

Swan River Trust Annual Report 2009-10

A healthy river for all forever



ECOSYSTEM HEALTH SENSE OF PLACE COMMUNITY BENEFIT ECONOMIC BENEFIT

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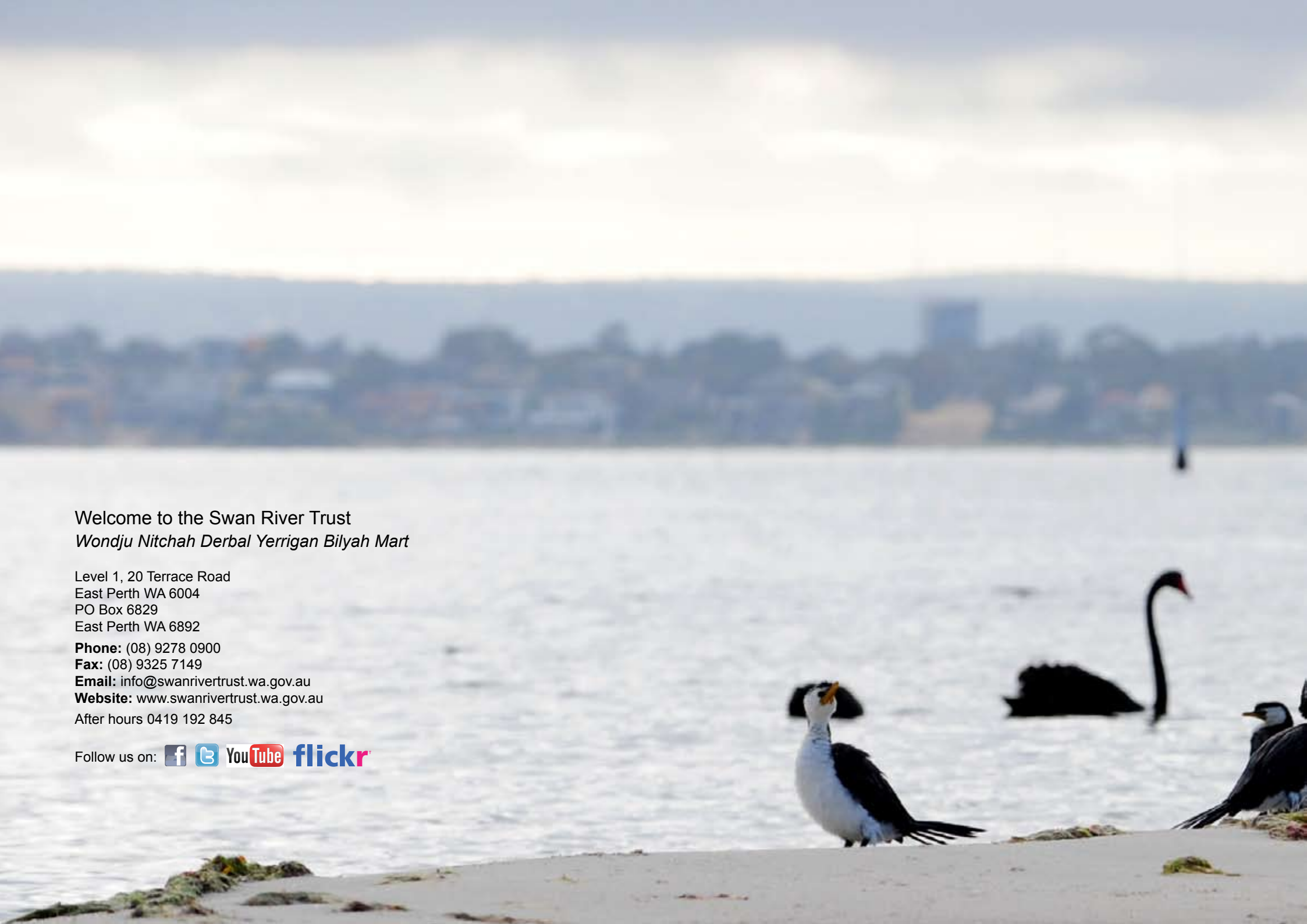
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Letter to the Minister for Environment



To the Hon. Donna Faragher
Minister for Environment; Youth

I have pleasure in submitting the 21st Annual Report on the operations of the Swan River Trust for the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, in accordance with the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006* and *Financial Management Act 2006*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jim Freemantle'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Jim Freemantle
Chairman
17 September 2010

Executive summary - Chairman's report



This year two incidents highlighted the rivers' vulnerability to environmental pressures. One was the death of six river dolphins during the year. Dolphins are an iconic species and people like to see them in the river. As top-level predators in the system, dolphins are vulnerable to ecosystem imbalances. Although extensive investigations including autopsies have not revealed the exact causes of the deaths, it is evident that the healthier the river, the healthier everything that lives in it will be. The reality is that the way to 'fix the dolphins' is to 'fix the river'.

There was significant public concern regarding the dolphin deaths; concern shared by the Trust. Our knowledge of the river dolphins is increasing all the time, thanks in no small part to the involvement of our River Guardian public volunteers through the Dolphin Watch program. These community involvement programs continue to go from strength to strength and highlight to the Trust the value of the community's interest in and commitment to the rivers.

The other incident that showed the rivers' vulnerability was the 22 March 2010 storm. The associated deluge and power failures caused around 35 pumping stations to overflow, spilling more than 15,000 kilolitres of sewage into the rivers. The effects of this were not in the end catastrophic, although oxygen levels fell so dramatically that marron were literally walking out of the Canning River. It did require management, however, and the existing oxygenation plants were used to good effect to bring dissolved oxygen back up to levels capable of supporting riverine life.

The storm illustrated that when a system is already under stress, acute events can have dramatic effect. It is a sobering thought that climate change predictions indicate Perth will experience an increase in severe storm events in the future. Our preparedness for such events will become an increasingly important aspect of river management.

In the aftermath of the storm, Trust staff took a very 'hands-on' approach to environmental management, with many staff members, regardless of their usual agency roles, working on the river foreshores with community catchment workers saving the fleeing marron. The marron were caught and placed in holding tanks while dissolved oxygen levels in the river were brought up to life-sustaining levels. This level of dedication to the rivers was fabulous to see and I am, as always, thankful that the Trust has the dedicated staff that it does. On

behalf of my fellow Board members I thank them for their service. I also wish to thank the Burswood Park Board for their continuing contribution to strategic river programs.

At the time of reporting, the draft River Protection Strategy was nearly ready for public comment, bringing a shift in focus for the Swan River Trust in its task of managing the Swan and Canning rivers. This represents a major body of work achieved during the year, made possible through the hard work of Trust officers and engagement of our many partners. The River Protection Strategy, being developed as required by the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*, places the Trust as the coordinator of those river management partners – state and local government agencies, catchment NGOs, the business community and broader community. Never before has there been such an inclusive and coordinated approach to managing our iconic rivers.

The Trust is excited by the prospect of working with its partners in delivering a sustainable future for the rivers. The relationships we share are central to the way the rivers need to be managed in the future. And although there is much work to be done, we are satisfied with the progress we are making and the way we are working together.

This spirit of cooperation is exemplified by recent successful partnership projects with the City of Perth and Main Roads that enabled river walling along Mounts Bay Road to be completed under budget.

River walling is one of the perennial issues in managing the rivers. We struggle with the ongoing problem of maintaining river walling in the face of natural and human-induced processes. But riverside parks and recreation areas along the river are important to Perth people, so the Trust continues to experiment with various treatments that are cheaper and more in keeping with the rivers' natural environs. But that also enables riverside recreation areas and infrastructure to be maintained. We appreciate the ongoing cooperation of local government in working with us on this and other issues.

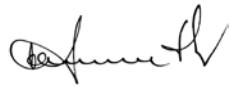
Boating is one of the iconic activities Perth people enjoy on the rivers. The Trust's Boating Management Strategy was completed this year. Two components of the strategy – the Boat Wash Study and Dinghy Management Strategy – provide sound management objectives to ensure our ever-increasing population can continue to safely enjoy the rivers without destroying the very values that make the rivers attractive in the first place.

At another level, the Trust remains engaged in efforts to bring a broader-based and rational approach to managing the impacts of urban drainage on Perth's waterways. Drains, designed to shift water from the landscape for flood protection, are now a key pathway for nutrients and other contaminants to reach the rivers. Developing Perth as a 'water sensitive city' will build on previous work to integrate land use planning and water management decisions in a way that addresses the issues of water quantity and quality.

The Trust and its partners continue to deliver exciting projects in re-engineering drainage systems into living streams and wetlands. Looking ahead, I believe the Perth Waterfront Development provides an excellent catalyst to integrate high quality city development while embracing and addressing unwanted impacts from the urban drainage system.

Another exciting development on the horizon as we look forward is the 13th International annual Riversymposium, which will be held in Perth in October 2010. The Trust is working with other Perth agencies and the International Water Forum to bring this event to Perth for the first time. It will be a wonderful opportunity to showcase our work and the Swan Canning Riverpark to an international audience and improve our understanding and knowledge of river management throughout the world. The Trust will host two sessions at the Riversymposium: Moving Mountains (and Rivers) in a Flat Landscape; and Swan Canning Research and Innovation Program. In the past year, the Trust staff has done considerable groundwork in preparation for this event, which is sure to provide an impetus for our future work.

Once again this year, there have been changes on the Board. We farewelled Peter Randolph and I thank him for his contribution to the Trust and the rivers. Vanessa Davies joined us in December and will assist us greatly with our understanding of indigenous issues. Tony Evans was appointed to the Board in November as the Department of Planning's representative, a position previously held by Mike Allen who resigned effective from July 2009. The depth and breadth of experience brought together by the Board generally is gratifying. It is a privilege to work with such people.



Jim Freemantle

Chairman

13 September 2010

Significant issues affecting the agency

The Swan Canning river system provides a magnificent backdrop to Perth, an aquatic playground for Perth's residents and visitors and habitat for a variety of unique wildlife. Its beauty and utility almost hide the environmental stress the system faces. But events this year – deaths of iconic river dolphins and a severe storm – gave insight into how vulnerable a stressed system can be when faced with a range of environmental pressures. These pressures are best managed by long-term work on the chronic pressures that make the rivers vulnerable in the first place – nutrient enrichment, low oxygen levels, contamination, sedimentation, shoreline erosion, vegetation loss, aquatic species loss, and conflicting land uses.

Challenges

- Population growth causing increasing demand for riverside residential and commercial development, increased waste and use of the rivers for competing recreational activities
- Improving community understanding of problems facing the rivers and their responsibility in delivering solutions
- The Swan River drains the massive rural Avon Catchment contributing significantly to sedimentation, acidification and nutrient input
- The Swan and Canning rivers also drain urban land with increasing residential and industrial use contributing to nutrient input, low oxygen levels and non-nutrient contamination
- Understanding and protecting social and cultural significance of the Riverpark
- The effects of climate change, including reduced rainfall, storm surges and stream flow and increased marine intrusion, increases the rivers' vulnerability
- Shoreline erosion, vegetation loss and collapsing river walls continue to adversely affect ecological and community values
- The size of the challenge to conserve the river means that efforts will always be limited by resource constraints

Management approach

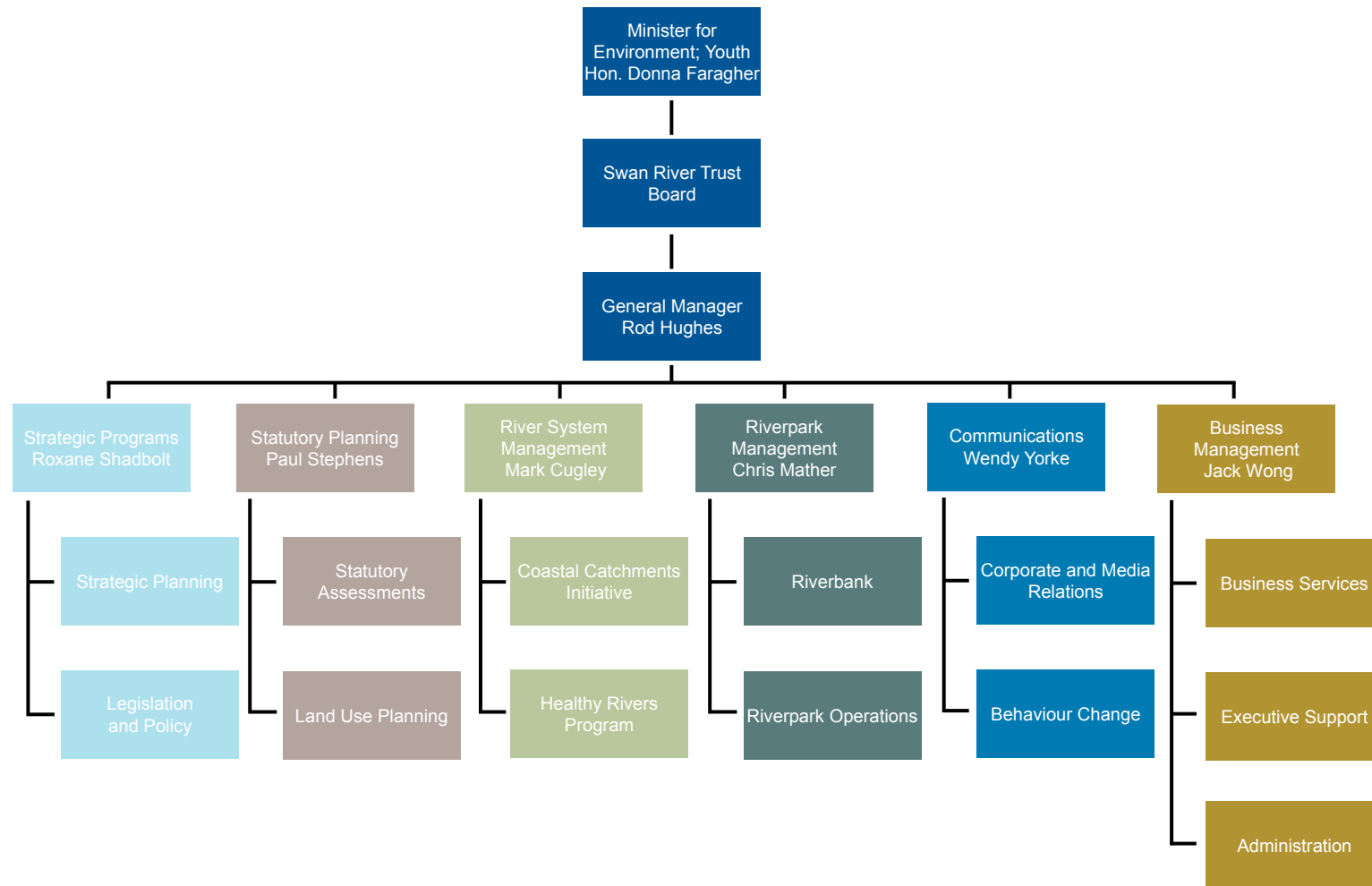
- Provide a whole of system, intergenerational perspective to policy, planning and management
- Take an adaptive, risk-based approach to prioritise work programs and accept not all demands can be met
- Adapt our strategies to meet emerging challenges and changing priorities
- Base our management on sound science
- Influence others to take up their responsibilities
- Collaborate with others to increase return on investment
- Monitor, evaluate and communicate our successes and failures
- Use community expertise in problem solving
- Demonstrate innovative strategies

Operational structure

Executive management team

The day-to-day functions of the Swan River Trust (the Trust) are overseen by an executive management team, consisting of the General Manager and branch managers. The team meets weekly to ensure all branches of the Trust work cohesively together and common issues are dealt with adequately. In particular, the team focuses on staff development and agency planning.

Figure 1 Operational structure



Swan River Trust Board

The Swan River Trust Board has eight members who meet monthly. The Board is appointed by the Environment Minister in accordance with the Act and brings together expertise in conservation, natural resource management, recreation, tourism, planning, development and matters of interest to rural and Noongar communities.

Mr Jim Freemantle, Chairman, holds a Bachelor of Economics and Master of Administration from Monash University. He is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and Australian Institute of Banking and Finance. He previously held senior positions in banking and corporate consulting. Mr Freemantle holds the positions of Dairy Western Australia Chairman, Western Australian Planning Commission Central Perth Planning Committee member, Anglican Diocese of Perth Trustee, Racing and Wagering WA Deputy Chairman, Prostate Cancer Foundation (WA Division) Chairman, MDA National Group Director and Chairman of its Capital Committee. Mr Freemantle was re-appointed to the Trust Board in September 2007 and appointed Chairman in March 2009.



Swan River Trust members (back) Dudley Maier, Mick Poole, Vanessa Davies, Tony Evans, Jan Star, (front) Carolyn Jakobsen, Jim Freemantle and Jane Chambers

Dr Jane Chambers, Deputy, is a Senior Lecturer in Aquatic Ecology in Environmental Science, Murdoch University. She has more than 25 years experience in research relating to algae and aquatic plants, nutrient dynamics and eutrophication of freshwater and estuarine systems. She has been active in developing technology for the creation and restoration of wetlands and riparian vegetation, and investigating the impact of secondary salinisation on wetlands in the Avon Catchment and mechanisms to restore aquatic plants and reduce algal blooms in the Canning and lower Vasse rivers. Dr Chambers was re-appointed to the Trust Board in September 2007 and appointed Deputy Chair in March 2009.

Ms Carolyn Jakobsen is completing her postgraduate (PhD) studies at Murdoch University and is a former member of the University Senate. She has been a community and consumer activist in the Perth metropolitan area for more than 30 years. In the early 1970s concern about the health effects of pesticides on people and the environment led to her involvement in backyard permaculture, organic gardening, composting, poultry-keeping and apiary. She is Chair of the Board of Women's Health Care Association, Independent Chair of Woodman Point Waste Water Treatment Plant's Community Reference Group and a member of the Waste Authority (having been a member of the previous Waste Management Board since 2003). Ms Jakobsen was appointed to the Trust Board in September 2007.

Mr Mick Poole holds a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from the University of Western Australia and is a Fellow of the Academy of Technology Sciences and Engineering, and Australian Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology. He has had a distinguished career in agriculture and was appointed to the Trust Board in May 2008.

