



THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY, 22 MAY 2025

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All instruments appearing in this gazette are to be considered official, and obeyed as such

GOVERNOR'S INSTRUMENTS

ACTS

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Adelaide, 22 May 2025

His Excellency the Governor's Deputy directs it to be notified for general information that he has in the name and on behalf of His Majesty The King, this day assented to the undermentioned Bills passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Parliament assembled, viz.:

No. 18 of 2025—Planning, Development and Infrastructure (Environment and Food Production Areas) Amendment Bill 2025
An Act to amend the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016

No. 19 of 2025—Summary Offences (Humiliating, Degrading or Invasive Depictions) Amendment Bill 2025
An Act to amend the Summary Offences Act 1953

No. 20 of 2025—Motor Vehicles (Disability Parking Permit Scheme) Amendment Bill 2025
An Act to amend the Motor Vehicles Act 1959

No. 21 of 2025—Whyalla Steel Works (Port of Whyalla) Amendment Bill 2025
An Act to amend the Whyalla Steel Works Act 1958

No. 22 of 2025—Education and Children's Services (Barring Notices and Other Protections) Amendment Bill 2025
An Act to amend the Education and Children's Services Act 2019

No. 23 of 2025—State Development Coordination and Facilitation Bill 2025
An Act to provide for the coordination, facilitation and promotion of development in the State for economic, social and environmental purposes, including to support transition to and economic development of net zero carbon emission industries, to establish the Coordinator General's Office, to make related amendments to the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 and the Urban Renewal Act 1995, and for other purposes

By command,

STEPHEN CAMPBELL MULLIGHAN, MP
For Premier

APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS AND GENERAL MATTERS

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Adelaide, 22 May 2025

His Excellency the Governor's Deputy in Executive Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Dr Susan Elizabeth Close MP as Acting Minister for Health and Wellbeing from 25 May 2025 until 29 May 2025 inclusive, during the absence of the Honourable Christopher James Picton MP.

By command,

STEPHEN CAMPBELL MULLIGHAN, MP
For Premier

HEAC-2025-00019

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Adelaide, 22 May 2025

His Excellency the Governor's Deputy in Executive Council has been pleased to appoint Emma Celeste Roper to the office of Magistrate, effective from 22 May 2025 - pursuant to section 5 of the Magistrates Act 1983.

By command,

STEPHEN CAMPBELL MULLIGHAN, MP
For Premier

AGO0100-25CS

Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Adelaide, 22 May 2025

His Excellency the Governor's Deputy in Executive Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned to the Police Disciplinary Tribunal, pursuant to the provisions of the Police Complaints and Discipline Act 2016:

Panel Member: from 22 May 2025
Emma Celeste Roper

By command,

STEPHEN CAMPBELL MULLIGHAN, MP
For Premier

AGO0100-25CS

PROCLAMATIONS

South Australia

Statutes Amendment (Attorney-General's Portfolio and Other Justice Measures) Act (Commencement) Proclamation 2025

1—Short title

This proclamation may be cited as the *Statutes Amendment (Attorney-General's Portfolio and Other Justice Measures) Act (Commencement) Proclamation 2025*.

2—Commencement of remaining provisions

The remaining provisions of the *Statutes Amendment (Attorney-General's Portfolio and Other Justice Measures) Act 2025* (No 9 of 2025) come into operation on 26 May 2025.

Made by the Governor's Deputy

with the advice and consent of the Executive Council
on 22 May 2025

South Australia

South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Designation of Magistrate as Member of Tribunal) Proclamation 2025

under section 18 of the *South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013*

1—Short title

This proclamation may be cited as the *South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (Designation of Magistrate as Member of Tribunal) Proclamation 2025*.

2—Commencement

This proclamation comes into operation on the day on which it is made.

3—Designation of magistrate as member of Tribunal

The following magistrate holding office under the *Magistrates Act 1983* is designated as a member of the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal:

Emma Celeste Roper

Made by the Governor's Deputy

on the recommendation of the Attorney-General after consultation by the Attorney-General with the President of the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and the Chief Magistrate and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council
on 22 May 2025

South Australia

Youth Court (Designation and Classification of Magistrate) Proclamation 2025

under section 9 of the *Youth Court Act 1993*

1—Short title

This proclamation may be cited as the *Youth Court (Designation and Classification of Magistrate) Proclamation 2025*.

2—Commencement

This proclamation comes into operation on the day on which it is made.

3—Designation and classification of magistrate

Magistrate Emma Celeste Roper is—

- (a) designated as a magistrate of the Youth Court of South Australia; and
- (b) classified as a member of the Court's ancillary judiciary.

Made by the Governor's Deputy

with the advice and consent of the Executive Council
on 22 May 2025

STATE GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTS

BUILDING WORK CONTRACTORS ACT 1995

Exemption

Take notice that, pursuant to Section 45 of the *Building Work Contractors Act 1995*, I, Brett Humphrey as a delegate for the Minister for Consumer and Business Affairs, do hereby exempt the licensee named in Schedule 1 from the application of Division 3 of Part 5 of the above Act in relation to domestic building work described in Schedule 2 and subject to the conditions specified in Schedule 3.

SCHEDULE 1

GREGORY ANDREW COLLINS (BLD 313984)

SCHEDULE 2

Construction of a single storey detached dwelling at Allotment 484, Filed Plan 188616, being a portion of the land described in Certificate of Title Volume 5462, Folio 185, more commonly known as 334 Three Chain Road, Risdon Park SA 5540.

SCHEDULE 3

1. This exemption is limited to domestic building work personally performed by the licensee in relation to the building work described in Schedule 2.
2. This exemption does not apply to any domestic building work the licensee contracts to another building work contractor, for which that contractor is required by law to hold building indemnity insurance.
3. That the licensee does not transfer his interest in the land prior to five years from the date of completion of the building work the subject of this exemption, without the prior authorisation of Consumer and Business Services (CBS). Before giving such authorisation, CBS may require the licensee to take any reasonable steps to protect the future purchaser(s) of the property, including but not limited to:
 - Providing evidence that an adequate policy of building indemnity insurance is in force to cover the balance of the five-year period from the date of completion of the building work the subject of this exemption;
 - Providing evidence of an independent expert inspection of the building work the subject of this exemption;
 - Making an independent expert report available to prospective purchasers of the property;
 - Giving prospective purchasers of the property notice of the absence of a policy of building indemnity insurance.

Dated: 18 May 2025

BRETT HUMPHREY
Commissioner for Consumer Affairs
Delegate for the Minister for Consumer and Business Affairs

BUILDING WORK CONTRACTORS ACT 1995

Exemption

Take notice that, pursuant to Section 45 of the *Building Work Contractors Act 1995*, I, Brett Humphrey as a delegate for the Minister for Consumer and Business Affairs, do hereby exempt the licensee named in Schedule 1 from the application of Division 3 of Part 5 of the above Act in relation to domestic building work described in Schedule 2 and subject to the conditions specified in Schedule 3.

SCHEDULE 1

GOOLWA JETTY BUILDERS PTY LTD (BLD 262904)

SCHEDULE 2

Construction of a jetty adjacent to Allotment 15 Filed Plan 11684 being a portion of the land described in Certificate of Title Volume 5484 Folio 998, more commonly known as 89 Batson Parade, Hindmarsh Island SA 5214.

SCHEDULE 3

1. This exemption is limited to domestic building work personally performed by the licensee in relation to the building work described in Schedule 2.
2. This exemption does not apply to any domestic building work the licensee contracts to another building work contractor, for which that contractor is required by law to hold building indemnity insurance.
3. That the owner does not transfer their interest in the land prior to five years from the date of completion of the building work the subject of this exemption, without the prior authorisation of Consumer and Business Services (CBS). Before giving such authorisation, CBS may require the owner to take any reasonable steps to protect the future purchaser(s) of the property, including but not limited to:
 - Providing evidence that an adequate policy of building indemnity insurance is in force to cover the balance of the five-year period from the date of completion of the building work the subject of this exemption;
 - Providing evidence of an independent expert inspection of the building work the subject of this exemption;
 - Making an independent expert report available to prospective purchasers of the property;
 - Giving prospective purchasers of the property notice of the absence of a policy of building indemnity insurance.

Dated: 18 May 2025

BRETT HUMPHREY
Commissioner for Consumer Affairs
Delegate for the Minister for Consumer and Business Affairs

ELECTORAL ACT 1985

PART 6

Registration of Political Parties

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 42 of the *Electoral Act 1985*, that I have this day registered the following political party:

Name of Party: Jing Lee — Better Community

Dated: 22 May 2025

MICK SHERRY
Electoral Commissioner

ENERGY RESOURCES ACT 2000

Suspension of Petroleum Exploration Licence—PEL 680

Pursuant to Section 90 of the *Energy Resources Act 2000*, notice is hereby given that the abovementioned Petroleum Exploration Licence has been suspended for the period from 9 May 2025 to 19 June 2025 inclusive, pursuant to delegated powers dated 19 August 2024.

The expiry date of PEL 680 is now determined to be 26 June 2026.

Dated: 15 May 2025

BENJAMIN ZAMMIT
Executive Director
Regulation and Compliance Division
Department for Energy and Mining
Delegate of the Minister for Energy and Mining

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT 1993

Prohibition on Taking Water Affected by Site Contamination

I, Wendy Boyce, Manager Site Contamination and Delegate of the Environment Protection Authority ('the Authority'), being satisfied that site contamination exists that affects or threatens groundwater and that action is necessary pursuant to Section 103S of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* to prevent actual or potential harm to human health or safety hereby prohibit the taking of groundwater (as defined below) within the area specified in the map to this notice, other than for environmental assessment or environmental monitoring purposes or as approved in writing by the Authority.

