



Government of **Western Australia**
Fire & Emergency Services Authority

Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia



FESA

Annual Report
2010/11

Contact Details

In line with Western Australian Government requirements, this Annual Report is published in [electronic format](#). In order to minimise download times and reduce printing, we have formatted the report in chapters. We encourage people to use recycled paper and to print double-sided if they print a copy of the report or sections of it.

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Feedback

We are keen to receive feedback on the content and relevance of this report in meeting your requirements. Please forward your comments to our email or postal address.

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Glossary

AFAC	Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Council	IBRMS	Integrated Bushfire Risk Management System
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System	JAFFA	Juvenile and Family Fire Awareness
AWARE	All Western Australians Reducing Emergencies	MIMIC	Major Incident Management for Incident Controllers
BFB	Bush Fire Brigade	MIR	Major Incident Review
BFSCC	Bush Fire Service Consultative Committee	NAFC	National Aerial Firefighting Centre
BFS	Bush Fire Service	NDRP	National Disaster Resilience Program
BMO	Bushland Mitigation Officer	OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology	PSGOGA	Public Service and Government Officers General Agreement
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse	QMS	Quality Management System
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	RoGS	Report on Government Services
CESM	Community Emergency Services Manager	RTO	Registered Training Organisation
CBRN	Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear	SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
DAIP	Disability Access and Inclusion Plan	SES	State Emergency Service
DCP	Department of Child Protection	SESCC	State Emergency Service Consultative Committee
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation	TRIM	Tower Records and Information Management
DOAC	District Operations Advisory Committee	UFU	United Firefighters Union of Australia
EDM	Electronic Document Management	USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
EMQ	Emergency Management Queensland	UWA	University of Western Australia
EMWA	Emergency Management Western Australia	VERP	Volunteer Employer Recognition Program
ESL	Emergency Services Levy	VES	Volunteer Emergency Service
FESA	Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia	VFRS	Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
FRS	Fire and Rescue Service	VFS	Volunteer Fire Service
FRSCC	Fire and Rescue Service Consultative Committee	VMRS	Volunteer Marine Rescue Services
FTE	Full Time Equivalent	VMRSCC	Volunteer Marine Rescue Services Consultative Committee
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials	VMRWA	Volunteer Marine Rescue Western Australia
HMA	Hazard Management Agency	W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
IBMC	Interagency Bushfire Management Committee	WAIRC	Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission
		WANDRRA	Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements

Statement of Legislative Compliance

For year ended 30 June 2011

HON. ROB JOHNSON, MLA

Minister for Police, Emergency Services, Road Safety

In accordance with Section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, we hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament the Annual Report of the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2011.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, as well as the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, the *Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998*, the *Fire Brigades Act 1942* and the *Bush Fires Act 1954*.



A Skinner
Chairman of Accountable Authority

22 August 2011



F Pasquale
Member of Accountable Authority

22 August 2011

Section 1

Overview



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Chairman's Report

2010/11 was another year marked by natural disasters around the world, including the Japanese tsunami, New Zealand earthquakes and Queensland's Tropical Cyclone Yasi. In Western Australia we faced our own challenges with significant flooding and devastating bushfires. The capabilities of FESA personnel were showcased through their active involvement, not only in responding to the state's major events, but also supporting their colleagues interstate and in New Zealand.

Improved flexibility to be able to respond to the changing needs of the community and environment is a cornerstone of FESA's long term strategic direction. Creating an integrated organisation, based on collaboration and cooperation is also a key objective.

This year, the major focus has been on improving capacity to manage bushfire risk. FESA has been working closely with the Department of Environment and Conservation to better manage fuel loads, coordinate required research, standardise incident management competencies and improve response to significant events through preformed multiagency incident management teams and opportunities to increase fire suppression aircraft resourcing.

The establishment of a Lower South West region is also an important step in addressing changing demographics and increasing urbanisation of areas where there is a high bushfire risk.

The development of improved legislation was placed on hold this year, pending the outcome of the reviews into the significant bushfires that occurred in 2010/11.

The outcomes of the reviews will be used to identify opportunities for improvement and contribute to higher standards of service delivery.

FESA continues to be recognised as a leading emergency services organisation, and this year received a State Community Safety Award for the StateAlert system, a High Commendation in the Western Australian Heritage Awards for FESA Education and Heritage Centre and a High Commendation from the industry peak body, the Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authority Council for the FESA Knowledge Kiosk.

I acknowledge the invaluable contribution volunteers make to the safety of Western Australian communities and would like to thank them, and the employers who release them to undertake their emergency response duties, for their ongoing support.

Finally, I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to all of the FESA Board Members and FESA staff and volunteers for their professionalism and ongoing commitment to the organisation and the community of Western Australia in what are often extremely challenging circumstances.



Allan Skinner PSM
Board Chair

Message from the Acting Chief Executive Officer

The past year has been one of the most challenging that FESA has faced in recent times. Severe weather conditions from La Niña weather patterns increased tropical storm and cyclone activity that caused major floods in the northern parts of the state and brought intense storm activity to other areas. In addition, predictions of a severe bushfire season became a reality with significant bushfires occurring as early as October 2010 and continuing through until April 2011. It is a testament to the professionalism of emergency services personnel, whether career firefighters or volunteers, and the valiant efforts of fire suppression aircraft, that there was no loss of life.

With my appointment as the Acting Chief Executive Officer following recent events, it is my responsibility to present this annual report and to ensure that FESA staff and volunteers continue to focus on the season ahead of us and provide a safe environment for our fellow Western Australians.

FESA is committed to working in partnership with the State Government and stakeholders on implementing the key recommendations from FESA's Major Incident Review into the Lake Clifton, Red Hill and Roleystone fires, as well as those from the State Government Review into the Perth Hills Bushfire.

Interagency cooperation continues to be a priority, both for improving Western Australia's capacity to cope with concurrent significant events and for sharing industry knowledge and expertise. Work has continued this year through the Interagency Bushfire Management Committee, with a specific focus on improving the capacity of Western Australian agencies to mitigate and manage bushfire risk. The development of an integrated Bushfire Risk Management System that standardises the approach to fuel load management, assists the identification of high risk areas and supports mitigation planning is a major achievement this year.

In addition, the extension of the Community Emergency Service Manager program has provided additional support to local governments with high bushfire risk.

Raising community awareness of risks and empowering people to take responsibility for their own safety is a major challenge. Ongoing improvements in the operational use of the StateAlert community warning system, enhanced online information and continued prevention and mitigation programs will support communities in becoming more resilient.

The establishment of the first Indigenous Volunteer Marine Rescue Service is a significant step forward in empowering communities, wherever they are located, to help themselves. Improved awareness has also been boosted with the development of resources that specifically target vulnerable communities, including Indigenous Australians and people with culturally diverse backgrounds.

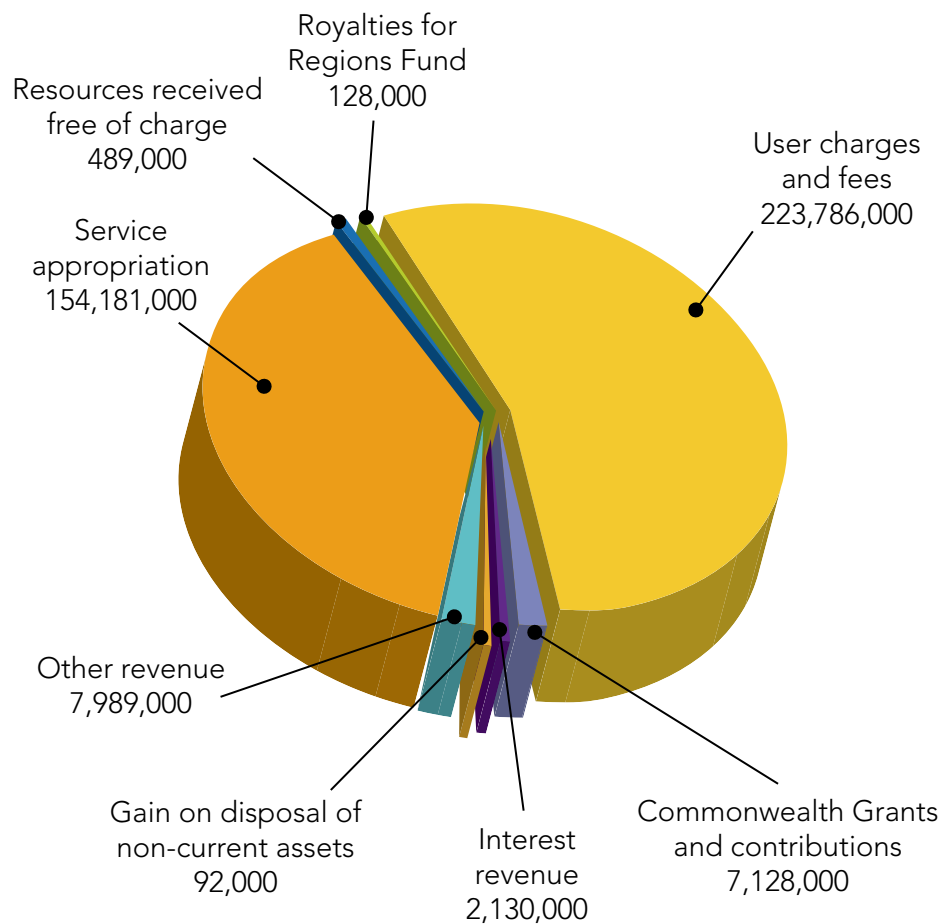
Finally, I would like to acknowledge the efforts and support of the team of dedicated staff and volunteers who are the essence of our organisation. My sincere thanks go to them for their continued commitment to the achievement of a safer Western Australian community.



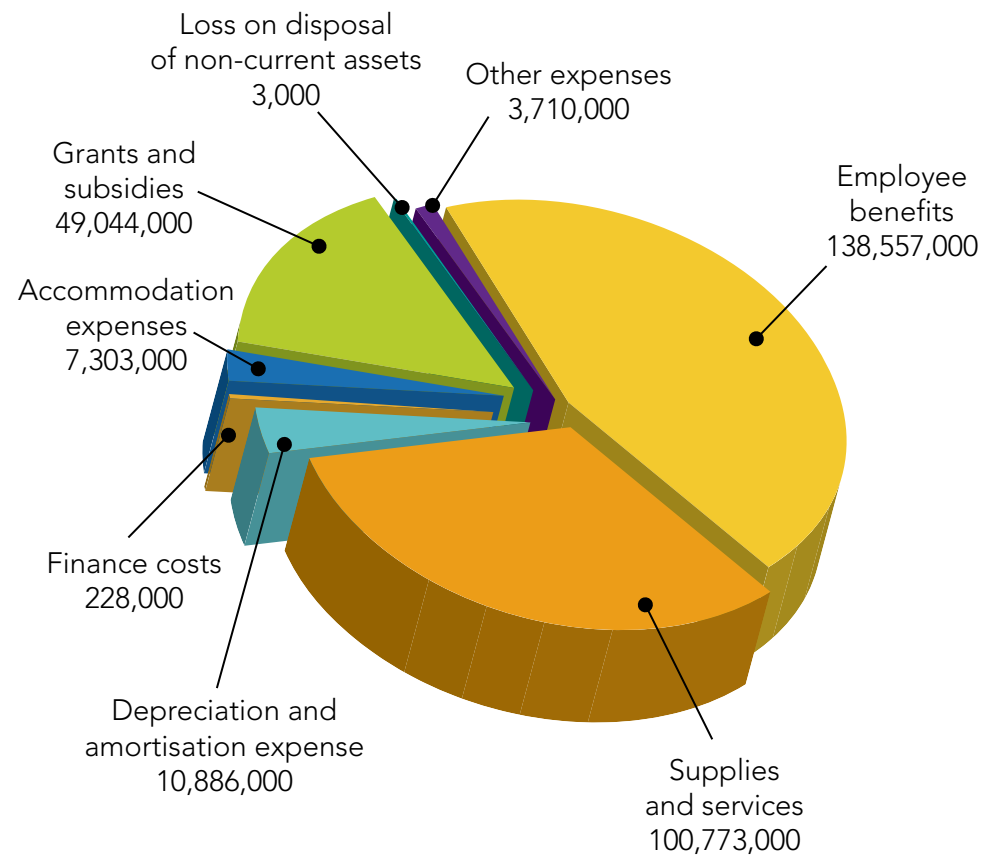
F Pasquale
Acting Chief Executive Officer

Executive Summary

Financial Overview



Total sources of funding for FESA services 2010/11 - \$395,923,000



Total cost of FESA services 2010/11 - \$310,504,000

Performance Highlights

FESA achieves its outcomes through the delivery of two services – Prevention and Mitigation Services and Emergency Services

Highlights – Prevention and Mitigation Services

- Produced a suite of community engagement publications for Aboriginal and culturally and linguistically diverse communities.
- Implemented an Integrated Bushfire Risk Management System.
- Established a Lower South West region.
- Improved support to local government through the extended Community Emergency Service Manager program.
- Progressed the FESA Indigenous Emergency Management Strategy.
- Established the first Volunteer Marine Rescue Services group in an Aboriginal community at Bardi Jawi.

Highlights – Emergency Services

- Won the State Award at the Australian Safer Community Awards for StateAlert.
- Managed effective response during an extraordinarily high demand summer and northern wet seasons.
- Improved operational resourcing.
- Provided operational support to the Queensland natural disasters.
- Provided operational personnel to support New Zealand emergency services following Christchurch earthquake.

Our People

At 30 June 2011, FESA employed 1,344 full time staff, including 1,076 firefighters, and 40 part time and casual staff. Our average full time equivalent during 2010/11 was 1,342.5.

We also support more than 32,000 volunteers across Western Australia. Our volunteers provide an invaluable contribution in a variety of roles in the delivery of operational services, administration and functional support.

In 2010/11 our overall volunteer turnover rate was eight percent.



Quick Statistics

Cadets and Juniors as at 30 June 2011

Emergency Service Cadets	1548
Juniors registered with brigades, groups and units	606
Total cadets and juniors	2,154
Emergency Services Cadet (ESC) Units	40
Junior Cadet Programs	92

Volunteers	Number of Brigades, Groups or Units	Volunteer Numbers as at 30 June 2011		
		Operational	Support	Total
Volunteer Bush Fire Service	585	25,165	613	25,778
Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service	88	1,971	171	2,142
State Emergency Service	65	1,950	44	1,994
Volunteer Marine Rescue Services	34	1,298	20	1,318
Volunteer Emergency Service	16	621	4	625
Volunteer Fire Service	9	370	7	377
FESA Education and Heritage Centre	1	0	18	18
Total	798	31,375	877	32,252

Midwest Gascoyne Region

Area (km ²)	625,157
Population (ABS 2010 estimated)	73,242
Career Fire and Rescue Stations	1
Volunteer Brigades/Groups/Units	112
Total Number of Volunteers	3,891

Perth Metropolitan Region

Area (km ²)	10,064
Population (ABS 2010 estimated)	1,776,051
Career Fire and Rescue Stations	24
Volunteer Brigades/Groups/Units	87
Total Number of Volunteers	4,442

South West Region

Area (km ²)	7,206
Population (ABS 2010 estimated)	113,982
Career Fire and Rescue Stations	1
Volunteer Brigades/Groups/Units	53
Total Number of Volunteers	1,895

Lower South West Region

Area (km ²)	19,395
Population (ABS 2010 estimated)	67,425
Career Fire and Rescue Stations	0
Volunteer Brigades/Groups/Units	122
Total Number of Volunteers	5,244

**Kimberley Region**

Area (km ²)	431,028
Population (ABS 2010 estimated)	35,706
Career Fire and Rescue Stations	0
Volunteer Brigades/Groups/Units	18
Total Number of Volunteers	665

Pilbara Region

Area (km ²)	518,036
Population (ABS 2010 estimated)	51,097
Career Fire and Rescue Stations	0
Volunteer Brigades/Groups/Units	24
Total Number of Volunteers	772

Goldfields Midlands Region

Area (km ²)	805,921
Population (ABS 2010 estimated)	78,884
Career Fire and Rescue Stations	1
Volunteer Brigades/Groups/Units	136
Total Number of Volunteers	4,718

Great Southern Region

Area (km ²)	141,584
Population (ABS 2010 estimated)	97,123
Career Fire and Rescue Stations	1
Volunteer Brigades/Groups/Units	246
Total Number of Volunteers	9,823

Note: Volunteer figures for regions will not match service figures as volunteers can have dual registration across services and/or regions.

Emergency Response

Incident Response (Career and Volunteer Fire Services)	Number of Incidents in 2010/11
Fires in a structure	1,567
Landscape fires, vegetation fires	6,546
Other property fires	3,753
Road crash rescues	2,283
Non-fire rescue calls	302
Hazardous materials (HAZMAT) (includes petrol or flammable spills and gas leaks)	908
False alarms (system initiated)	9,283
Other emergency responses – including support to flood, storm, tempest and other natural disasters, good intent and malicious false alarms	3,741
Total responses provided by fire services	28,383

The number of responses provided by fire services this year was an increase on 27,404 responses in 2009/10. There was a marked increase of 31 percent in road crash rescues and a decrease of 25.8 percent in non-fire rescue calls as a result of our new data cleansing process.

Incident Response (State Emergency Service)	Number of Incidents in 2010/11
Cliff rescue	5
Cyclone	14
Earthquake	1
Firefighter support (includes all fire incidents)	36
Flood	24
Road crash rescue (not attended by fire services)	25
Land and air search	137
Storm	142
Temporary building repairs	129
Tsunami	0
Miscellaneous support	170
Total responses provided by State Emergency Service	683

SES response this year is comparable to last year (683 compared to 685 in 2009/10).



Helitac hover filling while providing aerial suppression support to ground based firefighting crews.



VMRS rescue training exercise.

Emergency Response

Incident Response (Aviation Services)	Number of Incidents in 2010/11
FESA Helitac – Aerial Suppression (Type 3)	129
FESA Helitac – Aerial Suppression (Type 1)	85
FESA Aerial Intelligence Helicopter	41
Aerial rescue – RAC Rescue Helicopter (includes incidents and flying hours where a fee for service was charged)	423

Aviation services activity levels in 2010/11 increased by 17.75 percent for aerial suppression and 20.3 percent for aerial rescue, however aerial intelligence decreased by 45.33 percent.

Incident Response (Volunteer Marine Rescue Services)	Number of Incidents in 2010/11
Marine search and rescue – Group authorised	91
Marine search and rescue – Police authorised	436
Standby events	82
Total responses provided by Volunteer Marine Rescue Services	609

The number of Volunteer Marine Rescue Services incidents decreased this year by 16.57 percent compared with last year's total of 730 incidents.

Prevention and Mitigation

Arson and Fire Investigation	2010/11
Formal Investigations	156
• Structural Fire	112
• Bushfire	44
Persons charged with fire offences	196
Fire related deaths in Western Australia	10
Three year rolling average fire death rate Western Australia ¹	4.7
Three year rolling average fire death rate Australia ¹	4.9

Formal investigations increased this year (156 compared to 114). The number of persons charged with fire offences decreased by 57.







Built Environment Safety	2010/11
Commercial building plan assessments	1,582
Firefighting equipment tests	368
High risk accommodation inspections	21
Emergency Management Training	
Organisations accessing commercial training	179

Building plan assessments are down on 2009/10 (1,582 compared to 1,798), however, the complexity of assessments has grown with Alternate Solutions assessments increasing by 26 percent. There are also a number of large and complex infrastructure projects such as the Fiona Stanley Hospital, changes to the QE11 Medical Centre and the sinking of the Northbridge Rail Tunnel that are currently ongoing.

¹Report on Government Services 2011

In 2010/11
8.8 percent of
all fires were
deliberately lit,
with a further
32.1 percent
deemed
suspicious.

This is a
reduction of
approximately
10 percent from
last year.

	Bush Fire Service
	Fire and Rescue Service (Career and Volunteer)
	State Emergency Service
	Volunteer Emergency Service
	Volunteer Fire Services
	Volunteer Marine Rescue Services

Operational Structure

Enabling Legislation

The Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia (FESA) was established in 1999 under the *Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998*, to improve the coordination and planning of emergency services in Western Australia.

FESA comprises the career and Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service (FRS and VFRS), the Bush Fire Service (BFS), the State Emergency Service (SES) and Volunteer Marine Rescue Services (VMRS). In recent years, Volunteer Emergency Service (VES) and Volunteer Fire Service (VFS) units have also been established. We also support the participation of young volunteers through our Emergency Services Cadets and Junior programs.

FESA has responsibility for administering the service level agreement for Surf Life Saving Western Australia's volunteer rescue operations. Surf Life Saving Western Australia has approximately 4,646 patrolling lifeguards who provide a range of essential services to the beachgoing community.

Responsible Minister

The Hon. Rob Johnson MLA, Minister for Police, Emergency Services, Road Safety.

Our Vision

A safer community.

Our Mission

In partnership with the people of Western Australia to:

- Improve community safety practices.
- Provide timely, high quality and effective emergency services.

Our Values

- Put the community first.
- Work together as a committed team.
- Respect and value each other.
- Continuously improve our services.
- Act with integrity and honesty.
- Have open and honest two way communications.
- Strive to keep ourselves and others safe.

Our Roles and Responsibilities

We have adopted an all hazards approach to emergency management, working in partnership with the community and other agencies to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.

FESA is the hazard management agency in Western Australia for:

- Fire – rural and urban fires in gazetted fire districts.
- Fire – on land in gazetted fire districts managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation.
- Hazardous materials incidents.
- Flood.
- Cyclone.
- Storm.
- Earthquake.
- Tsunami.
- Collapse – landform or structures.

We also provide combat and support services, including:

- Marine search and rescue.
- Land search.
- Air search and rescue (including emergency casualty transport).
- Urban search and rescue.
- Cliff, cave and confined space rescue.
- Road transport emergencies.
- Rail transport emergencies.
- Animal disease outbreaks.
- Communications.

We facilitate state emergency management capacity building through:

- Development of state policy and plans.
- Management of the [Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements](#).
- Development of mitigation initiatives.

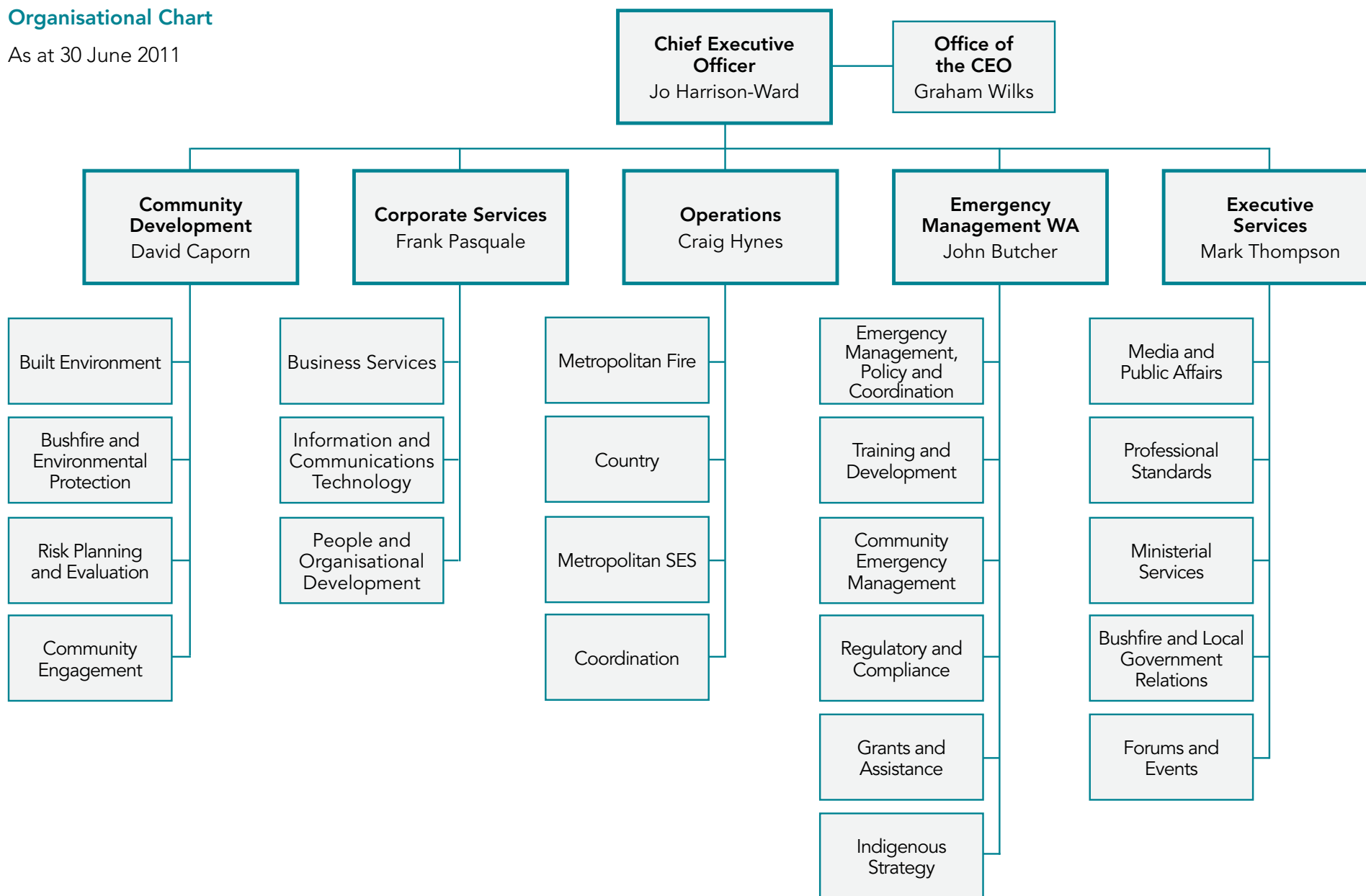
We also provide advice and support on emergency management issues to key stakeholders at the local, state and national levels, including:

- Maintenance of state emergency management legislation.
- Support to the [State Emergency Management Committee](#) and the State Emergency Coordination Group.
- Participation in state and national strategic working groups.
- Provision of emergency management training in conjunction with the [Australian Emergency Management Institute](#).

Portfolio	Key Responsibilities
Office of the CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate risk management. • Development and governance of strategic policy, process and major projects. • Legislation. • Volunteer association support.
Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and liaison to minimise the impact of emergencies on the community, natural and built environments. • Risk planning and evaluation, including strategic service delivery planning, knowledge management, corporate planning and reporting and operational resourcing review. • Development and delivery of community education and awareness programs.
Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business services, including development and maintenance of property and fleet, and financial management. • Development and maintenance of information technology and telecommunication systems. • People and organisational development, including workplace relations, human resources consultancy, personnel and payroll, health safety and welfare, training delivery and volunteer and youth support.
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and delivery of operational services through the career and Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service (FRS and VFRS), volunteer Bush Fire Service (BFS), Volunteer Emergency Service (VES), Volunteer Fire Service (VFS), Volunteer Marine Rescue Services (VMRS) and volunteer State Emergency Service (SES), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency response and incident control. - Capability development. - State hazard planning. - Special risk planning.
Emergency Management WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of strategic emergency management policy and procedures. • Coordination of emergency management training. • Emergency management support services to local government. • Compliance and regulation of state emergency management. • Administration of mitigation and recovery grants. • Development of targeted emergency management strategies for Aboriginal communities.
Executive Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media and public affairs. • Monitoring of professional standards. • Ministerial services. • Bushfire mitigation and local government relations. • Coordination of strategic events and forums.

Organisational Chart

As at 30 June 2011



The FESA Board



Section 6 of the *Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998* (FESA Act) established the FESA Board of Management and states:

The Board is the governing body of the Authority and in the name of the Authority is to perform the functions of the Authority under the Emergency Services Acts.

The FESA Board continues to be accountable to the Minister for Emergency Services and is responsible for:

- Determining strategic direction and overall performance.
- Ensuring compliance with key legislation.
- Endorsing management initiatives.

Responsibilities are delegated to the Chief Executive Officer under the provisions of the FESA Act, with all approved delegations held on a delegations register. Through this governance process, the FESA Board is able to devolve necessary authority and responsibility to staff and volunteers whilst preserving the controls necessary for accountability.

Members of the Board are appointed based on their experience in areas relevant to FESA activities. The profiles of current [FESA Board members](#) are provided in the Disclosure and Legal Compliance section of this report.

Senior Officers

FESA's corporate structure comprises six portfolios that coordinate and deliver agreed services.

The FESA Corporate Leadership is comprised of the Chief Executive Officer and heads of the six portfolios.

Ms Jo Harrison-Ward, MLM, Grad CertMgt
(Chief Executive Officer)

Ms Harrison-Ward has 18 years experience in the public sector and has held a number of senior roles related to the delivery of emergency services. She received a Churchill Fellowship in 2004 to study engaging the community in emergency management. She was a winner in the WA Business Women of the Year in the Community and Government Award Category in 2010. Ms Harrison-Ward stepped down from her position on 17 August 2011, prior to the submission of this annual report.

Mr David Caporn APM
(Executive Director Community Development)

Mr Caporn has more than 34 years experience in the public sector.

Mr Frank Pasquale, BCom
(Executive Director Corporate Services)

Mr Pasquale has 22 years experience in the public sector. He was appointed Acting CEO on 17 August 2011.

Mr Craig Hynes, BCom, AFSM
(Chief Operations Officer)

Mr Hynes has 26 years experience in fire and emergency services and has held a range of key roles and responsibilities. He was awarded the Australian Fire Service Medal in 2011.

Mr John Butcher
(Executive Director Emergency Management Western Australia)

Mr Butcher has more than 32 years experience in the public sector.

Mr Mark Thompson, BArts
(Director Executive Services)

Mr Thompson has more than 15 years experience in the public sector.

Mr Graham Wilks, JP, Dip LG, Grad CertMgt
(Executive Manager Office of the CEO)

Mr Wilks has more than 37 years experience in the public sector, the majority as a Chief Executive Officer in local government.

Administered Legislation

FESA administers the following Acts along with associated subsidiary legislation:

Bush Fires Act 1954 (and supporting Regulations)

Emergency Management Act 2005

Emergency Services Levy Act 2002

Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998

Fire Brigades Act 1942 (and supporting Regulations)

Fire and Emergency Services Superannuation Act 1985 (and supporting Regulations)

Other Key Legislation Impacting on FESA Activities

In performing its functions, FESA complies with relevant legislation including:

Auditor General Act 2006

Australian Crime Commission (Western Australia) Act 2004

Conservation and Land Management Act 1984

Contaminated Sites Act 2003

Corruption and Crime Commission Act 2003

Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947

Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004

Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Commonwealth)

Disability Services Act 1993

Duties Act 2008

Electronic Transactions Act 2003

Environmental Protection Act 1986

Equal Opportunity Act 1984

Evidence Act 1906

Financial Management Act 2006

Freedom of Information Act 1992

Government Employees' Housing Act 1964

Government Financial Responsibility Act 2000

Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990

Industrial Relations Act 1979

Local Government Act 1995

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960

Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909

Metropolitan Water Authority Act 1982

National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007

Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984

Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 2002

Public and Bank Holidays Act 1972

Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003

Public Sector Management Act 1994

Road Traffic Act 1974

Salaries and Allowances Act 1975

State Administrative Tribunals Act 2004

State Records Act 2000

State Superannuation Act 2000

Vocational Education and Training Act 1996

Water Boards Act 1904

Working with Children (Criminal Record Checking) Act 2004

Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981

Workplace Relations and Other Legislative Amendments Act 1996 (Commonwealth)

Performance Management Framework

Outcome Based Management Framework

Link to Government Goals

FESA's core business is to support Government Goal 3 – **Outcome Based Service Delivery: Greater focus on achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians.**

FESA's community engagement approach also supports the achievements of other Government goals including:

A stronger focus on the regions

Services are delivered through a network of regionally based employees and volunteers. Through the management of the Emergency Services Levy and volunteer support

programs FESA assists local governments to maintain volunteer services appropriate to the level of risk in their communities.

Social and environmental responsibility

FESA supports the achievement of this goal through a commitment to develop sustainable emergency management strategies and

programs targeted to meet the needs of local communities.

Two agency level outcomes support the achievement of these goals:

1. Western Australian communities able to prevent, prepare for and recover from emergencies.
2. The impact of emergencies is minimised through the delivery of appropriate emergency services.

Outcome 1

Western Australian communities able to prevent, prepare for and recover from emergencies.