Cr Dudley Maier (Town of Vincent) is the Western Australian Local Government Association nominee. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the Australian National University and has served as committee member and community representative on the Hyde Park Precinct Group, Water Corporation Customer Advisory Council, Claise Brook Catchment Group, Perth Inner City Society Inc., Town of Vincent's Sustainability Advisory Group, Town of Vincent's Residential design Guidelines Working Group and the Town of Vincent's Heritage Trail Working Group. Cr Maier was appointed to the Trust Board in September 2007.

Ms Jan Star AM was a Councillor with the Serpentine Jarrahdale Shire for 23 years, with four years as President. She has worked in areas of sustainability, water (drainage, law reform), climate change, biodiversity, land-use planning, environment, sustainable agriculture and regional development at state, regional and national level. Ms Star is Chair of the Peel Harvey Catchment Council and Vice Chair of South West Catchments Council, and a member of the Natural Resource Management Council. Ms Star was appointed to the Trust Board in June 2008.

Mr Peter Randolph was temporarily appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board. He has extensive experience working in Aboriginal and cultural affairs working for the WA Department of Indigenous Affairs. Mr Randolph served on the Trust Board from March 2009 until March 2010.

Ms Vanessa Davies is an Aboriginal woman who has traditional links to Wongai and Noongar people in Western Australia. She has had comprehensive executive management experience in government relations, justice, employment and education, health, community and indigenous relations. She began her career as a qualified secondary teacher, a background which has provided her with excellent communication, presentation and facilitation skills. In 2000, Ms Davies completed a postgraduate Masters Degree in Management and Leadership through Curtin University's Graduate School of Business. She has worked extensively in the public and private sector and is dedicated to inspiring individuals to be creative and innovative. Ms Davies was appointed to the Trust Board in December 2009.

Mr Tony Evans is the Department of Planning representative as the General Manager and Secretary of the Western Australian Planning Commission. Mr Evans is a qualified accountant with a Bachelor of Business and Diploma in Education. He has extensive commercial and corporate governance experience in the property, resources, education and not-for-profit sectors. Tony is Deputy Chair of the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand, a Board member of the Governing Council of Challenger TAFE and member of the Councils of the Royal Automobile Club of WA and HBF Health Funds Pty Ltd. Mr Evans was appointed to the Trust Board in November 2009.

Performance management framework

The Trust operates in accordance with the State Government goals. Its work delivers on the Social and Environmental Responsibility Goal – ensuring that economic activity is managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner for the long-term benefit of the state.

The Trust was established in 1989 to protect, manage and provide appropriate planning for the Swan and Canning rivers and associated land. It operates under the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006* (the Act) and its functions are to:

- protect and enhance the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Development Control Area (DCA) and to control activities and development in that area;
- protect and enhance the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Riverpark;
- carry out works and provide facilities for the purposes of protecting and enhancing the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Riverpark, establish targets for ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Riverpark, and mechanisms for evaluating achievement of those targets;
- coordinate and promote the development and implementation of strategic documents defined by the Act;
- coordinate and promote the activities of other bodies that have functions in relation to the catchment area, insofar as those functions may affect the Riverpark, including the implementation of any strategic documents applicable to the catchment area;
- monitor and report to the Minister on the state of the DCA, and development on and adjoining the DCA;
- provide advice and assistance to planning authorities so that, in relation to the Riverpark, proper provision is made in planning schemes for – the reservation of land for protection, and future acquisition, of river foreshores; protection and public use of land and waters; and protection of wildlife habitat;
- provide advice to the WAPC on state planning policies and planning scheme provisions relating to any matter within its functions, and publish other statements of policy relating to any matter with in its functions;
- provide advice and promote public education on any matter within its functions;
- perform such functions as are delegated to it under any other written law;
- otherwise undertake the administration and enforcement of the Act; and,
- perform any other functions vested in it by the Act or any other written law.

Vision

The Trust works with others to protect the Swan Canning Riverpark, to enhance ecological and community benefits and amenity. The Trust’s vision is a healthy river for all forever, which is resilient to climate change, population and development pressures and enjoyed, shared and nurtured. The river faces increasing pressure from human activities, as well as the effects of climate change and a legacy of cumulative impacts.

Desired outcomes

- The ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced.
- The long-term community benefit of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced.

Figure 2 Community values

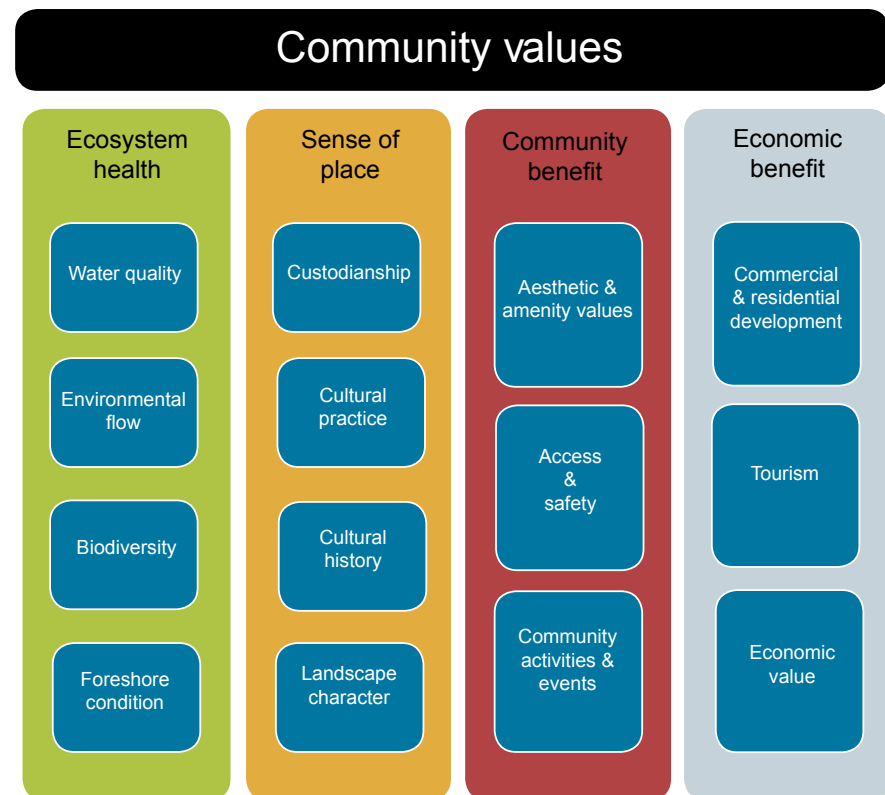
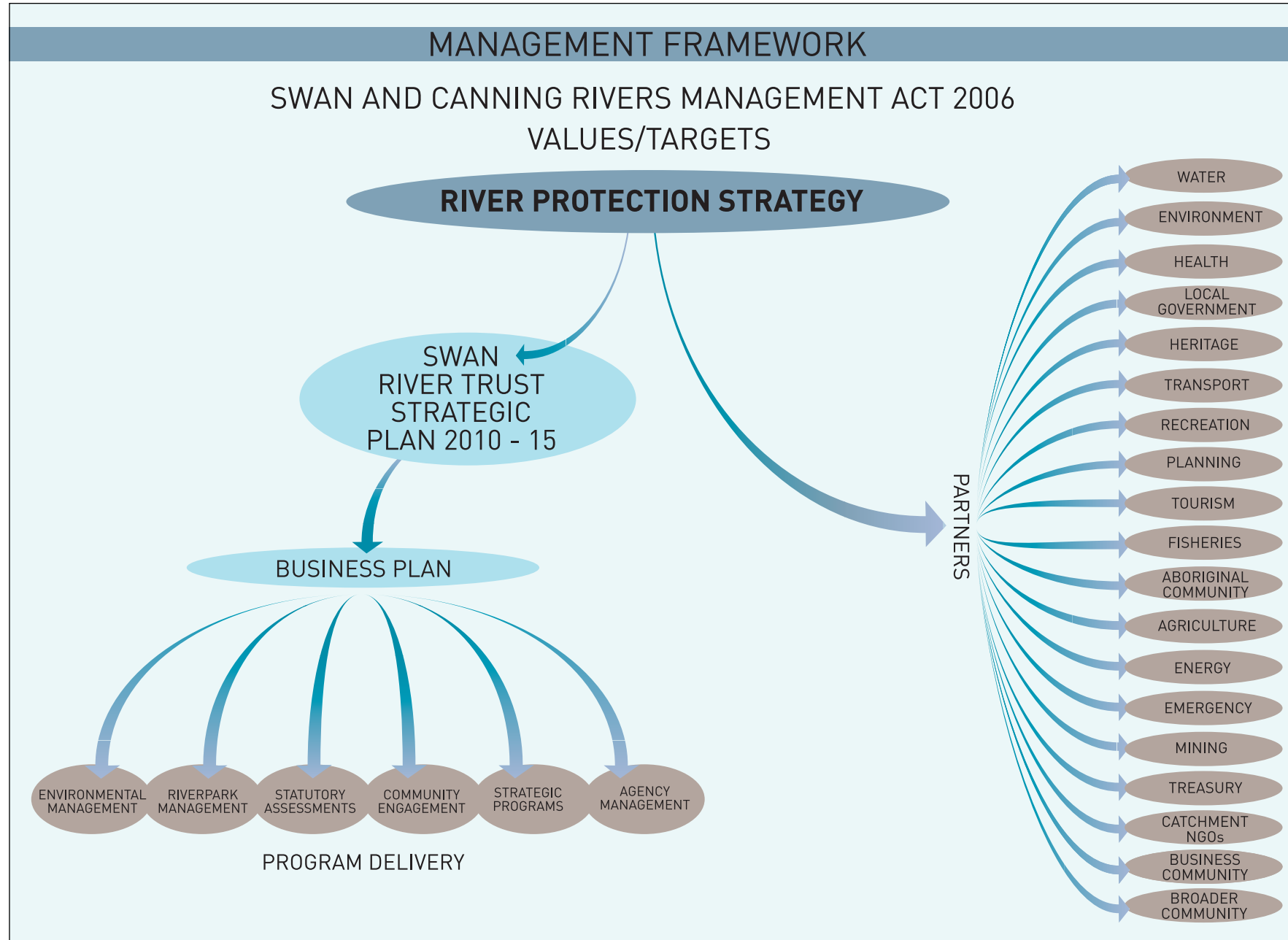


Figure 3 Management framework



Agency performance

The Trust delivers management programs in line with a regularly updated Strategic Plan and annual Business Plan. An overview of these programs is provided below. This year's report on operations reflects these priority work areas.

Table 1 Program delivery overview

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	SUCCESS MEASURES
Environmental Management	Improve river system health and resilience to environmental and community pressures	State of the river reported against targets and performance against River Health Index
Riverpark Management	Manage shoreline restoration, operational, recreational and commercial activities to enhance community benefit and amenity	Length of Riverpark shoreline with improved condition status Community satisfaction with Riverpark management, facilities and activities
Community Engagement	Enhance community social responsibility so that all Perth people help look after the Riverpark	Public satisfaction with opportunities to be informed and involved in river management Behaviour change due to program management
Statutory Planning	Ensure land-use planning protects and enhances Riverpark values and meets community demands	Community satisfaction with Trust decisions on development Percentage of Trust decisions attracting negative responses from community
Strategic Programs	Implement a planning and policy framework to guide the Trust and others to achieve collaborative, coordinated Riverpark management	Achievement of River Protection Strategy outcomes
Agency Management	Ensure accountability, good governance and financial sustainability by improving management systems	Funding level and diversity

Environmental management programs are delivered by the River System Management branch to improve understanding of the rivers' function and health to inform management

Healthy Rivers Program

The Healthy Rivers Action Plan was delivered for the second year, during which a monitoring and evaluation framework was finalised. The first community report was released in December 2009. The Burswood Park Board provided \$3 million funding throughout the year for river management projects mainly in the Healthy Rivers Action Plan.

Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan (SCWQIP)

The SCWQIP, funded through the Australian Government Coastal Catchments Initiative, was finalised and released in December 2009. The State Government has committed to providing \$3.29 million and the Australian Government \$2.5 million towards the plan's implementation. Most of the funding will be provided to partner organisations to carry out appropriate work.

Funding is provided through SCWQIP for an **environmental monitoring system**, delivered by the Department of Water. Data is collected fortnightly on nutrient and chlorophyll-a concentration, physical parameters and phytoplankton groups, and compliance tested against water quality targets for chlorophyll-a and dissolved oxygen. Previously, 15 of the 31 catchments in the river system were monitored. During SCWQIP development and implementation a further 15 catchments were added to the monitoring network.

Non-nutrient Contaminant Program

Following completion of the three-year Non-nutrient Contaminant Program (NNCP) in 2009, the Trust is working with the Department of Water to further investigate the priority locations of Claisebrook and Bull Creek. Consistent with the National Water Quality Management Strategy, sediment at these sites was tested to determine whether contaminant concentrations are affecting ecosystem health. Reports from this work are made publicly available online.

NNCP work commissioned for 2010-11 will use passive sampler technology to identify sources of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the estuary. It also focuses on identifying any sources of ongoing contamination and its effects on biota in Claisebrook.

Healthy Catchments Program

The program provides support to sub-regional natural resource management (NRM) groups in the Swan Region to coordinate community projects that reduce the amount of nutrients entering the Swan Canning river system. This year, \$453,325 was provided to sub-regional NRM groups.

Local Water Quality Improvement Plan

Using the same framework as the regional SCWQIP, the Trust is developing and investing in Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs) for priority catchments and those that do not meet long-term water quality goals as indicated by the SCWQIP predictive modelling. This year plans were completed for three catchments and implementation strategies are under way for two local WQIPs.

Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program

The Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program (previously known as the Swan Alcoa Landcare Program) is administered by Perth Region NRM on behalf of the Trust and Alcoa Australia Limited.

The program provided \$571,698 to implement 35 onground restoration projects in the Swan Canning Catchment. Of that, \$354,161 was allocated to projects that achieve improved water quality outcomes. The Trust provided \$217,597 this year, bringing its total contribution to \$2,767,000 during the past 12 years.

Oxygenation

The Swan and Canning rivers typically experience low oxygen levels in summer and autumn. This is caused by the breakdown of organic matter and is recognised as a major cause of nutrient release from river sediments. It causes loss of ecological function and increases the risk of fish deaths. The Trust operates several oxygenation plants in the river system to combat these problems.

Monitoring of the Turbolox plant at Guildford in the upper Swan River clearly shows the effects of the plant, which uses tides to move freshly oxygenated water up to four kilometres upstream. This monitoring confirmed the value of a second oxygenation plant at Caversham and designs for the plant were completed. In May 2010, the Minister announced funding to establish a third plant on the upper Canning River, providing more oxygen relief in the system.

Drainage Nutrient Intervention Program (DNIP)

The Urban Water Research and Development Technical Advisory Group, on which the Trust is represented by the DNIP manager, is developing a draft plan to identify current research, research gaps and priorities.

Wetland planting in the Centenary Park compensating basin, Belmont, occurred in December 2009, with the Trust providing \$30,000 to the City of Belmont for the work.

The Wharf Street Wetland and Civic Parkland works are almost complete. Landscape components and supplementary planting will be finalised early in 2010-11. The project will be commissioned when all system components are able to be brought on line.

Sediment sampling in the Anvil Way compensation basin in the priority Mills Street Main Drain Catchment revealed elevated levels of heavy metals and hydrocarbons and high acidity, indicative of a contaminated site. Removal of the contaminated sediment, earthworks and revegetation will be undertaken in November 2010 to improve water quality and the environmental condition at this degraded compensation basin site.

Construction of drainage nutrient intervention works in the Ellen Brook Catchment was completed at Bingham Road Creek and Muehea North Drain. Work on these projects is now focusing on revegetation, maintenance and evaluation.

