



SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNTRY FIRE SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT

2011-12



Letter to the Commission

South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission
Level 6, 60 Waymouth Street
Adelaide SA 5000

30 September 2012

Dear Sir

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for the South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) for the year ended 30 June 2012, in accordance with Section 101(1) of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005 which states:

'CFS must, on or before 30 September in each year, deliver to the Commission a report on the activities of CFS during the preceding financial year (and need not provide a report under section 6A of the Public Sector Management Act 1995).'

The publication of the CFS 2011-12 Annual Report was delayed due to the deferral of the CFS financial report for the year ended 30 June 2012 to a supplementary report to Parliament.

This report highlights the CFS' performance in implementing strategies to achieve its objectives during the 12 months to June 2012. This report also illustrates the effort and commitment of our volunteers and staff throughout the year.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Nettleton', with a large, stylized initial 'G'.

GREG NETTLETON

CHIEF OFFICER

SA COUNTRY FIRE SERVICE

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Chief Officer's Report



The SA Country Fire Service (CFS) is more than a bushfire service. Our volunteers are professionally trained to nationally accredited standards, enabling them to effectively respond to fires and emergencies. CFS volunteers fight bushfires and fires in buildings, rescue people who are trapped in cars as a result of road crashes, neutralise and clean up spills of hazardous chemicals, and help people confronted by emergencies.

Our dedicated volunteers and staff deliver professional fire and rescue services in outer metropolitan, regional and rural South Australia. We are a community focussed organisation. We aim to achieve a safer community and we work closely with like minded organisations to achieve this aim.

CFS manoeuvres quickly with strength and concentration of effort to achieve wide ranging community safety outcomes for the South Australia community and visitors to our State.

Our strengths include the ability to protect and rescue, to assist those in danger, to show empathy and compassion, and to be reliable and trustworthy. These strengths offer the community wisdom, mentoring and insight that help it to become more resilient.

The depth and range of CFS capabilities and capacity was strikingly demonstrated to all on 13 March 2012, when CFS volunteers and staff supported the Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) throughout one of Adelaide's largest industrial fires in recent years at an oil recycling facility. CFS firefighters and equipment responded to the incident and ten MFS stations were backfilled and crewed by CFS volunteers and appliances for significant periods. CFS aviation assets were also dispatched to directly attack the fire from above.

Simultaneously, our volunteers supported the State Emergency Service throughout storm recovery operations that resulted from severe weather events around metropolitan Adelaide on that day and for some days thereafter. Throughout this period, the CFS continued to attend its normal daily range of fires and other emergencies across the State without faltering.

CFS volunteers are an essential, effective and efficient asset to ensure the safety of our communities.

Throughout the year CFS brigades attended 8 163 incidents. This was slightly down on the previous year. The majority of these incidents involved vehicles and structures. Brigades also provided a broad range of special services to their communities. The number of rural incidents was up when compared to more recent years.

The summer fire season saw CFS crews deployed to incidents right across the State. Fires around Innamincka and Moomba in September heralded the start of the season and CFS deployed several strike teams to this area on a number of occasions. Region 4 was particularly busy managing and combating large fires at Gladstone, Glendambo, Woolundunga, Wirrabra and in the Flinders Ranges. Extensive use of CFS aviation assets was required to assist ground crews at these fires. Following a request from the Northern Territory's fire agencies, CFS deployed strike teams for the first time to Alice Springs and beyond, to assist with many large fires burning in the southern regions of the NT.

With cooperation and assistance from interstate agencies, the CFS started using the Northern Australian Fire Information (NAFI) to monitor fires in remote areas. This new capability fuses together a suite of information sourced from satellite and remote sensing techniques that provides a higher level of fire intelligence for fire agencies and landholders.

In another first, the CFS used Facebook and Twitter for information operations and community engagement purposes. Our Youth Advisory Council assisted in the development of policies and procedures for the appropriate use of social media. The first operational use of social media occurred during the Gladstone fire. Social media now is permanently embedded into CFS operations.

Our community safety initiatives continue to grow and develop. The *Prepare.Act.Survive* program provided bushfire awareness and bushfire education through a variety of engagements. Great success has been achieved by targeting events and activities such as the Caravan and Camping shows to deliver much focussed fire safety messages to specific audiences.



VISION: A Safer Community

The CFS has a responsibility to continue to improve its frontline services and support for the people of South Australia

The CFS developed program, *Firey Women*, received both National and State Awards. CFS staff has presented this program at conferences in the United States and New Zealand. *Firey Women* has also been showcased at several Australian conferences and seminars.

Our first smart phone application was launched during Fire Action Week. This application provides a range of information on bushfire awareness and actions to be taken which are specific to the mobile phone's location.

Target 20 of the State Strategic Plan seeks to increase the number of households in high bushfire prone areas that are prepared for a bushfire by 30 percent by 2020. An external audit rated the progress towards this target as a positive movement and within reach of achievement. CFS continues to develop innovative strategies and programs to meet the State Strategic Plan's outcome.

The CFS contributed to the improvement and development of Australian bushfire research by assisting the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre with elements of their research. At the national level the CFS is proactively engaged in the Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Council (AFAC) special projects, working groups and functional groups. AFAC enables CFS to access information and resources from other jurisdictions in a collaborative and supportive manner that would not be otherwise achievable.

Throughout the year, many volunteers and staff received National medals and CFS medals for their long and diligent service to the community. I congratulate all long service medal recipients and thank you for a job well done.

Four CFS members were awarded the prestigious Australian Fire Service Medal (AFSM) in the Australia Day and Queen's Birthday Awards. Congratulations to Owen Glover, Peter Edgcombe, Sue Mickan and Terry Beeston for your contributions and commitment to the safety of this State. Congratulations also to Ken Schutz, Ian Teakle, Grant Fensom and Fiona Dunstan for receiving the South Australian Emergency Service medals and commendations.

I would like to thank and acknowledge the untiring efforts of CFS volunteers, including our wonderful cadets, for your contributions throughout the year. Our staff also play a key and vital role in supporting our volunteers. Despite increasing pressures of work, you have remained focussed, with volunteers being the primary reason for your contributions to the greater CFS family.

Well done to the whole team.

Greg Nettleton
South Australia Country Fire Service

South Australian Country Fire Service

Our Vision

A safer community

Our Mission

To protect life, property and the environment from fire and other emergencies while simultaneously supporting and ensuring the safety of our personnel and subscribing to continuous improvement in its business and operational activities.

Our Values

Our People

- Recognising the commitment of our people as our greatest asset.
- Adopting a 'Safety First' culture.
- Meeting personal development and career aspirations.
- Valuing the diversity of our people.

Volunteering

Recognising that the services provided by CFS are almost exclusively delivered by community volunteers who ask for no other reward than to assist and support their local community.

Safety

Embedding safety in every task we undertake to prevent injury and maintain the capability to respond to community emergencies.

Community Safety

Guiding and assisting the community to identify and manage risk to personal safety and to work in collaboration with Emergency Services to share the responsibilities for improving community safety.





Community Service

- Fostering the community spirit of volunteerism.
- Supporting the commitment of our people to the community.
- Ensuring service is community focused.
- Ensuring equitable service delivery.
- Respecting community diversity and working with the community.

Leadership

- Leading by example, working together for the community.
- Collaborating and developing partnerships and teamwork.
- Being supportive during times of change.

Professionalism

- Striving to be the best at what we do.
- Promoting a performance culture.
- Recognising centres of excellence within the organisation.
- Being responsive to reform and change and celebrating our achievements.
- Defining who is responsible for what, to whom and by when.
- Complying with government accountability and governance requirements.

Equity and diversity

- Recognising individual human rights.
- Providing opportunity to all who wish to be involved and can contribute.
- Providing access to our services to those who have a disability or inability to comprehend what we offer.
- Celebrating alternative solutions to a single problem.

Integrity

- Respecting each other, promoting open and honest communication.
- Requiring ethical behaviour, trusting each other.



Overview

SA Country Fire Services

Our Objective

The South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) serves communities through dedicated volunteers delivering professional fire and rescue services to outer metropolitan, regional and rural South Australia.

The objective of the CFS area:

- To provide efficient and responsive frontline services for the purpose of fighting fires, dealing with other emergencies or undertaking any rescues.
- To protect life, property and environmental assets from fire and other emergencies.
- To develop and maintain plans to cope with the effects of fires or emergencies.
- To provide services or support to assist with recovery in the event of a fire or other emergency.
- To educate the community and promote awareness of the risk of bushfire.

Who we are, what we do

CFS is a statutory authority reporting to the Minister for Emergency Services through the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission board.

CFS works with other agencies, industries and the community to reduce risks and control hazards. It provides information about hazards and assists the community to understand the risks they face and what is required to deal with those risks.

CFS is well recognised and highly respected in the community for competent advice, response and management of incidents and support of community recovery.

CFS consists of over 13 000 volunteers and 128 full-time equivalent staff, providing a range of fire and emergency services to all communities in the CFS area across South Australia from over 423 locations.

CFS attends around 8 000 incidents each year. These incidents include:

- Rural fires – grass fires, bushfires
- Structured fires and motor vehicle fires
- Fire protection at road crashes
- Rescue of trapped persons from road crashes
- Hazardous materials spills
- Support to the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service and the South Australian State Emergency Service
- Specialist investigations – fire cause
- Specialist training
- Fire bomber support

In addition the CFS performs an important frontline service in partnership with local government and other key stakeholders in fuel removal, bushfire risk identification, bushfire prevention and in community bushfire and fire safety education.



2011-12 Our Year at a Glance

Funding, our jurisdictions brigades, groups, our organisation, our people, incidents, tankers, vehicles, communications and volunteers

	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Total funding from State Government	66 857	62 657	64 672
Our People			
Volunteers (total)	13,646	14 475	15 110
Firefighters	10 265	10 537	10 980
Operational Support	2 435	2 889	3 115
Cadets	946	1 049	1 015
Salaried support and administration (full-time equivalents)	128	128	133
Number of Incidents attended			
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	1 137	1 105	555
Hazmat Incidents	180	204	201
Miscellaneous Incidents	122	122	87
Other Incidents / Attendance	570	524	792
Rural Incidents	2 070	1 786	1 996
Special Service Incidents	1 438	2 185	1 047
Structure Incidents	388	424	378
Vehicle Related Incidents	2 258	2 535	2 312
Total Incidents	8 163	8 888	7368
Land and Buildings			
State Headquarter	1	1	1
Fire Stations and Group Control Centres	414	412	412
Regional Headquarters	6	6	6
Official Training Centre	2	2	2
Total number of vehicles ¹			
Urban Tankers	11	11	11
Rural tankers	675	675	653
Hazardous materials appliances	2	2	2
Command Vehicles (Brigade Level)	137	146	146
Road Crash Rescue	6	5	7
Bulk Water Carriers	49	46	50
Miscellaneous and Transport + Brigade owned vehicles	9	9	12
Logistics Vehicles	38	29	38
Air Support	8	8	Unavailable
Total Number of Radios			
Mobile Radio Terminals	4 404	4 254	3 397
Paging Terminals	12 824	13 520	11 864
VHF Mobile	935	961	817
VHF Portable	1 870	1 557	1 502

¹ Total does not include DENR or Forestry SA Vehicles



Management

CFS Strategic Direction

CFS activities reflect the following key directions:

- Ensure effective CFS governance.
- Ensure we effectively support and manage our volunteers and staff.
- Have in place effective financial and asset management systems and support.
- Seamless integration of OHS&IM into operational and other management systems.
- Research and development of integration of new technologies to support new CFS service delivery model.
- Identify and manage risk effectively.
- Develop and implement a system to enable recording, reporting measurements and evaluation of business performance.
- Review and evaluate strategic and business plans on a regular basis.
- Develop a vision of how services will be delivered towards the year 2020.
- To seek funding to provide sufficient resources for services that protect the community.
- Ensure structures and functions of CFS meet the contemporary needs of the community and CFS stakeholders.
- Develop/review the following plans:
 - CFS Strategic Plan
 - Our Business Plans(quarterly and annual operating)
 - Workforce (Workforce Plan developed)
 - CFS Regional plans
 - Risk Management Plan
 - Capital Plan
- Work with other agencies to ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources.
- Develop the leadership and management skills of our personnel and volunteers.
- Establish organisational direction, priorities and strategies that reflect the needs of our community consistent with the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005.



South Australian State Strategic Plan (SASP)

CFS will continue to monitor the Australasian Fire and Emergency Authorities Council and the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre for an alternative indicator to the Bushfire Preparedness measure.

Following a comprehensive review of the SA Strategic Plan, the need for a community safety target was identified to promote the need for South Australian Communities in high bushfire prone areas to be prepared for the threat of bushfire.

With the launch of the new SA Strategic Plan, CFS has reporting responsibility for Target 20 (T20).

Colmar Bunton Research has collected data in April each year since 2009, to align with the CFS Fire Danger Season (1 November to 30 April) and they provide a final report in June of each year.

Telephone surveys are conducted with 400 individual households in nominated risk areas.

Data is collected on the householder's self-assessed risk and level of preparedness which includes:

- Minimising vegetation and litter around the home including grasses and shrubs;
- Finding out the daily fire danger rating for the area;
- Making or reviewing a decision to leave early or stay and defend;
- Having created, checked and maintained survival or relocation kits;
- Having a written and reviewed Bushfire Survival Plan ; and
- Practising a Bushfire Survival Plan

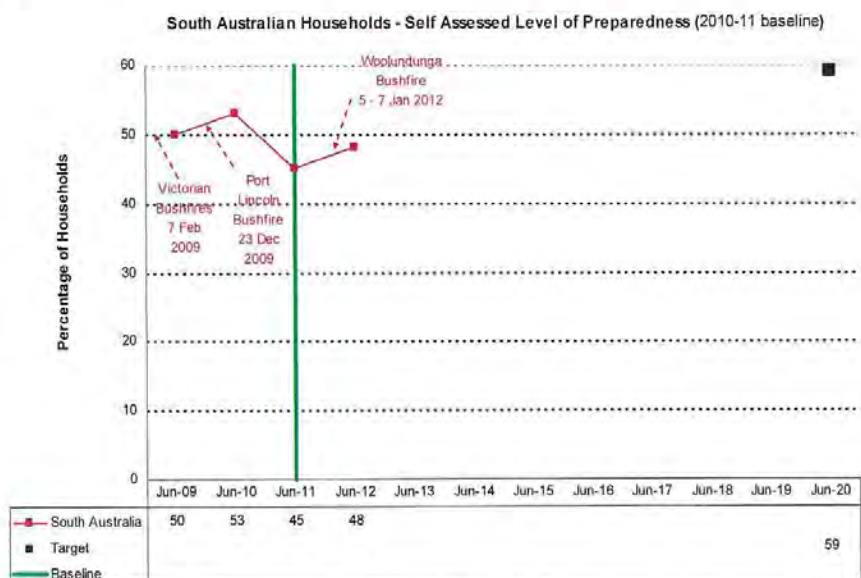
Our Community

Vision: We are safe in our homes, community and at work.

Target 20 Bushfire preparedness: Increase the number of households in high bushfire prone areas that are prepared for a bushfire by 30% by 2020.

Progress rating: 1 Positive movement
Achievability rating: 3 Within reach

Key measure



Data source: Colmar Bunton Research survey data
Note: Woolundunga is in the Mid North Region, north of Wilmington.

Corporate Governance

Chief Officer's Advisory Council

The Chief Officer's Advisory Council comprises senior volunteer leaders representing Regional Volunteer Management Committees, Regional Commanders and CFS Executives.

Items raised at bi-monthly meetings are provided through Regional Volunteer Management Committees from the volunteer membership.

This Committee provides advice and recommendations to the Chief Officer for his consideration.

Strategic Leadership Group

The Strategic Leadership Group in CFS comprises the CFS Executive, Senior State Headquarter Managers and Regional Commanders.

Bi-monthly meetings support the CFS governance framework and provide opportunity for effective consultation.

Country Fire Service Volunteers Association

CFS has continued to maintain a strong and collaborative relationship with the CFS Volunteers Association (CFSVA). This body represents all volunteer fire-fighters and support members, and is funded through an annual agreement that comprises an approved business plan. The funding agreement and expenditure continued to be monitored during 2011-12.

The Executive of the Association plays a significant part in assisting the CFS to develop its annual planning and strategic directions setting. CFSVA also participates in the Chief Officer's Advisory Council and attends Regional Volunteer Management Committee meetings.

CFS continues to work with the CFSVA on planning for the 'Big One', a

strategic readiness approach to establish plans that can be mobilised should South Australia communities experience a major disaster similar to the Victorian bushfires of 2009.

State Bushfire Coordination Committee

CFS has compiled information for consideration of the Minister for Emergency Services and reported regularly to the State Emergency Management Committee.

The *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* was amended in November 2009 after a Ministerial review of bushfire mitigation arrangements in South Australia as recommended by the Independent Review of the Fires on 10 January 2005.

The Act introduced a two-tiered bushfire management planning structure to replace the pre-existing three-tiered bushfire prevention planning structure.

As a requirement of the new legislation, the State Bushfire Coordination Committee was established on 20 May 2010. Nine Bushfire Management Areas were proclaimed by the Governor in July 2010 and the associated Bushfire Management Committees were established in October 2010.

The initial task of the Bushfire Management Committee was the preparation of Bushfire Management Area Plans which involved a significant amount of work in the gathering, review and assessment of:

- Local Government Plans
- District Bushfire Prevention Plans
- CFS Regional Bushfire Prevention Plans
- State government land management agencies, Fire Management Plans

CFS managed the planning process and met with 53 local councils plus the relevant state government agencies in

the preparation of their interim Bushfire Management Area Plans for approval by the State Bushfire Coordination Committee.

The State Bushfire Coordination Committee met five times during the Financial Year and amongst other matters, addressed the following items:

- **Endorsement** of the use of ISO 31000 as the risk assessment process for the preparation of Bushfire Management Area Plans in SA.
- **Endorsement** of the use of the planning tool developed by the NSW Rural Fire Service for the preparation of Bushfire Management Area Plans in SA.
- **Endorsement** of a set of Bushfire Management Committee Administrative Guidelines.
- **Establishment** of the Ngarkat Landscape Fire Management Operations Work Group as a joint subcommittee of both the Murray Mallee and Limestone Coast Bushfire Management Committees.
- **Establishment** of the Bushfire Taskforce and Government Agencies Management Group as subcommittees of the State Bushfire Coordination Committee.
- **Endorsement** of the development of interim Bushfire Management Area Plans based on the work undertaken in local government District Bushfire Prevention Plans and State Government Fire Management Plans to cover the 2011-12 Fire Danger Season, until relevant Bushfire Management Area Plans are completed.
- **Coordination** of, and reporting against, State government responses to the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission recommendations.

Bushfire Task Force

The establishment by the South Australian Government of the Bushfire Task Force in March 2009 soon after the announcement of the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission, with a brief to maintain an overview of the work of the Royal Commission, predicated a period of substantial review of the South Australian bushfire management arrangements.

The Bushfire Task Force is required to report to the State Emergency Management Committee that, in turn, reports to the Emergency Management Council, chaired by the Premier of South Australia.

Given the comparative similarity between the two states bushfire risk, fire fighting agency operational policies, geographical landscapes and fire risk, Interim Report of August 2009 and the Final Report released on the 31 July 2010, there were opportunities for the Bushfire Task Force to undertake a comparative analysis of matters of concern and implement strategies for improved outcomes for South Australian communities.

Subsequently the State Bushfire Coordination Committee requested the Bushfire Task Force to investigate the Perth Hills Fires Nov 2011.

The State Bushfire Coordination Committee, chaired by the CFS Chief Officer, tabled the final recommendations of the Bushfire Task Force to both the Emergency Management Committee and the State Emergency Management Committee in late 2011 in response to the 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission's Interim and Final Reports.

Following the release of 'A shared Responsibility – The report of the Perth Hills Bushfire February 2011 Review' the Bushfire Task Force has examined 55 recommendations arising from the Western Australian report and has prepared a status report from a South Australian perspective for the State Emergency Management Committee.

This report was delivered by the end of the 2011-12 reporting period.

State Emergency Management Committee

The State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) provides leadership and oversight of emergency management planning in the State.

The CFS Chief Officer is a member of the SEMC and reports bi-monthly to the committee.

Other Internal and External Committees

Internal and external committees that exercise a governance or consultative role with the objective of continuous improvement continue to be integral to CFS engagement with its stakeholder group.

Legislation

The management and operational responsibilities of the CFS defined clearly in the 'Fire and Emergency Act 2005'.

Statutory Authority

Through legislation, the CFS Chief Officer chairs the State Bushfire Coordination Committee and provides direct support and advice to this integral body of private and public sector stakeholders to shape policy for the management of bushfire in SA.

CFS also has legislated responsibility to assess state-wide commercial and residential building proposals within CFS gazetted areas to ensure adherence to Building Code of Australia Standards and Building Attack Levels from threat of bushfire.

Building Fire Safety Legislative

The CFS is a referral agency as listed in Schedule 8 of the Development Act for areas of the State outside of South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) districts.

CFS provides reports to planning authorities under Regulation 28(3) on proposed essential safety provisions in new buildings, and under regulation 83(4) on installation and functionality of essential safety provisions once the building has been completed.

Stakeholder liaison and collaboration

Minister for Emergency Services

Within our organization

- CFS volunteers and their families
- South Australian Volunteer's Association
- CFS staff and their families

Agencies with whom we plan and manage

- South Australian Police
- South Australian Fire and Emergency Services (SAFECOM)
- Attorney General's Department
- South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS)
- Forestry SA
- State Emergency Service (SES)
- South Australian Ambulance Service (SAAS)
- SA Water
- Environment Protection Authority (EPA)
- Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
- Department of Communities and Social Inclusion
- Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

National Organisations

- Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC)
- The National Aerial Firefighting Company (NAFC)
- Interstate fire services

Community

- Local government
- Community fire safe groups
- Bushfire Prevention committees

Other Organisations

- South Australian Farmers Federation
- Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)
- Private forest owners
- Red Cross
- Salvation Army
- Utility and Service providers

Key Strategies and Achievements

CFS Strategic Planning

The CFS Strategic Planning review process led to a re-organisation of CFS key strategic directions. However, due to significant changes in the Sector, CFS have delayed implementing a new Strategic Plan until 2012-13.

Three Key Programs were identified as the reporting mechanism for the 2011 - 2012 CFS Business Plan.

- Operations
- Community Safety
- Operations Support

CFS has continued to work closely with the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services sector agencies to develop synergies across the sector and implement business efficiencies for improved frontline service delivery to the community.

CFS continues to review all areas of its business on a quarterly basis to ensure performance is optimised and budgets are monitored.

Quarterly reports are analysed by CFS Executive, discussed and ultimately compiled into an agency report for the SAFECOM Board.

Opportunities for improvement are shared with senior management in CFS.

Workforce Plan

Due to the significant savings targets set for SAFECOM in 2011-12, CFS together with other emergency services sector agencies deferred the Workforce Plan review pending a re-organisation of service delivery by SAFECOM.

CFS submitted a new Workforce Plan to the SAFECOM Board identifying that sector reforms would necessitate close monitoring of the impacts on personnel and their workload and possible review of the CFS Workforce Plan.

The CFS Structural Chart has been updated in 2011-12 to reflect required changes. (refer Appendix B)

The CFS Workforce Plan was tendered and approved by the SAFECOM Board.

The Workforce Plan and Structural Chart endeavoured to identify operational and business requirements, both currently and into the next few years and match these with the appropriate skills and staffing resources to meet the CFS Strategic Directions and Key Result Areas.

Once again, the Workforce Plan highlighted significant pressure on CFS in meeting its service delivery requirements particularly in regards to meeting volunteer expectations.

Risk Management

The CFS Risk Register was maintained during this reporting period to ensure that the organisational requirements to identify, assess, evaluate and treat risk continued to be undertaken to a high standard.

Risk Management Framework

An enhanced Risk Management Framework has been developed to enhance monitoring of mitigation strategies and was implemented early in the 2011-12 financial year.

The established intranet based risk register database was reviewed on a monthly basis.