Service 1

Prevention and Mitigation Services

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Number of accidental residential fires per 100,000 households.
Proportion of structural fires confined to object or room of origin.
Percentage of special risk plans for hazardous material sites reviewed within specified timeframes.

Key Efficiency Indicator

Cost of Prevention and Mitigation Services per capita (Western Australia).

Outcome 2

The impact of emergencies is minimised through the delivery of appropriate emergency response.



Service 2

Emergency Services

Key Effectiveness Indicators

Percentage of 000 calls answered within the target timeframe.
Percentage of metropolitan responses by the career Fire and Rescue Service within target timeframes.
Percentage of Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service turnouts within target timeframes – Hazard Management Agency roles only.
Percentage of required operational personnel trained in Level 2 and Level 3 incident management.

Key Efficiency Indicator

Cost of Emergency Services per capita (Western Australia).

Changes to Outcome Based Management Framework

There were no changes to our framework in 2010/11.

Shared Responsibilities with Other Agencies

State Emergency Management

FESA is responsible for the provision of whole of government emergency management services through its Emergency Management Western Australia (EMWA) portfolio. The strategic direction of EMWA is to develop and improve Western Australia's emergency management arrangements through capacity building, advisory and support services.

EMWA's core functions include:

- Administering the *Emergency Management Act 2005*, including the development and maintenance of related regulations, policies, plans and procedures.
- Providing executive and administrative support to the [State Emergency Management Committee](#) (SEMC), the State Emergency Coordination Group, the State Disaster Council, the State Mitigation Committee and District Emergency Management Committees.
- Providing whole of government representation on all six SEMC sub-committees and related working groups.
- Building local emergency management capacity by assisting local governments and Local Emergency Management Committees with the emergency risk management process.

- Administering the [Australian Government's Natural Disaster Resilience Program](#).
- Administering the [Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements](#).
- Providing Unexploded Ordnance services to assist in the safe development of Western Australia's land resources.

Preparedness, Mitigation and Recovery Support – Australian Government

FESA also provides support to Western Australian stakeholders through the administration of:

- National emergency management training and exercises.
- Mitigation funding provided through the National Disaster Resilience Program.
- Emergency relief and recovery funding provided through the Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements.

Weather Warnings – Bureau of Meteorology

FESA has a key role, in partnership with the [Bureau of Meteorology](#) (BoM), in ensuring that Western Australian communities are informed and supported in preparing for emergencies caused by severe weather events. The importance of this shared responsibility cannot be overstated.

Through a close working relationship, shared technology and formally documented policies and procedures, BoM provides early weather warnings so that community members can assess their risks and make appropriate decisions for their safety.

Section 2

Agency Performance



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Performance Against Targets

Resource Agreement

(Treasurer's Instruction 808)

The following performance information (financial and non-financial) is the subject of a resource agreement signed by the Minister for Emergency Services, the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia and the Treasurer under Part 3, Division 5 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

Resources are provided for the delivery of two services, which are linked to the two agency level outcomes.

Prevention and Mitigation Services – Western Australian communities able to prevent, prepare for and recover from emergencies.

Emergency Services – the impact of emergencies is minimised through the delivery of appropriate emergency response.

Financial Targets Summary (Further detail is provided in the Financial Statements)

Performance is monitored against financial targets and through our key performance indicators. Performance results for 2010/11 are shown below.

	2010/11 Target (Budget)	2010/11 Actual	Variation	Reason for Significant Variation between Target and Actual
Total cost of services (expense limit) (details from Statement of Comprehensive Income).	271,393	310,504	39,111	<p>The variance is mainly due to the costs not included in the FESA Budget associated with unpredictable emergency response and recovery activities in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (WANDRRA) administered on the Government's behalf; • Bushfire Suppression; and • State Emergency Services response and recovery operations. <p>In accordance with a long standing arrangement with the Department of Treasury, FESA uses its own cash resources to meet these unbudgeted costs and they are subsequently recouped on an actual basis at year end through the Supplementary Funding process. In 2010-11, \$35.1 million in unbudgeted costs were incurred during the year.</p>
Net cost of services (details from Statement of Comprehensive Income).	31,666	69,379	37,713	The variance is mainly due to the impact of unbudgeted emergency services funded through the WANDRRA as outlined above.
Net increase/decrease in cash held (details from Statement of Cash Flows).	(42,664)	111,231	153,895	The variance is mainly a result of \$100 million advanced by the State Government in anticipation of higher than normal WANDRRA claims in 2011-12 and the timing of FESA accessing its approved borrowings for the Capital Works Program.
Approved average Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff level.	1,379	1,342.5	(36.5)	FESA received an additional 96 FTE for 2010/11. Establishment and recruitment processes occurred throughout the year with some processes still to be completed.

Key Performance Indicators Summary (Further detail is provided in Disclosures and Legal Compliance)

Our key effectiveness indicators measure the extent to which delivery of services contributes to the achievement of our desired outcomes. Our key efficiency indicators monitor the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to deliver the service.

	2010/11 Target	2010/11 Actual	Variation
Outcome: Western Australian communities able to prevent, prepare for and recover from emergencies.			
Service 1: Prevention and Mitigation Services			
Key Effectiveness Indicators			
Number of accidental residential fires per 100,000 households. Note: a lower result indicates a better performance.	70%	71.08%	1.08%
Proportion of structural fires confined to object or room of origin.	76%	76.27%	0.27%
Percentage of special risk plans for hazardous material sites reviewed within specified timeframes.	90%	95.82%	5.82%
Key Efficiency Indicator			
Cost of Prevention and Mitigation Services per capita (Western Australia).	\$13.17	\$13.00	(\$0.17)
Outcome: The impact of emergencies is minimised through the delivery of appropriate emergency services.			
Service 2: Emergency Services			
Key Effectiveness Indicators			
Percentage of 000 calls answered within the target timeframe.	97%	96.90%	(0.10%)
Percentage of metropolitan responses by the career Fire and Rescue Service within target timeframes.	90%	89.66%	(0.34%)
Percentage of Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service turnouts within target timeframes – Hazard Management Agency roles only.	90%	95.62%	5.62%
Percentage of required operational personnel trained in Level 2 incident management. ¹	90%	106%	16%
Percentage of required operational personnel trained in Level 3 incident management. ²	90%	133%	43%
Key Efficiency Indicator			
Cost of Emergency Services per capita (Western Australia).	\$103.96	\$99.84	(\$4.12)

¹ 51 Officers are deemed competent to manage Level 2 Incidents, with a target of 48 Officers.

² 16 Officers are deemed competent to manage Level 3 Incidents, with a target of 12 Officers.

Our Agency Objectives

The objective of our long term strategic plan [FESA 2023 – Shaping Our Future](#) is to deliver improvements in four key focus areas: the community, our staff and volunteers, the development of services, and the delivery of services. The plan comprises four long term strategic directions to guide our activities over the next 12 years.

A Leading Emergency Services Organisation	The Government and community of Western Australia look to us for leadership, direction and innovation in enabling a safer community.
A Future Focused Organisation	Capable of anticipating and responding to the changing needs of the community and the environment.
An Integrated Organisation	Achieving our goals through a foundation of strong governance, collaboration, cooperation and alignment.
Valued and Capable People	An organisation that values and develops its staff and volunteers.

Our long term strategic outcomes will be achieved through a three stage process with each stage taking five years to complete. Stage One (2008-13) focuses on establishing the frameworks, systems and processes required to achieve our longer term objectives.

Key Achievements

Service 1: Prevention and Mitigation Services

Our Prevention and Mitigation Services aim to improve the capacity of the Western Australian community to reduce preventable emergencies and to prepare for and mitigate the impact of natural hazards. We focus on raising awareness of local risks and empowering community members and local governments to build greater resilience to deal with the impact of emergency events. We achieve our objectives through targeted community education programs, training and cross-agency support in the management of emergencies. Major achievements this year include:

A Leading Emergency Services Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received a High Commendation in the Western Australian Heritage Awards for the Education and Heritage Centre. Received a High Commendation from the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council for the FESA Knowledge Kiosk.
A Future Focused Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced a suite of community engagement publications for Aboriginal and culturally and linguistically diverse communities.
An Integrated Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressed major interagency initiatives through the Interagency Bushfire Management Committee. Implemented an Integrated Bushfire Risk Management System. Established a Lower South West region. Improved support to local government through the extended Community Emergency Service Manager program.
Valued and Capable People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the first Volunteer Marine Rescue Services group in an Aboriginal community at Bardi Jawi. Progressed the FESA Indigenous Emergency Management Strategy. Continued the Volunteer Employer Recognition Program.

Awards

High Commendation – FESA Education and Heritage Centre

The Western Australian Heritage Awards 2011 were presented by the Minister for Culture and the Arts. They recognise outstanding commitment and contribution to heritage conservation, adaptive reuse and interpretation. The FESA Education and Heritage Centre was a finalist in two categories; Adaptive Reuse and Interpretation, and received a High Commendation in the 'Recognising excellence in heritage interpretation in Western Australia' category. Over 11 categories, only three High Commendations were issued.

Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC) Knowledge Innovation Awards

The FESA Knowledge Kiosk, which continues to gain popularity with our administrative and operational staff, was Highly Commended in the AFAC Knowledge Innovation Awards.

Fires starting
in the
bedroom or
lounge room
account for
73%
of all house
fire fatalities.

Community Engagement Publications for Aboriginal and CALD Communities

Background

A focus of our *FESA 2023* strategic plan is the development and implementation of innovative programs underpinned by leading research. It is considered that Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities have a greater incidence of death and injury as a result of fires in the home than other population groupsⁱ.

Objective

To develop educational communication materials that effectively present fire safety information in appropriate formats for CALD communities to increase awareness of fire safety in the home.

Results

The *Fire Safety in Your Home* DVD was produced in 12 languages and raises awareness of home fire safety, addressing the eight major home

fire risks through scenarios acted by CALD community members.

The DVD was launched on 30 April 2011 at Malaga Fire Station and is used by FESA staff and volunteers to increase home fire safety awareness in CALD communities. The DVD is also available through the Metropolitan Migrant Resource Centre.

The Fire Safety in your home. Protect your family, protect your life. booklet addresses the major causes of house fires in communities with a high Aboriginal population.

We developed the booklet in consultation with Aboriginal community groups and the Derbal Yerrigan Health Service. This collaboration ensured that the language, content, look and feel of the publication were suited to Aboriginal people.

The *Fire Safety in your home* booklet (launched in July 2010) is used as a resource for the *Good fire; Bad fire* presentation in

schools. This fire safety booklet has been so popular with Aboriginal groups that it has been released across Western Australia through schools, Aboriginal bodies and the Fire and Rescue Service.



Fire Safety in your home booklet.

ⁱ (*Fatal Fires in Western Australia 2001–2006*)

Interagency Bushfire Management Committee

The Interagency Bushfire Management Committee (IBMC) was established in February 2010. The committee and its five sub-committees, which include members from FESA, the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and local government, have invested significant cooperative and collaborative energy to progress an agreed program of works covering Bushfire Research, Fire Operations, Fuel Load Management, and Training and Aerial Fire Suppression. The IBMC has met formally seven times this year.

The IBMC acknowledges the major challenges bushfire management in Western Australia faces and places a strong focus on the responsibility allocated to it for 14 of 67 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission Final Report recommendations. It has made significant progress including:

- The Fuel Load Management Sub-committee has progressed the development of a State Fuel Load Management Policy and Code of Practice.
- The Bushfire Research Sub-committee has reviewed all current Western Australian bushfire research projects as a first step towards a collaborative targeted research plan to address any knowledge gaps. This sub-committee is also coordinating a Bushfire Research Forum, scheduled for October 2011 at the University of Western Australia (UWA), which will be co-hosted by FESA, DEC, the Western Australian Local Government Association and UWA.
- The Training Sub-committee is continuing to develop a uniform, objective and transparent process for the accreditation and performance review of DEC and FESA Level 2 and Level 3

Incident Controllers, as a basis for agreement on an interagency pathway and process. This includes the documentation of individual incident controller development pathways. The sub-committee is also examining the need to develop an accreditation pathway for volunteers.

- The Fire Operations Sub-committee has achieved interagency agreement on a range of key initiatives in planning for and managing major incidents and will continue to build on this work. Initiatives agreed to date include the pre-formation of regional multiagency Incident Management Teams at enhanced levels of readiness to manage Level 2 and 3 bushfire incidents during forecast days of 'severe', 'extreme' and 'catastrophic' fire danger.

- The Aerial Fire Suppression Sub-committee is continuing to work on improving the management of existing FESA and DEC aerial capacity, taking into consideration national arrangements and further opportunities to increase interagency efficiencies and effectiveness.



The IBRMS allows for a statewide approach to prescribed burning and bushfire mitigation.

Integrated Bushfire Risk Management System

Background

The management of bushfire in Western Australia is complex. FESA, on behalf of the Department of Regional Development and Lands, is responsible for bushfire mitigation on 32,000 parcels (0.89 million hectares) of unallocated Crown land and unmanaged reserves across the state, located in townsites, regional centres and in the Perth metropolitan area. Bushfire mitigation is also undertaken by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) and local governments.

This diversity of responsibilities makes the development of integrated bushfire management plans difficult. Historically FESA, DEC and local governments have worked independently to lower fuel loads and reduce the impact of bushfire on communities and the environment.

In 2010/11 FESA received increased resourcing to support a community centred bushfire risk management

strategy. This included providing 13 Bushland Mitigation Officers (BMOs) to provide support in all aspects of bushfire management where required, and developing a unique, purpose built integrated database and mapping system for statewide bushfire mitigation planning.

Objective

To develop an interagency bushfire risk management system for use by all agencies.

Results

FESA's Integrated Bushfire Risk Management System (IBRMS) standardises the identification, prioritisation, assessment and treatment of bushfire risk, facilitating a coordinated statewide approach to prescribed burning and bushfire mitigation.

The IBRMS Portal facilitates bushfire work flow planning, stores documents and produces comprehensive reports on agencies' activities and risk priorities. It supports the coordination of planned and financially responsible

bushfire risk management activities across Western Australia.

FESA has significantly enhanced Western Australian bushfire mitigation with the introduction of BMOs and the IBRMS. Bushfire risk planning and mitigation activities can now be coordinated across the state, supporting financially responsible bushfire risk management.

Local governments with high bushfire risks can have their bushlands mapped and receive support in developing mitigation programs via the IBRMS at no cost.

The IBRMS is currently being rolled out across Western Australia to FESA personnel, volunteer Bush Fire Brigades, local governments and other agencies.

Establishment of Lower South West Region

Background

The South West of Western Australia is a world renowned tourist destination with considerable ecological and landscape value. It is our largest regional economy, and has been identified as the state's fastest growing area through a significant population increase.

This dynamic environment, and the extension of urban and lifestyle housing into heavily wooded areas presents challenges for emergency response in one of Western Australia's highest bushfire risk locations.

Objective

FESA successfully obtained Government funding in 2010/11 to establish a new operational region (Lower South West) to support the existing South West region.

Results

The new region allows for a greater focus on increased local bushfire risks from urbanisation and industry through improved interagency collaboration in their mitigation. This has allowed FESA to strengthen its support to communities, volunteers and local governments in the area.

The new Lower South West region was established in August 2010 in readiness for the 2010/11 southern bushfire season. Its seven additional staff have increased FESA's profile and will support a more collaborative approach to community protection planning.

Two Bushland Mitigation Officers enhance bushfire risk mitigation by supporting local governments in undertaking fuel assessments, planning and implementing prescribed burning programs and facilitating increased cooperation with the Department of Environment and Conservation and other agencies.

A Regional Training Coordinator in each region provides training support to brigades, groups and units, enhancing preparedness to respond to emergencies. The Training Coordinators have also initiated recruitment programs to increase emergency services volunteer numbers in the regions.

Community Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plans for all 110 communities across 14 local government areas are now being developed. A program of fuel management on townsite unallocated Crown land and unmanaged reserves across the two regions has also been implemented.

The establishment of a Regional Operations Centre in Manjimup has been well received throughout the South West and it will facilitate interagency cooperation and support for major incidents in the region.



Local residents attend Yallingup Winter Burn workshop.

The role of a CESM is to enhance the partnership between FESA and local government.

At 30 June 2011, there were 20 CESMs servicing 25 Western Australian local governments.

CESM Program

FESA is very conscious of the importance of developing and maintaining partnerships with local governments in areas of high bushfire risk. The Community Emergency Services Manager (CESM) program gives local governments financial and logistical support in their delivery of emergency management services. Without this support, some local governments would not have the financial capacity to implement an effective emergency management program.

The role of a CESM is to enhance the partnership between FESA and the local government by:

- Delivering coordinated prevention programs to reduce the incidence of emergencies and improve the level of safety in the community.
- Providing efficient systems of communication between the organisations at all levels.
- Promoting and supporting local volunteers.
- Providing appropriate levels of training to stakeholders.

- Providing guidance on SES and Bush Fire Brigade Emergency Services Levy budgetary requirements.
- Developing community fire prevention and preparedness programs.
- Ensuring Bush Fire Brigades are supported, trained and equipped to provide fire services to the community.

In 2010/11, increased resourcing has funded an additional eight CESM positions to support the following local government areas:

- Northam.
- Plantagenet.
- Katanning, Wagin, Woodanilling and West Arthur.
- Jerramungup and Ravensthorpe.
- Three Springs, Mingenew, Morawa and Perenjori.
- Toodyay and Goomalling.
- Chittering.
- Cunderdin and Quairading.

At 30 June 2011, there were 20 CESMs servicing 25 Western Australian local governments.

This year two CESM Coordinators were appointed to maintain the CESM Program and liaise with local governments to ensure the program continued to meet their requirements.

Establishment of the Bardi Jawi Volunteer Marine Rescue Group (Inc)

Background

The Dampier Peninsula, 300 kilometres north of Broome, is home to the Bardi Jawi people who, as traditional owners, manage extensive land and sea environments rich in marine and coastal resources. They play an important role in supporting the economic resilience of the Dampier Peninsula under the pressures of industry and tourism, as well as assuming responsibility for the safety of people 'on country' and the protection of culturally significant places.

The Bardi Jawi Ranger Group (Rangers) is based at One Arm Point and has successfully operated for four years, building capacity within local communities through partnerships with government agencies and local industry.

Objective

With the nearest volunteer marine rescue groups being located in Derby and Broome, both 200 kilometres away, the expansion of the Rangers' activities into marine emergency response was supported by both the Bardi Jawi people and FESA.

FESA guided the Rangers' accreditation process and provided funding for two rangers to attend a marine search and rescue course in Broome. FESA will continue to deliver ongoing training and professional development to build the capability of the group.

Results

The Bardi Jawi Volunteer Marine Rescue Group Inc was formally accredited in January 2011, and has 15 volunteer members.

It is the first formal Aboriginal marine rescue group in Australia, and its formation is a significant achievement for the local community and other contributors.

Western Australia Police initially provided a four metre rescue vessel so the group could begin service delivery and training.

FESA has funded the construction of a rescue vessel with twin 300 horsepower outboard motors, electronic navigation, marine electronics and communication equipment. It will comply with FESA and Volunteer Marine Rescue Services requirements and the standard for all approved vessels in the VMRS fleet.

A VHF radio repeater will be installed on the Dampier Peninsula. It will provide communications and operational support for the group's future growth that is planned to include the provision of rescue services, community boating safety awareness, training and radio communications for the local area.



On going professional development will be provided to the members of the Bardi Jawi Volunteer Marine Rescue Group.

Indigenous Emergency Management Strategy

The FESA Indigenous Emergency Management Strategy aims to integrate Aboriginal communities into the Western Australian emergency and hazard management arrangements. The strategy's key areas of focus are compliance with the *Emergency Management Act 2005* and addressing the seven priority areas of the National Emergency Management Strategy for Remote Indigenous Communities, *Keeping Our Mob Safe*.

The first Emergency Management Framework (Framework) was completed for Bidyadanga in 2009/10. Another three Frameworks have been developed for Beagle Bay, Djardinjin and Ardyaloon, and these are all awaiting endorsement from the Shire of Broome.

The Safer Country training program was not delivered this year as it was reviewed and a number of recommendations made to increase its local relevance. However, 11 Aboriginal people attended generic Introduction to Emergency Management Training in Broome.

FESA is currently developing two Volunteer Emergency Service (VES) units in communities at Bidyadanga and on the Dampier Peninsula. The first round of consultation with the traditional owners has taken place and the community councils have indicated their full support of the initiative. Both communities have identified suitable land where FESA can build a facility.

During the next phase of development, volunteering will be promoted to community members to encourage them to join the VES units when they are established.

2010 Volunteer Employer Recognition Program

The second annual award ceremony for the FESA [Volunteer Employer Recognition Program](#) (VERP) was held at Government House on 23 July 2010. Nationally accredited, the program highlights the support and assistance that more than 32,000 FESA volunteers receive from their employers (including self employed volunteers) in protecting their local communities.

This year, 79 awards were presented and all emergency services and Western Australian regions were represented.

The gold, silver and bronze awards are valid for three years and acknowledge the dedication and support of employers who stand behind FESA emergency services volunteers.

Awards were presented to a broad range of businesses and organisations, and the efforts of self employed volunteers were also recognised with a special tribute to their commitment and dedication.



Recipients of the 2010 Volunteer Employer Recognition Awards.

Service 2: Emergency Services

FESA Emergency Services focuses on providing all areas of Western Australia with timely and appropriate response when emergencies occur. This includes ensuring we have adequate resources and that our staff and volunteers are appropriately trained to undertake their roles to protect community safety and reduce life and property loss caused by emergencies.

Major achievements this year include:

A Leading Emergency Services Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Won the State Award at the Australian Safer Community Awards for StateAlert.
A Future Focused Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed, updated and tested State Emergency Management Plans.
An Integrated Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed effective response during extraordinarily high demand summer season: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Floods and storms. – Major bushfires. – Other significant incidents. • Aviation Services. • Improved operational resourcing.
Valued and Capable People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided operational support to the Queensland natural disasters. • Provided operational support to New Zealand following Christchurch earthquake. • Delivered interagency training across Western Australia and in Victoria. • Provided volunteer identification cards.

Award

Australian Safer Community Awards State Award for StateAlert

StateAlert, which continues to gain popularity with the public and our administrative and operational staff, won the State Award at the Australian Safer Community Awards.

The ground breaking Western Australian emergency warning system was the first of its type to be developed in Australia and uses mapping technology and telephone data to send emergency warnings directly to people in locations where lives may be in danger.

StateAlert can target an area as small as a suburban block or as large as a whole district, and send information to landlines, mobile phones and email.

State Emergency Management Plans – Westplans

State Emergency Management Plans in Western Australia are known as Westplans and provide strategic, state level arrangements for managing the particular hazards to which they apply. The period to review Westplans has been

extended by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) from two years to five years, or as required, as a result of a number of factors including the extensive consultation that is required to ensure the plans are current and meet community and emergency service agency needs.

Interagency operational exercises are used to test Westplans and their frequency is determined by the SEMC. The formal operational activation of a Westplan may be considered as an exercise for this purpose. The exercises provide the opportunity to clarify legislative responsibilities, test systems

and procedures, identify training gaps and improve interagency cooperation.

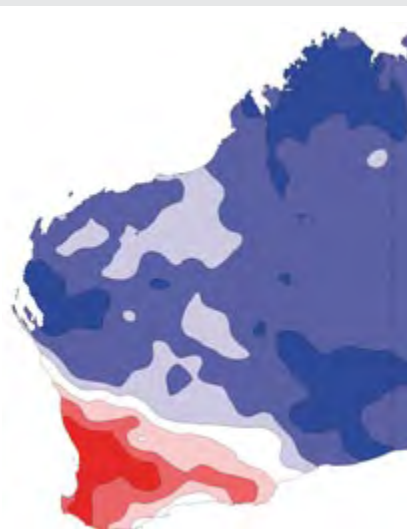
The current status of Westplans is as follows:

Westplan	Status	2010/11 Activations / Exercises
Westplan – Bushfire	Current. An extensive review was undertaken in 2010/11. The new plan was approved by SEMC 3 December 2010.	10 January 2011 - Lake Clifton bushfire. 20-21 January 2011 - Parmelia bushfire. 5 February 2011 - Red Hill bushfire. 6 February 2011 - Roleystone/Kelmscott bushfire. 12-16 February 2011 - Muchea bushfire. 13-16 March 2011 - Henderson bushfire.
Westplan – CBRN (Chemical, Biological Radiological and Nuclear)	Current.	23-25 November 2010 (CBRN Trinity) - Course exercises simulating members of the public being overcome by fumes from an unknown source and the release of a biological agent within the CBD. 16 August 2010 (Naval Base) - Incident involving 'suspicious package' labelled with swastikas. 19 April 2011 (Perth Domestic Airport) - Incident involving liquid filled vial labelled 'Poison' located in the hold of an aircraft.
Westplan – Collapse	Current.	Drill style exercises are conducted on a monthly basis with USAR taskforce staff. 10 January 2011 - Lake Clifton bushfire. 29 January 2011 - Northam/York storm event. 6 February 2011 - Roleystone/Kelmscott bushfire.

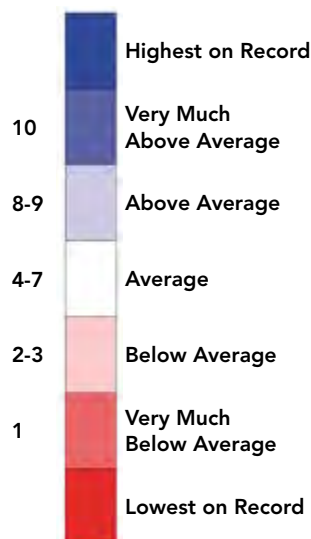
Westplan	Status	2010/11 Activations / Exercises
Westplan – Earthquake	Current.	28 December 2010 (South West Region) - Margaret River earthquake measuring 2.3 on the Richter scale.
Westplan – Tropical Cyclone	Current.	24 January 2011 - Tropical Cyclone Bianca. 17 February 2011 - Tropical Cyclone Diane. 21 February 2011 - Tropical Cyclone Carlos.
Westplan – Flood	Current.	15 December 2010 (Murchison River) - Monsoonal low and associated flooding. 10-11 February 2011 (Murchison area) - Severe thunderstorms and associated flooding. 10 March 2011 (central and eastern Kimberley) - Monsoonal trough and associated flooding.
Westplan – Hazmat	Current.	27 April 2011 (Champion Lakes Facility) - Major HAZMAT exercise simulating a traffic incident involving a truck with a hazardous load. 23 September 2010 - Balcatta Transfer Station fire. 30 September 2010 - Acid spill on freeway.
Westplan – Tsunami	Current.	Nil
Westplan – Urban Fire*	Review required 2011-12.	2 January 2011 - City Farmers, Wembley. 24 February 2011 - Paraquad Industries, Shenton Park.
Westplan Telecommunications	Review required 2011-12.	Nil
Westplan – Freight Subsidy	Review required 2011-12.	19-29 December 2010 - Carnarvon floods.
Westplan – Severe Storm	Under review in line with the SEMC specifications and the <i>Emergency Management Act 2005</i> .	29 January 2011 - Great Southern/Midlands - Goldfields storm. 21 March 2011 - Toodyay storm.

*Previously 'Structure Fire'

Rainfall Deciles
1 June 2010 – 31 May 2011



Rainfall Decile Ranges



Managed Effective Response During an Extraordinarily High Demand Summer Season

The past year was one of the most demanding experienced for several years. Rainfall levels in northern parts of the state were the highest on record for some areas, with significant falls in very short periods. By contrast, the south west corner of the state recorded its lowest ever rainfall and experienced prolonged drought conditions.

The 2010/11 summer and autumn bushfire season was expected to be a difficult one. It followed very dry conditions in 2010 and early indications provided at the pre-season briefing in early November 2010 were that the environment would support dangerous fire behaviour. A national report by the Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre warned that large areas of Western Australia faced an above normal fire risk because of increased fuel loads from dry vegetation.

The Bureau of Meteorology was also predicting that La Niña weather conditions would result in between five and seven cyclones during the summer, with the associated risk of flooding in the northern and midwest areas of the state.

The overlap of the northern wet season and southern bushfire season brings a range of challenges including managing a heightened demand for finite resources to combat concurrent significant incidents.

Historically, operational personnel expect an annual high demand period of concurrent incidents lasting approximately one month. During 2010/11, they faced four months of high demand as a result of an early start to the southern bushfire season and a number of long duration flood incidents in the Northern and Mid West regions.

During this high demand period, operational personnel also responded to a number of significant structure fires and hazardous materials incidents.

The following table highlights the extraordinary demands placed on operational resources during this four month period.

103 of 141
Western Australian
local
government
areas
were affected by
natural disasters in
2010/11.

Significant Incidents November 2010 to March 2011

18 November 2010	Claremont Council structure fire	6 February 2011	Roleystone/Kelmscott bushfire
30 November 2010	Karnup bushfire	10 February 2011	Warburton flood
10 December 2010	Armadale/Kelmscott Hospital structure fire	12 February 2011	Muchea bushfire
11 December 2010	Stirling Range – SES search	17 February 2011	Tropical Cyclone Diane resulting in Carnarvon flood 2
12 December 2010	Monsoonal low resulting in Carnarvon flood 1	17 February 2011	Laverton Flood
15 December 2010	Christmas Island boat disaster	21 February 2011	Tropical Cyclone Carlos preparations
27 December 2010	Michelin Tyre factory HAZMAT fire	21 February 2011	Karratha tornado
2 January 2011	City Farmers store structure fire	24 February 2011	Paraquad Industries structure fire
10 January 2011	Lake Clifton bushfire	29 February 2011	Perth Hills storm
20 January 2011	Parmelia bushfire	13 March 2011	Henderson bushfire
28 January 2011	Tropical Cyclone Bianca preparations	13 March 2011	Siesta Bedding warehouse structure fire
29 January 2011	Northam/York storm	14 March 2011	Monsoonal floods - Kimberley
5 February 2011	Red Hill bushfire		

Floods And Storms

Background

Tropical storm systems, associated with La Niña conditions, delivered significant rain to northern and eastern parts of Western Australia.

Following a wetter than average 'dry season', which had already replenished river catchments, higher than normal 'wet season' rainfall resulted in major flooding across the north west of the state.



A Gascoyne station flooded December 2010.

Carnarvon Floods

From 16 to 18 December 2010, tropical storms across the Gascoyne River catchment area delivered the region's annual average rainfall.

By 18 December, the town of Gascoyne Junction was isolated and numerous buildings were inundated. Nineteen remote Aboriginal communities and properties in Carnarvon and Gascoyne Junction were affected. Gas, water and power supplies were interrupted and roads suffered extensive damage.

On 20 December, the Gascoyne River at Nine Mile Bridge peaked at a record level of 7.8 metres.

The Carnarvon SES, FESA staff and SES volunteers from Kalbarri, Geraldton, Morawa and Shark Bay responded to assist the community in managing the floods. Additional support was provided by volunteers from Perth SES units, VMRS and VFRS brigades. A Flood Rescue Boat, generators, the FESA Type 1 Helicopter and the Western Australia Police Helicopter were also deployed.

The Shire of Carnarvon built temporary levies and strengthened existing levies, protecting the residential and commercial areas of Carnarvon. Unfortunately, the industrial area, plantations and a number of homes were inundated.

More than 150 plantations were affected, ruining produce valued at approximately \$9 million and causing an estimated \$5 to \$10 million additional loss of productive capacity. The 20 most badly affected pastoral stations suffered farm machinery damage and the loss of more than 2,000 cattle.

More than 100 pastoral stations were contacted to check their welfare and helicopters provided emergency assistance to 20 stations isolated by the floods. SES, Department of Agriculture and Food, and Department of Child Protection (DCP) personnel flew to each location to provide food supplies and urgent medical attention. They also undertook initial damage assessment and the evacuation of 35 residents.

Food was flown into Carnarvon from Perth and local aerial resupply commenced immediately airstrips opened to fixed wing aircraft.

Longer term recovery operations were still being implemented eight weeks later, when severe weather activity near the Kimberley coast from 18 to 24 February 2011 delivered further heavy rain falls. This resulted in repeat flooding across the Shire of Carnarvon. The Minilya River broke its banks, cutting roads and isolating local communities. FESA staff and volunteers again responded through flood recovery operations.