Figure 4 Swan and Canning rivers sampling map

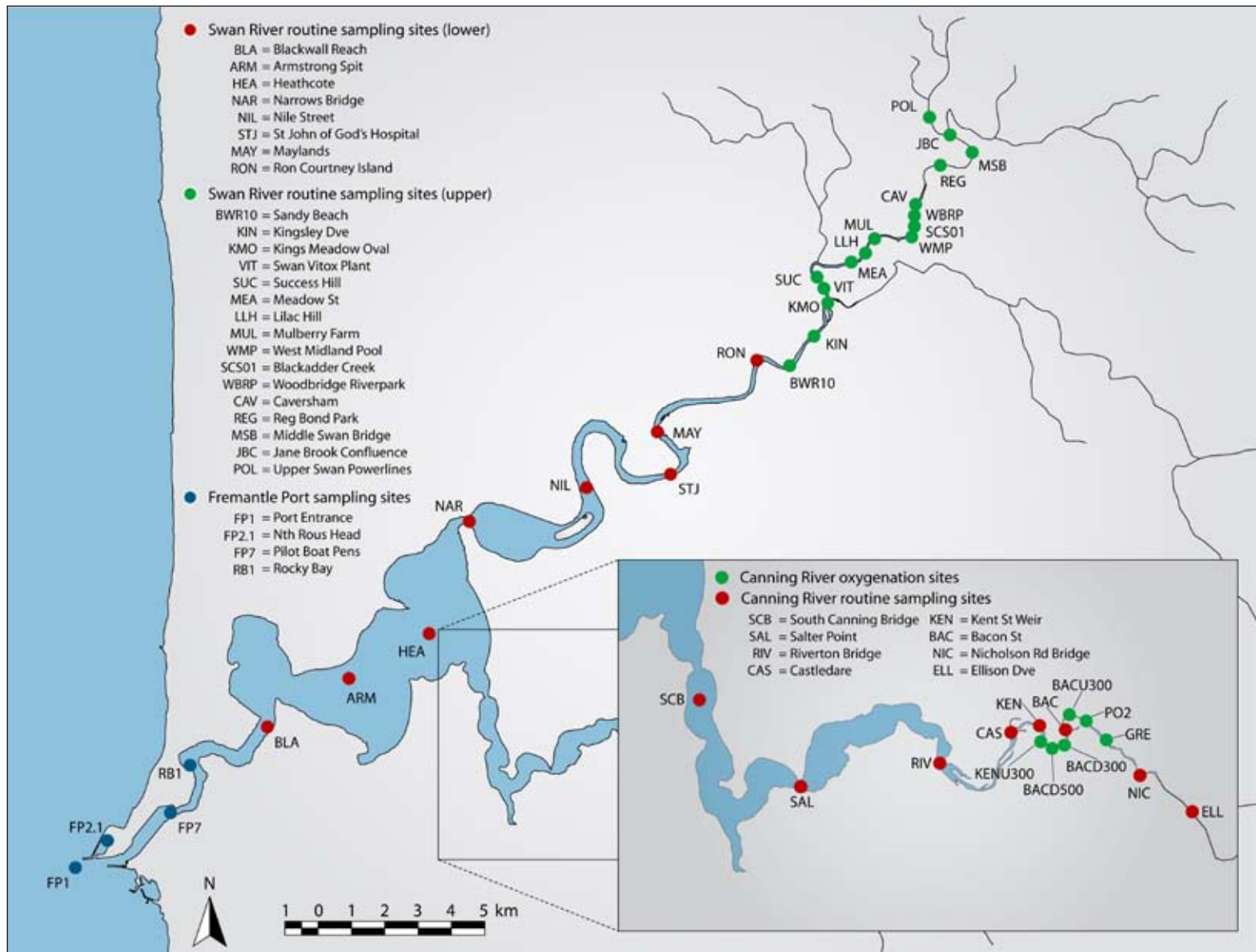
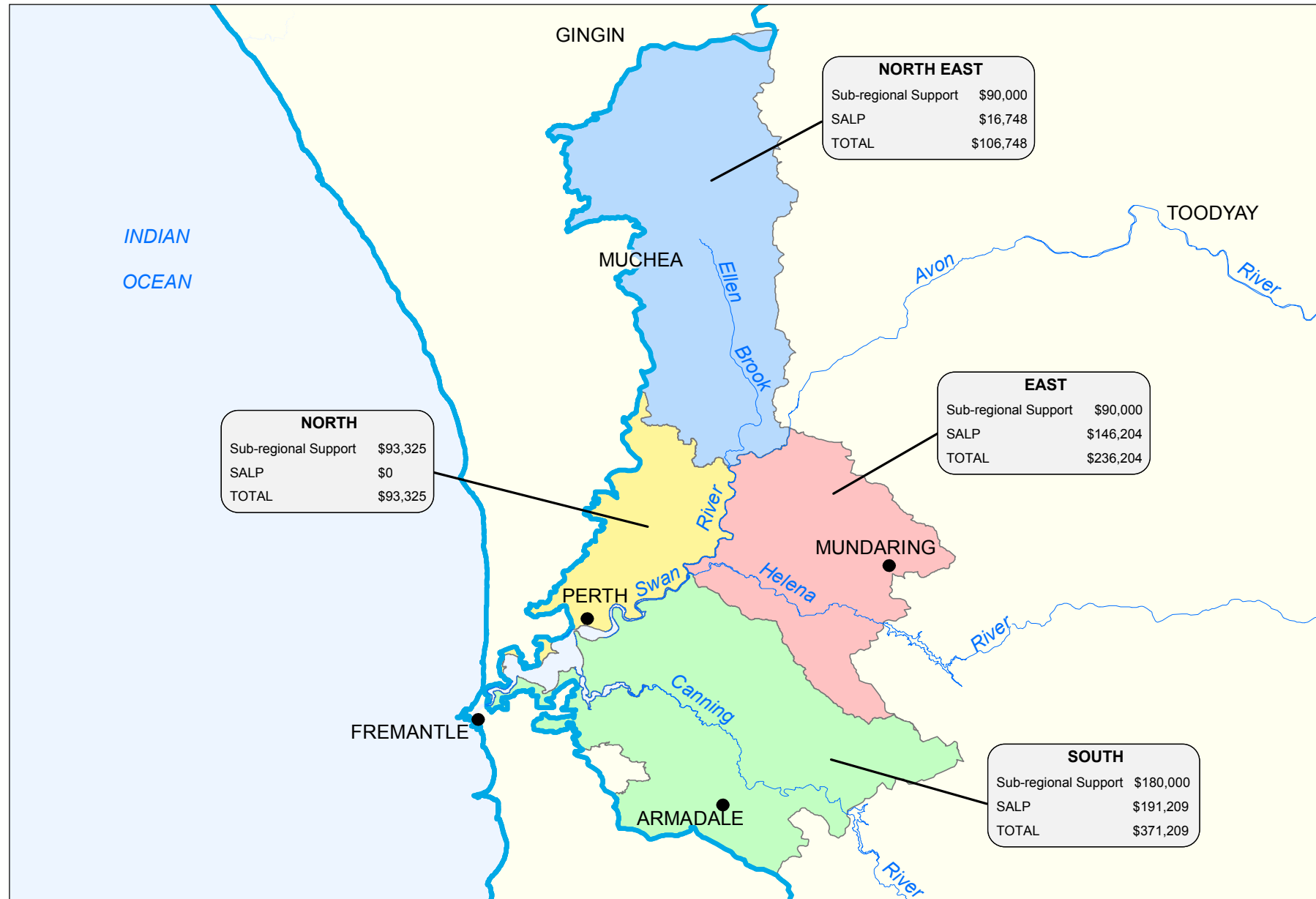


Figure 5 Swan Canning Catchment sub-regional support and Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program (SALP) funding



River Science

The deaths of six river dolphins in 2009 created public concern and was significant given the estimated small size of the river dolphin population (about 20-25). In November 2009, the Trust delivered a Situation Report to the Minister for Environment. WA Chief Scientist Professor Lyn Beazley AO reviewed the Trust's report and made a series of recommendations to the Minister, who committed \$250,000 to implementing Professor Beazley's recommendations. Two of the dolphins appeared to have died from a normally benign skin disease, one had a brain fungal infection and a fourth suffered from bronchopneumonia, although this dolphin also had severe fishing line entanglement. Two dolphins were too decomposed for the cause of death to be determined. Professor Beazley said in her report that the inflow of fresh water associated with rainfall events in winter and spring appeared to have contributed to progression of the skin disease in two of the dolphins. The reduced salinity may have caused cellular damage to the epidermis (outer layer of the skin), leading to increased susceptibility to viral attack.

The Climate Change Risk Assessment Project was completed and will enable local government to assess the risk to foreshore assets posed by climate change.

A feral fish species is known to occur in Bennett Brook. The cichlid, *Geophagus brasiliensis*, is an escaped aquarium species. The State NRM office provided funding to complete a population and distribution survey of cichlids in Bennett Brook. This work will provide important information for ongoing management and control of this species. The Trust sought and obtained good support from the community, especially aquarium clubs, in raising awareness of feral fish and their impact on the rivers.

Fremantle Ports undertook phase 1 of its inner harbour and channel deepening project from early January to late March 2010. The Trust liaised with Fremantle Ports regarding the effects of dredging on ecosystem health and water quality of the Swan River upstream of the harbour. The Water Quality Monitoring Program (undertaken by a reputable independent environmental consultancy) was expanded to address some of the concerns raised by the Trust. In response to heightened concerns regarding the potential impact of sedimentation upstream, phase 2 of the project (August – November 2010) will include monitoring of sedimentation rates.

Phoslock™ application to the Canning River

Phoslock™ is a locally developed modified clay that removes nutrients from the sediment and water column. It was applied to a 2.5 kilometre stretch of the Canning River upstream of the Kent Street weir in 2002 to reduce the availability of nutrients to algal blooms. The lack of any significant algal blooms in the upper Canning since 2002 is attributed in part to this Phoslock™ application. Some surface water algal scums were observed by Trust staff in late 2009 and 56 tonnes of Phoslock™ was applied in February 2010. This most recent application will be monitored and a report released in late 2010.



Environmental flows

Many of the tributaries of the Swan Canning are dammed to supply water to the Perth region. The Helena River has two dams – the Mundaring Weir and the Helena Pipehead Dam – which supply water to the goldfields. In 2009, the Trust monitored some of the permanent pools in the Helena River to determine their ecological value as refuge for river animals (particularly fish) during summer.

The results of this study encouraged the Department of Water and Water Corporation to conduct a trial water release from the Helena Pipehead Dam to ascertain the level of water flow required to maintain oxygen levels in the pools. The results of the trial will contribute to understanding the ecological requirements of the Helena River and identifying what environmental water releases might be of benefit to maintain the ecological integrity of the pools.

The Riverpark Management branch manages shoreline restoration, operational, recreational and commercial activities to enhance community benefit and amenity

The Act established the Swan Canning Riverpark as 72.1 square kilometres of river reserve and adjoining public lands and gave the Trust responsibility as the park management agency.

Boating Management Strategy

This year action focused on implementing recommendations in two aspects: dinghy storage on foreshores; and boat wash recommendations.

A draft policy on dinghy storage was released. The Trust is working with local government to develop solutions that meet the needs of boat users without compromising the environmental and aesthetic values of the shoreline. It suggests dinghies cannot be stored on the river shoreline unless in an approved area. In the past, shoreline vegetation has been significantly damaged by dinghies being stored in inappropriate areas. The draft policy is an attempt to control this situation and takes the view that it is appropriate for controls on dinghy storage to exist in much the same way that controls exist on where and when people can park cars.

The Trust commissioned a study on the impacts of boat wash in the Riverpark. The Boat Wash reports undertaken by the Australian Maritime College and Curtin University Centre for Marine Science and Technology suggest reducing boat speed from eight knots to five knots will significantly reduce shoreline erosion. These recommendations will assist in forming the aquatic use management framework which is a recommendation in the River Protection Strategy.

Courtesy moorings are one way the Trust manages anchor damage in the Riverpark. The moorings are available for anyone to use for up to four hours free of charge, so people can enjoy the river without needing to drop anchor.

The Trust installed 15 new courtesy moorings during 2009-10, taking the total to 32.

Iconic trails project

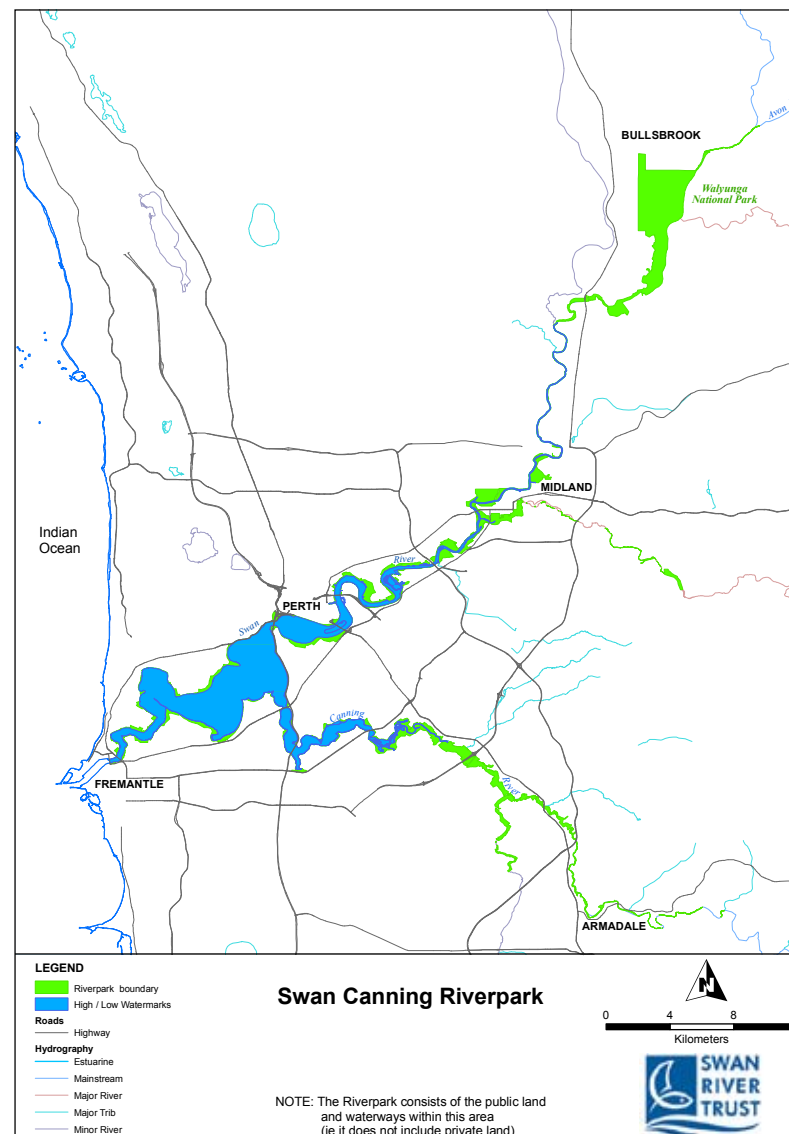
The Swan Canning Riverpark iconic trails project will guide the development of a trails network throughout the Riverpark to increase community benefit, enjoyment and amenity. A project officer was appointed in January 2010 and the project was presented to a well-attended stakeholders' forum in March 2010. Expressions of interest were sought, and have been received, for membership of a Steering Group to develop a trails master plan.

Licences and leases

The Trust has worked progressively with Yacht Clubs improving environmental management systems and aims to have them all up to an equivalent standard ISO 14001; 2004 Environmental Management Systems requirements with guidance for use.

The Trust has identified all current commercial operators in the Riverpark and is working towards a compliance framework to ensure all are operating under licences in the Riverpark.

Figure 6 Swan Canning Riverpark



Events, complaints, incidents and enforcement

The Trust responds to complaints and incidents in the Riverpark and takes action as appropriate. The Trust responded to 271 complaints this year, compared to 315 last year. The decrease in complaints may be attributed to the increased presence of operations officers in the field picking up issues before they are reported to the Trust.

Vegetation damage remains a problem along the rivers' shoreline. The Trust has continued to install large signs at locations where vegetation has been damaged. This approach has been contentious and effective.

Table 2 Complaints and incidents summary

INCIDENT/COMPLAINT	TOTAL
Algal blooms	8
Aquatic deaths	15
Chemical spills	0
Destruction of vegetation	42
Foaming	4
Foreshore damage	8
General complaints	82
Herbicides/pesticide spraying	1
Industrial discharge/dewatering	16
Offensive odour	4
Oil slicks/spills	27
River discolouration	10
Sewage discharge	9
Unauthorised development	11
Waste/rubbish dump	18
Watercraft nuisance	12
Weeds	4
Total	271

Trust officers also spend considerable time removing materials from waterways and foreshores. This year 138 tonnes of litter and weed were removed from Riverpark.

Table 3 Summary of materials removed from waterways and foreshores

MATERIAL	UNITS	TOTAL
Rubbish	kg	6765
White goods	each	7
Tyres	each	16
Drums	each	20
Signs	each	13
Vessels	each	2
Shopping trolleys	each	49
Fish	kg	1
Birds	each	6
Other animals	each	2
Timber	kg	19,416
Weed	tonnes	113
Pallets/crates	each	37
Chairs	each	21

Perth experienced a severe storm on 22 March 2010. Widespread power failures resulted in approximately 130 wastewater pump stations across the metropolitan area losing power. Fixed or temporary generators were used at many pump stations to provide power and at others tankers were used to prevent or reduce wastewater overflows. Around 35 pump stations overflowed and discharged wastewater into the Swan and Canning rivers or their major tributaries. It is estimated that 751 kilolitres discharged to the Swan River and 14,628 kilolitres discharged to the Canning River and its tributaries. The storm also flushed large quantities of leaf litter and other organic debris into the rivers.

After the storm, very low dissolved oxygen levels in the upper reaches of the rivers led to deaths of fish and marron in the Canning River and contributed to fish deaths in the Swan River. (A fish-killing algal bloom was also present in the upper Swan River before and after the storm.) The Department of Health issued a health warning on 23 March, advising people to avoid contact with river water due to the heavy inflows of contaminated stormwater. The health warning was lifted on 1 April 2010.

The Trust continues to liaise with other agencies: including Water Corporation; Department of Health; and Department of Environment and Conservation in an endeavour to prevent wastewater overflow and improve incident preparedness and response.

During major river events, such as the Air Race, Australia Day Skyshow, Leighton Invitation Yacht Race and Avon Descent, the Trust plays a supportive role, helping with event planning and providing logistical support.

Riverbank

Since 2002, the Riverbank program has funded 142 river restoration projects and allocated \$6.1 million through grants, which translates to \$12 million of onground works.

The Trust secured an additional \$1.9 million from the State Government to fund urgent works to replace sections of river walling along Mounts Bay Road between Carpark One through to 400 metres east of the Narrows Bridge. A 400 metre section (between the Old Swan Brewery and Carpark One), completed in collaboration with the City of Perth, saw significant savings which will enable an additional section of gabion walling in front of the Old Swan Brewery to be replaced with limestone walling in 2010-11. Replacing a second section of gabion walling with new gabion walling in line with Best Management Practice Guidelines was also funded. This project was completed in collaboration with Main Roads.

The Trust, with the City of South Perth and Main Roads, worked on long-term restoration and rehabilitation along the Como Foreshore in South Perth. Although this area, alongside the Kwinana Freeway, has seen ongoing erosion, one winter storm in 2008-09 caused more than 5 metres of the shoreline to erode.

The Trust released a report on Best Management Practices for Foreshore Stabilisation in December 2009 and the report is available on the Trust's website. The report provides locally relevant information on a range of best practice techniques. It aims to improve foreshore stabilisation management by:

- increasing land managers' knowledge of best management practices for foreshore stabilisation; and
- improving the Trust's understanding of appropriate management responses for foreshore stabilisation and assisting with strategic allocation of the Riverbank Grants Scheme funding.

Techniques presented in the report include those that stabilise the banks directly (revegetation, bioengineering, gabions, walling and revetments) and indirectly (renourishment, groyne/headlands and flow modification).

The Trust is working with a software vendor and DEC to implement a software-based Asset Management System. This system will be integrated with the DEC information technology network, including Geographical Information System mapping and filing systems, and will assist the Trust to establish a proactive funding process, looking at priority sites across the rivers. This will also allow appropriate time for planning and ensuring foreshore land managers are able to plan budgets and match funding accordingly.