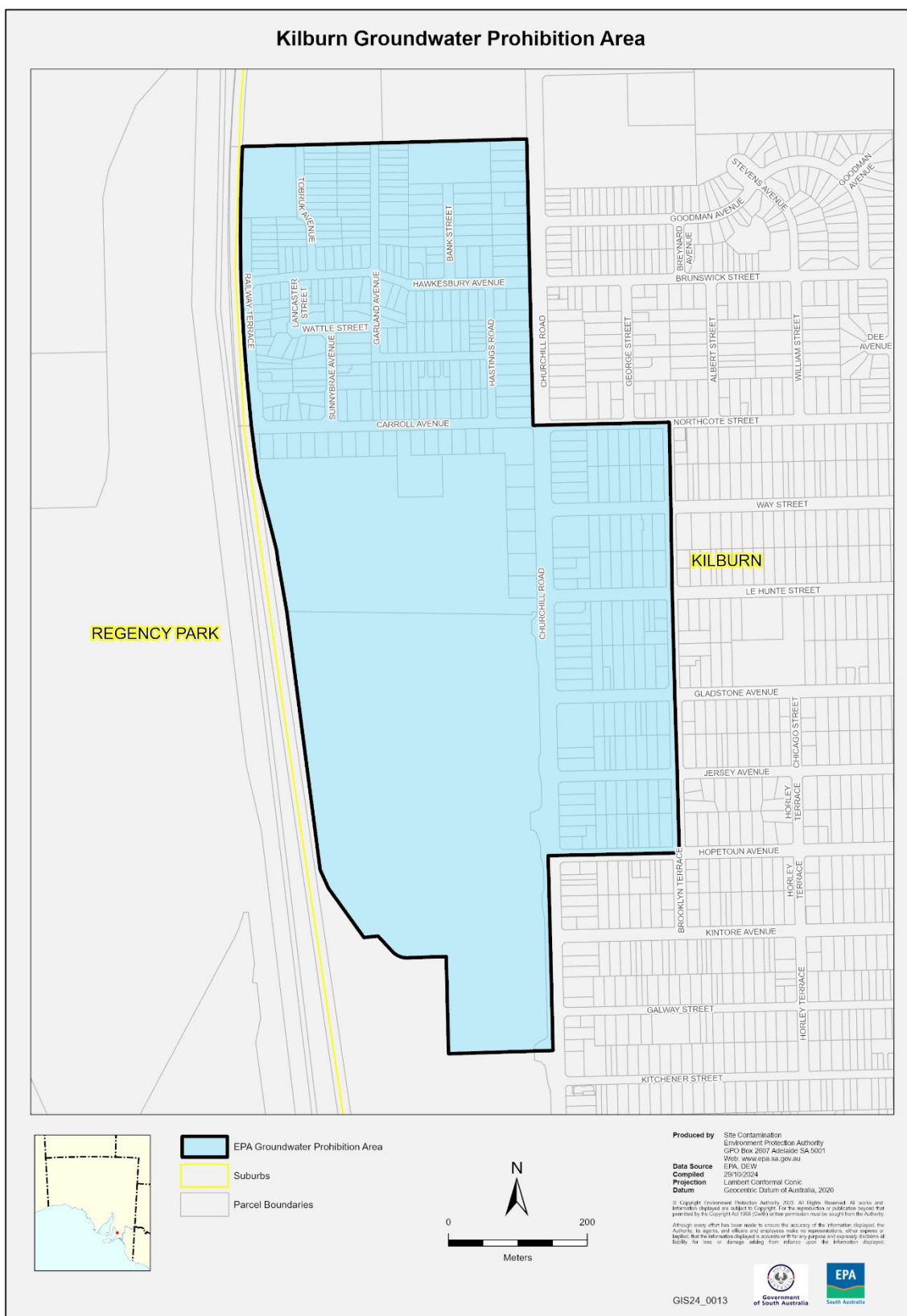
This Notice relates to groundwater in:

- (i) The watertable aquifer and any deeper water bearing zones hydraulically connected to the watertable aquifer, being the body of groundwater 0 to approximately 30 metres below ground surface within the specified area (see map).

The site contamination affecting the groundwater is in the form of chromium VI and trichloroethene which represent actual or potential harm to human health or safety. This prohibition becomes official upon the gazettal of this notice.

Dated: 22 May 2025

W. BOYCE
Manager Site Contamination
Environment Protection Authority



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2007

SECTION 44

Management Plan for the South Australian Commercial Marine Scalefish Fishery (2025)

Take notice that pursuant to Section 44(7) and (11) of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* I hereby declare that I have adopted the *Management Plan for the South Australian Commercial Marine Scalefish Fishery (2025)* and fix 1 July 2025 as the date of on which the plan will take effect.

Dated: 14 May 2025

HON CLARE SCRIVEN MLC
Minister or Primary Industries and Regional Development

HIGHWAYS ACT 1926

SECTION 26(3)

Care, Control and Management of Local Roads

I, Andrew John Excell, delegate of the Commissioner of Highways, with the approval of the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport, and pursuant to my delegated powers under Section 12A of the *Highways Act 1926* do hereby give notice that I will undertake the care, control and management of the following local roads, within the boundaries of the City of Marion until further notice, in association with the North-South, River Torrens to Darlington Project:

- Maude Street (partial)
- Burmeister Lane (partial)
- Garland Street (partial)
- Glengarry Avenue (partial)

The extent of the Commissioners care, control and management is identified in green in the attached plan.

Dated: 14 May 2025

ANDREW JOHN EXCELL
Delegate of the Commissioner of Highways

HIGHWAYS ACT 1926

SECTION 26(3)

Care, Control and Management of Local Roads

I, Andrew John Excell, delegate of the Commissioner of Highways, with the approval of the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport, and pursuant to my delegated powers under Section 12A of the *Highways Act 1926* do hereby give notice that I will undertake the care, control and management of the following local roads, within the boundaries of the City of Unley until further notice, in association with the North-South, River Torrens to Darlington Project.

- Addison Road (partial)
- School Avenue (partial)

The extent of the Commissioners care, control and management is identified in blue on the attached plan.

Dated: 14 May 2025

ANDREW JOHN EXCELL
Delegate of the Commissioner of Highways

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT ACT 2016

Rent Control

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the *Housing Improvement Act 2016*, the Delegate of the Minister for Housing and Urban Development hereby fixes the maximum rental amount per week that shall be payable subject to Section 55 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995*, in respect of each premises described in the following table. The amount shown in the said table shall come into force on the date of this publication in the Gazette.

Address of Premises	Allotment Section	Certificate of Title Volume/Folio	Maximum Rental per week payable
36 Golden Grove Road, Modbury North SA 5092	Allotment 1 Filed Plan 4034 Hundred Yatala	CT5125/46	\$315.00
32 Cooida Avenue, Redwood Park SA 5097	Allotment 45 Deposited Plan 6968 Hundred of Yatala	CT5652/830	\$300.00

Dated: 22 May 2025

CRAIG THOMPSON
Housing Regulator and Registrar
Housing Safety Authority
Delegate of the Minister for Housing and Urban Development

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT ACT 2016

Rent Control Revocations

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the *Housing Improvement Act 2016*, the Delegate of the Minister for Housing and Urban Development hereby revokes the maximum rental amount per week that shall be payable subject to Section 55 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995*, in respect of each premises described in the following table.

Address of Premises	Allotment Section	Certificate of Title Volume/Folio
97 Heytesbury Road, Davoren Park SA 5113	Allotment 515 Deposited Plan 7400 Hundred of Munno Para	CT5608/533

Dated: 22 May 2025

CRAIG THOMPSON
Housing Regulator and Registrar
Housing Safety Authority
Delegate of the Minister for Housing and Urban Development

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT ACT 2016

Rent Control Variations

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the *Housing Improvement Act 2016*, the Delegate of the Minister for Housing and Urban Development hereby varies the maximum rental amount per week that shall be payable subject to Section 55 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995*, in respect of each premises described in the following table. The amount shown in the said table shall come into force on the date of this publication in the Gazette.

Address of Premises	Allotment Section	Certificate of Title Volume Folio	Reason for Variation	Maximum Rental per week payable
Unit 3/27 Euston Terrace, Croydon SA 5008	Allotment 51 Filed Plan 115863 Hundred of Croydon	CT5752/437		\$160.00

Dated: 22 May 2025

CRAIG THOMPSON
Housing Regulator and Registrar
Housing Safety Authority
Delegate of the Minister for Housing and Urban Development

LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1969

SECTION 16

Form 5—Notice of Acquisition

1. Notice of acquisition

The Commissioner of Highways (the Authority), of 83 Pirie Street, Adelaide SA 5000, acquires the following interests in the following land:

First: Comprising an unencumbered estate in fee simple in that piece of land being portion of Allotment 2 in Deposited Plan 62924 comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 5906 Folio 549, and being the whole of the land identified as Allotments 100 and 101 in D137573 lodged in the Lands Titles Office.

Secondly: Comprising an unencumbered estate in fee simple in that piece of land being portion of Allotment comprising piece 22 in Deposited Plan 21444 comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 5395 Folio 843, and being the whole of the land identified as Allotment 102 in D137573 lodged in the Lands Titles Office.

This notice is given under Section 16 of the *Land Acquisition Act 1969*.

2. Compensation

A person who has or had an interest consisting of native title or an alienable interest in the land that is divested or diminished by the acquisition or the enjoyment of which is adversely affected by the acquisition who does not receive an offer of compensation from the Authority may apply to the Authority for compensation.

2A. Payment of professional costs relating to acquisition (Section 26B)

If you are the owner in fee simple of the land to which this notice relates, you may be entitled to a payment of up to \$10,000 from the Authority for use towards the payment of professional costs in relation to the acquisition of the land.

Professional costs include legal costs, valuation costs and any other costs prescribed by the *Land Acquisition Regulations 2019*.

3. Inquiries

Inquiries should be directed to: Daniel Tuk
GPO Box 1533
Adelaide SA 5001
Telephone: (08) 7133 2479

Dated: 19 May 2025

The Common Seal of the COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS was hereto affixed by authority of the Commissioner in the presence of:

ROCCO CARUSO
Director, Property Acquisition
(Authorised Officer)
Department for Infrastructure and Transport

File Reference: 2024/06000/01

MAJOR EVENTS ACT 2013

SECTION 6B

Declaration of a Major Event

Pursuant to Section 6B of the *Major Events Act 2013*, I, Hon. Zoe Bettison MP, Minister for Tourism declare the British & Irish Lions v AUNZ Invitational XV to be held on 12 July 2025 to be declared a major event.

By virtue of the provisions of the *Major Events Act 2013*, I do hereby:

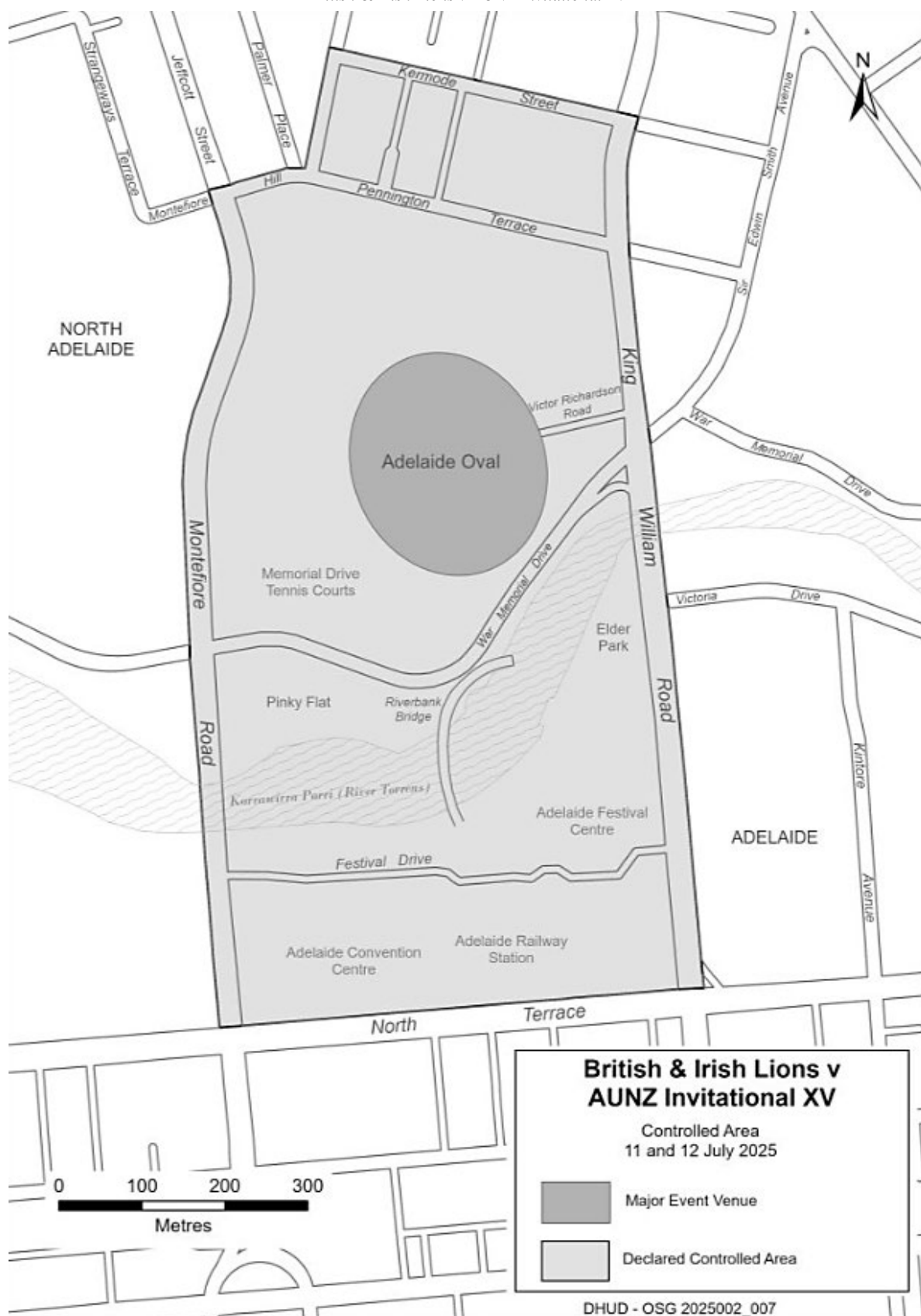
1. Declare the British & Irish Lions v AUNZ Invitational XV to be a major event.
2. Specify the period of the event, for which the declaration of the major event is in force is inclusive from 7:00am on Friday, 11 July to 11:59pm on Saturday, 12 July 2025.
3. Declare the major event venues to be the areas as shown as 'Major Event Venue' in descriptions and maps specifically Adelaide Oval.
4. Declare the controlled areas to be any public place or a part of a public place that is within the area bounded by the northern boundary of Festival Drive, King William Road, Pennington Terrace, Montefiore Hill and Montefiore Road, as shown as the 'Declared Controlled Area' on the map.
5. Designate *Rugby Australia* (ABN 36 002 898 544) to be the event organiser for the event.
6. Declare that the following provisions of Part 3 of the Act apply to the event, the event site and the declared controlled area for the event:
 - (a) Section 8
 - (b) Section 10
 - (c) Section 11
 - (d) Section 12
 - (e) Section 13
 - (f) Section 14
7. Being satisfied that the title "British & Irish Lions v AUNZ Invitational XV" and the logo as it appears below are sufficiently connected with the identity and conduct of the major event, and that the event has commercial arrangements that are likely to be adversely affected by unauthorised use of the title and logo, I hereby declare, pursuant to Section 14(1) of the Act, that "*British & Irish Lions v AUNZ Invitational XV*" is an official title and the logo as it appears below is an official logo in respect of the event.



Dated: 14 May 2025

HON ZOE BETTISON MP
Minister for Tourism

MAPS OF CONTROLLED AREAS

British & Irish Lions v AUNZ Invitational XV

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 2009

Authorised Mental Health Professional

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 94(1) of the *Mental Health Act 2009*, that the Chief Psychiatrist has determined the following person as an Authorised Mental Health Professional:

Stuart Jones
Vadim Kuznetsov

The determination will expire three years after the commencement date.

The Chief Psychiatrist may vary or revoke these determinations at any time.

Dated: 22 May 2025

DR JOHN BRAYLEY
Chief Psychiatrist

PETROLEUM AND GEOTHERMAL ENERGY ACT 2000

Partial Surrender of Petroleum Retention Licence—PRL 189

Notice is hereby given that I have accepted the partial surrender of the abovementioned retention licence under the provisions of the *Energy Resources Act 2000*, pursuant to delegated powers dated 19 August 2024

No. of Licence	Licensee	Locality	Effective Date	Reference
PRL 189	Bass Oil Cooper Basin Pty Ltd	Cooper Basin	1 November 2024	F2015/000527

Description of Licence Area Remaining

All that part of the State of South Australia, bounded as follows:

Commencing at a point being the intersection of latitude 26°52'20"S GDA94 and longitude 140°39'35"E GDA2020, thence east to longitude 140°40'50"E GDA94, south to latitude 27°00'00"S AGD66, west to longitude 140°40'00"E GDA2020, north to latitude 26°55'20"S GDA2020, west to longitude 140°39'35"E GDA2020 and north to the point of commencement.

AREA: 23 square kilometres approximately.

Dated: 8 May 2025

BENJAMIN ZAMMIT
Executive Director
Regulation and Compliance Division
Department for Energy and Mining
Delegate of the Minister for Energy and Mining

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACT 2016

SECTION 42

*Practice Directions**Preamble*

The State Planning Commission may issue a practice direction for the purposes of this Act.

A practice direction may specify procedural requirements or steps in connection with any matter arising under this Act.

A practice direction must be notified in the Gazette and published on the SA planning portal.

A practice direction may be varied or revoked by the State Planning Commission from time to time by a further instrument notified in the Gazette and published on the SA Planning Portal.

NOTICE

Pursuant to Section 42(4)(a) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*, I, Craig Holden, Chair, State Planning Commission:

- issue *State Planning Commission Practice Direction 19 (Minor Variations)*; and
- fix the day on which the *State Planning Commission Practice Direction 19 (Minor Variations)* is published on the SA Planning Portal as the day on which the practice direction will come into operation.

Dated: 22 May 2025

CRAIG HOLDEN
Chair
State Planning Commission

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS ACT 2004

The Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand Professional Standards Scheme

Pursuant to Section 14 of the *Professional Standards Act 2004*, I authorise the publication in the Gazette of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand Professional Standards Scheme.

Pursuant to Section 15(1)(a) of the *Professional Standards Act 2004*, I specify 13 July 2025 as the date of commencement of the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand Professional Standards Scheme.

Dated: 10 April 2025

HON KYAM MAHER MLC
Attorney-General

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS ACT 1994 (NSW)

*The Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand Professional Standards Scheme**Preamble*

- A. Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CA ANZ) is an occupational association for the purposes of the *Professional Standards Act 1994 (NSW)* (the Act).
- B. The scheme is prepared by CA ANZ for the purposes of limiting occupational liability to the extent to which such liability may be limited under the Act.
- C. The scheme applies to all participating members referred to in Clause 2.1 below, in respect of services provided in Australia.
- A. The scheme will have force in New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory of Australia, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia by way of mutual recognition under the Professional Standards Legislation. To the extent that the scheme applies to limit liability in the other jurisdictions, it is subject to the professional standards of those jurisdictions.
- B. CA ANZ has furnished the Council with a detailed list of the risk management strategies to be implemented in respect of its members, and the means by which those strategies are to be implemented.
- C. CA ANZ has furnished the Council with details of its insurance standards and professional indemnity insurance claims monitoring process. CA ANZ will not amend these insurance standards while the scheme is in force without prior approval of the Council.
- D. CA ANZ has advised its members to whom the scheme applies that they must have the benefit of a professional indemnity policy that complies with the association's insurance standards and that they remain liable for the amount of any difference between the amount payable to a plaintiff under the policy and the monetary ceiling specified in the scheme.
- D. CA ANZ has furnished the Council with details of its complaints system and discipline system.
- E. CA ANZ and its members to whom the scheme applies have undertaken to comply with all reporting obligations associated with the scheme, in furtherance of the statutory objects of improvement of the occupational standards of its members, and protection of the consumers of such members' services.
- E. CA ANZ has undertaken to remit all fees payable under *Professional Standards Act 1994 (NSW)* to the Council as and when these become due.
- F. The scheme is intended to commence on 13 July 2025 and remain in force for 5 years from its commencement unless, prior to that time, it is revoked, its operation ceases, or it is extended.
- G. Sections 12GNA of the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001* (Cth), 137(2) of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth), and 1044B(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) provide for limited liability where a professional standards scheme is prescribed in the relevant Regulation. The scheme does not apply to limit any liability under a Commonwealth law unless it has been prescribed under Regulations by the Commonwealth.

THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS SCHEME

1. Occupational Association

- 1.1 The Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand Professional Standards Scheme (the scheme) is a scheme under the *Professional Standards Act 1994 (NSW)* (the Act) prepared by Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand (CA ANZ) whose business address is: 33 Erskine Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

2. Persons to Whom the Scheme Applies

- 2.1 The scheme applies to:
 - (a) all Australian resident CA ANZ members who:
 - (i) hold a current Certificate of Public Practice;
 - (ii) are Affiliate Members; or
 - (iii) are incorporated Practice Entity Members;
 - (b) all persons to whom it applies by virtue of the Act and of the cognate provisions of the corresponding Acts of the other Australian jurisdictions in which the Scheme has effect.(collectively "Participants" and each a "Participant").
- 2.2 A person referred to in Clause 2.1(a) may, on application, be exempted from participation in the scheme if CA ANZ is satisfied that he or she would suffer financial hardship in meeting the business asset and/or professional indemnity insurance requirement to the levels set out in clause 4 below. The exemption will take effect from the date specified by CA ANZ.

3. Jurisdiction

- 3.1 The scheme applies in New South Wales.
- 3.2 In addition to the jurisdiction listed in 3.1, the scheme is intended to operate in Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory of Australia, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia in accordance with the Professional Standards Legislation of those states and territories and subject to the requirements of that legislation ("the corresponding laws"), so that references to a provision of the Act, the application of the scheme to a liability, the limit of a liability under the Act, or what constitutes occupational liability, are intended to include references to the relevant provisions of the corresponding laws, applied mutatis mutandis, to the extent that is necessary for the application of the scheme in any of those jurisdictions.

4. Limitation of Liability

- 4.1 This scheme only affects the liability for damages arising from a single cause of action to the extent to which the liability results in damages exceeding \$2,000,000.
- 4.2 If a person who is, or was, at the time of the act or omission giving rise to occupational liability, a person to whom the scheme applies, or applied, and against whom a proceeding relating to occupational liability is brought, is able to satisfy the court that such person has the benefit of an insurance policy:

- (a) of a kind which complies with the standards determined by CA ANZ;
- (b) insuring such person against the occupational liability to which the cause of action relates; and
- (c) under which the amount payable in respect of that occupational liability is not less than the applicable monetary ceiling specified in Clause 4.3 of this scheme;

then that person is not liable in damages in relation to that cause of action above the monetary ceiling specified in Clause 4.3 of this scheme.