These events were proclaimed an eligible disaster under the [Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements \(WANDRRA\)](#). While it can take some months before claims are submitted, as at 30 June 2011, WANDRRA had paid \$5,606,861.59 in relief and recovery payments for the Carnarvon floods. The Australian Government pledged funds to help flood victims and assist local authorities replace damaged public infrastructure.

Northam – York Storm

On 29 January 2011, a severe thunderstorm with wind gusts of more than 100 kilometres per hour struck the coastline at Northampton, near Geraldton, and moved south east with major damage reported in Northam and York.

With more than 500 requests for assistance received from the Northam and York areas alone, FESA committed a taskforce involving career staff and over 200 volunteers. The FESA Air Intelligence helicopter was also deployed along with logistical support such as generators, lighting towers and other specialist equipment.

With 10 houses in York and 20 in Northam left uninhabitable and a further 30 to 40 premises requiring assessment by structural engineers, the DCP established welfare centres in Northam and York.

This event was proclaimed an eligible disaster under the WANDRRA with payments processed as at 30 June 2011 totalling \$3,097,585.30.

Kimberley Floods

More than 300 millimetres of rain fell between 8 and 14 March 2011 across the central and eastern areas of the Kimberley and in excess of 700 millimetres over the Kimberley Plateau, setting new rainfall records for the region.

On 8 March, the Bureau of Meteorology issued a flood warning for both the Ord River and Fitzroy River flood catchment areas. The rainfall caused substantial damage to bridges and road infrastructure. Much of the Great Northern Highway was closed and the towns of Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek and a number of remote Aboriginal communities isolated.

On 13 March, the remote Aboriginal community of Warmun in the east Kimberley was flooded when Turkey Creek burst its banks. FESA staff and volunteers relocated 217 Warmun community members to Kununurra using aircraft and buses as most of the community's 65 homes were destroyed and those remaining were uninhabitable. Losses also included the Warmun

Art Centre along with a significant part of the art collection.

Twenty five members of the Ngallagunda community on the Gibb River Road were evacuated to Derby while guests and staff at the Fitzroy River Lodge Tourist Resort were evacuated to Broome following extensive flooding in the area.

Flood damage to utility infrastructure caused disruption to water, gas and power supplies and cut roads. Telecommunication networks were affected, creating an almost total reliance on satellite phones and HF radios. Facsimile and internet services were also cut, hampering banking, credit card and EFTPOS transactions and impacting on business across the region. FESA declared an Emergency Situation across the affected local government areas of Derby, Halls Creek and Wyndham.

FESA staff and volunteers from the SES, VFRS, BFB and VES worked closely with local governments, DCP, Western Australia Police, Western Power, Main Roads,

Water Corporation, Bureau of Meteorology Severe Weather and Hydrology, Telstra, non-government agencies and private industry to minimise community impact.

Results

The aftermath of these significant events continues to be felt by many in the regions. FESA's commitment to the regions involved significant response and recovery operations including a number of evacuations and ensuring the emergency resupply of medical supplies, food, water, fuel for transport and power across the area.

The events were successfully managed and there were no fatalities or serious injuries. Recovery costs totaled more than \$1.5 million.

As with all significant events, a Post Incident Analysis has been conducted to ensure future learnings.

Major Bushfires



Western Australia is the only Australian state or territory where bushfires occur year round. This presents challenges in dealing with concurrent large scale incidents which overlap with other seasonal activity such as cyclones, storms and associated floods.

Incident data for the past few seasons shows that large scale bushfires are increasing and occurring earlier in the year.

Early season bushfires tend to be fast moving and extremely challenging for firefighters to control.

Toodyay Recommendations

The Toodyay bushfire in December 2009 destroyed 38 homes, burned nearly 3,000 hectares of land and resulted in more than \$50 million in damage. FESA received the final report for the Major Incident Review into the Toodyay Fire in August 2010. The review focused on a number of broad themes and contained 13 recommendations, with 70 per cent of these significantly progressed. Specifically,

- There has been legislated change to designate FESA as the Hazard Management Agency for bushfire.

- The Interagency Bushfire Management Committee, established in early 2010, provided a mechanism to support adoption of consistent policies, plans and procedures for fire agencies. The committee also examined opportunities and initiatives to improve interagency cooperation and interaction including resourcing, training and technology to drive opportunities for 'whole of government' efficiencies and collaboration in bushfire management.
- Social research into the Toodyay fire has been completed in collaboration with the University of Western Australia to inform future planning and community education programs.
- A Fire Danger Rating Liaison Group has been established to support improved interagency preparedness during times of elevated risk, including prepositioning of resources, media liaison and management of public information.
- An Urban Interface Firefighting Working Group has developed specific urban/rural interface firefighting strategies that are now being incorporated into training programs.
- Air Reconnaissance capability has been reviewed with new contract arrangements established for the 2011/12 season.
- FESA's Integrated Bushfire Management System provides support for bushfire threat analysis and mitigation planning.
- Development of a new FESA website to support improved community information for the coming season.

Whilst work has continued on the Toodyay recommendations, the recently released reviews are providing a broader focus through similar themed recommendations to ensure a whole of government approach to future bushfire management.

2010/11 Season

The subsequent loss of homes in bushfires during 2010/11 highlighted their exposure in dangerous, but not catastrophic, weather conditions.

Major Incident Review – Lake Clifton, Red Hill and Roleystone/Kelmscott Fires June 2011

Three bushfires over the summer warranted detailed examination: Lake Clifton and Roleystone/Kelmscott because of the loss of homes and Red Hill because of the concurrent demand on resources, since it occurred on the same weekend as the Roleystone/Kelmscott fire. FESA commissioned a Major Incident Review (MIR) to identify strengths and weaknesses in the operational response to the three fires.



High fuel loads made 2010/11 a difficult bushfire season.

Fire One Lake Clifton – 10 -12 January 2011

More than 40 houses were saved but 12 houses were lost together with a number of other structures in the rural subdivision development known as Armstrong Hills at Lake Clifton. Loss figures reported are as confirmed at the time the incident was handed over to the local government for the recovery phase. They are subject to change as insurance assessments are completed. The majority of the damage occurred during the initial six hours. Although the fire never reached the area, residents of neighbouring Tuart Grove were evacuated.

No lives were lost and there were no serious injuries reported. Apart from those who were directly impacted by losses, the community was affected for a number of days after the fire, as utilities were not serviceable, there were road closures with power lines down, and fallen trees. A total of 1,485 hectares was recorded as burnt.

Fire Two Red Hill – 5-10 February 2011

FESA fire investigators have determined that the cause of the Red Hill fire was accidental, with ignition being caused by a tree limb hitting Western Power infrastructure, even though the statutory clearances for vegetation had been met.

The fire is recorded as burning a total of 1,020 hectares, with one shed destroyed but no other substantive losses. No lives were lost and there were no serious injuries reported. Apart from those who were directly impacted by losses, the community was affected for a number of days after the fire as utilities were not serviceable, there were road closures with power lines down, and fallen trees.



Helitacs were used to support ground crews at the Red Hill Fire.

Fire Three Roleystone/Kelmscott – 6-10 February 2011

The Roleystone/Kelmscott fire developed during difficult conditions in hilly terrain where exposed houses were close to the seat of the fire and firefighters had little time to react. The formal cause of the fire was determined as accidental when sparks from an angle grinder ignited nearby vegetation.

The fire was fanned by gusting winds and gathered speed as it burned uphill. The main priority of the response effort was saving life, with protecting property as a secondary objective. A total of 67 homes were severely damaged and effectively lost to the fire, and 18 homes were assessed as partially damaged but repairable. It is estimated that more than 300 homes were saved as a result of firefighters' efforts. Loss figures are as confirmed at the time the incident was handed over to the local government for the recovery phase, and are subject to change as insurance assessments are completed.



Roleystone/Kelmscott fire February 2011.

MIR Findings and Recommendations

The MIR identified a range of actions undertaken by FESA and other agencies that saved lives, reduced risk and enhanced operational outcomes. It made 14 recommendations for changes to FESA and other agencies' procedures and practices.

The MIR found that FESA was generally well prepared, with effective community engagement and public information. However, local government had failed to address declaring 'bushfire prone areas' for many years, and will need to reconsider this issue in light of this review. Local residents need to become aware of bushfire risk and more actively address preparation around their individual homes. Greater fuel reduction along the Perth escarpment (Darling Range) is required to reduce the risk of bushfire, but achieving this remains very challenging due to the complex range of organisations involved, their varying risk appetites and limited opportunities when the weather is suitable for prescribed burning.

Perth Hills Bushfires February 2011 Review

The Government of Western Australian commissioned a review of the February 2011 Perth Hills bushfire. Its terms of reference included:

- The adequacy of current preventative measures such as prescribed burning.
- The impact of land use, laws and practices on bushfire prevention.
- Bushfire risk management actions that should be taken by property owners, including consideration of enforcement methods and penalties.
- The adequacy and effectiveness of information and communication campaigns, including systems for alerting residents to fires or potential fires.
- Improvements in the coordination of bushfire activities, including volunteer groups, across all levels of government.

The Perth Hills Bushfires February 2011 Review, undertaken by former Federal Police Commissioner Mick Keelty, was tabled in Parliament on Wednesday 17 August 2011, prior to the publication of this report.

The recommendations from the review are far reaching and significant and will have a major impact on the way that fire agencies manage bushfires in Western Australia.

The review recommends significant structural change within FESA including removal of the Board of Management and establishing FESA as a Government Department.

Other Significant Incidents

Cyclone/Tornado

Tropical Cyclone Bianca – 26-30 January 2011

Tropical Cyclone Bianca was the first cyclone to affect Western Australia in 2011. Bianca put communities on high alert along large stretches of the state's coast. Reaching Category 4 strength, Bianca was the most powerful cyclone to pass southern areas in more than 30 years. Emergency services throughout Perth and the South West were put on standby, with communities from Geraldton to Esperance warned to prepare and plan for dangerous conditions. The main threats were heavy rain, storm surges in low lying areas and high wind, which contributed to catastrophic fire conditions in inland areas. Fortunately, Bianca weakened quickly as it moved towards the coast and there was no major impact on Perth or the South West.

Tropical Cyclone Dianne – 16-20 February 2011

Tropical Cyclone Dianne intensified as a Category 2 system off the coast of Exmouth on 17 February 2011. Fortunately, Dianne moved out to sea and caused minimal wind damage to coastal communities. However, the rainfall produced by the system was exceptionally heavy in the Gascoyne and Goldfields, contributing to the second major flood impact in Carnarvon.

Tropical Cyclone Carlos – 26-28 February 2011

Tropical Cyclone Carlos originally formed over the top end of the Northern Territory. It reformed as a Category 1 system off the Kimberley coast, bringing heavy rainfall to the Kimberley and Pilbara regions. On 28 February 2011, parts of Port Hedland were evacuated as a result of storm surge. The next day people in Whim Creek and Mardie were placed on red alert before the tropical cyclone crossed the coast near Karratha around midday. Coastal communities avoided major damage, although

the system forced the closure of 20 schools across the North West and production at Apache's Varanus Island gas processing hub was halted temporarily.

Karratha Tornado – 28 February 2011

A tornado hit Karratha on the afternoon of 28 February, as preparations were being undertaken for the potential impact of Tropical Cyclone Carlos. The SES responded to calls for assistance following damage to 38 homes, including 22 that had severe structural damage. Commercial properties were also affected, with the Mercure All Seasons Hotel, Woolworths and Karratha Vet building all badly damaged.

Perth Hills Storm – 29 February 2011

Following below average winter rains and record high temperatures during the summer, eastern parts of the Perth metropolitan region were inundated by a storm on 29 February 2011. SES crews from the metropolitan and South West regions were supported by



The Mercure All Seasons Hotel in Karratha was badly damaged in the tornado.



Fire suppression aircraft fire bombs the Roleystone/Kelmscott fire.

career and volunteer firefighters in response and recovery efforts.

The City of Swan and Shires of Kalamunda and Mundaring were worst affected, with widespread damage reported including fallen power lines. At the peak of the storm 45,000 homes were without power. SES teams from the Perth Metropolitan and South West regions were supported by career and volunteer Fire and Rescue Service and Bush Fire Service firefighters in response and recovery efforts. A number of schools were closed for several days, operations at Perth Airport were disrupted and there was major structural damage to the Swanleigh Boarding facility which required the evacuation of residents.

Bushfire

Karnup – 30 November 2010

A deliberately lit fire in Golden Bay destroyed more than 500 hectares of Anstey Reserve in the Rockingham Lakes Regional Park. It took two days to bring the blaze under control, with spot fires threatening homes and

businesses in Karnup. More than 100 firefighters from the career and volunteer Fire and Rescue Services, local government bushfire brigades and the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) were supported by helitacs and fixed wing water bombers.

Parmelia – 20-21 January 2011

Two deliberately lit fires in Parmelia bushland damaged one home and threatened hundreds of others. The first fire started in the early afternoon and the second just after 7pm. Fire crews worked through the night to bring the blazes under control. Firefighters from the Fire and Rescue Service and Bush Fire Brigade were supported by three Helitacs with further support from Western Australia Police and St John Ambulance.

Muchea – 12-16 February 2011

A fire 60 kilometres north of Perth destroyed more than 235 hectares between Timaru Road and the Brand Highway. Due to the fast moving nature of the flames and the dense fuel loads in the area, residents were evacuated from the

town of Muchea. More than 150 firefighters from the career and volunteer Fire and Rescue Service and local government Bush Fire Brigades were supported by three helitacs and two fixed wing water bombers. Constant flare-ups over the following days kept firefighters at the scene.

Henderson – 13-16 March 2011

A fire was deliberately lit along Rockingham Road at about 3am. Road blocks were set up while property was threatened. The incident was attended by more than 190 career and volunteer Fire and Rescue Service firefighters, local government Bush Fire Brigades and the DEC. Support was provided by two helitacs, fixed wing water bombers and air intelligence. Constant flare-ups over the following days kept firefighters at the scene.

Structure Fire

Claremont Council Chamber and Library Building – 18 November 2010

This incident involved a multiagency response to a fire that caused damage estimated at more than \$5 million to a heritage listed building. A fire started in the roof space of the library and quickly spread through the building. Firefighters, took approximately two hours to sufficiently contain the fire. State Emergency Service volunteers were then able to enter the building and remove boxes of valuable books and records. It took a further 14 hours to completely extinguish the fire. Fire investigation officers determined the cause of the fire as accidental.

Armadale/Kelmscott Memorial Hospital – 10 December 2010

A discarded cigarette started a fire that caused considerable damage to the hospital and the Perth Radiological Clinic. The blaze forced cancellations of elective surgery, and caused damage to diagnostic medical imaging equipment and extensive smoke and heat damage

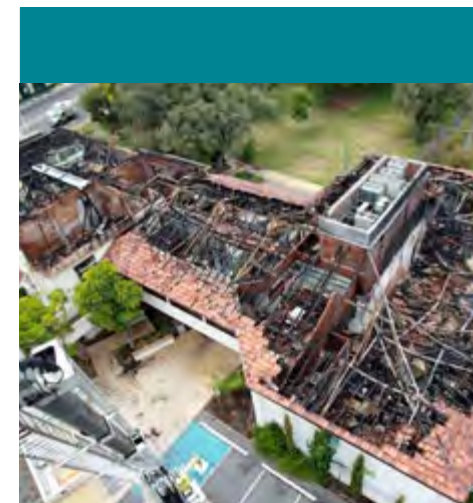
to the building. The cost of the fire was estimated to be several million dollars.

Paraquod Industries Shenton Park – 24 February 2011

This incident involved a multiagency response to a structure fire that affected a special needs workforce of approximately 170. The fire started in a storage shed in the early hours of the morning and quickly spread to the main building. When fire crews arrived on the scene the building was engulfed and there was a thick smoke plume. Pollution experts from the DEC attended as well as representatives from the Department of Health to monitor impacts of the smoke on nearby residents. Firefighters in breathing apparatus took more than twenty hours to completely extinguish the fire. Challenges included low water pressure, which required boosting by the Water Corporation. Residents in the nearby Shenton Park quadriplegic centre were put on evacuation alert, however, evacuation was not required. Damage was estimated at \$5 million. The cause of the fire was undetermined.

Siesta Bedding Warehouse – 13 March 2011

This incident involved a multiagency response from FESA and local government brigades. The fire completely destroyed the warehouse, causing damage estimated at \$2.5 million and loss of employment for staff during the rebuilding period. The factory was already engulfed in fire when career and volunteer fire crews arrived at the scene. Firefighters in breathing apparatus took approximately seven hours to extinguish the fire. Fire investigation officers were unable to determine the cause.



The extent of damage to the Claremont civic buildings was extensive. Photo courtesy of *The West Australian*.



Firefighters at the Michelin Tyre factory fire.
Photo courtesy of *The West Australian*.

HAZMAT

Naval Base – 16 August 2010

A suspicious package, labelled with swastikas, and containing an unidentified liquid, was found in a lunch room at Naval Base. Career Fire and Rescue Service and specialist HAZMAT staff attended. The Police Bomb Squad was also mobilised as there was a concern the container may have been a World War II explosive. The 1.2 litre container was removed and later found to be a World War II movie prop.

Balcatta Rubbish Transfer Station – 23 September 2010

This multiagency incident caused major disruption to the transfer station and approximately \$100,000 damage. The dense smoke plume from burning toxic rubbish posed a threat to local residents. FESA and local government personnel contained and controlled the fire using heavy machinery. Representatives from the DEC, Department of Health and the Water Corporation monitored the effects of the smoke plume on residents and the environment.

Mitchell Freeway, Town of Vincent – 30 September 2010

A collision between two trucks and a passenger vehicle resulted in a load of vehicle batteries being scattered across the freeway, spilling approximately 50 litres of battery acid. Firefighters supported Main Roads personnel in neutralising the acid and cleanup of the waste. A potential threat to waterways was averted when crews prevented the acid from entering drains that flowed into Herdsman Lake.

Michelin Tyre Factory, Great Eastern Highway – 27 December 2010

This multiagency incident posed major challenges for firefighters and pollution control representatives from the DEC, the Environmental Protection Agency, Water Corporation and Swan River Trust. Heat from the fire melted containers storing 4,000 litres of heavy oil allowing oil and water to flow into drains. Magnesium tyre rims reacted with fire hose water, producing hydrogen and oxygen which fuelled the fire. Oil residue and water flowed onto major arterial roads. It

took more than 24 hours for FESA crews, supported by firefighters from the Perth Airport Aviation Fire Services, to control and extinguish the fire, assist in preventing pollution of the river and make the roads safe. Damage was estimated at \$1.2 million.

City Farmers Store, Wembley – 2 January 2011

Career firefighters were assisted at this incident by the Western Australia Police and pollution experts from DEC. Hazardous materials on the premises including pool chlorine, large quantities of fertiliser and 10 large LP gas tanks posed a threat to firefighters and neighbouring residents. Run off from firefighting efforts also posed a threat to the environment.

Firefighters in breathing apparatus took more than 16 hours to extinguish the fire and make the site safe. Damage from the fire was estimated at \$3.5 million. Fire investigators determined that the fire was deliberately lit.

Perth Domestic Airport – 19 April 2011

A vial of lime green liquid, labelled 'Poison' was found in the cargo hold of a domestic aircraft. The vial was visually checked for leaks and removed by career Fire and Rescue Service firefighters and HAZMAT staff. The vial was delivered to the Perth Chemistry Centre for testing. The incident caused a delay to the Melbourne bound flight.

Kalgoorlie – 7 June 2011

The Fire and Rescue Service was called to a chemical spill when a 200 litre drum of nitric acid fell from the back of a transport vehicle and ruptured. Western Australia Police also attended and assisted in establishing a 70 metre exclusion zone downwind of the incident and the evacuation of premises in the area. It took four firefighters wearing breathing apparatus approximately four hours to successfully neutralise the acid, under advice from chemistry experts who attended the FESA Communications Centre in support of the incident.

Land Search and Rescue

Stirling Range search, Albany – 11 December 2010

A significant contingent of FESA volunteers and staff were involved in one of the largest and longest searches undertaken in the Stirling Ranges near Albany. Crews using tracker dogs and supported by the Western Australia Police helicopter and SES air observers searched for one week trying to find a lost 79 year old bushwalker. Unfortunately, when the search ended the timeframe for survival had passed with no sign of the bushwalker.



SES volunteers searching in the Stirling Ranges.

Marine Search and Rescue

Catamaran 'Two-J' sunk – 26 September 2010

The catamaran 'Two-J' sank 20 nautical miles off the Dongara coast in the Indian Ocean. The rescue involved a multiagency response from FESA Volunteer Marine Rescue Services, Western Australia Police aircraft support and the Australian Maritime Safety Authority. Five men aged between 30 and 50 years suffered hypothermia after spending four hours in the water before a life raft was available and a further two hours before they were rescued.

Vessel 'Sheralee' sunk – 5 October 2010

The 'Sheralee' was a timber vessel that sank approximately eight nautical miles off the Exmouth coast. The multiagency rescue response from FESA Volunteer Marine Rescue Services, Western Australia Police and merchant shipping took place in 35 knot winds and four metre swells. Three men aged between 23 and 50 years spent four hours in rough seas before being rescued.

VMRS
assisted
in 527
marine
search
and
rescues in
2010/11.

Christmas Island Boat Disaster – 15 December 2010

Early on the morning of 15 December 2010, a vessel attempting an illegal entry into Australia with approximately 90 passengers and crew crashed into a Christmas Island cliff face.

Response to maritime emergencies involving suspected illegal immigrants is extremely complex. A range of state and federal agencies have responsibility for managing border control including search and rescue response, with FESA's volunteer marine rescue groups providing support services. A service delivery agreement between FESA and the Indian Ocean Territories provides emergency management support, training and preparedness for marine search and rescue events. Given the gravity of this particular emergency, agencies established a major incident room on Christmas Island to coordinate the rescue effort.

The entire membership of the Christmas Island Volunteer Marine Rescue group turned out to assist in what were extremely difficult

circumstances, with rescue vessels unable to be launched because of severe weather. Volunteers, braving chest high swells, assisted in bringing survivors and deceased ashore. Unfortunately, only 27 people were pulled from the water, with the remainder presumed drowned.

FESA staff and volunteers assisted in the post incident analysis and subsequent Australian Government and coronial inquiries. It is anticipated that the outcomes from these inquiries will impact on future service delivery arrangements within the Indian Ocean Territories.

Aviation Services

Interstate Aviation Support for Significant Incidents

The 2010/11 summer season was significant for FESA Aviation Services. Very dry conditions in the South West contributed to a severe bushfire season and multiple property losses at major incidents. The wetter than normal conditions in the northern part of the state also resulted in severe flooding and the need for urgent transport of supplies to support stricken communities.

Due to established interstate resource sharing protocols, FESA was able to access additional aircraft through the National Aerial Firefighting Centre to augment our existing aviation resources and ensure adequate coverage during anticipated periods of high demand.

Two Canadian Sikorsky S61N helitacs, operating on contract in Victoria, were temporarily released to assist Western Australia. These two helicopters were based at Perth and Busselton, and used for fire suppression in Perth and the south west of the state, including the D'Entrecasteaux National Park.

FESA's two Type 1 helicopters also played significant support roles in flood response and supply operations in the Goldfields, Gascoyne and Kimberley regions. They were augmented by a Bell helicopter sourced from New South Wales, which provided urgent flood relief supplies in the Kununurra area.



Type 1 Helitac providing fire bomb support to ground crews.



The RAC Rescue Helicopter provides vital search and rescue and critical care medical services in Western Australia.

Rescue Helicopter Completes 2,000 Missions

In September 2010 Western Australia's Emergency Rescue Helicopter Service attended its 2,000th mission. The service began operating in 2003 and continues to play a crucial role in saving lives. This is Western Australia's only dedicated emergency rescue helicopter and provides vital search and rescue and critical care medical services.

In 2010/11 the helicopter flew 423 missions, more than double its expected number. Over 50 percent of missions were in the Wheatbelt region and approximately 35 percent in the South West. The service's usual area of operations is within a range of 200 kilometres from Perth, but coverage can be extended to regional areas when needed.

Since 2003 the helicopter has travelled more than 400,000 kilometres and flown in excess of 3,000 hours. The service is managed by FESA, and funded by the Government of Western Australia and principal sponsor, the RAC. CHC Helicopters provides the

helicopter and flight crew and St John Ambulance provides Critical Care Paramedics.

Improved Operational Resourcing

Funding for frontline operational services was increased by \$128 million over four years from 2010/11. This will result in new facilities, an additional 124 firefighters over the four year period, state of the art equipment and a permanent increase in the air services fleet to build a stronger foundation to protect our community.

FESA fire management and operational capability will be maintained with funding approval for the continued operation of our air services fleet, including the two Type 1 water bombing helicopters that are partly funded by the Australian Government. The Type 1 water bombers allow for a more rapid response to incidents, enabling firefighters on the ground to contain fires earlier.

FESA will continue to base one of the Type 1 helicopters in Busselton to boost community safety and protect properties in the high risk areas of the South West.

In 2010/11 additional funding enabled an almost twofold increase in funding for Bush Fire Service and State Emergency Service capital projects compared to the average funding provided in previous years.

Over Age Fleet Now Only Three Percent

The Emergency Services Levy (ESL) Grant Program has actively reduced the over age component of the ESL Grant funded fleet. Currently, only three percent of vehicles are over age, compared to 32 percent when FESA took control of the fleet at the commencement of the ESL in 2003/04. This much lower proportion of over age vehicles significantly increases operational capacity to deal with severe bushfire seasons.

More than 88 percent of the Bush Fire Service firefighting fleet (529 of 595 vehicles) has been replaced, or approved for replacement with new or refurbished vehicles, in the past eight years. This is more than double the fleet replacement rate that was occurring prior to the introduction of the ESL.

Interstate Deployment - Queensland Floods

Background

Natural disaster events in Queensland during December 2010 caused unprecedented loss of life and levels of damage. Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Yasi severely impacted the far north of the state and associated rainfall resulted in widespread flooding across Queensland.

As local crews were fully occupied across a very wide area of operations, Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ) sought interstate assistance for community recovery efforts in flood affected areas.

Objective

EMQ specifically required support with the development and implementation of recovery plans as well as assistance in managing building collapses, assessment of structural impacts, identification of hazards and prioritisation of recovery activities.

Results

A total of 40 FESA personnel were deployed to Queensland to support recovery operations. They included emergency management specialists, Fire and Rescue Service Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) technicians, and SES staff and volunteers.

Emergency Management Specialists

In January, two emergency management specialists provided advice and assistance over a two week period to the City of Brisbane and Lockyer Valley and Somerset local governments in the development and implementation of recovery plans.

USAR

This was the first time FESA had provided USAR specialists to support an interstate incident. It was a valuable opportunity for FESA personnel to gain experience in a major disaster and to share knowledge of techniques with other jurisdictions.

Four FESA Fire and Rescue Service USAR technicians worked as part of a national taskforce conducting damage assessment and recovery operations in the Brisbane area, where there was significant damage to residential, industrial and commercial structures.

The USAR taskforce performed rapid damage assessments, assessed water levels and structural damage, identified hazards and prioritised tasks in a difficult environment of escalating odours from hazardous materials, putrefying foods and the thick layer of mud left by receding floodwaters.

State Emergency Services Personnel

Two SES District Managers with skills in Natural Hazards Planning and Response were deployed to Cairns and Townsville. Subsequently, a team of 30 volunteers from metropolitan and country SES units and two SES District Managers left on 12 February 2011.

The Western Australian contingent operated in some of the worst impacted areas. They completed 140 requests for assistance including helping with storm damage, the removal of damaged household contents and general clean up operations, for businesses and community facilities.

This cooperative, coordinated response by FESA staff and volunteers contributed significantly to restoring Queensland communities.



A Queensland home damaged in Cyclone Yasi.

International Deployment - New Zealand Earthquake

Background

On 22 February 2011, a magnitude 6.3 earthquake occurred, centred six miles south east of Christchurch on New Zealand's South Island. A subsequent magnitude 5.6 aftershock was recorded fifteen minutes later. The earthquakes caused significant loss of life, injury, collapsed buildings and damaged regional infrastructure in the second largest city in the country with a population of approximately 390,000.

The New Zealand Government declared a national emergency and requested international assistance. Initially, Australian Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams from New South Wales and Queensland were deployed to assist with rescue and recovery operations. As the recovery operations became extended, Emergency Management Australia coordinated personnel to work in an international contingent.

Objective

More than 200 people in Christchurch remained unaccounted for when this third Australian multi-jurisdictional USAR task force of 72 people was mobilised to support rescue efforts.

Results

Six FESA USAR specialists departed on 4 March 2011 for a 12 day deployment. They joined USAR teams from New Zealand, Australia, USA, UK, Singapore, Taiwan, Japan and China in Christchurch.

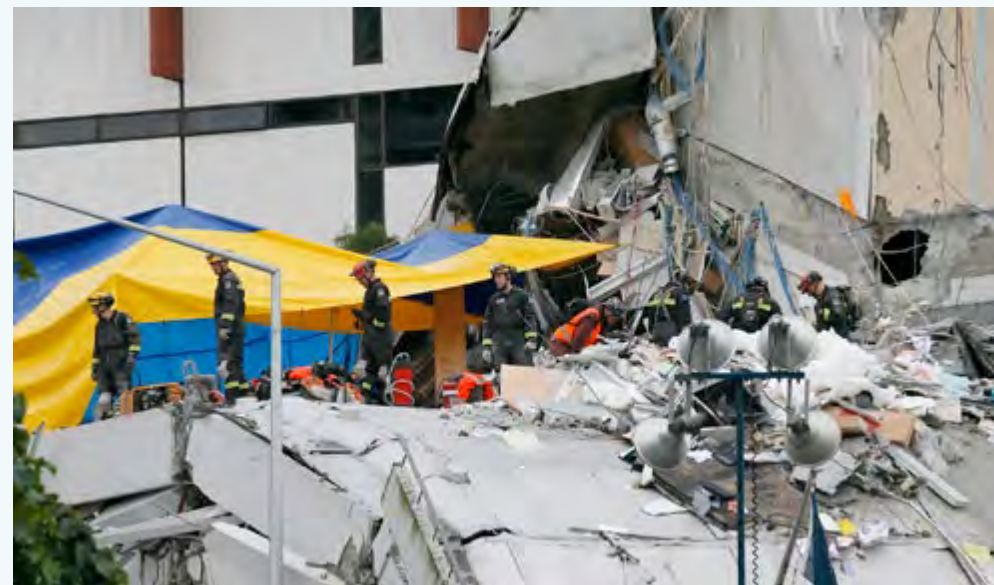
Working alongside structural engineers, seismologists, geologists, construction workers, crane and digger operators and demolition experts, the USAR team undertook a range of activities while maintaining a state of preparedness to respond to further aftershocks. They searched for missing persons, conducted primary and secondary risk assessments of buildings prior to re-habitation, undertook building marking, cordoning and demarcation of identified collapse zones and assisted police to retrieve

personal belongings from damaged buildings.

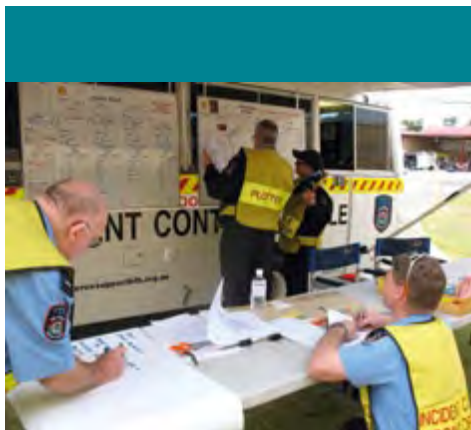
As part of the first Australian multi-jurisdictional USAR task force deployed overseas, FESA team members gained valuable operational experience in a major disaster as well as establishing and extending important 'special risk' networks across national and international jurisdictions.



City building in Christchurch New Zealand following the two February 2011 earthquakes.



International USAR team Christchurch New Zealand 2011 earthquakes.



Western Australia Police and FESA participants at a recent MIMIC course.

Interagency Training

FESA continues to deliver the Major Incident Management for Incident Controllers (MIMIC) course in Perth. The course was developed and produced by FESA with the cooperation of Western Australia Police to train senior operational emergency responders involved in major emergency management requiring a multiagency response.

The course program focuses on the role of the commander in charge, including the systems, control activities and strategic leadership that are vital to successfully managing a major event or emergency.

The State Government of Victoria recognised the value of the MIMIC course, and since 2009 FESA has delivered two Major Incident Management for Incident Controllers/Control Multiagency Emergency Situations courses per year for the Department of Human Services in Melbourne.