Table 4 Riverbank Grants Scheme funding recipients

City of Armadale	Revegetation and weed control at three sites on the Canning River in the City of Armadale	\$41,422
Town of Bassendean	Erosion control, revegetation and weed control, planting of swales and fencing at Ashfield Parade	\$106,938
	Restoration and revegetation of Sandy Beach riverbank, foreshore and retaining wall	\$51,000
City of Canning	Revegetation and weed control near the Canning River Eco Education Centre	\$10,000
Town of East Fremantle	Foreshore stabilisation and revegetation	\$13,564
Department of Environment and Conservation	Revegetation and weed control at five sites within the Canning River Regional Park	\$96,600
	Repairs and maintenance to river wall at Matilda Bay Reserve	\$22,500
	Provision of controlled access, revegetation and erosion control at Milyu Reserve in the Swan Estuary	\$10,000
City of Fremantle	Foreshore rehabilitation works in North Fremantle, including weed control, revegetation and foreshore stabilisation	\$20,500
City of Gosnells	Revegetation and weed control at three sites on the Canning River in the City of Gosnells	\$30,970
City of Nedlands (through WESROC*)	Bank stabilisation and revegetation at Point Resolution and maintenance at other restoration sites	\$128,781
City of South Perth	Replacement of section of river wall at Como Beach	\$35,225
	Foreshore stabilisation and revegetation at Como Beach	\$82,500
Total		\$650,000

*Western Suburbs Regional Organisation of Councils

The Communications branch enhances community social responsibility so that all Perth people help look after the Riverpark

Communications and community engagement is encompassed in all programs across the Trust. In the Communications branch this includes corporate and media relations and environmental education programs aimed at stimulating behaviour change for the benefit of the rivers. These programs have been strategically designed based on sound social science methodology to lead to sustainable behaviour change to protect the rivers for future generations. On constantly restricted budgets, these programs deliver dollar for dollar, the greatest potential for river protection by delivering and empowering real and long-term community behaviour change. This will in time reduce the need for costly remediation strategies currently in place.

Corporate and media relations

The Trust has more actively engaged with the Noongar community this year, recognising and building respect for Noongar values and developing deeper connections with the Noongar community to highlight their cultural connection with the Riverpark.

Discussions took place to improve consultation processes involved in *Aboriginal Heritage Act* approvals and the Trust liaised with the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC). An internal indigenous affairs working group was established and meets monthly. An indigenous history project was completed and this information placed on the Trust website. The Trust participated in, and supported, the ongoing indigenous consultation project as part of the Swan Canning iconic trails development (funded by Lotterywest).

Information flow to the public has greatly improved this year with the Trust's new website becoming active in January 2010 and recording an average of 2000 hits a month. The Trust introduced social networking and now has a presence on Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and YouTube. These new communication avenues generated more traffic to the website and created greater interest in, and increased attendance at, Trust functions and public education events. The Trust released 32 media statements and prepared 17 released by the Minister.

Work is underway to develop the Swan River Trust Foundation. The Foundation Establishment Order and Rules were approved by the Minister and Parliament, and published in the Government Gazette in late 2009. This legally established the Foundation as a new mechanism to raise corporate and public donations for river protection projects. A Feasibility Study and further comparative research was also conducted to ensure the preparation for a climate of giving prior to publicly launching this new initiative for the people of Perth.

The Trust worked with DEC legal advisors, Department of Fair Trading and Parliamentary Counsel to finalise amendments to the State Trading Concerns Regulations 1998 to recognise the Trust as a prescribed financial entity. If cleared through the State Government, this will allow project partners to offer benefits and in-kind support to the River Guardians program. The prescription also gives the Trust the potential to provide or sell intellectual property or technical, scientific advisory services in the future.

Community engagement

The River Guardians program now has 776 members. Market research was completed and the program endorsed as a long-term and embedded Trust behaviour change program. To date 18 events have attracted 689 attendees, working with 45 stakeholder groups, including six indigenous community groups. River Guardian respondents surveyed this year have shown a 10 per cent or greater behaviour change as a result of the program. The program was again supported by the Gaming Community Trust this year.

Dolphin Watch, an active community involvement component of the River Guardians program trained 104 public volunteers and provided useful information to university researchers. Community involvement in river management has been growing with Dolphin Watch and River Guardians and since 2008, the Trust has logged 743 volunteer hours.

This year, the Trust has signed a project partnership agreement with Conversation Volunteers Australia to increase volunteering opportunities throughout the Swan Canning Catchment.

The Trust's catchment schools program, Ribbons of Blue, was extended this year with a 16 per cent increase of schools registered on the database since July 2009. There are 325 schools in the Swan Canning Catchment, 75 are actively involved in Ribbons of Blue and 135 have used the program in some way. Ribbons of Blue engaged with 4440 students and 557 teachers this past year, organising 45 activities and interacting with 21 community groups. The quarterly newsletter was distributed to more than 820 people.

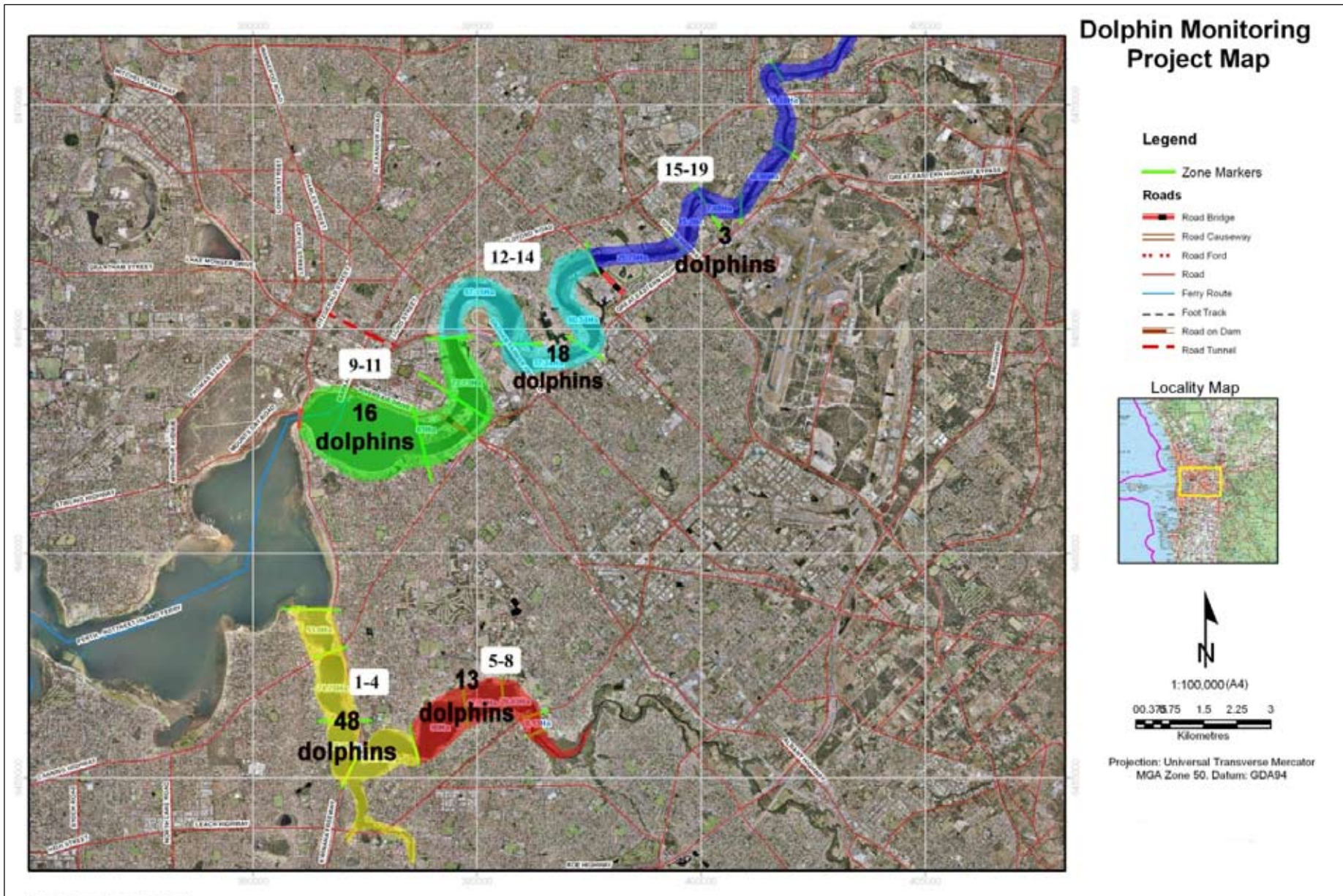
The Trust has extended its delivery of school education this year with:

- planning for an inaugural Swan Canning Riverpark Youth Forum to be held in conjunction with the 13th International RiverSymposium being held in Perth for the first time in October 2010;
- developing the River Rangers Pilot Program in partnership with the Department for Communities; and
- developing the Ellen Brook Catchment schools initiative with Caring for our Country external funding.

The Great Gardens Workshop program hosted 28 Trust-funded workshops attended by 1939 people. This is a reduction on previous years, however, Great Gardens Trust-funded activities leveraged a further 63 workshops for 4159 people funded by other sponsors. Participants' surveys and the new home audit program are demonstrating a continuous 80 per cent behaviour change of participants as a result of attending these workshops.

Ten demonstration Great Garden sites were launched in November 2009. These sites showcase river-friendly garden practices for the public and are reinforced by printed materials and a new section on the Great Gardens website.

Figure 7 Dolphin sightings (river zones 1-19)



Work began on 'Bringing Bennett Brook back to life', a focused behaviour change case study in the Bennett Brook Catchment. Evaluations of participants six months after workshops have continued to show positive results, with 60 per cent reduction in fertiliser application, 20 per cent shift to slow or controlled release fertiliser types, 65 per cent increase in use of soil conditioners, 65 per cent increase in native planting, 70 per cent increase in mulching, and 45 per cent increased green waste recycling.

The Phosphorus Awareness Project supported by the Trust reached 5200 people through 15 displays and 36 community presentations. Additionally, 117 school talks were given, reaching 3800 students. Nineteen planting days enabled 720 students to contribute 990 volunteer hours and plant 12,200 plants. The project established a Trust-funded partnership with the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) and Challenger TAFE to provide fertiliser training for turf managers in the Perth Region. Results from the Annual Nutrient Survey for local government will help tailor training to areas where turf managers are not achieving best management practices.

Additional Trust community education programs were developed and implemented this year. These programs focused on critical river management issues, including: feral fish; climate change; fertilisers; pollution and contaminants; tree vandalism; and responsible boating.

Specific corporate communications and community engagement advice was provided for: the River Protection Strategy; Riverpark Identity and signage design project; and River Science Communications plans.



The Statutory Planning branch ensures landuse planning protects and enhances Riverpark values and meets community demands

The Development Control Area (DCA) was reviewed and a draft released for public comment. The review corrects anomalies where the DCA does not correspond to Metropolitan Regional Scheme (MRS) parks and reserves, cadastral or rational boundaries. All affected local government agencies were consulted during the review and their comments incorporated. The review will be finalised in the forthcoming year.

The Swan and Canning Rivers Management Regulations were reviewed to bring greater clarity and provide greater efficiencies in determining certain matters, particularly permits. Some activities previously required development approval can now be approved by permit. This includes landing military and civil authority aircraft, and installing navigational markers.

Statutory assessments

The Trust deals with assessment matters in several statutory streams defined by the Act, the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Regulations 2007, and the MRS. When requested to by the Department of Planning, the Trust also provides advice in relation to subdivision applications defined by the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

This year 312 applications were assessed relating to subdivision and to development in, or next to, the Trust DCA. The applications comprised of:

- 12 applications for Ministerial Determination, under Part 5 of the Act;
- 54 applications made under Clause 30A(2)a of the MRS;
- 79 applications made under clause 30A(2)b of the MRS;
- 11 applications for licences under section 32 of the Act;
- 138 applications for permits under the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Regulations 2007; and
- 18 statutory referrals to the Trust for advice in relation to applications for subdivision.

Major proposals considered

The Trust provided comment on the Perth Waterfront Development project, particularly in relation to the Mounts Bay Main Drain which is in the project area, and the opportunities to improve water quality. The Trust has also considered and recommended approval of improvements to the Royal Freshwater Bay Yacht Club premises; a major redevelopment of the Flying Squadron Yacht Club; a promenade and deck on the South Perth foreshore; revegetation and stormwater treatment swales in the foreshore reserves in Viveash and West Martin; and a new public jetty in Nedlands.

Planning policy and strategies

The review of several Trust policies was progressed during the year. Two revised policies were adopted following a 3-month public comment period. In addition, the Interim Nutrient Offset Policy for the Swan Canning Catchment (SRT/D20) was advertised for public consultation, and the Stormwater Disposal Policy (SRT/DE4) was redrafted and will be advertised in the coming year.

Statutory Planning officers were also involved in the review of the Western Australian Planning Commission model conditions for subdivision approvals, by providing detailed advice concerning relevant conditions. The Trust's model conditions concerning subdivisions were reviewed at the same time and updated to ensure consistency.

New priorities for the coming year will be redrafting and advertising the Development Setbacks policy and Dewatering policy.

Compliance and audit

The Trust audits compliance with conditions placed on Ministerial approvals issued under Part 5 of the Act, permits and licences. This year a concerted effort was undertaken to identify historical approvals requiring further compliance action. Many non-compliances were identified and addressed in approvals issued during the previous 10 years.

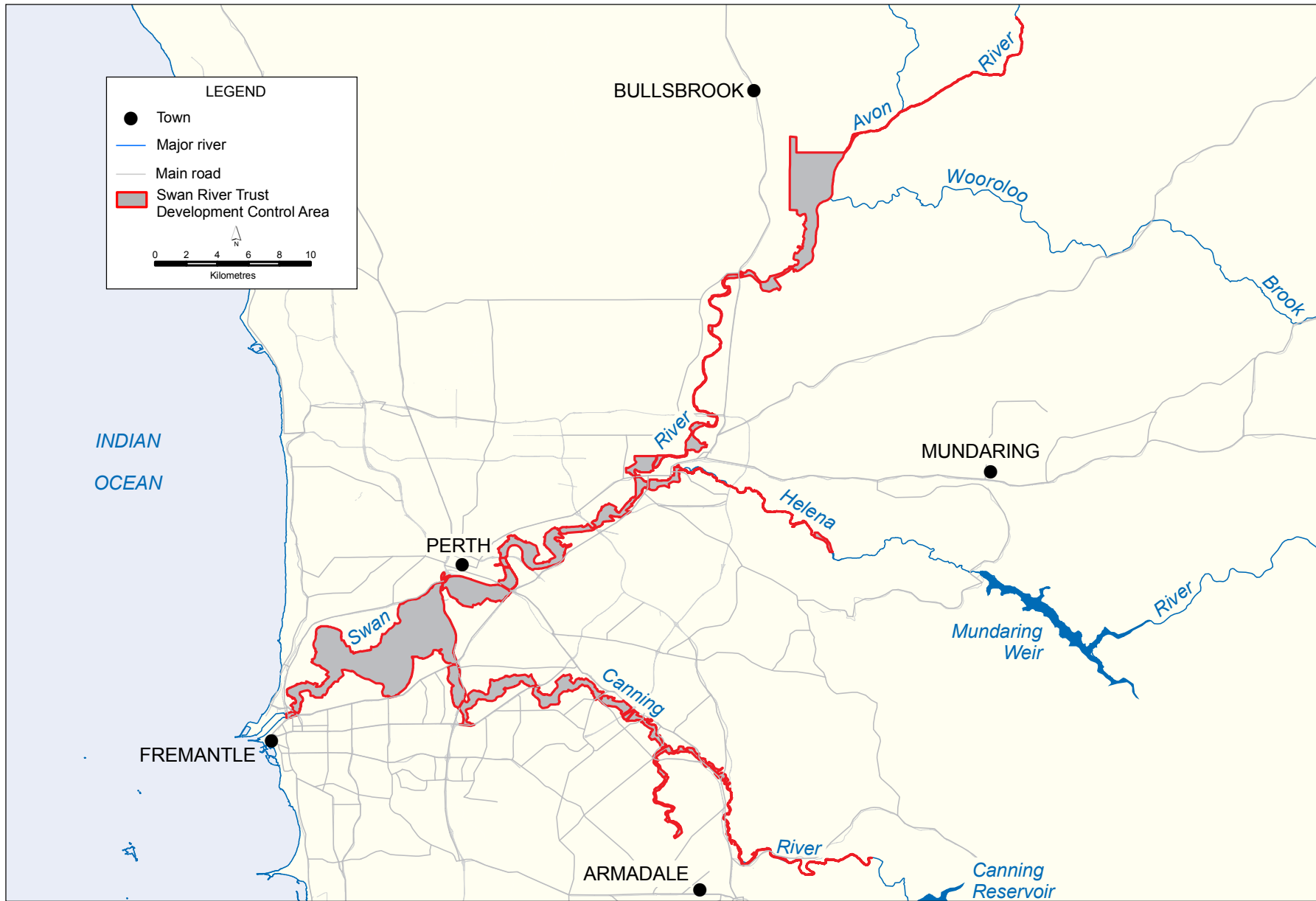
The Trust completed 181 compliance audits, of which 52 were found to be non-compliant. Five infringement notices were issued and preparations are underway for possible prosecutions for non-compliance. In future, the Trust will take a more rigorous and proactive stance in line with its Enforcement and Prosecution Policy.

Strategic land-use planning

This year, as part of the Healthy Rivers Action Plan, the land-use planning program:

- provided advice on 44 strategic planning proposals likely to impact on water quality in the Swan Canning river system. This included local water management strategies for: Brigadoon Estate; Caversham; and areas of the Wungong Urban Water Master Plan. It also provided advice on: urban water management plans for Southern River Sub-Precinct 3A; Mills Road West Martin; and Elvire Street Viveash;
- supported other government agencies in preparing three district structure plans and associated district water management strategies. These included plans for: Southern River Precinct 3F; West Swan East; and the Muchea Employment Node;
- trialed a Department of Water/Swan River Trust protocol for the referral of water management plans associated with major development assessments, and finalised the protocol;
- completed an investigation into the existing planning, statutory and policy mechanisms for: controlling and enforcing the management of erosion and sedimentation from subdivision; residential dwelling construction; and public works, with a view to improving the management of erosion and control of sediment from development activities;
- undertook public consultation on the Interim Nutrient Offset Policy for the Swan Canning Catchment (SRT/D20).

