6,475	4,731	13,787
Grants	-	83	26
Other revenue	-	-	39
Total revenue	12,397	9,820	17,633
Expenses			
Employee entitlements	-	666	983
Grants and subsidies	-	1,776	5,656
Supplies and consumables			
Maintenance and property services		-	(12)
Information technology		259	116
Communications		14	7
Travel and transport		26	212
Advertising and promotion		29	2,476
Sub-total supplies and consumables	-	328	2,799
Other expenses	350	1,766	2,691
Total expenses	350	4,536	12,129
Net result	12,047	5,284	5,504

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

3 Departmental output schedules cont.

3.2 Output group information

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL OUTPUT GROUPS NET RESULT TO INCOME STATEMENT

	2009 budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Total net result of output groups	4,493	22,377	4,081
Reconciliation to net operating surplus	-	-	-
Net operating surplus	4,493	22,377	4,081

3.3 Output group information

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL OUTPUT GROUPS NET ASSETS TO BALANCE SHEET

	2009 budget \$'000
Total net assets deployed for output groups	1,056,849
Reconciliation to net assets	
Assets unallocated to output groups	3,582
Liabilities unallocated to output groups	(3,023)
Net unallocated assets	559
Total net assets - allocated and unallocated	1,057,408
Total net assets per balance sheet as at 30 June 09	1,057,408

4 Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes

Income Statement

- 1 Refer Note 6.1 for explanation.
- 2 The decrease in Special Capital Investment Funds is reflected by approved carry forwards and inter-year transfers, primarily comprising \$3.8 million for the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Redevelopment. This was offset by new funding allocation of \$1.6 million from the Renewal and Heritage Fund. Please refer to Note 12.3 for further detail.
- 3 The decrease in grants reflects the change to the administration of Australian Government funding resulting from the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations.
- 4 The increase in fees and fines reflects higher than forecast revenue from Parks and Wildlife Service leases and licenses.
- 5 The increase in contributions received relates to the gazettal of land under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*, a Herbarium collection transferred from the Australian Government valued at \$14.2 million, the transfer of the Female Factory site, and a bequest of land and buildings valued at \$2.2 million.
- 6 The increase in other revenue primarily relates to reimbursements that were not included in the original forecast for the 2008-09 budget and changes in accounting estimates, in particular \$5.3 million relating to assets identified.
- 7 The increase in employee benefits relates to a higher than estimated increase in salaries and wages as a result of the State Services Wage Agreement, an increase in the annual leave and long service provision, higher than expected salaries and wages from retained revenue for Parks and Wildlife activities, salaries and wages for fire suppression activities and increased voluntary redundancy expenses.
- 8 The increase in depreciation and amortisation is primarily related to higher than expected building and infrastructure asset values due to valuation increases and capitalised expenditure.
- 9 The decrease in supplies and consumables primarily relates to lower than expected expenditure on the Macquarie Island Eradication Program.
- 10 The increase in grants and subsidies primarily relates to the new funding allocation from the Urban Renewal and Heritage Fund.
- 11 The increase in other expenses primarily relates to higher than expected payroll tax expense.

Balance Sheet

- 12 The decrease in cash and deposits reflects an overstatement of the balance of cash at the time of the administrative restructure of Tourism Tasmania to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
- 13 The increase in other financial assets reflects the new Arts Tasmania loan program, Collect Arts Purchase Scheme.
- 14 The increase in leasehold improvements reflects a new premises fitout for Arts Tasmania and a refit and relocation of some of the Department's corporate office spaces.
- 15 The increase in infrastructure reflects the identification of infrastructure assets, the capitalisation of insurance recoveries on infrastructure assets and an understatement of the original budget estimates.
- 16 The increase in heritage and cultural assets is due to the contribution of heritage assets to the Department including a Herbarium collection valued at \$14.2 million, the identification of assets valued at \$2.1 million and a larger than estimated increase in asset revaluation increments.
- 17 The increase in payables reflects the accrual of voluntary separation payments and a higher than estimated level of payables.
- 18 The increase in employee benefits reflects an increase in the provision for annual leave and long service leave provisions due to a reduction in the discount rate to calculate the present value of the liability.
- 19 The increase in other liabilities primarily relates to the holding of a new bond within the Environment Protection Fund.

4 Explanations of material variances between budget and actual outcomes cont.

Cash Flow Statement

- 20 The increase in other revenue primarily relates to reimbursements that were not included in the original forecast for the 2008-09 budget.
- 21 The increase in employee entitlements relates to a higher than estimated increase in salaries and wages as a result of the State Services Wage Agreement, higher than expected salaries and wages from retained revenue for Parks and Wildlife activities, salaries and wages for fire suppression activities and increased voluntary separation expenses.
- 22 The decrease in payments for acquisitions of non-financial assets is mainly due to inter-year transfers of expenditure relating to the Cradle Mountain Sewage Treatment Project of \$890,000.