Course participants have included senior managers from the Department of Human Services, personnel from Victoria Police, metropolitan and country fire services, the SES and Ambulance Victoria, as well as a number of medical practitioners, including the Chief Medical Officer for Victoria.

The course provides a statement of attainment that is recognised within the Australian Qualifications Framework and is partial completion of the Advanced Diploma of Public Safety (Emergency Management).

To date, FESA has delivered 21 MIMIC courses in Western Australia and continues to schedule and deliver four courses per year for participants from FESA and other Western Australian and interstate agencies.

Identification Cards for Volunteers

A mechanism to identify volunteers at significant multiagency incidents was a recommendation from the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission. Volunteer identification cards fulfil this objective, and provide additional benefits such as facilitating access to private property.

FESA commenced the roll out of identification cards to volunteers in 2007. However, it was paused as a result of limited resources. The identification card roll out was reinitiated in late 2010, using a dedicated field team to expedite the initial issuing of cards to FESA volunteers and selected local government Bush Fire Brigade volunteers.

Volunteer registration policy and procedures were reviewed and aligned across all volunteer emergency services as part of the project. This included introducing mandatory criminal history checks for all new volunteers prior to the issuing of an identification card.

FESA Volunteers

By the end of June 2011 more than 4,500 FESA volunteers (69.5 percent) had been issued with an identification card.

More than 89 percent of FESA brigades, groups and units have been visited to record, print and issue identification cards.

Bush Fire Service Volunteers

By the end of June 2011, more than 1,500 Bush Fire Service volunteers (5.8 percent) had been issued with an identification card.

A total of 38 percent of Bush Fire Service brigades participated in the roll out and were visited to record, print and issue identification cards.

A key recommendation from the 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission was that volunteers be issued with identification cards.

Section 3

Significant Issues Impacting on FESA



- Page 61 Current and Emerging Issues and Trends
- Page 62 Changes to Written Law
- Page 63 Likely Developments and Forecast Results of Operations

Current and Emerging Issues and Trends

- **Improving emergency services through lessons learned:**
 - Consideration of the impact of recommendations from Major Incident Reviews.
 - Continued implementation of recommendations from the Final Report of the [Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission](#).
 - Revision and upgrading of FESA community information and warning mechanisms to ensure community access to relevant and timely information.
- **Addressing the impacts of climate change and changes in community demographics on emergency service delivery:**
 - Climate change and the recent La Niña weather pattern continue to influence the type, scale and frequency of emergency events.
 - Continued strengthening of the capabilities of career and volunteer response personnel, and the progression of a whole of government approach to the coordination and management of emergency events.
 - Continued improvement in preparedness, capacity to respond and resilience at the local community level in cooperation with local governments, particularly those that are vulnerable and 'hard to reach'.
 - Extended and more severe bushfire seasons present FESA with resourcing challenges across Western Australia.
 - Recent massive flood events in the north of the state will produce higher fuel loads and lead to increased bushfire risk.
 - Significant development and demographic movements across the state will increase pressure on emergency service delivery in regional areas.
- **Establishing an effective framework to support integrated emergency management across Western Australia:**
 - Continue to progress the development of a single contemporary emergency services Act. Completion of the five year review of the *Emergency Management Act 2005*.
- **Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting – October 2011:**
 - As a key stakeholder in emergency management preparations for the [Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting](#) scheduled for October 2011, FESA will finalise and implement planning strategies for the event.

Changes to Written Law

Bush Fires Amendment Regulations 2010

The Bush Fires Amendment Regulations 2010 came into effect on 17 December 2010. Amendments to the *Bush Fires Act 1954* in December 2009 inserted section 45A and amended section 45 to provide that when a bushfire officer or a CALM Act officer takes control of a fire from the other, they must inform FESA they have done so. Sections 45A(2)(a) and 45(7) allow for the Bush Fires Regulations 1954 to prescribe any requirements that must be complied with for the purposes of informing FESA of the change in control of a fire.

In order to ensure FESA is aware of the responsible agency for a fire, and the nature and extent of such fires, the regulations stipulate the information to be provided to FESA.

This is intended to ensure consistency in the information provided to FESA for operational purposes, and allow FESA to keep the public better informed about the fire incident.

Bush Fires Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2010

The Bush Fires Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2010 came into effect on 10 December 2010. The Appendix of the Bush Fires Regulations 1954 contains Forms 4, 6 and 8, which are applications to burn various plants during prohibited burning times. The statutory declaration to be endorsed on each of these Forms contained obsolete references to section 106 of the *Evidence Act 1906*, Commissioners of Declarations and to the persons authorised to witness statutory declarations.

The amendments removed these references and updated them. The amendments were of an administrative nature and did not change the intent or usage of Forms 4, 6 and 8.

Bush Fires Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 2010

The Bush Fires Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 2010 came into effect on 5 November 2010. Section 22B(3)(c) of the *Bush Fires Act 1954* allows for the prescription of activities that cannot be carried out in the open air during a total fire ban. Part VA of the Bush Fires Regulations 1954 contains provisions dealing with prohibited activities in the open air during a total fire ban.

Regulation 24A(2) prescribed the prohibition of certain activities and contains exceptions to that prohibition. The amendments allowed a new exception to regulation 24A(2) for agricultural activities that cannot be postponed without detriment to livestock or crops.

Local government bushfire control officers will be able to impose a ban on these agricultural activities if the local conditions warrant this action. Bans imposed by local officers will not affect exemptions issued by the Minister.

Emergency Management Amendment Regulations 2010

The Emergency Management Amendment Regulations 2010 came into effect on 10 September 2010. Section 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* (the Act) defines the term 'hazard' and allows for an event or situations to be prescribed as hazards. Section 4 of the Act allows for the prescription of 'hazard management agencies'.

The amendment regulations prescribed two new hazards in the Emergency Management Regulations 2006. They concern an event involving a ship or a spillage of oil, either of which are capable of causing loss of life, injury to a person or damage to property or the environment. The Marine Safety General Manager for the Department of Transport was prescribed as the hazard management agency (HMA) for these hazards in waters of the State and prescribed areas of ports.

Emergency Management Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2010

The Emergency Management Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2010 came into effect on 3 December 2010. The amendment regulations created a new hazard concerning loss or interruption to the supply of natural gas or liquid fuels that is capable of causing or resulting in loss of life, prejudice to safety, or harm to the health of a person. The Coordinator of Energy is prescribed as the HMA with responsibility for emergency preparedness and response across Western Australia.

Emergency Management Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 2010

The Emergency Management Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 2010 came into effect on 3 December 2010 and amended the Emergency Regulations 2006 to prescribe FESA as the HMA for the hazard of 'fire' with responsibility for the emergency management aspect of response for the whole of the State. The hazard 'fire' is prescribed in paragraph (b) of the definition of 'hazard' in section 3 of the Emergency Regulations 2006.

Drafting of the Emergency Services Bill

FESA continues to progress the development of one comprehensive Emergency Services Act through the establishment of a dedicated team in December 2010.

Building on the recommendations from the Community Development and Justice Standing Committee Inquiry into Fire and Emergency Services Legislation report, FESA sought public input in late 2010 on additional matters that needed to be considered.

Drafting instructions have been developed and will be finalised in 2011/12 after consideration of recommendations arising from the Major Incident Reviews into the Lake Clifton, Red Hill and Roleystone/Kelmscott fires and the Perth Hills Bushfire February 2011 Review.

Likely Developments and Forecast of Results of Operations

The recommendations from reviews into the major bushfires experienced during 2010/11 will have significant impact on the way that FESA and other fire agencies manage bushfires in Western Australia.

Recommendations from the Perth Hills Bushfires February 2011 Review, published on Wednesday 17 August 2011, are particularly far reaching and significant. The review recommends significant structural change within FESA including removal of the Board of Management and establishing FESA as a Government Department.

Section 4

Disclosures and Legal Compliance



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Financial Statements

Certification of Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2011

The accompanying financial statements of the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ended 30 June 2011 and the financial position as at 30 June 2011.

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



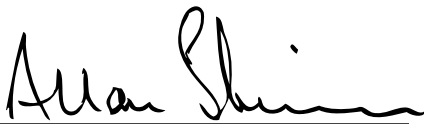
R Zatella
A/Chief Finance Officer

22 August 2011



F Pasquale
Member of Accountable Authority

22 August 2011



A Skinner
Chairman of Accountable Authority

22 August 2011

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 June 2011

	Note	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	4	138,557	131,558
Supplies and services	5	100,773	71,167
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	10,886	9,589
Finance costs	7	228	118
Accommodation expenses	8	7,303	6,725
Grants and subsidies	9	49,044	36,230
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	15	3	73
Other expenses	10	3,710	2,874
Total cost of services		310,504	258,334
Income			
Revenue			
User charges and fees	11	223,786	184,049
Commonwealth grants and contributions	12	7,128	10,251
Interest revenue	13	2,130	2,508
Other revenue	14	7,989	4,570
Total Revenue		241,033	201,378
Gains			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	15	92	191
Total Gains		92	191
Total income other than income from State Government		241,125	201,569
NET COST OF SERVICES		69,379	56,765
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation	16	154,181	45,909
Resources received free of charge		489	1,008
Royalties for Regions Fund		128	-
Total income from State Government		154,798	46,917
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		85,419	(9,848)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	30	8,839	(5,745)
Total other comprehensive income		8,839	(5,745)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		94,258	(15,593)

Refer also to note 41 'Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service'.

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

Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2011

	Note	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	167,588	56,381
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	18	348	324
Inventories	19	12,565	8,539
Receivables	20	7,380	5,253
Other assets	21	979	605
Total Current Assets		188,860	71,102
Non-Current Assets			
Amounts receivable for services	22	13,630	9,985
Property, plant and equipment	23	268,124	248,376
Intangible assets	24	362	541
Other financial assets	25	500	500
Total Non-Current Assets		282,616	259,402
TOTAL ASSETS		471,476	330,504
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	27	9,913	13,153
Borrowings	28	2,356	-
Provisions	29	18,715	13,997
Total Current Liabilities		30,984	27,150
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	28	44,773	-
Provisions	29	8,381	10,336
Total Non-Current Liabilities		53,154	10,336
TOTAL LIABILITIES		84,138	37,486
NET ASSETS		387,338	293,018
EQUITY			
	30		
Contributed equity		120,846	120,784
Reserves		79,845	71,006
Accumulated surplus		186,647	101,228
TOTAL EQUITY		387,338	293,018

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

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 June 2011

	Note	Contributed equity \$000	Reserves \$000	Accumulated surplus / (deficit) \$000	Total equity \$000
Balance at 1 July 2009	30	92,863	76,751	111,076	280,690
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(5,745)	(9,848)	(15,593)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		27,761	-	-	27,761
Other contributions by owners		160	-	-	160
Distribution to owners		-	-	-	-
Total		27,921	-	-	27,921
Balance at 30 June 2010		120,784	71,006	101,228	293,018
Balance at 1 July 2010		120,784	71,006	101,228	293,018
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	8,839	85,419	94,258
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Capital appropriations		-	-	-	-
Other contributions by owners		210	-	-	210
Distribution to owners		(148)	-	-	(148)
Total		62	-	-	62
Balance at 30 June 2011		120,846	79,845	186,647	387,338

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

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 30 June 2011

	Note	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Service appropriation		150,536	42,094
Capital appropriation		-	27,761
Royalties for Regions Fund		128	-
Net cash provided by State Government		150,664	69,855
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee benefits		(136,654)	(129,851)
Supplies and services		(90,514)	(67,838)
Finance costs		-	(118)
Accommodation		(7,303)	(6,725)
Grants and subsidies		(53,070)	(36,230)
GST payments on purchases		(16,329)	(11,739)
Other payments		(2,850)	(2,794)
Receipts			
User charges and fees		221,794	185,414
Commonwealth grants and contributions		7,129	10,251
Interest received		2,024	2,508
GST receipts on sales		1,157	1,184
GST receipts from taxation authority		15,171	10,555
Other receipts		7,961	4,570
Net cash used in operating activities	31	(51,484)	(40,813)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(35,219)	(24,783)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current physical assets		141	275
Net cash used in investing activities		(35,078)	(24,508)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Repayment of borrowings		-	(27,729)
Receipts			
Proceeds from borrowings		47,129	-
Net cash used in financing activities		47,129	(27,729)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		111,231	(23,195)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		56,705	79,900
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	31	167,936	56,705

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

1 Australian Accounting Standards

General

The Authority's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' includes Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

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

Early adoption of standards

The Authority cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by Treasurer's Instruction 1101 *Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements*. No Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended but not operative have been early adopted by the Authority for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2011.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) General statement

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

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

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

(b) Basis of preparation

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

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

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia.

(d) Contributed equity

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

The transfer of net assets to/from other agencies, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal. See note 30 'Equity'.

(e) Income

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Provision of services

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

Emergency Services Levy

The Emergency Services Levy (ESL) funds Western Australia's fire and emergency services. The majority of the ESL is raised and collected by local government agencies (LGA) on behalf of the Authority by including it on their council rates notices. The ESL is calculated on the Gross Rental Value (GRV) of most urban properties, with a fixed rate charge per property in rural and remote areas. The Authority raises assessment notices for the ESL directly for properties owned by the State Government (General Sector) in the first quarter, State Government instrumentalities (corporations) for large corporations in the third quarter and Local Governments in the second quarter.

LGAs either remit ESL to the Authority on a monthly basis as they collect it (Option A), or enter into a memorandum of understanding (Option B) authorised by the Minister and pay the ESL they assess to FESA in four quarterly (30%, 30%, 30% and 10%) or one annual instalment. The annual payment option is generally taken up by local governments that raise only a small amount of ESL and wish to further simplify the ESL administrative arrangements.

All LGAs submit a Declaration of Annual Emergency Services Levy Billing Assessment Profile Return (Form A) within 14 days of issue of rates notice. Revenue is recognised upon the issue of an invoice to the LGAs.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Income (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Sale of goods

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

Interest

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues.

Service Appropriations

Service Appropriations are recognised as revenues at fair value in the period in which the Authority gains control of the appropriated funds. The Authority gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited to the bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury. See note 16 'Income from State Government'.

Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions

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

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

Royalties for Regions are recognised as revenue at fair value in the period in which the Authority obtains control over the funds. The Authority obtains control of the funds at the time they are deposited into the Authority's bank account.

Gains

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

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed when incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Capitalisation/expensing of assets

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

Initial recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

In the absence of market based evidence, fair value of land and buildings is determined on the basis of existing use. This normally applies where buildings are specialised or where land use is restricted. Fair value for existing use assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, ie. the depreciated replacement cost. Where the fair value of buildings is determined on the depreciated replacement cost basis, the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are restated proportionately.

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

The most significant assumptions in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets and in determining estimated useful life. Professional judgement by the valuer is required where the evidence does not provide a clear distinction between market type assets and existing use assets. See note 23 'Property, plant and equipment' for further information.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Derecognition

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

Asset revaluation surplus

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets as described in note 23 'Property, plant and equipment' and note 30 'Equity'.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method, using rates which are reviewed annually. Estimated useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

Building	20 - 40 years
Vehicles	2 - 20 years
Plant and equipment	5 - 10 years

Works of art controlled by the Authority are classified as property, plant and equipment. These are anticipated to have indefinite useful lives. Their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period and consequently no depreciation has been recognised.

Leasehold improvements of a capital nature are classified as property, plant and equipment. The leasehold improvement is depreciated over the lease term.

Land and artwork are not depreciated.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Intangible assets

Capitalisation/Expensing of assets

Acquisitions of intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more and internally generated intangible assets costing \$50,000 or more are capitalised. The cost of utilising the assets is expensed (amortised) over their useful life. Costs incurred below these thresholds are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

All acquired and internally developed intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal cost, the cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated for the period of the expected benefit (estimated useful life which is reviewed annually) on the straight line basis. All intangible assets controlled by the Authority have a finite useful life and zero residual value.

The expected useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Licences up to 10 years

Software^(a) 3 to 5 years

(a) Software that is not integral to the operation of any related hardware.

Computer Software

Software that is an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as property, plant and equipment. Software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as an intangible asset. Software costing less than \$5,000 is expensed in the year of acquisition.

Website costs

Website costs are charged as expenses when they are incurred unless they relate to the acquisition or development of an asset when they may be capitalised and amortised. Generally, costs in relation to feasibility studies during the planning phase of a website, and ongoing costs of maintenance during the operating phase are expensed. Costs incurred in building or enhancing a website, to the extent that they represent probable future economic benefits that can be reliably measured, are capitalised.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Impairment of assets

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

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

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of assets identified as surplus assets is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Surplus assets carried at fair value have no risk of material impairment where fair value is determined by reference to market based evidence. Where fair value is determined by reference to depreciated replacement cost, surplus assets are at risk of impairment and the recoverable amount is measured. Surplus assets at cost are tested for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period. See note 26 'Impairment of assets' for the outcome of impairment reviews and testing.

(j) Leases

Operating leases are expensed on a straight line basis over the lease term as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the leased items and services. See note 5 'Supplies and services' and note 32 'Commitments'.

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

Resources received free of charge or for nominal cost that can be reliably measured are recognised as income at fair value. Where the resources received represents a service the Authority would otherwise pay for, a corresponding expense is recognised. Receipts of assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. See note 16 'Income from State Government'.

Assets or services received from State Government agencies, are separately disclosed under Income from State Government in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Financial instruments

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

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

Financial instruments have been disaggregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables
- Amounts receivable for services
- Other financial assets

Financial Liabilities

- Payables
- WATC borrowings

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

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

See note 2(r) for 'Other financial assets', note 35 'Financial instruments' and note 28 'Borrowings'.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalent (and restricted cash and cash equivalent) assets comprise cash on hand and short term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. See note 17 'Cash and cash equivalents'.

(n) Accrued salaries

Accrued salaries (see note 27 'Payables') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a week of the financial year end. The Authority considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its net fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectable are written off against the allowance account. The allowance for uncollectable amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when there is objective evidence that the Authority will not be able to collect the debts. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days. See note 2(l) 'Financial instruments' and note 20 'Receivables'.

(p) Amounts receivable for services (holding account)

The Authority receives income from the State Government partly in cash and partly as an asset (holding account receivable). The accrued amount appropriated is accessible on the emergence of the cash funding requirement to cover leave entitlements and asset replacement.

See note 16 'Income from State Government' and note 22 'Amounts receivable for services'.

(q) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs are assigned by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a weighted average cost basis.

Inventories not held for resale are measured at cost unless they are no longer required, in which case they are measured at net realisable value. See note 19 'Inventories'.

(r) Other financial assets

The Authority has classified its investment as a held-to-maturity investment.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting period. Investments not at fair value are initially recognised at cost being the fair value of consideration given, including directly attributable transaction costs.

The Authority assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. See note 25 'Other financial assets'.

(s) Payables

Payables are recognised when the Authority becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services at fair value, as they are generally settled within 30 days. See note 2(l) 'Financial instruments' and note 27 'Payables'.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Borrowings

All loans payable are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the net proceeds received. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. See note 2(l) 'Financial instruments' and note 28 'Borrowings'.

(u) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognised where there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. See note 29 'Provisions'.

Provisions - Employee benefits

All annual leave and long service leave provisions are in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period.

Annual leave

The liability for annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period is recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Annual leave not expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period is recognised and measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

When assessing expected future payments consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non-salary components such as employer superannuation contributions, as well as the experience of employee departures and periods of service. The expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The provision for annual leave is classified as a current liability as the Authority does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Provisions (continued)

Provisions - Employee benefits (continued)

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period is recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period is recognised and measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

When assessing expected future payments consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels including non-salary components such as employer superannuation contributions, as well as the experience of employee departures and periods of service. The expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Unconditional long service leave provisions are classified as current liabilities as the Authority does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because the Authority has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

Purchased Leave

The provision for purchased leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund up to an additional ten weeks leave per calendar year. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees and is measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave.

Deferred Leave

The provision for deferred leave relates to Public Service employees who have entered into an agreement to self-fund an additional twelve months leave in the fifth year of the agreement. The provision recognises the value of salary set aside for employees to be used in the fifth year. This liability is measured on the same basis as annual leave. Deferred leave is reported as a non-current provision until the fifth year.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Provisions (continued)

Provisions - Employee benefits (continued)

Superannuation

Contributions are made to the Fire and Emergency Services Superannuation Fund (FESSF) and to the Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) to provide benefits for employees and their dependants on retirement, disability or death.

The FESSF is a superannuation fund available to employees of the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia. Membership is also available for employees of the United Firefighters Union of Western Australia, Western Australian Volunteer Fire Brigades Association (Inc), and the Fire and Emergency Services Superannuation Board (FESSB). The FESSB is a trustee of the fund and is responsible for managing the fund in the best interest of all members and for ensuring that the fund is managed in accordance with its governing legislation; *Fire and Emergency Services Superannuation Act 1985* and the Fire and Emergency Services (Superannuation Fund) Regulations 1986. The liability for superannuation charges is extinguished by payments of employer contributions to the FESSF.

Members can make additional voluntary contributions to an accumulation account and are payable in addition to any defined benefit entitlement. Contributing members who have reached the age of 55 or completed 30 years of contributing membership can also elect to transfer their defined benefit into their accumulation account.

GESB administers public sector superannuation arrangements in Western Australia in accordance with legislative requirements.

Eligible employees contribute to the Pension Scheme, a defined benefit pension scheme now closed to new members since 1987, or the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS), a defined benefit lump sum scheme also closed to new members since 1995.

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

The Authority also makes employer contributions to the FESSF during the year. The FESSF is a defined benefit scheme for the purpose of employees and is a defined contribution plan for the Authority. The concurrent contributions (defined contributions) made by the Authority to the FESSF extinguishes the Authority's obligations to the related superannuation liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Provisions (continued)

Provisions - Employee benefits (continued)

Superannuation (continued)

The Authority has no liabilities under the Pension or the GSS. The liabilities for the unfunded Pension Scheme and the unfunded GSS transfer benefits attributable to members who transferred from the Pension Scheme, are assumed by the Treasurer. All other GSS obligations are funded by concurrent contributions made by the Authority to the GESB. The concurrently funded part of the GSS is a defined contribution scheme as these contributions extinguish all liabilities in respect of the concurrently funded GSS obligations.

Employees commencing employment prior to 16 April 2007 who were not members of either the Pension or the GSS became non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS). Employees commencing employment on or after 16 April 2007 became members of the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS). Both of these schemes are accumulation schemes. The Authority makes concurrent contributions to GESB on behalf of employees in compliance with the *Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*. These contributions extinguish the liability for superannuation charges in respect of the WSS and GESBS.

The GESB makes all benefit payments in respect of the Pension Scheme and GSS, and is recouped from the Treasurer for the employer's share. See note 2(v) 'Superannuation expense'.

Provisions - Other

Employment on-costs

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are included as part of 'Other expenses' and are not included as part of the Authority's 'Employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Employment on-costs provision'. See note 10 'Other expenses' and note 29 'Provisions'.

(v) Superannuation expense

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(w) Establishment of volunteer entities

(i) Volunteer Emergency Service Units

Volunteer Emergency Service Units are formed in accordance with Part 3C of the *Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998*.

(ii) Volunteer State Emergency Service Units

Volunteer State Emergency Service Units are formed in accordance with Part 3A of the *Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998*.

(iii) Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service Brigades

Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service Brigades are formed in accordance with the *Fire Brigades Act 1942*.

(iv) Volunteer Fire Service Brigades

Volunteer Fire Service Brigades are formed in accordance with Part 3C of the *Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998*.

(v) Volunteer Marine Rescue Services

Volunteer Marine Rescue Services are formed in accordance with Part 3B of the *Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1998*.

(vi) Indian Ocean Territories Services

In accordance with the Indian Ocean Territories Law Reform Ordinance, the Authority provides capital and operating support for the Volunteer Fire and Emergency Service brigades and Volunteer Marine Rescue Services groups operating on Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The costs associated with this support are recouped from the Commonwealth Government.

(x) Comparative figures

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

3 Disclosure of changes in accounting policy and estimates

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Authority has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010 that impacted on the Authority:

2009-5	<i>Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 118, 136 & 139]</i>
	Under amendments to AASB 117, the classification of land elements of all existing leases has been reassessed to determine whether they are in the nature of operating or finance leases. As leases of land and buildings recognised in the financial statements have not been found to significantly expose the Authority to the risks/rewards attributable to control of land, no changes to accounting estimates have been included in the Financial Statements and Notes to the Financial Statements.
	<i>Under amendments to AASB 107, only expenditures that result in a recognised asset are eligible for classification as investing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows. All investing cashflows recognised in the Authority's Statement of Cash Flows relate to increases in recognised assets.</i>
AASB 2010-3	<i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 3, AASB 7, AASB 121, AASB 128, AASB 131, AASB 132 & AASB 139]</i>

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

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

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2009-11 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12].</i>	1 January 2013
<i>The amendment to AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> requires modification to the disclosure of categories of financial assets. The Authority does not expect any financial impact when the Standard is first applied. The disclosure of categories of financial assets in the notes will change.	

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

3 Disclosure of changes in accounting policy and estimates (continued)

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative (continued)

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
<p>AASB 2011-2 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project - Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 101 & 1054]</i></p> <p>This Amending Standard removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards for reduced disclosure reporting. DTF has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the amendments to these Standards for agencies.</p>	1 July 2011
<p>AASB 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i></p> <p>This Standard supersedes AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments.</p> <p>The Standard was reissued on 6 December 2010 and the Department is currently determining the impact of the Standard. DTF has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard for agencies.</p>	1 January 2013
<p>AASB 2010-2 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.</i></p> <p>This Standard makes amendments to many Australian Accounting Standards, including interpretations, to introduce reduced disclosure requirements into these pronouncements for application by certain types of entities.</p> <p>The Standard is not expected to have any financial impact on the Authority. However this Standard may reduce some note disclosures in the financial statements of the Authority. DTF has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the amendments to these Standards for agencies.</p>	1 July 2013

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

3 Disclosure of changes in accounting policy and estimates (continued)

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative (continued)

Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
<p>AASB 2010-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB1, 3, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19, & 127]</i></p> <p>This Amending Standard makes consequential adjustments to other Standards as a result of issuing AASB 9 Financial Instruments in December 2010. DTF has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard for agencies</p>	1 July 2011
<p>AASB 1054 <i>Australian Additional Disclosures</i></p> <p>This Standard, in conjunction with AASB 2011-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project, removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards.</p>	1 July 2011
<p>AASB 2011-1 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project [AASB 1, 5, 101, 107, 108, 121, 128, 132 & 134 and Interpretations 2, 112 & 113]</i></p> <p>This Amending Standard, in conjunction with AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures, removes disclosure requirements from other Standards and incorporates them in a single Standard to achieve convergence between Australian and New Zealand Accounting Standards.</p>	1 July 2011
<p>AASB 2010-5 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042] (October 2010)</i></p> <p>This Standard introduces a number of terminology changes as well as minor presentation changes to the Notes to the Financial Statements. There is no financial impact resulting from the application of this revised Standard.</p>	1 January 2011

Changes in Accounting Estimates

There were no changes in accounting estimates that will have an effect on the current reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
4 Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries ^(a)	120,735	114,941
Protective clothing and uniforms	3,734	3,729
Superannuation - defined contribution plans: ^(b)		
Fire and Emergency Services Superannuation Board	12,366	11,192
Government Employees Superannuation Board	1,364	1,221
Other related expenses	358	475
	138,557	131,558

(a) Includes the value of the fringe benefit to the employee plus the fringe benefits tax component and leave entitlements including superannuation contribution component.

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

Employment on-costs expenses such as workers' compensation insurance are included at note 10 'Other expenses'.

Employment on-costs liability is included at note 29 'Provisions'.

5 Supplies and services

Administration	4,228	3,814
Advertising and promotion expense	433	624
Communications	2,781	3,065
Consultants and contractors	36,639	20,152
Electricity and water expense	1,674	1,476
Insurance premiums and claims	5,399	4,836
Leases	24,033	17,417
Maintenance	22,059	16,633
Travel	3,527	3,150
	100,773	71,167

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
6 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
<u>Depreciation</u>		
Buildings	3,769	3,275
Vehicles	5,698	5,235
Plant and equipment	983	897
Leasehold improvements	178	-
Total depreciation	10,628	9,407
<u>Amortisation</u>		
Intangible assets	258	182
Total amortisation	258	182
Total depreciation and amortisation	10,886	9,589
7 Finance costs		
Interest expense	228	118
Finance cost expensed	228	118
8 Accommodation expenses		
Lease rentals	1,540	1,726
Repairs and maintenance	5,763	4,999
	7,303	6,725

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
9 Grants and subsidies		
<u>Recurrent</u>		
Local Governments	7,845	7,316
Private Fire Brigades	138	81
Natural Disaster grants are paid in accordance with the Western Australian Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements; Natural Disaster Resilience Program; and All West Australians Reducing Emergencies grant (AWARE).	21,691	14,049
Grants and subsidies paid to volunteer entities and external bodies in line with approved schemes, agreements and statutes:		
- Various Volunteer entities ^(a)	844	628
- Volunteer Marine Rescue Services groups	733	982
- Affiliated bodies ^(b)	959	959
- Local Government - Community Emergency Services Manager	588	349
- Other grants and subsidies	279	183
<u>Capital</u>		
Local Governments	13,649	10,330
Volunteer Marine Rescue Services	2,318	1,353
	49,044	36,230

(a) See note 2(w) 'Establishment of volunteer entities'.

(b) See note 38 'Affiliated bodies'.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
10 Other expenses		
Doubtful debts expense	-	35
Employment on-costs	3,573	2,713
Audit fees	137	126
	3,710	2,874
11 User charges and fees		
User charges	4,983	3,911
Emergency services levy	218,803	180,138
	223,786	184,049
See note 2(e) 'Income'.		
12 Commonwealth grants and contributions		
Recurrent	6,855	10,208
Capital	259	-
Other	14	43
	7,128	10,251

Commonwealth grants are received for various purposes including non-repayable grants that contribute towards FESA operations such as the State Support Package, Aerial Firefighting and the Indian Ocean Territories.

Contributions are also received for specific purpose grants such as the Natural Disaster Resilience Program (NDRP) and research/employment projects. In 2009/10 the Australian Government introduced the NDRP which replaced the existing disaster mitigation funding programs; Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP), Bushfire Mitigation Program (BMP), and from 2010/11 the National Emergency Volunteer Support Fund (NEVSF).

Capital grants for the NDRP include \$5,225,776 from the Attorney General's Department for both the existing Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP) and its replacement the Natural Disaster Resilience Program (NDRP). The terms of the grant specify that it must be used to fund resilience projects in partnership with State and Local Government bodies. The grants have been recognised in their entirety upon receipt as the State is entirely responsible for the grant allocation and service delivery. At 30 June 2011, \$889,793 of the grant has been spent.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
13 Interest revenue		
Short term deposits	2,039	2,437
Emergency Services Levy	91	71
	2,130	2,508
14 Other revenue		
Employee cost recovery	2,911	2,409
Sponsorship and donations	515	578
Non reciprocal contributed assets	1,244	854
Grants	73	68
General	3,246	661
	7,989	4,570
15 Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets		
<u>Costs of disposal of non-current assets</u>		
Vehicles	(52)	(157)
<u>Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets</u>		
Vehicles	141	275
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	89	118
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	(3)	(73)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	92	191
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	89	118

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
16 Income from State Government		
Appropriation received during the year:		
Service appropriation ^(a)	154,181	45,909
Resources received free of charge ^(b)		
Determined on the basis of the following estimates provided by Agencies:		
Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate)	489	1,000
Department of Transport	-	8
Royalties for Regions Fund:		
Regional Community Services Account ^(c)	128	-
	154,798	46,917

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

(b) Assets or services received free of charge or for nominal cost are recognised as revenue at fair value of the assets and/or services that can be reliably measured and which would have been purchased if they were not donated. Contributions of assets or services in the nature of contributions by owners are recognised direct to equity.

(c) This is a sub-fund within the over-arching 'Royalties for Regions Fund'. The recurrent funds are committed to projects and programs in WA regional areas.