Figure 8 Development Control Area



The Strategic Programs branch implements a planning and policy framework to guide the Trust and others to achieve collaborative, coordinated Riverpark management

Strategic Programs

River Protection Strategy

The Trust's enabling legislation, the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*, requires the Trust to produce the River Protection Strategy (RPS). The first draft of this document is complete. Although developed by the Trust, multiple agencies, at state and local government level, have ownership of the draft strategy. Hundreds of people have been consulted in developing the draft. The final strategy will be signed-off by several Ministers.

The RPS heralds a new stage in managing the rivers and is fundamental to implementing the Act. It looks for better coordination and collaboration across government. Although the Trust continues as the rivers' major management agency, other agencies have obligations and commitments to river management. The RPS includes a monitoring and evaluation framework to report progress from all organisations and ensure priorities and programs can be reviewed and adapted to respond to new issues as they arise.

One component of the RPS is the Land and Waterways Use Plan to provide a means for the Trust to translate policy plans into onground decision making tools. A series of maps in the Plan provide clear guidelines as to appropriate uses in all areas – land and water of the rivers. It provides the basis for aquatic use management to be improved in the future and also gives clarity to precinct planning, which has caused difficulty in the past. The Trust is working towards implementing a long-term strategic pathway for river use planning. More detailed concept plans for sections of the river will be developed.

Strategic Plan

The RPS is central to the Trust's new Strategic Plan 2010-15 which presents a detailed management framework and program delivery overview. It is a new direction in Strategic Planning for the Trust as it takes in a longer time view (five years) than previous 3-year strategic plans have done but it is adaptive and will be updated annually.

Operational legislative review

The operational legislation review is progressing legislative amendments to improve the Trust's response to several operational matters. The Trust Board endorsed the proposed regulation amendments outlined in the Operational Legislative Review program, stage one. Local government and other Schedule 5 organisations likely to be affected by the proposed regulation amendments were advised of the proposed changes. Responses from local government and the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) expressed support for the amendments.

The Regulatory Impact Assessment process is completed and the Trust is now seeking Ministerial approval to draft regulation amendments.



Figure 9 River Protection Strategy governance arrangements

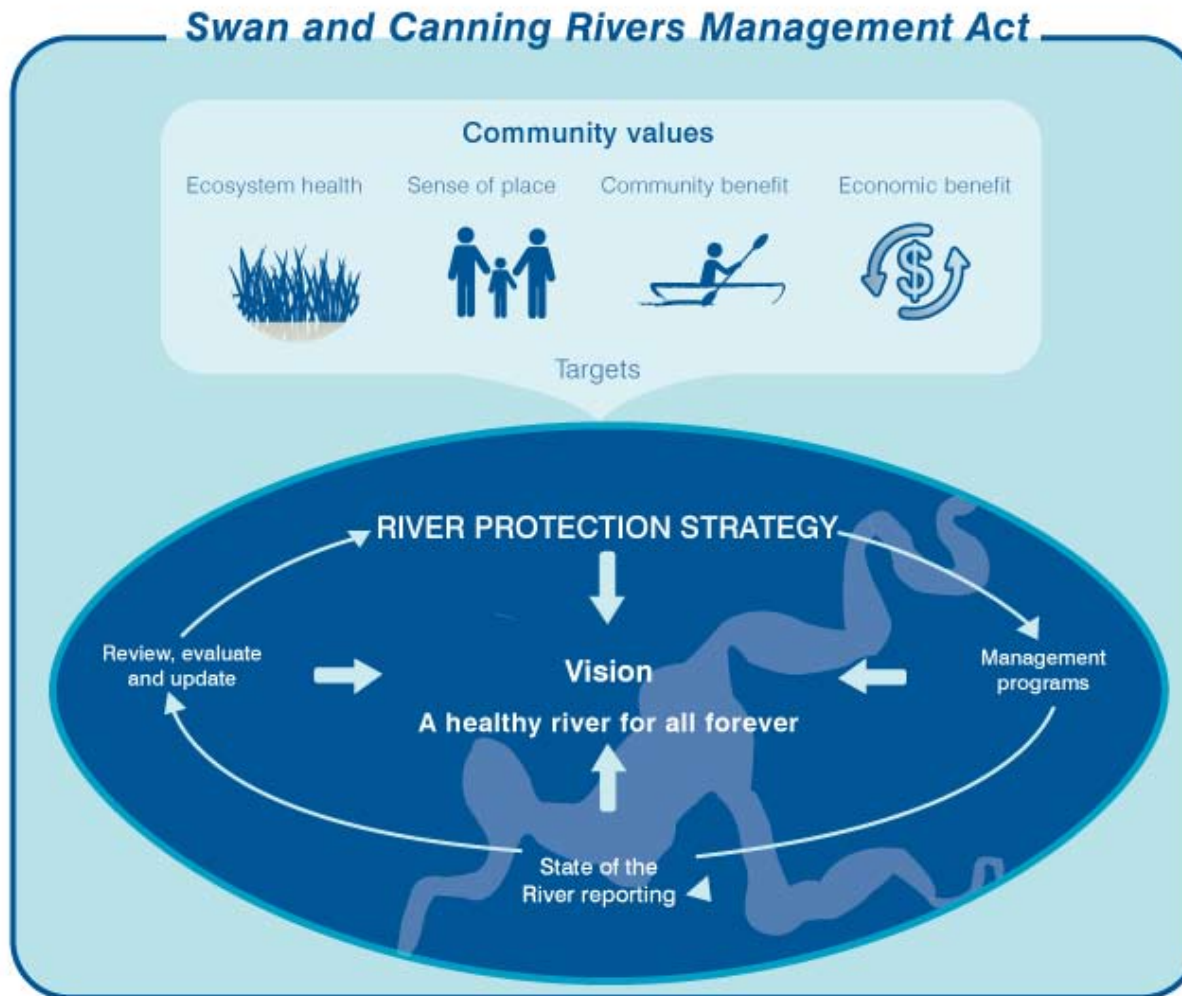
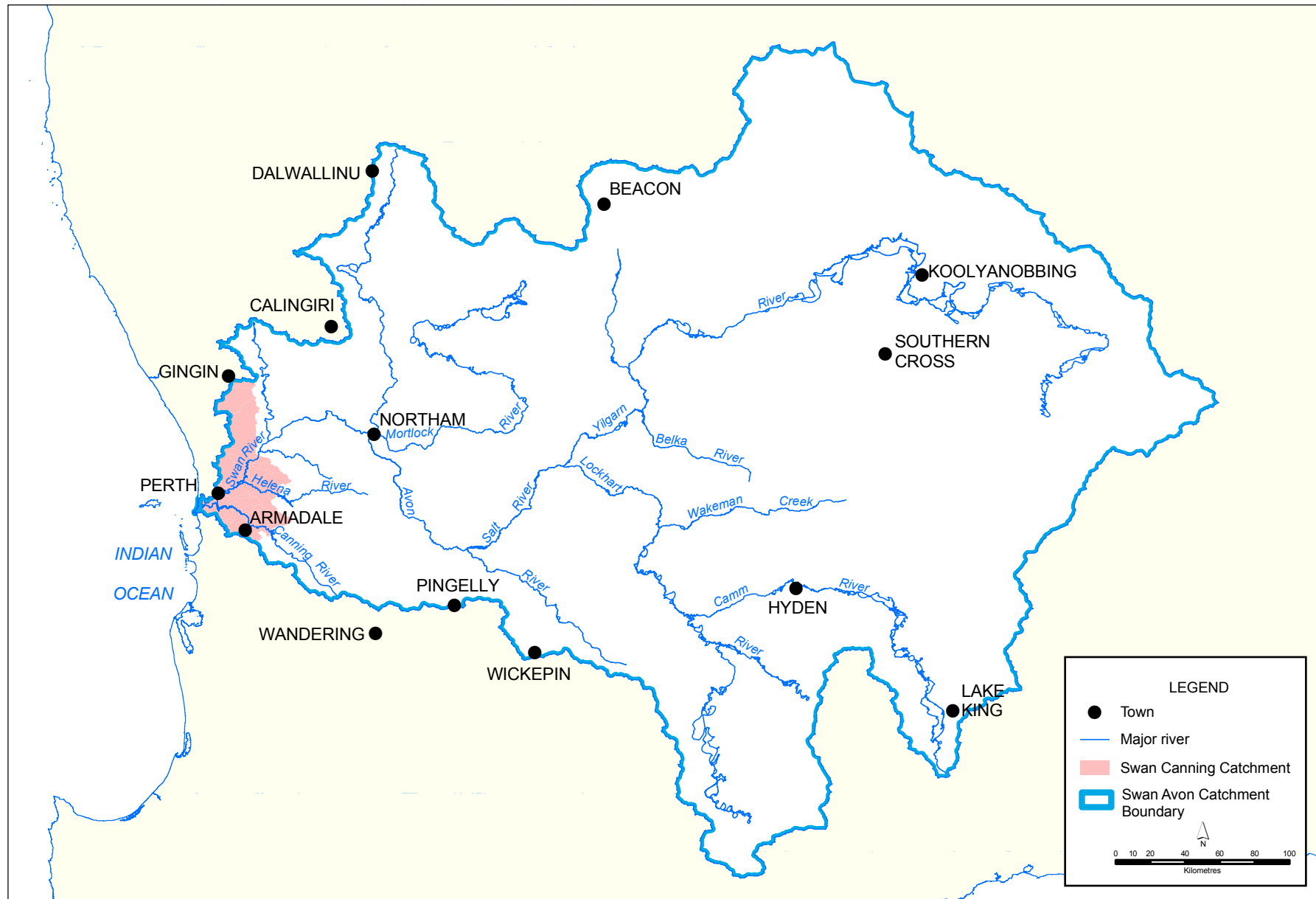


Figure 10 Swan Avon Catchment



Agency management is delivered by the Business Management branch which ensures accountability, good governance and financial sustainability by improving management systems

The Trust's approach to business planning has shifted slightly this year, with the annual Business Plan more closely aligned to financial reporting largely due to efficiencies obtained through in-house reporting systems.

New systems were instigated linking risk management, business strategy and planning and financial management, enabling greater coordination across the agency.

Work has proceeded on optimising workflow and team structure in the Trust and some teams have been restructured. Managers have received coaching and training. The 360 Leadership Development program was extended to all program leaders. All staff have participated in training exercises, including writing skills, indigenous cultural awareness and government training courses.

An office sustainability strategy was implemented, based on the DEC model 'DEcrease'. Energy used per workstation is now being assessed, energy use sensitisation initiated and reduction procedures have yielded an overall consumption decrease.

Reporting requirements

DEC provides the Trust with staff, facilities and corporate services as defined by the Act. The Service Level Agreement between DEC and the Trust was reviewed and a new Memorandum of Understanding is being negotiated. For now, DEC outcomes for disability access and inclusion plan outcomes, equal employment, substantive equality, cultural diversity and language services, corruption prevention, youth, compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes are applicable to the Trust. These outcomes can be found in the DEC Annual Report 2009-10.

Conflict of interest

The Trust has procedures for identifying, preventing and resolving conflicts of interest, as outlined in the DEC Code of Conduct (April 2007). Trust Board members are required to declare conflicts of interest. This year, Trust members declared a conflict of interest in 18 items.

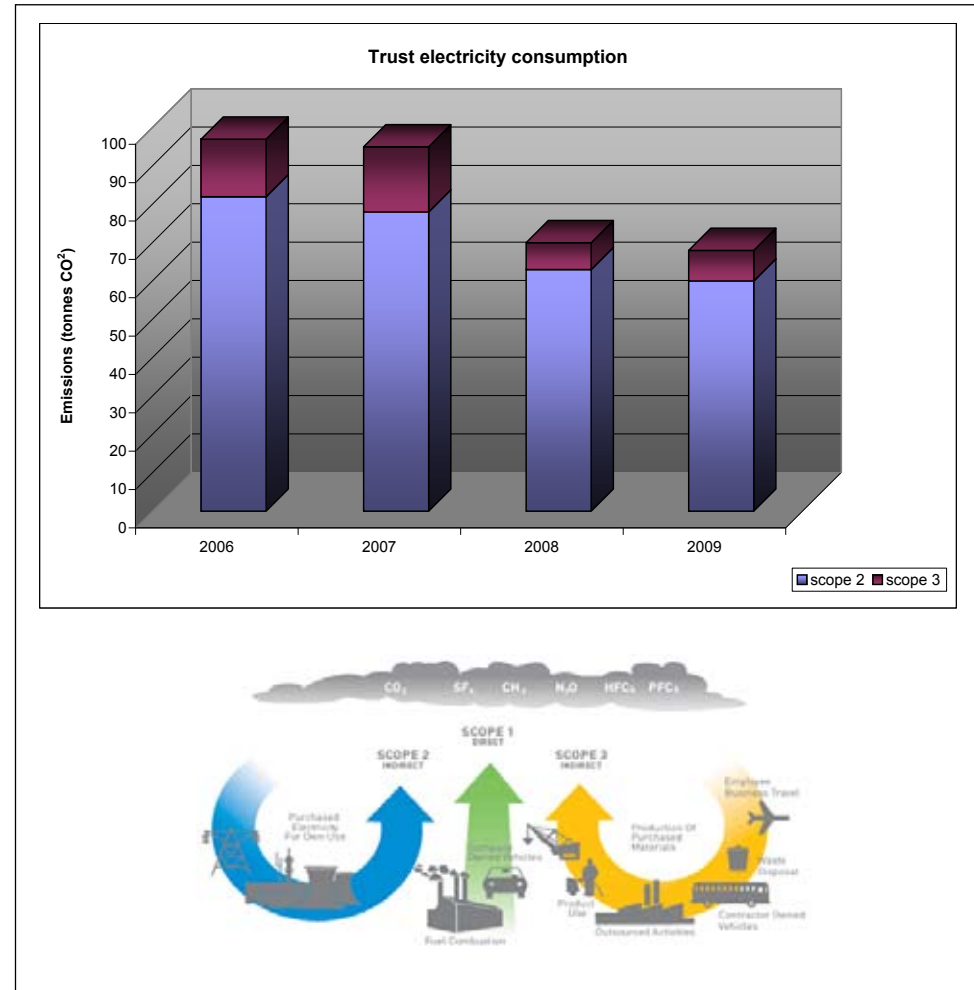
Freedom of Information

This year, there was one request under the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*. For the purposes of the Act, the Trust is a 'related agency' to DEC.

Record keeping

Record keeping was centralised to the Trust, with help and advice from DEC. The Trust now has an internal records management plan.

Figure 11 Agency energy reduction



Advertising and marketing

The Trust does not conduct campaign advertising or marketing and has no budget allocation for this activity. The only Trust advertising this year was conducted for the public comment process for development and management plans. The River Guardians program also allocated external funds to contribute to the World Environment Day West Australian liftout feature in June.

Table 5 Advertising and marketing expenditure

Class of expenditure	Supplier	Consolidated fund expenditure	External fund expenditure
World Environment Day River Guardians liftout feature	Adcorp		\$2,711
Public comment for development and management plans	Adcorp	\$2,043	
TOTAL		\$2,043	\$2,711

Public comment

The Trust encourages public comment on river management issues during the year and actively works to provide the Perth community with opportunities to participate in decision making. Public meetings are held to discuss key issues and matters of significant public interest are advertised to seek submissions from the community.

Table 6 Public comments received on significant development applications and management plans

Item for public comment	Letters	Emails	Total
Dinghy Management Along the Swan Canning Riverpark Shoreline Policy draft	7 4	1	Prior to June 30 2010 Post 30 June 2010
Development Control Area Boundary Review	6	1	7
Mends Street Jetty redevelopment	2	10	12

Disclosures and legal compliance

The Trust has a Finance and Audit Committee consisting of Board members. The Trust has an exemption from the Department of Treasury and Finance to employ a Chief Financial Officer in-house, supported by an approved external accountancy firm.

Under Section 34 of the Act, the Environment Minister may give directions in writing to the Trust, generally with respect to the performance of its functions. The Trust is to give effect to any such direction. This year, there were no Ministerial directives.

Capital projects

A new office fitout was designed to optimise space, make work clusters more physically logical and harmonize workflow. In the year, the fitout cost \$60,000, which includes the design review and new materials. The fitout will be completed next reporting year.

The Trust replaced a front end loader, used for river restoration weed collection and beach renourishment, and the existing loader was traded in. Due to supply issues with the preferred tenderer the loader is not expected to be delivered until October 2010. However, the cost and trade in price have been fixed.

The Trust asset management system was capitalised as a software asset.

Employees

Trust officers are provided by DEC and are subject to its industrial agreements. Executive remuneration is paid in accordance with public service conditions and reflects the Department's industrial agreements. Workers compensation statistics are included in the DEC Annual Report 2009-10.

Governance matters

The Trust operates in accordance with Schedule 6 of the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*, Public Sector Management Act 1994, and DEC Code of Conduct (April 2007). Board members received the following remuneration. Board members who are public servants are not remunerated.

Table 7 Board members remuneration

Position	Committees 09-10		Current
Chairman	Board + 1	Finance and Audit Committee	\$27,422.83
Deputy Chair	Board + 1 (special allowance)	Chair of Swan Canning Steering Committee	\$15,938.94**
Member	Board + 1	Finance and Audit Committee	\$16,646.57**
Member	Board + 1	Finance and Audit Committee	\$16,646.57**
Member			\$10,466.63
Member			\$10,500.00
Member			\$7,067.16
Member			\$5,394.37

**The Deputy Chair, Dr Jane Chambers, and members Cr Dudley Maier and Carolyn Jakobsen undertake duties additional to those of a normal member including sitting on the Finance and Audit Committee or chairing the Swan Canning Steering Committee, and are remunerated accordingly.

There were 11 Trust meetings during 2009-10.