CFS continues to report risk in the Extreme and Very High category to the Audit and Risk Management Committee, complete with comment on the progress of treatments. Risk management underpins all CFS activities in recognition of the often inherently dangerous nature of operational work, with the safety of our personnel as a primary driver.

Audit and Risk Committee

CFS maintained membership of the SAFECOM Audit and Risk Management Committee and reported on its risk management program and compliance requirements.

Funding Submissions

The CFS and SES emergency response services are delivered by volunteer personnel in South Australia.

These committed members of our community require comprehensive and recurring training to ensure their safety and the community's safety.

Training Program

The delivery of training across the State is a constant demand. The CFS with SES successfully achieved additional funding in 2011-12 for the 2012-13 financial.

This funding will facilitate improvements and ensure our professionalism is maintained.

The CFS has determined the 4.6 additional positions will be rurally based to optimise local volunteer training requirements.

Breathing Apparatus Program

CFS was also successful in achieving additional funding for the purchase of breathing apparatus equipment in the 2013-14 financial year.

CFS will undertake the necessary planning to successfully manage the procurement of this new equipment over the next 12 months to ensure delivery of the breathing apparatus equipment early in the 2013-14.

Resources

The State Bushfire Coordination Committee and Bushfire Management Areas in SA have required CFS to re-evaluate its resources and priorities to ensure that bushfire risk in South Australia is managed effectively.

Similarly, the work involved in finalising the South Australia Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) placed demands on personnel to meet commissioning timeframes.

Highlights 2011-12

- Continued the review of the Standards of Fire and Emergency Cover (a risk-based resourcing model used in CFS in consultation with CFS volunteers). This resulted in a series of reviewed policies being tabled to the Chief Officers Advisory Committee (COAG) by end of financial year.
- Implemented the SA Computer Aided Dispatch System (SACAD) for CFS and on 1 December 2011 at precisely 2.30am the first CFS appliances were dispatched using the state of the art SACAD system.
- During the 2011-12 reporting period CFS cooperated with other emergency services to establish Alert SA and improve emergency warning systems.
- The State Bushfire Coordinating Committee, chaired by CFS Chief Officer, tabled the final recommendations of the Bushfire Task Force to both Emergency Management Committee and State Emergency Management Committee in late 2011 in response to the 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission's Interim and Final Reports.
- Following the release of '*A Shared Responsibility – The report of the Perth Hills Bushfire February 2011 Review*' the Bushfire Task Force has examined fifty-five (55) recommendations arising from the Western Australian report and has prepared a status report from a South Australian perspective for State Emergency Management Committee.
- Introduced fees and charges for alarm monitoring and false alarm attendances. To encourage building owners to maintain their fire alarms in good working order and reduce false alarms thereby reducing the burden on volunteers.
- The 2011-12 PREPARE. ACT. SURVIVE. campaign developed opportunities to provide public information through the new social media channels, the promoted Bushfire Safer Places and focused on the identification and recognition of bushfire prone areas and bushfire planning.
- CFS successfully completed a specific bushfire awareness and preparedness campaign in outback areas in the far north of the State due to the elevated bushfire risk from vegetation growth following high rainfalls.
- Launched the smart phone application and introduced the use of Facebook and Twitter as additional methods of community information regarding bushfires and other incidents. These social media channels have provided invaluable feedback on the strategic role they play in engaging the public for both educational and information sharing purposes.
- Developed a hierarchy of Bushfire Safer Places across South Australia. The current list of Bushfire Safer Places is available on the CFS website (www.cfs.sa.gov.au) and will continue to be updated as new sites are identified and assessed.
- The Youth Advisory Council (YAC) met regularly this year to provide input into CFS strategic decision making, including providing the Chief Officer with information on Social Media for fire intelligence, sending out a youth survey to volunteers aged between 16 – 30 and conducting a Youth Forum in Region 2.
- The CFS successfully delivered the capital program which supported the replacement of fire stations, fire and emergency vehicles, equipment, and communications and support systems.
- Participated in development and implementation of the E-emergency Connect Project that will provide online access to CFS information for CFS volunteers.
- Worked with others to implement the CFS and Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Corrective Action Plan to achieve adherence to the OHS & IM Standard and minimise risk to volunteers and staff.
- Deployed 125 volunteer Firefighters to the Northern Territory in late September and early October 2011 to assist with response to bushfires near Alice Springs.
- Managed several large bushfires in the far north and west of South Australia as well as significant bushfires at Paney, Gladstone, Woolundunga, Wilpena and Blewitt Springs.
- Assisted the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) during the significant petrochemical fire at Wingfield in March 2012 through the use of the Aircrane to protect exposures and through CFS volunteers directly supporting the incident and backfilling MFS stations.
- The CFS '*Firey Women*' workshops that target women in rural communities won the State award and was highly commended in the National category of the Australian Safer Communities Awards. It also received acclaim internationally in New Zealand and the United States of America.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

As announced in the State Budget, the 2011-12 operating budget for the CFS is \$64.7 million, capital \$14.97 million.

The budget allows CFS to maintain:

- Fire Stations in over 423 locations across outer metropolitan, regional and rural South Australia.
- Equips and trains volunteer firefighters to attend a range of emergency incidents including road crashes, bushfires, building fires and hazardous materials incidents.
- Six Regional Coordination Centres located in Mount Barker, Murray Bridge, Port Augusta, Naracoorte, Mt Gambier and Port Lincoln.
- Community education officers who provide bushfire education to be conducted in local communities and regional locations.
- Engagement of 14 aerial firefighting aircraft during the bushfire season, these aircraft are based in the Mount Lofty Ranges, the Lower South East and Lower Eyre Peninsula.

The following table provides an overview of the financial result for CFS for 2011-12 and previous financial years.

The financial result includes the net financial position of all CFS Groups and Brigades.

Overview - CFS Financial Results 2011-12 (Actual)			
	2011-12 \$'000	2010-11 \$'000	2009-10 \$'000
Total Expenses	65 360	64 117	67 926
Total Income	4 294	3 462	3 653
Revenues from SA Government	66 857	62 657	64 672
Net Result	5 791	2 002	399
Capital Program	15 079	14 047	14 829

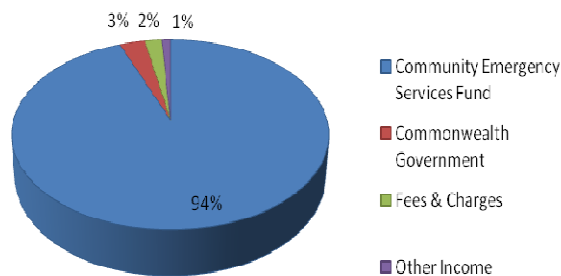
Expenses

Total expenses include depreciation, Government Radio Network charges, employee expenses, aerial firefighting expenses and other supplies and services.

Other supplies and services include the provision of protective clothing, operational consumables, minor equipment, fuel, repairs and maintenance, travel, site rental, and other day to day costs of running the CFS.

Total expenses for CFS were higher in 2011-12 than in 2010-11 due to operational costs incurred, particularly for significant bushfire incidents in the North of the State, partially offset by lower depreciation expenses following the revaluation of assets. Expenses were higher in 2009-10 due to higher depreciation expenses and a number of one-off costs.

2011-12 Expenses



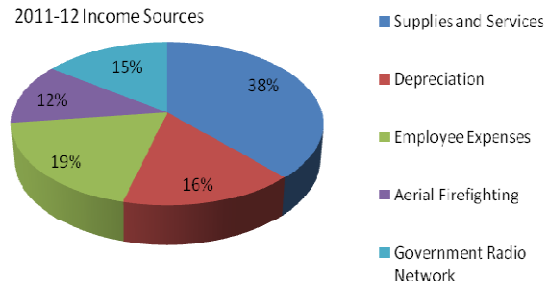
Income

CFS is primarily funded by contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund. Other income sources for the CFS include Commonwealth Government contributions towards the cost of aerial firefighting, fees and charges, interest and fundraising by Brigades.

Income was higher in 2011-12 primarily due to the introduction of fees and charges for fire alarm monitoring, unwanted false alarm attendances and building fire safety services.

Revenues from the SA Government (contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund) were higher in 2011-12 due to additional funding for operational costs incurred for the bushfire season and funding for the capital program to replace leased light fleet command and logistics vehicles with purchased vehicles.

2011-12 Income Sources



Capital

The CFS capital program is used to replace ageing fire appliances, fire stations and other operational equipment. 2011-12 capital expenditure included additional funding announced in the 2010-11 State Budget for CFS to purchase rather than lease its command and logistics vehicles.



Key Programs

- Operations
- Community Safety
- Operations Support

Operations and Community Safety

Operations and Community Safety forms part of the frontline service delivery to the community by CFS.

Through having a bushfire management framework, regulation of fires during high risk periods, bushfire awareness campaigns, and direct delivery of bushfire education to community groups.

CFS aims to minimise the number of bushfires that occur and increase the community's preparedness to survive bushfires.

CFS assesses building developments to ensure that they provide adequate fire safety protection.

CFS community education staff provides public safety warnings during incidents through social media and public meetings held with affected communities.

Operations Support

Operations support involves maintaining the readiness of the CFS frontline service delivery capability and capacity.

Operations support includes elements of frontline service delivery support functions such as operational training of CFS volunteers, operational policies and procedures, risk and response planning, incident management exercises and maintenance of fire stations, appliances and equipment.

CFS Standards of Fire and Emergency Cover (SFEC)

The original SFEC (1986) was a framework developed to provide efficient allocation of resources to CFS brigades including the allocation of membership numbers, training, equipment and vehicles, based on the level of risk for each brigade.

In 2000 the SFEC was reviewed and new prescriptions were provided to brigades.

A new draft version of the CFS SFEC was produced prior to the end of the financial year. There was a significant body of work undertaken to identify relevant issues and information relevant to SFEC.

This research resulted in the development of 27 SFEC papers which subsequently informed the SFEC policies and prescriptions.

The SFEC papers have followed a strict governance framework with numerous committees providing comment and input before endorsement by the Chief Officer's Advisory Council (COAG).

This work is of major significance to the organisation in terms of providing guidance to brigades, groups and regions on required resources, as well as providing an organisational planning tool to determine training needs, vehicles and equipment replacement and/or upgrade.

The draft SFEC is a significant achievement for the organisation and will guide a large proportion of CFS business areas into the future.

Next Steps

It is anticipated that the new SFEC brigade prescriptions, which define the type and number of resources, vehicles, equipment, training and members, will be developed and provided to brigades in the 2012-13 financial year.

South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) System

On 1 December 2011 the first CFS appliances were dispatched using the state of the art South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) system.

The moment marked the culmination of nearly five years of work by Country Fire Service volunteers and staff, Metropolitan Fire Service, State Emergency Service, SA Police and South Australian Ambulance Service.

A team of approximately forty people took part in the 'go live' night to make sure the actual transition ran smoothly.

From a CFS perspective, it was the fruition of many years of hard work by volunteers and staff establishing brigade response areas, emergency response zones, backup beats, appliances call signs and entering an estimated five million pieces of data.

There was extensive consultation with staff and volunteers and a number of road shows across South Australia.

Since the transition CFS has been reviewing mapping, response plans, appliance call signs and backup beats to enable refinements to be entered into SACAD.

This included a review of the call receipt and dispatch guidelines and business rules. Business rules are consistently applied across all incident types and in a number of areas, customisations has occurred where required.

SAFER Places in South Australia

The concept of 'Safer Places' was derived from the outcomes of the Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission Report (2010) recommendations calling for among other things, management of options available in the face of fire, including community

refuges, bushfire shelters and evacuations.

The CFS has developed a three tiered hierarchy of Bushfire Safer Places that can offer relative safety from bushfire across South Australia.

- Bushfire Safer Settlements
- Bushfire Safer Precincts
- Last Resort Refuges

The CFS has completed work in 51 local council areas and has prepared maps of identified Bushfire Safer Places.

The current list of Bushfire Safer Places is available on the CFS website (www.cfs.sa.gov.au) and will continue to be updated as new sites are identified and assessed.

Ongoing identification, planning and monitoring of Bushfire Safer Places will be managed by the Bushfire Management Committees as part of the suite of bushfire risk treatment options that can be used to improve community safety within their area.

Emergency Alert SA

During the 2011-12 reporting period CFS cooperated with other emergency services to review the Alert SA website and improve emergency warning systems.

The Alert SA website was revamped and relaunched early March 2012. The Alert SA website brings together social media messages from South Australia's emergency services via Twitter, Facebook and rich site summary (RSS) feeds in one place.

Currently the site is populated with social media feeds from SA Police, Country Fire Service, Metropolitan Fire Service, State Emergency Service and the Bureau of Meteorology.

The website is a prime source of reliable and timely emergency incident information that can be assessed by the public.

Operations

Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission (VBRC)

The CFS State Bushfire Coordination Committee formed a subcommittee to continue to progress the work of the Bushfire Task Force.

At the request of the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC), consolidation of the interim and final reports of the VBRC has occurred.

The final report was tabled at the November State Emergency Management Committee meeting which included information on the relevance in South Australia and consequential actions and timelines.

Subsequently that report was forwarded to the Emergency Management Council in November 2011.

The Premier, as Chair of Emergency Management Council, recommended the Report be forwarded to Cabinet early in 2012.

Assessment of Perth Hills Bushfire

During this reporting period the CFS Bushfire Task Force commenced examining the 55 recommendations contained within the report '*A Shared Responsibility – The Report of the Perth Hills Bushfire February 2011 Review*'.

A report from a South Australian perspective was tabled at the State Emergency Management Committee in February 2012.

Bushfire Hazard Plan

In 2011-12, the Bushfire Hazard Plan was submitted and approved by the State Emergency Management Committee, as required through the State's Emergency Management Legislation.

Next Steps

Recently adopted National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines will need to be incorporated into the Bushfire Hazard Plan which is due for review in 2012-13 financial year.



Aviation Firefighting

Aircraft are procured through the National Aerial Firefighting Centre (NAFC), a company set up by the States and Territories of Australia to provide an internationally competitive tendering process and to facilitate the sharing of aircraft between States' fire and emergency services

During the year an Air Operations Reference Group was established. The aim of the group is to increase communication between Aviation Services and the various functional roles that make up Air Operations.

The Group provides an important mechanism to garner input and feedback on CFS aerial firefighting policies and procedures and to ensure the safety, operational and welfare needs of personnel are being met.

Aviation Services has developed a unique method of capturing all issues which may impact on operations and safety.

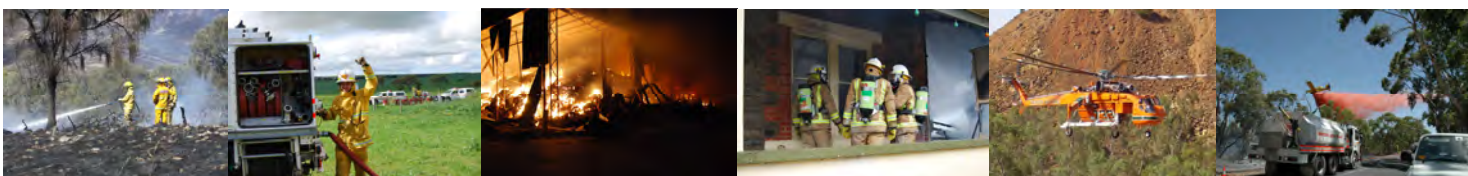
Aviation Services have developed an 'Integrated Safety and Operations, Management System' which will provide clear and accurate information and procedures for all aircraft activities and operations, providing direct linkages between operations and safety.

Throughout the year, Aviation Services continued to keep abreast of developments in Federal aviation legislation.

In particular, the CFS provided input on NAFC behalf into the new Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 61 (Flight Crew Licensing) and Part 138 (Aerial Work - Rotorcraft).

Highlights

Aviation Services staff attended the internationally recognised 'SafeSkies' Conference in October 2011. This conference brought together local, interstate and international aviation safety experts from a diverse range of industry areas to consider emerging trends in aviation safety.





The 2011-12 fire danger season responses were closer to an average year with 247 aircraft activations for a total delivery of over three million litres of fire suppressant.

Activity was significantly up on the previous quiet year. The majority of air operations occurred in the Mid and Far North of the State.

This represented a total of 984 flying hours during the season some of which resulted from the significant outback fires in the North East Pastoral districts and specifically around the Moomba Gas fields.

Extended air operations resulted from major fires at Gladstone, Paney Station, Woolundunga, Mt Remarkable, Wilpena, Deep Creek and Wirrabara.

A black and white photograph showing a large fire burning in a forest. Thick, billowing white smoke rises from the base of the trees, partially obscuring the lower part of the image. The smoke is dense and appears to be moving upwards and outwards. The background shows the dark silhouettes of evergreen trees against a lighter sky.

For the 2011-12 Fire Danger Season the CFS had access to the following aircrafts:

- 7 fixed wing bombers
- 1 high volume helicopter (Erickson Airplane)
- 2 medium volume helicopters
- 3 fixed wing surveillance aircraft
- 1 utility helicopter (air attack supervisory)
- State Rescue Helicopter Service

Community Safety

The CFS places a significant emphasis on improving community safety through programs such as Community Education, Bushfire Management Planning, Commercial and Industrial Building Fire Safety Development Control in bushfire prone areas and processes for regulation of activities during Fire Danger Season.

Prepare. Act. Survive. Campaign

The Strategy for the Bushfire Ready Campaign was to communicate in a more direct and simplistic style the need to "Assess your Bushfire Risk" and "Level of Preparedness".

The television, radio and print campaign was supported by an intensive community engagement and education program which recorded over 19,999 participants.

The objective was to simplify the message and to recognise the role of the advertising campaigns alongside the CFS Community Education and Social Media Program activities.

This approach resulted in significant traction being gained, demonstrated by increase in awareness, community education engagements and uptake of social media.

The 'Partners in Bushfire Safety' project team has developed and rolled out targeted bushfire safety materials and programs for key at risk groups in collaboration with partner organisations, businesses and agencies.

This includes targeted programs for Tourism, Home and Community Care, Residential Aged Care and Workplace safety.

Firey Women Program and Volunteers in Community Education

Highlights of the campaign included the *Firey Women* program, aimed at improving the bushfire safety of rural women and the Volunteers in Community Education (VOICE), which equips volunteer community educators to spread the bushfire safety message within their local communities.

Social Media

During 2011-12, CFS introduced a social media strategy to ensure that the growing community expectation for this type of communication was appropriately and efficiently managed and resourced.

The social media strategy addresses both the need for timely and accurate incident information and the provision of general community safety information through the establishment of two Facebook pages and a CFS Twitter account.

The CFS launched its social media during Bushfire Action Week 2011, with a Twitter feed and Facebook page informing the public about current incidents, the community page was used to spread important community safety updates, warnings and news from the CFS.

A dedicated team of Social Media on call staff monitor the pages, respond to the public and post messages to keep the community up-to-date.

The social media strategy has been very successful with the Facebook page having a weekly total reach of over 50 000 people and the Twitter having over 2 000 followers.

The benefit of the social media strategy to the community was shown during the Woolundunga fire in the Southern Flinders Ranges during January 2012, with statistics showing 750 comments, 500 shares and 1 300 'likes' during the passage of the fire.

Community Resilience

The continued development of a comprehensive network of Community Education Officers across the state assists the development of a more resilient and better informed community.

This directly assists the operational CFS volunteers by reducing the impact on lives and property by a hazard event.

Bushfire Action Week

Bushfire Action Week raised the community awareness about bushfire and prompted people to get ready for the 2011-12 Fire Danger Season.

This was achieved by using an agency-wide approach combining on-ground activities with the Minister, CFS staff and volunteers with a comprehensive media strategy.

Partnered agencies participated and promoted their activities.

Bushfire Action Week (BAW) was a successful feature of CFS's calendar year.



CFS Bushfire Management Planning

In November 2009, significant amendments were made to the 'Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005' following a number of major incidents and reviews of bushfire management in South Australia.

These new arrangements have seen the formation of the State Bushfire Co-ordination Committee (SBCC) which now has the legislative responsibility for establishing bushfire management planning in South Australia.

The SBCC has divided the State into nine Bushfire Management Areas (BMAs) across all local councils and outback areas and has established a committee for each bushfire management area.

What is currently happening?

Recently the CFS Bushfire Management Planning Support team developed interim Bushfire Management Area Plans from existing Regional, District and Local Council Bushfire Prevention Plans from Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR), SA Water and Forestry SA.

Much of the information within these interim plans will provide an overview of existing bushfire mitigation activities across each bushfire management area.

Next steps

CFS Bushfire Management Planning Support Team continue to work with Local Government, DEWNR, SA Water and Forestry SA identifying assets to include in the Bushfire Risk Register to assist with the future risk assessment process that each BMA's will undertake.

In addition, CFS has commenced engaging with other agencies responsible for infrastructure including roads, railways, water and electricity to help them identify assets at risk from bushfire.

This is all part of keeping the South Australian community safer.

Built Environment Development Control

CFS is a referral authority under the 'Development Act 1993' for industrial and commercial development in rural areas of South Australia.

This is an area of significant growth for CFS with increased industrialisation throughout the rural centres of the State.

CFS is involved from the concept development stage with developers, throughout the planning and construction phase of development, and is then required to undertake commissioning of essential safety provisions to ensure compliance with the Building Code of Australia.

In addition, CFS has membership of 29 local government Building Fire Safety Committees and undertakes triennial health premises fire safety inspections as part of the Commonwealth funding arrangements for the health sector.

Fee for Service Arrangements

In September 2010, the State government announced their initiative to introduce service fees and charges for the CFS. As a result of this decision, the CFS commenced charging from 1 July 2011 for the connection and monitoring of fire alarms, attendance at unwanted false activations and the provision of some building fire safety services.

CFS implemented a 'Fee for Service' process as part of the government Sustainable Budget Committee recommendation and commenced invoicing for monitoring of fire alarms and unwanted alarm activations in 2011-12.

This initiative was implemented to encourage building owners to maintain their fire alarms in good working order and reduce false alarms, thereby reducing the burden on volunteers.

CFS responded to 1257 unwanted fire alarm activations during the 12 month period.

Bushfire Protection Area Development control

CFS is a referral authority under the 'Development Act 1993' for new residential and tourist accommodation development in designated Bushfire Protection Areas of South Australia.

The CFS makes comment on dwelling sites, vegetation management, fire vehicle access and water supplies with the objective that dwellings may be used as a place of refuge during bushfire.

During the 2011-12 financial year, CFS inspected and reported on 764 new development applications, 98.9 per cent of which were done within the statutory reporting timeframes defined under the Development Act.



Community Safety

Geographic Information System (GIS)

Spatial information has always played an integral role in CFS operations.

Spatial information is used to dispatch appliances to incidents, locate resources, identify areas of risk and can assist projects such as the Bushfire Safer Places initiative.

In order to improve and expand the services available, CFS has commenced the process of updating our spatial services, starting with Phase 1 – centralising the Geographic Information Systems.

The purchase of the new 'Spatial Server' has enabled CFS to begin centralising and enhancing the pre-existing spatial information.

The possibilities are limitless in terms of what CFS may be able to offer in the future.

Next Steps

In the immediate future CFS are looking to enhance support to current projects including Standards of Fire and Emergency Cover (SFEC), Bushfire Management Planning, South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD), Fire Investigation and Fire Alarms.

“ When encountering an emergency situation it is vital that we know exactly what's occurring at the incident.



NextGen – Graphical Forecast Editor

The NextGen – Graphical Forecast Editor was successfully introduced by the Bureau of Meteorology.

This new system has provided the necessary fire weather services and support information to meet the required operational outcomes for fire agencies.

CFS carried out a post season review of the system which allowed for lessons learned to be captured and several minor amendments to be undertaken before the 2012-13 Fire Danger Season.