17 Cash and cash equivalents**Current**

Cash at bank	122,544	2,838
Short term deposits	45,000	53,500
Cash on hand and advances	44	43
	167,588	56,381

See note 2(m) 'Cash and cash equivalents'

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
18 Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
Current		
Gift fund ^(a)	65	48
Rental property bonds ^(b)	34	34
Restricted deposits - held in trust ^(c)	249	242
	348	324

(a) Employees make a gold coin donation for a dress down day. The Gift fund makes an annual donation to a nominated charity.

(b) Bonds held as part of residential tenancy agreements.

(c) Monies held in trust by the Authority on behalf of the beneficiary, Coolgardie Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service Brigade. The Fund is made available to facilitate and enhance the fire services and activities of the brigade.

19 Inventories**Current**

Inventories held for consumption ^(a)	2,442	1,883
Inventories held for distribution ^(b)	10,123	6,656
	12,565	8,539

(a) Inventories held for consumption are measured at cost using the average cost method.

(b) Inventories held for distribution represent fire appliances under construction as part of the Emergency Services Levy capital grants process. These inventories are measured at cost. See note 2(q) 'Inventories'.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
20 Receivables		
Current		
Receivables	4,254	3,860
Allowance for impairment of receivables	(22)	(50)
Accrued revenue	-	28
Interest receivable	106	83
GST receivable	3,042	1,332
Total current	7,380	5,253
Reconciliation of changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables:		
Balance at start of year	50	26
Doubtful debts expense	-	36
Write back of Allowance for impairment	(28)	-
Amounts written off during the year	-	(12)
Balance at end of year	22	50
The Authority does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements as security for receivables. See note 2(o) 'Receivables' and note 35 'Financial instruments'.		
21 Other assets		
Prepayments	979	605
Total	979	605
22 Amounts receivable for services		
Non-current		
Total	13,630	9,985

Represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability. See note 2(p) 'Amounts receivable for services (holding account)'.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
23 Property, plant and equipment		
<u>Land</u>		
At fair value ^(a)	79,351	70,930
<u>Buildings</u>		
At fair value ^(a)	102,933	94,448
<u>Buildings under construction</u>		
Construction costs	21,346	13,790
<u>Vehicles</u>		
At cost	85,970	76,480
Accumulated depreciation	(41,254)	(36,487)
	44,716	39,993
<u>Vehicles under construction</u>		
Construction costs	10,169	8,821
<u>Plant and equipment</u>		
At cost	12,756	11,916
Accumulated depreciation	(7,624)	(6,643)
	5,132	5,273
<u>Plant and equipment under construction</u>		
Construction costs	3,525	14,963
<u>Leasehold Improvements</u>		
At cost	972	-
Accumulated depreciation	(178)	-
	794	-
<u>Works of Art</u>		
At cost	158	158
Total	268,124	248,376

(a) Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2010 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2011 and recognised at 30 June 2011. In undertaking the revaluation, fair value was determined by reference to market values for land: \$10,095,700 and buildings: \$4,074,800. For the remaining balance, fair value of land and building was determined on the basis of current use and depreciated replacement cost; land: \$69,255,600 and buildings: \$98,858,357.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

23 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Buildings under construction \$000	Vehicles \$000	Vehicles under construction \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Plant and equipment under construction \$000	Leasehold Improvements	Works of Art \$000	Total \$000
2011										
Carrying amount at start of year	70,930	94,448	13,790	39,993	8,821	5,273	14,963	-	158	248,376
Additions	125	85	21,259	650	11,385	278	6,441	-	-	40,223
Transfers	-	11,920	(13,703)	9,940	(10,037)	569	(17,879)	972	-	(18,218)
Disposals	(147)	(147)	-	(169)	-	(5)	-	-	-	(468)
Revaluation increments/decrements	8,443	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,839
Depreciation	-	(3,769)	-	(5,698)	-	(983)	-	(178)	-	(10,628)
Carrying amount at end of year	79,351	102,933	21,346	44,716	10,169	5,132	3,525	794	158	268,124
2010										
Carrying amount at start of year	70,019	87,071	18,110	38,064	10,197	4,900	10,710	-	158	239,229
Additions	174	131	12,358	62	6,064	1,407	5,392	-	-	25,588
Transfers	658	16,627	(16,678)	7,465	(7,440)	(92)	(1,139)	-	-	(599)
Disposals	-	-	-	(363)	-	(45)	-	-	-	(408)
Revaluation increments/decrements	79	(6,106)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,027)
Depreciation	-	(3,275)	-	(5,235)	-	(897)	-	-	-	(9,407)
Carrying amount at end of year	70,930	94,448	13,790	39,993	8,821	5,273	14,963	-	158	248,376

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
24 Intangible assets		
Computer software		
At cost	2,252	2,173
Accumulated amortisation	(1,890)	(1,632)
	362	541
Reconciliations:		
Computer software		
Carrying amount at start of year	541	72
Additions	79	651
Amortisation expense	(258)	(182)
Carrying amount at end of year	362	541
25 Other financial assets		
Held-to-maturity investments (see note 2(r) 'Other financial assets')	500	500
Total	500	500
26 Impairment of assets		
There were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at 30 June 2011.		
The Authority held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period there were no intangible assets not yet available for use. See note 2(i) 'Impairment of assets'.		
27 Payables		
Current		
Trade payables	8,890	10,470
Accrued interest	219	-
Accrued salaries	23	2,188
Client account - trust	249	241
Income received in advance	145	-
GST payable	387	254
Total current	9,913	13,153

See note 2(s) 'Payables', note 2(n) 'Accrued salaries' and note 35 'Financial instruments'.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
28 Borrowings		
<u>Current</u>		
Western Australian Treasury Corporation Loans	2,356	-
<u>Non-current</u>		
Western Australian Treasury Corporation Loans	44,773	-
29 Provisions		
<u>Current</u>		
<i>Employee benefits provision</i>		
Annual leave ^(a)	7,548	6,538
Long service leave ^(b)	8,556	5,673
Deferred salary scheme ^(c)	97	45
	16,201	12,256
<i>Other provisions</i>		
Employment on-costs ^(d)	2,514	1,741
	18,715	13,997
<u>Non - current</u>		
<i>Employee benefits provision</i>		
Long service leave ^(b)	7,268	9,288
Deferred salary scheme ^(c)	55	76
<i>Other provisions</i>		
Employment on-costs ^(d)	1,058	972
	8,381	10,336
a) Annual leave liabilities have been classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	5,936	4,981
More than 12 months after the reporting period	1,612	1,557
	7,548	6,538

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
29 Provisions (continued)		
(b) Long service leave liabilities have been classified as current where there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Assessments indicate that actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	2,127	2,025
More than 12 months after the reporting period	13,697	12,936
	15,824	14,961
(c) Deferred salary scheme liabilities have been classified as current where there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Actual settlement of the liabilities will occur as follows:		
Within 12 months of the end of the reporting period	97	45
More than 12 months after the reporting period	55	76
	152	121
(d) The settlement of annual and long service leave liabilities gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation insurance. The provision is the present value of expected future payments.		
The associated expense, apart from the unwinding of the discount (finance cost), is disclosed in note 10 'Other expenses'.		
<u>Movements in other provisions</u>		
Movements in each class of provisions during the financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below.		
<u>Employment on-cost provision</u>		
Carrying amount at start of year	2,713	2,633
Additional provisions recognised	859	80
Carrying amount at end of year	3,572	2,713

See note 2(u) 'Provisions'.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
30 Equity		
The Government holds the equity interest in the Authority on behalf of the community. Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Authority. The asset revaluation surplus represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.		
Contributed equity		
Balance at the start of period	120,784	92,863
<u>Contributions by owners</u>		
Capital appropriation	-	27,761
<u>Transfer of net assets from other agencies</u>	210	160
12 Brockman St, Manjimup transferred to the Authority under Management Order		
Total contributions by owners	210	27,921
<u>Distributions to owners</u>		
Transfer of net assets to other agencies	(148)	-
5151 Bussell Highway, Capel transferred to the Department of Planning and Infrastructure		
Balance at end of period	120,846	120,784
Reserves		
<u>Asset revaluation surplus</u>		
Balance at start of year	71,006	76,751
Net revaluation increments/(decrements):		
Land	8,443	79
Buildings	396	(5,824)
Balance at end of year	79,845	71,006
Accumulated surplus		
Balance at start of year	101,228	111,076
Result for the period	85,419	(9,848)
Balance at end of year	186,647	101,228

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
31 Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows		
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents [refer to note 17 'Cash and cash equivalents']	167,588	56,381
Restricted cash and cash equivalents [refer to note 18 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents']	348	324
	167,936	56,705
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows used in operating activities		
Net cost of services	(69,379)	(56,765)
<u>Non-cash items:</u>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense (note 6 Depreciation and amortisation expense)	10,886	9,589
Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (note 15 Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets)	(89)	(118)
Resources received free of charge (note 16 Income from State Government)	489	1,008
Doubtful debt expense (note 10 Other expenses)	-	35
Write back of Allowance for impairment	(28)	-
Adjustment for other non-cash items	9,582	-
Write-down on property, plant and equipment	-	(282)
<u>(Increase)/decrease in assets:</u>		
Current receivables ^(a)	(444)	1,359
Other assets	(374)	7
Current inventories	(4,027)	163
<u>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</u>		
Current payables ^(a)	(3,518)	2,322
Current provisions	4,718	1,353
Non-current provisions	(1,955)	434
Change in GST in receivables/payables ^(b)	2,655	8
Net cash used in operating activities	(51,484)	(40,813)

(a) Note that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) receivable/payable in respect of GST and the receivable/payable in respect of the sale/purchase of non-current assets are not included in these items as they do not form part of the reconciling items.

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

At the end of the reporting period, the Authority had fully drawn on all financing facilities, details of which are disclosed in the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
32 Commitments		
The commitments below are inclusive of GST where relevant.		
Capital expenditure commitments		
Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements, are payable as follows:		
Within 1 year	26,882	48,040
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	11,581
	26,882	59,621
The capital commitments include amounts for:		
Buildings	22,734	52,748
Plant and equipment	4,148	6,873
	26,882	59,621
Lease commitments		
Commitments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:		
Within 1 year	6,389	6,216
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,003	9,990
Later than 5 years	367	429
	10,759	16,635
The Authority has various operating leases, the most significant being:		
- The provision of Rotary Wing Aircraft Rescue and Medical Transport Services is a non-cancellable lease with a five year term, rent payable monthly. An option exists at the end of the five year term for an additional two plus two years extension option and a further one year final extension. The Authority has since exercised the second option to extend the contract to October 2012.		
See note 2(j) 'Leases'.		

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

33 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities

The following contingent liabilities are additional to the liabilities included in the financial statements.

Contaminated sites

Under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*, the Authority is required to report known and suspected contaminated sites to the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). In accordance with the Act, DEC classifies these sites on the basis of the risk to human health, the environment and environmental values. Where sites are classified as *contaminated - remediation required* or *possibly contaminated - investigation required*, the Authority may have a liability in respect of investigation or remediation expenses.

In 2006/07 the Authority reported one contaminated site to DEC. The site is a former drum storage area at the FESA Training Centre located at Dundas Road, Forrestfield. The Authority is unable to assess the likely outcome of the classification process. It is not practicable to estimate the potential financial effect or to identify the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflows. The Authority has applied and received funding from the Contaminated Sites Management Account to undertake further investigative work.

In August 2008, a contract was awarded to a qualified consultant to undertake a Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) including soil and gas vapour surveys. In October 2008, an accredited contaminated sites auditor was also appointed to provide a mandatory audit report as part of the DSI. The DSI was completed late 2009 and the comprehensive report delivered to FESA mid 2011. The report indicates no immediate need for site remediation, but this may be a consideration in future depending on site development plans. This report has been distributed to the DEC as project managers.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

34 Explanatory statement

This statement provides details of any significant variations between estimates and actual results for 2011 and between actual results for 2010 and 2011. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10% or \$5 million.

Significant variances between estimated and actual result for 2011

	2011 Estimate \$000	2011 Actual \$000	Variation \$000
Employee benefits expense	146,268	138,557	(7,711)
Supplies and services	68,834	100,773	31,939
Depreciation and amortisation expense	12,155	10,886	(1,269)
Finance costs	2,447	228	(2,219)
Accommodation expenses	4,765	7,303	2,538
Grants and subsidies	33,906	49,044	15,138
Other expenses	3,018	3,710	692
User charges and fees	229,604	223,786	(5,818)
Commonwealth grants and contributions	4,615	7,128	2,513
Interest revenue	2,500	2,130	(370)
Other revenue	3,008	7,989	4,981
Service appropriation	24,544	154,181	129,637
Resources received free of charge	2,745	489	(2,256)
Royalties for Regions Fund	-	128	128

Employee benefits expense

The variance is mainly due to delays in the procurement of upgraded Personnel Protective Equipment for career and volunteer firefighters, together with savings associated with the timing of the appointment of additional staff approved as part of the 2010-11 budget process.

Supplies and services

The variance is mainly due to recoupable costs associated with significant bush fire and emergency events, including those at Roleystone/Kelmscott, Lake Clifton, Red Hill, Golden Bay, John Forrest National Park and Baldivis as well as the expensing of components of the WA Emergency Radio Network project that did not meet FESA's capitalisation requirements.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

The variance is mostly due to the timing of the completion of the approved capital works program.

Finance costs

The variance reflects savings as a result of delaying planned borrowings until May 2011.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

34 Explanatory statement (continued)

Significant variances between estimated and actual result for 2011 (continued)

Accommodation expenses

The variance largely reflects higher than anticipated property repair and maintenance costs, asbestos management and renovations.

Grants and subsidies

The variance primarily relates to payments made under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangement (NDRRA), on behalf of the State Government. Outlays on NDRRA are subsequently recouped by way of Supplementary Funding from the State Government at year's end.

Other expenses

The variance reflects higher than anticipated employment on-costs associated with the recognition of annual and long service leave liability provisions as determined by the actuarial assessment at year end.

User charges and fees

The variance largely reflects lower than anticipated communication costs and delays in the roll out of the Direct Brigade Alarm network.

Commonwealth grants and contributions

The variance is mainly due to additional Commonwealth funding received primarily for the Natural Disaster Resilience Program and the legacy projects under the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program.

Interest revenue

The variance mainly reflects a reduction in available investment funds as a result of the deferral of planned borrowings and the use of reserves to fund the approved capital works program.

Other revenue

The variance mainly reflects higher than anticipated insurance claims, the return of Local Government owned appliances to FESA and the reduction of the Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) Provision created for FESA's Emergency Service Vehicles.

Service appropriation

The variance in the Service Appropriation mainly relates to a Supplementary Funding recoup of \$32.7 million for unbudgeted costs associated with the NDRRA, bushfire suppression and the State Emergency Service (SES) response and recovery operations during 2010-11. In addition, a further \$100 million has been advanced by the State Government in anticipation of higher than normal NDRRA claims in 2011-12.

Royalties for Regions fund

The variance reflects the State Government's appropriation of Royalties for Regions program for FESA's district allowance in regional WA.

Resources received free of charge

The variance is mainly due to lower than anticipated services from Landgate.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

34 Explanatory statement (continued)

Significant variances between actual results for 2010 and 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000	Variation \$000
Employee benefits expense	138,557	131,558	6,999
Supplies and services	100,773	71,167	29,606
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10,886	9,589	1,297
Finance costs	228	118	110
Grants and subsidies	49,044	36,230	12,814
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	3	73	(70)
Other expenses	3,710	2,874	836
User charges and fees	223,786	184,049	39,737
Commonwealth grants and contributions	7,128	10,251	(3,123)
Interest revenue	2,130	2,508	(378)
Other revenue	7,989	4,570	3,419
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	92	191	(99)
Service appropriation	154,181	45,909	108,272
Resources received free of charge	489	1,008	(519)
Royalties for Regions Fund	128	-	128

Employee benefits expenses

Employee benefits expenses are higher than last financial year mainly due to increased staffing primarily to boost frontline emergency services, an increase in overtime associated with the significant impact of the unprecedented number of natural disasters and by additional annual and long service leave provisions resulting from higher levels of accrued leave by existing employees in excess of actuarial assumptions.

Supplies and services

The variance is primarily due to increases in aircraft hire charges related to the engagement of two Type 1 water bombing helicopters located in the metropolitan area and the South West region to assist with bushfire suppression; costs associated with the whole of Hazmat Structural Rescue appliance series compliance modifications; software contract and license costs relating to the Clever Networks, Direct Brigade Alarm, CADCOM, knowledge management and Microsoft licenses and the WA Emergency Radio Network costs that did not meet FESA's capitalisation requirement.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

The increase largely reflects the capitalisation of assets such as fire appliances, Merredin Volunteer FRS station, Ellenbrook FRS station, Esperance and Kununurra collocations, Manjimup leasehold improvement for the South West regional office and emergency generators for six regional operational centres to provide temporary emergency power supply.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

34 Explanatory statement (continued)

Significant variances between actual results for 2010 and 2011 (continued)

Finance costs

The increase reflects the accrued interest on the approved borrowings drawn down from the Western Australian Treasury Corporation in May 2011.

Grants and subsidies

The increase in grants and subsidies is mainly due to payments made for the NDRRA for damage associated with the severe bushfire weather event in January 2011, tropical lows and associated flooding in the Murchison, the severe thunderstorm in the South West land division, storms in the Great Southern and other minor payments for the West Coast storm and Tropical Cyclone Laurence. The increase also reflects ESL grants made to the Local Government Authorities for distribution to Bush Fire Brigades and State Emergency Service Units.

Loss on disposal of non-current assets

The variance is mainly due to a reduced number of low value asset disposals.

Other expenses

The variance reflects higher employment on-costs associated with the recognition of annual and long service leave liability provisions determined by the actuary at year end.

User charges and fees

The increase is primarily due to an increase in the Emergency Services Levy collections to boost frontline emergency services and capital funding for local governments and emergency service volunteers.

Commonwealth grants and contributions

The decrease in commonwealth grants and contributions is mainly due to the 'legacy' of the National Disaster Mitigation Program and the remaining 2009/10 Commonwealth funds that have been applied this financial year.

Interest revenue

The decrease in interest revenue mainly reflects the deferral of planned borrowings and the use of reserves to fund the approved capital works program.

Other revenue

The increase in other revenue is primarily due to the reduction of the Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) provision created for FESA's emergency service vehicles.

Gain on disposal of non-current assets

The variance is due to a reduced number of asset disposals.

Service appropriation

Service appropriations have exceeded last years balance largely due to the State Government's supplementary funding for bushfire suppression, Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements and State Emergency Service response and recovery operations.

Resources received free of charge

The variance in resources received free of charge is mainly due to an decrease in services provided by Landgate.

Royalties for Regions fund

The increase mainly reflects the State Governments appropriation of Royalties for Regions program for FESA's district allowance in regional WA.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

35 Financial instruments

(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the Authority are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, borrowings from the Western Australian Treasury Corporation (WATC), receivables and payables. The Authority has limited exposure to financial risks. The Authority's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

Credit risk

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment as shown in the table at note 35(c) 'Financial instruments disclosures' and note 20 'Receivables'.

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Authority is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Authority is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
35 Financial instruments (continued)		
(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)		
<u>Market risk</u>		
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Authority's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Authority does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to other price risks. The Authority's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relate primarily to the long term debt obligations and short-term investments.		
All borrowings are due to the Western Australian Treasury Corporation (WATC) and are repayable at fixed rates with varying maturities. The risk is managed by WATC through portfolio diversification and variation in maturity dates. The Authority currently holds short term highly liquid investments in various Approved Deposit Institutions (ADI). The Authority monitors the credit ratings of ADI's regularly to minimise its market risk. The risk is managed through product diversification and variation in maturity dates. Other than as detailed in the interest rate sensitivity analysis table at note 35(c), the Authority is not exposed to interest rate risk because apart from minor amounts of restricted cash, all other cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are non-interest bearing and have no borrowing other than WATC borrowings and short term investments.		
(b) Categories of financial instruments		
In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:		
<u>Financial Assets</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	167,588	56,381
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	348	324
Held to maturity investments	500	500
Loans and receivables ^(a)	17,968	3,810
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	56,655	12,899

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

35 Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Financial instrument disclosures

Credit risk and interest rate exposures

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

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

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

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

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Carrying Amount \$000	Interest rate exposure			Past due but not impaired					Impaired financial assets \$000
			Variable interest rate \$000	Fixed interest rate \$000	Non-interest bearing \$000	Up to 3 months \$000	3 - 12 months \$000	1 - 2 years \$000	2 - 5 years \$000	More than 5 years \$000	
Financial assets											
2011											
Cash and cash equivalents	5.38	167,588	122,588	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5.38	348	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)	-	4,338	-	-	4,338	41	1,311	65	32	20	-
Amounts receivable for services	-	13,630	-	-	13,630	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		186,404	123,436	45,000	17,968	41	1,311	65	32	20	-
2010											
Cash and cash equivalents	4.86	56,381	2,881	53,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	4.86	324	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)	-	3,921	-	-	3,921	501	1,058	14	32	19	-
Amounts receivable for services	-	9,985	-	-	9,985	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		71,111	3,705	53,500	13,906	501	1,058	14	32	19	-

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Financial instrument disclosures (continued)

Liquidity Risk

The following table details the contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. The table includes interest and principal cash flows. An adjustment has been made where material.

Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis of financial liabilities ^(a)

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Carrying Amount \$000	Interest rate exposure				Maturity Date				
			Variable interest rate \$000	Non-interest bearing \$000	Adjustment for discounting \$000	Total nominal amount \$000	Up to 3 months \$000	3 - 12 months \$000	1 - 2 years \$000	2 - 5 years \$000	More than 5 years \$000
Financial liabilities											
2011											
Payables	-	9,526	-	9,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATC loans	5.31	47,129	-	-	-	47,129	589	1,767	2,356	7,069	35,347
		56,655	-	9,526	-	47,129	589	1,767	2,356	7,069	35,347
2010											
Payables	-	12,899	-	12,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATC loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12,899	-	12,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of each class of financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011**Financial instruments (continued)****(c) Financial instrument disclosures (continued)**Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table represents a summary of the interest rate sensitivity of the Authority's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period on the surplus for the period and equity for a 1% change in interest rates. It is assumed that the change in interest rates is held constant throughout the reporting period.

	Carrying amount \$000	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Surplus \$000	Equity \$000	Surplus \$000	Equity \$000
2011					
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	167,588	(1,675.9)	(1,675.9)	1,675.9	1,675.9
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	348	(3.5)	(3.5)	3.5	3.5
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
WATC loans	47,129	471.3	471.3	(471.3)	(471.3)
Total Increase (Decrease)		(1,208.1)	(1,208.1)	1,208.1	1,208.1
	Carrying amount \$000	-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		Surplus \$000	Equity \$000	Surplus \$000	Equity \$000
2010					
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	56,381	(563.8)	(563.8)	563.8	563.8
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	324	(3.2)	(3.2)	3.2	3.2
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
WATC loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total Increase (Decrease)		(567.0)	(567.0)	567.0	567.0

Fair Values

All financial assets and liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, whether they are carried at cost or fair value, are recognised at amounts that represent a reasonable approximation of fair value unless otherwise stated in the applicable notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
36 Remuneration of members of the accountable authority and senior officers		
<u>Remuneration of members of the accountable authority</u>		
The number of members of the accountable authority, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:		
	2011 No.	2010 No.
\$		
0 - 10,000	8	7
10,001 - 20,000	4	4
30,001 - 40,000	1	-
40,001 - 50,000	-	1
300,001 - 310,000	-	1
330,001 - 340,000	1	-
The total remuneration of members of the accountable authority	446	468

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

Remuneration of senior officers

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

	2011 No.	2010 No.
\$		
40,001 - 50,000	-	1
90,001 - 100,000	-	1
120,001 - 130,000	1	-
130,001 - 140,000	-	1
140,001 - 150,000	1	2
150,001 - 160,000	-	3
160,001 - 170,000	3	1
170,001 - 180,000	2	1
180,001 - 190,000	1	2
190,001 - 200,000	3	-
230,001 - 240,000	-	1
250,001 - 260,000	1	-
310,001 - 320,000	1	-
The total remuneration of senior officers	2,461	1,981

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
37 Remuneration of auditor		
Remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General in respect of the audit for the current financial year is as follows:		
Auditing the accounts, financial statements and performance indicators of the agency	121	117
Auditing the accounts of the Natural Disaster Resilience Program	5	6
Auditing the accounts of the Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements	3	3
	129	126
38 Affiliated bodies		
The following are classified as non-government affiliated bodies and receive indirect and/or direct financial assistance.		
Direct financial assistance is given in the form of a grant. Indirect financial assistance is also given in the form of administrative support including the use of a motor vehicle and running costs, office accommodation and minor administrative support.		
Association of Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades WA Inc	25	25
Emergency Services Volunteer Association Inc	25	25
State Emergency Service Volunteers Association of Western Australia Inc	25	25
Surf Life Saving Western Australia Inc	599	579
Volunteer Marine Rescue Western Australia Inc	138	47
Western Australian Volunteer Fire and Rescue Services Association (Inc.)	273	273
	1,085	974
39 Supplementary financial information		
<u>Write-Offs</u>		
Public property written-off by the accountable authority during the financial year	-	12
<u>Losses through theft, defaults and other causes</u>		
Losses of public monies and public and other property through theft or default	53	105
Amounts recovered	(17)	(58)
	36	47

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
40 Indian Ocean Territories		
The funds provided by the Department of Regional Australia, Regional Development and Local Government have been spent on the provision of services to the Indian Ocean Territories as specified in the Service Delivery Arrangements entered into between the State and Commonwealth.		
Opening Balance	374	110
Total Receipts	819	564
Total Expenditure	(768)	(300)
Closing Balance	425	374

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2011**41 Schedule of income and expenses by service**

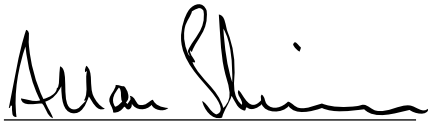
	As at 30 June 2011			As at 30 June 2010		
	Prevention Services \$000	Emergency Services \$000	Total \$000	Prevention Services \$000	Emergency Services \$000	Total \$000
COST OF SERVICES						
Expenses						
Employee benefits expense	17,088	121,469	138,557	16,337	115,221	131,558
Supplies and services	10,563	90,210	100,773	7,665	63,502	71,167
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,223	9,663	10,886	1,081	8,508	9,589
Finance costs	26	202	228	14	104	118
Accommodation expenses	812	6,491	7,303	756	5,969	6,725
Grants and subsidies	1,153	47,891	49,044	817	35,413	36,230
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	3	3	8	65	73
Other expenses	414	3,296	3,710	366	2,508	2,874
Total cost of services	31,279	279,225	310,504	27,044	231,290	258,334
Income						
User charges and fees	25,019	198,767	223,786	20,577	163,472	184,049
Commonwealth grants and contributions	797	6,331	7,128	1,146	9,105	10,251
Interest revenue	238	1,892	2,130	280	2,228	2,508
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	10	82	92	21	170	191
Other revenue	894	7,095	7,989	511	4,059	4,570
Total Income other than income from State Government	26,958	214,167	241,125	22,535	179,034	201,569
NET COST OF SERVICES	4,321	65,058	69,379	4,509	52,256	56,765
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
Service appropriation	17,237	136,944	154,181	5,133	40,776	45,909
Resources received free of charge	55	434	489	113	895	1,008
Royalties for Regions fund	14	114	128	-	-	-
Total Income from State Government	17,306	137,492	154,798	5,246	41,671	46,917
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	12,985	72,434	85,419	737	(10,585)	(9,848)

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

Key Performance Indicators

Certification of Key Performance Indicators

We hereby certify that the performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2011.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alan Skinner', written over a horizontal line.

A Skinner
Chairman of Accountable Authority

22 August 2011

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'F Pasquale', written over a horizontal line.

F Pasquale
Member of Accountable Authority

22 August 2011

Detail on Key Performance Indicators

Agency Outcome 1: Western Australian Communities Able to Prevent, Prepare for and Recover From Emergencies.

Prevention and Mitigation services aim to increase community awareness of local hazards and encourage safer behaviours through the prevention and mitigation of risk. Higher awareness supports improved safety by reducing preventable emergencies and increasing preparedness for natural emergencies when they occur.

A targeted approach to the delivery of community awareness and education programs supports community stakeholders in reducing preventable emergencies, for example accidental fire, and in mitigating the risks of natural hazards specific to their location.

These programs tend to be seasonally focused and include:

- Bushfire Campaign 2008-2013.
- Dry Season 2009-2014 (Pilbara and Kimberley regions).
- Fire Safety in the Home.
- Smoke Alarms.
- Storm Season.

- Wet Season 2008-2013 (cyclone and flood).

The [Juvenile and Family Fire Awareness \(JAFFA\)](#) program and [Fire Inside Out](#) schools education program run throughout the year.

Community education programs are delivered with the support of locally based operational staff and volunteers. Specialist advice

and training, including support for local governments in emergency management and risk planning are provided through the Community Emergency Management Officer program, the [All Western Australians Reducing Emergencies \(AWARE\)](#) program and courses in evacuation planning and safe use of fire extinguishers delivered through the Commercial Training Unit.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Key Effectiveness Indicators					
Number of accidental residential fires per 100,000 households.	75.19%	75.83%	77.73%	75.23%	71.08%
Note: a lower result indicates a better performance.					
Proportion of structural fires confined to object or room of origin.	75.15%	75.37%	77%	76.68%	76.27%
Percentage of special risk plans for hazardous material sites reviewed within specified timeframes.	Not available	Not available	Not available	89.29%	95.82%
Key Efficiency Indicator					
Cost of Prevention and Mitigation Services per capita (Western Australia).	\$9.56	\$9.37	\$10.35	\$11.55	\$13.00

Number of Accidental Residential Fires per 100,000 Households

Structure fires, especially accidental residential fires, can have a devastating effect on the community. This indicator is intended to measure the effectiveness of fire safety and prevention strategies in reducing accidental residential fires within Western Australia. It is also reported at the national level through the [Report on Government Services \(RoGS\)](#).

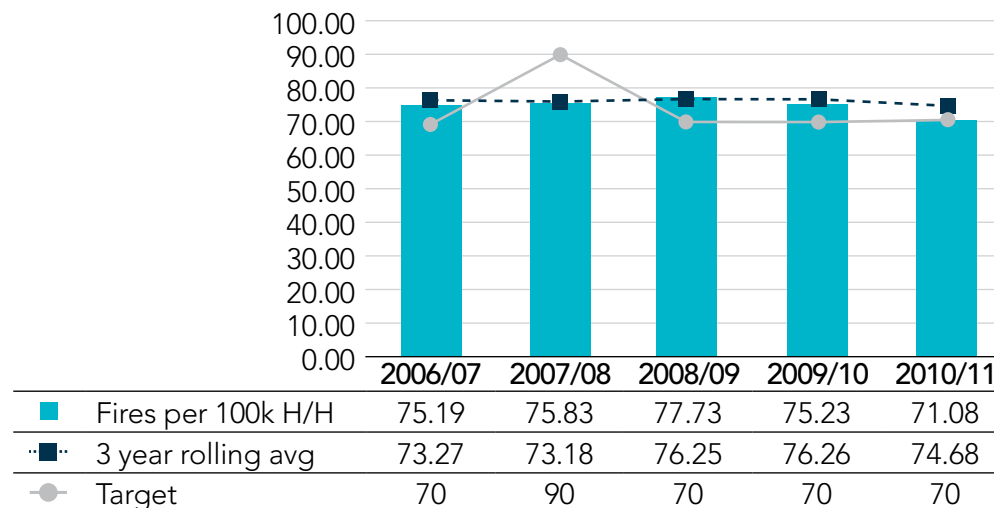
During 2010/11 eight fatalities and property damage estimated at \$19,370,205 resulted from accidental residential fires. The number of structure fires has remained stable over the past two years with 1,546 in 2009/10 and 1,567 in 2010/11. However, the increase in the number of structure fires over the past five years is only 3.34 percent compared to a 9.31 percent increase in the number of households in the state. This indicates that our current prevention and mitigation programs are having some effect on promoting safer behaviour.

A range of complex variables can affect the performance results for this indicator, with fluctuations normal for any particular year. For example, colder winters may require greater levels and longer periods of heating, different household heating methods - wood fires versus gas and the level to which household appliances are maintained may increase risk and therefore affect the data.

FESA's target for this indicator is a maximum of 70 fires per 100,000 households. Our 2010/11 result of 71.08 was an improvement on previous years, though marginally over our target. Our performance trend over the past five years has remained steady.