Table 8 Trust meeting attendance

Member	Total	Attended
Mr James Freemantle	11	8
Dr Jane Chambers	11	10
Ms Carolyn Jakobsen	11	8
Cr Dudley Maier	11	11
Ms Jan Star	11	8
Mr Michael Poole	11	11
DPI rep - Tony Evans appointed 16/11/09	6	3
Mr Peter Randolph	6	6
Ms Vanessa Davies appointed 21/12/09	5	5

Table 9 Finance and Audit Committee attendance

Member	Total	Attended
Mr James Freemantle	4	4
Ms Carolyn Jakobsen	4	2
Cr Dudley Maier	4	4

Delegations

Section 33 of the Act allows for the delegation of Trust functions. The delegation gazetted in September 2007 remains in effect.

Performance monitoring and reporting

Trust officers provide written monthly reports on activities and financial statements to the Trust Board and its committees. Performance against the strategic and business plans is evaluated quarterly. Annual performance is reported in the Trust Annual Report to Parliament and the Minister for Environment.

Asset management

The carry forward value of Trust property, plant and equipment was \$1,028,307.

Other legal requirements

The Trust does not conduct campaign advertising.

Compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes

Trust officers are subject to the DEC Code of Conduct (April 2007) and *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, as required by the Western Australian Public Sector Code of Ethics.

Government policy requirements

Trust officers are subject to the DEC Code of Conduct (April 2007) and *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, including corruption prevention and substantive equality.

Occupational safety, health and injury management

Safety and health initiatives implemented this year included workplace ergonomics checks, the 'Get on Track Challenge', and implementing health and wellbeing assessments, workstation ergonomics assessments and improvements in workplace inspection procedures.

The Trust maintains an active OSH committee with representatives from each branch. The committee meets regularly and actively promotes a culture of safety and health in the workplace. There were five Occupational Safety and Health incidents reported, however none of these resulted in a Lost Time Injury.

OSH is a standing item at weekly executive management team meetings and at 6-weekly staff meetings.

Disclosures and legal compliance



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

SWAN RIVER TRUST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

I have audited the accounts, financial statements, controls and key performance indicators of the Swan River Trust.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2010, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory Notes.

The key performance indicators consist of key indicators of effectiveness and efficiency.

Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators

The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions, and the key performance indicators. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and complying with the Financial Management Act 2006 and other relevant written law.

Summary of my Role


As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators based on my audit. This was done by testing selected samples of the audit evidence. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion. Further information on my audit approach is provided in my audit practice statement. This document is available on the OAG website under "How We Audit".

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the financial statements and key performance indicators is error free. The term "reasonable assurance" recognises that an audit does not examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the financial statements and key performance indicators.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion,

- (i) the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly the financial position of the Swan River Trust at 30 June 2010 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions;
- (ii) the controls exercised by the Trust provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions; and
- (iii) the key performance indicators of the Trust are relevant and appropriate to help users assess the Trust's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2010.



GLEN CLARKE
ACTING AUDITOR GENERAL
14 September 2010

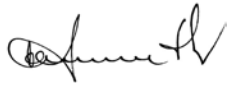
Key Performance Indicator information

Key Performance Indicators for the year ended 30 June 2010

Certification of performance indicators

The long-term community benefit and ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced.

We hereby certify that the Performance Indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Trust's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Swan River Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2010.



Jim Freemantle
Chairman
Accountable Authority
5 August 2010



Dudley Maier
Member
Accountable Authority
5 August 2010

The following table illustrates the relationship between the agency's services and desired outcomes and the government goal it contributes to.

The key effectiveness indicators measure the extent of impact of the delivery of the service on the achievement of desired outcomes. The key efficiency indicators monitor the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service.

Table 10 Key performance indicators - a summary

Government goal - Social and Environmental Responsibility: Ensuring that economic activity is managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner for the long-term benefit of the State			
Desired outcomes	Services	Effectiveness performance indicators	Efficiency performance indicators
The ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Development and implementation of environmental management programs	The extent to which management water quality targets are achieved in the Swan and Canning rivers and catchments	Average cost of river monitoring per kilometre of river managed (approximately 156 kilometres)
		Percentage of foreshores protected and rehabilitated in relation to total area	Average cost per square metre of foreshore undergoing protection and rehabilitation works
	Communication of environmental information	Percentage of people attending environmental education programs who change their behaviors as a result	Average cost per person attending an environmental education program
The long-term community benefit of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Statutory assessment of development proposals	Percentage of development recommendations which have attracted negative responses from the community	Average cost per application assessed
	Waterways management	Percentage of developments audited in full compliance with approval conditions	Average cost of audit compliance
Average cost per tonne of waste removed			

Key effectiveness performance indicator

The extent to which management water quality targets are achieved in the Swan and Canning estuary and catchments

The Effectiveness Indicators are:

- total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) concentration in 15 tributaries of the Swan Canning Catchment compared to targets levels; and
- chlorophyll-*a* (chl-*a*) concentration and dissolved oxygen (DO) saturation in surface waters of the Swan Canning compared to target levels.

Excess nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) entering the Swan Canning have contributed to nuisance and toxic algal blooms. Controlling nutrients entering the system from the catchments is essential to reduce the frequency of algal blooms and prevent further deterioration of water quality. Short and long-term targets were developed in recognition of the long timeframes required for catchment management to affect nutrient levels in tributaries.

The Swan Canning Catchment targets

Table 11 Targets for median TN and TP in catchment tributaries of the Swan Canning river system

Target	TN	TP
Short-term	2.0 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Long-term	1.0 mg/L	0.1 mg/L

Monitoring in the Swan Canning Catchment

The 15 monitored catchments were sampled each fortnight from June to November (many tributaries only flow during the winter/spring months). The calculation of the 2010 catchment target compliance incorporated three years of data up to and including October 2009, which included a total of around 30 samples. Some catchments remained dry in the early winter months resulting in fewer than 30 samples for compliance testing in some cases.

If a tributary had met the short-term target it was assessed against the long-term target. If the tributary passed short and long-term targets it was assessed to ensure water quality had not deteriorated.

Table 12 Key to catchment performance indicator results in Tables 13 and 14

	The tributary failed the short-term target in the previous year and was therefore assessed against the short-term target in the current year
	The tributary previously passed the short-term target but failed the long-term target and was therefore assessed against the long-term target in the current year
	The tributary passed both targets, and the data is used to make sure the tributary continued to meet the long-term target

Interpretation of the catchment tables

The colour of the cells in the tables indicates the target the catchment was compared with. A black cell indicates the tributary failed the short-term target in the previous year and was therefore assessed against the short-term target in the current year. Grey means the tributary previously passed the short-term target but failed the long-term target and was therefore assessed against the long-term target in the current year. A white cell means the tributary passed both targets, and the data is used to make sure the tributary continued to meet the long-term target. The number in the parentheses indicates the maximum number of 'high' samples permitted to occur if the target was met (derived statistically). The number outside the parentheses was the actual number of samples from the tributaries which had higher concentrations of nitrogen or phosphorus than the target levels shown in Table 11. If the number outside the parentheses was higher than the number inside the parentheses the Trust concluded that the target had not been achieved.

Compliance decisions

The maximum allowable excursion rate (e max) is statistically derived using the binomial distribution curve and is dependant on the percentile used (median for TN and TP – see next paragraph) and the hypothesis tested (compliance or breach).

The data is collected at intervals, rather than continuously, and consequently the true rate of excursion above a target value can only be estimated. Decision rules were developed using a 90 per cent confidence interval around the sample excursion rate. Samples above the 90 per cent confidence interval were determined to breach the target, whereas those below the 90 per cent confidence interval were determined to be compliant. Using this information decision rules were developed (see Table 15).

Table 13 Compliance of monitored tributaries discharging into the Swan Canning with short-term and long-term nitrogen targets

Tributary	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ellen Brook	(11) 32	(10) 29	(18) 20	(10) 16	(10) 20
Mills Street Main Drain	(12) 25	(12) 25	(12) 25	(12) 25	(12) 26
Bannister Creek	(12) 29	(12) 29	(12) 27	(12) 25	(12) 25
Bayswater Main Drain	(12) 21	(12) 20	(12) 21	(12) 24	(12) 26
Southern River	(12) 28	(12) 20	(12) 18	(12) 16	(12) 24
Bickley Brook	(12) 23	(12) 18	(12) 20	(12) 20	(12) 22
Bennett Brook	(11) 27	(11) 22	(11) 17	(12) 19	(12) 25
Yule Brook	(21) 15	(21) 14	(21) 19	(21) 19	(21) 17
Blackadder Creek	(21) 18	(20) 15	(20) 14	(20) 14	(21) 18
Canning River	(21) 6	(21) 2	(21) 3	(21) 3	(21) 5
Helena River	(21) 9	(20) 8	(20) 11	(20) 11	(19) 10
South Belmont Main Drain	(21) 7	(21) 5	(21) 5	(21) 5	(21) 5
Avon River	(21) 10	(21) 8	(21) 13	(21) 12	(21) 17
Susannah Brook	(21) 8	(18) 8	(17) 8	(15) 5	(17) 7
Jane Brook	(21) 8	(19) 6	(19) 5	(19) 5	(20) 8
Short-term target met (%)	100	100	93	93	93
Long-term target met (%)	53	53	53	53	53

Table 14 Compliance of monitored tributaries discharging into the Swan Canning with short-term and long-term phosphorus targets

Tributary	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ellen Brook	(11) 31	(10) 27	(10) 25	(10) 23	(10) 25
Mills Street Main Drain	(12) 29	(12) 26	(12) 26	(12) 27	(12) 29
Southern River	(12) 32	(12) 23	(12) 18	(12) 17	(12) 22
South Belmont Main Drain	(12) 17	(12) 14	(12) 10	(21) 7	(21) 11
Bannister Creek	(21) 3	(21) 5	(21) 7	(21) 5	(21) 2
Yule Brook	(21) 2	(21) 9	(21) 11	(21) 10	(21) 5
Bayswater Main Drain	(21) 2	(21) 4	(21) 4	(21) 2	(21) 0
Bickley Brook	(21) 4	(21) 3	(21) 2	(21) 1	(21) 1
Blackadder Creek	(21) 1	(20) 1	(20) 0	(20) 1	(21) 1
Jane Brook	(21) 0	(19) 0	(19) 0	(19) 0	(20) 0
Avon River	(21) 2	(21) 2	(21) 1	(21) 0	(21) 0
Bennett Brook	(21) 2	(21) 3	(21) 2	(21) 1	(21) 0
Canning River	(21) 2	(21) 1	(21) 1	(21) 0	(21) 0
Helena River	(21) 0	(20) 0	(20) 0	(20) 0	(19) 0
Susannah Brook	(21) 0	(18) 0	(17) 0	(15) 0	(17) 0
Short-term target met (%)	93	93	93	93	93
Long-term target met (%)	73	73	80	80	80

Table 15 Examples of decision rules for catchment nutrient targets using 30 samples

Prior condition	Decision rule
Passing target	20 or more samples above target level means the tributary has failed to comply with the target (failed)
Failing target	11 or fewer samples below target level means the tributary has complied with the target (passed)

Catchment results 2006-10

Total nitrogen concentration

Since 2006, all tributaries achieved the short-term target and were assessed against the long-term target with the exception of Ellen Brook in 2008, which failed to maintain compliance with its short-term target, and the catchment appears unlikely to achieve the short-term N target soon.

An improvement in the condition of the monitored tributaries was noted in 2006 with more tributaries meeting the long-term compliance target, and that has continued to the present.

Total phosphorus concentration

From 2006 to present, 93 per cent of tributaries met the short-term target. Ellen Brook was the only tributary where P concentrations were higher than the short-term target.

In 2006, 73 per cent of the monitored tributaries complied with the long-term P target. That increased to 80 per cent of monitored tributaries in 2008, with South Belmont Main Drain achieving compliance with the long-term P target for the first time.

Generally nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations in the Swan Canning tributaries are low to moderate and have remained steady during the 2006 to 2010 reporting period.

These results are encouraging. However, they may have been influenced by the reduction of total annual rainfall in recent years. This has most likely reduced the amount of nutrients entering the Swan Canning tributaries from the catchments. The trend is likely to continue, with predictions of significantly less rainfall in the Swan Canning Catchment and further reduction of flow in the short term (20 years) and longer term (70 years).

It is significant that phosphorus levels in Ellen Brook remain high. This tributary discharges directly to the upper Swan River during the winter months and has a significant influence on phytoplankton growth in the middle and upper basins of the Swan Estuary. The 2010 data suggest that Ellen Brook is unlikely to meet the short-term target soon, with 25 of 28 samples having TP concentrations greater than 0.2 milligrams per litre.

Swan Canning estuary targets

Key performance indicators are chlorophyll-a and dissolved oxygen concentrations in surface one metre of water (Table 16). The targets for the middle and upper basins represent a first management objective for chlorophyll-a and dissolved oxygen. On meeting these targets, new targets will be set in a series of benchmarks until quality in the basins is acceptable.

Table 16 Chlorophyll-a and dissolved oxygen targets for the Swan Canning

Basin	Chl-a target (µg/L)	Surface DO (% saturation)
Upper Swan	19.98	81.2
Middle Swan	8.75	75.1
Lower Swan Canning	3.55	82.1
Middle Canning	11.67	49.1

Monitoring in the Swan Canning estuary

To calculate compliance with the estuary targets, a sample is taken weekly between January and May inclusive from each of the four estuary basins, resulting in the collection of about 20 samples in each basin per year. This data is pooled with the previous two years of data to provide a total of approximately 60 samples with which to test compliance.

Performance 2010: Swan Canning estuary targets

Table 17 Key to interpreting estuary performance indicator results in Tables 18 and 19

Target not met	Target not met
Target met	Target met

Table 18 Chlorophyll-*a* concentration in the basins of the Swan Canning estuary compared to targets

Basin	2007	2008	2009	2010
Upper Swan	(3) 25	(3) 28	(3) 17	(3) 27
Middle Swan	(3) 25	(3) 32	(3) 22	(3) 34
Lower Swan Canning	(10) 8	(10) 14	(3) 11	(3) 17
Middle Canning	(3) 14	(3) 19	(3) 17	(3) 28

Table 19 Dissolved oxygen saturation in the basins of the Swan Canning estuary compared to targets

Basin	2007	2008	2009	2010
Upper Swan	(1) 23	(1) 33	(1) 39	(1) 29
Middle Swan	(1) 11	(1) 16	(1) 21	(1) 16
Lower Swan Canning	(6) 3	(6) 4	(6) 5	(6) 4
Middle Canning	(1) 12	(1) 12	(1) 14	(1) 9

In Tables 18 and 19, the number in parentheses is the maximum allowable number of samples that may exceed the target before failing. The adjacent number is the actual number of samples exceeding the target.

Swan Canning estuary results 2007-10

Interpreting the estuary tables

The monitoring data from each of the estuary basins is compared to the targets in Table 16. There are only two possible outcomes, pass or fail. Black cells in Tables 18 and 19 indicate the target was not met, whereas white cells indicate the target was achieved. For chlorophyll-*a*, a region failed when a sample had a higher concentration than the target. For dissolved oxygen, a region failed when a sample had a lower concentration than the target.

Chlorophyll-*a* concentration

The lower basin of the Swan Canning estuary met the chlorophyll-*a* target during 2007. However, the target was not achieved in 2008 for the first time and again in 2009 and 2010 (Table 18). The middle and upper basin of the Swan and the middle basin of the Canning failed to meet the target in all four years.

Oxygen saturation

The lower basin of the Swan Canning estuary met the dissolved oxygen target in every year evaluated (Table 19). The upper and middle Swan, and the middle Canning, failed to meet the dissolved oxygen targets in all four years.

The targets for the lower estuary were developed so they could be met under the conditions experienced at the time of development. Failing these targets indicates the water quality has deteriorated. Since the lower basin of the Swan Canning estuary failed to meet the chlorophyll-*a* target in 2008, compliance is now assessed using a different decision rule, under which the basin is expected to fail the chlorophyll-*a* target until there is an improvement in water quality. Dissolved oxygen and chlorophyll-*a* concentrations in the middle basins of the Swan and Canning, the upper basin of the Swan and chlorophyll-*a* in the lower basin, are currently unacceptable in terms of these targets. These basins are expected to fail their targets until there is an improvement in water quality.

Algal biomass and dissolved oxygen concentrations in the summer are primarily influenced by the seasonal and long-term store of nutrients in the estuarine sediments. A reduction in algal blooms and the restoration of bottom water dissolved oxygen levels in the estuary will largely depend on the capacity to reduce the sediment store of nutrients. Consequently, there will most likely be a time lag between implementing and achieving the catchment targets and observing the desired change in the estuary.

Key effectiveness performance indicator

Table 20 Percentage of foreshore protected and rehabilitated in relation to total area

2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Target	2009-10 Actual
1.4%	1.1%	2.15%

The Trust has an important role in facilitating foreshore protection and rehabilitation. It provides operational work capacity, technical expertise and grant funding for foreshore plans and rehabilitation projects undertaken by State and local government land managers in partnership with community groups. This work contributes significantly, to mitigating riverbank erosion, restoring foreshore vegetation and protecting associated ecological aesthetic and social values.

This indicator measures the percentage of total foreshore area that was subject to management effort during the year. The total foreshore area is 22,282,198 square metres. In 2008-09, a total of 322,664 square metres received some form of management effort facilitated by the Trust equating to 1.4 per cent of the total area. In 2009-10 the estimated area of foreshore was 1.1 per cent and the actual area of foreshore which received some form of direct management or protection was 480,058 square metres which equates to 2.15 per cent. The majority of foreshore restoration projects facilitated through the Riverbank Grants Scheme during 2009-10 were natural shoreline restoration projects which are relatively inexpensive compared to river walling projects.

Key effectiveness performance indicator

Table 21 Percentage of people attending environmental education programs who change their behaviours as a result

2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Target	2009-10 Actual
80%	80%	80%

The Trust's Community Engagement Program delivers environmental education projects that provide the Perth community with the tools and information to change their behaviour to protect the Swan Canning Riverpark.