4.3 The monetary ceilings are as follows:

Monetary Ceiling for Category 1 Services

The Category 1 monetary ceiling is:

- (a) \$2 million, where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is less than \$100,000; OR
- (b) \$5 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$100,000 or more, but less than \$300,000; OR
- (c) \$10 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$300,000 or more, but less than \$500,000; OR
- (d) \$20 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$500,000 or more, but less than \$1,000,000; OR
- (e) \$50 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$1,000,000 or more but less than \$2,500,000; OR
- (f) \$75 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$2,500,000 or more.

Monetary Ceiling for Category 2 Services

The Category 2 monetary ceiling is:

- (a) \$2 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is less than \$100,000; OR
- (b) \$5 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$100,000 or more, but less than \$300,000; OR
- (c) \$10 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$300,000 or more, but less than \$500,000; OR
- (d) \$20 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$500,000 or more.

For the purposes of the Monetary ceiling for Category 2 services only, the "Fee" means:

- (a) the highest total of fees billed by a Participant (or if the Participant is a member of a Practice Entity (whether a Practice Entity member of CA ANZ or not) by all Participants who are members or part of the Practice Entity) for a single financial year of services pursuant to an appointment for the provision of Category 2 services:
 - (i) over the three full financial years immediately prior to the financial year in which the Participant provides the Category 2 services which are the subject of the claim against the Participant, or
 - (ii) if the Participant has less than three full financial years' but more than two years' Category 2 services fee history immediately prior to the financial year in which the Participant provides the Category 2 services which are the subject of the claim against the Participant, over the two full financial years, or
 - (iii) if the Participant, has less than two years' but one year's or more than one year's such fee history, that full financial year immediately prior to the financial year in which the Participant provides the Category 2 services which are the subject of the claim, OR
- (b) if the Participant has no, or less than one full financial year's, Category 2 services fee history immediately prior to the financial year in which the Participant provides the Category 2 services which are the subject of the claim against the Participant, the amount actually charged for those services.

Monetary Ceiling for Category 3 Services

The Category 3 monetary ceiling is:

- (a) \$2 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is less than \$100,000; OR
- (b) \$5 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$100,000 or more, but less than \$300,000; OR
- (c) \$10 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$300,000 or more, but less than \$500,000; OR
- (d) \$20 million where the claim arises from services in respect of which the Fee is \$500,000 or more.

- 4.4 Clause 4.2 does not limit the amount of damages to which a person to whom the scheme applies is liable if the amount is less than the amount specified for the purpose in this scheme in relation to a person to whom the scheme applies.
- 4.5 This scheme limits the occupational liability in respect of a cause of action founded on an act or omission occurring during the period when the scheme was in force of any person to whom the scheme applied at the time the act or omission occurred.
- 4.6 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this scheme if, in particular circumstances giving rise to occupational liability, the liability of any person who is subject to this scheme is capped both by this scheme and also by any other scheme under Professional Standards Legislation (whether of this jurisdiction or under the law of any other Australian state or territory) and, if the amount of such caps should differ, then the cap on the liability of such person arising from such circumstances which is higher shall be the applicable cap.

5. Conferral of Discretionary Authority

- 5.1 CA ANZ has discretionary authority, on application by a person referred to in Clause 2.1, to specify in relation to that person a higher maximum amount of liability not exceeding \$75 million than would otherwise apply under the scheme, in all cases or in any specified case or class of case.

6. Commencement and Duration

- 6.1 The scheme will commence:
- 6.1.1 in New South Wales, the Northern Territory, Tasmania, Western Australia, Victoria, and Queensland, on 13 July 2025;
 - 6.1.2 in the Australian Capital Territory and in South Australia, on this same date, or such other later date, provided the date is specified in the relevant Minister's notice in relation to the scheme; or
 - 6.1.3 in all other cases, subject to the statutory provisions of each applicable jurisdiction.
- 6.2 The scheme will be in force in all applicable jurisdictions for 5 years from the date of its commencement in New South Wales.
- 6.3 Clause 6.2 is subject to the provisions of each jurisdiction in relation to the revocation, extension, or cessation of a scheme.

7. Definitions

- 7.1 Relevant definitions for the purpose of this scheme are as follows:

“Act” means the *Professional Standards Act 1994 (NSW)*.

“Affiliate Member” has the meaning given in the CA ANZ By-Laws.

“By-Laws” means the By-Laws of CA ANZ as amended from time to time.

“CA ANZ Charter” means the CA ANZ Supplemental Royal Charter as amended from time to time.

“Category 1 services” means the following services provided in Australia:

- (i) all *Corporations Act 2001* audits or reviews performed under auditing or assurance standards issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (including financial statement audits and reviews, Australian financial services licence audits, credit licence audits, and compliance plan audits);
- (ii) all audits or reviews performed by a registered company auditor for the purposes of prudential reporting to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority;
- (iii) all audits of self-managed superannuation funds under Section 35C of the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*;
- (iv) all other audits of financial statements which are filed with a regulator, and audit procedures performed on financial information which forms part of a financial statement filed with a regulator.

“Category 2 services” means the following services provided in Australia:

- (i) services to which Chapter 5 or Chapter 5A of the *Corporations Act 2001* applies;
- (ii) services provided pursuant to Section 233(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- (iii) services to which the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* applies;
- (iv) services arising out of any court appointed liquidation or receivership

“Category 3 services” means any services provided in Australia by a Participant, or anything done or omitted to be done by a Participant, in the performance of his, her or its occupation, which are not Category 1 services or Category 2 services.

“Certificate of Public Practice” means a certificate issued to a CA ANZ member under By-Law 34 in accordance with CA ANZ Regulation CR2, ‘Certificates of Public Practice’.

“corresponding laws” means:

- (a) *Professional Standards Act 2003* (Vic);
- (b) *Professional Standards Act 2004* (Qld);
- (c) *Professional Standards Act 2004* (SA);
- (d) *Professional Standards Act 1997* (WA);
- (e) *Professional Standards Act 2005* (Tas);
- (f) *Professional Standards Act* (NT); and
- (g) *Civil Law (Wrongs) Act 2002* (ACT).

“court” has the same meaning as it has in the Act.

“damages” has the same meaning as it has in the Act.

“Fee” means a payment made to a Participant in exchange for services but excludes disbursements and goods and services taxes. For the purposes of Clause 4.3 (monetary ceiling for Category 2 services), any Fee is to be calculated in accordance with that sub-clause.

“Insurance Policy” means an insurance policy that complies with By-Laws, CA ANZ Regulation CR 2A and Section 27 of the Act.

“occupational liability” has the same meaning as it has in the Act.

“person” means an individual or a body corporate as the context requires.

“Practice Entity” has the meaning given in the CA ANZ By-Laws.

“Practice Entity Member” has the meaning given in the CA ANZ By-Laws.

THE REMUNERATION TRIBUNAL

REPORT NO. 3 OF 2025

2025 Review of Minimum and Maximum Remuneration for Local Government Chief Executive Officers

INTRODUCTION

1. In September 2021, section 99A of the *Local Government Act 1999* (SA) (**LG Act**) came into effect. This section requires the Remuneration Tribunal (**Tribunal**) to determine the minimum and maximum remuneration payable to Chief Executive Officers (**CEOs**) of Councils.
2. On 16 June 2023, the Remuneration Tribunal issued its inaugural Determination and Report of Local Government CEO minimum and maximum remuneration levels. Report 4 of 2023 details the approach of the Tribunal at that time and the issues which led to the inaugural Determination.
3. On 28 June 2024, the Tribunal issued a second Report and Determination in which it advised that it was undertaking a substantial review of the inaugural Determination, which it anticipated would be concluded by the end of 2024. As an interim step, the Tribunal provided a 2% increase to the maximum remuneration amounts.
4. The Tribunal has been provided with a substantial amount of information, together with widely divergent submissions.
5. In this Report the Tribunal has detailed its approach to this comprehensive review and explained the process and approach adopted to establish a series of bands which consider key Council characteristics. The Tribunal took the unusual step of issuing a draft Determination and Report on 20 January 2025 to the Premier, Minister for Local Government, Local Government Association of South Australia (**LGA**) and to the Mayors and CEOs of each Council to afford procedural fairness to these parties to provide further comment and submissions on the proposed approach of the Tribunal by 12 March 2025. The Tribunal has endeavoured to address the further comments and submissions provided to it in this Report.
6. The Tribunal has adopted a framework for the grouping of Councils which is based on total operating income as the primary indicator of CEO role complexity. Four other Council characteristics have been incorporated into this framework to recognise critical distinguishing factors between Councils (projected population growth, population dispersion, distance from Adelaide, socio-economic advantage/disadvantage). The framework provides for eight bands of Councils, with a separate category for the Adelaide City Council. Minimum and maximum remuneration levels have then been allocated to each band.

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LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS AND JURISDICTION

7. Section 14 of the *Remuneration Act 1990* (SA) (**Act**) provides that the Tribunal has jurisdiction to determine the remuneration, or a specified part of the remuneration, payable in respect of certain offices, if that jurisdiction is conferred upon the Tribunal by any other Act or by the Governor, by proclamation.
8. Section 99A of the LG Act confers jurisdiction upon the Tribunal to determine the minimum and maximum remuneration that may be paid or provided to CEOs of Councils constituted under the LG Act.
9. That jurisdiction is confined to the specification of minimum and maximum amounts only. It is not within the Tribunal's jurisdiction to determine allowances in addition to the minimum and maximum remuneration amounts. It follows that the Tribunal must adopt a consistent approach to the definition of what is, and what is not, included within the definition of remuneration. This Report seeks to provide further clarity in this respect.
10. Additionally, it is important that the Tribunal notes that Section 147(5) of the *Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Act 2021* (SA) is significant in that it refers to CEOs who were holding office at the commencement of the LG Act.
11. This section states:
 "The remuneration of a chief executive officer holding office on the commencement of Section 99A of the principal Act (as inserted by this Act) is not affected during the term of that office by a determination under Section 99A."
12. Notwithstanding some of the submissions made since the draft Report was issued, the Tribunal has adopted the position that Councils who had contracts with their CEO in place prior to 20 September 2021, when the LG Act commenced, are not generally obligated to comply with the Tribunal's determinations, to the extent to which these contracts may be inconsistent. The Tribunal has not sought to differentiate between Councils in this respect, given the stated object of the LG Act was that the Tribunal should set salaries for Council CEOs to provide assurances to communities that CEOs are paid appropriately for the work they do. It is a matter for Councils to determine whether they are obliged to comply with this and previous Determinations of the Tribunal.
13. Four Councils and their respective CEOs, the City of West Torrens, Barunga West Council, Regional Council of Goyder and District Council of Mount Remarkable, raised jurisdictional issues in their written submissions and via oral submissions of Counsel on 19 March 2025. The Tribunal has considered the jurisdictional issues raised and notes this decision reflects the jurisdiction available to the Tribunal and its attendant obligations.
14. Any Council that is unsure about its obligations to comply with this Report and Determination, or the various components that constitute remuneration as provided for in this Report or Determination, should seek legal and/or tax advice.