The accuracy of this indicator depends on the ability of fire officers to determine the cause of fires and provision of complete and correctly coded data. In 2010/11 the proportion of structure fires where the cause was 'undetermined' was 10.08 percent compared to 9.90 percent in 2009/10. The proportion of incidents that were not coded was 3.77 percent in 2010/11 compared to 5.63 percent in 2009/10.

Figure 1.1: Number of Accidental Residential Fires per 100,000 Households



Our data is dynamic and changes as officers complete their records. Household data is based on projected Australian Bureau of Statistics figures which also affect results annually. Data for previous years has been restated to reflect completed reports as at 30 June 2011 and current household data.

National Benchmarking

Caution should be taken when comparing figures across jurisdictions as data reporting is not always based on common

criteria and different jurisdictional conditions will affect results in any given year.

In the 2011 RoGS, figures for 2009/10 show Western Australia recorded the fourth lowest rate of accidental residential fires (69.4) behind the Northern Territory (35), Queensland (58) and South Australia (66.6). The current national average for this indicator is 102.4 fires per 100,000 households¹.

¹ Source: Report on Government Services 2011, Accidental Residential Fires per 100,000 households

Proportion of Structure Fires Confined to the Room or Object of Origin

The objective of this indicator is to measure the effectiveness of fire service response. Higher levels of containment are likely to reduce the dollar value loss and trauma associated with fire.

Results for this indicator can vary as a result of a range of uncontrollable factors that affect firefighters' ability to contain fires. For example, weather conditions, types of household furnishings and chemicals stored on site will all affect the rate at which fire spreads. In addition, the time taken to report the emergency and traffic conditions at the time of response will affect the time between the fire's ignition and arrival of emergency service crews. Prompt detection and early notification, as well as effective and appropriate firefighting techniques are likely to increase the percentage of fires contained.

The result for 2010/11 was 76.27 percent, which is similar to last year's performance. The five year rolling

average as at the end of 2010/11 was 76.10 percent.

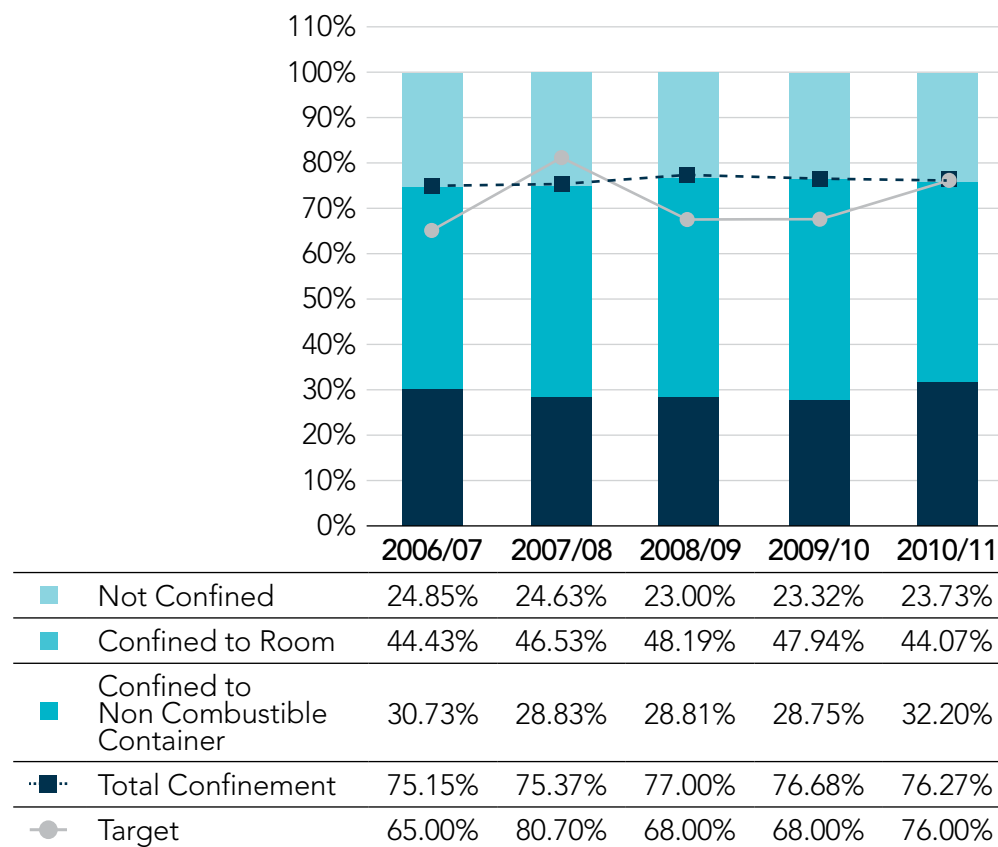
National discussions in June 2010 acknowledged an historical discrepancy in the calculation of results for this indicator. As a consequence of these discussions, FESA revised its method of calculating this indicator to include fires contained to non-combustible containers. Results now show all categories of confinement. This has led to a perceived increase in the confinement performance and as a consequence targets have been revised.

National Benchmarking

Confinement data is also published in the [Report on Government Services](#) (RoGS), however because of differences in counting rules, published results will differ from those in this annual report.

In the 2011 RoGS, the calculation for confinement excludes fires confined to non-combustible containers and includes fires where no damage occurred. New counting rules will be applied in the 2012 RoGS.

Figure 2.1 – Proportion of Structure Fires Confined to Room or Object of Origin



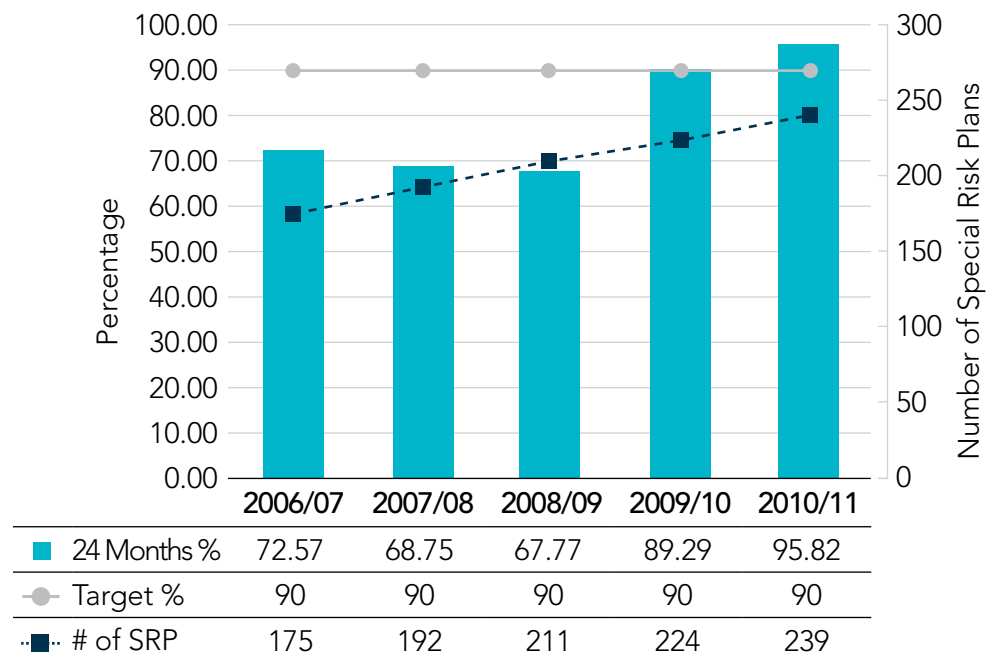
Percentage of Special Risk Plans for Hazardous Material Sites Reviewed Within Specified Timeframes

FESA has a legislated role for preparedness and response to hazardous materials emergencies. This indicator measures levels of preparedness and mitigation of emergencies in facilities dealing with hazardous materials. Effective special risk plans include treatment options and mitigation strategies for reducing adverse impacts of emergencies in these facilities on the general community and the environment.

Plans will be reviewed every two years to ensure currency. FESA's target is to review 90 percent of plans within this period. This year's result of 95.82 percent of plans reviewed in 2010/11 is better than target.

The number of special risk plans developed since 2006/07 has increased by 36 percent as a result of increased risk awareness. A continued increase in the number of facilities requiring plans may impact our ability to continue to complete reviews within specified timeframes and will require monitoring.

Figure 3.1 - Percentage of Special Risk Plans for Hazardous Material Sites Reviewed Within Specified Timeframe



Note: indicator introduced from 2009/10. Targets for previous years inserted for presentation purposes only.

Efficiency Indicator

Cost of Prevention and Mitigation Services per Capita (Western Australia)

The objective of our Prevention and Mitigation Services is to ensure that Western Australian communities are able to prevent, prepare for and recover from emergencies.

More effective prevention and mitigation services should reduce both the demand for emergency services and the consequences of fire and natural emergencies.

Our awareness and education programs support community stakeholders in reducing preventable emergencies, for example accidental fire, and in mitigating the risks of natural hazards specific to their location.

We take a targeted approach to the delivery of our programs to improve community outcomes at the local level. Some of our campaigns are seasonally focused, some are run on an ongoing basis and others are managed on a project basis.

The majority of our community education programs are delivered

with the support of locally based operational staff and volunteers.

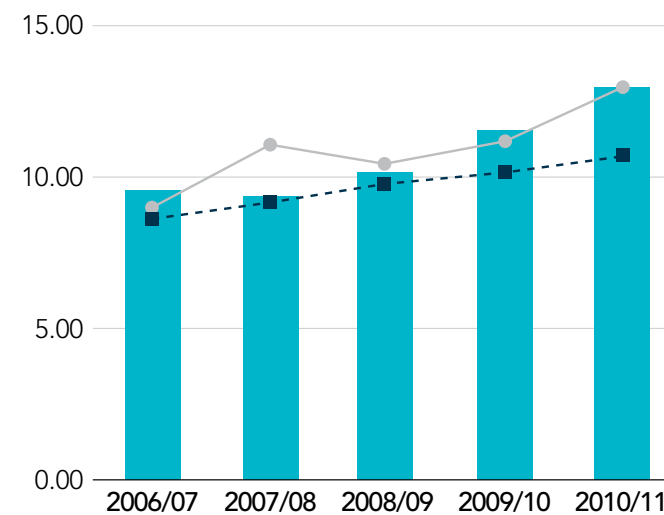
Specialist advice and training includes support for local governments through Community Emergency Management Officers. These officers support local governments in understanding their responsibilities under current legislation and in the development of emergency management planning.

In addition, we support local governments in identified high risk areas to manage identified risks through local level consultation and support during response through the Community Fire Manager/ Community Emergency Services Manager program.

During 2010/11, prevention and mitigation services focused on strengthening support to local governments, specifically for bushfire risk identification and mitigation planning, development of an integrated bushfire mitigation system for interagency use and improved resourcing to vulnerable communities.

The completion of the FESA Education and Heritage Centre displays also contributed to overall Prevention and Mitigation Service costs.

Figure 4.1 - Cost of Prevention and Mitigation Services per Capita (Western Australia)



■ Per Capita Cost \$	9.56	9.37	10.35	11.55	13.00
● Target Cost Per Capita \$	8.81	10.92	10.21	11.01	13.17
■ 5 Year Rolling Avg \$ (Actual)	8.57	9.04	9.58	10.26	10.77

Note: This indicator was introduced from 2009/10. Targets for previous years are provided for presentation purposes only.

For the purposes of the Efficiency Indicator, the cost of services does not include grants and subsidies allocated through the All Western Australians Reducing Emergencies program or the Natural Disaster Resilience Program.

Agency Outcome 2: The Impact of Emergencies is Minimised Through the Delivery of Appropriate Emergency Services.

The focus of Emergency Services is to minimise the impact of emergencies by delivering appropriate emergency response. Our operational personnel, including volunteers, are trained, resourced and prepared to deliver

efficient, effective and appropriate responses to a range of emergency incidents.

By delivering Emergency Services across Western Australia, FESA supports the community to minimise the economic, environmental and social impact of emergencies.

During 2010/11, expenditure on Emergency Services included increased resourcing for local governments, specifically the reduction of over age appliances in the emergency fleet and extension of the Community Emergency Services Program.

The large number of significant floods and bushfires this year also resulted in record levels of recovery

grant funding through the [Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements](#), as well as unbudgeted funding to support emergency response. In 2010/11 unbudgeted expenditure for Emergency Services amounted to \$35,061,715.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Key Effectiveness Indicators					
Percentage of 000 calls answered within the target timeframe.	Not available	98.33%	97.82%	97.64%	96.89%
Percentage of metropolitan responses by the career Fire and Rescue Service within target timeframes.	87.51%	85.81%	87.16%	88.96%	89.66%
Percentage of volunteer Fire and Rescue Service turnouts within target timeframes – Hazard Management Agency roles only.	87.43%	87.61%	86.41%	87.75%	95.62%
Percentage of required operational personnel trained in Level 2 incident management.	Not available	Not available	Not available	92%	106%
Percentage of required operational personnel trained in Level 3 incident management.				150%	133%
Key Efficiency Indicator					
Cost of Emergency Services per capita (Western Australia).	\$70.33	\$72.00	\$76.89	\$86.28	\$99.84

Effectiveness Indicators

Percentage of 000 Calls Answered Within the Target Timeframe

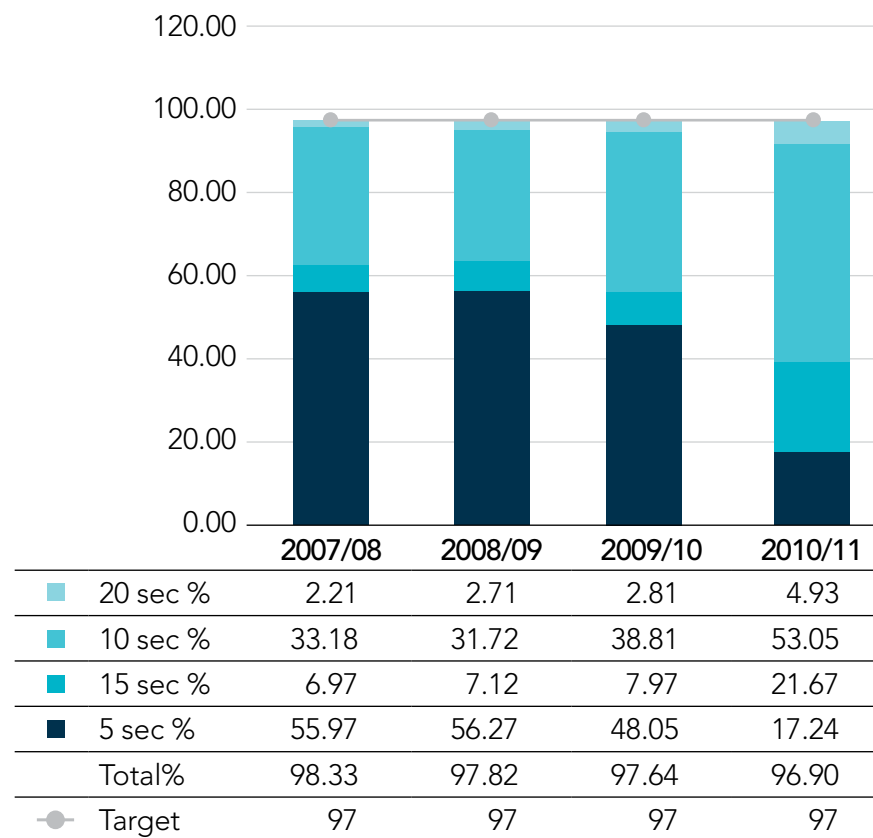
The time taken to answer a 000 call is important for ensuring that emergency crews are mobilised quickly. This indicator refers to the time taken for the initial emergency call to be transferred from Telstra's central emergency call centre to the relevant jurisdictional emergency service organisation. The time is measured from the point of connection (ringing) to the point of disconnection (handover) from Telstra to the emergency service organisation.

Whilst answering the 000 call could be considered the first segment of overall response time, nationally response time measurement commences once the call is transferred to the emergency service organisation.

FESA's target for 2010/11 was to answer 97 percent of 000 calls within 20 seconds. Our result for the 2010/11 year is 96.90 percent, which is marginally below target. The perceived drop in performance is a consequence of a change in the call transfer process since February 2011, which now includes allocation of a call reference number and has extended the time to hand over the call from Telstra to FESA. This change was implemented following a process review of response to the Roleystone/Kelmscott bushfire and ensures that FESA can identify whether 000 calls during significant events are related to an existing or new emergency.

The target for 2011/12 has been revised to reflect the change in procedures.

Figure 5.1 - Percentage of 000 Calls Answered Within the Target Timeframe



Data only available for past four years.

Percentage of Metropolitan Responses by the Career Fire and Rescue Service Within Target Timeframes

Timely arrival of emergency crews at incidents is a factor in reducing the impact of emergencies on communities. FESA has two targets that apply to career Fire and Rescue Service crew responses:

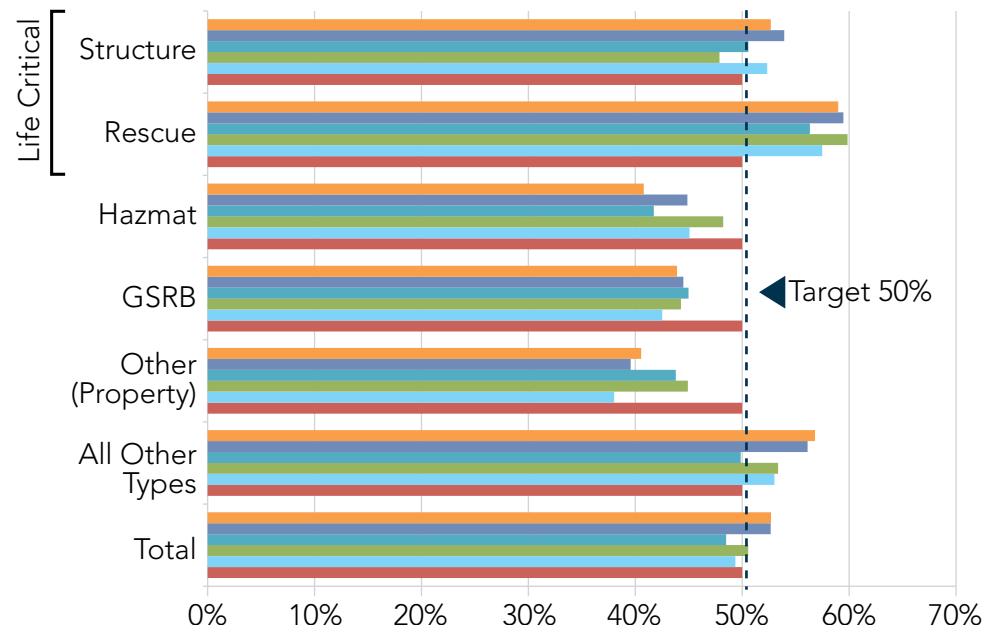
- That 50 percent of incidents within the metropolitan region will receive a response within eight minutes.
- That 90 percent of incidents within the metropolitan region will receive a response within 12 minutes.

Total response time includes three components – call processing, turn out time and travel time.

Data provided is based only on incidents where an attendance time is reported. Retrospective data entry will affect the results at any given time and response time data for past years has been updated to reflect completed reports as at 30 June 2011.

The results for 2010/11 show that 52.96 percent of incidents received responses within eight minutes, better than target, and 89.66 percent within 12 minutes, marginally below target. These results are similar to results for the past five years.

Figure 6.1a - Percentage of Metropolitan Career FRS Responses in 8 Minutes or Less



¹ Other Property refers to fires in special structures including but not limited to piers, bridges, tunnels, outside storage facilities and mobile property, for example buses, aircraft and rail.

² GSRB fires include grass, scrub, rubbish and bushfires.

³ HAZMAT includes petrol or flammable spills and gas leaks.

⁴ Rescue includes all non-fire rescues including road crash rescue.

⁵ Structure fires are those fires in housing and other buildings (Source: Report on Government Services, 2011).

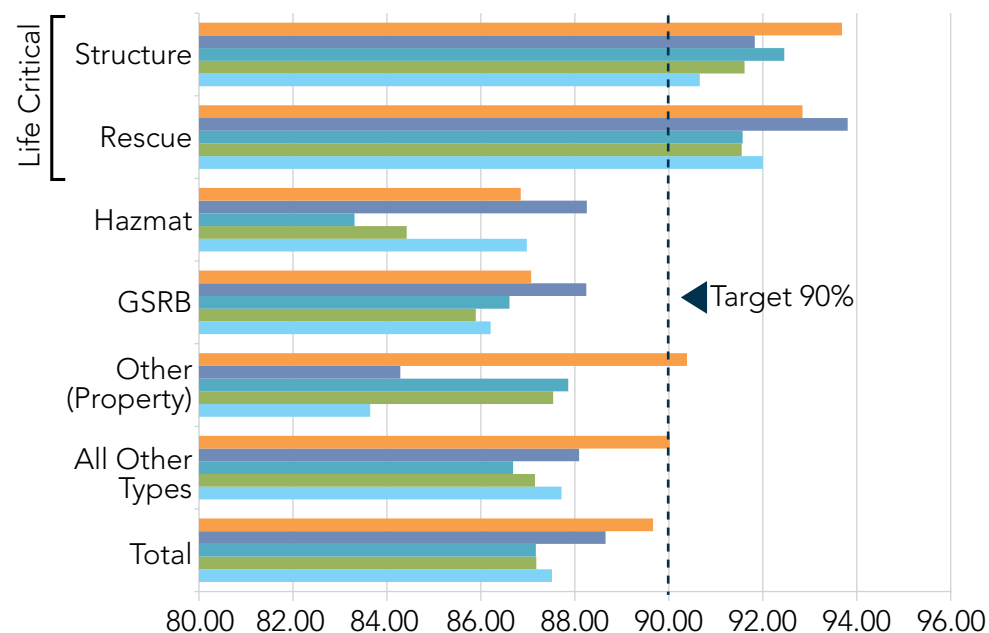
	Total	All Other Types	Other (Property) ¹	GSRB ²	HAZMAT ³	Rescue ⁴	Structure ⁵
2010/11 %	52.69	56.81	40.55	43.90	40.79	58.98	52.67
2009/10 %	52.66	56.11	39.57	44.49	44.87	59.46	53.93
2008/09 %	48.50	49.86	43.79	44.98	41.73	56.33	50.57
2007/08 %	50.56	53.35	44.92	44.27	48.22	59.85	47.88
2006/07 %	49.36	53.01	38.02	42.52	45.07	57.48	52.34
Target %	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

For budget purposes the percentage of responses within 12 minutes is reported. The annual report provides data for both targets.

Limitations in the capabilities of our reporting system mean that in some instances response times are overstated. Results are currently calculated for brigades designated as the 'primary response' and do not allow for incidents where support crews are the first on-scene.

As this impacts the quality of our data and extends our reported response times, we are investigating options for addressing this data quality issue.

Figure 6.1b - Percentage of Metropolitan Career FRS Responses in 12 Minutes or Less



	Total	All Other Types	Other Property	GSRB	HAZMAT	Rescue	Structure
2010/11 %	89.66	90.01	90.38	87.06	86.84	92.83	93.68
2009/10 %	88.65	88.08	84.28	88.24	88.25	93.80	91.82
2008/09 %	87.16	86.68	87.85	86.60	83.31	91.56	92.45
2007/08 %	87.17	87.15	87.53	85.89	84.42	91.54	91.60
2006/07 %	87.51	87.71	83.64	86.20	86.97	91.99	90.65
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90	90

Figures 6.2 to 6.6 provide response time information for specific incident types

Structure

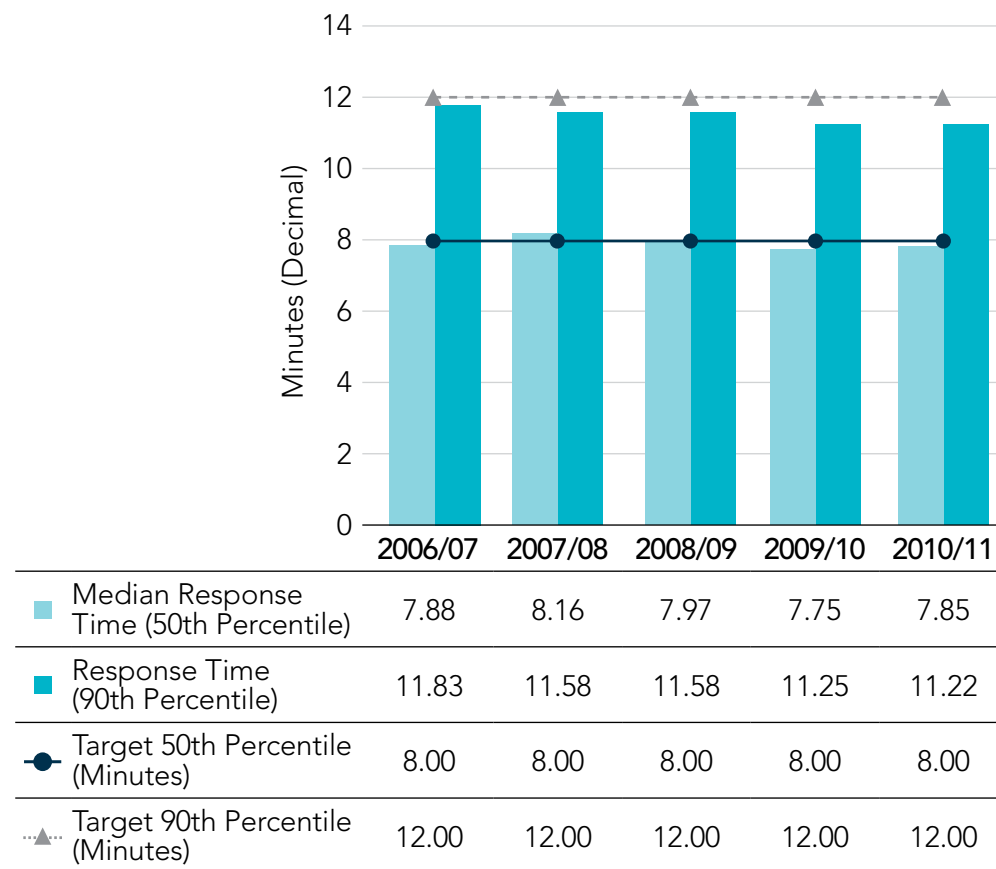
Structure fires are categorised as 'life critical' incidents and receive the highest priority for response. In 2010/11 the total number of structure fires (917) was slightly fewer than last year (929).

We met both our 50th and 90th percentile targets this year. There were also fewer responses that took more than 12 minutes compared to last year.

Response times for structure fire incidents are also reported through the [Report on Government Services \(RoGS\)](#). However, data in the RoGS includes responses by all services, which in Western Australia includes volunteers¹, and is not comparable with data published in this annual report.

Times in this table are expressed in minutes	Median Response Time (50th Percentile)	Response Time (90th Percentile)	Number of Incidents Above 12 Minutes	Total Structure Fire Incidents	Minimum Total Response Times	Maximum Total Response Time
2006/07	7.88	11.83	92	984	0.45	27.75
2007/08	8.16	11.58	87	1,036	0.00 ²	70.23
2008/09	7.97	11.58	79	1,046	0.00 ²	88.50
2009/10	7.75	11.25	76	929	0.10	35.00
2010/11	7.85	11.22	58	917	0.02	46.90
5 Year Average	7.92	11.49	84	982	-	-

Figure 6.2 - Response Times 50th and 90th Percentile - Structure Fire Incidents



¹ All services data includes responses by Fire and Rescue Service (career and volunteer), Volunteer Fire Services, Volunteer Emergency Services and local government volunteer Bush Fire Brigades.

² Minimum response times of 0.00 minutes occur when fire crews notice and respond to an emergency before it has been reported to the Communications Centre by a 000 call.

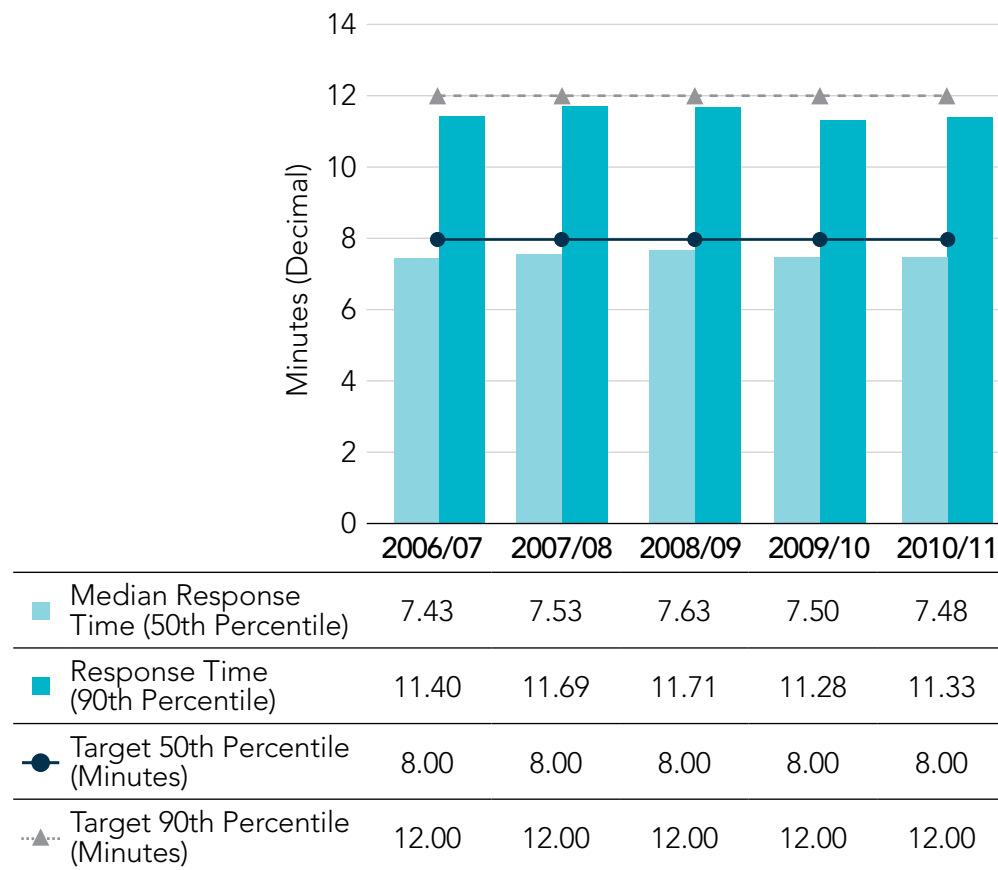
Rescue

Rescues potentially pose a high threat to life and as such are defined as 'life critical' incidents. Responses to these incidents receive the highest priority. Compared to last year there was a 31 percent increase in rescue incidents.

We achieved our target for both our 50th and 90th percentile response times this year. Our median response time (50th percentile) improved by two seconds and our 90th percentile response time declined by five seconds.

Times in this table are expressed in minutes	Median Response Time (50th Percentile)	Response Time (90th Percentile)	Number of Incidents Above 12 Minutes	Total Rescue Incidents	Minimum Total Response Times	Maximum Total Response Time
2006/07	7.43	11.40	68	849	0.03	34.95
2007/08	7.53	11.69	79	934	0.00 ¹	28.48
2008/09	7.63	11.71	80	948	0.00 ¹	31.15
2009/10	7.50	11.28	60	967	0.00 ¹	23.52
2010/11	7.48	11.33	91	1,270	0.00 ¹	47.25
5 Year Average	7.51	11.48	76	994	-	-

Figure 6.3 - Response Times 50th and 90th Percentile - Rescue Incidents



¹ Minimum response times of 0.00 minutes occur when fire crews notice and respond to an emergency before it has been reported to the Communications Centre by a 000 call.

HAZMAT

Hazardous materials incidents (HAZMAT) are those where there is an unexpected or unplanned accidental or deliberate release of a hazardous material. These incidents have the potential to endanger, damage or destroy the health and safety of people, property or the environment.

HAZMAT incidents can occur during the manufacture, use, handling, transport or storage of the hazardous material.