Administered - Income Statement and Cash Flow Statement

- 23 The increase in appropriation revenue and grants and subsidies reflects an increased allocation for Ten Days on the Island of \$350,000 for festival funding and \$34,000 for the Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra for payroll tax and indexation in accordance with the agreement for funding.
- 24 The decrease in grants reflects the change to the administration of Australian Government funding resulting from the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations.
- 25 The increase in fees and fines and corresponding transfers to the Consolidated Fund reflects larger than estimated fee revenue collections from Environmental permits.

5 Events occurring after balance date

As a result of an administrative restructure order the Department ceased to exist on the 30 June 2009. The operational divisions of the Department were transferred to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) and Department of Economic Development Tourism and the Arts (DEDTA) effective on 1 July 2009. Refer Note 11.3 for further details.

6 Income

6.1 Revenue from Government

Revenue from appropriations includes appropriations carried forward under section 8A(2) of the *Public Account Act 1986*, and items Reserved by Law.

The budget information is based on original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2009 original budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Appropriation revenue - recurrent (cash)	67,736	69,299	81,042
Less: administered (cash)	(4,986)	(5,370)	(8,561)
	62,750	63,929	72,481
Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year			
Add: 2007-08 carry forwards	-	-	280
Less: 2008-09 carry forwards	500	-	-
Net recurrent appropriation¹	63,250	63,929	72,761
Appropriation revenue - works and services (cash)	5,922	4,922	3,315
	5,922	4,922	3,315
Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i> taken up as revenue in the current year			
Add: 2007-08 carry forwards	-	84	550
Less: 2008-09 carry forwards	-	-	(84)
Net capital appropriation²	5,922	5,006	3,781
Total revenue from Government	69,172	68,935	76,542

Section 8A of the Public Account Act allows for an unexpended balance of an appropriation to be transferred to an account in the special deposits and trust fund for such purposes and conditions as approved by the Treasurer. In the initial year, the carry forward is recognised as a liability, revenue received in advance. The revenue is recognised in the following year, assuming that the conditions of the carry forward are met and the funds are expended.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

6 Income cont.

6.1 Revenue from Government cont.

Explanations for significant variations between budget and actual figures for 2008-09

1. The increase in actual recurrent appropriation of \$679,000 compared to budget is reflected by:

	2009 \$'000
a) Additional funding by requests for additional funds:	
Fire suppression costs	854
Environment regulatory fee revenue retained	705
Grant indexation for the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery	46
Festival of Music and Art (FOMA)	350
World Heritage Area Nomination	221
	<u>2,176</u>
b) Efficiency dividend from mid-year financial review	(997)
c) 2008-09 carry forward - change to original estimate	(500)
	<u>679</u>

2. The decrease in actual capital appropriation of \$916,000 compared to budget is reflected by:

a) Budget transfer from 2008-09 to 2009-10 for Cradle Mountain central sewage treatment plant	(1,000)
b) 2007-08 carry forward - change to original estimate	84
	<u>(916)</u>

6.2 Revenue from Special Capital Investment Funds

Funding for major infrastructure projects is also provided through Special Capital Investment Funds managed by the Department of Treasury and Finance. The Department is allocated funding for specific projects from the Special Capital Investment Funds as part of the Budget process.

	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Special Capital Investment Funds	4,731	13,787
Total	<u>4,731</u>	<u>13,787</u>

Details of Special Capital Investment Funds revenues and expenses are provided as part of Note 3: departmental output schedules. Details of total cash flows for individual projects including explanations for significant variations between budget and actual figures for 2008-09 are at Note 12.3.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
6.3 Grants		
Grants from government		
Australian Government grants	1,373	2,006
State Government grants	88	48
Total	1,461	2,054
Other grants		
Donations	51	633
Other grants, sponsorship and industry contributions	435	91
Total	486	724
Total grants	1,947	2,778
6.4 Sales of goods and services		
Services		
Tourism operating revenue	-	16,358
Less: supplier costs	-	(14,971)
	-	1,387
Entry/user fees	7,140	6,670
Other sales of goods and services	4,207	5,282
Total	11,347	13,339
6.5 Fees and fines		
Fees	1,351	1,204
Total	1,351	1,204
6.6 Interest revenue		
Interest revenue	1,424	1,507
Total	1,424	1,507
6.7 Gain/(loss) on sale of non-financial assets		
Proceeds from sales	35	51
Written-down value of disposed assets	-	-
Gain/(loss) on sale	35	51
6.8 Contributions received		
Fair value of additions to TMAG Collection at no cost	14,611	574
Fair value of land assumed at no cost under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>	545	2,031
Fair value of Female Factory assumed at no cost	528	-
Fair value of Hampden Road Property received at no cost	2,219	-
Total	17,903	2,605

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

6 Income cont.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
6.9 Other revenues		
Recoveries, reimbursements and other revenue	2,719	3,253
Change in accounting estimate (refer Note 2.23):		
TMAG redevelopment costs	-	(484)
Fair value of buildings identified	1,611	146
Fair value of infrastructure identified	1,029	928
Fair value of plant and equipment identified	526	157
Fair value of heritage assets identified 2008-09	2,171	-
Total	8,056	4,000