The Great Gardens Workshop program is the most effective of these and is used as the effectiveness indicator for the entire program.

Since 2003, more than 24,500 people have attended one of 251 Great Gardens workshops, funded by the Swan River Trust. These free workshops provide the Perth public with sustainable garden practices and environmental education to reduce urban fertiliser and water use. Participants surveyed and home audits completed demonstrate a consistent 80 per cent behaviour change being achieved as a result of the workshops provided.

During 2009-10 the number of Great Gardens workshops and attendees decreased to 28 and 1939 respectively. However, the Trust funding leveraged a further 69 workshops with 5363 participants with funding provided by other sponsors.

Key effectiveness performance indicator

Table 22 Percentage of development recommendations which have attracted negative responses from the community

2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Target	2009-10 Actual
4%	2%	8%

In accordance with Part 5 of the Act draft reports are approved by the Trust for public comment. The draft reports are posted on the Trust website for three weeks to allow this process to occur. Applicants and referral agencies are able to make comment during this time. The process allows the Trust to consider the public's response to decisions it makes before a final recommendation is made to the Minister. Importantly, it allows the Trust to gauge its alignment with community values on development matters in the Development Control Area.

The effectiveness of the Trust's 2007 Regulations has resulted in a smaller number of applications needing to be considered under Part 5 of the Act and determined by the Minister. In 2009-10, 12 applications were determined under Part 5 and one of those attracted a negative response from the community as a result of posting on the web. This is reflected in the 8 per cent measure recorded in Table 22.

Key effectiveness performance indicator

Table 23 Percentage of developments audited in full compliance with approval conditions

2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Target	2009-10 Actual
98%	100%	71%

In 2009-10 a concerted compliance effort was made to identify historical approvals requiring further compliance actions. As a result many non-compliance actions were identified and addressed in those approvals issued during the previous 10 years. These non-compliances, in conjunction with a more focused effort to identify approvals and approval holders in non-compliance with conditions has resulted in a reduction of the Key Effectiveness Performance Indicator percentage, as shown above.

The effectiveness of the Trust's development control process is measured as a percentage of developments audited in full compliance with approval conditions imposed on development at the time of compliance action. Developments are audited for their compliance with conditions relevant at various stages of works associated with the development.

Of the 181 compliance actions conducted on developments approved under Part 5 of the Act, or by way of permit under the 2007 Regulations, 52 were found to be non-compliant with relevant approval conditions at the time of the compliance action.

Five infringement notices under the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Regulations 2007 were issued in 2009-10 for non-compliances with approval conditions. Preparations for possible prosecutions and further infringement notices are occurring in the 2010-11 financial year to address non-compliances with conditions of Swan River Trust approvals.

To ensure compliance with approvals, it is projected that more than 200 compliance actions will be completed in the 2010-11 financial year. Enforcement of non-compliances will continue to be pursued in accordance with the Swan River Trust's Enforcement and Prosecution Guidelines.

Key efficiency performance indicators

The Trust's key efficiency performance indicators are calculated to include appropriated corporate costs and other costs not directly attributed to the specific service.

Table 24 Key efficiency performance indicators

Desired outcomes	Services	Key efficiency performance indicators	2008-09 Actual \$	2009-10 Target \$	2009-10 Actual \$	Comments
The ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Development and implementation of environmental management programs	Average cost of river monitoring per kilometre of river managed (approximately 156 kilometres)	\$451	\$659	\$561	This indicator is heavily influenced by the actual expenditure of external project partners, actual expenditure of grants from the Trust to partners in 2009-10 was less than projected at the time of reporting
		Average cost per square metre of foreshore undergoing protection and rehabilitation works	\$16.84	\$24.40	\$11.79	The area of shoreline protected or rehabilitated was greater than forecast, therefore reducing the actual average cost per square metre
	Communication of environmental information	Average cost per person attending an environmental education program	\$336	\$249	\$820	Average cost increase due to number of Great Gardens workshops and attendees decreasing while services cost increased
The long-term community benefit of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Statutory assessment of development proposals	Average cost per application assessed	\$3,689	\$4,837	\$3,450	Efficiencies in the assessment process allowed a constant number of assessments to be made with a slight decrease in the overall service cost
	Waterways management	Average cost of audit compliance	\$1,688	\$1,530	\$671	A more efficient audit program has been adopted, allowing more audits to be completed with a decreased service budget
		Average cost per tonne of waste removed	\$11,705	\$19,447	\$15,683	The actual average tonne of waste removed in 2009-10 decreased as there was a reduction in the total cost of the service as compared to target while achieving an increase in the amount of waste collected

Financial Statements

Certification of financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010

The accompanying financial statements of the Swan River Trust have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ending 30 June 2010 and the financial position as at 30 June 2010.

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

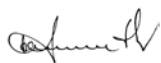
Rod Hughes



General Manager

4 August 2010

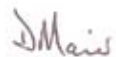
Jim Freemantle



Chairman
Accountable Authority

4 August 2010

Dudley Maier



Member
Accountable Authority

4 August 2010

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	4	4,683,455	4,093,094
Supplies and services	5	6,507,322	5,338,102
Depreciation expense	6	96,999	93,113
Accommodation expenses	7	604,157	520,097
Other expenses	8	230,092	199,303
Grants and subsidies	9	1,845,455	2,555,597
Total cost of services		13,967,480	12,799,306
Income			
<i>Revenue</i>			
Commonwealth grants and contributions	10	100,000	-
Grants and contributions	11	4,720,634	5,725,201
Other revenue	12	125,682	176,122
Total revenue		4,946,316	5,901,323
Total income other than income from State Government		4,946,316	5,901,323
NET COST OF SERVICES		9,021,164	6,897,983
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation	13	13,311,000	7,794,000
Resources received free of charge		157,389	88,949
Total income from State Government		13,468,389	7,882,949
SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD		4,447,225	984,966
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		4,447,225	984,966

See also note 34 'Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service'.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SWAN RIVER TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	23	2,839,230	1,463,185
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	14	338,601	815,160
Receivables	15	461,253	194,994
Prepayments	16	5,057,659	2,137,798
Amounts receivable for services	17	143,000	-
Total Current Assets		8,839,743	4,611,137
Non-current Assets			
Amounts receivable for services	17	295,000	431,000
Property, plant and equipment	18	1,028,307	737,075
Total Non-current Assets		1,323,307	1,168,075
TOTAL ASSETS		10,163,050	5,779,212
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	20	230,746	151,652
Other current liabilities	21	41,472	327,606
Total Current Liabilities		272,218	479,258
TOTAL LIABILITIES		272,218	479,258
NET ASSETS		9,890,832	5,299,954
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	22	325,500	227,000
Accumulated surplus		9,565,332	5,072,954
TOTAL EQUITY		9,890,832	5,299,954

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Note	Contributed equity \$	Accumulated surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2008	227,000	4,087,988	4,314,988
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	984,966	984,966
Balance at 30 June 2009	<u>227,000</u>	<u>5,072,954</u>	<u>5,299,954</u>
Balance at 1 July 2009	227,000	5,072,954	5,299,954
Correction to prior period	-	45,153	45,153
Restated balance at 1 July 2009	<u>227,000</u>	<u>5,118,107</u>	<u>5,345,107</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,447,225	4,447,225
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Transfer of net assets from owners	98,500	-	98,500
Total	<u>98,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>98,500</u>
Balance at 30 June 2010	<u>325,500</u>	<u>9,565,332</u>	<u>9,890,832</u>

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SWAN RIVER TRUST

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT		
Service appropriation	13,224,000	7,659,000
Holding account drawdowns	80,000	90,000
Net cash provided by State Government	<u>13,304,000</u>	<u>7,749,000</u>
Utilised as follows :		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments		
Employee benefits	(4,594,198)	(4,069,325)
Supplies and services	(6,387,603)	(5,231,259)
Grants and subsidies	(4,738,343)	(3,057,060)
Accommodation	(604,157)	(520,097)
GST payments on purchases	(1,095,153)	(772,067)
GST payments to the taxation authority	(58,109)	-
Other payments	(230,092)	(218,796)
Receipts		
Commonwealth grants and contributions	-	50,000
GST receipts on sales	151,582	29,676
GST receipts from the taxation authority	834,854	715,081
Other receipts	4,561,283	6,296,683
Net cash (used in) operating activities	<u>(12,159,936)</u>	<u>(6,777,164)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of non-current physical assets	(244,578)	(219,849)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	<u>(244,578)</u>	<u>(219,849)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	899,486	751,987
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	2,278,345	1,526,358
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	<u>3,177,831</u>	<u>2,278,345</u>

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

1 AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

General

The Trust's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' refers to Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standard Board (AASB).

The Trust has adopted any applicable, new and revised Australian Accounting Standards from their operative dates.

Early adoption of standards

The Trust cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 *Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements*. No Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended but not operative have been early adopted by the Trust for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2010.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General statement

The financial statements constitute general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board as applied by the Treasurer's instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The Financial Management Act and the Treasurer's instructions are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings which have been measured at fair value.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied throughout all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

(c) Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the Trust and entities listed at note 32 'Related bodies'.

(d) Contributed equity

AASB Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities* requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, to be designated by the Government (the owner) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions. Capital contributions have been designated as contributions by owners by T1 955 *Contributions by Owners made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities* and have been credited directly to Contributed equity.

Transfer of net assets to/from other agencies, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal.

(e) Income

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets when the significant risks and rewards of ownership control transfer to the purchaser and can be measured reliably.

Provision of services

Revenue is recognised on delivery of the service to the client or by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction.

Interest

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Service appropriations

Service Appropriations are recognised as revenues at nominal value in the period in which the Trust gains control of the appropriated funds. The Trust gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited to the bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivables for services' (holding account) held at Treasury.

Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions

Revenue is recognised at fair value when the Trust obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions, usually when cash is received.

Other non-reciprocal contributions that are not contributions by owners are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

Gains

Gains may be realised or unrealised and are usually recognised on a net basis. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets and some revaluations of non-current assets.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Capitalisation/Expensing of assets

Items of property, plant and equipment costing \$5,000 or more are recognised as assets and the cost of utilising assets is expensed (depreciated) over their useful lives. Items of property, plant and equipment costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed direct to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Initial recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

For items of property, plant and equipment acquired at no cost or for nominal cost, the cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of land and buildings and the cost model for all other property, plant and equipment. Land and buildings are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation (buildings only) and accumulated impairment losses. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Where market-based evidence is available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of current market buying values determined by reference to recent market transactions. When buildings are revalued by reference to recent market transactions, the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount.

Where market-based evidence is not available, the fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of existing use. This normally applies where buildings are specialised or where land use is restricted. Fair value for existing use assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. the depreciated replacement cost. Where the fair value of buildings is determined on the depreciated replacement cost basis, the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are restated proportionately.

Independent valuations of land and buildings are provided annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services) and recognised annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period.

The most significant assumptions in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets and in determining estimated useful life. Professional judgment by the valuer is required where the evidence does not provide a clear distinction between market type assets and existing use assets.

Derecognition

Upon disposal or derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is retained in the asset revaluation surplus.

Depreciation

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their estimated useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method, using rates which are reviewed annually. Estimated useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

Plant and equipment	5 to 20 years
Information technology assets	3 to 4 years
Furniture and fittings	7 to 10 years

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

(g) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment are tested for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. As the Trust is a not-for-profit entity, unless an asset has been identified as a surplus asset, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost.

The risk of impairment is generally limited to circumstances where an asset's depreciation is materially understated, where the replacement cost is falling or where there is a significant change in useful life. Each relevant class of assets is reviewed annually to verify that the accumulated depreciation/amortisation reflects the level of consumption or expiration of asset's future economic benefits and to evaluate any impairment risk from falling replacement costs.

(h) Leases

The Trust holds operating leases for its head office building, motor vehicles and photocopiers. Lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis over the lease term as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the leased property, motor vehicles and photocopiers.

(i) Financial instruments

In addition to cash, the Trust has two categories of financial instrument:

- Loans and receivables; and
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

These have been disaggregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables
- Amounts receivable for services

Financial Liabilities

- Payables

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments is at fair value which normally equates to the transaction cost or the face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The fair value of short-term receivables and payables is the transaction cost or the face value because there is no interest rate applicable and subsequent measurement is not required as the effect of discounting is not material.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalent (and restricted cash and cash equivalent) assets comprise cash on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(k) Accrued salaries

Accrued salaries (see note 20 'Payables') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year, as the pay date for the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year end. The Trust considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its net fair value.

(l) Amounts receivable for services (holding account)

The Trust receives funding on an accrual basis that recognises the full annual cash and non-cash cost of services. The appropriations are paid partly in cash and partly as an asset (holding account receivable) that is accessible on the emergence of the cash funding requirement to cover leave entitlements and asset replacement.

(m) Receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts (i.e. impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectible are written-off against the allowance account. The allowance for uncollectible amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when there is objective evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect the debts. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days. See note 2(i) 'Financial instruments' and note 15 'Receivables'.

(n) Payables

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when the Trust becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as they are generally settled within 30 days.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

(o) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognised where there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Provisions - employee benefits

All employees performing the functions of the Trust are employees of the Department of Environment and Conservation. Therefore the Trust has no liability in relation to employee benefits. Liability for employee entitlements rests with the Department of Environment and Conservation.

(p) Superannuation expense

The superannuation expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to GSS (concurrent contributions), the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS), and GESB Super Scheme (GESBS).

The GSS is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of employees and whole-of-government reporting. However, it is a defined contribution plan for agency purposes because the concurrent contributions (defined contributions) made by the Trust to GESB extinguishes the Trust's obligations to the related superannuation liability.

(q) Resources received free of charge or for nominal cost

Resources received free of charge or for nominal cost that can be reliably measured are recognised as income and as assets or expenses as appropriate, at fair value.

Where assets or services are received from another State Government agency, these are separately disclosed under Income from State Government in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(r) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are, where appropriate, reclassified to be comparable with the figures presented in the current financial year.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

3 DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ESTIMATES

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Trust has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009 that impacted on the Trust.

- AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (September 2007). This Standard has been revised and introduces a number of terminology changes as well as changes to the structure of the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Comprehensive Income. It is now a requirement that owner changes in equity be presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this revised Standard.
- AASB 2007-10 *Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101*. This Standard changes the term 'general purpose financial report' to 'general purpose financial statements', where appropriate in Australian Accounting Standards and the Framework to better align with IFRS terminology. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of the Standard.
- AASB 2008-13 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 17 – Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners [AASB 5 & AASB 110]*. This Standard amends AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations in respect of the classification, presentation and measurement of non-current assets held for distribution to owners in their capacity as owners. This may impact on the presentation and classification of Crown land held by the Trust where the Crown land is to be sold by the Department of Regional Development and Lands (formerly Department of Planning and Infrastructure). The Trust does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied prospectively.
- AASB 2009-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments AASB 4, AASB 7, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038*. This Standard amends AASB 7 and will require enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements and liquidity risk with respect to financial instruments. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this Standard.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The Trust cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 *Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements*. Consequently, the Trust has not applied early any following Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued and that may impact the Trust. Where applicable, the Trust plans to apply these Australian Accounting Standards from their application date.

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2009-11	<i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12].</i>	1 Jan 2013
	The amendment to AASB 7 requires modification to the disclosure of categories of financial assets. The Trust does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied. The disclosure of categories of financial assets in the notes will change.	
AASB 1053	<i>Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards</i>	1 July 2013
	This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements.	
	The Standard does not have any financial impact on the Trust. However it may affect disclosures in the financial statements of the Trust if the reduced disclosure requirements apply. DTF has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the new Standard for agencies.	

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

AASB 2010-2

*Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising
from Reduced Disclosure Requirements*

1 July 2013

This Standard makes amendments to many Australian Accounting Standards, including Interpretations, to introduce reduced disclosure requirements into these pronouncements for application by certain types of entities.

The Standard is not expected to have any financial impact on the Trust. However this Standard may reduce some note disclosures in the financial statements of the Trust. DTF has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the amendments to these Standards for agencies.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
4 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Wages and salaries ^(a)	4,292,846	3,761,727
Superannuation - defined contribution plans ^(b)	390,609	331,367
	<u>4,683,455</u>	<u>4,093,094</u>

(a) Includes the value of the fringe benefit to the employee plus the fringe benefits tax component

(b) Defined contribution plans include West State, Gold State and GESB Super Scheme (contributions paid)

Officers are employed by DEC. All entitlements are provided for within the DEC accounts.

5 SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Consultants and contractors	5,570,463	4,514,881
Travel	12,013	8,950
Materials	236,307	332,076
Audit fees	13,000	13,000
Communications	58,798	72,941
Other	616,741	396,254
	<u>6,507,322</u>	<u>5,338,102</u>

6 DEPRECIATION EXPENSE

Computer hardware	1,597	1,310
Plant, machinery and equipment	95,402	91,803
	<u>96,999</u>	<u>93,113</u>

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
7 ACCOMMODATION EXPENSES		
Lease rental	590,865	515,091
Power expenses	13,292	5,006
	<u>604,157</u>	<u>520,097</u>

8 OTHER EXPENSES

Repairs and maintenance	230,092	214,303
Asset revaluation increments ^(a)	-	(15,000)
	<u>230,092</u>	<u>199,303</u>

(a) A parcel of land owned by the Trust was revalued down by the Valuer General by \$145,000 in 2006, the land was subsequently revalued upwards by \$28,000 in 2008 and by a further \$15,000 in 2009

9 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

Recurrent

Armadale Gosnells Landcare Group	-	7,200
City of Armadale	-	42,165
City of Bayswater	21,500	62,000
City of Belmont	28,909	-
City of Canning	165,546	392,778
City of Fremantle	7,363	12,637
City of Gosnells	27,635	23,900
City of Nedlands	63,700	250,000
City of Perth	220,000	4,438
City of South Perth	-	539,738
City of Subiaco	3,000	-
City of Swan	155,216	40,578
CSIRO Australia	30,000	40,000
Curtin University of Technology	39,780	-
Department of Agriculture and Food	-	5,000

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Department of Environment and Conservation	97,208	20,138
Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council	90,000	90,000
Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group	221,711	170,906
Geographe Catchment Council	-	1,122
Murdoch University	57,919	-
Peel Harvey Catchment Council	-	1,122
Perth Region NRM	269,968	292,000
Shire of Chittering	-	132,807
South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare	286,000	319,400
Town of Bassendean	-	97,668
University of Tasmania	20,000	-
University of WA	40,000	10,000
Expenses incurred for the year	<u>1,845,455</u>	<u>2,555,597</u>

10 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Caring for our country	<u>100,000</u>	-
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During the year, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide the Trust with \$2.5million through the Caring For Our Country program over three years, of which \$100,000 was recognised as income by the Trust in 2009-10. The work to be undertaken aligns with management actions for the Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan, including in stream nutrient intervention, improving land management practices and soil quality, undertaking extension activities and on-ground actions through community and landholder engagement.