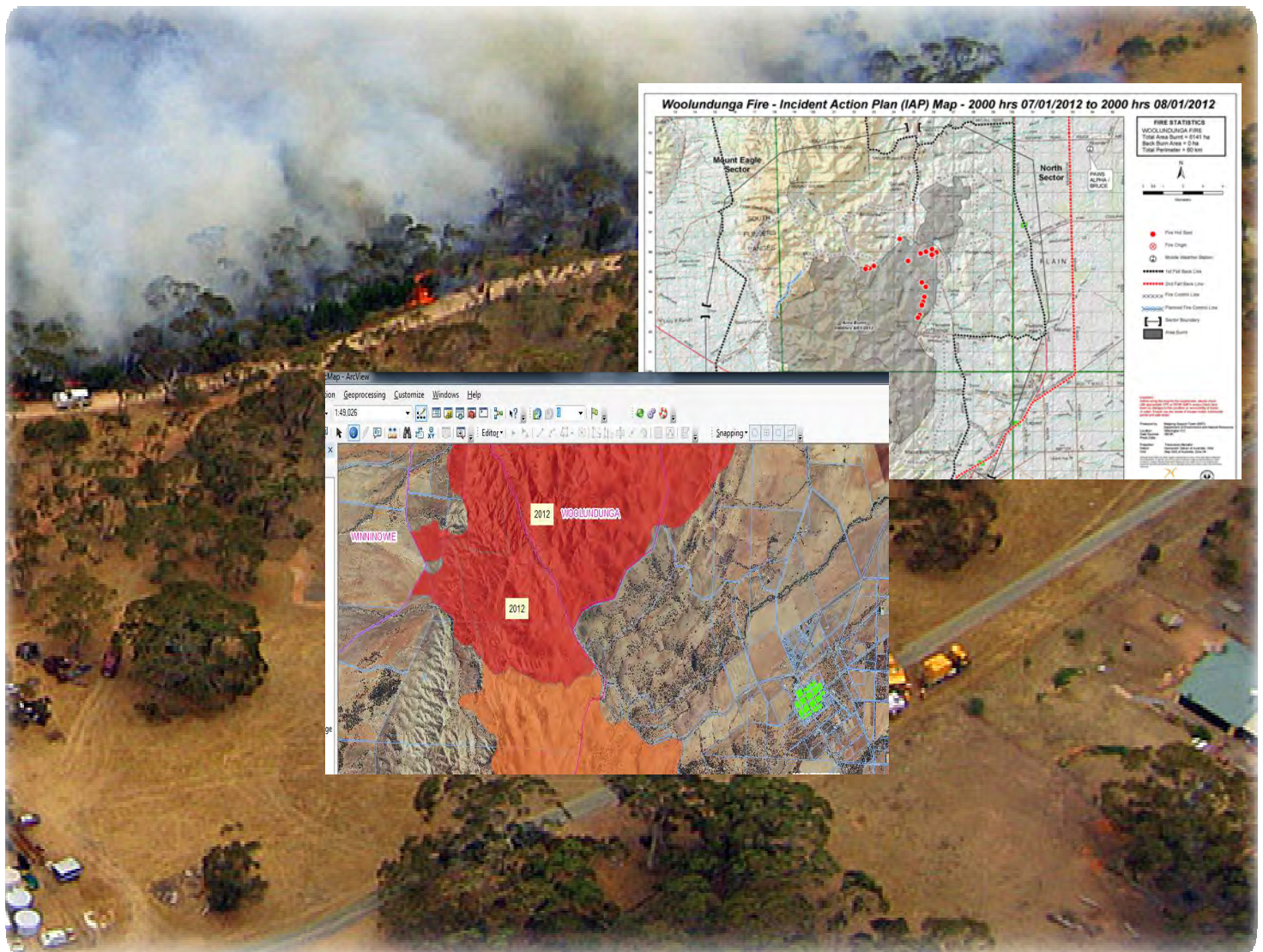
Enhanced Mapping Project

No new editions of the 'Emergency Services' map books were produced during the last financial year.

The Southern Flinders Ranges Emergency Services map book, which was expected to be reviewed and republished during the 2011-12 financial year, has been delayed due to the inclusion of additional coverage areas.

Operations Planning and Prevention Services continue to collaborate on this initiative through the CFS geographical information system focus group.

Stage two funding may be staggered over a two year period and the focus group will continue to enhance and develop standards, products and policy.



CFS Bushfire Management Areas of South Australia



Bushfire Management Area Plans

The Bushfire Management Area Plans have been developed considering a landscape approach to the management of bushfire risk throughout rural South Australia.

These plans have been compiled using data from pre-existing local government District Bushfire Prevention Plans, CFS Regional Bushfire Prevention Plans and State Government land management agency fire management plans.

CFS monitors all unwanted fire alarm activations and engages with managers of those premises with high rates of alarm activations to resolve incorrect installation and use matters.

Effective Emergency Response & Management

CFS Operations Management Guidelines and the Chief Officers Standing Orders and Standard Operating Procedures

In 2011-12 CFS underwent an annual review that was published and distributed. CFS engaged the services of NOETIC solutions to conduct a review and provide an independent assessment of Operational Doctrine.

An interim report was provided with commentary on the relevance and future direction of Doctrine. It is anticipated that significant work will be undertaken during the next reporting period on the CFS Doctrine structure and Operational Doctrine.

CFS continues to work collaboratively with other National Fire Authorities to align operational documentation where appropriate.

Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) – ASH Project

The Bushfire CRC conducted a research project on the combined effects of environmental stressors such as heat, smoke and lack of sleep and how this contributes to performance and safety when on the fire ground (Awake, Smoke, Heat = ASH) for firefighters.

While a number of studies have been undertaken looking at the effects of these elements individually on firefighters, this study is aimed at combining these to identify the collective effect.

The ASH Project is a collaborative activity of the Bushfire CRC and is conducted by researchers at Central Queensland University, Deakin University and the CSIRO and involves volunteers from Victoria, Tasmania, ACT & South Australia.

This research commenced in late 2011 with CFS hosting research sessions through 2011-12.

Northern Australia Fire Information System

An initiative CFS established in late 2011 was the use of satellite imagery sourced through the Northern Australian Fire Information (NAFI) system to detect and track fires.

NAFI is used extensively for fire management in the northern parts of Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory.

This systems coverage was extended to take in the northern and western regions of South Australia. Access which is via the internet has allowed fires in the pastoral areas to be detected and tracked.

The access to this system is ongoing for CFS and has been incorporated into our systems of work for the fire danger season.

Business Continuity Planning

The CFS Business Continuity Plan framework was reviewed during the reporting period 2011-12.

Next steps

The Operations Planning section will finalising a CFS Crisis Plan in 2012-13 that will have linkage to CFS Business Continuity Plan.

CFS will continue to progress Business Continuity Planning within the organisation.

Fire Danger Season Fact Sheet

In partnership with the Bureau of Meteorology, Department for Environment and Water and Natural Resources and Forestry SA, a Fire Danger Season Fact Sheet was developed in August 2011 that focused on the seasonal outlook.

This was generated at a workshop which CFS hosted involving representatives from Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland, ACT and Tasmania fire authorities.

A total of eight fact sheets were produced throughout the Fire Danger Season, based on the three monthly weather outlook provided by the Bureau of Meteorology.

These fact sheets were published on the CFS website and distributed to key stakeholders as part of the overall preparedness strategy.



Minister for Emergency Services talking with CFS volunteers at the Fire Danger Season launch December 2011

Operations Support

Level 3 Incident Controllers Validation

This year saw the validation of currency for Level 3 Incident Controllers and the Deputies. The process involved validators from the Country Fire Authority in Victoria.

This process has enabled CFS to identify shortfalls in competencies and implement a personal development program.

Incident Management Training Pathways

The Incident Management Pathways endorsement process was reviewed. The biggest change was the introduction of the professional development program which addresses maintaining currency of the roles being performed.

The program utilises incident attendance, coaching, exercise attendance, professional reading and case study reviews, as well as personal reflection on one's own abilities.

State Incident Management Teams

State Incident Management Teams were deployed to two major incidents:

- Woolundunga fire at Wilmington (Jan 2012)
- Wirrabara fire (May 2012)

As a result of an internal review, the State Incident Management Teams will be expanded during the 2012-13 season along with expanding the multi-agency involvement.

Several new courses were developed and delivered, which included:-

- Operations Officer;
- Situation Officer; and
- Ground Observer.

During development of these courses the collaboration with other State agencies such as the Victorian Country Fire Authority and NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be acknowledged as the partnerships with these agencies is imperative to ensure standards and mutual benefits are maintained.

The Operational Improvement team continued to conduct training for Level 1 and 2 Incident Controllers through the Tactical Command and Leadership and Incident Command and Leadership course.

The focus for incident management now, is the development of Level 2 incident management personnel, which involve specialised training, exercising and personal development plans.

Lessons Management

During the past year, as a result of a number of major disasters across Australia such as major fires, floods and storm events in Victoria, Western Australia and Queensland, the Federal Attorney General's Department convened several workshops on Lessons Management.

The objective of the workshops was to encourage the sharing of common lessons and identify lessons that need to be recognised at a national level for possible resolution or action.

As a result of these workshops a 'community of practice' between several States has begun to develop a 'Good Practice Guide into Lessons Management' which should be published in 2013.

Other benefits being achieved to date include common coding that has enabled observations from incidents and exercises to be shared between agencies and States.

This work saw the CFS Lessons Management database being modified to adopt the national codes and interest from a number of agencies in using the CFS database format.

Following the Chief Officer's 'Efficiency Review' observations and recommendations resulted in changes to doctrine and training. These changes will be implemented during 2012 and 2013.

As part of Lessons Management CFS personnel and personnel from other agencies were trained in Incident Cause Analysis Methodology (ICAM).

This course has been adopted by a number of large corporations and provides rigour to our organisational learning's that will identify changes to training, procedures or other occupational health and safety processes.

CAPITAL PROGRAMS



Capital Programs

The CFS capital program supports the replacement of fire stations, fire and emergency vehicles, equipment and communications and support systems.

Investing Expenditure Summary

	2011-12 Estimated Result	2011-12 Budget	2010-11 Actual
Investments	\$000	\$000	\$000
Existing projects			
CFS Light Vehicle Fleet	1 057	2 216	1 500
Total existing projects	1 057	2 216	1 500
Annual Programs			
Capital Works, Vehicles and Equipment – CFS	12 237	11 213	11 271
Replacement of Government Radio Network (GRN)	1 542	1 542	1 276
Total annual programs	13 779	12 755	12 547
Total investing expenditure	14 836	14 971	14 047

(a) The \$1.2million decrease in the CFS light vehicle fleet project is primarily due to the deferral of 4WD logistics vehicles replacement for volunteer officers. The deferral was due to supply difficulties following severe flooding of manufacturers in Thailand. The deferral was offset with the CFS Annual Programs by bringing forward projects from 2012-13.

Station Projects

Station projects completed 2011-12

Wilmington	Hamley Bridge	Rudall
Sceale Bay	Tuckey	Buckleboo
Cockaleechee	Mt Hope	Karkoo
Binnim	Kybybolite	Blackwood
KI Group Control Centre	Lower Inman Valley	Meadows
Balgowan	Maitland	Marrabel
Para Base	Cooke Plains	Monarto
Appila	Burra	Pekina
Bangham	Hynam	Callendale
Kongal	Lochaber	McCallum
Sherwood	Woolumbool	Calca
Mt Wedge	Wharminda	Wirrula
Spence	Argyle	Barmera
R6 Water Tanks		

Station projects in progress as at 30 June 2012

Balaklava	Lyndoch	Western Districts
Montacute	Stirling	Eden Hills
Mt Torrens	Coonalpyn	Salt Creek
Pt Victoria	Geranium	Farrell Flat
Nuriootpa	Cyrstal Brook	Streaky Bay
Brinkworth	Pt Neill	
Nangwarry	Tumby Bay	
Tooligie Hill	Plamer	

HIGHLIGHTS

Office Accommodation Strategy

The Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission identified the need for emergency co-ordination centres to be equal status of all mainland Emergency Service facilities. As a result CFS is keen to upgrade the State Coordination Centre and has commenced a condition audit of all CFS operational facilities. This information will be collated and used to support the revised 10 year strategic infrastructure plan.

Fleet Appliance Program

Vehicles purchased by agency for the 2011-12 financial year

CFS delivered 36 replacement command vehicles for use by CFS volunteers.

Nineteen 34 type and four 34P heavy tankers, three Quick Response Vehicles (QRV), tankers, two new bulk water carriers, one medium pumper, four light tankers and two rescue vehicles.

The introduction of the Prototype 24

Operational demands now dictate the need for a smaller and more manoeuvrable appliance that carries more than 2000 litres of water. A prototype named "Prototype 24" was developed to incorporate new and innovative features.

The appliance is fitted with two pumps. The main pump is a conventional pump, the second pump is an Ultra High Pressure pump that minimises water usage and is ideal for mopping up after a fire has passed.

Additional new features include a permanently connected suction hose, one plumbed rearward facing hose reel with a second reel being used to carry flat hose and front mounted directional sprays that allow a running fire to be fought with fewer people.

The vehicle also incorporates a significant array of safety features.

A consultative process is currently being undertaken to gain volunteer feedback.

Prototype 24



Radio Replacement

SAGRN Voice Terminal Equipment replacement, installation and commissioning project commenced in October 2011 and was completed in all Regions except Region 5 at the end of May 2012. The Region 5 rollout is still underway with expected completion date of November 2012.

Personal Protective Clothing

A CFS Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Uniform Consultative Committee was formed during the 2011–2012 financial year. The committee comprises both CFS operational staff and volunteers.

The committee participated in the introduction of a new generation and inherently fire safe material called Tecasafe Plus 700 fabric. This material replaces the 'Proban' treated cotton previously used in the manufacture of the two piece Wildland garments. The committee also worked on developing a new design of Wildland garment which was widely displayed to volunteers around the State to seek feedback. Following a lengthy consultation process it is anticipated that a new design of Wildland garment will be manufactured and introduced in the 2012–2013 financial year which will be issued when existing garments are due for replacement.

Training



CFS Induction Training

CFS is a Registered Training Organisation providing training to over 13 000 volunteers and 128 staff across the State. This includes approximately 41 000 training course accreditations per annum of which one third are nationally accredited to the National Public Safety package. It is the CFS's aim to achieve up to a Diploma qualification for its personnel.

Summary of Annual Training Statistics

The delivery of nationally accredited and service level training continued to show growth over previous years. A total of 40 676 course accreditations were issued during the financial year.

During the 2011-12 reporting period, 254 volunteers and staff successfully completed Certificate II in Public Safety – Firefighting Operations, with a further seven staff completing Certificate III in Public Safety – Firefighting Operations and Certificate IV in Public Safety – Firefighting Supervision.

The take-up of volunteers successfully completing qualifications is expected to continue to grow as more volunteers seek to use the fire service training for recognition in other employment fields.

Basic Firefighting 1 Training Delivery (BF1)

A notable success in the area of recruit training for volunteer firefighters was the significant reduction in the number of members waiting to complete this training at the end of the financial year, with the traditional numbers of several hundred reduced to just 20 as of 30 June 2012.

In addition, State Training Officers delivered three Basic Firefighting courses in the Northern Territory, two in Alice Springs and one in Ayres Rock, as well as delivering a BF1 course to the staff at the Monarto Zoo.

Defensive Fire Suppression Course

Following a comprehensive review of training arising from the demise of the earlier Level Two and Level Three courses, the Defensive Firefighting course has been developed to provide the next phase after member's initial BF1 training.

To be incorporated into brigades Standards of Fire and Emergency Cover, this course has the same target audience of BF1 and is programmed for the next five years before significant advances are made in reducing the training gap.

Staff Professional Development

In addition to Certificates gained from the Public Safety training package:

- Two staff members gained the Advanced Diploma in Public Safety, (Emergency Management);
- One staff member gained the Diploma in Public Safety, (Community Safety);
- 20 staff members completed the Diploma in Project Management;
- One staff member completed the Diploma in Management;
- One staff member completed the Diploma in Quality Auditing; and
- Two State Training Officers successfully completed the requirements for the TIFireE, Technician Grade – Institute of Fire Engineers.

Collaborative management of Registered Training Organisation (RTO) requirements for SES/CFS Training Departments

Two Senior Staff members from the CFS State Training Centre have taken responsibility to support the administrative and policy requirements of maintaining RTO status for both CFS and SES.

The SES was successful in their audit during the year and this model of support will continue to bring benefits and efficiencies to both agencies.

Training

Funding for Additional Training Officers

CFS was successful in attracting funding for 4.6 additional career training officers. It is expected that appointments will be made early 2012-13 and will provide additional regional training officer's to both Regions 1 and 2 with additional appointments to rural training and in the area of e-learning.

When appointed, these resources will significantly increase the capacity of the training department to support volunteer trainer assessors and further reduce the training gap across the state.

Support to and from Department for Environment Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) Fire Management Training Staff

Strong cooperation and support continues between the training staff from CFS and DEWNR in the provision of training outcomes for both agencies. The ability for staff to support and backfill vacancies across each agencies training courses has ensured that courses are conducted as scheduled.

Use of End of Life Appliances for Training Appliances

The State Training Centre has taken delivery of a number of 'end of life' appliances and these are used successfully to support rural firefighting, breathing apparatus response drills and off road driver training.



*Hotpad training
Heathfield*



*Breathing Apparatus
Training – Coober Pedy*

Chief Officer's Training Award

A total of 103 brigades and groups were eligible for the Chief Officer's Training Award. The award recognises those brigades that reduced their training gap to zero on 30 June 2011. In the nine year history of the award, eight brigades have successfully achieved the award every year, those being:

• Athelstone	• Lincoln
• Belair	• Norton Summit/Ashton
• Concordia	• Paracombe
• Kangarilla	• Roseworthy

Brigades Awarded the Chief Officer's Training Award for the first time

A total of 17 brigades were recognised for the first time and this represents a significant achievement for these brigades:

• Ardrossan	• Napperby
• Clare	• Region Two Ops Brigade
• Haines/MacGillivray	• Rockleigh
• Hindmarsh Valley	• Saddleworth
• McLaren Vale	• Sedan
• Mambray Creek	• Stirling North
• Moorak	• Tarlee
• Monash	• Watervale
• Mundulla	

Our Volunteers

Welfare and Support to CFS personnel and their families

The Stress Prevention and Management Program (SPAM) and the staff Employee Assistance Program (EAP) have continued to be delivered to staff and volunteers.

These have proven to be valuable support services to members seeking assistance with challenging issues that they or their families face.

The Welfare Consultant role has developed to include assisting Managers and Commanders in a number of areas:

- Injury Management
- Rehabilitation matters
- Employee assistance program

The Peer Support Team

The team consists of 19 trained peers, who provide frontline support to other volunteers and are available following a critical incident.

Group interventions and/or one on one follow up services are still available for volunteers and paid staff following an event that elicits strong emotional or psychological reactions.

The team members are also involved in making follow up phone calls to members who have been deployed on an interstate campaign.

This is seen by the volunteers as a gesture of care and concern and is significantly appreciated.

Education sessions about the impact of critical events are also offered to brigades or groups of brigades and their family members.

Safety Culture

The Executive and Senior management of the CFS continues to place a high value on the safety and welfare of its volunteers and staff.

The organisation continues to maintain and promulgate its safety message of 'Safety First – Come Home Safe' in accordance with the Chief Officer's Commitment to Safety in the CFS Strategic Directions.

The CFS Chief Officer monitors the progress and success of the OHS& IM activities through the monthly reports from functional managers and the Senior OHS & IM Advisor, reporting at the Strategic Leadership Group meetings and the weekly managers meetings.

OHS& IM objectives are included in the CFS Strategic Business Plan.

The Chief Officer's Advisory Council and Regional Volunteer Management Committees are consulted and kept informed of OHS& IM initiatives via a Health and Safety Representative on each of these forums.

The revised occupational health and safety consultative framework has allocated one volunteer health and safety representative from each regional health and safety committee to the State Health & Safety Committee.

This committee meets bi-monthly during the year to review and monitor the implementation of the health, safety, welfare and injury management system.

Safety and Performance

WorkCover Evaluators performed a review against the *WorkCover Performance Standards for Self-Insurers* in December 2011 and February 2012. The Evaluator noted in the report that the CFS:

- Is committed to managing and improving OHS& IM systems
- Continues to be challenged by resource limitations
- Has undertaken activity to address identified non conformances
- Continues to improve performance standards

The SAFECOM OHS & IM service delivery framework provided some improvements to the human resources allocated to support implementation of CFS OHS & IM programs, with 83 workplace inspections conducted across the State.

Statistics

The SPAM team conducted sixteen group interventions and four pre-incident training sessions for the CFS brigades, including:

- 450 plus hours of counselling provided to volunteers
- 203 consultations with volunteers
- 285 plus hours of counselling provided to staff
- 102 consultations with staff

Our Volunteers

Youth Advisory Council

The Country Fire Service Youth Advisory Council (YAC) is a group of young volunteers aged between 16 and 30 years from across South Australia, who share a passion for young people and volunteering in the emergency services.

The CFS YAC is a means of ensuring CFS remains relevant and attractive to the younger generation – thereby ensuring younger people are provided with an opportunity to learn new skills and the importance of volunteering.

The YAC provides a great opportunity for young volunteers to become involved in the service at a different level where they can be heard by staff who they may not have met before, develop skills, consult with the wider CFS community and influence high level decision making.

The YAC meet six times a year and are represented at various other committees including the Chief Officers Advisory Council (COAC).

The YAC play a vital role in promoting youth and the benefits of young volunteers in the CFS.

The YAC:

- provides a youth perspective on issues;
- is actively involved and plays an important role in leadership and decision making (including membership of COAC); and
- raises issues that have been identified as important to young people in the CFS.

During this reporting period the YAC provided the Chief Officer with information on Social Media for fire intelligence sent out a youth survey to volunteers, aged between 16 – 30 and conducted a Youth Forum in Region 2.

Cadet Programs

There are over 400 CFS Brigades operating across South Australia. Brigades are run entirely by volunteers and the decision to have a Cadet Program is usually made by Brigade Management.

CFS has been running successful cadet programs for many years. Some of the current leaders within the CFS were cadets themselves and have worked their way through the organisation. The CFS Cadet movement is about building a foundation for future membership in the CFS, but it is also about developing youth in the local community through skills and social development.

Cadets participate in a range of activities, including:

- The introduction to basic firefighting course firefighter training, pump operations, hose work, ride on the trucks, use the radios, search and rescue.
- Community activities such as street parades, attending local events, helping out on community projects and fundraising events.
- Fun activities camps with up to 100 young people, special activities, state firefighting competitions, mini-camps and go-karting.
- Other related activities including opportunities such as the Duke of Edinburgh Award Program that makes the CFS training part of the SACE program.

The CFS cadet program is a significant State program to help introduce children and young adults to the ethos of volunteering, its directly links to the 'Every chance for Ever Child' (seeing South Australia emerge as a child-friendly State).

The CFS serves communities through dedicated volunteers and staff delivering professional fire and rescue services to outer metropolitan, regional and rural South Australia, covering a population of approximately 436 000 and attending over 8 000 incidents each year.



Our Volunteers

Anzac Eve Youth Vigil

23 young people from the CFS and SES joined members of various other youth volunteer organisations to recognise the legacy of ANZAC at the 13th ANZAC Eve Youth Vigil, held at the South Australian State War Memorial on North Terrace.

The young people were exceptional representatives for the formal ANZAC Eve ceremonies which included laying tributes for the fallen, meeting His Excellency Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce AC CSC RANR, Governor of South Australia, educating touring dignitaries on the symbolism of the monuments, standing guard, and delivering speeches to the assembled guests.



The Anzac Eve Youth Vigil encourages emergency services cadets and other young people to keep the ANZAC spirit alive.



Twelve CFS Region 4 Cadets from Orroroo, Woomera & Roxby Downs at the State War Memorial prior to the ANZAC Day Dawn Service



*Celebrating CFS Cadets
paving the way for our future*



Our Services

More than a bushfire service



ROAD CRASH RESCUE

The CFS attend both major and minor road crash scenes, some of which require the use of specialist equipment to cut away the vehicle in order to release and extract casualties



COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND SUPPORT

The CFS provides Community education programs to help and support communities as they prepare for the Fire Danger Season and the impact bushfires can have.