THE INAUGURAL REPORT

15. Information initially provided to the Tribunal in 2023 demonstrated widely divergent approaches to how remuneration was defined and assessed and demonstrated significant and largely unexplained diversity between remuneration amounts for Councils. The inaugural Determination placed Councils in remuneration bands that were determined based on the data provided by Councils in relation to the total remuneration package of their CEO. The bandwidth for each band varied between \$6,240 and \$32,240. The inaugural Report identified significant differences in how Councils assessed and reported on CEO remuneration. The most significant differences related to how the value of motor vehicles, housing and additional leave entitlements were recognised. In the inaugural Report the Tribunal set out its approach to the definition and quantification of remuneration, which stated:
- “67. The Tribunal’s preference is to progress toward establishing minimum and maximum remuneration levels founded on an assessment of skill and competence levels. Such an approach would allow the flexibility to set remuneration consistent with the challenges confronting a given council. However, the limited information available to the Tribunal, combined with the very small number of submissions, simply does not support such an approach at this time. Councils are encouraged to make submissions about such an approach in the future.
68. The Tribunal is not able to determine the minimum and maximum remuneration levels based on factors such as the geographical size of the council, revenue of the council and other factors as listed in paragraph 18 above. It considers these factors to be sensible criterion to guide any future determinations of the Tribunal, however, under the current legislation such an approach requires the cooperation of councils.
69. For this inaugural review, the Tribunal has determined to group councils into eight bands. While these bands have some generally common characteristics, the Tribunal recognises differences and potential anomalies in terms of council characteristics within and between some of these bands. Each band is based on the data provided by councils in relation to the total remuneration package of their CEO. The Tribunal has then applied assumptions in relation to the value of the provision of a motor vehicle and any additional leave entitlements beyond that of usual administrative staff. This has resulted in a figure described as an “adjusted total remuneration package” for each CEO who is covered by this review.”
16. In June 2024, the Tribunal issued Report and Determination 1 of 2024 which noted that a substantial review of the inaugural Determination was being undertaken and provided for a 2% increase to the maximum amounts. In that Report the Tribunal indicated its intention to complete this review by the end of 2024. Rather than issuing its final Report and Determination at that time, the Tribunal determined to provide a draft in January 2025 for comment and further submissions by 12 March 2025.

SUBMISSIONS IN RESPONSE TO CONSULTATION PAPER

17. Following the inaugural Determination, the Tribunal received limited feedback from Councils about its approach. This went to concern about groupings and the extent to which individual Councils would seek reviews based on their circumstances.
18. The Tribunal met with the LGA to discuss future approaches, including the costs associated with any review. The Tribunal notes that these costs are ultimately allocated to Councils by virtue of the LG Act.
19. In February 2024, the Tribunal issued a brief consultation paper which identified options for comment and consideration by Local Government CEOs, Mayors, and elected members. Consistent with the requirements of Section 10(2) of the Act, the Premier and the Minister for Local Government were also invited to make submissions in response to this paper.
20. The Tribunal received 35 submissions in response to the consultation paper. The entities that made submissions are listed below.

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
Kangaroo Island Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position description and small amount of information provided in relation to remuneration arrangements.
District Council of Orroroo Carrieton	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote locality issues and access to essential services. Considerations of size of the workforce. Legislative responsibility is the same for all CEOs. Support for individual expert review.
Mayor, Wattle Range Council	Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested use of elected member bands and noted close alignment with McArthur Categories and Australian Council of Local Government classifications.
City of Tea Tree Gully	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided specific Council characteristics and complexities of the role. Suggested use of elected member bands.
Lower Eyre Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for individual expert review. Whilst it was not resolved by Council, some members wanted to raise concerns about the Tribunal inadvertently placing Council’s under financial pressure to provide a remuneration package they cannot afford and suggested another viable option may be to allow Council’s to determine remuneration for their CEO.
Whyalla City Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported an individual expert review. Suggested use of elected member bands. Proposed a more limited definition of remuneration with increased regional allowances. Noted that the motor vehicle setting process needs to be clarified as well as the provision of accommodation. Noted the salary for a temporary/interim/acting CEO has not been considered by the Tribunal.
City of Mount Gambier	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided specific Council characteristics and complexities of the role.

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
Administrator, District Council of Coober Pedy	Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed use of a combination of elected member bands and the WA system. Suggested further clarification of remuneration definitions. Proposed an individual expert review with costs shared by the SA Government. Requested better recognition of regional and remote locality issues, access to essential services including accommodation and cost of living issues, resourcing issues and additional responsibility for distribution of electricity and water supply.
Naracoorte Lucindale Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested use of elected member bands and/or Australian Council of Local Government classifications and/or McArthur salary survey. Utilise information already received by the Tribunal.
Mayor, City of Marion	Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested use of WA model and elected member bands. Considerations to geographic size, revenue, number of electors, diversity and complexity of CEO functions and duties. Possible use of Local Government Association grouping approach to determine membership fees.
Mayor, District Council of Yankalilla	Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported an individual expert review. Suggested use of elected member bands.
Southern Mallee District Council	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General support for the Port Adelaide Enfield Council CEO submission.
City of Charles Sturt	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the Port Adelaide Enfield Council CEO submission. Supported an individual expert review, with the cost shared on a scalable formula, rather than an equal basis.
Copper Coast Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported an independent expert review and/or use of elected member bands. Proposed a more limited definition of remuneration increasing regional allowances and excluding Fringe Benefits Tax.
The Rural City of Murray Bridge	CEO and elected members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed a more limited definition of remuneration with increased regional allowances, akin to WA model.
Manager, People and Culture, City of Port Lincoln	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported an individual expert review.
City of Port Adelaide Enfield	CEO with support indicated by 51 CEOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No support for an independent expert review. Support for the WA type approach linked to existing elected member bands and suggested banding approach in this regard.
City of Adelaide	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for an independent expert review.
City of Campbelltown	Council CEO performance management review Panel Chair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for an independent expert review.
Mayor, City of Holdfast Bay	Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the WA type approach linked to existing elected member bands, with the opportunity to make submissions where unique factors exist. There should be capacity for individual Councils to obtain reviews based on work value considerations.
City of Playford	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported equivalent banding between elected members and CEOs with remuneration levels assessed by a consultancy firm. Future reviews should reflect the complexities of growing communities.
City of Salisbury	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported use of an independent expert review whereby consideration is given to categorisation similar to elected member bands, having regard to role, size, population, revenue, economic, social, demographic and regional factors.
Barunga West Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported consideration of elected member bands. Supported use of an independent expert review, with the same entity engaged who developed the WA model. Proposed a more limited definition of remuneration with increased use of regional allowances and excluding Fringe Benefits Tax. Proposed a remoteness allowance.

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
District Council of Kimba	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported an individual expert review. Suggested use of elected member bands. Proposed a more limited definition of remuneration with increased regional allowances. Noted that the motor vehicle setting process needs to be clarified as well as the provision of accommodation. Noted the salary for a temporary/interim/acting CEO has not been considered by the Tribunal.
Wakefield Regional Council	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested some variables may include rateable and type of properties, size of the Local Government area, proximity to major urban centres, assets under management vs ability to raise rates, commercial operations, community facilities, lack of services. With impacts on remuneration including security of tenure, length, complexity of role, organisational structure, physical location, vehicle and housing allowances, competition from other employment sectors, relevant experience required.
Tatiara District Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported use of an independent expert review and consideration of use of the elected member bands.
Wudinna District Council	CEO and Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported consideration of elected member bands. Supported use of an independent expert review, with the same entity engaged who developed the WA model. Proposed a more limited definition of remuneration with increased use of regional allowances and excluding Fringe Benefits Tax.
City of Onkaparinga	Council CEO Performance Management Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported use of an independent expert review/adoption of the WA model. Supported use of the elected member bands.
Coorong District Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the Port Adelaide Enfield Council CEO submission. Supported adoption of the WA model linked to existing elected member bands. Proposed increased flexibility for Councils to set CEO remuneration.
	Elected members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO remuneration should be a self-determining role of Councils. Regional Councils need flexibility in package arrangements to compete against larger metropolitan Councils.
The District Council of Ceduna	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported an individual expert review. Suggested use of elected member bands. Proposed a more limited definition of remuneration with increased regional allowances. Noted that the motor vehicle setting process needs to be clarified as well as the provision of accommodation. Noted the salary for a temporary/interim/acting CEO has not been considered by the Tribunal. Provided some Council characteristics.
Yorke Peninsula Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information about current remuneration and position description provided.
Mid-Murray Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed use of an independent expert review with consideration of the WA model and possible application of the elected member bands. Any anomalies to be reviewed by exception. Recommended the bands be indexed annually by an independent standard such as CPI with the opportunity to request exemptions based on individual circumstances or performance. Reviews to then be considered on a 4-year cycle.
The Corporation of the Town of Walkerville	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the use of an independent expert review. Raised concerns about the effectiveness of the legislation and provided information about its recent recruitment process.
District Council of Grant	CEO and elected members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported use of the elected member bands consistent with the Port Adelaide Enfield Council CEO submission. Noted that salary bands should be broader and overlapping.

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
City of Port Augusta		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggested the Tribunal be tasked with reviewing unfair contract clauses/conditions. • Proposed a more limited definition of remuneration with increased use of regional allowances and excluding Fringe Benefits Tax. • CEO Remuneration information and position description provided.
21.	On 14 May 2024, the Tribunal met with Mark Withers (CEO City of Port Adelaide Enfield), Tony Harrison (CEO City of Marion) and Maree Wauchope (CEO Barunga West Council). The Tribunal also separately met with the following representatives from the Whyalla City Council, Mayor Phill Stone, Kathy Jarrett (Director Corporate), Grant Jennings (Manager Finance and Knowledge Management) and Sue King (Manager People and Culture).	
22.	In terms of the submissions generally, while there was broad support for a changed approach to setting minimum and maximum remuneration amounts, there was substantial diversity in the proposed approach. Very few submissions addressed current remuneration arrangements as distinct from proposing a broad approach.	
23.	The submissions indicated little support for Councils to make individual applications to the Tribunal on an ad-hoc basis.	
24.	There was substantial support for the Tribunal's proposition that it could engage a specialist remuneration advisor to review individual CEO roles and provide advice to the Tribunal. Some concerns about the cost associated with this approach were noted.	
25.	Council submissions referred the Tribunal to various approaches, including the Western Australian approach and the current groupings for Local Government elected members.	
26.	Despite a request to this effect, less than a third of the Councils provided their CEO's position description.	
27.	A group submission made by the Port Adelaide Enfield CEO, supported by a significant number of Council CEOs, proposed an approach, broadly modelled on the Western Australian system, which reflected "market rates" and recognised regional issues, provided for 7 bands with substantial differences between the minimum and maximum amounts in each band.	
28.	The Tribunal has also accessed and considered substantial data about the characteristics and attributes of Councils. This data includes the following information:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLG Codes and Council in Focus groups • Council total operating income • Council staff size • Council areas • Council locations, including distance from Adelaide • Population density • Population dispersion • Council growth projections and histories • Socio-economic indexes for Councils (based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data) 	

MEETINGS WITH MAYORS

29. The Tribunal has consulted directly with 21 Mayors about how CEO performance and remuneration issues are addressed. The information these Mayors provided, together with the submissions, disclose a reasonable degree of consistency to the approach of remuneration setting processes. This process consistency contrasts sharply with the significant differences in remuneration amounts for similar Councils, which were noted in the Tribunal's inaugural Report.
30. The Tribunal noted that Councils utilise external advisors to assist them, or a sub-committee of the Council, in reviewing CEO performance. On the premise that the Council is satisfied with that performance, the external advisor then commonly provides advice about comparable remuneration or remuneration increases. This advice typically proposes increases aligned with the Council's general enterprise agreement, whilst noting remuneration ranges of Councils based on the external advisor's knowledge of other Councils. In this regard, the comparisons may not relate to objectively determined groups of Councils. This approach has resulted in substantial intermittent remuneration adjustments. The approach to setting a remuneration level when a new CEO is appointed is highly variable, with some Councils bringing in new and less experienced CEO's at substantially lower remuneration rates than their predecessors, with the expectation that rates for these CEOs will increase significantly as their performance develops. Many of the Mayors with whom the Tribunal consulted advised that they relied heavily on the bands set by the Tribunal as a guide to reviewing CEO remuneration. The Tribunal noted substantially different approaches to remuneration in predominantly rural areas and in areas where there has been a long serving CEO.