7 Expenses

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
7.1 Employee entitlements		
Salaries and wages	32,820	33,713
Annual leave	2,808	2,694
Long service leave	992	890
Sick leave	787	705
Overtime	1,140	1,358
Superannuation	3,921	4,007
Total	42,468	43,367
7.2 Depreciation and amortisation		
(a) Depreciation		
Buildings	2,144	2,031
Plant and equipment	721	725
Infrastructure	4,253	4,256
	7,118	7,012
(b) Amortisation		
Leasehold improvements	254	194
Intangibles	293	290
Operating lease make-good amortisation	92	157
	639	641
Total	7,757	7,653

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
7.3 Supplies and consumables		
Consultants and professional fees	2,106	3,645
Infrastructure and building maintenance	3,077	3,215
Communications	1,057	1,336
Information technology	2,724	3,769
Property services	3,779	4,052
Travel and transport	4,018	5,723
Contract services	4,234	3,799
Equipment operating costs	565	711
Administrative costs (printing, publications, office supplies)	589	902
Advertising and promotion	697	10,636
Financial and insurance expenses	2,461	736
Other supplies and consumables (including minor asset purchases)	3,975	3,083
Total	29,282	41,607

7.4 Grants and subsidies

Economic and Social Infrastructure Fund grants ¹	164	5,355
Environment grants ²	381	287
Major Events grants and assistance ³	-	2,059
Museum and art gallery grants ⁴	1,541	1,536
Sundry arts grants and loans ⁵	3,515	2,902
Heritage grants ⁶	412	590
Tourism Development Assistance ⁷	-	1,309
Urban Renewal and Heritage Fund grants ⁸	1,612	-
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens grant ⁹	2,416	-
Other grants ¹⁰	155	623
Total	10,196	14,661

1 Economic and Social Infrastructure Fund grants are provided for various purposes but primarily in 2008-09 funding was provided for under the Living Environment Program.

2 Environment grants primarily reflect specific transfers to other Government organisations for joint programs.

3 Major Events grants and assistance provide funding support to events of State and regional significance.

4 Museums and art gallery grants are provided to assist curatorial and collection management practices of public and community art gallery and museums.

5 Arts grants are provided to develop and support the arts sector in Tasmania, by providing increased opportunities for all Tasmanians to access and engage in the arts and cultural activities.

6 Heritage grants are provided to assist heritage property owners with urgent and essential conservation works to heritage registered places. The grant to the National Trust is also reflected under this category.

7 Tourism Development Assistance provides funding for marketing and development programs that drive benefits for Tasmania from domestic and international tourism.

8 Urban Renewal and Heritage Fund grants are provided for the conservation and restoration of heritage assets and the renewal of urban areas in communities throughout Tasmania.

9 The Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens grant is provided to assist with the funding of operational expenditure of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens.

10 Other grants are miscellaneous grants provided by the Department outside the specific grant programs outlined in this note.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

7 Expenses cont.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
7.5 Impairment losses/(gains)		
(a) Financial assets impairment losses/(gains)		
Receivables (bad and doubtful debts)	41	(58)
	41	(58)
(b) Non-financial assets impairment losses/(gains)		
Infrastructure	-	572
Plant and equipment	50	212
	50	784
Total	91	726
7.6 Contributions provided		
Land transferred out (formerly gazetted under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>)	-	229
Total	-	229
7.7 Other expenses		
Payroll tax	2,566	2,426
Workers' compensation	345	377
Operating lease costs	486	528
Audit costs (internal audit)	83	89
Audit costs (external audit)	78	69
Total	3,558	3,489

8 Assets

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
8.1 Cash and deposits		
(a) Cash held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund		
This represents the balance of accounts held in Special Deposits and Trust Fund, excluding those accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or arrangement.		
T526 - DEPHA operating account	30,930	30,962
T750 - Parks development and maintenance	431	727
T743 - Environmental incidents trust account	205	213
Total	31,566	31,902
(b) Other cash held		
This represents the balance of cash accounts, other than those held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund, excluding those accounts which are administered or held in a trustee capacity or agency arrangement.		
Total	(101)	(23)
Total cash and deposits	31,465	31,879

(c) Explanation of major balances

The major component of cash relates to Environment Division balances held for remediation funds as follows:

- 1) \$7.06 million is held for remediation of the Queen and King Rivers, and Macquarie Harbour. The amount has been provided by way of a Commonwealth Agreement. Broadly the project deliverables are:
 - a) Installation of monitoring equipment to establish the volume of Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) (and related metal and acidity levels)
 - b) Completion of water management works which divert clean water away from the sight and deliver AMD to those treatment works and facilities; and
 - c) Construction and operation of a copper cementation plant and a copper sulphate plant.
- 2) \$13.8 million is held for Savage River remediation works. This represents compensation monies paid by the former mine operators Picklands Mather & Company International in 1996. The funds are required to be spent on remediation works at Savage River in accordance with clause 4.8 of Schedule 1 of the *Goldamere Pty Limited (Agreement) Act 1996*.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
8.2 Receivables		
User charges, fees, fines and other revenue inclusive of GST	765	796
Less: provision for impairment	(160)	(115)
Sub-total	605	681
Sundry receivables	637	636
Total	1,242	1,317
Settled within 12 months	1,242	1,317
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	1,242	1,317
Reconciliation of movements in provision for impairment of receivables		
Carrying amount at 1 July	(115)	(167)
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit and loss	(45)	52
Carrying amount at 30 June	(160)	(115)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