CHEMICAL SPILL

Chemical spills, or "HAZMATS" occur when a substance which may be harmful is released. This can be in the form of gas, liquid, or powder. The CFS evacuates the immediate area, identifies the substance and contains the spill, so that it can be dealt with safely.



PUBLIC SAFETY WARNINGS

The CFS provides timely and accurate information and warnings to the public during incidents, particularly bushfires. Bushfire Emergency Warning, Watch and Act and Advice Messages are issued via multiple channels including our emergency broadcast partners (your local ABC and FIVEaa radio stations).



EXTREME WEATHER RESPONSE

During extreme weather events the CFS provide support to the local community and State Emergency Service by removing fallen trees, clearing roads and helping to prevent and minimise the effects of flooding.



PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

CFS volunteers and staff are professionally trained to deal with a wide range of situations. The CFS training facilities are used to train interstate and international emergency service workers.



BUSHFIRE PLANNING AND PREVENTION

The CFS is involved in a number of programs to help prepare the community for bushfire such as Bushfire Management Planning, commercial and Industrial Building Fire Safety, Development Control in Bushfire Prone Areas, and the regulation of activities during the Fire Danger Season.



BUSHFIRE

The CFS is responsible for providing firefighting response for grass fire and bushfires that occur in outer metropolitan, regional and rural South Australia (including the Adelaide Hills)

BUILDING FIRE

The CFS response area covers 90% of the state's geographic area. Volunteers respond to many building fires which include house fire, factory fire, shed fire and other commercial premises.

CADETS AND YOUTH

The CFS is committed to youth and actively encourages young people to become members and have their say. The CFS has recently created a Youth Advisory Council (YAC) as well as an established Cadets Program.

ASSISTING OTHER EMERGENCY SERVICES

Along with providing primary response to many incidents, the CFS also lends a helping hand to other Emergency Service organisations such as SA Police, the State Emergency Service, the SA Ambulance Service and the Metropolitan Fire Service.

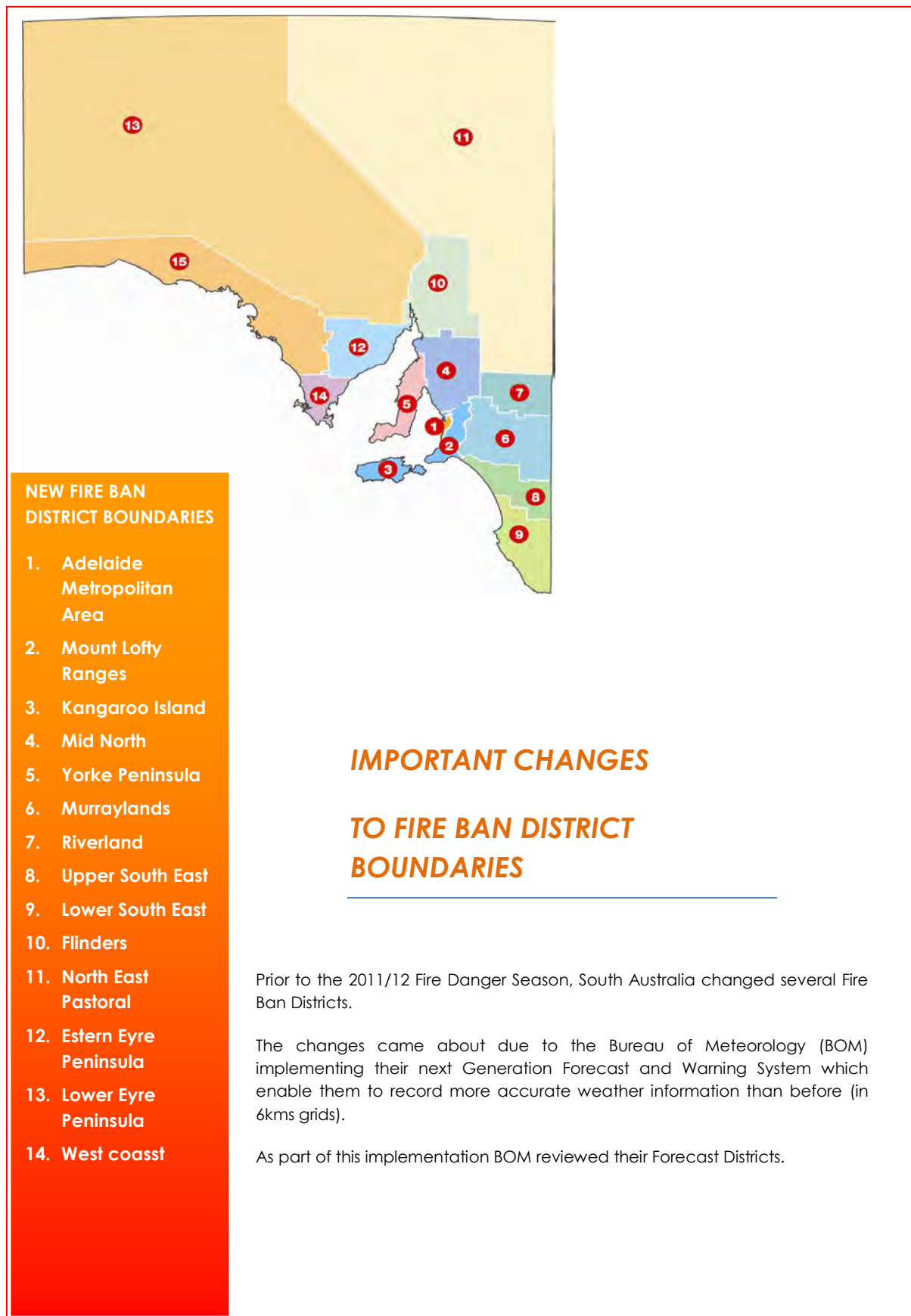
AERIAL RESPONSE

During the bushfire season the CFS utilises a variety of aircraft including fixed wing air tankers and rotary wing fire bombers to assist with attacking bushfires in support of ground based firefighters.

BUILDING APPLICATIONS AND ASSESSMENT

The CFS undertakes assessments of residential buildings in high bushfire risk areas to provide direction on where to build, the design and landscaping access, and water requirements, which can all be factors in ensuring a property is 'bushfire ready'.

SNAPSHOT OF THE 2011-2012 FIRE DANGER SEASON



Seasonal Conditions

Outlook conditions indicated the most likely scenario was for near average levels of fire activity across southern settled areas of the State, with the pastoral areas and west coast likely to be above normal. The areas where indications were for potentially higher levels of activity included:

- Western part of the West Coast due to rainfall received and conducive growing conditions;
- North East Pastoral due to rainfall received and conducive growing conditions; and
- North West Pastoral due to rainfall received and favourable growing conditions.

Fire intelligence reporting for the North West Pastoral, North East Pastoral and West Coast areas of the State suggested pasture growth in many areas was exceptional and well above what is considered average. These areas experienced high occurrences of dry lightening activity during late spring and early summer.

The potential for fires being ignited through lightening strikes in dense and cured fuels was very high. Consequently, the potential fire conditions in these parts of the State were cause for concern. Fires in pastoral areas typically consume large areas of pasture, take days or even weeks to control and extinguish and operations are logistically difficult to support and are financially quite expensive to combat.

CFS undertook planning for this increased risk in conjunction with the Outback Areas Bushfire Management Committee and other key stakeholders within the State.

The development of Community Protection and Critical Infrastructure Protection plans occurred, in consultation with the community and peak industry bodies.

The peak bodies include mining, transport operations, tourism, agriculture, DEWNR and other essential services. Engagement of the tourism sector was vital considering the level of visitations to this area caused through the water in Lake Eyre.

Essential elements of this planning were the development of community education strategies and the broader communications strategy which involves engagement with the communities in these areas.

It is also necessary to link these strategies across the State's borders to ensure the information to the community is consistent.

CFS engaged interstate fire and land management agencies from Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales who share the same fire risk concerns for central Australia.

The State experienced warmer days and lower than average rainfall across the majority of the state during winter, with warmer spring days and again drier than average rainfall. In summer there was higher than average rainfall through the central and northern parts of the state with cooler than average days in the north and warmer than average elsewhere.

This resulted in conducive growing conditions for grass/pasture also allowing this to cure/dry off in late spring, meaning it was available to burn.

From 8 September 2011 to 2 April 2012 a total of 151 total fire bans were imposed, compared to 62 for the previous season.

No catastrophic fire danger ratings were issued during the fire danger season, compared to seven the previous season across six districts on two different days.

The 2011-12 fire danger season saw a two percent increase in the number of rural type fires attended by CFS compared to the 2010-11 season.

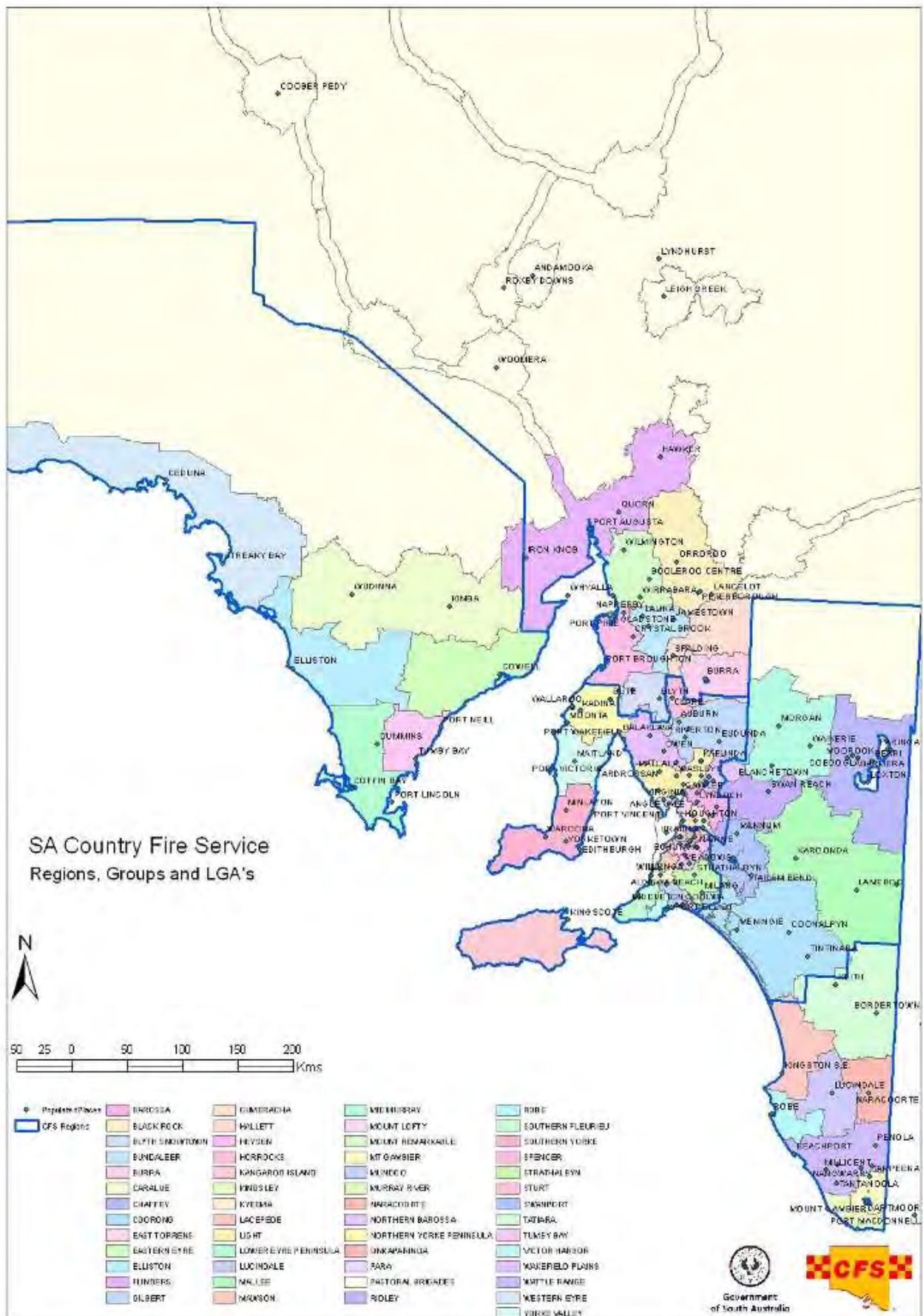
Overall the CFS responded to 8 163 incidents in the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, with an additional 775 support responses.

Of these 2 070 were rural type fires, with a total of 232,832 hours committed to incidents by CFS volunteers.

The following table identifies bushfires in the outback/pastoral areas above 10,000 ha. In addition to these, CFS recorded an additional 40+ fires in these areas below 10,000 ha, and these were generally associated with lightning activity.

Date	Location	Size	Type	Cause
29/08/11	Ernabella	15,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
18/09/11	Indulkana	70,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
20/09/11	Simpson Desert (crossed into SA from NT)	70,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
27/09/11	Innaminka Complex of fires	200,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
27/09/11	Moomba Complex of fires	100,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
27/09/11	Strzelecki 1	70,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
28/09/11	Quinyambie 1	70,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
28/09/11	Hamilton Station	25,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
28/09/11	Mungeranie	80,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
28/09/11	Mulka	40,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
01/10/11	Merty Merty 1	155,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
02/10/11	Merty Merty 2	100,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
12/10/11	Cordillo Downs 1	120,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
13/10/11	Marla	20,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
13/10/11	Simpson Desert 2	90,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
15/10/11	Strzelecki Creek	368,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
16/10/11	Quinyambie 2	120,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
18/10/11	Indulkana 2	60,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
08/11/11	Moomba – Spencer	70,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
09/11/11	Todmorden	10,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
09/11/11	Bollards Lagoon	30,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
14/11/11	Koonalda	10,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
14/11/11	Paney	15,000 ha	Grass/scrub	Burn off
14/11/11	Simpson Desert 3, 4 & 5	27,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
27/11/11	Oak Valley	134,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
27/11/11	Yalata	85,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
25/12/11	Wirraminna Station	27,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
03/01/12	Cook	20,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
24/01/12	Lambina	32,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
24/01/12	Cordillo Downs 2	26,500 ha	Grass	Lightning
29/01/12	Mt Vivian	14,000 ha	Grass	Lightning
17/02/12	Dullingari	38,200 ha	Grass	Lightning
19/02/12	Mt Caroline	20,600 ha	Grass	Lightning
30/03/12	Amata	13,000 ha	Grass	Lightning

Our Regional Highlights





OVERVIEW

CFS Region 1 covers 10 000 square kilometres and includes Mt Lofty Ranges, Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island.

Land use ranges from urban to agricultural, including cropping, viticulture, grazing and forestry. National parks and natural bushland contributes to the Region's diversity.

Incidents at a glance

Incident Group	2011-12	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-09	2007-08
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	411	408	252	365	492
Hazmat Incident	75	84	95	76	93
Miscellaneous Incidents	56	55	37	67	59
Other Incidents / Attendance	197	169	293	208	187
Rural Incidents	681	609	738	737	778
Special Service incident	692	1036	575	566	528
Structure Incident	144	169	148	156	163
Vehicle related Incident	771	936	896	919	920
Total	3 027	3 466	3 034	3 094	3 220

HIGHLIGHTS 2011-12

Operations

- The State's above average to slightly above average rainfall resulted in prolific fuel growth in the Adelaide Hills and surrounding areas in 2011-12 Fire Danger Season resulting in the region planning for increased risk of bushfires.
- An essential element of this planning was the development of community education strategies and the broader communications strategies, which involved engagement with the communities within the region.
- The challenge for this region is the diverse areas, from hills face zone, Mt Lofty Ranges proper, to areas which are quite densely populated, to the more rural aspects of the Fleurieu Peninsula.
- Kangaroo Island encapsulates farming, scrub, townships and holiday housing developments, with the ferry link creating another facet to be considered.

Community Safety

Fire Danger Season launched in Belair

- The Fire Danger Season launch was held at Belair National Park with multi agencies and Emergency Services Minister Hon. Jennifer Rankine in attendance.

Tour Down Under 2012

- Tourism is wide-ranging throughout the Region 1 response area.
- The Tour Down Under cycling event also requires significant planning and volunteers participation during the event.
- During the event in 2012, CFS Community Education Officers used the opportunity to set up displays in Adelaide, Clare, Stirling, Victor Harbour, Tanunda and Willunga.
- This event provided CFS with the opportunity to increase awareness amongst members of the public.

Kangaroo Island Automatic Weather Station

- The CFS in cooperation with Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) launched a new automatic weather station near Parndana to increase the awareness and resilience of the Kangaroo Island community.
- This equipment will empower the local community to make appropriate decisions in responding to severe weather/incident conditions.

Operations Support

Kangaroo Island Multi-Agency Exercise

- Around 25 CFS volunteers took part in a multi-agency training exercise at the Carnarvon Aged Care facility.
- Kangaroo Island CFS Deputy Group Officer Ivan Smith wrote and coordinated a multi-agency exercise in June 2012 at the Carnarvon Aged Care Facility, to encourage the continuation of good relationships amongst Emergency Service Agencies and stakeholders on Kangaroo Island.
- This exercise enabled an opportunity to mentor upcoming officers and to test procedures in the event of a fire at the Carnarvon facility or any other complex structure fire. This exercise also encouraged and enforced the use of the Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System in multi-agency events.

Regional Volunteer Management Committee

- A number of volunteers across Region 1 are representatives on the Regional Volunteer Management Committee (RVMC) and working parties established by this Committee.
- This approach has been successful over the past year; the volunteers are providing valuable input to the RVMC and the Chief Officers Advisory Council.



Fire Danger Season launch at Belair 2011



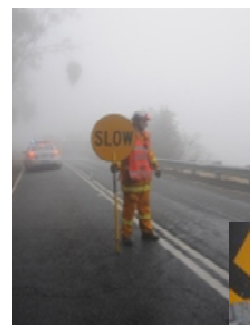
House fires at Oakbank & Stirling



CFS support at Wingfield Commercial Fire



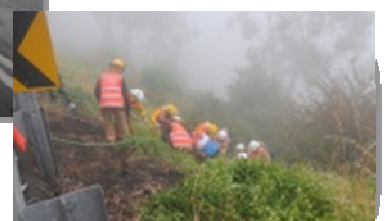
Kangaroo Island weather station



Car crash at Norton Summit



Community Education Officer at Tour Down Under





OVERVIEW

CFS Region 2 covers 17 000 square kilometres and includes the Mt Lofty Ranges, South Australia north of the Torrens River, Mid North, Clare Valley and Yorke Peninsula areas.

Land use varies from agriculture, vineyards, wine production, manufacturing, national parks, commercial forestry and urban/rural living.

Incidents at a glance

Incident Group	2011-12	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-09	2007-08
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	278	312	222	193	266
Hazmat Incident	52	60	55	46	48
Miscellaneous Incidents	28	35	21	26	19
Other Incidents / Attendance	177	185	155	134	134
Rural Incidents	596	566	678	693	606
Special Service incident	326	768	291	275	229
Structure Incident	88	90	123	103	96
Vehicle related Incident	749	847	792	723	728
Total	2 294	2 863	2 337	2 193	2 126

HIGHLIGHTS 2011-12

Operations

Regions Air Operations Brigade

- The Region's newest Brigade, the 'Air Operations Brigade' was active in providing training for the Air Support team on Yorke Peninsula.
- The Air Operations Brigade also aided with:
 - The purchase of equipment to fit out an air operations support vehicle.
 - The identification of suitable air strips for the region.

Regions Staging Area Trailer

- The newly completed Regional Staging Area Trailer was deployed to local incidents and assists at fires in other Regions.
- The ability to rapidly respond this resource with the aid of Staging Area Managers from Region 2 Operations Brigade has assisted Incident Managers in the management of resources coming onto and exiting the fire ground.

Incident Management Exercises (IMEX)

- Regional staff worked with a group of keen and highly experienced volunteers to fine-tune written incident exercises that tested operational preparedness.
- The IMEX format provides a real time incident development framework, designed to emphasise and develop incident management skills, community notification and communication.

Regional Built Environment Database

- The Regional built environmental data base was enhanced to include risk and response plans for over 800 facilities across the Region, enabling Brigades and Groups within the Region to have up to date knowledge on specific industry risks across the regional community.

Community Safety

Paskeville Field Day

- CFS was a major presence at the Paskeville Field Days, showcasing an Education Centre specialising in the range of incidents attended by CFS, Bushfire Survival Plans, children's fire education and emergency vehicles and equipment. The Centre was attended by over 150 people each day of the three day event.

Operations Support

Youth Forum

- In conjunction with the State Youth Advisory Committee, a youth forum was conducted in the Region, targeting CFS members between the ages of 18 – 30. The forum provided input into current operations and future direction of the service.

Infrastructure

- In addition to infrastructure upgrades, Region 2 purchased Thermal Imaging Cameras to enable more accurate identification of hotspots in order to specifically target fire areas.

Training

- Ongoing training was conducted for the Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System.

Valuing and supporting our people

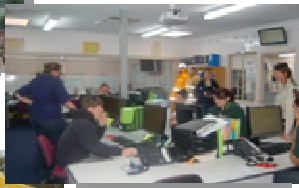
- Pam Harrison was nominated for the Pride of Australia Medal, the Tea Tree Gully CFS honoured Pam's commitment by recommending her for the award.
- 30 years on, Ms Harrison is still an active member of the CFS.



*Breathing Apparatus training
at Ardrossan*



Youth Advisory Group Forum



CFS Field Day Maitland





OVERVIEW

CFS Region 3 covers approximately 54 000 square kilometres and includes the Murraylands and Riverland.

The Region's agriculture varies from dry land cropping and grazing to large areas of irrigated fruit, wine and vegetables. Apiarists are active in a number of parks within the region.

Incidents at a glance

Incident Group	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-09	2007-08
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	163	136	42	76	128
Hazmat Incident	20	15	18	19	13
Miscellaneous Incidents	17	10	12	17	11
Other Incidents / Attendance	75	61	103	70	62
Rural Incidents	181	195	230	225	276
Special Service incident	192	149	68	85	75
Structure Incident	46	49	26	48	41
Vehicle related Incident	238	229	222	262	262
Total	932	844	721	802	868

HIGHLIGHTS 2011-12

Operations

Overview of incidents

- CFS volunteers responded to a variety of incidents in November 2011 including:
 - Hazardous material
 - Building fires
 - Vehicle accidents
 - Bush and scrub fires

Mid-Murray storm damage

- CFS volunteers responded to significant storm damage in the Mid Murray area including the towns of Cadell, Morgan and Waikerie.
- The crews assisted the community and local council in areas of:
 - Response and management of the incident; and
 - Recovery efforts associated with the storms.

Major industrial fires

- Riverland and Mid Murray crews attended two major industrial fires at the Waikerie Hotel and the Glossop Industrial complex.
- Both fires caused extensive damage with each having estimated losses of over \$2 million.
- The crews were assisted by the Metropolitan Fire Service and State Emergency Service in containing the fires, resulting in significant savings of equipment, stock and adjacent buildings.

Community Safety

Community engagement

- The Region continued to engage with the community and local government to ensure a prepared and resilient community.
- The Community Education Officer has been involved with targeting specific local communities and groups to promote preparation and planning for the effect of bushfire.

Riverland Field Day and Karoonda Farm Fair

- CFS volunteers and staff attended the Riverland Field Day and Karoonda Farm Fair to provide information to the community about fire prevention and promoting the 'Prepare.Act.Survive.' campaign.

Bushfire Management

- The Murray Mallee Bushfire Management Committee worked with local councils to establish working groups to achieve improved information flow between community groups and the Bushfire Management Committee.
- The Murray Mallee Interim Bushfire Management Area Plan was completed and forwarded to the State Bushfire Coordination Committee.
- Local permit conditions and guidelines across the Bushfire Management Area were addressed by a Local Permit Sub-Committee to ensure a consistent approach.
- The Committee also established a reference group for council fire prevention officers to develop doctrine and procedure.

Operation Support

Regional Volunteer Management Committee

- The Regional Volunteer Management Committee met bi-monthly to discuss operational management issues and provide a regional perspective of issues that affect the CFS.

SA Computer Aided Dispatch

- The implementation of the new South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) system required significant work with volunteers in the region to review and enhance the response protocols for the variety of emergencies they attend.