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
11 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		
Burswood Casino Levy ^(a)	3,326,134	5,725,201
State Natural Resource Management ^(b)	<u>1,394,500</u>	-
	<u>4,720,634</u>	<u>5,725,201</u>

(a) Revenue from the Burswood Casino Levy arose initially last year from the passage through State Parliament of legislation to amend the Agreement Act between the State and the Burswood Island Casino. Electronic gaming machine levy funds are made available to the Trust subject to it providing a range of programs to the Burswood Park Board for management and protection of the Swan and Canning rivers

(b) During the year, the State Government agreed to provide the Trust with funds through the State Natural Resource Management (NRM) program to implement the Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan (SCWQIP)(\$1,344,500) and investigate cichlids, a feral fish species (\$50,000). Projects to implement management actions of the SCWQIP include riparian fencing and revegetation along the Ellen Brook and structural nutrient interventions in the Ellen Brook, Southern River and Mills Street Main Drain catchments. The Trust will receive a further amount of \$1,945,500 in 2010-11 to complete these projects.

12 OTHER REVENUE

River Guardians operational income	-	125,000
RiverPark operational income	48,119	29,249
Other	<u>77,563</u>	<u>21,873</u>
	<u>125,682</u>	<u>176,122</u>

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010 \$	2009 \$
13 INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT		
Appropriation received during the year:		
Service appropriation ^(a)	<u>13,311,000</u>	<u>7,794,000</u>
Resources received free of charge ^(b)		
Determined on the basis of the following estimates provided by agencies:		
Department of Transport	86,608	86,608
Department of Water	1,889	2,341
Department of Treasury and Finance	64,936	-
State Solicitor's Office	1,543	-
Landgate	<u>2,413</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>157,389</u>	<u>88,949</u>
	<u>13,468,389</u>	<u>7,882,949</u>

(a) Service appropriations are accrual amounts reflecting the net cost of services delivered. The appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liability during the year.

(b) Where assets or services have been received free of charge or for nominal cost, the Trust recognises revenues equivalent to the fair value of assets and/or the fair value of those services that can be reliably determined and which would have been purchased if not donated, and those fair values shall be recognised as assets or expenses, as applicable. The exception occurs where the contribution of assets or services are in the nature of contributions by owners, in which case the Trust makes the adjustment direct to equity.

14 RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2010	2009
<u>Current</u>		
Funds under contract ^(a)	328,601	805,160
Developer bonds ^(b)	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>338,601</u>	<u>815,160</u>

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010 \$	2009 \$
15 RECEIVABLES		
<u>Current</u>		
Receivables	132,729	23,941
GST receivable	<u>328,524</u>	<u>171,053</u>
	<u>461,253</u>	<u>194,994</u>

These amounts are to be used as follows:

- (a) Only for the purposes defined under contractual arrangements
- (b) In fulfilling the condition of preparing foreshore management plans

The Trust does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to receivables.

16 PREPAYMENTS

Grants and subsidies	5,030,686	2,137,798
Training costs	19,464	-
Other services and contracts	<u>7,509</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>5,057,659</u>	<u>2,137,798</u>

17 AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES

<u>Current</u>	143,000	-
Non-current	<u>295,000</u>	<u>431,000</u>
	<u>438,000</u>	<u>431,000</u>

Represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010 \$	2009 \$
18 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Freehold land ^(a)		
At fair value	168,000	168,000
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	<u>168,000</u>	<u>168,000</u>
Plant and equipment		
At cost	1,296,994	1,003,579
Accumulated depreciation	(533,183)	(437,781)
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	<u>763,811</u>	<u>565,798</u>
Information technology assets		
At cost	12,097	5,237
Accumulated depreciation	(3,556)	(1,960)
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	<u>8,541</u>	<u>3,277</u>
Information technology assets work in progress		
Development costs ^(b)	79,346	-
	<u>79,346</u>	<u>-</u>
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	13,648	5,039
Accumulated depreciation	(5,039)	(5,039)
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-
	<u>8,609</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,028,307</u>	<u>737,075</u>

(a) Land was revalued as at 1 July 2009 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations Services). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2010 and recognised at 30 June 2010. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$168,000. See note 2(f) 'Property, Plant and Equipment'.

(b) An Assets Management System is in the process of being developed but not yet implemented, which will provide more complete management of the assets of the Swan River Trust

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the reporting period are set out in the table below.

	Freehold land \$	Plant and equipment \$	IT assets \$	IT assets work in progress \$	Furniture and fittings \$	Total \$
2010						
Carrying amount at start of year	168,000	565,798	3,277	-	-	737,075
Additions	-	293,416	6,860	79,346	8,609	388,231
Depreciation	-	(95,403)	(1,596)	-	-	(96,999)
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>168,000</u>	<u>763,811</u>	<u>8,541</u>	<u>79,346</u>	<u>8,609</u>	<u>1,028,307</u>
2009						
Carrying amount at start of year	153,000	456,062	36,918	-	1,925	647,905
Additions	-	219,849	-	-	-	219,849
Revaluation increments	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Depreciation	-	(91,803)	(1,310)	-	-	(93,113)
Write off of assets due to threshold revision	-	(18,310)	(32,331)	-	(1,925)	(52,566)
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>168,000</u>	<u>565,798</u>	<u>3,277</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>737,075</u>

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
19 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS		
There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2010.		
The Trust held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period and at balance sheet date there were no intangible assets not yet available for use.		
All surplus assets at 30 June 2010 have either been classified as assets held for sale or written-off.		
20 PAYABLES		
<u>Current</u>		
Trade payables	6,641	740
Accrued expenses	88,101	101,412
Accrued salaries	136,004	49,500
	<u>230,746</u>	<u>151,652</u>
21 OTHER LIABILITIES		
<u>Current</u>		
Developer bonds	10,000	10,000
Revenue in advance ^(a)	31,472	317,606
	<u>41,472</u>	<u>327,606</u>

(a) The amount held in this account is from Burswood funding and is to be used only for the programs approved by the Burswood Park Board

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
22 EQUITY		
Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Trust. The Government holds the equity interest in the Trust on behalf of the community.		
Contributed equity		
Balance at start of period	227,000	227,000
<u>Transfer of net assets from other agencies</u>		
River infrastructure provided by owners ^(a)	98,500	-
Total contributions by owners	<u>98,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of period	<u>325,500</u>	<u>227,000</u>
Accumulated surplus		
Balance at start of year	5,072,954	4,087,988
Correction to prior period ^(b)	45,153	-
Result for the period	4,447,225	984,966
Balance at end of year	<u>9,565,332</u>	<u>5,072,954</u>

(a) This is infrastructure and equipment long controlled by the Trust but not previously recognised as assets

(b) The correction represents the capitalisation to Property, plant and equipment for minor items previously treated as operating expenditure

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
23 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,839,230	1,463,185
Restricted cash and cash equivalents [refer to <i>note 14</i> 'Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents']	338,601	815,160
	<u>3,177,831</u>	<u>2,278,345</u>
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows (used in) operating activities		
Net cost of services	(9,021,164)	(6,897,983)
<u>Non-cash items:</u>		
Depreciation expense (<i>note 6</i>)	96,999	93,113
Resources received free of charge (<i>note 13</i>)	157,389	88,949
Revaluation increment (<i>note 8</i>)	-	(15,000)
Write off due to change in non-current asset threshold (<i>note 5</i>)	-	52,566
<u>(Increase)/decrease in assets:</u>		
Current receivables ^(c)	(108,788)	136,733
Current prepayments	(2,919,861)	(501,463)
<u>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</u>		
Current payables ^(c)	79,094	(16,126)
Other current liabilities	(286,134)	317,606
Net GST (payments) ^(a)	(166,826)	(27,310)
Change in GST in receivables/payables ^(b)	9,355	(8,249)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	<u>(12,159,936)</u>	<u>(6,777,164)</u>

(a) This is the net GST paid/received, ie. cash transactions

(b) This reverses out the GST in receivables and payables

(c) Note that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) receivable/payable in respect of GST is not included in these items as they do not form part of the reconciling items

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<u>Non-cash financing and investing activities</u>		
During the year there were assets transferred/assumed from other Government agencies not reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows. Refer to <i>note 22 'Equity'</i> .		
24 RESOURCES PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE		
During the year there were no resources provided to other agencies free of charge for functions outside the normal operations of the Trust.		
25 COMMITMENTS		
Lease commitments		
Non-cancellable operating leases:		
Commitments in relation to leases contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within 1 year	666,674	682,187
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,159,848	362,434
	<u>2,826,522</u>	<u>1,044,621</u>
The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a four and a half year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. Contingent rent provisions within the lease agreement require that the minimum lease payments shall be increased based on a regular market rent review or CPI increase. The lease expires 31 December 2014.		
The vehicle leases are non-cancellable and the terms vary depending on the vehicle. The lease payments are fixed for the term of the lease and are payable monthly in advance. There is no option to renew the lease at the end of the lease term.		
These commitments are all inclusive of GST.		
26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS		
The Trust has no contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 30 June 2010.		
27 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD		
The Trust has no events to report after the end of the reporting period.		

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

28 EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for income and expenses are shown below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10% and \$200,000.

Significant variances between estimated and actual result for the financial year

	2010 Estimate	2010 Actual	Variation
	\$	\$	\$
Employee benefits expense	3,284,000	4,683,455	1,399,455
Supplies and services	11,068,000	6,507,322	(4,560,678)
Grants and subsidies	1,031,000	1,845,455	814,455
Grants and contributions	3,077,000	4,720,634	1,643,634

Employee benefits expense

The variance is due to an overall increase in the number of FTEs alongside salaries, leave hours and the introduction of specified calling classification

Supplies and services

Funding for projects was reallocated to other expense areas within the Trust, to meet changing priorities

Grants and subsidies

The variance reflects expense of RiverWalling funding as a grant, rather than the estimate under Supplies and services

Grants and contributions

The variance reflects increases from State Government received late in the financial year for Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Significant variances between actual and prior year actual

	2010 \$	2009 \$	Variance \$
<u>Income</u>			
Grants and contributions	4,720,634	5,725,201	(1,004,567)
<u>Expenses</u>			
Employee benefits expense	4,683,455	4,093,094	590,361
Supplies and services	6,507,322	5,338,102	1,169,220
Grants and subsidies	1,845,455	2,555,597	(710,142)

Grants and contributions

The variance reflects a decrease from Burswood Casino funds, partially offset by an increase from State Government for Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan

Employee benefits expense

The variance is due to an increase in the number of FTEs and in payroll expenses

Supplies and services

The variance reflects increased expense in oxygenation projects

Grants and subsidies

The variance arises due to lower expenditure by grant recipients in 2010

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the Trust are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables, and payables. The Trust has limited exposure to financial risks. The Trust's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Trust's receivables defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Trust.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment as shown in the table at note 29(c) 'Financial instruments disclosures' and note 15 'Receivables'.

Credit risk associated with the Trust's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (holding account). For receivables other than government, the Trust trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. The Trust has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Trust's exposure to bad debts is minimal. At the end of the reporting period there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Allowance for impairment of financial assets is calculated based on objective evidence such as observable data indicating changes in client credit ratings. For financial assets that are either past due or impaired, refer to Note 29(c) 'Financial Instruments Disclosures'.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Trust is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Trust is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

The Trust has appropriate procedures to manage cash flows including drawdowns of appropriations by monitoring forecast cash flows to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Trust's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

The Trust does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to other price risks. The Trust's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relate primarily to the long-term debt obligations.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,839,230	1,463,185
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	338,601	815,160
Loans and receivables ^(a)	132,729	23,941
Amounts receivable for services	438,000	431,000
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	230,746	151,652

(a) The amount of loans and receivables excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

(c) Financial instrument disclosures

Credit risk and interest rate exposures

The following tables disclose the Trust's maximum exposure to credit risk, interest rate exposures and the ageing analysis of financial assets. The Trust's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown below. The table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and impaired financial assets. The table is based on information provided to senior management of the Trust.

The Trust does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancement relating to the financial assets it holds.

The Trust does not hold any financial assets that had to have their terms renegotiated that would have otherwise resulted in them being past due or impaired.

Interest rate exposures and ageing analysis of financial assets ^(a)

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Interest rate exposure			Past due but not impaired			
		Carrying Amount \$	Variable interest rate \$	Non- interest bearing \$	Up to 3 months \$	3-12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	More than 5 years \$
Financial Assets								
2010								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,839,230	-	2,839,230	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	338,601	-	338,601	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)	-	132,729	-	132,729	132,729	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services	-	438,000	-	438,000	-	-	-	-
		3,748,560	-	3,748,560	132,729	-	-	-
2009								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,463,815	-	1,463,815	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	815,160	-	815,160	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)	-	23,941	-	23,941	23,941	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services	-	431,000	-	431,000	-	-	-	-
		2,733,916	-	2,733,916	23,941	-	-	-

(a) The amount of receivables excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Liquidity risk

The following table details the contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. The contractual maturity amounts are representative of the undiscounted amounts at the end of the reporting period. The table includes interest and principal cash flows.

Interest rate exposures and maturity analysis of financial liabilities

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Interest rate exposure			Maturity dates			
		Carrying Amount \$	Variable interest rate \$	Non- interest bearing \$	Up to 3 months \$	3-12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	More than 5 years \$
Financial Liabilities								
2010								
Payables	-	230,746	-	230,746	230,746	-	-	-
		230,746	-	230,746	230,746	-	-	-
2009								
Payables	-	152,652	-	152,652	152,652	-	-	-
		152,652	-	152,652	152,652	-	-	-

The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of each class of financial liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$

30 REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE TRUST AND SENIOR OFFICERS

Remuneration of members of the Trust

The number of members of the Trust, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:

\$		
0 - 10,000	5	4
10,001 - 20,000	4	5
20,001 - 30,000	1	1
The total remuneration of members of the Trust	108,547	95,131

The total remuneration includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Trust in respect of members of the Trust.

No members of the Trust are members of the Pension Scheme.

Remuneration of senior officers

The number of senior officers, other than senior officers reported as members of the Trust, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:

\$		
140,001 - 150,000	-	1
150,001 - 160,000	1	-
The total remuneration of senior officers	158,528	148,060

The total remuneration includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Trust in respect of senior officers other than senior officers reported as members of the Trust.

No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010	2009
	\$	\$

31 REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR

Remuneration payable to the Auditor General in respect to the audit for the current financial year is as follows:

Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators	<u>13,600</u>	<u>13,000</u>
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32 RELATED AND AFFILIATED BODIES

The Trust does not provide any assistance to other agencies which would deem them to be regarded as related or affiliated bodies under the definitions included in T1 951.

33 SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Write-offs

The Trust did not write off any bad debts, revenue, debts due to the State, public or other property during the financial year.

Losses through theft, defaults and other causes

The Trust had no losses through theft, defaults and other causes during the financial year.

Gifts of public property

The Trust had no gifts of public property during the financial year.

Notes to Financial Statements for year ended 30 June 2010

SWAN RIVER TRUST

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

34 SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE

	Statutory Assessment of Development Proposals		Waterways Management		Development and Implementation of Environmental Management Programs		Communication of Environmental Information		Total	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
COST OF SERVICES										
Expenses										
Employee benefits expense	753,515	683,016	1,213,214	1,273,029	1,946,417	1,494,034	770,309	643,015	4,683,455	4,093,094
Supplies and services	378,591	475,009	812,423	517,010	4,593,396	3,678,070	722,912	668,013	6,507,322	5,338,102
Depreciation expense	5,886	15,018	10,884	23,028	74,350	46,056	5,879	9,011	96,999	93,113
Accommodation expense	56,746	83,015	104,935	130,024	385,800	255,048	56,676	52,010	604,157	520,097
Other expenses	20,135	27,041	39,034	48,073	137,198	81,123	33,725	43,065	230,092	199,303
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	1,845,455	2,555,597	-	-	1,845,455	2,555,597
Total cost of services	1,214,873	1,283,100	2,180,490	1,991,164	8,982,616	8,109,928	1,589,501	1,415,114	13,967,480	12,799,306
Income										
Commonwealth grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-
Grants and contributions	268,987	102,004	143,983	100,003	3,835,174	4,983,175	472,490	540,019	4,720,634	5,725,201
Other revenue	2,054	2,002	69,210	17,012	52,247	28,019	2,171	129,089	125,682	176,122
Total income other than income from State Government	271,041	104,006	213,193	117,015	3,987,421	5,011,194	474,661	669,108	4,946,316	5,901,323
NET COST OF SERVICES	943,832	1,179,094	1,967,297	1,874,149	4,995,195	3,098,734	1,114,840	746,006	9,021,164	6,897,983
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT										
Service appropriation	1,250,253	1,262,000	2,311,972	1,981,000	8,500,085	3,699,000	1,248,690	852,000	13,311,000	7,794,000
Resources received free of charge	6,648	86,950	98,902	-	45,199	1,999	6,640	-	157,389	88,949
Total income from State Government	1,256,901	1,348,950	2,410,874	1,981,000	8,545,284	3,700,999	1,255,330	852,000	13,468,389	7,882,949
Surplus for the period	313,069	169,856	443,577	106,851	3,550,089	602,265	140,490	105,994	4,447,225	984,966

The 2008-09 comparatives for Revenue by service have altered following a revenue re-apportionment by service and due to a reclassification of Other revenue, breaking out Grants and contributions.

The Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