8 Assets cont.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
8.3 Other financial assets		
Loan advances	724	418
Less: provision for impairment	-	(3)
Total	724	415
Settled within 12 months	439	208
Settled in more than 12 months	207	207
Total	646	415
8.4 Inventories		
Inventory held for resale	696	659
Total	696	659
Settled within 12 months	696	659
Settled in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	696	659
8.5 Property, plant and equipment		
Land at fair value		
At valuation	497,654	517,714
Total land	497,654	517,714
Buildings at fair value		
At valuation	63,752	57,352
Less: accumulated depreciation	(6,303)	(4,148)
Sub-total	57,449	53,204
At cost	918	1,037
Less: accumulated depreciation	-	(11)
Sub-total	918	1,026
Work-in-progress at cost	211	1,303
Sub-total	1,129	2,329
Total buildings	58,578	55,533
Total land and buildings	556,232	573,247
Leasehold improvements at cost		
At cost	3,265	2,019
Less: accumulated amortisation	(945)	(692)
Total leasehold improvements	2,320	1,327

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
8.5 Property, plant and equipment cont.		
Infrastructure at fair value		
At independent valuation	78,784	78,050
Less: accumulated depreciation	(13,098)	(8,830)
Sub-total	65,686	69,220
At cost	905	813
Less: accumulated depreciation	-	(16)
Sub-total	905	797
Work-in-progress at cost	13,029	3,869
Sub-total	13,934	4,666
Total infrastructure	79,620	73,886
Heritage (TMAG Collection) at fair value		
At valuation	395,251	369,270
At cost	-	-
Total heritage	395,251	369,270
Plant & equipment at cost		
At cost	9,155	7,942
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4,904)	(4,328)
Total plant & equipment	4,251	3,614
Intangibles at cost		
At cost	1,844	1,540
Less: accumulated amortisation	(670)	(377)
Sub-total	1,174	1,163
Work-in-progress at cost	398	304
Total intangibles	1,572	1,467
Total property, plant and equipment	1,039,246	1,022,811

- For the 2009 year, Mr Simon Storey (MA VAA) of Simon Storey Valuers, supplied an index to increase the 2008 valuation of Heritage (TMAG Collections) to fair value as at 30 June 2009. The resulting changes in asset values were credited to the Asset Revaluation Reserve. For the 2009 year, the Department recognised the value of the Australian Antarctic Herbarium collection transferred at no cost to the Department (\$14.611 million). The collection was last valued in 2006 by the Australian Valuation Office. The collection was indexed to fair value as at June 2009 using indices supplied by Simon Storey. For the 2009 year, the Department recognised the value of some Heritage assets with a value of \$2.171 million. The assets were valued by Kaye Pickett, practising valuer.
- For the 2009 year, Mr Martin Burns (C.PV, M.B.A, B.App.Sc), supplied an index to adjust the 2008 valuation of land, buildings and infrastructure to fair value as at 30 June 2009. The resulting changes in asset values were reflected in the Asset Revaluation Reserve.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

8 Assets cont.

Reconciliations

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

	Land \$' 000	Buildings \$' 000	Leasehold improvements \$' 000	Infrastructure \$' 000	Heritage \$' 000	Plant and equipment \$' 000	Intangible assets \$' 000	Totals \$' 000
2009								
Carrying value at 1 July	517,714	55,533	1,327	73,886	369,270	3,614	1,467	1,022,811
Additions at cost	-	920	1,247	966	-	877	-	4,010
Work-in-progress at cost	-	211	-	5,819	-	-	398	6,428
Insurance recovery	-	-	-	549	-	-	-	549
Contributions	2,203	1,089	-	-	14,611	-	-	17,903
Write-down of assets	-	-	-	-	-	(45)	-	(45)
Change in accounting estimate	-	1,611	-	1,029	2,171	526	-	5,337
Depreciation/amortisation expense	-	(2,144)	(254)	(4,253)	-	(721)	(293)	(7,665)
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	(22,263)	1,358	-	1,624	9,199	-	-	(10,082)
Carrying value at 30 June	497,654	58,578	2,320	79,620	395,251	4,251	1,572	1,039,246
2008								
Carrying value at 1 July	476,347	52,528	1,414	68,832	353,724	4,143	1,490	958,478
Transfer between classes	-	448	-	(448)	-	-	-	-
Additions at cost	387	1,608	107	770	-	440	348	3,660
Work-in-progress at cost	-	733	-	3,912	-	-	304	4,949
Resources received free of charge	2,031	-	-	-	574	-	-	2,605
Insurance recovery	-	-	-	1,818	-	-	-	1,818
Write-down of assets	-	-	-	(572)	-	(212)	-	(784)
Resources provided free of charge	(229)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229)
Resources provided due to administrative restructure	-	-	-	-	-	(189)	(385)	(574)
Change in accounting estimate	(338)	-	928	-	157	-	747	
Depreciation/amortisation expense	-	(2,031)	(194)	(4,256)	-	(725)	(290)	(7,496)
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	39,178	2,585	-	2,902	14,972	-	-	59,637
Carrying value at 30 June	517,714	55,533	1,327	73,886	369,270	3,614	1,467	1,022,811