Infrastructure projects

- A number of stations and group bases had maintenance, minor works and building upgrades to allow facilities to meet the requirements of the volunteers and ensure the safe custody of equipment.
- Appliances were replaced in accordance with the ongoing vehicle replacement program.



Commercial Fire Glossop

Training

- Training for volunteers and staff continued in the variety of emergency response roles including Basic Fire Fighting, Suppress Wildfire, Chainsaw operations, First Aid, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, Road Crash Rescue, Hazardous Materials and Incident Management.

Valuing our people

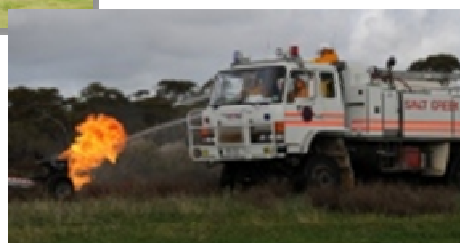
- The Region continued to recognise its volunteers by the presentation of CFS and National Service Medals throughout the Region.
- 2011 saw the recognition of Mr Mike Arnold AFSM for 50 years of dedicated service to the CFS at an award ceremony at Waikerie on 15 September 2011.
- Mrs Sue Mickan was also recognised for her service in the 2012 Australia Day Honours as a recipient of the Australian Fire Service Medal.



*Truro CFS celebrates 60 years
Sep 2011*



Region 3 field day Coonalpyn





OVERVIEW

CFS Region 4 is the largest of the six CFS regions. It covers 809 592 square kilometres (approximately 64 per cent of the State) and encompasses the Mid North, Flinders and pastoral areas.

The Region is primarily recognised for grain, sheep and cattle production. The Region is home to a number of indigenous communities,, the largest being the Anangu Pitjantjarjara Yankunytjatjara Lands (APY) in the far north of the State

Incidents at a glance

Incident Group	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-09	2007-08
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	134	107	47	61	155
Hazmat Incident	13	20	16	14	20
Miscellaneous Incidents	9	13	7	9	9
Other Incidents / Attendance	43	37	56	44	26
Rural Incidents	268	156	139	155	117
Special Service incident	98	81	36	47	32
Structure Incident	37	49	24	26	37
Vehicle related Incident	234	216	169	190	183
Total	836	679	494	546	579

HIGHLIGHTS 2011-12

Operations

- The potential for an above average fire season in Region 4 was identified early, particularly in the north of the State where areas of remote country had extensive and continuous vegetation growth due to the significant rainfall in 2010 and early 2011.
- The Region experienced its longest and busiest fire season in recent times with the first fires occurring in early September 2011 and the last major fire occurring in May 2012 spanning a period of almost nine months.
- Prior to the fire season, the Ernabella CFS Brigade undertook significant back burning operations to ensure safety in this area in the lead up to the fire danger season.
- At the completion of the fire danger season, it was estimated that approximately 2.5 million hectares of country was burnt due to rural fires. In addition to this, Regional personnel & volunteers continued to manage the large number of:
 - Road accident rescue
 - Structure fires
 - Hazardous materials
 - Flooding and storm damage incidents
- CFS personnel and volunteers attended a total of 836 incidents this year compared with 679 incidents in the previous year.

Ground-truthing

- "Ground-truthing" was conducted by Regional staff and volunteers in the Northwest and Northeast pastoral districts to determine fuel loads and vegetation types.
- CFS personnel with local landowners, pastoralist and other stakeholders, identified areas of potential risk.

Aerial observation

- Aerial observation flights were undertaken to assist in the identification of fire prevention and potentially vulnerable remote communities, including the APY Lands.

Northern Territory response

- In September 2011, a number of fires occurred on the APY lands, and in mid September a large fire, burning in the Simpson Desert, crossed over into South Australia from the Northern Territory.
- CFS personnel supported the Northern Territory Fire Services protecting assets in and around King's Canyon.
- During this incident CFS personnel participated in a multi-agency communication strategy developed with SA Police and Department of Environment Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) to ensure closure of the Simpson Desert Conservation Park thereby preventing the general public from being threatened by the fire.

Cooper Basin fires

- The most significant fire occurred in the Cooper Basin and resources were despatched to several locations to support this fire fighting effort.
- Significant support was provided by pastoralists, local landowners, mining companies and other agencies.

Port Augusta / Gladstone fires

- On the 29 November 2011 (Total Fire Ban day), the Region responded two strike teams to support fire fighting operations on the outskirts of the Port Augusta township.
- Later that day, a fire that started approximately four kilometres West of Gladstone.
- This fire moved rapidly towards the town and CFS crews quickly responded to protect the township, supported by bombing aircraft.
- The Emergency Alert system was utilised for the first time in 2012 to alert the community of the potential threat to the township by fire.

Woolundunga fire

- On the 4 January 2012 a fire started adjoining Horrocks Pass in the Southern Flinders Ranges near Wilmington.
- This fire threatened a number of properties including the Wilmington Township.
- CFS crews from across the State supported the region and additional support was provided by:
 - Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 - Department of Planning, Transport & Infrastructure
 - South Australia Police
 - South Australian Ambulance Service
 - State Emergency Service
 - Metropolitan Fire Service
 - Salvation Army
 - St John's
 - Local Councils
 - Local farm fire Units
 - Local businesses
 - Local community.
- A base camp was established in Port Augusta to provide accommodation to the hundreds of fire fighting and support personnel attending.

Flinders Ranges / Mid North

- Mid January 2012 a fire started near Wilpena Pound, CFS crews, together with DEWNR fire crews and supported by bombing aircraft worked in difficult terrain to bring this fire under control.
- The total area burnt was approximately 780 hectares.
- Fires continued to burn throughout the North of the State in early 2012, with the most significant being near Marla, Glendambo, Woomera and Coober Pedy and CFS resources were responded to numerous large fires.

Wirrabara Forest fire

- In early May 2012 a fire escaped control lines from a prescribed burn in Wirrabara forest.
- CFS crews were responded to assist DEWNR and Forestry SA crews.
- This fire burnt for several days in native and plantation areas of the forest before being contained. The fire eventually burnt an area of approx 700 hectares.

Community Safety

- The Regional Prevention Officer worked closely with local councils in relation to upcoming fire danger season, potential issues and reviewing council work programmes.
- Regional personnel provided input to the CFS Community Communication's unit in relation to fire safety information for travellers in the outback.
- Posters and brochures were developed and distributed by CFS regional personnel and CFS community educators in the far north of the s including the APY Lands.

Outback Operation Plans

- Outback Operation Plans were developed and implemented prior to the fire season and CFS personnel provided advice and liaised with other agencies and organisations in relation to an above average fire season.
- CFS collaboratively worked with pastoral districts to determine fuel loads / vegetation types and, together with local landowners, pastoralists and other stakeholders, areas of potential greater risk were identified.

Operations Support

Zone Emergency Committees

- Prior to and during the Fire Danger Season, CFS utilised local Zone Emergency Committees with briefings and representation as a tool to ensure that all participating agencies were fully informed about preparedness activities by the CFS and that accurate and timely information was available whilst incidents were occurring.

Outback Bushfire Management Committee

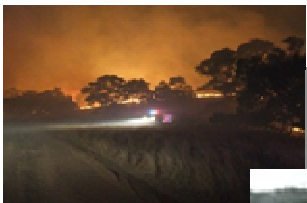
- CFS Region 4 personnel currently manage the Outback Bushfire Management Committee.
- The representatives on that committee are currently formulating the interim Bushfire Management plan for their areas of responsibility.
- The Region's representative also sits on the Flinders, Mid North and Yorke Peninsula Bushfire Management Committee as observers to ensure appropriate involvement in our areas of responsibility.
- Recovery planners worked on preparations for the potential activation of recovery/relief centres in the event that they may be required in relation to the Woolundunga Fire.

Northern Australia Fire Information (NAFI)

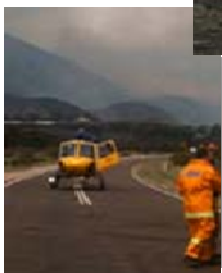
- Funding was provided to the Charles Darwin University to increase the capability of the Northern Australia Fire Information (NAFI) website to include the Northern parts of South Australia. The NAFI website utilises satellite imagery to identify and map the progress of fires in remote areas.

Training

- The Regions personnel participated in Air Operations training days at Jamestown and Stirling North, which provided valuable training in air support operations and working safely around aircraft.
- In addition, Authorised Officer training was provided for fire prevention officers in Roxby Downs, Mt Remarkable and Flinders Ranges



Woolundunga bushfire



Wilmington bushfire



Wirrabara forest fire



Northern Territory
Deployment





REGION 5

OVERVIEW

CFS Region 5 covers about 20 000 square kilometres of the state, with a population of 70 000 people. In general terms it covers the Upper and Lower South East. With reliable rainfall and abundant underground water the region has a strong history as a wealthy agricultural area.

The district between Penola and Padthaway is a premier wine-growing district due to a favourable combination of soils and climate. There has been recent rapid expansion of both viticulture and other horticulture in the area.

Incidents at a glance

Incident Group	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-09	2007-08
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	75	72	72	56	99
Hazmat Incident	14	18	15	12	9
Miscellaneous Incidents	5	5	9	12	9
Other Incidents / Attendance	47	52	83	49	39
Rural Incidents	175	148	146	199	190
Special Service incident	104	126	80	83	79
Structure Incident	60	40	46	48	42
Vehicle related Incident	175	205	185	197	180
Total	655	666	636	656	647

HIGHLIGHTS 2011-12

Operations

Seasonal overview

- The Region experienced a number of rural fires that had the potential to impact on forested areas; these were dealt with effectively by the groups and brigades with considerable support from the Forest Industry and aircraft.
- Fuel greening-curing for the 2011-2012 period occurred as per the CFS Grassland Fuel Curing Policy and informal meetings were held with Council Fire Prevention Officers (FPO) prior to the start of the 2011-12 Fire Danger Season to discuss prevention matters.
- A number of applications to "Manage Native Vegetation to reduce the impact of Bushfire" were submitted over the last financial year, including one for the area at Robe where a fire occurred on New Year's Eve.

Incidents

Robe

- On New Year's Day, the township of Robe was threatened by a fire started from a marine flare set off illegally. Quick response from the local brigades, supported by aircraft and the adjoining groups, ensured there was no damage to built assets.

Community Safety

Community Engagement

- As in previous years, continual liaison with local Council Fire Prevention Officers occurred especially during the Fire Danger Season together with businesses and the community.

Operation Support

Bushfire management

- The Limestone Coast Bushfire Management Committee (LCBMC) held three meetings during the year with a broad range of stakeholders in attendance.

Relationship management

- Inter-agency meetings with Victoria's Country Fire Authority (CFA) were held on a regular basis to encourage cross border communications. Cross border exercises were held to validate responses to incidents.
- The Region worked closely with Forestry SA and private industry brigades to ensure cohesive and comprehensive response to fires in forested areas.

SA Computer Aided Dispatch system

- With the introduction of SA Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD), the Region worked with a broad range of groups to improve and refine preparedness, including specific risk plans and Group Operational Plans.

Training

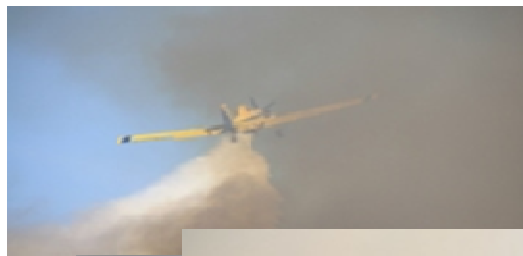
- After many years of investigation, collaboration and intense development the Region unveiled the Running Grass Fire Simulator or "Mad Rabbit" (as it has been affectionally named within CFS). The simulator has proved a successful and valuable training tool for Region 5 volunteers and was used at Regional field days.
- The CFS Lower Eyre group played host to the first volunteer course of Defensive Fire Suppression. This defensive course was facilitated by State and Regional training officers, with support from Region 6 staff and Cummins CFS Brigade.

Infrastructure projects

- Three new stations were built at Lochaber, Cadgee and Kybybolite with a fourth at Nangwarry currently underway.
- New tankers were delivered to Reedy Creek, Tilley Swamp, Biscuit Flat, Kingston, Port McDonnell, Southend, Frances and Kybybolite. Avenue Range received a refurbished tanker.

Valuing and supporting our people

- Three Region 5 volunteers were recognised during this year for services to the community through their work with SA Country Fire Service. Peter Edgcumbe of Tantanoola received an Australian Fire Services Medal (AFSM); Ian Teakle and Grant Fensom both received Ministerial Commendations.



Robe bushfire





OVERVIEW

CFS Region 6 is made up of Eyre Peninsula and the West Coast and covers approximately 188 000 square kilometres. It has approximately 20 per cent of the State's geographical area and approximately 43 per cent of the region is covered by native vegetation.

The major road network in the region is 'National Highway One' and runs East-West across the north of the region. The Eyre Highway is the main conduit for heavy freight vehicles, passenger coaches, tourists towing caravans and single light vehicles linking the Eastern States and Western Australia. At present in excess of 1 60 000 vehicles traverse the highway annually and it is predicted commercial and tourist traffic will increase significantly over the next decade.

Incidents at a glance

Incident Group	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-09	2007-08
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	76	70	20	54	77
Hazmat Incident	6	7	4	9	9
Miscellaneous Incidents	7	4	4	11	11
Other Incidents / Attendance	31	20	34	32	19
Rural Incidents	169	112	116	104	107
Special Service169 incident	26	25	19	28	12
Structure Incident26	13	26	19	22	19
Vehicle related Incid13ent	91	102	86	74	83
Total	419	366	302	334	334

HIGHLIGHTS 2011-12

Operations

Seasonal overview

- The Region experienced a number of rural fires that had the potential to impact on forested areas; these were dealt with effectively by the groups and brigades with considerable support from the Forest Industry and aircraft.
- Region 6 volunteers assisted with the following incidents:
 - Woolundunga fire
 - Northern Territory deployment
 - Cooper Basin fire
 - Paney fire
- In addition, provided volunteers and staff for Incident Management teams and regional co-ordination.
- The regional volunteers worked on a number of other incidents involving broad-acre burning both during and after the fire danger season.

Community Safety

Community Engagement

Natural Resource Management Board (NRM)

- The Region continued working with the Natural Resource Management Board and indigenous communities in the west of the state.
- A 5 year plan was develop which contributed to the NRM fire management plan resulting in further developing resilient communities.

Mining Industry

- With the expanding mining industry in the region CFS continues to build relationships and work towards assisting the mining industry to be self reliant and supportive of the community and CFS.

Bushfire management

- Lower Eyre and Upper Eyre are keen to develop working groups to gain community involvement and provide guidance to the representative of the Bushfire Management Committee.

Community engagement

Port Lincoln Caravan Expo

- The Regions local Community Education Officer participated in the Port Lincoln Caravan Expo in March 2012.
- This event was an ideal opportunity to spend two full days in detailed and lengthy discussions with many travellers passing through the Lower Eyre Peninsula area.
- The most popular information sought and discussed was the Bushfire Safer Places, particularly the importance of being aware of your local conditions.

Cleve Brigade Host School Visit

- In June 2012, eager preschool children, paid a visit to the Cleve CFS station.
- Developing awareness of bushfire prevention and the CFS role in the community by building relationships is important to all volunteers in this region.

Operation Support

Infrastructure projects

- 11 new stations completed 2011-12 within allocated budget, one in progress at end of financial year.

Training

- The CFS Lower Eyre Group played host to the first volunteer course of Defensive Fire Suppression.
- The course is based around the nationally accredited unit of 'Respond to Isolated/Remote Structure Fire'.
- The target audience for this course is for non Compressed Air Breathing Apparatus (CABA) brigades, and non CABA-trained firefighters.
- The course and the training was received with great enthusiasm by volunteers.

Valuing and supporting our people

- Two Region Six volunteers were recognised during this year for services to the community through their work with SA Country Fire Service.
- Chris McBeath and Peter Smart were both presented Life Memberships to the CFS.
- Chris became a volunteer firefighter in 1976 and has held various positions including logistics officer, training officer and Lieutenant, before being made Captain.
- Peter joined the brigade in 1988 and has put his hand up to assist local and interstate communities on many occasions over the last 24 years.



Hydrant commissioning
Iron Baron



Scele Bay station
opening

AWARDS

Australian Fire Service Medal (AFSM) Queen's Birthday Honours

CFS State Training Officer, Owen Glover of Nairne and Tantanoola Brigade member Peer Edgecumbe, were awarded the Australian Fire Service Medal (AFSM) in the Queen's Birthday Honours list for their outstanding and distinguished service to the SA Country Fire Service.

Owen Douglas Glover

For distinguished service for nearly 42 years in the SA country Fire Service in a variety of leadership roles, and for his outstanding commitment to CFS and the Community.

Mr Glover joined the CFS (then known as the Emergency Fire Service) in 1970 as a cadet firefighter with the Aldgate CFS Brigade. In 1986 he began his career as a staff member at Region 2 and later assumed the position of Acting Officer in Charge of Region 6. He was transferred to the Training Department as a Regional Training Officer at the Brookway Park Training Centre and was subsequently appointed as the Regional Commander of Region 4 and then Regional Commander of Region 2. More recently, he has returned to the Training Department at the State Training Centre, Brookunga with the responsibility for the Safe Off Road Driver Development Project for the CFS to meet SafeWork SA requirements.



Owen was awarded an AFSM in the Queen's Birthday Honours list

Peter Grant Edgcumbe

For distinguished service over 32 years in the SA Country Fire Service in a variety of

leadership roles, and for his outstanding commitment to CFS and the community.

Mr Edgcumbe joined the CFS in 1980 as a firefighter with the Tantanoola Brigade.

He has held numerous positions within the CFS, being elected as a Deputy Group Officer for the Millicent CFS Group and has maintained that role through the merging of the Millicent and Penola CFS Groups.

Peter was instrumental in establishing the OH&S Committee within Region 5 and has spent a great deal of time working on firefighter safety ensuring safer practices were in place. His commitment to the volunteers of his Brigade, Group and Region has been shown by his willingness to excel within OH&S and his concern over the safety of his fellow volunteer firefighters over many years, as well as his commitment to the ongoing development of CFS incident management within and outside his group and brigade.



Peter received an AFSM for outstanding service to the CFS

Citations Australia Day 2012

Terrence John Beeston,

For distinguished service over 40 years in the SA Country Fire Service in a variety of leadership roles, and for his outstanding commitment to CFS and the community.

Mr Beeston joined the SA Country Fire Service (then the Emergency Fire Service) in 1972 as a firefighter with the Norton Summit Brigade. It is a testament to his decision that the Adelaide Hills community now has a Group Control Centre, which will serve the community for many years to come. Throughout Mr Beeston's distinguished service he has shown outstanding leadership and has mentored many CFS members and he continues to inspire others to achieve the highest levels of professionalism.

Suzanne Joy Mickan,

More than 30 years of volunteering by Coonallypyn CFS Brigade member, Sue Mickan was recognised after she was named a recipient of the prestigious Australian Fire Service Medal.

Sue has dedicated countless hours to the CFS over the past three decades and is the second female CFS volunteer to receive the medal. Sue's roles have included Brigade Communications Officer and Group Communications Officer. Sue also serves on the Chief Officers Advisory Council, Region 3 Regional Volunteer Management Committee and the Group and Regional Finance Committee.

Over the years she has seen changes within the organisation, including a major change after Ash Wednesday in 1983, where standardised appliances were introduced. Sue said the change meant that all appliances were brought up to a standard level, which helped some brigades who previously did not have the financial ability to run newer appliances.



Sue is congratulated by South Australia's Governor

His Excellency Rear Admiral Kevin Scarce

2011-12 Emergency Services Medal and Ministerial Commendations

Ian TEAKLE - SA Country Fire Service

Ian gave 25 years service to the Middletown Brigade before a further 19 years service with the Monbulla Bridge where he still is today. That makes a total of 44 years service to the CFS.

During his time with the CFS he has been Deputy Group Officer and Training Coordinator for the Wattle Range Group.

Ian has also been heavily involved as the Training Officer for his brigade, and the regional representative to the State Training Committee.

Ian has been the driving force behind the remake of the CFS Running Grass Fire Simulator – formally known as Mad Rabbit – and has spent a significant amount of time in the creation of operating training and procedures.

Ken SCHUTZ - SA Country Fire Service

Until this year, Ken has been the president of the CFS Volunteers Association for the past seven years and, prior to that was the vice president for three years.

He has worked tirelessly to advocate on behalf of the interests of the 13 646 CFS volunteers across the state.

He also held the operational positions of Group Officer and Deputy Group Officer of the Mallee CFS Group, and was previously Captain of the Pinnaroo Brigade.

As a Pinnaroo Brigade member, he has attended numerous fires, road crashes and other emergencies, and is active in the area of incident management at group and regional level.

Although Ken has now stepped down as president, he remains active within the association.

Fiona DUNSTAN - SA Country Fire Service

In her role as Manager of Community Education and Public Warnings for the CFS, Fiona has been the driving force behind many initiatives to improve community engagement and interagency cooperation.

In particular, Fiona has worked hard to develop programs that target those groups who are particularly vulnerable to the threat of bushfires.

Fiona is a well-respected contributor to national bushfire safety initiatives, is the CFS representative on a number of committees and is also a regular speaker at various forums.

She is one of Australia's few accredited trainers of the Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment's Community Engagement program.

Grant FENSOM - SA Country Fire Service

Grant has had almost 20 years of service with the Port MacDonnell CFS Brigade and was the Brigade Captain for a 10 year period up until this year.

While he has held a number of roles with Port MacDonnell, he has made a considerable contribution to the training of CFS personnel over the years and is also a Trainer Assessor in such areas as Basic Fire fighting 1, Suppress Wildfire, Plantation Fire fighting, Tactical Command and Leadership.

He is currently the Cadet Coordinator for the brigade.

Grant has also volunteered around 100 hours to the manufacture of the Running Grass Fire Simulator which has been enthusiastically received as a valuable learning tool for volunteers.

Corey FRAZER – SA Country Fire Service

L CFS staff and volunteers were among the 26 people from various emergency services agencies in South Australia to be awarded with either a Certificate of Merit or an SA Emergency Services Medal, by the Emergency Services Minister, the Hon. Jennifer Rankine.

A few short years ago, the then Minister for Emergency Services and Road Safety challenged the Emergency Services Sector to develop and deliver a consistent standard of training across the state in the area of road crash rescue.

This was the first time in the history of emergency services in this state that training personnel from the MFS, CFS and SES developed, designed, produced and delivered a standard training package at the nationally accredited level.

In June 2011, the team completed the unit 'Undertake Road Accident Rescue'. Cassandra, Corey and Sindy are recognised for the quality of their leadership and their devotion to training throughout the development of this multi-agency training package.



Above: some of the CFS representatives who attended the Emergency Services Medal presentation in December. From left, Strategic services Director Ann De Piaz, Assistant Chief Officer Rob Sandford, Deputy Chief Officer Andrew Lawson, award recipients, Corey-Jay Frazer, Fiona Dunstan, Grant Fensom, Ken Schutz, Ian Teakle and Chief Officer Greg Nettleton.

Our Performance

KEY RESULTS 2011/12

OPERATIONS

- Continued the review of the Standards of Fire and Emergency Cover risk-based resourcing model used in CFS in consultation with CFS volunteers.
- Implemented the SA Computer Aided Dispatch System that became operational in November 2011.
- Cooperated with other emergency services to establish Alert SA and improve the emergency warning system.
- The Bushfire Taskforce finalised the adaptation and adoption of the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission finding, relevant to South Australia.
- The Bushfire Taskforce commenced assessment of the recommendations of the Report of the Perth Hills Bushfire February 2011 Review and the Report of the Special Inquiry into the November 2011 Margaret River Bushfire.
- Partnered with the Bureau of Meteorology in the roll out of the Next Generation Forecast and Warning System.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

- Introduced fees and charges to encourage building owners to maintain their fire alarms in good working order and reduce false alarms.
- The *Prepare.Act.Survive.* campaign provided bushfire awareness and bushfire preparedness education.
- Introduced a smart phone application and used Facebook and Twitter as additional methods of communicating information to the community about bushfires and other incidents. These media forums are in addition to radio updates, media releases and information provided on the CFS website.
- Implemented a Geospatial Information System capacity to assist in risk and response planning.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

- Undertook the review and development of the CFS Strategic Plan 2012-2015.
- The youth advisory council met regularly to provide input into CFS strategic decision making.
- Delivered 36 replacement command vehicles for use by CFS volunteers.
- Participated in the development and implementation of the E-emergency Connect Project that will provide online access to CFS information for CFS volunteers.
- Implemented an occupational health, safety and welfare corrective action plan to minimise risk to volunteers and staff.
- Delivered additional enhanced training to CFS volunteers.