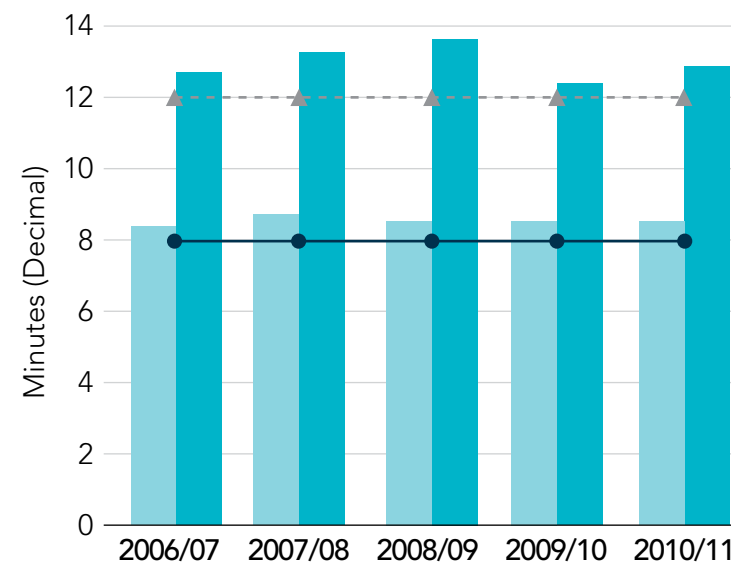
Minor fuel spills and leaks resulting from road crash rescues are not included in this data.

Response times to HAZMAT incidents are traditionally longer than for other incident types as additional time is usually taken at the mobilisation stage to determine what materials are involved, the appropriate response strategy and whether specialised resources are required to safely deal with the incident, such as special protective clothing. Consequently, there are no target timeframes for response to HAZMAT incidents, although for reporting purposes the eight and 12 minute timeframes are used as benchmarks.

The total number of HAZMAT incidents has reduced by 20 percent over the past five years, which reflects improved industry awareness and mitigation.

Our median response time for HAZMAT incidents in 2010/11 improved by five seconds compared to 2009/10. The 90th percentile response time has increased by 50 seconds.

Figure 6.4 - Response Times 50th and 90th Percentile - HAZMAT Incidents



Times in this table are expressed in minutes	Median Response Time (50th Percentile)	Response Time (90th Percentile)	Number of Incidents Above 12 Minutes	Total HAZMAT Incidents	Minimum Total Response Times	Maximum Total Response Time
2006/07	8.38	12.64	74	568	0.05	35.25
2007/08	8.68	13.24	115	738	0.00 ¹	27.13
2008/09	8.52	13.63	108	647	0.00 ¹	32.83
2009/10	8.53	12.38	55	468	0.00 ¹	30.32
2010/11	8.48	12.88	60	456	1.47	53.23
5 Year Average	8.52	12.95	88	575	-	-

¹ Minimum response times of 0.00 minutes occur when fire crews notice and respond to an emergency before it has been reported to the Communications Centre by a 000 call.

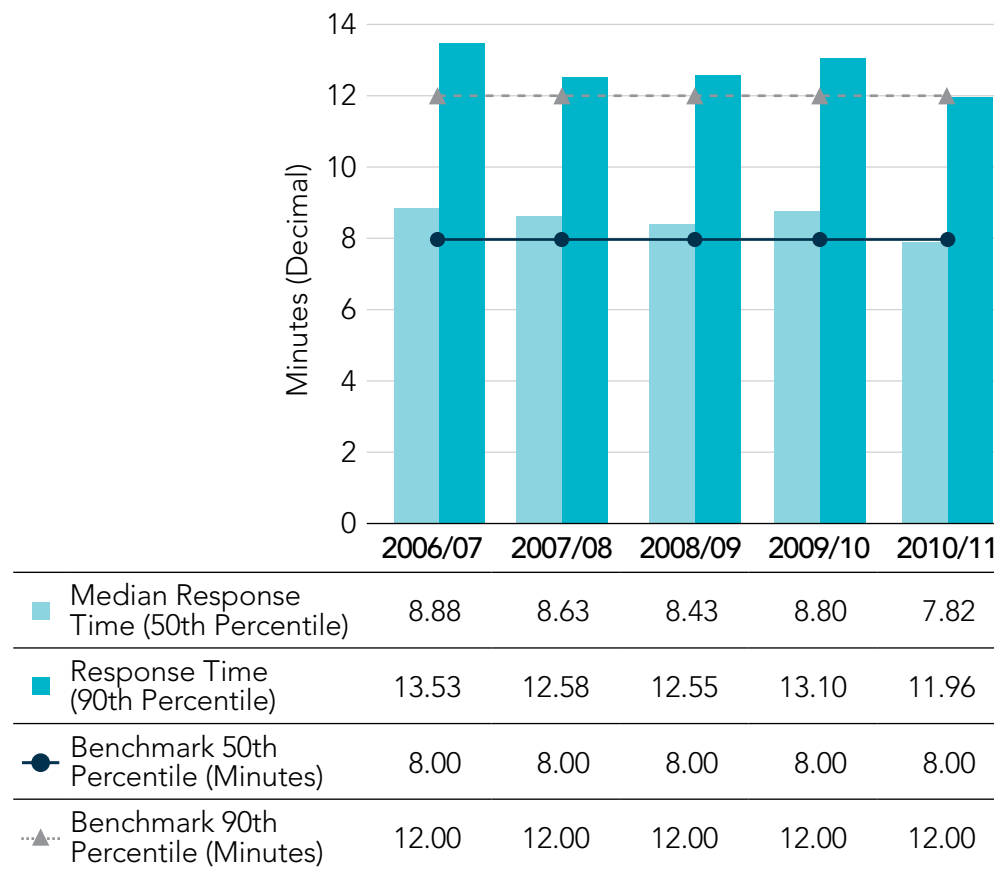
Other (Property) Fires

Other property fires include fires in special structures such as piers, bridges or tunnels, outside storage facilities and mobile property, for example buses, aircraft and rail transport. The total number of other property fires decreased from 369 last year to 291 this year.

The median response time for other property incidents was 7.82 minutes, which is an improvement of 58 seconds on last year. The number of incidents where response took longer than 12 minutes decreased significantly this year and there was also a significant reduction in the maximum total response time. These factors contributed to a much lower 90th percentile response time which decreased by one minute and 14 seconds compared to 2009/10.

Times in this table are expressed in minutes	Median Response Time (50th Percentile)	Response Time (90th Percentile)	Number of Incidents Above 12 Minutes	Total Other Property Fires	Minimum Total Response Times	Maximum Total Response Time
2006/07	8.88	13.53	71	434	0.07	36.10
2007/08	8.63	12.58	48	385	0.00 ¹	27.75
2008/09	8.43	12.55	43	354	2.00	63.36
2009/10	8.80	13.10	58	369	0.03	57.07
2010/11	7.82	11.96	28	291	0.13	18.48
5 Year Average	8.51	12.74	50	367	-	-

Figure 6.5 - Response Times 50th and 90th Percentile - Other (Property) Fire Incidents



¹ Minimum response times of 0.00 minutes occur when fire crews notice and respond to an emergency before it has been reported to the Communications Centre by a 000 call.

Grass, Scrub, Rubbish and Bushfires

This incident category includes landscape or bushfires and outside rubbish fires, including those in landfill or construction sites.

Extra time is often required with landscape or bushfires for crews to determine the severity or potential impact of the incident and to reach the exact location of the fire, especially if they are required to move off-road. This can result in

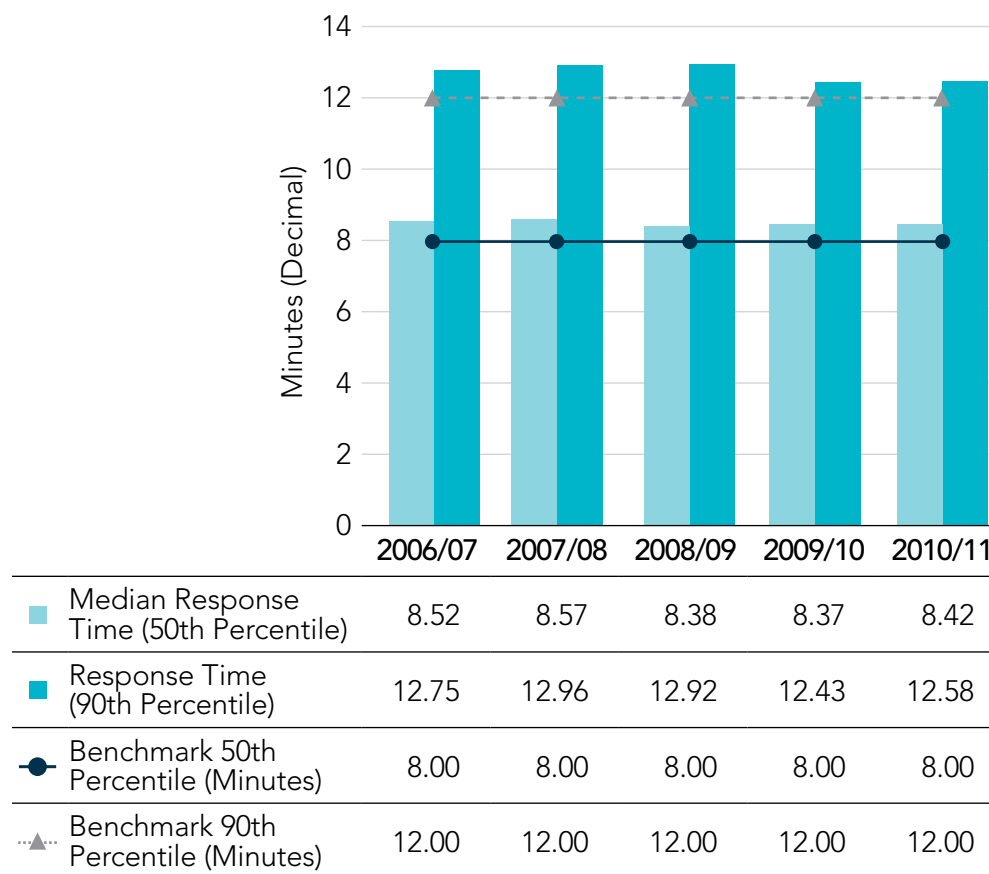
delays in notification that the crew has arrived on scene which will overstate travel times.

In 2010/11, 87 percent of these fire incidents received a response within 12 minutes.

Total incidents recorded for this category increased slightly compared to last year. Our median response time in 2010/11 was 8.42 minutes. This is a decline of five seconds compared to last year.

Times in this table are expressed in minutes	Median Response Time (50th Percentile)	Response Time (90th Percentile)	Number of Incidents Above 12 Minutes	Total Grass, Scrub, Rubbish & Bush Fire Incidents	Minimum Total Response Times	Maximum Total Response Time
2006/07	8.52	12.75	711	5,153	0.00 ¹	37.33
2007/08	8.57	12.96	712	5,045	0.00 ¹	53.67
2008/09	8.38	12.92	644	4,807	0.00 ¹	123.83
2009/10	8.37	12.43	423	3,596	0.00 ¹	32.72
2010/11	8.42	12.58	475	3,672	0.00 ¹	33.45
5 Year Average	8.45	12.73	593	4,455	-	-

Figure 6.6 - Response Times 50th and 90th Percentile - Grass, Scrub, Rubbish and Bushfire Incidents



¹ Minimum response times of 0.00 minutes occur when fire crews notice and respond to an emergency before it has been reported to the Communications Centre by a 000 call.

Percentage of Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service Turnouts Within Target Timeframes – HMA Roles Only

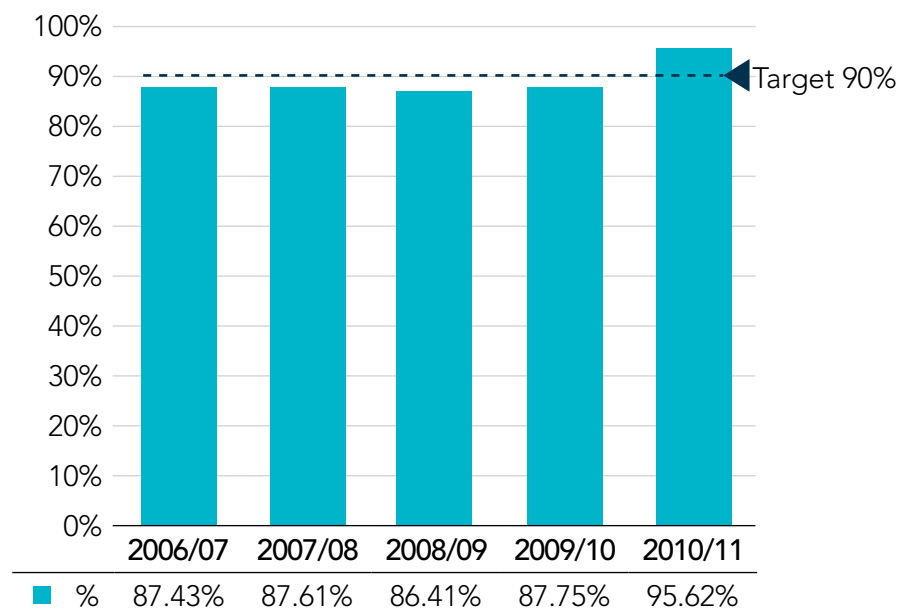
In regional areas, total response times can be affected by extended distances to incident sites and the availability of volunteers.

For volunteer services the turnout time is the most useful indicator for measuring service delivery. FESA has limited, or no control over responses for non-HMA roles. Therefore, this indicator provides turnout times for the volunteer Fire and Rescue Service only and excludes incidents attended by other volunteer services – Bush Fire Service, State Emergency Service, Volunteer Marine Rescue Services, Volunteer Emergency Service and Volunteer Fire Service.

The result for 2010/11 is 95.62 percent of turnouts within 14 minutes, which is better than the target of 90 percent and a significant improvement on last year's result.

The perceived improvement in performance is related to improved reporting processes. During 2009/10, as part of the ongoing data quality improvements, it was identified that the default code 'travelling under emergency road conditions' was not being updated to reflect the incident situation. The inclusion of non time critical turnouts not associated with emergencies impacted on results. The default code was removed in late December 2009 and officers are now required to record the appropriate travelling conditions. This has resulted in more accurate and relevant data.

Figure 7.1 - Percentage of Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service Turnouts Within Target Timeframes – HMA Roles Only



Percentage of Required Operational Personnel Trained in Level 2 and Level 3 Incident Management (Bushfire)

Impacts of climate change are anticipated to increase the frequency and intensity of natural emergencies such as bushfires, storms and cyclones.

During 2010/11 FESA responded to several incidents that were significant in terms of their scale, intensity and timing. The bushfire season started early and involved a number of large scale incidents, notably the Roleystone/Kelmscott and Lake Clifton fires. In addition, above normal rainfall levels in the north of the state resulted in a number of flood incidents requiring extended incident management.

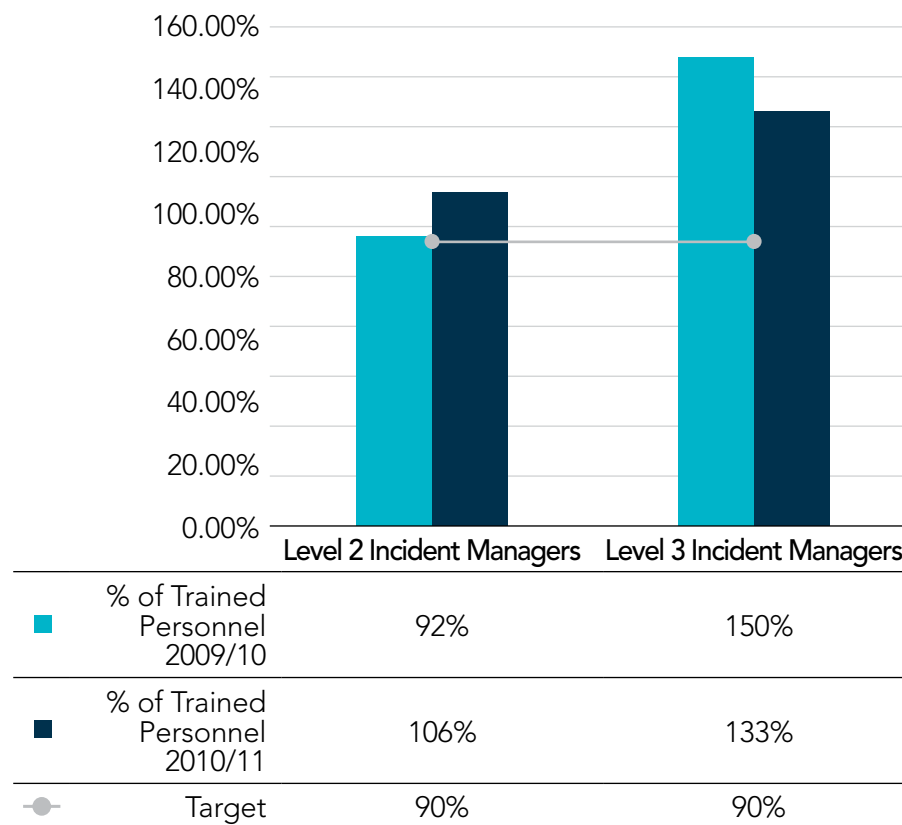
Appropriate levels of trained personnel are critical to maintaining capacity to manage concurrent large scale incidents. This indicator will inform training and succession planning for operational personnel.

The number of personnel required to be trained in Level 2 and 3 Incident Management are 48 and 12 respectively. FESA has 51 personnel deemed competent in Level 2 Incident Management and 16 competent in Level 3.

During 2010/11, significant work was undertaken to audit operational personnel training records and validate the competencies of incident managers across the state.

This indicator shows that FESA has more than 100 percent of required personnel at both levels of competence – 106 percent of managers required at Level 2 and 133 percent at Level 3.

Figure 8.1 - Percentage of Required Operational Personnel Trained in Level 2 and Level 3 Incident Management (Bushfire)



Note: This indicator was introduced in 2009/10. Data for previous years is not available.

Efficiency Indicator

Cost of Emergency Services per Capita (Western Australia)

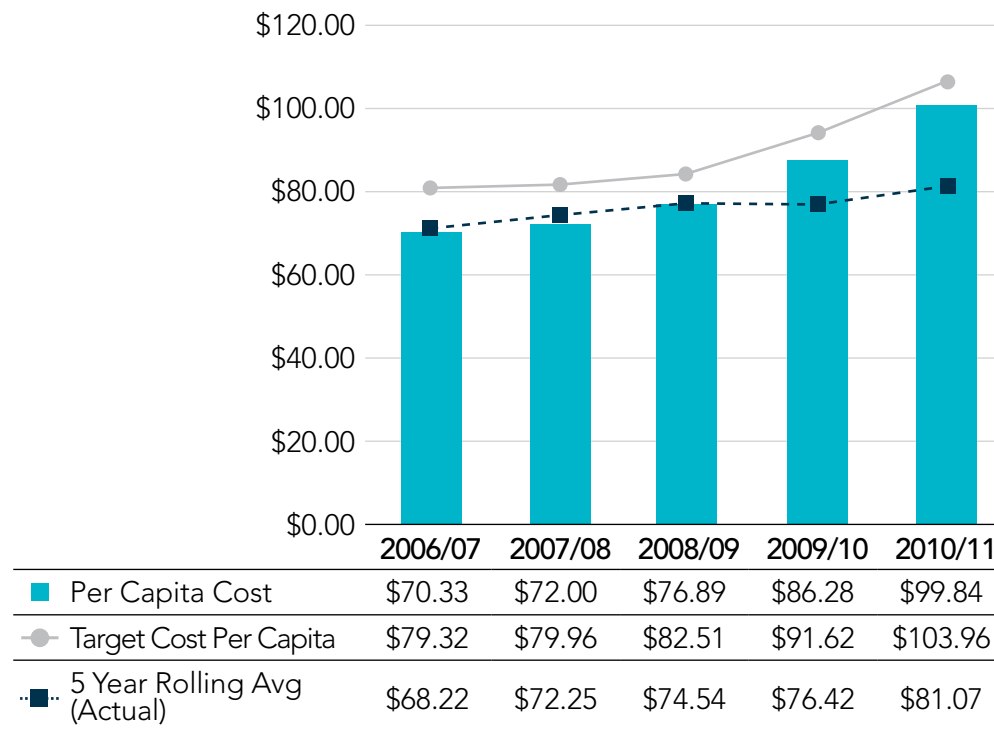
The focus of FESA Emergency Services is to minimise the impact of emergencies through the delivery of appropriate emergency response.

To achieve this outcome, we must ensure that our emergency personnel, including volunteers, are suitably trained, resourced and prepared to deliver an efficient, effective and appropriate response to emergency incidents.

The total cost of our Emergency Services includes all fixed and variable expenditure for maintaining Emergency Services. However for the purposes of the Efficiency Indicator, the cost of services does not include grants and subsidy payments for natural disaster relief under [Western Australian Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements](#), [Emergency Services Levy](#) grants and other grants to volunteer services.

Further information on the variations between end of year actual and budgeted expenditure can be accessed in the notes to the financial statements.

Figure 9.1 - Cost of Emergency Services per Capita (Western Australia)



Note: For the purposes of the Efficiency Indicator, the cost of services does not include Grants and Subsidies.

Independent Audit Opinion

To the Parliament of Western Australia

FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES AUTHORITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accounts and financial statements of the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia at 30 June 2011 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions.



Auditor General

4th Floor Dumas House 2 Havelock Street
West Perth 6005 Western Australia
Tel: 08 9222 7500 Fax: 08 9322 5664

Report on Controls

I have audited the controls exercised by the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia. The Board is responsible for ensuring that adequate control is maintained over the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of public and other property, and the incurring of liabilities in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions, and other relevant written law.

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the controls exercised by the Board based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions.

Report on the Key Performance Indicators

I have audited the key performance indicators of the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia. The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions.

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In my opinion, the key performance indicators of the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Authority's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2011.

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Auditor General Act 2006 and the Australian Auditing Standards, and other relevant ethical requirements.



COLIN MURPHY
AUDITOR GENERAL

6 September 2011

Ministerial Directives and Communication

Ministerial Directives [TI 903(12)]

There were no ministerial directives during 2010/11.

Ministerial Communication

In accordance with Section 74 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, we have a communications agreement with the Minister for Emergency Services that outlines communication procedures between the Minister's office and our employees. This agreement ensures that the Minister receives accurate and timely information and advice. In 2010/11 91 percent of correspondence was attended to within the specified timeframes.

	2010/11	2009/10
Ministerial Items	945	854
Parliamentary Questions	85	64
Functions attended by the Minister	25	22

Other Financial Disclosures

Pricing Policy of Services Provided

User charges and fees are reviewed annually. Increases in user charges and fees are generally limited to increases in the consumer price index as advised by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

The [Emergency Services Levy \(ESL\)](#) was introduced in 2003/04 and provides the majority of our funding to enable effective service delivery for bushfires and structure fires, cyclones, earthquakes, floods, incidents involving hazardous materials, severe storms, tsunamis, road crash rescues and a range of search and rescue call outs.

The ESL is a Western Australian Government charge invoiced and collected by local government, with the funds remitted to FESA. ESL rates and charging parameters are determined annually by the Minister for Emergency Services to raise an approved amount each year. The 2010/11 budget, rates and charging parameters were published in the Government Gazette on 25 May 2010.

Natural Disaster Resilience Program

The [Natural Disaster Resilience Program \(NDRP\)](#) is part of an ongoing, single funding program from the Australian Government administered by FESA. The program aims to develop safer, more sustainable communities that are better able to withstand the effects of natural disasters, reduce the risks of such events and reduce the damage and losses they cause.

The available fund for 2010/11 was \$5.6 million which comprised monies carried over from the 2009/10 financial year. There was a transition from the previous year's programs (National Disaster Mitigation Program, Bushfire Mitigation Program and the National Emergency Volunteer Support Fund) to the current NDRP.

In 2010/11, there were a total of 60 submissions with the agreed projects totalling the value of \$5,650,052. These were endorsed by the State Emergency Management Committee on 1 March 2011.

Indemnity Insurance

An insurance policy is taken out to indemnify members of the FESA Board, directors and officers against any liability incurred under Sections 13 or 14 of the *Statutory Corporations (Liability of Directors) Act 1996*.

The amount of the insurance premium paid for 2010/11 was \$21,238.25.

Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements

FESA manages the [Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements](#) (WANDRRA) which provide financial assistance to communities whose social, financial and economic wellbeing have been significantly affected by an eligible natural disaster event. An event is not deemed eligible unless expenditure on eligible measures exceeds \$240,000.

During 2010/11, Western Australia was subjected to not only the highest number of natural disasters since FESA began administering the program, but unprecedented severe damage caused by those disasters. Ten natural disaster events were deemed eligible under WANDRRA:

- Midwest Flooding (Carnarvon/Gascoyne Junction) 15 December 2011.
- Thunderstorm Great Southern Goldfields/Midlands 29 January 2011.
- Bushfire Roleystone/Kelmscott 6 February 2011.

- Thunderstorms Nungarin 10 February 2011.
- Tropical Cyclone Dianne (Laverton) 17 February 2011.
- Thunderstorms Northam/York 19 February 2011.
- Flood Carnarvon 18-24 February 2011.
- Tropical Cyclone Carlos (Port Hedland) 21 February 2011.
- Flooding Kimberley (includes Warmun) 10 March 2011.
- Thunderstorm Toodyay 21 March 2011.

Details of the above activations and of WANDRRA are available at www.fesa.wa.gov.au

- These events affected 103 of the 141 Western Australian local government areas, with many having multiple events covered under WANDRRA.
- A total of \$21,580,717 has been expended on all current WANDRRA events in 2010/11. Claims for events that occurred in 2010/11 can be made until 30 June 2013.
- WANDRRA expenditure for 2010/11 by hazard category is as follows:

Hazard	Total
Bushfire	\$ 1,540,144
Cyclone including associated flooding	\$ 6,452,858
Flood	\$ 5,644,383
Storm	\$ 7,943,332
Total	\$ 21,580,717

Capital Works

Capital Projects Incomplete	Estimated for completion (Financial Year)
FESA Emergency Services Complex - Cockburn	2011/12
FRS Bassendean/Kiara Fire Station	2011/12
Appliance Replacement Program	Various dates

The FESA Emergency Services Complex project is the relocation of the current FESA House facility to a new site in Cockburn Central, Cockburn. This includes the relocation of the State and Regional Operations Centres and the Communications Centre. Construction commenced in June 2010 and is anticipated to be completed in December 2011. The building is expected to be occupied by June 2012.

Land was acquired for the Kiara Fire and Rescue Station which will replace the ageing Bassendean station. The new facility is anticipated to be completed by the end of June 2012.

A total of 94 new or replacement vehicles were approved in FESA's capital works program (25) and the Emergency Services Levy Capital Grants process (69). A significant amount of work in progress was also carried forward from the previous year.

Capital works programs concluded in 2010/11:

- Appliances for the newly commissioned Ellenbrook Fire Station.
- The Heavy Pump replacement program.
- Early replacement of the country FRS heavy rescue pumps.
- New combined ladder platform appliance deployed to Perth Fire Station.

Programs that commenced or continued in 2010/11:

- Career and volunteer Light Tanker replacement.
- Volunteer General Purpose Appliance replacement.
- Career and volunteer Medium Pump replacement.

During the year, more than 80 new fire appliances were commissioned.

Four capital works projects were completed in 2010/11 including new collocated emergency services facilities in Kununurra, Derby and Esperance and a new Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) Fire Station in Ellenbrook.

Kununurra's fire and emergency services volunteers now operate from a \$2.6 million purpose built facility which was opened by the Minister for Emergency Services on 12 July 2010. The new facility houses the State Emergency Service (SES) and Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service (VFRS) and enables emergency services in Kununurra to better meet the growing demands of the broader Kimberley community.

A new \$2.7 million collocated emergency services facility in Derby was opened by the Minister on 13 July 2010, having been completed in 2009/10. It houses VFRS and SES volunteers and ensures the Derby/West Kimberley community is better equipped to

deal with cyclones, floods, fires and other emergency incidents. It allows volunteers to manage their community prevention and preparation programs, store and care for their vehicles and equipment, and provides training amenities.

In 2007, Esperance received more than 150 millimetres of rain in less than 24 hours, causing significant damage to many homes and businesses, including the building used by SES and Volunteer Marine and Rescue Services (VMRS). A new \$3.6 million collocated facility was officially opened on 25 June 2011. It is now home to the local VFRS, SES and VMRS volunteers and will enhance their ability to deal with emergencies.

These three new collocated emergency service centres reflect the importance of local volunteers and directly support remote and regional areas of Western Australia.

In the Perth Metropolitan region, the rapid growth of Ellenbrook and surrounding areas created the need for a dedicated FRS Station. A new, permanently staffed \$2.7 million station was officially opened there on 1 September 2010. It is strategically located close to industrial areas and major roads, allowing rapid emergency response. Continuing development at Ellenbrook and The Vines has led to an increase in the number of alarm activations, road crashes and properties requiring protection from bushfires. Since the fire station became operational, it has contributed to emergency services support, including during the devastating Perth Hills bushfires in February 2011.

Station modifications to a number of regional VFRS stations including Exmouth, Katanning, Mullewa, Northcliffe and Bridgetown were completed in 2010/11. Minor works were also completed at the Fremantle, Murdoch and Success FRS fire stations in the metropolitan area. Emergency generators were installed at regional offices, and modifications made to the first floor of FESA House.

Capital Projects Completed	Completion (Month of 2010/11)
FESA Emergency Service Centre – Kununurra	July 2010
FESA Fire and Rescue Service Centre – Ellenbrook	July 2010
FESA Emergency Service Centre – Esperance	October 2010

Employment and Industrial Relations

Staff Profile

	2010/11 As at 30 June 2011	2009/10 As at 30 June 2010
Full time permanent	1,304	1,277
Full time contract	35	38
Full time trainees	0	1
Full time apprentice	1	1
Part time permanent	27	31
Part time contract	9	10
On secondment (at FESA) ¹	10	5
On secondment (to other agencies)	5	2
Casual	3	4
Total (headcount)	1,384	1,364

¹ On secondment (at FESA) employees have been excluded from total headcount.

Workplace Management

The Fleet and Equipment Services Enterprise Bargaining Agreement 2010 was registered in the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission (WAIRC) on 26 November 2010.

The Public Service and Government Officers General Agreement 2011 (PSGOGA) was registered on 27 June 2011 in the WAIRC. The Agreement cancels and replaces the Public Service General Agreement 2008 and the Government Officers Salaries, Allowances and Conditions Agreement 2008.

The West Australian Fire Service Enterprise Bargaining Agreement 2008 expired on 24 May 2011. The enterprise bargaining agreement covers firefighters, communications systems officers, fire safety officers and advisers, and applied training assistants. Negotiations for a replacement agreement were conducted with the United Firefighters Union of Australia, West Australian Branch (UFU) from December 2010, with an agreement reached on 9 June 2011. The new agreement provided enhanced

wages and conditions which benefit both employees and FESA.

Industrial action was taken by the UFU throughout May and June 2011, and took the form of 12 work to rule/administrative bans. The bans prevented normal processing of a range of administration procedures, prevented the participation of employees in FESA project work; stopped training activities, which impacted on a firefighter recruit school; and affected the ability of employees to take on 'acting' positions during this period. The bans did not affect the delivery of emergency response services to the community or result in time lost due to any employee absence from work.

The FESA Agency Specific Agreement 2009 covering Government Officers is still under negotiation, with a replacement agreement expected in 2011.

Recruitment

FESA aims to continually improve in all areas of recruitment to attract and retain quality applicants by evaluating past and present recruitment processes, monitoring current trends, and implementing changes.

The relocation of FESA headquarters to Cockburn Central in 2012 is resulting in a change in the geographical demographics of applicants. A higher proportion is coming from the immediate proximity of the new location, providing a new potential employee market due to the rapidly expanding urban areas south of Perth.

In 2010/11, FESA externally advertised 105 vacancies, including 10 recruitment pools, some of which resulted in multiple employees being appointed. The number of applicants for those vacancies totalled 1,040. The firefighter recruitment campaign resulted in 890 applications for the 48 positions available in 2010/11.

Equity and Diversity

As previously noted, firefighter recruitment campaigns attracted 890 applications for the 48 positions available in 2010/11. Of the applicants, nine identified themselves as Indigenous, 51 were female, and 56 were from a non-English speaking background. In general recruitment, 49 percent of applicants were female and over four percent were from non-English speaking backgrounds.