INDIVIDUAL COUNCIL APPLICATIONS FOR INCREASED MAXIMUM REMUNERATION AMOUNTS

31. On 9 July 2024, the Tribunal received an application and submission from the Principal Administrator of the District Council of Coober Pedy for an increase in the maximum amount of remuneration it could pay to recruit a new CEO. This application followed multiple unsuccessful recruitment attempts. The Tribunal addressed this application in its Report 4 of 2024. The District Council of Coober Pedy is currently covered by a separate Determination, Determination 4 of 2024.
32. During the consultations with Mayors, another Council foreshadowed an application to increase the maximum amount payable to attract an appropriate candidate. This Council did not subsequently formally pursue this request, and the Tribunal was advised that a suitable applicant had been selected within the existing bands.
33. On 11 September 2024, the City of Holdfast Bay applied to have the maximum amount it could pay to a new CEO increased. While the City of Holdfast Bay subsequently advised that it received a range of applications, and the Tribunal has noted that an appointment has been made, the City of Holdfast Bay maintained its request to have the maximum amount increased. This application was addressed by the Tribunal in its Report 18 of 2024 where the Tribunal declined to make an individual Council Determination and advised that the City of Holdfast Bay position would be considered as part of this broader review.
34. The Tribunal has reviewed each of these Councils as part of this broader review.

SUBMISSIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE DRAFT REPORT AND DETERMINATION

35. On 20 January 2025, the Tribunal issued a draft Determination and Report to the Premier, Minister for Local Government, the LGA and Mayors and CEOs of Councils to provide them with an opportunity to identify issues they considered may not have been adequately considered in the development of the remuneration framework. This approach proposed a primary criterion of total operating income and four weighted modifying criteria (projected population growth, population dispersion, distance from Adelaide, socio-economic advantage/disadvantage). A copy of the draft Report and Determination was also posted on the public notices section of the Tribunal's website.
36. Submissions and further comment on the draft Determination were invited by 12 March 2025. The Tribunal advised it was not limiting the range of factors about which comments may be made, however, comments about the nature of the remuneration framework, or about potential implementation issues were particularly invited.
37. The Tribunal noted that most Councils, Mayors and CEOs who had made submissions in writing and put their views in person to the Tribunal, asserted that their Council was unique or different. The Tribunal acknowledges differences between Councils but, short of setting a minimum and maximum remuneration level for each individual Council, a grouping mechanism is a necessary component of any sustainable remuneration arrangement.
38. Furthermore, the Tribunal noted it arrived at a separate assessment for the District Council of Coober Pedy in September 2024 because of its unique circumstances (see Determination 4 of 2024) and that the application of the approach in the proposed framework resulted in a different maximum amount applicable to Coober Pedy. The Tribunal highlighted that the District Council of Coober Pedy, as the most remote Council and most differentiating Council, may wish to provide further advice to the Tribunal about the framework. A submission was received from the Principal Administrator of the District Council of Coober Pedy, which is summarised in the table below.
39. The Tribunal further noted that the adoption of this approach did not prohibit a Council from seeking an individual review of its banding and that Councils with demonstrable concerns about the effect of their band allocation would be expected to provide information that establishes the basis for their position relative to other Councils. Councils were requested to identify the impact of the currently specified minimum and maximum amounts, in the context of the model that the Tribunal had outlined in its draft Report, rather than simply referring to traditional comparisons with other Councils.
40. The Tribunal subsequently received submissions from 29 entities in response to its draft Report and Determination. The entities that made submissions are listed below.

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
Copper Coast Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council supports the adoption of the primary and modifying the criteria with weighting. • Hopes changes to proposed banding will not result in reductions to current CEO agreements or their plans for renewal. • Recommends phased in compliance over 1-2 years or renewal of CEO contract where appropriate.
Kangaroo Island Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed band, noting that it provides an increased band range, means Council is still not able to provide candidates with a competitive package, nor does the band provide a platform for Council to attract candidates with specific relevant experience. • Alignment of CEO total package determinations through historic CEO payment information does not provide enough opportunity for individual councils to develop dynamic fiscal and leadership strategic paths. • Key baseline grading does not enable recognition of recruitment difficulties for Councils such as Kangaroo Island Council, who face significant water gap and unique off mainland recruitment challenges. • The four modifying criteria restricts regional and remote councils. • Council banding supports a false economy. Candidates recruited are not necessarily candidates who are able to contribute to the skills and experience a Council need. • Restrictions on total remuneration packages, provides no flexibility for Councils to self-determine their CEO package. Regional councils need flexibility to compete against larger metropolitan Councils and the private sector, to attract strong candidates and their families to their communities. • Legislative requirements and responsibilities for all Council CEOs are set and do not vary based on size nor location of the Council. • A banded remuneration system disadvantages all Council CEOs.
Whyalla City Council	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CEO recommends the following changes to the draft determination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Remove housing (or accommodation) benefit for non-metropolitan Councils from definition of remuneration ◦ Remove Fringe Benefit Tax from definition of remuneration. ◦ Add an additional 'weighting criteria' for regional capital cities (Mount Gambier and Whyalla) to elevate these two councils up one band (to Band 3).

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
Whyalla City Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ CEO responsibilities as listed within the Local Government Act and Work Health and Safety Act to be the base determinant for the complexity of CEO responsibilities. ◦ Operating revenue being used as a weighting criterion (with a lower weighting) as opposed to the principal determinant of the complexity of role. • Council proposed the following suggestions for potential improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Applying ranged scoring to remove anomalies from the model. ◦ Applying a more consistent approach to revenue bands. ◦ Issues with usual Total Operating Revenue as a base. ◦ Weighting of Characteristics and inclusions of a “wildcard”.
City of Burnside	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests that the Tribunal reclassify the City of Burnside as a Band 3 Council rather than Band 4 based on an increase in total operating income since the last review. • States that this reclassification is crucial to ensure fair and competitive remuneration for their newly appointed CEO, and to ensure that the salary band expectations remain as were advertised and the contract signed. • Notes the complexities and unique challenges faced by the Council, including highly engaged and affluent population, significant media scrutiny, and ongoing political challenges that make the CEO role more challenging than most. • Reiterates the benchmarking and the mitigating factor of Council not increasing rates during the COVID-19 pandemic as consideration for the City of Burnside’s classification to Band 3.
City of Salisbury	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council supports the proposed updated band and remuneration classification for the City of Salisbury.
Adelaide Plains Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council supports the re-aligning of elected member remuneration bands with those of the CEO remuneration bands.
District Council of Coober Pedy	Principal Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council was able to appoint a suitable CEO for a three year term within the band in Determination 4 of 2024. • Council requests that the Tribunal allows them to work within the scope of Determination 4 of 2024 for the life of the current contract.
District Council of Orroroo Carrieton	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council seeks that the Tribunal reconsiders the Band 8 Council composition. • Council asks that the Tribunal consolidate the total operating income of Bands 7 and 8, which forms the primary variable when differentiating the bands, such that both Orroroo Carrieton and Karoonda East Murray would then sit within a reconstituted Band 7. • Council considers that being designated in the lower band, will affect its standings within the broader local government sector and negatively influence its capacity to attract and retain prospective CEO candidates.
Alexandrina Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council supports the proposed criteria which includes council total revenue, projected population growth, population dispersion, distance from Adelaide and socio-economic advantage/disadvantage.
Campbelltown City Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-year timeframe for compliance considered restrictive and manifestly unfair to the incumbent, especially as it doesn’t take into consideration the performance of the CEO. • Councils be allowed to apply for exceptions based on performance and complexity. • Councils have the opportunity to engage Mercer to undertake an individual review for their CEOs remuneration for consideration by the Tribunal. • Council supports a framework to reward high performing CEOs, rather than one that appears to punish them for performing well and providing budgets that are financially sustainable, and ties remuneration to criteria, some of which is not able to be influenced by high performance. • Reducing or freezing remuneration for CEOs within the sector will likely have a flow-on effect.

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
City of Onkaparinga	CEO Performance Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft determination puts Council in a better position to offer competitive and appropriate remuneration for the CEO whilst complying with the Remuneration Tribunal.
Eastern Regional Alliance	City of Burnside; Campbelltown City Council; City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters; City of Prospect; City of Unley; and Town of Walkerville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The submission identifies the practical and operational implications if the draft determination is adopted. The draft determination does not consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> remuneration bands that reflect operational complexities and challenges of different councils, beyond simply total operating income; an integrated, more nuanced grouping approach that considers council size, geographical challenges, population diversity, and strategic functions; or allow Councils to seek exceptions or reviews based on unique operational requirements; an equitable and flexible market aligned remuneration framework for CEOs to ensure competitiveness in attracting and retaining experienced CEOs; how specific weightings were reached, specifically why 60% was attributed to population growth; a more nuanced framework that recognises tenure and long-standing service; inflationary pressures, effectively reducing CEO salaries in real terms; how long the draft determination will operate for; and the introduction of a longer compliance period beyond 2 years.
City of Unley	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council supports the submission of the Eastern Region Alliance. The Council submits that the draft determination does not consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> equitable and flexible market aligned remuneration framework for CEOs to ensure competitiveness and retaining of an experienced CEO; a more nuanced framework that recognises tenure and long-standing service, but also to provide provisions for performance-based adjustments; and fails to consider inflationary pressures, effectively reducing the CEOs total remuneration package. The Council proposes that the proposed arrangements adopt a 'grandfathering' approach to maintain the current CEO TRP until the current contract expires. If adopted, it is proposed that Council will be allowed to apply for exceptions based on performance and complexity. If the Tribunal sets a 'phased in compliance' period, the Tribunal should allow for more than 2 years to achieve compliance.
Town of Walkerville	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council proposes that the existing contracts with current CEOs should be honoured and grandfathered out for the remaining term of the existing contract (rather than a 2-year phase in period); and The Tribunal review the band that the Town of Walkerville has been included in as the Council believes it will hamper future efforts to recruit a suitable CEO. The Council has been disrupted by not having continuity in this key leadership position which has seen the Council being on its 3rd CEO in 3 years. Using revenue as the primary criteria may encourage behaviour contrary to sector and community interests.
Yorke Peninsula Council	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current classification does not adequately account for the financial and operational burden of maintaining year-round services to accommodate for influx during the peak holiday periods. Some CEOs will need to fund any additional leave via salary deductions, while others will not if the contract specifies RDOs. Further clarification is required. Council spans 5,834km² with 485km of coastline, which includes significant coastal management responsibilities. Council manages the largest road network of any SA Council (3,900km).