Our Results at a Glance

This section of our annual report describes our initiatives, targets and results for the year.

The performance tables presented in this section is a high level picture of the achievements for the year ending 30 June 2012.

A more detailed record of achievements and business activities can be found in the following sections.

The implementation of three pillars in the 2011-12 in the Business Plan allowed CFS to closely align its strategic targets and performance measures with the South Australia Strategic Plan.

Operations

Initiative	Description	Target	Results
1	Progress the review of the Standards of Fire and Emergency Cover (SFEC) risk based resourcing model	Develop SFEC baseline and report actual number of volunteers by category Complete all project milestones/deliverables	Roadshows conducted March – April 2012 Draft SFEC delivered June 2012 Continue the review to schedule
2	Support the implementation of the South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) system in CFS	Develop the reporting of incidents attended, by type, category and volunteers hours in attendance Management of any issues raised by CFS personnel and resolved within 14 days	SACAD system became operational November 2011 Management reporting implemented and monitored Issues being addressed when raised
3	Reduce the number of preventable fire deaths and injuries in CFS areas.	Development of bushfire management plans	Continuing working with local government and other organisations
4	Continue the adaptation and adoption of the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission findings	Complete the remaining reported recommendations supported by SA	Finalised the adaptation and adoption of VBRC findings
5	Undertake assessment of Perth Hills Bushfire Fire 2011 Special Inquiry Report	Complete the remaining reported recommendations supported by SA	Commenced assessment Feb 2011

Community Safety

Initiative	Description	Deliverable	Result
6	Establish 'Fee for Service' arrangements – as part of the Sustainable Budget Commission recommendation	Fees and charging regime to be established Monitoring of false alarms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced fees and charges and commenced invoicing Commenced monitoring fire alarms and unwanted alarm activations Reduction of false alarms
7	Prepare.Act.Survive bushfire awareness preparedness campaign	Develop and roll out campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully delivered campaign
8	Social Media - for the community to access bushfire information	Develop a smart phone application. Roll-out new initiatives and monitor website hits and social media followers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented smart phone app 19,000 hits
9	Social media - public communication	Develop and implement CFS Facebook and Twitter sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched the smartphone application
10	Bushfire Management Planning program	Roll-out and complete all project milestones /deliverables by June 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared interim Bushfire Management Area Plans Worked closely with regional and state government land management agencies
11	Bushfire Safety Partners Program	Implement Bushfire Area Committees in high risk communities, government and business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine new bushfire committees established
12	Bushfire Safer Places	Implement a number of Bushfire Safety initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed work in 51 of 52 local councils
13	GIS Phase 1 strategy	Establish and implement GIS Phase 1 project and complete by June 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioned GIS Server

Operations Support

Item	Initiatives	Target	Result
14	CFS Strategic Plan – revised three year plan	Undertake a comprehensive review of CFS and develop a revised 3 year CFS Strategic Plan – June 2012	Draft plan provided Jun 2012
15	CFS Youth Advisory Council	Implement council and increase growth by 10%	Regular meetings held Input into CFS strategic direction
16	Command & Logistics vehicles roll-out	Building, vehicles and equipment program achieved by type and location	39 Station projects completed 36 Appliance delivered
17	SAFECOM's Digital Regions Initiative Program	Commence rollout of computers and information technology to volunteers	Participated in development and implementation of the E-emergency connect budget allocation
18	OHS&W Corrective Action Plan	Minimise risk to volunteers and staff by progressing the corrective actions	Implemented an occupational health, safety and welfare corrective action plan and progressed to schedule
19	CFS Headquarters State Co-ordination expansion planning and construction	Investigate options, prepare business case	Review commenced
20	Enhance the Volunteer training delivery	Delivery and number of courses to CFS staff	Delivered enhance training within targeted timeframes

Future Targets 2012-13

- Finalise a new CFS strategic plan covering the period 2012 to 2017.
- Finalise the adaptation and adoption of recommendations from the Perth Hills Bushfire February 2011 review and Report of the Special Inquiry into the November 2011 Margaret River Bushfire.
- Support the proposed transition of the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre to the new Australasian fire and Emergency Management Research Institute.
- Upgrade the CFS website and smart phone application to improve community engagement.
- Expand the outback bushfire awareness and preparedness campaign in response to the continued elevated bushfire risk, including the introduction of talking boards for Indigenous communities in the Anangu Pitjantjatjar Yankunytjatjara Lands.
- Engage additional training staff to deliver training to volunteers with the new funding announced in the 2012-13 Budget.
- Finalise the Standards of Fire and Emergency Cover review.
- Participate in the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System and personal protective clothing standards national reviews.
- Develop risk and response planning systems for facilities and premises in CFS areas.
- Identify opportunities to progress and optimise the new CFS geospatial information system capacity.
- Support the National Aerial Fire Fighting Centre procurement process of future aerial firefighting aircraft contracts.
- Conduct operational audits of CFS structure, fire, road crash and hazardous materials incident response capabilities.
- Reduce the number of preventable fire deaths and injuries in CFS areas.
- Participate in the WorkCover SA evaluation of occupational health, safety and welfare.
- Review business processes and arrangements for effective governance.
- Continue participation in the development and implementation of the E-mergency Connect project that will provide online access to CFS information for CFS volunteers.

Appendices

CFS Workforce Statistics

As at 30 June 2012

Appendix A

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Appendix A

CFS WORKFORCE STATISTICS AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

Statistics provided by SAFECOM Human Resources Unit

Table 1 Employee numbers, gender and status

Total number of employees at 30 June 2012		
Persons	128	
FTE's	119.4	

Gender	% Persons	% FTE's
Male	54.69	57.37
Female	45.31	42.63

Number of persons during the last 12 months	
Separated from the agency	19
Recruited to the agency during 11/12 financial year	18
Recruited to the agency during the 11/12 financial year AND who were active / paid at June 2012	16

Number of persons at 30 June 2012 - On leave without pay	3
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Table 2 Number of persons by salary bracket

Salary bracket	Male	Female	Total
\$0 - \$51,599	4	17	21
\$51,600 - \$65,699	17	28	45
\$65,700 - \$84,099	29	10	39
\$84,100 - \$106,199	18	2	20
\$106,200+	2	1	3
Total	70	58	128

Table 3 Status of employees in current positions

Gender	Persons Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
Male	64	2	4	0	70
Female	54	2	2	0	58
Total	118	4	6	0	128

Table 4 Number of Executives by status in current position, gender and classification

Classification	Term		% of total Execs		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	% of total Execs	Female	% of total Execs
EXEOA	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	33
EXECOB	1	0	1	0	1	33	0	0
EXECOC	1	0	1	0	1	33	0	0
Total	2	1	2	0	2	66	1	33

Table 5 - Total days leave taken

Leave type	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Sick leave taken	692.43	841	547.03	402.63
Family carer's leave taken	83.7	34.97	15.6	19
Miscellaneous special leave	194.6	23	51.57	6.57

Table 6 - Number of employees by age bracket by gender

Age bracket	Male	Female	Total	% of total
20 - 24	3	0	3	2.34
25 - 29	3	4	7	5.47
30 - 34	0	4	4	3.13
35 - 39	9	9	18	14.06
40 - 44	9	11	20	15.63
45 - 49	13	8	21	16.41
50 - 54	7	8	15	11.72
55 - 59	17	8	25	19.53
60 - 64	3	4	7	5.47
65+	6	2	8	6.25
Total	70	58	128	100

Table 7 - Number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees

Salary bracket	Aboriginal employees	Total employees	% Aboriginal employees
\$0 - \$51,599	0	21	0
\$51,600 - \$65,699	0	45	0
\$65,700 - \$84,099	0	39	0
\$84,100 - \$106,199	0	20	0
\$106,200+	0	3	0
Total	0	128	0

Table 8 – Cultural and linguistic diversity

Cultural and linguistic diversity	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Number of employees born overseas	5	10	15	11.72
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	0	3	3	2.34

Table 9 – Total number of employees with disabilities

	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Employees with disabilities	6	7	13	10.2

Types of disabilities (where specified)	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Disability requiring workplace adaptation	6	6	12	9.4
Physical	3	3	6	4.7
Sensory	3	4	7	5.5

Table 10 – Number of employees using voluntary working arrangements by gender

Leave Type	Male	Female	Total
Purchased Leave	0	0	0
Flexitime	59	44	103
Compressed Weeks	0	1	1
Part-time	3	18	21
Job Share	0	15	15
Working from Home	3	5	8

Table 11 – Number of Individual Performance Management reviews

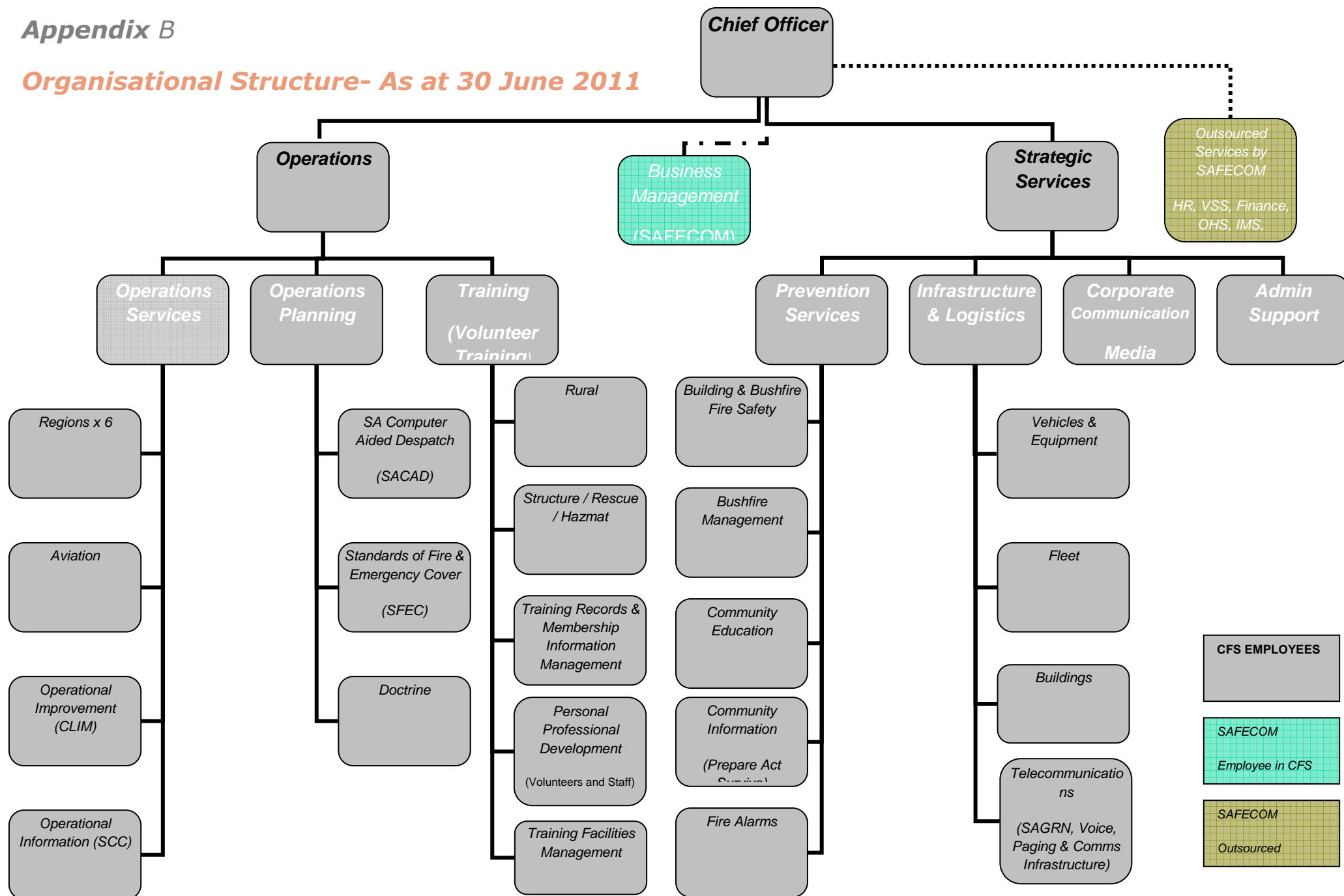
Documented review of individual Performance Management	Total
% Reviewed within the last 12 months	0
% Reviewed older than 12 months	0
% Not Reviewed	100

Table 12 – Training and Development

Training & Development	Total cost	% of total salary expenditure
Total training and development expenditure	\$0	Not available
Total Leadership and Management Development	\$0	Not available

Appendix B

Organisational Structure- As at 30 June 2011



STATEWIDE STATISTICS 2011 – 2012

AUSTRALASIAN INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM

The CFS is a community based fire and emergency service dedicated to protecting the life, property and environmental assets of rural and semi-urban South Australians.

The CFS provides services in the following areas:

- Suppression of bushfires
- Suppression of structural fires
- Motor vehicle accidents
- Hazardous materials incidents
- Storm damage, floods and special incidents
- Advice on building fire safety
- Risk ad response planning, and
- Community education and awareness programs

The CFS works in close partnership with industry and community groups in high-risk areas to increase awareness of fire prevention and develop risk minimisation programs.

The following statistics are a brief representation of the total number of incidents attended, the type of incident and brigade turnouts in response.

Volunteers also expend many hours undertaking other activities including:

- Administration
- Brigade and group meetings
- Equipment and station maintenance
- Response planning
- Training

The following tables are provided using the Australasian Fire Incident Reporting System. The Australian Standard (AS 2577) 'Collection of Data on Fire Incidents' has been adopted by fire authorities in Australia.

STATEWIDE FIRE STATISTICS 2011- 2012

Incidents at a glance

	Page
Table 1: Summary: State-wide Incidents	86
Table 2: Rural incidents at a glance	86
Table 3: Estimated dollars loss for all incident groups	86
Table 4: Incident numbers by incident group and type	87
Table 5: Number of incidents by month	92
Table 6: Number of incidents by time of day	92

Table 1 – Summary of Statewide Incidents

Incident Group	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	1 137	1 105	555	805	1 215
Hazmat Incident	180	204	201	176	192
Miscellaneous Incidents	122	122	87	142	118
Other Incidents / Attendance	570	524	792	537	467
Rural Incidents	2 070	1 786	1 996	2 116	2 073
Special Service incident	1 438	2 185	1 047	1 084	955
Structure Incident	388	424	378	402	398
Vehicle related Incident	2 258	2 535	2 312	2 365	2 356
Total	8 163	8 888	7 368	7 627	7 774

Table 2 – Rural Incidents

Rural Incidents	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Number of rural incidents (in CFS area)	2 070 ³	1 786	1 996	2 116	2 073
Area burnt in hectares (Rural Incidents)	2 428 279 ³	2 878	4 679	3 309 ¹	208 640
\$ loss for Rural Incidents	\$898 350	1 772 625	5 028 770	6 247 070 ²	3 307 860

¹ reduction due to no Kangaroo Island or Nullabour size fires

² Proper Bay fire cost - \$3 935 000

³. Increase this year due to the number of Outback/Pastoral fires

Table 3 – Estimated dollar loss for all incidents

INCIDENT GROUP	DOLLAR LOSS \$,000,000.00				
	2011-2012	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hazmat	20 000	500	100	100	-
Other	32 610	150	500	110 160	600 250
Rural	898 350	1 772 625	5 028 770	6 247 070	3 307 860
Structural	17 912 139	19 546 340	9 984 850	16 034 680	8 714 305
Vehicle related	3 38 090	3 488 850	3 213 200	8 556 452	4 741 230
Total \$ Loss	19 201 189	24 808 465¹	18 227 420	30 948 462	17 363 655

¹ Increase in dollar loss due to Wind Farm fire, Auto Pro Shop at Clare and LGA at Blackwood

Table 4 – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type

Fixed Alarm (no cause)	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2011-2012		2010-2011		2009-2010	
Accidental operation of alarm, human activity simulated conditions	68	99	48	61	23	25
Alarm system malfunction (outside trades persons)	62	70	41	63	32	30
Alarm activation due to aerosol use (hairspray, insecticides)	10	13	1	1	3	1
Alarm activation due to poor building maintenance (dust, cobwebs etc)	29	32	10	12	6	8
Alarm activation due to steam, shower, bath, sauna, urn/ kettle	54	65	26	32	17	18
Alarm operates due to extreme weather conditions	23	28	6	7	7	3
Alarm operates due to power surge/spike or short circuit	19	22	2	2	2	1
Alarm system suspected malfunction	366	515	826	1033	430	324
Attending officer unable to locate detector indicated by alarm panel	4	4	3	7	2	2
Burglar alarm/bell ringing*	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cooking fumes (toast or foodstuff)	110	133	63	79	32	14
Council of SA Water causes pressure fluctuation through mains	1	1	0	0	1	0
Detector suspected malfunction	190	243	32	35	26	22
Failure to notify when testing or incorrect test by servicing company	13	18	8	8	3	3
FIP (Fault in panel) normal on arrival, line fault/open line	10	16	9	11	11	9
FIP reset prior to arrival by management	21	22	-	-	6	7
FIP activated – ATU not activated management rang/bell ringing	2	2	-	-	1	3
FIP malfunction fault in panel, inadequate maintenance. Low battery	9	11	1	1	2	3
FIP not activated - ATU activated*	1	1	-	-	-	-
Fixed alarm fault*	1	1	-	-	-	-
Heat/thermal detector operated, no fire, heat from source	33	39	9	9	-	-
Incorrect testing by premise staff or maintenance staff	7	8	3	3	4	2
Simulated condition (incense, candle)	10	11	7	8	7	13
Smoke detector operated, no fire – external smoke, bushfires, burnouts	65	85	5	5	4	3
Sprinkler water pressure fluctuations / equipment fault	28	42	5	5	4	1
Total	1137	1482	1105	1382	623	492

Table 4 (continued) – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type

HazMat Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2011-2012		2010-2011		2009-2010	
Chemical spill or leak	2	3	-	-	1	7
Combustible / Flammable leak	77	108	79	111	101	59
Explosion with ensuing fire	4	6	2	3	1	1
Hazardous material	28	65	29	84	28	36
Major fuel or oil spill	4	6	3	9	7	7
Minor fuel or oil spill	54	69	71	89	53	34
Odor or gas leak	6	6	12	15	16	22
Oil or other combustible liquid spill	5	6	3	3	4	3
Over pressure rupture – boiler / pipeline	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	180	269	199	314	212	169

Miscellaneous / Incendiary	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2011-2012		2010-2011		2009-2010	
Aircraft Incident / Emergency	5	7	9	11	7	5
Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	11	17	17	20	19	24
Attempt to burn*	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bomb scare			2	2	1	1
Breakdown of light ballast	1	1	3	3	1	-
Electrocution	1	1	-	-	2	4
Excessive heat, overheat, scorch burns – no ignition	-	-	2	2	1	1
Gas explosion	1	1	-	-	1	1
Heat from short circuit (wiring)	5	7	2	5	1	3
Incendiary device explosion	1	1	1	1	-	-
Mailbox, BBQ, gas bottle, playground	1	1	5	5	4	5
Other Assistance	78	128	49	72	39	42
Outside stationery compactor or compacted trash fire	-	-	-	-	1	-
Overheated motor	2	2	2	4	-	-
Pier, quay or piling fire			-	-	1	1
Power line down	6	8	22	25	16	15
Storage yards/timber yards	-	-	-	-	1	-
Transformer, power of utility, power pole	8	9	4	5	7	13
Tunnel, underground fire (pipelines)	1	1	1	1	-	-
Water and Smoke	-	-	3	3	1	1
Total	122	185	122	159	103	116

* Previously not recorded as a stand alone incident

Table 4 (continued) – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type

Other Incidents /Attendance	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2011-2012		2010-2011		2009-2010	
Alarm Sounded No Evidence of fire	39	114	28	83	436	194
Assist police or other government agency	31	35	46	53	62	40
Cover Assignment	12	29	7	37	4	30
Did Not Arrive (Stop Call)	247	1157	184	1044	149	547
EMS – excluding vehicle accident	-	-	1	1	1	0
EMS – person transported / left scene prior to arrival	-	-	-	-	1	2
Good Intent Call	185	245	140	186	121	71
Lightening (no fire)	-	-	2	2	2	1
Malicious False Alarm – or mischievous damage to MCP	20	22	12	17	24	24
Medical assist	19	23	75	83	62	22
Mutual Aid given / change of quarters	5	4	-	-	1	1
Police matter	2	2	2	4	2	2
Public Service	6	6	23	24	7	6
Telstra lines	1	1	1	1	-	-
Wrong location	3	6	3	4	6	3
Total	570	1644	524	1539	878	943

Vehicle Related Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2011-2012		2010-2011		2009-2010	
Mobile property / vehicle	297	511	340	497	304	138
Mobile property fire (campervan/caravan)	7	13	5	10	6	8
Mobile property fire (off road vehicles)	5	6	6	9	5	8
Mobile property fire (passenger vehicle)	125	158	102	145	144	134
Mobile property fire (rail)	2	2	3	4	1	2
Mobile property fire (road transport vehicle)	16	22	6	9	18	19
Mobile property fire (Water vessel)	2	2	1	6	8	10
Vehicle Accident / No Injury	732	1155	837	1376	614	653
Vehicle Accident / With Injuries	811	1252	831	1300	1 009	650
Vehicle Accident Rescue	261	402	404	555	396	204
Total	2258	3523	2535	3911	1496	1826

Table 4 (continued) – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type

Rural Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2011-2012		2010-2011		2009-2010	
BBQ	7	9	4	6	4	1
Brush fence	2	4	3	5	5	6
Dump	10	14	7	19	7	11
Dumpster or other outside trash	7	8	2	2	2	-
Forest fire	9	62	4	11	2	12
Grain / Crop Fire	12	44	9	41	6	32
Grass or stubble fire	902	2115	785	1514	1208	1312
Haystack	11	20	20	50	12	83
Investigation (Burn off)	128	165	124	144	104	41
Investigation (Smoke)	239	316	231	293	249	104
Other - outside fire (not rubbish)	146	204	96	131	123	62
Outside fire (not rubbish) Goodwill bins	57	73	113	150	8	16
Refuse can or waste basket fire contained to rubbish	1	1	-	-	1	-
Rubbish bin	59	74	59	74	39	21
Rubbish fire*	4	6	-	-	-	-
Rubbish, refuse or waste – abandoned outside	223	266	177	208	260	110
Scrub and grass fire	156	702	77	354	123	367
Steam vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke	-	-	2	3	2	3
Tree fire	96	137	73	95	104	34
Unauthorised burning	1	3	-	-	1	-
Total	2070	4223	1786	3100	2260	2215

Structure Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2011-2012		2010-2011		2009-2010	
Building Fire	254	615	310	664	331	372
Building fire (content only)	22	30	29	41	15	4
Building fire (structure & content)	12	27	13	20	8	23
Building fire (structure only)	4	8	-	-	4	10
Chimney or flue fire	19	35	10	17	4	1
Food stuffs burnt, (confined to cooking equipment)	30	41	23	27	10	10
Heat Related and Electrical	47	75	38	52	33	26
Total	388	831	423	821	405	446