An adjustment to the carrying amount for the start of the year has been made for infrastructure not previously recognised. Refer note 2.22, correction of error.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
8.6 Other Assets		
Prepayments	99	648
Tax assets	440	603
Australian Bulk Minerals debt agreement	9,018	9,206
Operating lease make-good	743	679
Total	10,300	11,136
Settled within 12 months	1,012	1,912
Settled in more than 12 months	9,288	9,224
Total	10,300	11,136

9 Liabilities

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
9.1 Payables		
Accrued expenses	579	112
Creditors	1,985	1,273
Total	2,564	1,385
Due within 12 months	2,564	1,385
Due in more than 12 months	-	-
Total	2,564	1,385
9.2 Employee entitlements		
Accrued salaries	809	386
Annual leave	3,155	2,852
Long service leave	5,420	4,881
Total	9,384	8,119
Due within 12 months	4,154	3,409
Due in more than 12 months	5,230	4,710
Total	9,384	8,119

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

9 Liabilities cont.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
9.3 Provisions		
a) Carrying amount		
Operating lease make-good	1,276	1,255
Provision for Australian Bulk Minerals debt agreement	9,018	9,206
Total	10,294	10,461
Due within 12 months	474	661
Due in more than 12 months	9,820	9,800
Total	10,294	10,461

b) Reconciliation of movements in provisions

	Operating lease make-good	Provision for remediation works - ABM	Total
Balance at 1 July 2008	1,255	9,206	10,461
Increases	95	271	366
Charges against provision	(74)	(459)	(533)
Balance at 30 June 2008	1,276	9,018	10,294

9.4 Other liabilities

Revenue received in advance

Appropriation carried forward under section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>	-	84
Revenue received in advance	-	84

Other liabilities

Environment bonds	3,313	2,413
Employee benefits on costs	710	642
Total	4,023	3,139
Due within 12 months	392	447
Due in more than 12 months	3,631	2,692
Total	4,023	3,139

10 Commitments

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
10.1 Schedule of commitments		
Schedule of commitments as at 30 June 2009		
Operating lease commitments		
Buildings	16,846	18,734
Vehicles	1,272	1,043
Equipment	366	725
Total	18,484	20,502
By maturity		
One year or less	3,139	2,985
From one to five years	9,588	10,222
Over five years	5,757	7,295
Total	18,484	20,502
Capital commitments		
Capital commitments	4,803	6,578
Total	4,803	6,578
By maturity		
One year or less	4,803	6,578
Total	4,803	6,578

10.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recorded in the Balance Sheet due to uncertainty regarding the amount or timing of the underlying claim or obligation.

Unquantifiable contingencies

As at 30 June 2009 the Department had six outstanding legal claims. The claims are managed via the Tasmanian Risk Management Fund. Overall liability is yet to be determined in the majority of cases. Where liability has been accepted by the Crown the quantum has not necessarily been established. Due to the nature of the claims and the uncertainty as to the timing of potential settlement in each case, it is not possible to reliably measure these obligations in the Balance Sheet. Any Departmental liability is limited to the excess of \$5,000 in each case.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

11 Equity and movements in equity

11.1 Reconciliation of equity

Equity

	Contributed equity		Accumulated results		Asset revaluation reserves		Total equity	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Balance at 1 July	353,415	353,415	354,344	348,643	337,354	277,717	1,045,113	979,775
Adjustment due to administrative restructuring	-	-	-	1,620	-	-	-	1,620
Revaluation adjustments	-	-	-	-	(10,082)	59,637	(10,082)	59,637
Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-	22,377	4,081	-	-	22,377	4,081
Balance at 30 June	353,415	353,415	354,344	348,643	337,354	277,717	1,045,113	979,775

Note that accumulated funds include both contributed capital on formation of the Department and accumulated surpluses or deficits in subsequent years.

An adjustment to accumulated funds for 2007 has been made to reflect the fair value of building and infrastructure assets not previously recognised. Refer Note 2.22 - correction of error.