Our Equity and Diversity Committee will continue to develop initiatives and strategies to promote opportunities within FESA to applicants from diverse backgrounds. Strategies will include consideration of:

- The utilisation of specific media targeted to diverse groups.
- The development of strong relationships Western Australian Government and employment agencies specialising in recruitment of people from diverse backgrounds.

- The development and promotion of flexible employment practices that enable people from diverse backgrounds to meet any applicable cultural and traditional obligations.
- Ensuring support systems provide staff with culturally sensitive processes to raise and address concerns about their work situation.
- Targeting appropriate educational organisations to promote FESA as an employer of choice and develop mentoring programs.
- Appropriately using consultative links with community groups to stay informed of relevant issues affecting diverse groups.

Staff Development

FESA is committed to the development of its employees and volunteers. Our strategies aim to build a highly skilled, professional and fair workforce with the ability to meet a challenging and changing operating environment.

During 2010/11 staff and volunteers received both operational and professional development training, delivered internally by FESA as a Registered Training Organisation, and external providers:

- A total of 1,819 courses were delivered across Western Australia, involving 849 FESA staff, 5,182 volunteers and 3,327 external personnel.
- 286 of these courses were coordinated by FESA Training Centre staff and attended by 784 FESA Staff and 979 volunteers.
- Of the 1,819 courses delivered, 159 were conducted at the FESA Training Centre and involved 1,080 FESA Staff, 631 volunteers and 70 external personnel.

Operational Training – Career and Volunteer

During 2010/11, training included:

- Two Incident Command courses.
- One Trainee Firefighter School.
- Eight Major Incident Management for Incident Controller courses.
- Three career Fire and Rescue Service Station Officer Development programs (phases one and two).

A significant review of the Station Officer Development course resulted in a three phase program being endorsed. In previous years a number of the requisite competencies were undertaken through distance education. In the new program, all competencies are delivered and assessed in-house. The revised course commenced in April and to date 24 senior firefighters have participated.

A substantial effort has been directed towards the development of a range of Incident Management training resources aligned to new competencies from the Public Safety Training Package V8.1. This has included AIIMS Level 2 Operations Officer, AIIMS Level 2 Planning Officer and AIIMS Safety Adviser. The new training will be rolled out during 2011/12. The FESA Training Centre has also gained access to a range of new simulation software and scenarios, and a 'virtual' table top exercise is being trialled. During 2010/11, there was a training focus on enhancing regional delivery capability.

In addition to the training outlined above, 489 personnel attended 29 different professional development (non-operational) programs including:

- A range of training on Microsoft Office products over 16 courses.
- Eight management courses, including Women and Leadership.

- Eleven FESA Trainer and five FESA Assessor courses were conducted, involving 24 FESA staff and 145 volunteers.
- Seventy three courses dealing with aspects of the Public Sector Standards.
- Seven career progression courses.

Registered Training Organisation

During 2010/11 the FESA Registered Training Organisation (RTO) issued 138 qualifications.

As an RTO, FESA is obliged to report annually, at a national level, on three quality indicators including:

- Competency completions.
- Learner engagement.
- Employer satisfaction.

Learner Engagement and Employer Satisfaction data is collected through a survey. In 2010/11, surveys were distributed to 1,610 'learners' and 382 'employers'. Around 23 percent were completed, a three percent increase on 2009/10.

FESA rated 71.3 percent in the learner engagement criteria, an increase from the previous survey, and our trainer quality rating from the 'learners' increased by two percent.

We rated 70.7 percent overall for employer satisfaction, an almost 14 percent increase on the previous year. Our trainer quality, as rated by 'employers', also rose five percent.

Overall, FESA ratings increased in all but two of the 10 criteria. Our competency development criteria rating from 'learners' was slightly lower (less than one percent), however, there was a significant increase (13.1 percent) in the 'employer' rating. 'Learners' also rated the learner stimulation criteria slightly lower (less than one percent).

Governance Disclosures

Contracts With Senior Officers

FESA Chief Operations Officer, Mr Craig Hynes, was appointed Treasurer of the [National Aerial Firefighting Centre \(NAFC\)](#) Ltd in 2009. NAFC is a not for profit agency which distributes Australian Government funding to state fire agencies, including FESA, to combat bushfires through national cooperative aerial firefighting arrangements.

At the date of reporting, other than normal contracts of employment of service, no other senior officers, or firms of which senior officers are members, or entities in which senior officers have substantial interests, had any interest in existing or proposed contracts with FESA.

FESA Board Members as at 30 June 2011

Chairman

Mr Allan Skinner PSM

A retired career state public servant, Mr Skinner was a former Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Land Administration and Chair of the Bush Fires Board. Since his retirement in 2001, he has undertaken several consulting assignments for Government. He is a National Fellow of the Institute of Public Administration Australia (FIPAA) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management (FAIM). Mr Skinner was awarded the Public Service Medal in 2001 and the Centenary Medal in 2003.

First appointed: 31 December 2002
Appointed as Chairman: 28 April 2008
Term expires: 27 April 2012

Deputy Chairman

State Emergency Service Volunteer Representative

Mr John Capes, OAM

Mr Capes has been involved in the State Emergency Service Volunteers Association of Western Australia in many capacities for the past 20 years. After leaving the Australian Government, he established his own business, Capes Consultancy Services, which supplies expertise on security and the facilitation of emergency management exercises.

First appointed: 2 November 1999
Appointed Deputy Chairman: 22 February 2010
Term expires: 2 February 2012

Bush Fire Services Consultative Committee Chairman

Mr Bruce Brennan APM

Mr Brennan had a long and distinguished career with Western Australia Police, rising to the rank of Deputy Commissioner before his retirement in 2003. Mr Brennan represented Western Australia Police on many committees, including the State Emergency Management Committee. In 1998, he was awarded the Australian Police Medal.

First Appointed: 6 February 2006
Deputy Chairman: 28 April 2008 – 22 February 2010
Term expires: 27 April 2012

Chief Executive Officer (Ex-Officio Member)**Ms Jo Harrison-Ward**

Jo Harrison-Ward was appointed as FESA Chief Executive Officer in August 2006. She had previously occupied the position of Executive Director of Western Australia Police from January 2005. Jo joined the public service in 1993 as senior adviser on emergency services to the Minister for Emergency Services for five years. From 1998 to 2005 she worked in a number of FESA senior management positions including Executive Director, Emergency Management.

Ms Harrison-Ward holds a Graduate Certificate in Management and a Master of Leadership and Management. She was awarded a Churchill Fellowship in 2004 to study Engaging the Community in Emergency Management. In 2008, she received the List Inspire Winning Ambassador CEO's Award. Ms Harrison-Ward is the Deputy Chair of the State Emergency Management Committee, Chair of the State Mitigation Committee, Executive Council Member of the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council and Chair of the Shared Services Client Management Council.

Ms Harrison-Ward stepped down from her position on 17 August 2011, prior to the submission of this annual report.

Bush Fire Brigade Volunteer Representative**Mr Eddie van Rijnsoud**

Mr van Rijnsoud has 17 years experience as a Bush Fire Brigade volunteer and was the Secretary of the Association of Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades Western Australia Inc. for six years. For many years Mr van Rijnsoud has been involved in a variety of other voluntary community organisations and committees and also has 37 years' experience in the public sector.

First appointed: 7 December 2001
Term expires: 2 February 2012

FESA Employee Representative**Mr Iain Agnew**

Mr Agnew has been an employee of FESA since 1979. He is a Senior Firefighter in the Fire and Rescue Service and is currently on secondment to the Staff Deployment Branch. In 2000 he was appointed a member of the Fire and Rescue Service Consultative Committee and has also been a committee member of the United Firefighters Union of Australia, West Australian Branch since 1998.

First appointed: 25 November 2003
Term extended

**Fire and Rescue Service
Consultative Committee
Chairwoman**

Mrs Penelope Valentine

Mrs Valentine was a FESA staff member for seven years before leaving in July 2005 to pursue private business interests. Her professional career spans more than 40 years, commencing in journalism and more recently in management positions in media and public affairs, strategic planning and corporate governance with FESA. She currently serves in a voluntary capacity on several local government and community committees.

First appointed: 6 February 2006
Term Expires: 27 April 2012

**Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
Representative**

Mr Trevor Jones

Mr Jones has a long association with the Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service in regional Western Australia. He was a member of the South Kalgoorlie brigade since 1977, including a five-year term as Captain, and the Kalgoorlie VFRS since its inauguration in 2005 where he holds the position of Secretary. Mr Jones is currently the Goldfields Zone representative for the WA Volunteer Fire and Rescue Services Association.

First appointed: 6 February 2006
Term expires: 15 February 2012

Independent Member

Ms Glenda Teede

Ms Teede has worked extensively with Indigenous communities throughout Australia and in particular the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

After six years as Chief Executive Officer of the Bidyadanga Aboriginal Community La Grange Inc, Ms Teede moved to Karratha to take up the challenge of becoming District Business Manager, West Pilbara for Horizon Power. This role includes being the On-Scene Commander, responsible for taking charge of procedures carried out in the event of a cyclone.

First appointed: 6 February 2006
Resigned: 25 September 2010

**State Emergency Service
Consultative Committee
Chairwoman**

Ms Sandra Gregorini

Ms Gregorini has been a volunteer Bush Fire Brigade member for more than 14 years and has been involved in a number of other community groups since 1966. She has 32 years experience in property development and management and is a current Councillor for the City of Swan. Ms Gregorini was Deputy Chair of this committee for 2007/08.

First Appointed: 19 March 2002
Term expires: 27 April 2012

**Volunteer Marine Rescue Services
Consultative Committee Chairman
Mr Ross Monger**

Mr Monger was a public servant for 43 years, mostly in State Court administration. On his retirement in 2007, he was appointed Director of Magistrates Courts Western Australia. Mr Monger also spent 10 years with WorkCover Western Australia as the director responsible for workers' compensation dispute resolution. He is currently a Justice of the Peace and a lay member of two ethics committees.

First appointed: 28 April 2008
Term expires: 27 April 2012

**Volunteer Marine Rescue Services
Volunteer Representative
Mr Eliot Fisher, ESM**

Mr Fisher is the former Commander of Bunbury Sea Rescue and has had many years' experience as a volunteer with the Bunbury and York State Emergency Service units, Bunbury Volunteer Marine Rescue and the York Bush Fire Brigade. He currently serves as the National Commander of the Australian Navy Cadets. He has also served in the Citizen Military Forces and spent more than 20 years as a leader in the Scout Association of Australia. Formerly a local government CEO, he retains an active interest in rural communities as Western Australian Local Government Association Zone Executive Officer for the South West.

First appointed: 28 April 2003
Term expires: 22 December 2011

**Western Australian Local
Government Association
Representative
Councillor Christine Thompson**

Cr Thompson is a Councillor of the Shire of Murray and the Chair of the Shire of Murray Local Emergency Management Committee. She also represents local government on the Peel Region District Emergency Management Committee and the Recovery Services Committee which is a sub-committee of the State Emergency Management Committee. Cr Thompson has a wealth of experience in emergency services, is a current volunteer firefighter and has served on a number of advisory committees and boards.

First appointed: 30 May 2000
Term expires: 15 January 2012

**Independent Member
Ms Jenny Sales**

Ms Sales has more than 20 years experience at senior executive level in the Government of Western Australia. Her extensive public service career included working with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet in the role of Assistant Director General. Since 2007 Ms Sales has provided management consultancy services to the Western Australian public sector. More recently, she has been involved in relocation consultancy for the mining industry.

First appointed: 19 April 2011
Term expires: 18 April 2013

Number of meetings attended in 2010/11

There were 11 Board meetings held during the year.

The record of attendance is as follows:

Allan Skinner PSM	10
Iain Agnew	6
Bruce Brennan	11
John Capes	10
Eliot Fisher	10
Sandra Gregorini	9
Jo Harrison-Ward	10
Trevor Jones	7
Ross Monger	10
Jenny Sales	3
Glenda Teede	0
Christine Thompson	11
Penny Valentine	11
Eddie Van Rijnswood	10

* Frank Pasquale attended one meeting as acting Chief Executive Officer in place of Ms Harrison-Ward

Finance and Audit Committee

During 2010/11, the committee held four meetings. Attendance was as follows:

Glenda Teede – Chair (until September 2010)	0
Jenny Sales – Chair (from May 2011)	1
John Capes	4
Eliot Fisher	4
Eddie van Rijnswood	3
Meetings were also attended by:	
• Chief Executive Officer.	
• Executive Director Corporate Services.	
• Director Business Services (Chief Finance Officer).	
• Manager Financial Services.	
• Executive Manager Office of the CEO.	
• Sutherland Rose (Internal Auditors).	
• Office of the Auditor General and/or its representative, Deloitte.	

The management of the Internal Audit function was transferred to the Office of the CEO in September 2010.

FESA's Internal Audit is conducted by an outsourced provider, Sutherland Rose, in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Institute of Internal Auditors International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing. The Internal Audit provides independent, objective assurance and consulting that is designed to add value and improve FESA operations.

The following internal audits were conducted in 2010/11:

- Purchasing, Credit Cards and Accounts Payable: Determine whether purchasing, credit card and accounts payable processes are efficient and effective and comply with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and relevant Treasurer's Instructions.
- Emergency Services Levy (ESL): Assess the effectiveness and efficiency of controls and processes in place to ensure

the ESL is calculated and administered in accordance with legislative requirements and policies specified by Government (as detailed in the ESL Manual of Operating Procedures), and the ESL practices comply with FESA policies and procedures.

- Supplementary Funds Expenditure Audit: Ensure costs claimed through Supplementary Funds, including the WANDRRA, relate to a qualifying incident, meet criteria in the relevant funding agreements and are supported by appropriate documentation.
- Non-ESL Grants Payments: Assess whether appropriate agreements are in place with affiliated bodies and local governments that cover the conditions of grant funding, and whether appropriate controls are in place to ensure grants are expended in accordance with funding provisions.
- Payroll and Superannuation: Determine whether payroll and superannuation processes are efficient and effective, comply

with the *Financial Management Act 2006*, relevant Treasurer's Instructions and relevant awards and agreements.

- Hydrant Maintenance: Ensure all costs incurred by FESA in relation to hydrant maintenance are reasonable and relate to bona fide maintenance jobs; costs are accurately recorded and appropriately supported; the hydrant maintenance network remains robust and the supply of water to firefighting crews is intact.
- Local Government's Acquittal of the ESL payment: Ensure local government authorities acquit the annual ESL payment in accordance with the ESL grant scheme arrangements.
- Professional Standards Record Keeping: Review the current procedures and processes relating to records management, having regard to the special requirements of the Professional Standards branch, and determine whether they are appropriate, efficient and effective; comply with relevant legislation; and are

being correctly and consistently applied by FESA appointed staff.

- Special Risks Plans: Review the current procedures and processes in place to support the determination of special risk sites, the preparation and maintenance of Special Risk Plans, and inspection of buildings, and determine whether they are appropriate, efficient and effective; comply with relevant legislation (*Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004* and *Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations 2007*); and are being correctly and consistently applied by FESA appointed staff.
- Volunteer Employer Recognition Program (VERP): Ensure VERP complies with the documented Quality Management System (QMS) and the FESA Employer Recognition Quality Manual; and that the QMS is being effectively implemented and maintained.

Consultative Committees

(Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia Act 1988, S36)

The FESA Consultative Committees represent staff and volunteer stakeholders from the operational services.

They provide input on strategic issues and advice in relation to policy and planning within the FESA Operations portfolio. They also maintain a communication channel, through the committee Chairs, between staff and volunteers in the field, and the FESA Board.

Bush Fire Service Consultative Committee

The Bush Fire Service Consultative Committee (BFSCC), chaired by Mr Bruce Brennan, comprises 15 members with a diverse range of bushfire experience. FESA, Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), the Western Australian Local Government Association and Association of Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades are represented, as are all regions by District Operations Advisory Committee (DOAC) members.

The committee met three times in 2010/11 and was a key stakeholder group in the development of the revised Westplan Bushfire. The BFSCC also played a similar role in the development of the Emergency Management Regulation declaration for the Hazard Management Agency of Bushfire. This had been unresolved since the regulations were promulgated in 2006.

Other key issues covered during the year included the Bushfire Summit 2010, Automatic Weather Stations, updates on major incidents, identification cards for the Volunteer Bush Fire Service, training for volunteers and equipment availability and use.

Fire and Rescue Service Consultative Committee

The Fire and Rescue Service Consultative Committee (FRSCC), chaired by Ms Penny Valentine, comprises eight members and represents FESA Fire and Rescue Service staff and volunteers.

In June 2011 Mr Mark Payne replaced Mr Rick Cook as a

representative of the United Firefighters Union of Australia, West Australian branch. Mr Cook's term with the committee was short but his contribution was much appreciated.

The FRSCC met four times in 2010/11 and received reports and updates on new facilities, applicants and equipment, firefighter safety, training, Interagency Bushfire Management Committee, reviews of both emergency management and emergency services legislation and critical incident stress prevention management.

Comment and advice was provided by the FRSCC on a broad range of issues including reports from major incident reviews, the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission, resource to risk allocations, national standards for volunteers, volunteer training timetables, TRAIN records, traffic infringements, incident response times and the allocation of resources in the summer fire season.

State Emergency Service Consultative Committee

The State Emergency Service Consultative Committee (SESCC) is chaired by Ms Sandra Gregorini and has nine members, including three FESA representatives. Members from across the state represent volunteers in SES response districts.

In 2010/11 Mr Charlie Myers and Mr Craig Chadwick retired from the committee. Their dedicated efforts and input were acknowledged and greatly appreciated.

The SESC met four times in 2010/11 and continued to work towards its goal of representing and promoting SES volunteers at a strategic level. Members received presentations on various topics and provided comment and input on a broad range of operational issues including appliances and equipment, training, system upgrades, major incidents and volunteer support services.

Volunteer Marine Rescue Services Consultative Committee

The Volunteer Marine Rescue Services Consultative Committee (VMRSCC), chaired by Mr Ross Monger, comprises 12 members, four of whom are from FESA. It represents marine rescue services volunteers from across the state with membership closely linked to the executive and regional representatives of Volunteer Marine Rescue Western Australia (VMRWA).

The VMRSCC representatives during the year altered due to the resignation of VMRWA Vice Commander Louise Pickett and Regional Representative Mr Bradley Dean. These two resignations came late in the year therefore the positions were left vacant. They will be filled following the VMRWA Annual General Meeting to be held in conjunction with Emergency Management Conference in July 2011.

The VMRSCC met three times during 2010/11 and members provided advice and input on a range of issues including the endorsement of capital grant funding for VMRS groups, inclusion of the Bardi Jawi Rangers into VMRWA, the development of VMRS training resource kits, the VMRS coordination unit's planning process, the Volunteer Employer Recognition Program, the Annual Sea Rescue Conference and the VMRS Cadet Program.

Section 5

Other Legal Requirements



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- Page 153 Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Outcomes
- Page 154 Compliance With Public Sector Standards and Ethical Codes
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Other Legal Requirements

Advertising

(Electoral Act 1907)

In accordance with Section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907*, FESA incurred the following expenditure in advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising.

Total expenditure for 2010/11 was \$58,162.

Expenditure was incurred in the following areas:

Advertising agencies	\$31,909	Adcorp Australia Ltd SEEK	\$30,363 \$1,546
Market research organisations	Nil		
Polling organisations	Nil		
Direct mail organisations	Nil		
Media advertising organisations	\$26,253	Department of Education Emu Publications Google Ireland Ltd Optimum Media Decisions Pro Touch Media Pty Rural Press Regional Media (WA) Pty Ltd Sensis Pty Ltd Shire of Busselton The Toodyay Herald Inc Various community and rural newspapers and journals WA Newspapers WA State Emergency Volunteer Assoc Inc West Coast Radio Pty Ltd	\$1,500 \$636 \$909 \$1,282 \$3,078 \$58 \$484 \$850 \$347 \$1,373 \$2,927 \$2,409 \$10,400

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Outcomes

(Disability Services Act 1933, S29)

Our objective is to ensure that FESA functions, facilities and services are equally open, available and accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities, providing them with the same opportunities, rights and responsibilities as other members of the community.

During 2010/11, our Disability Access Committee focused on reviewing the FESA [Disability Access and Inclusion Plan](#) (DAIP) and worked towards finalising the implementation plan.

Achievements over the past year include:

- Tower Records and Information Management (TRIM) training has been provided to new and existing users resulting in increased system usage.
- Installation of ACROD parking at the rear of the FESA Education and Heritage Centre.
- Development of a new FESA website that meets DAIP requirements and is World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) compliant.
- Expanding availability of community education material in alternative formats.

Priorities for 2011/12 will include:

- Review of existing strategies within the DAIP and extending it to reflect all aspects of FESA's business.
- Improving staff awareness of disability and access issues and skills to provide a good service to people with disabilities.

Compliance With Public Sector Standards and Ethical Codes

(Public Sector Management Act 1994, S31(1))

In the administration of FESA during 2010/11, I have complied with the Public Sector Standards in Human Resource Management, the Western Australian Public Sector Code of Ethics and our Code of Conduct.

I have established procedures designed to ensure such compliance and conducted appropriate internal assessments to satisfy myself that the statement made in point one above is correct.

The applications made for breach of standards review and the corresponding outcomes for the reporting period are:

Number lodged: Three

Number of breaches found: Nil

Number of multiple breaches: Nil

Number still under review: Nil



F Pasquale
Chief Executive Officer

22 August 2011

Record Keeping Plans

(*State Records Act 2000* and *State Records Commission Standard 2, Principle 6*)

Record Keeping System

A review of FESA's current Record Keeping Plan was submitted to the State Records Commission. An updated version of the plan will be completed after our move to Cockburn Central in 2012.

FESA has reviewed and updated:

- Policies relating to record keeping.
- Record keeping procedures.
- File titling practices.
- FESA Thesaurus.

The FESA Training Centre is piloting Electronic Document Management (EDM). To date:

- Files have been audited.
- Practices and procedures have been reviewed.

- Training staff have undertaken Records Awareness Program training.
- Tower Records and Information Management (TRIM) users have received refresher training and their access levels have increased.

Training Program

The TRIM training manual has been revised to include Electronic Document Management. Regular audits of the TRIM system are undertaken to ensure compliance, quality of indexing and understanding of record keeping practices. The record keeping intranet site is being redeveloped to include video tutorials as well as updated policies and procedures.

FESA introduced an online records management program in early 2011 which will be progressively offered to all FESA staff. Online records training will be included in the FESA induction program.

Move to New Emergency Services Complex

FESA will be relocating to the new Emergency Services Complex in Cockburn in 2012. In preparation, Information Resources developed a management plan for the corporate records held by over 40 separate work units at FESA House. The plan clearly identifies records that are essential for business continuity and will minimise the risk of any corporate records being inappropriately disposed of or lost. It also ensures a controlled transfer of records held by staff in offices and on shared and personal drives during the relocation.

Disposal Program

An extensive review of existing files has been undertaken throughout the year in preparation for the move to Cockburn and to assist Regional Offices. This has included the disposal of files in off site storage according to FESA's Retention and Disposal Schedule. A recycling area has been established within Information Resources where documents that have been reviewed and approved for disposal can be placed for confidential destruction.

Freedom of Information

(Freedom of Information Act 1992 (FOI Act) – Section 111)

The Freedom of Information Statistical Return for the period 2010/11 has been submitted to the Information Commissioner as prescribed in Section 111 of the *Freedom of Information Act (FOI Act) 1992*.

A total of 91 valid applications were received in 2010/11; an increase of 11 applications from 2009/10. The number of applications received in all four quarters remained fairly constant throughout the year. Some applications were quite complex, requiring significant time and deliberation.

Most applications sought access to non-personal information from Operational Services (including Fire Incident Reports and Fire Investigation Reports) in relation to domestic and commercial structural fires. There was one request for information regarding the major incident review into the Perth Hills Bushfire February 2011.

Three requests were received from Members of Parliament and three from the media.

During the year 91 applications were received and seven were carried over from 2009/10. Edited access was applied to 74 applications. Five applications were withdrawn and one was found to be invalid. Three applications were transferred to another agency, four were either denied or the information was unavailable and five had access deferred awaiting completion of the investigation report. Of those five, one is outstanding. Six applications were held over into the next reporting period (2011/12).

There were two internal reviews and the original decision was confirmed in both applications.

The average processing time for each application was 19 days, a reduction of six days from 2009/10 and still well within the maximum period of 45 days permitted under the Act.

FESA's Information Statement, which is required under *Part 5 – Publication of Information about Agencies of the FOI Act*, is available on the [FESA website](#).

The website also includes an electronic application form, information on how to lodge an application and the costs involved.

Freedom of Information Applications 2010/11

Applications carried over from previous reporting period	7
New valid applications received within this reporting period	91
Total applications for 2010/11	98
Applications withdrawn or invalid	6
Applications transferred in full to another Government Agency	3
Applications denied access or access deferred	9
Edited access granted	74
Full access granted	0
Total applications dealt with in 2010/11	92
Applications carried over to 2011/12	6

Freedom of Information Fees and Charges 2010/11

Application fees collected	\$2,730.00
Actual charges collected	\$524.50
Charges waived (when processing costs are less than \$10.00)	\$460.00

Section 6

Government Policy Requirements



Page 158 Occupational Safety, Health and Injury Management

Page 161 FESA Reconciliation Action Plan

Occupational Safety, Health and Injury Management

(Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2009-11: Code of Practice: Occupational Safety and Health in the Western Australian Public Sector)

FESA is committed to providing and maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for all staff, volunteers, contractors and visitors. Operational personnel, administrative staff and contractors are expected to comply with occupational safety and health (OSH) policies, procedures and guidelines and to conduct business in a safe manner.

An external audit of our Safety Management System completed in June 2010 provided a platform for reform of safety, health and welfare structures and systems for the future.

During 2010/11 our priority has been on:

- Strengthening organisational mechanisms to improve the capture, analysis, reporting and management of OSH issues.

- Enhancing communication, consultation and decision making processes.
- Increasing focus on OSH issues through targeted engagement strategies.
- Aligning OSH policy with strategic objectives.
- Improved OSH training.

FESA has also conducted two major investigations; one into a serious injury to a volunteer firefighter and one into a career firefighter's death while on duty.

An online hazard reporting system is being developed to improve information flow and strategic oversight. It is anticipated that the system will go live in October 2011. The online reporting system will:

- Encourage employees to contribute to the decisions that may affect their health and safety at work and provide them with relevant feedback.

- Ensure meaningful and effective consultation occurs on hazards identified in the workplace.
- Significantly improve the flow of safety information to supervisors, managers and specialist areas.
- Allow hazards to be reported and control measures put in place in a timely and effective manner.
- Make the reporting of hazards and incidents easier and less time consuming.

Training was identified as a key issue in the OSH audit. Our staff and volunteers currently receive guidance and training in the field and at the FESA Training Centre, to deal with the extremes experienced in managing emergency situations. Training for supervisors in OSH and injury management responsibilities has been introduced. The online hazard reporting system and supervisor training will ensure that hazards and near misses are reported and managed in a timely manner and workplace injuries are reported and managed appropriately.

We take a systematic approach to injury management that aims to provide a safe supportive environment enabling our people to achieve the best possible recovery and encourage:

- Early intervention, accurate medical assessment and management of each case as required.
- A return to work as soon as is practical, including identification of alternative duties where appropriate.

Targeted initiatives undertaken to prevent injuries during 2010/11 included:

- The inaugural annual Health, Safety and Welfare Summit.
- Providing physical fitness training services for career firefighters.
- Development of an OSH DVD – 'Aware, Assess, Address'.
- Improving education on mental health issues.
- Providing Equal Opportunity, Bullying and Harassment training for all staff.

Our inaugural Health, Safety and Welfare Summit was held in October 2010. Almost 100 delegates attended over the three days including Safety and Health Representatives, managers, representatives from volunteer associations and senior officers.

The summit engaged stakeholders on key initiatives that are being undertaken and provided an opportunity for FESA to share its commitment to the ongoing health, safety and welfare of all personnel, including firefighters, volunteers and general staff.

Topics covered included injury management, legislative responsibilities, fatigue management and mental health. Pre-eminent researcher Dr Mike Logan from Queensland Fire and Rescue Service, and highly regarded occupational hygienist Dr Laurie Glossop, presented the latest research and industry findings on diesel smoke emissions and the deposition of contaminants on personal protective clothing.

The FESA consulting occupational physician presented the outcomes of our health surveillance pilot at Canning Vale and Success Fire Stations and the proposed approach for the wider health surveillance program for the 10 Year Review of Bellevue.

Physical fitness training is critical to ensuring that firefighters are fit for their role. However, during 2010/11 injuries sustained by career firefighters undertaking physical fitness training contributed to 23 percent of all lost time injuries. More than 300 days were lost as a result of these injuries and the associated claims are estimated at more than \$300,000.

Consequently, our physical fitness services provider will visit every platoon at each career station to:

- Undertake physical fitness assessments.
- Develop individual training programs focused on the fitness requirements of a firefighter.
- Provide instruction on the use of the equipment used in each program.

- Provide instruction on how to undertake the exercises in each program.
- Provide advice on correct manual handling techniques.
- Provide advice on exercises for injury recovery.

The 'Aware, Assess, Address' DVD was developed for career and volunteer firefighters across Western Australia in preparation for the summer season. The DVD covers heat illness, fatigue and smoke management, and highlights the increased risks firefighters and staff face during the warmer months. Supporting posters were also produced and distributed.

A total of 11 psychological claims were lodged during the 2010/2011 financial year.

As at the 30 June 2011, the estimated cost of these claims was \$615,544. The number and severity of stress related claims has risen over the last few years, with most injured personnel unable to return to work as a result of their injury. As a result of the nature of the work undertaken by emergency

service workers and volunteers, it is expected that these claims figures will continue to rise without proactive education.

We commenced an education process with the delivery of mental health training sessions in 2009. Training has been completed for all career platoons and stations with excellent feedback being received. Training has now commenced for the volunteer brigades and units most at risk of attending traumatic incidents.

We have implemented compulsory Equal Opportunity, Bullying and Harassment training for all staff to raise awareness of appropriate conduct in the workplace, and their rights and responsibilities and the way they carry out their duties. To date 72 percent of staff have participated, and training is ongoing to ensure all new, seconded and contract staff are involved.

During 2010/11 FESA employees covered under the *Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981* lodged 202 workers compensation claims

amounting to an estimated \$2,907,250. Figures for the 2010/11 financial year as at the 30 June 2011 show 238 claims were lodged with an estimated cost of \$2,894,345.

FESA volunteers are covered under personal injury insurance arrangements. During 2009/10 volunteers lodged 33 claims with payments totalling an estimated \$133,012.

Figures for the 2010/11 financial year as at 30 June 2011 show 49 claims were lodged with an estimated cost of \$181,399.

Our indicator results for 2010/11 show some improvements on last year.

Indicator	Target 2010/11	Result	
		2010/11	2009/10
Number of fatalities	Zero (0)	One (1) Not achieved	Zero (0)
Lost time injury/diseases (LTI/D) incidence rate	Zero (0) or 10% reduction on previous year	8.45 Achieved: 11.4% decrease	9.54
Lost time injury severity rate	Zero (0) or 10% improvement on previous year	3.44 Achieved: 27.7% reduction	4.76
Percentage of injured workers returned to work within 28 weeks	Actual percentage result to be reported	95%	99.12%
Percentage of Safety and Health Representatives trained in occupational safety, health and injury management responsibilities	Greater than or equal to 50%	67%	30%

Note: Fatality was a result of a heart condition. Claim is still pending with RiskCover.

FESA Reconciliation Action Plan

In 2010/11, FESA's [Reconciliation Action Plan](#) progressed its Focus Area Actions:

- Relationships.
- Respect.
- Opportunities.
- Tracking of Progress and Reporting.

A yearly review of the plan has been undertaken and a progress report provided to the Corporate Leadership Team.

Significant achievements have been made during 2010/11:

Focus Area – Relationships

- Three cross cultural awareness workshops were conducted with 50 staff participating.

Focus Area – Respect

- The Aboriginal Flag was flown during specific times of Indigenous significance such as NAIDOC Week.
- FESA participated in NAIDOC Week celebrations by attending internal and external community events.

Focus Area – Opportunity

- FESA continued to review and adapt community education materials to meet the language and literacy requirements of Aboriginal people who speak English as a second or third language.
- During natural hazards (such as floods or tropical cyclones) an Indigenous Liaison Officer is deployed to ensure Aboriginal communities are kept informed.