Table 4 (continued) – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type

Special Service Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2011-2012		2010-2011		2009-2010	
Animal Rescue	71	79	39	40	45	19
Assist Other Agencies	269	327	200	250	134	55
Building weakened or collapsed	4	4	-	-	1	3
Confined space rescue	-	-	-	-	2	2
Extrication/Rescue (not vehicle)	33	42	20	31	8	10
Flood	144	171	396	648	48	25
Grape spills	1	2	7	7	2	2
High angle/vertical rescue	2	3	4	4	5	2
Lock in*	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lock out	3	3	2	2	5	2
Search	17	27	16	21	8	3
Severe weather & natural disaster	124	146	146	216	75	57
Tree down	758	959	1338	1468	812	368
Trench rescue	-	-	1	1	-	-
Water / ice related rescue	5	8	11	14	6	3
Water or steam leak	1	1	3	3	1	1
Water removal	5	5	2	2	1	3
Total	1438	1778	2185	2707	1153	555

Table 5 – Number of Incidents by Month 2011-12

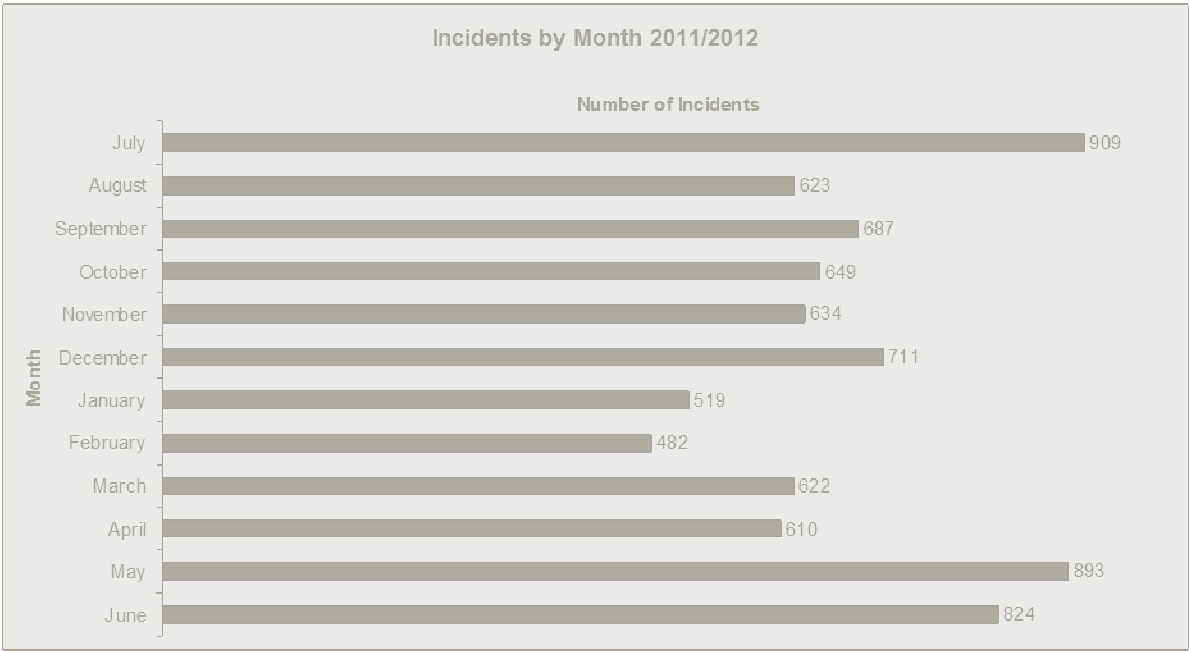
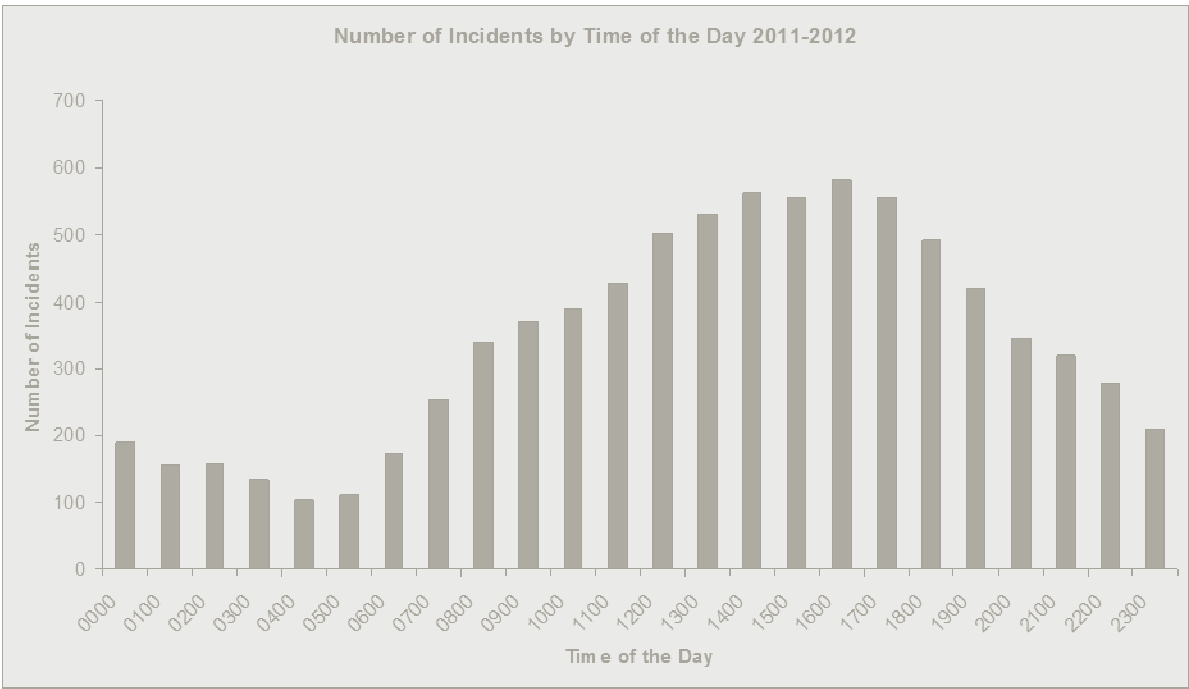


Table 6 – Number of Incidents by Time of the Day 2011-12



Appendix D

Occupation Health & Safety Performance

STATEWIDE FIRE STATISTICS 2011- 2012

Incidents at a glance

Table 1: OHS Legislative requirements	Page 102
Table 2: Agency gross workers compensation expenditure for 2011-12	102
Table 3: Safety targets in SA Country Fire Service	103

Table 1: OHS Legislative requirements

Number of Notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations	2
Number of Notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulations division 6.6.	5
Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40 (default, improvement and prohibition notices)	0

Table 2: Agency gross¹workers compensation expenditure for 2011-12 compared with 2010-11²

Expenditure	2011-12 (\$)	2010-11 (\$)	Variation (\$)+ (-)	% Change + (-)
Income Maintenance	285277	369 666	-84389	-23%
Lump Sum Settlements Redemptions-Sect 42	33833	0	33833	%
Lump Sum Settlements Permanent Disability-Sect 43	137125	35 279	101846	289%
Medical/Hospital Costs combined	236858	368 536	-131678	-36%
Other	89677	59 677	-24410	-27%
Total Claims Expenditure	758360	863 159	--104798	-12%

¹ before 3rd party recovery

² information available from SIMS (for detailed advice on data extraction contact PSWD)

Table 3: Safety Targets in Country Fire Service

	Base: 2009-10	Performance: 12 months to end of June 2012			Final Target
	Numbers or %	Actual	Notional Quarterly Target	Variation	Numbers or %
1 Workplace Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2 New Workplace Injury Claims	50	31	45	-14	38
3 New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 New Psychological Injury Claims Frequency Rate	0	0	0	0	0
6 Rehabilitation and Return to Work	0	0	0	0	0
6a Early Assessment within 2 days	8.00%	6.45%	80%	-73.55%	80%
6b Early Intervention within 5 days	33.33%	33.33%	90.00%	-56.67%	90.00%
6c Days Lost <= 10 days	40.00%	33.33%	60.00%	-26.67%	60.00%
7 Claim Determination	0	0	0	0	0
7a Claims determined for provisional in 7 calendar days	12.50%	80.00%	100.00%	-20.00%	100.00%
7b. Claims determined in 10 business days	88.00%	82.76%	75.00%	7.76%	75.00%
7c. Claims still to be determined after 3 months	2.00%	3.45%	3.00%	.45%	3.00%
8 Income Maintenance Payments for Recent Injuries:	0	0	0	0	0
2010/11 Injuries (at 24 months development)	N/A	\$78429	\$216437	-\$138008	N/A
2009-10 Injuries (at 12 months development)	N/A	\$94192	\$55114	\$39077	N/A

Except for Target 8, which is YTD, for Targets 5, 6c, 7a and 7b, performance is measured up to the previous quarter to allow reporting lag.

Based on cumulative reduction from base at a constant quarterly figure.

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate Injury frequency rate for new lost-time injury/disease for each one million hours worked. This frequency rate is calculated for benchmarking and is used by the WorkCover Corporation.
Lost Time Injury frequency rate (new claims): Numbers of new cases of lost-time injury/disease for year x 1,000,000
Number of hours worked in the year

Financial Report

Financial Report

Financial Services

Financial services are provided by a range of personnel including volunteer administration and finance officers in Brigades and Groups, Business Services Officers in Regional Offices, SAFECOM Finance staff and Shared Services SA staff.

Accounts Payable Performance

	Number of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by number)	Value in \$A of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by due date	18,287	87%	\$53,229,047	87%
Paid late, within 30 days of due date	1,859	9%	\$5,852,601	10%
Paid more than 30 days from due date	928	4%	\$1,789,640	3%
Total	21,074		\$60,871,288	

Fraud

CFS has a financial control framework in place that minimises the risk of fraud occurring. The control framework includes a specific policy addressing fraud, clear statements of the CFS values, a code of conduct for CFS personnel, financial policies and procedures and compliance checks designed to detect instances of fraud.

During 2011-12, CFS detected possible fraudulent transactions on a purchasing card by a staff member. Following an independent investigation, the matter was referred to the Police. The individual was charged and subsequently convicted. The individual is no longer in the employment of CFS.

Consultants

CFS engaged one external consultant during 2011-12 at a total cost of \$19,192.

Range	Number	Expenditure
Below \$10,000	-	-
\$10,000 - \$50,000	1	\$19,192
Above \$50,000	-	-
Total	1	\$19,192

There was one consultancy incurring expenditure above \$10,000.

Consultant	Consultancy	Expenditure
Noetic Solutions	Review of CFS doctrine.	\$19,192

Overseas Travel

Number of employees	Destination/s	Reasons for travel	Total cost to agency
1	USA	Attendance at Fire Department Instructors Conference and meetings with fire agencies and suppliers regarding wildland personal protective equipment.	\$5,383
2	USA	Presenting at International Association of Wildland Fire 3rd Human Dimensions of Wildland Fire Conference and visit to fire adapted communities in California and Colorado.	\$12,158
1	France	Participant in the French – Australian/New Zealand Collaborative Research Exchange. Study tour by the Bushfire Collaborative Research Centre of the SDIS13 Fire Agency of the Bouches du Rhône Department.	\$4,417
Total			\$21,958

Freedom of Information

The following information is provided pursuant to the provisions of Section 9 of the Freedom of Information Act 1991.

A request for access to a document must be made in writing and should be addressed as follows:

Freedom of Information Officer
SA Country Fire Service
GPO Box 2468 ADELAIDE SA 5001

Fees and charges

A request must be accompanied by an application fee of **\$29.50**. The application fee may be waived in cases where payment is likely to cause financial hardship to the applicant.

An application for waiver of the fee should state grounds for such waiver.

FOI requests received

New (including transferred in)	21
Total to be processed	21
Completed requests	21

Total to be processed	0
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Results of FOI requests

Granted in full	19
Granted in part	2
Section 16(a) exempt	

Fees received	\$413.00
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Days to Process

0-15 days	0
16-30 days	20
Over 30 days	1

Total processed	21
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Asbestos Management Report

Category	No of sites as at 1 July 2011	No of sites as 30 June 2012	Category Description	Interpretation
1	1 *	1	Remove	Should be removed promptly
2	0	0	Remove as soon as practicable	Should be scheduled for removal at a practical time
3	46	44	Use care during maintenance	May need removal during maintenance work
4	32	33	Monitor Conditions	Is present, inspect according to legislation and policy
5	333	334	No asbestos identified /identified asbestos has been removed	(All asbestos identified as per OHS&W 4.2.10 (1) has been removed
6	2 **	2	Further Information required	These sites not yet categorised

• Category 1 – relates to the Stirling CFS appliance bays, these are to be replaced 2012-13

** Category 2 – relates to the East Torrens Group Centre and Kyeema Group Centre – registers to be obtained in 2012-13



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To the Chief Officer**South Australian Country Fire Service**

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* section 100(2) of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the South Australian Country Fire Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2012. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2012
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chief Officer and the Business Manager.

The Chief Officer's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Chief Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as Chief Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. The auditing standards require that the auditor comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Country Fire Service as at 30 June 2012, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL
28 September 2012

South Australian Country Fire Service

Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the South Australian Country Fire Service:

- complies with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian accounting standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the South Australian Country Fire Service; and
- presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Country Fire Service as at 30 June 2012 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the South Australian Country Fire Service for the financial year over its financial statements and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Greg Nettleton
Chief Officer

South Australian Country Fire Service

21 September 2012



Joel Schirmer
Business Manager

South Australian Country Fire Service

21 September 2012

**South Australian Country Fire Service
(CFS)**

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

South Australian Country Fire Service
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	5	12,564	13,964
Supplies and services	6	40,399	37,951
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	10,540	11,519
Grants and subsidies	8	692	535
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	193	148
Other Expenses	10	972	-
Total expenses		65,360	64,117
Income			
Revenues from fees and charges	11	1,175	540
Commonwealth revenues	12	2,137	1,999
Interest revenues	13	283	399
Resources received free of charge	14	138	22
Groups/Brigades revenues	15	193	85
Other income	16	368	417
Total income		4,294	3,462
Net cost of providing services		61,066	60,655
Revenues from SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	17	66,857	62,657
Total revenues from / payments to SA Government		66,857	62,657
Net result		5,791	2,002
Other comprehensive income			
Net income or expenses relating to non-current assets held for sale		(65)	-
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	22	(2,189)	-
Total comprehensive result		3,537	2,002
The net result and comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner			

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

South Australian Country Fire Service
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	11,766	9,991
Receivables	19	1,478	1,507
Other financial assets	20	2,136	1,901
Non-current assets held for sale	21	991	940
Total current assets		16,371	14,339
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	22	154,347	153,420
Intangible assets	23	66	170
Total non-current assets		154,413	153,590
Total assets		170,784	167,929
Current liabilities			
Payables	24	5,887	6,248
Employee benefits	25	1,603	1,273
Provisions	26	598	784
Total current liabilities		8,088	8,305
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	24	321	184
Employee benefits	25	3,408	2,085
Provisions	26	2,272	4,197
Total non-current liabilities		6,001	6,466
Total liabilities		14,089	14,771
Net assets		156,695	153,158
Equity			
Asset revaluation surplus	27	49,853	52,107
Retained earnings	27	106,842	101,051
Total equity		156,695	153,158
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	29		
Contingent assets and liabilities	30		

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

South Australian Country Fire Service
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2010		52,107	99,049	151,156
Net result for 2010/11		-	2,002	2,002
Total comprehensive result for 2010/11		-	2,002	2,002
Balance at 30 June 2011	27	52,107	101,051	153,158
Net result for 2011/12		-	5,791	5,791
Net income or expenses relating to non-current assets held for sale		(65)		(65)
Loss on revaluation of property, plant and equipment during 2011/12		(2,189)	-	(2,189)
Total comprehensive result for 2011/12		(2,254)	5,791	3,537
Balance at 30 June 2012	27	49,853	106,842	156,695

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

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

South Australian Country Fire Service

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefit payments		(12,847)	(12,245)
Supplies and services payments		(45,950)	(41,818)
Grants and subsidies payments		(692)	(535)
Payments for paid Parental Leave Scheme		(2)	-
Cash used in operations		(59,491)	(54,598)
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		1,560	918
Receipts from Commonwealth		2,137	2,353
Interest received		288	381
GST recovered from the Australian Taxation Office		4,908	4,686
Receipts for paid Parental Leave Scheme		5	-
Other receipts		440	1,409
Cash generated from operations		9,338	9,747
Cash flows from SA Government			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	17	66,857	60,157
Other receipts from SA Government	17	-	2,500
Cash generated from SA Government		66,857	62,657
Net cash provided by operating activities	28	16,704	17,806
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of investments		(234)	(86)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(15,079)	(14,047)
Cash used in investing activities		(15,313)	(14,133)
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		384	436
Cash generated from investing activities		384	436
Net cash used in investing activities		(14,929)	(13,697)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,775	4,109
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		9,991	5,882
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	18	11,766	9,991

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

South Australian Country Fire Service

Note Index

For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

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South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

1 Objectives and funding

Objectives

The South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) is established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act) and is responsible under the Act for the following functions:

- to provide services with a view to preventing the outbreak of fires, or reducing the impact of fires, in the country;
- to provide efficient and responsive services in the country for the purpose of fighting fires, dealing with other emergencies or undertaking any rescue;
- to protect life, property and environmental assets from fire and other emergencies occurring in the country;
- to develop and maintain plans to cope with the effects of fire or emergencies in the country;
- to provide services or support to assist with recovery in the event of a fire or other emergency in the country;
- to perform any other function assigned to CFS by or under this or any other Act.

Funding arrangements

Funding of CFS is primarily derived from the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), in accordance with the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1998*.

Funds generated by Groups and Brigades through fund raising activities are held locally for expenditure on CFS activities in the local community. These funds are recognised in CFS's financial statements.

On 1 July 2011, CFS introduced fees and charges for fire alarm monitoring, unwanted false alarms and certain building fire safety services. These fees are prescribed in the Regulations.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The CFS has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* (PFAA).

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards and comply with Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provision of the PFAA.

The CFS has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities as the CFS is a not-for-profit entity.

Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the CFS for the reporting period ending 30 June 2012. Refer Note 3.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying CFS's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, these are outlined in the applicable notes;
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported; and
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the Accounting Policy Statements require the following note disclosures, which have been included in this financial report:
 - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items may be utilised. CFS has elected to utilise this threshold in relation to transactions applicable to revenue and expense items. The threshold has not been applied to financial assets and financial liabilities, ie all financial assets and financial liabilities relating to SA Government have been separately disclosed;
 - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants, as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
 - (c) employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees; and
 - (d) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

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

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

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

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Reporting entity

The CFS is established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act). Under the Act, the CFS is a separate body corporate acting on behalf of the Crown and part of the consolidated emergency services sector.

(d) Comparative information

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

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

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

(e) Rounding

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

(e) Taxation

CFS is not subject to income tax. CFS is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax (FBT) and goods and services tax (GST).

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Events after the reporting period

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

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

(h) Income

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Revenues from SA Government

Contributions from the Fund and other receipts from SA Government are recognised as income when the CFS obtains control over the funding. Control over funding is normally obtained upon receipt.

Commonwealth revenues

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

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

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

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

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

Fees and charges

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

Other income

Other income consists of rental income, insurance recoveries and other minor revenues.

(i) Expenses

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefits expenses

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

Superannuation

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

Net loss on non-current assets

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

Any loss on disposal is recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and is determined after deducting the cost of the asset from the proceeds at that time.

Depreciation and amortisation

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

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

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

Land and non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated.

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

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Communications equipment	10
Vehicles	20
Plant and equipment	10
Computer equipment	5
Intangibles	5
Buildings	40

Grants and Subsidies

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

All contributions paid by the department have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached.

(ii) Current and non-current classification

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

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

(k) Assets

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

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

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

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

Other financial assets

CFS measures other financial assets at cost. All assets in this category are either short or medium term cash deposits.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale and stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale is expected to be completed one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

Non-current assets

Acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with Accounting Policy Framework III APS 2.15 all non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised.

Revaluation of non-current assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value). On an ongoing basis, revaluations are made in accordance with related policies whereby independent valuations are obtained every five years and carrying amounts are adjusted accordingly.

If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, the asset is revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, where they are revalued to fair value.

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

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

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

Impairment

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

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

Intangible assets

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The CFS only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000.

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

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets has not been capitalised. This is because CFS has been unable to attribute this expenditure to the intangible asset rather than to CFS as a whole.

(i) Liabilities

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

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses, employment on-costs and Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable.

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

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

The paid parental leave scheme payable represents amounts which CFS has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward on to eligible employees via the department's standard payroll processes. That is, CFS is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

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

Employee benefit on-costs include payroll tax, WorkCover levies and superannuation contributions in respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

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

Employee benefits

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

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

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

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

Long service leave

An actuarial assessment of long service leave liability undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using a short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using a present value of expected future payments.

Based on this actuarial assessment, the short hand method was used to measure the long service leave liability for 2012. Refer to Note 25.

This calculation is consistent with the department's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

Provisions

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

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

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

The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2012 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

CFS is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

Operating leases

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



(m) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

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

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

3 New and revised accounting standards and policies

The CFS did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2011-12.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by CFS for the period ending 30 June 2012. CFS has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of CFS.

4 Activities of the South Australian Country Fire Service

In achieving its objectives, the CFS provides services within six areas of activity: leadership, prevention and community preparedness, operational preparedness, response, recovery, and business excellence. These services are classified under one program titled 'South Australian Country Fire Service'.



South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

5 Employee benefits expenses

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Salaries and wages	9,317	8,352
Annual leave	892	807
Long service leave	1,744	464
Employment on-costs - superannuation	1,014	839
Payroll tax	631	504
Workers compensation costs	(1,443)	2,747
Other employment related expenses	409	251
Total: Employee benefits expenses	12,564	13,964

Employee remuneration

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

	2012 No. of employees	2011 No. of employees
\$130 700 – \$133 999*	n/a	2
\$134 000 – \$143 999	5	3
\$144 000 – \$153 999	2	1
\$154 000 – \$163 999	1	1
\$164 000 – \$173 999	-	1
\$184 000 – \$193 999	1	1
\$204 000 – \$213 999	-	2
\$214 000 – \$223 999	1	-
\$234 000 – \$243 999	1	-
\$264 000 – \$273 999	1	-
Total number of employees	12	11

* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level rate for 2010/11.

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executives remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$2.072 million (\$1.743 million).

6 Supplies and services

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Accommodation	96	95
Aerial firefighting	8,122	6,096
Auditor's remuneration	31	28
Communications	1,115	1,137
Computing costs	954	804
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	1,605	1,787
Consumables	1,929	1,887
Energy	634	515
Government radio network	10,050	10,174
Minor plant and equipment	1,814	1,819
Operating lease costs	2,672	2,813
Operational costs	1,325	688
Repairs and maintenance	4,262	4,626
Travel and training	1,749	1,366
Uniforms and protective clothing	1,313	1,395
Other expenses	2,728	2,721
Total: Supplies and services	40,399	37,951

Consultants

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

	2012 No. of consultants	2011 No. of consultants	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	1	1	19	33
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	1	1	19	33

Auditor's remuneration

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's	31	28
Department relating to the audit of financial statements	31	28
Total: Audit fees	31	28

Other Services

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government

The following supplies and services (included in the supplies and services expense amounts shown above) were provided by entities within the SA Government:

Accommodation	76	53
Aerial firefighting	95	51
Auditor's remuneration	31	28
Communications	49	48
Computing costs	153	140
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	74	68
Consumables	325	320
Energy	11	14
Government radio network	10,050	10,174
Operating lease costs	1,874	2,052
Operational costs	6	1
Repairs and maintenance	190	180
Travel and training	58	8
Other expenses	499	210
Total: Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government	13,491	13,347

7 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings	2,471	2,292
Vehicles	6,087	6,315
Computers	-	60
Plant	295	290
Communications	1,583	2,446
Total: Depreciation	10,436	11,403
Amortisation		
Software	104	116
Total: Amortisation	104	116
Total: Depreciation and amortisation	10,540	11,519

8 Grants and subsidies

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Grants to individuals and community organisations	692	535
Total: Grants and subsidies	692	535

All grants and subsidies are provided to non SA Government recipients.