11.2 Asset Revaluation Reserve by class of asset

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

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Land	267,107	289,370
Infrastructure	6,598	4,974
Buildings	21,030	19,672
Heritage (TMAG Collection)	32,537	23,338
Total Asset Revaluation Reserve	327,272	337,354

11.3 Administrative restructuring

As a result of an administrative restructure order, the Department ceased to exist on the 30 June 2009. The operational divisions of the Department were transferred to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) and Department of Economic Development Tourism and the Arts (DEDTA) effective on 1 July 2009 as follows:

Operational division	Transferring to Department effective 1 July 2009
Parks and Wildlife Service	DPIPWE
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania	DPIPWE
Heritage Tasmania	DPIPWE
Environment	DPIPWE
Arts Tasmania	DEDTA
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	DEDTA

The net assets and liabilities transferred to DPIPWE and DEDTA on the 1 July 2009 are as follows:

	DPIPWE \$'000	DEDTA \$'000	Total \$'000
Assets			
Cash and deposits	30,533	932	31,465
Receivables	1,128	114	1,242
Other financial assets	724	-	724
Inventory	308	388	696
Plant and equipment	3,952	299	4,251
Land and buildings	538,926	17,306	556,232
Leasehold improvements	1,709	611	2,320
Infrastructure	79,620	-	79,620
Heritage and cultural assets	2,146	393,105	395,251
Intangible assets	1,005	567	1,572
Other assets	10,300	-	10,300
Total assets	670,351	413,322	1,083,673
Liabilities			
Payables	(2,007)	(557)	(2,564)
Employee benefits	(7,924)	(1,460)	(9,384)
Provisions	(10,294)	-	(10,294)
Other liabilities	(3,919)	(104)	(4,023)
Total liabilities	(24,144)	(2,122)	(26,265)
Net assets	646,207	411,200	1,057,408

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

11 Equity and movements in equity cont.

11.3 Administrative restructuring cont.

As a result of a restructuring of administrative arrangements, the Department relinquished its responsibility for Tourism Tasmania on 29 February 2008.

In respect of the activities transferred, the net book values of assets and liabilities transferred to the Department of Economic Development and Tourism for no consideration as at 29 February 2008 were as follows:

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Net liabilities relinquished on restructure		
Assets		
Cash	-	4,467
Receivables	-	1,029
Other financial assets	-	175
Other current assets	-	25
Plant and equipment	-	189
Intangible assets	-	385
Other non-financial assets	-	163
Total assets relinquished	-	6,433
Liabilities		
Employee benefits	-	2,117
Payables	-	2,451
Provisions	-	386
Other liabilities	-	3,099
Total liabilities relinquished	-	8,053
Net liabilities relinquished on restructure	-	(1,620)
Revenues and expenses of Tourism Tasmania for the 2007-08 financial year		
Revenue		
Recognised by the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts	-	24,394
Recognised by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism	-	21,470
Total revenues	-	45,864
Expenses		
Recognised by the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts	-	26,160
Recognised by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism	-	20,484
Total expenses	-	46,644

12 Cash flow reconciliation

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
12.1 Cash and cash equivalents		
Reconciliation of cash per statement of financial position to statement of cash flows		
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer Note 8.1)	31,465	31,879
12.2 Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities		
Net operating surplus	22,377	4,081
Depreciation/amortisation	7,757	7,653
Contributions received	(17,903)	(2,605)
Contributions provided	-	229
Insurance recoveries paid direct via Risk Management Fund	(524)	(1,877)
Gain on sale of non-financial assets	(35)	(51)
Write-down of assets	50	784
Impairment losses	41	(58)
Change in accounting estimate	(5,337)	(747)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	(75)	848
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	648	(949)
Decrease/(increase) in inventory	(37)	(31)
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	1,265	646
Increase/(decrease) in payables	1,179	1,522
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	21	136
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	68	721
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,495	10,302

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

12 Cash flow reconciliation cont.

12.3 Acquittal of Capital Investment Program and Special Capital Investment Funds

The works and services appropriation received during the year has been for the purpose of funding a number of specific projects. The Department also received funding for projects under the Economic and Social Infrastructure Fund.

Cash outflows on these projects are listed below.

Budget information refers to original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

The original estimates exclude any additional allocations made during the 2008-09 financial year.

Project expenditure

	2009 original budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Capital Investment Program			
Cradle Mt Central Sewage Treatment ¹	5922	5033	2992
Cradle Mt Park Visitor Infrastructure	-	-	200
Overland Track - implementation of business plan	-	-	200
Wineglass Bay visitor access improvements	-	-	150
RTBG backflow prevention program	-	-	265
Total	5,922	5,033	3,807
Special Capital Investment Funds			
<i>Economic and Social Infrastructure Fund</i>			
Tourism infrastructure ²	266	437	1,560
Living Environment Program ³	350	679	1,985
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Redevelopment ⁴	5,859	2,075	2,464
Analytical Services Tasmania	-	-	479
AFL Arrangement - Hawthorn Football Club	-	-	1,683
Tourism Promotion Plan	-	-	3,801
Cradle Tourism Development Plan	-	-	526
Pirates Bay infrastructure works	-	-	1,300
Urban Renewal and Heritage Funds⁵			
Home Hill upgrade	-	425	-
Deloraine Cenotaph restoration	-	16	-
Makers Workshop Tourism Centre	-	1,000	-
New Norfolk Memorial Hall	-	171	-
Total	6,475	4,803	13,798
Total Capital Investment Program, Economic and Special Capital Investment Funds and Urban Renewal Heritage funds	12,397	9,836	17,605

Explanation for significant variations between budget figures and actual figures for 2008-09

1. The variance represents cash flow timing differences with funds carried forward to 2009-10 for completion of the project.
2. The variance relates to minor cash flow timing differences in the payment of contract payments between financial years. The program was managed within the overall approved budget.
3. The variance mainly represents cash flow timing differences in respect of expenditure program elements delivered through grant deed arrangements. The program was managed within the overall approved budget.
4. Cash flows for the project were revised down during 2008-09 following project implementation and funding options being considered by the Budget Committee as part of the mid-year financial review and 2009-10 budget development process.