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
Town of Gawler	Executive Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional councils managing dispersed communities are not adequately addressed, particularly considering critical water and waste infrastructure challenges. The current assessment through the use of ratios per the modifying criteria does not fully recognise the complexities, nor the additional governance, infrastructure, and community service responsibilities placed on the Yorke Peninsula Council. The CEO of 14 years will potentially be personally affected by a significant reduction in the total remuneration package by the proposed new maximum and setting of the band. Current package arrangements have been negotiated through good faith and contractual agreements with 4 terms of Council. Should these recommendations be endorsed, Councils across the State are at a significant risk of losing highly experienced and capable CEO's, in particular regional areas. Requests that the Tribunal re-examine its band classification and weighting methodology to ensure council's unique service delivery responsibilities are fully reflected. Should the draft determination in the current form be implemented, this has the potential for our CEO, to rethink their employment with Council. The ability to prescribe salary ranges for the bands of grouped Councils, in some cases resulting in a severe reduction, calls into question the binding nature of contracts Councils enter into with a CEO and legal implications when the conditions have been agreed between the parties.
Regional Council of Goyder	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out his personal circumstances. The CEO believes the approach taken by the Tribunal fails to appropriately consider the personal and financial impacts of the proposed determination on hardworking regional CEOs. Requests the Tribunal reviews its draft report and determination in relation to the Council's proposed, amended, banding, and engage directly with the Council, and the CEO on specific circumstances that must be further accounted for.
Regional Council of Goyder	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council states that the current draft determination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> denies the natural justice elements in terms of a failure to afford procedural fairness; predetermination and the failure to observe the right to a fair hearing; the proposal by the Tribunal to make a further Determination, interferes with the current Determination and the remuneration set by the Council; the Tribunal has a lack of jurisdiction to make a new Determination; and the Tribunal has failed to act 'judicially'. The Council proposes that the Tribunal provide an exemption or variation to its Report allowing for the Council to remunerate the CEO at no less than the current remuneration within the current band and at a level appropriately considered for the unique role he undertakes. The Council also proposes that the Tribunal review its Report and proposed Determination in relation to Council's banding and engage directly with the Council on the specific exceptionality of its circumstances and inclusions that must be further accounted for.
Mid Murray Council	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council broadly supports the Tribunal objectives of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum and maximum remuneration amounts need to reflect the complexity of roles and responsibilities necessary to allow Councils to recruit and retain appropriately skilled and qualified CEOs. Remuneration minimums and maximums must provide a significant degree of assurance to council ratepayers, that their CEO is being remunerated accordingly. The most useful market data available is the actual remuneration currently paid to South Australian council CEOs. The LGA's position of reducing the number of bands and increasing the spread of remuneration permitted under each band.

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
Local Government Association	President and CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council does not support the setting of a minimum level of remuneration. • Council's position is that it should be at the Council's discretion to set the starting remuneration level when a new CEO is appointed based on the skills, experience and qualifications of the CEO. • Council should be able to adjust the remuneration level accordingly, with the time in the role, further experience and performance, if warranted. • Council does not agree with the modifying criteria and that the single most significant characteristic to be assessed should be total operating income, nor should the 4 modifying criteria be the only other factors considered. • Council proposes that the remuneration level should be based on CEO position descriptions and responsibilities, the skills and experience required to undertake the role, the population size, density and characteristics of a Council district, isolation and distance factors, accommodation issues, consideration of tenure and contract duration, remuneration for comparable positions, recognition of attraction and retention approaches and challenges, and performance of the CEO. • Council's position is that any determination which the Tribunal makes should not impact on the remuneration presently agreed between Council and its CEO. • Council requests that the draft determination includes a 'grandfathering' provision. • If the Tribunal does not consider the provision, then any 'phasing-in' period should be longer than the proposed 2 years, such as 5 years. • Council proposes that bonuses should be excluded from the TRP as they can be used as an incentive to deliver KPIs.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LGA has the following concerns with the draft determination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Misunderstanding of the 'position description' of the CEO; ◦ Creation of conflict between employment contracts and draft determination; ◦ Reduced application of SALGR Act transitional provision through delay; ◦ Concerns with respect to adequacy and validity of 'phased in compliance' transitional scheme; ◦ Relevance of cost saving; ◦ Difficulty in understanding assumptions and calculations; ◦ Issues with operating income, population growth, distance from Adelaide and population dispersion, socio-economic status, importance of existing 'market', importance of relevant market comparison information; ◦ Potential impacts on remuneration of other staff; ◦ Treatment of housing allowances/expenses; ◦ Importance of indexing and ongoing uncertainty; ◦ Need for clarity about number of bands; ◦ Uncertainty regarding commencement date(s); and ◦ Time given for response. • The LGA proposes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Fewer bands with broader spread ◦ 'Grandfathering' provision ◦ Longer phasing in period ◦ Changes and increased clarity with respect to data, assumptions and weighting ◦ Remove housing allowances (and other similar allowances) from definition of remuneration for rural and regional councils ◦ Compare remuneration to the market ◦ Frequency of reviews ◦ Further consultation (with a further placeholder determination if necessary)

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
District Council of Mount Remarkable	Acting CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council states that the current draft determination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> denies the natural justice elements in terms of a failure to afford procedural fairness; predetermination and the failure to observe the right to a fair hearing; The proposal by the Tribunal to make a further Determination, interferes with the current Determination and the remuneration set by the Council; The Tribunal has a lack of jurisdiction to make a new Determination; and The Tribunal has failed to act 'judicially'. The Council proposes that an exemption or variation be granted, allowing for the Council to remunerate the CEO at no less than the current remuneration within the current band and at a level appropriately considered for the unique role he undertakes. The Council also proposes that the Tribunal review its report and proposed determination in relation to the Council's banding and engage directly with the Council on the specific exceptionality of its circumstances and inclusions that must be further accounted for.
District Council of Kimba	Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous challenges for the CEO role have included potential loss of primary care medical services in Kimba and involvement in the Federal Government's search for a site to store low to intermediate level radioactive waste. In Kimba's case, remuneration must often exceed that of neighbouring coastal Councils to incentivize, attract and retain the best candidate. CEOs in rural and regional areas face additional responsibilities and heavier workloads. Additional time off, travel concessions and vehicle use (used to offset pressures), should not be factored into remuneration calculations.
District Council of Kimba	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed determination has disparities between Regional and Metropolitan CEO remuneration, attraction and retention challenges, cost of living adjustments and regional disparities and recognition of additional responsibilities issues. The draft determination does consider the establishment of a clear remuneration framework, recognition of CEO leadership in Local Government and flexibility within the framework. The CEO recommends that the Tribunal consider regional loading, CEO workload factors and incentive structures for regional CEO retention.
City of West Torrens	Council and CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CEO provided a personal statement of the personal and financial impacts. Council does not believe the report accurately or appropriately considers the growth projections in relation to the Council's operating income. A reduction in the maximum CEO remuneration will pose implications, with respect to other senior staff remuneration. The Council has questioned the validity of the forecasted population growth data. The Council states that the current draft determination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> denies the natural justice elements in terms of a failure to afford procedural fairness; predetermination and the failure to observe the right to a fair hearing; The proposal by the Tribunal to make a further Determination, interferes with the current Determination and the remuneration set by the Council; The Tribunal has a lack of jurisdiction to make a new Determination; and The Tribunal has failed to act 'judicially'.

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
City of Tea Tree Gully	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council proposes that an exemption or variation be granted, allowing for the Council to remunerate the CEO at no less than the current remuneration within the current band and at a level appropriately considered for the unique role he undertakes. The Council also proposes that the Tribunal review its report and proposed determination in relation to the Council's banding and engage directly with the Council on the specific exceptionality of its circumstances and inclusions that must be further accounted for.
City of Playford	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council supports the proposed updated band and remuneration classification for the City of Tea Tree Gully. Councils suggests that superannuation should be reported in line with actual cost to Council to accommodate circumstances such as defined benefits scheme caps at 9.3%; and transitional timeframes look to be extended to be greater than 2 years. When considering the level of scrutiny Local Government and CEO salaries receive, it seems illogical that the Tribunal would arrive at a determination that calculates and reports on a TRP that is based on incorrect superannuation benefits.
City of Mitcham	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CEO does not support the proposed use of operating revenue as the primary benchmark—using this will decrease community confidence on the decisions of Council. If the draft determination is implemented, the integrity of the role and advice from administration in all decisions involving revenue will be questioned and become part of the political debate, which is detrimental to good governance. Councils not experiencing growth and not receiving increased rate revenue face significantly increased pressure to deliver more community outcomes with less. The CEO supports providing housing as not being included in the definition of remuneration for regional councils.
City of Adelaide	Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed reduction of the minimum CEO pay level in the remuneration band applied to the City of Adelaide creates real attraction and retention barriers. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It exacerbates the non-competitiveness of City of Adelaide CEO remuneration in comparison to that of CEOs of other Australian Capital Cities It lowers the midpoint of the band payable to below the current level The minimum payable is considerably lower than the maximum paid in the next lower band of other local government area CEOs. Council recommends increasing the minimum and maximum remuneration payable in the band applied to at least \$450,000 and \$500,000, to mitigate attraction and retention risks. Councils seeks further clarification regarding whether or not the costs of memberships of professional associations are considered salary components.
Barunga West Council	Council and CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CEO provided a personal statement of the personal and financial impacts. The Council states that the current draft determination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> denies the natural justice elements in terms of a failure to afford procedural fairness; predetermination and the failure to observe the right to a fair hearing; The proposal by the Tribunal to make a further Determination, interferes with the current Determination and the remuneration set by the Council; The Tribunal has a lack of jurisdiction to make a new Determination; and The Tribunal has failed to act 'judicially'. The Council has a range of concerns relating to the operating income, remuneration framework, modifying criteria and the Tribunal's objectives and determination report considerations.

Council	Submission Made on Behalf of	Summary of Issues Raised
City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council proposes that the Tribunal should provide an exemption or variation to its report allowing for the Council to remunerate its CEO at no less than the current remuneration and at a level appropriately considered for the unique role they undertake. The CEO supports the submission that has been made by the Local Government Association. The CEO supports the submission that has been made by the Eastern Regional Alliance.
Eyre Peninsula Local Government Association	Executive Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The framework should consider the unique challenges faced by regional councils. The Eyre Peninsula LGA believes that the introduction of a dedicated remuneration band (or bands) tailored to regional circumstances is paramount. Recognising additional incentives (relocation expenses, housing allowances, and vehicle provisions) within the remuneration framework would allow for more equitable competition with metropolitan counterparts. The Eyre Peninsula LGA suggests that any final determination should explicitly offer recognition of relocation challenges, allowing councils the flexibility to provide additional support where needed. The Eyre Peninsula Local Government Association requests that the Tribunal consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing a separate remuneration band, or at least distinct recognition, for regional CEOs. Including specific provisions for relocations costs and allowances as a standard part of the remuneration framework for regional CEO roles. Acknowledging that these measures, while modest, would help regional councils remain competitive in attracting skilled executives, ensuring the ongoing delivery of vital services and the effective governance of our communities.