9 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal	-	5
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(244)	(19)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings	(244)	(14)
Vehicles		
Proceeds from disposal	350	431
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(302)	(565)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of vehicles	48	(134)
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	34	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(31)	-
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment	3	-
Total: Assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	384	436
Less: Total value of assets disposed	(577)	(584)
Total: Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(193)	(148)

(c) Reporting entity

The CFS is established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act). Under the Act, the CFS is a separate body corporate acting on behalf of the Crown and part of the consolidated emergency services sector.

(d) Comparative information

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

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

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

(e) Rounding

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

(e) Taxation

CFS is not subject to income tax. CFS is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax (FBT) and goods and services tax (GST).

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Events after the reporting period

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

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

(h) Income

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Revenues from SA Government

Contributions from the Fund and other receipts from SA Government are recognised as income when the CFS obtains control over the funding. Control over funding is normally obtained upon receipt.

Commonwealth revenues

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

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

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

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

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

Fees and charges

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

Other income

Other income consists of rental income, insurance recoveries and other minor revenues.



(i) Expenses

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

Employee benefits expenses

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

Superannuation

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

Net loss on non-current assets

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

Any loss on disposal is recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and is determined after deducting the cost of the asset from the proceeds at that time.

Depreciation and amortisation

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

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

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

Land and non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated.

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

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Communications equipment	10
Vehicles	20
Plant and equipment	10
Computer equipment	5
Intangibles	5
Buildings	40

Grants and Subsidies

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

All contributions paid by the department have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached.

(i) Current and non-current classification

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

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

(k) Assets

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Receivables

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

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

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

Other financial assets

CFS measures other financial assets at cost. All assets in this category are either short or medium term cash deposits.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale and stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale is expected to be completed one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

Non-current assets

Acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with Accounting Policy Framework III APS 2.15 all non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised.

Revaluation of non-current assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value). On an ongoing basis, revaluations are made in accordance with related policies whereby independent valuations are obtained every five years and carrying amounts are adjusted accordingly.

If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, the asset is revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, where they are revalued to fair value.

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

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

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

Impairment

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

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

Intangible assets

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The CFS only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000.

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

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets has not been capitalised. This is because CFS has been unable to attribute this expenditure to the intangible asset rather than to CFS as a whole.

(I) Liabilities

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

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses, employment on-costs and Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable.

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

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

The paid parental leave scheme payable represents amounts which CFS has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward on to eligible employees via the department's standard payroll processes. That is, CFS is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

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

Employee benefit on-costs include payroll tax, WorkCover levies and superannuation contributions in respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave and annual leave.

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

Employee benefits

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

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

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

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

Long service leave

An actuarial assessment of long service leave liability undertaken by the Department of Treasury and Finance based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using a short hand method was not materially different from the liability measured using a present value of expected future payments.

Based on this actuarial assessment, the short hand method was used to measure the long service leave liability for 2012. Refer to Note 25.

This calculation is consistent with the department's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

Provisions

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

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

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

The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2012 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

CFS is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

Operating leases

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



(m) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

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

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

3 New and revised accounting standards and policies

The CFS did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2011-12.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by CFS for the period ending 30 June 2012. CFS has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of CFS.

4 Activities of the South Australian Country Fire Service

In achieving its objectives, the CFS provides services within six areas of activity: leadership, prevention and community preparedness, operational preparedness, response, recovery, and business excellence. These services are classified under one program titled 'South Australian Country Fire Service'.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

5 Employee benefits expenses

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	9,317	8,352
Annual leave	892	807
Long service leave	1,744	464
Employment on-costs - superannuation	1,014	839
Payroll tax	631	504
Workers compensation costs	(1,443)	2,747
Other employment related expenses	409	251
Total: Employee benefits expenses	12,564	13,964

Employee remuneration

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

	2012	2011
	No. of employees	No. of employees
\$130 700 – \$133 999*	n/a	2
\$134 000 – \$143 999	5	3
\$144 000 – \$153 999	2	1
\$154 000 – \$163 999	1	1
\$164 000 – \$173 999	-	1
\$184 000 – \$193 999	1	1
\$204 000 – \$213 999	-	2
\$214 000 – \$223 999	1	-
\$234 000 – \$243 999	1	-
\$264 000 – \$273 999	1	-
Total number of employees	12	11

* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level rate for 2010/11.

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executives remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$2.072 million (\$1.743 million).

6 Supplies and services

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation	96	95
Aerial firefighting	8,122	6,096
Auditor's remuneration	31	28
Communications	1,115	1,137
Computing costs	954	804
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	1,605	1,787
Consumables	1,929	1,887
Energy	634	515
Government radio network	10,050	10,174
Minor plant and equipment	1,814	1,819
Operating lease costs	2,672	2,813
Operational costs	1,325	688
Repairs and maintenance	4,262	4,626
Travel and training	1,749	1,366
Uniforms and protective clothing	1,313	1,395
Other expenses	2,728	2,721
Total: Supplies and services	40,399	37,951

Consultants

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

	2012	2011	2012	2011
	No. of consultants	No. of consultants	\$'000	\$'000
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	1	1	19	33
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	1	1	19	33

Auditor's remuneration

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's		
Department relating to the audit of financial statements	31	28
Total: Audit fees	31	28

Other Services

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government

The following supplies and services (included in the supplies and services expense amounts shown above) were provided by entities within the SA Government:

Accommodation	76	53
Aerial firefighting	95	51
Auditor's remuneration	31	28
Communications	49	48
Computing costs	153	140
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	74	68
Consumables	325	320
Energy	11	14
Government radio network	10,050	10,174
Operating lease costs	1,874	2,052
Operational costs	6	1
Repairs and maintenance	190	180
Travel and training	58	8
Other expenses	499	210
Total: Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government	13,491	13,347

7 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings	2,471	2,292
Vehicles	6,087	6,315
Computers	-	60
Plant	295	290
Communications	1,583	2,446
Total: Depreciation	10,436	11,403
Amortisation		
Software	104	116
Total: Amortisation	104	116
Total: Depreciation and amortisation	10,540	11,519

8 Grants and subsidies

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Grants to individuals and community organisations	692	535
Total: Grants and subsidies	692	535

All grants and subsidies are provided to non SA Government recipients.

9 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal	-	5
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(244)	(19)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings	(244)	(14)
Vehicles		
Proceeds from disposal	350	431
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(302)	(565)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of vehicles	48	(134)
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	34	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(31)	-
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment	3	-
Total: Assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	384	436
Less: Total value of assets disposed	(577)	(584)
Total: Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(193)	(148)



South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

10 Other Expenses

Assets revaluation decrement
Total: Other Expenses

2012	2011
\$'000	\$'000
972	-
972	-

11 Revenues from fees and charges

Fire alarm attendance fees
Fire safety fees
Fire alarm monitoring fees
Incident cost recoveries
Training and other recoveries
Salary recoveries
Other recoveries
Total: Revenues from fees and charges

2012	2011
\$'000	\$'000
333	-
116	86
141	-
159	-
410	446
2	-
14	8
1,175	540

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

The following fees and charges (included in the revenues from fees and charges shown above) were received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

Fire alarm attendance fees
Fire safety fees
Fire alarm monitoring fees
Incident cost recoveries
Training and other recoveries
Salary recoveries
Other recoveries

148	-
13	-
45	-
-	-
188	104
-	-
-	-
394	104

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

12 Commonwealth revenues

Grants and contributions
Total: Commonwealth revenues

2012	2011
\$'000	\$'000
2,137	1,999
2,137	1,999

Commonwealth revenues include contributions towards aerial firefighting costs through the National Aerial Firefighting Centre Ltd, contributions towards the cost of providing fire and emergency services to Commonwealth property in CFS areas and one-off project grants.

Contributions through the National Aerial Firefighting Centre Ltd can only be applied to aircraft leasing and positioning costs and must be matched by State Government funding on at least a dollar for dollar basis. Once-off project grants are subject to specific funding agreements.

13 Interest revenues

Interest on deposit accounts - from entities within the SA Government
Total: Interest revenues

2012	2011
\$'000	\$'000
283	399
283	399

14 Resources received free of charge

Asset contributions from local government councils and other organisations
Total: Resources received free of charge

2012	2011
\$'000	\$'000
138	22
138	22

Since 1999 negotiations have been undertaken to identify and transition land, buildings, minor plant and equipment and motor vehicles from local government, community organisations and other sources into the ownership or the care and control of the Minister for Emergency Services (the Minister). During 2011-12, six properties have been transitioned into the control of the Minister (valued at fair value of \$0.138m).

15 Groups/Brigades revenues

Groups/Brigades fundraising
Total: Groups/Brigades revenues

2012	2011
\$'000	\$'000
193	85
193	85

16 Other income

Rent received
Insurance recoveries
Other
Total: Other income

2012	2011
\$'000	\$'000
56	36
6	81
306	300
368	417

Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

The following other income (included in the other income revenues shown above) was received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

Insurance recoveries
Other

-	80
122	18
122	98

Total: Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

South Australian Country Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

17 Revenues from SA Government

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	66,857	60,157
Other revenues from SA Government	-	2,500
Total: Revenues from SA Government	66,857	62,657

Total revenues from government consists of \$52.360m (2011: \$49.254m) for operational funding and \$14.497m (2011: \$13.403m) for capital projects.

For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding and capital funding refer to Note 5 to 8 and 22 to 23. There was no material variation between the amount appropriated and the expenditure associated with this appropriation.

18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Cash on hand	5	6
Deposits with the Treasurer	8,457	6,522
Cash at bank (Non SA Government)	416	446
Cash at bank (Non SA Government) - Groups/Brigades	2,640	2,766
Short-term deposits (Non SA Government) - Groups/Brigades	248	251
Total: Cash and cash equivalents	11,766	9,991

Short term deposits

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months and are lodged with various financial institutions at their respective short-term deposit rates.

Interest rate risk

Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. Deposit at call and with the Treasurer earn a floating interest rate, based on daily deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents fair value.

19 Receivables

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current		
Receivables	451	195
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(4)	-
	447	195
Accrued revenues	24	126
Prepaid salaries and wages	-	38
GST input tax recoverable	1,007	1,148
Total: Receivables current	1,478	1,507

Receivables from entities within the SA Government

The following receivables (included in the receivables shown above) were receivable from entities within the SA Government:

Receivables	72	42
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	72	42
Accrued revenues	23	28
Prepaid salaries and wages	-	3
Total: Receivables from entities within the SA Government	95	73

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence (ie calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating) that a receivable is impaired.

An allowance for impairment loss has been recognised in 'other expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss)

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	-	(778)
Decrease/(increase) in the allowance	(4)	778
Carrying amount at the end of the period	(4)	-

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

Maturity analysis of receivables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information

Refer to Note 33.

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20 Other financial assets

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Medium term deposits - Groups/Brigades	2,136	1,901
Total: Other financial assets current	2,136	1,901

Maturity analysis of receivables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information
Refer to Note 33.

21 Non-current assets held for sale

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Building	4	-
Land	987	940
Total non-current assets held for sale	991	940

A tender to sell surplus land at Port Lincoln during 2010/11 failed to be realised, and as at 30 June 2012 the property continues to remain on the market for sale. The property value was reassessed by Liquid Pacific Mr M Burns MRICS, AAPI (CPV) during 2011/12. The movement has been reflected in equity

22 Property, plant and equipment

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Land		
At valuation	11,294	11,346
At cost (deemed fair value)	60	47
Total: Land	11,354	11,393
Buildings		
At valuation	47,640	42,305
At cost (deemed fair value)	116	8,849
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,286)	(4,501)
Total: Buildings	46,470	46,653
Vehicles		
At valuation	74,386	72,711
At cost (deemed fair value)	5,346	17,523
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,911)	(13,169)
Total: Vehicles	76,821	77,065
Communication equipment		
At valuation	6,273	10,032
At cost (deemed fair value)	2,621	3,182
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(659)	(4,893)
Total: Communication equipment	8,235	8,321
Computer equipment		
At valuation	-	169
At cost (deemed fair value)	98	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(169)
Total: Computer equipment	98	-
Plant and equipment		
At valuation	1,449	1,756
At cost (deemed fair value)	926	276
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(147)	(613)
Total: Plant and equipment	2,228	1,419
Capital work in progress		
At cost (deemed fair value)	9,141	8,569
Total: Capital work in progress	9,141	8,569
Total: Property, plant and equipment	154,347	153,420

Valuation of assets

At 30 June 2012, valuations were undertaken by a suitably qualified officer of SAFECOM. The assessment indicated there was no material difference between the fair value and carrying amount of the assets and consequently no revaluation adjustments were required. All assets have been valued on the basis of written down current cost or open market values for existing use, which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

At 1 January 2012 Independent valuations for land, buildings, vehicles and communication assets were obtained from Liquid Pacific Mr M Burns MRICS, AAPI (CPV). The valuer arrived at fair value on the basis of open market values for existing use or at written down current cost which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2012.

Resources received free of charge

Refer to Note 14

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Movement reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Communic- ation equipment	Computing equipment	Plant & equipment	Capital work in progress	2012 Sub-total	2011 Sub-total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2012									
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	11,393	46,653	77,065	8,321	-	1,419	8,569	153,420	
Acquisitions	60	12	-	-	-	23	14,984	15,079	
Transfers to/(from) Capital WIP	-	2,343	8,448	2,621	98	902	(14,412)	-	
Depreciation expense	-	(2,471)	(6,087)	(1,583)	-	(295)	-	(10,436)	
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	(3)	59	(2,303)	(152)	-	210	-	(2,189)	
Assets received for nil consideration	19	119	-	-	-	-	-	138	
Disposals	(3)	(241)	(302)	-	-	(31)	-	(577)	
Transfer to Non current asset held for resale	(112)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(116)	
Net revaluation decrement expensed	-	-	-	(972)	-	-	-	(972)	
Carrying amount at the end of the period	11,354	46,470	76,821	8,235	98	2,228	9,141	154,347	
2011									
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	11,345	44,087	76,807	9,345	60	1,709	7,986		151,339
Acquisitions	47	-	-	-	-	-	13,999		14,046
Transfers to/(from) Capital WIP	-	4,856	7,138	1,422	-	-	(13,416)		-
Depreciation expense	-	(2,292)	(6,315)	(2,446)	(60)	(290)	-		(11,403)
Assets received for nil consideration	1	21	-	-	-	-	-		22
Disposals	-	(19)	(565)	-	-	-	-		(584)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	11,393	46,653	77,065	8,321	-	1,419	8,569		153,420

23 Intangible assets

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Computer software	970	970
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(904)	(800)
Total: Intangible assets	66	170

Movement reconciliation of intangible assets

Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	170	286
Amortisation expense	(104)	(116)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	66	170

Asset details and amortisation

Intangible assets detailed above relate to computer software externally acquired. All computer software is amortised over a straight line basis with a total useful life of five years.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment of intangible assets at 30 June 2012.

24 Payables

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current		
Accrued expenses	338	573
Creditors	5,163	5,362
Fringe benefits tax payable	92	59
Paid Parental Leave Scheme Payable	2	-
Employment on-costs	292	254
Total: Current payables	5,887	6,248

Current payables to entities within the SA Government

The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:

Accrued expenses	27	269
Creditors	196	2,681
Fringe benefits tax payable	92	59
Employment on-costs	292	254
Total: Current payables to entities within the SA Government	607	3,263

Non-current

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Employment on-costs	321	184
Total: Non-current payables	321	184

Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government

The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:

Employment on-costs	321	184
Total: Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government	321	184

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Employment on-costs

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has changed to 40% (2011: 35%), and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost has remained at the 2011 rate of 10.3%. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is a decrease in the employment on-cost of \$0.075m and employee benefit expense of \$0.075m. The estimated impact on future periods is not expected to be materially different to the effect on the current period as shown above.

Interest rate and credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

Maturity analysis of payables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information

Refer to Note 33.

25 Employee benefits

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current		
Accrued salaries and wages	24	-
Annual leave	1,123	994
Long service leave	456	279
Total: Employee benefits current	1,603	1,273
Non-current		
Long service leave	3,408	2,085
Total: Employee benefits non-current	3,408	2,085

AASB119 *Employee Benefits* contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. It is accepted practice to estimate the present values of future cash outflows associated with the long service leave liability by using a shorthand measurement technique. The shorthand measurement technique takes into account such factors as changes in discount rates and salary inflation. AASB119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term commonwealth government bonds has decreased from 2011 (5.25%) to 2012 (2.75%).

This significant decrease in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in a significant increase in the reported long service leave liability.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$0.605m and employee benefit expense of \$0.605m. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the benchmark is calculated using a number of assumptions – a key consumption is the long term discount rate. With current conditions, the long-term discount rate is experiencing significant movement.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4%. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

26 Provisions

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current		
Provision for workers compensation	598	784
Total: Provisions current	598	784
Non-current		
Provision for workers compensation	2,272	4,197
Total: Provisions non-current	2,272	4,197
Provision movement:		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	4,981	3,276
Additional provisions recognised / (released)	(1,437)	2,745
Reductions arising from payments	(674)	(1,040)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	2,870	4,981

CFS has reported a liability to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

27 Equity

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Accumulated surplus	106,842	101,051
Asset revaluation surplus	49,853	52,107
Total equity	156,695	153,158

The asset revaluation surplus represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets. The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of land, buildings and plant and equipment to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

The cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income (via the asset revaluation surplus) relating to non-current assets classified as held for sale for the year ending 30 June was \$0.065m (nil in 2011).

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28 Cash flow reconciliation

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	11,766	9,991
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	11,766	9,991
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,704	17,806
Less revenues from SA Government	(66,857)	(62,657)
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	(10,540)	(11,519)
Assets received free of charge	138	22
Assets revaluation decrement recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(972)	-
Net (loss) from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	(193)	(148)
Movement in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(29)	(396)
(Decrease)/increase in payables	224	(1,996)
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(1,652)	(62)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	2,111	(1,705)
Net cost of providing services	(61,066)	(60,655)

29 Unrecognised contractual commitments

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Operating lease commitments		
The total value of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.		
Within one year	1,686	2,254
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,394	2,740
Total: Operating lease commitments	3,080	4,994
The above-mentioned operating lease payments are not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities. These non-cancellable leases relate to vehicle, property and equipment leases, with rental payable monthly in arrears. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreements require the minimum lease payments to be increased annually based on CPI movement.		

Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but are not recognised as liabilities in the financial report, are payable as follows:

Within one year	5,732	1,240
Total: Capital commitments	5,732	1,240

These capital commitments are for building and appliance projects.

Expenditure commitments - remuneration

Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year	688	671
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,855	2,579
Total: Remuneration commitments	2,543	3,250

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive contracts. CFS does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years.

Expenditure commitments - other

The total value of other commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

Within one year	2,503	287
Later than one year but not later than five years	955	305
Total: Other commitments	3,458	592

Contractual commitments relate to aerial firefighting, cleaning, and occupational welfare services.

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30 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

In 2009-10 CFS made prepayments for capital works projects of \$855 800 for works that did not materialise. Recovery of the prepayments has been sought.

Contingent liabilities

CFS has several contingent liabilities in the form of unresolved litigation. However, the outcome cannot be reliably determined at this stage. In each case the financial exposure to CFS is limited to a \$10 000 excess under insurance arrangements

31 Remuneration of board and committee members

Members of the board and committees, during the 2012 financial year were:

State Bushfire Coordination Committee

Ali Ben Kahn * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Andrew Grear * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Andrew Watson *
 Ann De Piaz *
 Bronwyn Killmier * (appointed 13 October 2011)
 Bryan Fahy * (retired 12 August 2011)
 Carol Vincent * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Christopher Reed
 David Hood (retired 30 June 2012)
 Dennis Mutton
 Fiona Dunstan *
 Franco Crisci *
 Glenn Benham *
 Gregory Nettleton *

Jane Charles * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Jeffrey Klitscher * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Jennifer Dickins * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Jennifer Lillecrapp * (retired 30 June 2012)
 John Nairn * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Katie Taylor *
 Kenneth Schutz * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Kylie Egan *
 Lisien Loan * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Meredith Jenner *
 Michael Williams * (retired 11 November 2011)
 Paul Fletcher * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Penelope Paton * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Peter White

Scott Thompson * (appointed 11 March 2012)
 Stephen Pascale *
 Suellen LeFebvre *
 Susan Filby *
 Suzanne Mickan *
 Sylvia Rapo * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Timothy Milne
 Vicki Linton * (retired 30 June 2012)
 Vicki-Jo Russell * (retired 19 January 2012)
 William McIntosh

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

	2012	2011
	No. of members	No. of members
\$nil	32	32
\$1 - \$9 999	6	7
	<u>38</u>	<u>39</u>

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$4 326 (2011: \$5 030).

*In accordance with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet's Circular Number 016, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and the CFS are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the CFS would have adopted if dealing with a related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

For the purposes of this table, travel allowances and other out-of-pocket expenses paid to members have not been included as remuneration as it is considered to be reimbursement of direct expenses incurred by relevant members.

32 Events after the reporting period

On 13 August 2012 the Government announced it intends establishing a Community Safety Directorate. The Directorate will provide strategic advice and high level coordination across Police, Correctional Services, Emergency Services and Road Safety, and oversee the development and implementation of policy. A Project Team has been established to determine the best model for the authority.

South Australian Country Fire Service
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33 Financial instruments / financial risk management

Table 33.1 Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies.

Category of financial asset and financial liabilities / Statement of Financial Position line item	Note	2012		2011	
		Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	18	11,766	11,766	9,991	9,991
Receivables (1) (2)	19	471	471	359	359
Other financial assets	20	2,136	2,136	1,901	1,901
Financial liabilities					
Payables	24	5,766	5,766	6,117	6,117

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax, audit receivables/payables etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost.

(2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 19 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of CFS's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the CFS. The CFS measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

CFS has minimal concentration of credit risk. CFS has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. CFS does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets as detailed in table 33.1 represents the department's maximum exposure to credit risk.

No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by the department.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in credit rating. Other than receivables, there is no evidence to indicate that financial assets are impaired. Refer to note 19 for information on the allowance for impairment in relation to receivables.

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due, including impaired assets past due.

Table 33.2 Ageing analysis of financial assets

Financial asset item	Current Not overdue \$'000	Overdue for < 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for > 60days \$'000	Total \$'000
2012					
Not impaired					
Receivables	300	21	11	139	471
Other financial assets	2,136	-	-	-	2,136
Impaired					
Receivables	-	-	-	4	4
Financial assets					
Allowance for impairment					
2011					
Not impaired					
Receivables	284	18	-	57	359
Other financial assets	1,901	-	-	-	1,901
Impaired					
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairment					

South Australian Country Fire Service
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Table 33.3 Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial statements item	Contractual maturities		
	Carrying amount \$'000	< 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000
2012			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11,766	11,766	-
Receivables	471	471	-
Other financial assets	2,136	2,136	-
Total financial assets	14,373	14,373	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables	5,766	5,621	145
Total financial liabilities	5,766	5,621	145
2011			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9,991	9,991	-
Receivables	359	359	-
Other financial assets	1,901	1,901	-
Total financial assets	12,251	12,251	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables	6,117	6,040	77
Total financial liabilities	6,117	6,040	77

The financial assets and liabilities of CFS are all current with maturity within the next 12 months.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where CFS is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. CFS is funded principally from contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund. The CFS and SAFECOM works with the Fund Manager of the Community Emergency Services Fund to determine cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and with the Department of Treasury and Finance to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. CFS's settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

CFS's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

The carrying amount of financial liabilities recorded in the above table 'Categorisation of financial instruments' represent CFS's maximum exposure to financial liabilities.

Market risk

The CFS has non-interest bearing assets (cash on hand and receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash at bank and investments). The CFS's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest risk is minimal. There is minimal exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of CFS as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

The South Australian Country Fire Service

*Wish to acknowledge the following for
photographs contained within this report*

CFS Promotional Unit

CFS Media Unit

CFS Regions

Volunteers

Fraser Engineering



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