Cash flows for the balance of the \$30m allocation have been revised in the forward estimates.

5. Allocations for the grants were approved during the year by the Treasurer under the protocols for the Urban Renewal and Heritage Fund.

12.3 (b) Classification of cash flows

The project expenditure above is reflected in the Cash Flow Statement as follows:

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash outflows		
Grants	1,776	3,826
Other cash payments	2,312	8,011
Payments for acquisition of assets	5,033	4,566
Salaries and wages	715	1,202
Total cash outflows	9,836	17,605

12.4 Tasmanian Government Card

As part of the Tasmanian Government Card program, the Department has a facility limit of \$2.375 million (2008 - \$2.053 million).

As at 30 June 2009 \$50,910 (2008 - \$80,000) of the facility limit had been used and not yet charged back to the Department.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

13 Financial instruments

13.1 Risk exposures

Risk management policies

The Department had exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- (a) Credit risk
- (b) Liquidity risk; and
- (c) Market risk

The Head of Agency had overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Department's risk management framework. Risk management policies were established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Department, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

(a) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk was the risk of financial loss to the Department if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument failed to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk was managed by the Department providing checks on major debtors to provide reasonable assurance they have the necessary means to repay debts as and when they fall due. For existing customers monthly reviews of aged receivables were made to review potential risk customers with suitable follow-up action to be taken thereafter.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Department's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral or other security.

Financial instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial assets		
Receivables	Receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any impairment losses.	The general terms of trade for receivables is 30 days.
Cash and deposits	Deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts.	Cash means notes, coins and any deposits held at call with a bank or financial institution, as well as funds held in the Special Deposits and Trust Fund.

	Past due 30 days \$'000	Past due 60 days \$'000	Past due 90 days \$'000	Total \$'000
Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2009 but not impaired				
Receivables	298	27	65	390
Total	298	27	65	390
Analysis of financial assets that are past due at 30 June 2008 but not impaired				
Receivables	173	79	84	336
Total	173	79	84	336

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Department's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Financial instrument	Accounting and strategic policies (including recognition criteria and measurement basis)	Nature of underlying instrument (including significant terms and conditions affecting the amount timing and certainty of cash flows)
Financial liabilities		
Payables	Payables, including goods received and services incurred but not yet invoiced, are recognised at amortised cost, which, due to the short settlement period, equates to face value when the Department becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services.	The invoice settlement period is the terms of trade indicated by the supplier or if no terms of trade is indicated, 30 days.

The following tables detail the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Department by remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. It should be noted that as these are undiscounted, totals may not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the Balance Sheet:

	1 year \$'000	Un-discounted Total \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
2009 maturity analysis for financial liabilities			
Accrued expenses	579	579	579
Creditors	1,985	1,985	1,985
Total	2,564	2,564	2,564
2008 maturity analysis for financial liabilities			
Accrued expenses	112	112	112
Creditors	1,273	1,273	1,273
Total	1,385	1,385	1,385

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

13 Financial instruments cont.

13.1 Risk exposures cont.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The primary market risk that the Department is exposed to is interest rate risk. The risk is managed through whole-of-government banking arrangements managed through the Department of Treasury and Finance.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Department's interest-bearing instruments was:

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Cash at bank	24,470	24,488
Other financial assets	724	415
Total assets	25,194	24,903
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	3,313	2,413
Total liabilities	3,313	2,413

Changes in variable rates of 100 basis points at reporting date would have the following effect on the Department's profit or loss and equity.

	Profit or Loss 100basis points increase \$'000	100 basis points decrease \$'000
30 June 2009		
Cash at bank	245	(245)
Other financial assets	7	(7)
Other financial liabilities	33	(33)
Total	285	(285)
30 June 2008		
Cash at bank	245	(245)
Other financial assets	4	(4)
Other financial liabilities	24	(24)
Total	273	(273)

This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant.

13.2 Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

	2009		2008	
	Total carrying amount \$' 000	Net fair value \$' 000	Total carrying amount \$' 000	Net fair value \$' 000
Departmental financial assets				
Cash at bank	31,465	31,465	31,879	31,879
Receivables	1,242	1,242	1,317	1,317
Other financial assets	724	724	415	415
Total financial assets	33,431	33,431	33,611	33,611
Financial liabilities (recognised)				
Creditors and accrued expenses	2,564	2,564	1,385	1,385
Other financial liabilities	4,023	4,023	3,139	3,139
Total financial liabilities (recognised)	6,587	6,587	4,524	4,524
Total financial liabilities (unrecognised)	-	-	-	-

Financial assets

The net fair values of cash and non interest-bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial liabilities

The net fair values for creditors, accrued expenses and prepaid revenue are approximated by their carrying amounts.

14 Details of controlled entities

The Department does not control any entities that are not recognised within these financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

15 Notes to administered statements

15.1 Administered appropriation revenue

Revenue from appropriations includes appropriations carried forward under section 8A of the *Public Account Act 1986*, and from items reserved by law.

The budget information is based on original estimates and has not been subject to audit.

	2009 original budget \$'000	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
Recurrent appropriation/(cash)	4,986	5,370	8,561
Appropriation carried forward under Section 8A of the <i>Public Account Act 1986</i>			
Add: 2007-08 carry forwards	-	-	-
Less: 2008-09 carry forwards	-	-	-
Total administered revenue from Government	4,986	5,370	8,561

Explanation of significant variances

The increase in actual recurrent appropriation of \$384,000 compared to budget is reflected by:

	2009 \$'000
a) Additional funding by requests for additional funds:	
Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra	34
Ten Days on the Island	350
	<u>384</u>

	2009 actual \$'000	2008 actual \$'000
--	--------------------------	--------------------------

15.2 Administered Australian Government grants

Specific purpose grants	1,770	3,400
Total	1,770	3,400

15.3 Administered fees and fines

Y343 - permits	3,222	2,555
Total	3,222	2,555

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
15.4 Administered grants and subsidies		
Grants from State funds		
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	-	2,558
Wellington Park Management Authority	110	110
Ten Days on the Island	1,750	600
Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra	1,352	1,393
Tasmanian Icon Program	-	750
Theatre Royal	158	150
Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority - conservation works	2,000	3,000
Total	5,370	8,561
15.5 Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		
Grants from Australian Government funds		
Specific purpose grants	1,770	3,400
	1,770	3,400
Fees and fines		
Y343 - permits	3,222	2,555
	3,222	2,555
Total	4,992	5,955
15.6 Administered receivables		
Receivables	792	619
Total	792	619
15.7 Administered payables		
Accrued expenses (accrued transfers to the Consolidated Fund)	792	619
Total	792	619
15.8 Reconciliation of administered equity		
The Department has no administered equity for the reporting period.		
15.9 Administered cash flow reconciliation		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Total	-	-
(b) Reconciliation of operating surplus to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net surplus/(deficit)	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	-	-
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	-	-

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

15 Notes to administered statements cont.

15.10 Risk exposures (administered)

(a) Risk management policies

The Department does not hold any derivative financial instruments in the normal course of administered activities.

(b) Credit risk exposures

The Department has limited exposure to credit risk through administered activities.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Department has no exposure to liquidity risk through administered activities.

(d) Market risk

The Department has no exposure to market risk through administered activities.

15.11 Net fair values of administered financial assets liabilities

	2009		2008	
	Total carrying amount \$' 000	Net fair value \$' 000	Total carrying amount \$' 000	Net fair value \$' 000
Financial assets				
Receivables	792	792	619	619
Total	792	792	619	619
Total financial liabilities (recognised)				
Payables	(792)	(792)	(619)	(619)
Financial liabilities	(792)	(792)	(619)	(619)
Total financial liabilities (unrecognised)	-	-	-	-

Financial assets

The net fair values of cash and non interest-bearing monetary financial assets approximate their carrying amounts.

Financial liabilities

The net fair values for creditors, accrued expenses and prepaid revenue are approximated by their carrying amounts.

16 Transactions and balances relating to a trustee or agency arrangement

	Opening balance \$'000	Net transactions during 2008-09 \$'000	Closing balance 2009 \$'000
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery - trustee funds	97	160	257
Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens - trustee funds	-	(69)	(69)
Total	97	91	188

Glossaries and indexes

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAS	Australian Accounting Standards
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
AbaF	Australia Business Arts Foundation
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
AIR	Artist in residence in schools project
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AuSSI-TAS	Australian Schools Sustainability Initiative of Tasmania
CAST	Contemporary Art Services Tasmania
CIRECA	Centre International de Recherche et d'Education Culturelle et Agricole
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CVA	Conservation Volunteers Australia
DEDTA	Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts
DEP	Derwent Estuary Program
DEPHA	Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts
DIER	Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
FTE	full-time equivalent
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GST	Goods and Services Tax
ICOMOS	The International Council on Monuments and Sites
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
LAMP	Leadership and Management Program
na	not applicable
NAVA	National Association for the Visual Arts
nya	not yet available
OH&S	Occupational Health and Safety
OHSMS	Occupational Health and Safety Management System
RACT	Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania
RTBG	Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens
SPA	Superannuation Provision Account
TEER	Tamar Estuary and Esk Rivers Program
TEOM	Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance
TMAG	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
TSSA	The Tasmanian State Service Award
WILDCARE SPRATS	WILDCARE Sea Spurge Remote Area Teams
WLAT	Working, Learning and Achieving Together

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This index complies with the statutory disclosure requirements for annual reporting of the

- *Financial Management And Audit Act 1990*
- *State Service Act 2000*
- *Freedom of Information Act 1991*
- *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*
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