41. Most of the submissions went to the integrity of the approach proposed by the Tribunal, the impact on some CEOs in relation to their salary and benefits and, in some instances, indicated their misunderstanding of the legislation.
42. On 19 March 2025, the Tribunal provided the City of West Torrens, Barunga West Council, Regional Council of Goyder and District Council of Mount Remarkable (collectively the four legally represented Councils) the opportunity to make oral submissions on the jurisdictional issues they had collectively raised as well as on the substantive review. Those Councils were legally represented. The four Councils submitted that reducing a salary in this climate, with the cost of living and standard of living, would have a draconian effect on the four CEOs. In relation to phasing in compliance over two years, as proposed in the draft Determination, the four legally represented Councils submitted that it does not go far enough. An example of a grandfathering provision was provided to the Tribunal and it was submitted that the Tribunal needed to make that order as the Tribunal does not have the legislative power to do anything but that. Counsel for the four Councils also took the Tribunal through various provisions of the LG Act. They referred to the provisions of the LG Act which they contended gave Councils general CEO appointment authority and argued that the Tribunal had exercised its jurisdiction in its inaugural Determination such that it could not now interfere with arrangements between Councils and their CEO.
43. In relation to Subsection 99A(10), which provides that Council must ensure that the remuneration of its chief executive officer is within the relevant minimum and maximum remuneration amounts determined by the Tribunal, the four legally represented Councils submitted that the word "relevant" must mean the current minimum and maximum that are then in force at that time. Therefore, Council determines what the CEO is remunerated at, save for the restriction in Subsection 99A(2). The four legally represented Councils submit that once that is done, and provided the remuneration is within the minimum and maximum remuneration amounts, then in respect of the CEO that has been appointed, the power of the Tribunal is spent. The four legally represented Councils said the practical effect is that once the Council enters into a contractual relationship or other appointment with the relevant CEO, it can do so with certainty and it can ensure that upon appointment of the CEO it has complied with the requirement.
44. Separately on 19 March 2025, the Tribunal met with the LGA who was legally represented. The LGA did not dispute the Tribunal's jurisdiction. They expressed a preference for a grandfathering provision but, if that was not accepted, then a longer phase in period than two years should apply. The LGA undertook to provide the Tribunal with current CEO remuneration amounts, calculated consistently with the Tribunal's definition of remuneration and contract terms.
45. The Tribunal also met with the CEO of the City of Whyalla to discuss their submission further.

THE TRIBUNAL'S APPROACH TO REVIEWING MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AMOUNTS

46. The approach outlined below was detailed in the Tribunal's draft Report, however the Tribunal has acknowledged various amendments which reflect consideration of the responses received to the draft Report.
47. Consistent with its inaugural Report, the Tribunal considers that a more sustainable longer-term approach is necessary. Notwithstanding all the information which the Tribunal now has, it remains aware that some Councils have not provided submissions and that a significant proportion of the submissions note unique characteristics of their Council.
48. It is also clear to the Tribunal that at least some Councils may have misunderstood the definition of remuneration and particularly, motor vehicle costing approaches and that some elected members, and possibly some CEO's may benefit from clarification of the principles being applied by the Tribunal. The Tribunal has provided additional clarification later in this Report.

49. The Tribunal acknowledges at the outset that the nature of its jurisdiction is inherently limited to the specification of minimum and maximum remuneration. It is not within the Tribunal's jurisdiction to determine allowances in addition to the minimum and maximum remuneration amounts. Accordingly, the Tribunal has reviewed an array of factors that are commonly considered in establishing remuneration levels. These range from regional attraction and retention components of remuneration to the recognition of the many functions undertaken by Local Governments that are outside of traditional expectations.
50. The Tribunal has adopted an approach whereby it seeks to achieve the following broad objectives:
 - Minimum and maximum remuneration amounts need to reflect the complexity of roles and responsibilities necessary to allow Councils to recruit and retain appropriately skilled and qualified CEOs.
 - Remuneration minimums and maximums must provide a significant degree of assurance to Council ratepayers, that their CEO is being equitably remunerated.
 - The minimum and maximum remuneration amounts need to provide an appropriate degree of guidance to elected members to assist them in setting and reviewing CEO remuneration.
 - Any system of setting minimum and maximum remuneration must be capable of simple and low-cost revision to facilitate regular review.
51. The Tribunal has reviewed possible approaches against these broad objectives. The significant diversity of remuneration levels noted in the inaugural Report means that some Councils with similar characteristics pay their CEOs quite different remuneration, while some CEOs are paid similar remuneration despite working for Councils with substantially different characteristics.
52. The information available to the Tribunal confirms that the capability and performance of both elected members and CEOs impacts on remuneration considerations. However, recognition of performance issues is the prerogative of elected members and, if necessary, the State Government. Councils have the capacity to take account of CEO performance issues when setting remuneration between the minimum and maximum amounts set by the Tribunal.
53. The Tribunal does not consider a system where individual Council's apply to the Tribunal requesting a review of their CEO's remuneration is sustainable. Such a system would be administratively cumbersome and could create perceived or actual remuneration discrepancies between Councils.
54. A common argument put to the Tribunal prior to issuing its draft Report and Determination was that the grouping arrangement traditionally applied by the Tribunal to assess elected member allowances should have been used as the basis for the grouping of CEO remuneration. These propositions similarly fail to meet the Tribunal's broad objectives. In its Report 2 of 2022, the Tribunal expressed reservations about the current groupings and invited affected parties and stakeholders within the Local Government sector to consider alternative approaches. The current groupings have their genesis in very dated population comparisons. If these same groupings were applied to CEOs, they would create significant anomalies and fail to recognise other characteristics of Councils relevant to the role complexity of CEOs. Furthermore, the gap between minimum and maximum remuneration levels would likely be so substantial that the objectives of providing assurances to Council ratepayers and guidance to elected members would not be met.
55. The Tribunal also considered use of the Australian Classification of Local Government (ACLG) categories, determined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, as the basis for setting remuneration. The ACLG categories are based on population and population density, resulting in 16 categories for South Australian Councils. The Tribunal was not satisfied that the factors included in this system properly characterised CEO functions and, in any event, using such a system led to unsustainably large and inconsistent remuneration groupings.
56. The Tribunal has reviewed the Western Australian system of specifying minimum and maximum remuneration levels. This approach was considered in the development of the LG Act. The Western Australian system has now been in operation for many years and was initially established following a comprehensive review of each CEO job role at that time. Of more recent times, the number of groups of Councils has been reduced by regulation. Western Australia also has a longstanding and relatively consistent approach to the recognition of regional locations across public and many private sector occupational groups. There is no equivalent mechanism in South Australia. The Western Australian local government structures are significantly different to the South Australian structures in that there are many more smaller Councils. Finally, the adoption of the Western Australian approach would result in gaps between minimum and maximum remuneration amounts that are so substantial that they would also fail to meet the objectives of providing assurances to local communities and guidance to elected members.
57. The approach suggested by the significant group of CEOs who supported the submission of the Port Adelaide Enfield Council CEO also results in such a gap between minimum and maximum remuneration amounts that it fails to meet the Tribunal's objectives. Additionally, the Tribunal is not satisfied that such an approach would be sustainable on a long-term basis, particularly given the reservations it expressed in 2022.
58. The Tribunal considered engaging a remuneration specialist to consult individually with each Council to assess appropriate remuneration arrangements. It decided such an approach would be both time consuming, and unnecessary given the substantial material already available to compare Councils. Such an approach would also impose a significant additional cost burden on the Local Government sector and would have the potential to become obsolete quickly.
59. The Tribunal has adopted an approach which considers Council characteristics that impact on the complexity of the role. These characteristics need to have appropriate weightings attached to them and the overall approach must be consistent with common remuneration setting processes applied to public and private sector organisations.
60. A specialist remuneration advisory firm, Mercer Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd (**Mercer**), was engaged to assist the Tribunal in ensuring the integrity and consistency of the component parts of remuneration considerations, and to facilitate a process by which the Tribunal could assess and weight the characteristics of Councils considered relevant to remuneration.
61. The brief given to Mercer had two broad components. Firstly, Mercer was asked to review the Tribunal's approach to, and definition of total remuneration package components, to provide maximum assistance to Councils and ensure a consistent and equitable approach to establishing minimum and maximum remuneration levels, in accordance with the direction on the total remuneration spread being provided to Mercer by the Tribunal.
62. Secondly, Mercer was asked to assist the Tribunal in developing bands or groups of Councils within a framework comprising of minimum and maximum remuneration levels determined by the Tribunal. For the avoidance of doubt, Mercer was not engaged to undertake an individual review of each Council, which would have had a significant cost associated with it.
63. In selecting the appropriate remuneration specialist, the Tribunal complied with the South Australian Government contracting approach. Additionally, because of the potential for any acknowledged expert in this field to be associated in some way within the Local Government sector, the Tribunal received advice and guidance about its contracting processes from a probity advisor and has ensured that Mercer has undertaken this function in a manner which is separate from the remuneration advice that it may provide to Councils. It is appropriate that the Tribunal notes the Mercer contribution with thanks.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL REMUNERATION PACKAGE

64. In its inaugural Report the Tribunal stated the following:

“44. In determining what constitutes remuneration, the Tribunal has considered the following components:

- Monetary remuneration
- Superannuation, including the statutory minimum employer contributions, any salary sacrifice component and any additional payments made by a council
- Annual leave loading
- Additional leave entitlements
- Bonuses and performance incentives-in cash or otherwise
- The private benefit value of any motor vehicle and/or equipment (excluding mobile telephones and portable computing equipment provided to the CEO by the council)
- School or childcare fees, including school uniforms
- Newspaper/magazine/online subscriptions
- Personal travel or any other benefit taken in lieu of salary by the CEO (and immediate family at the discretion of the council)
- Health insurance
- Any and all allowances
- Any other form of payment-cash or otherwise
- Any Fringe Benefits Tax paid by council in respect of any of the above.”

65. While the Tribunal is satisfied that the inclusion of these components is consistent with commonly applied remuneration definitions, it determined to review these considerations.

66. The various consultations with Councils disclosed a degree of confusion on the part of some Councils about how certain components should be costed. In many instances, Councils requested that the Tribunal provide clarity in this regard.

67. The Tribunal has reviewed remuneration approaches through the survey information available from its 2022/23 CEO survey. Mercer has provided additional guidance on these issues, which has been, with the exception of housing and accommodation, generally accepted by the Tribunal.

68. The Tribunal has adopted the following definitions of remuneration components for inclusion in the Determination accompanying this Report:

Component	Definition
Monetary remuneration	Base salary (cash component).
Superannuation	Includes employer superannuation contributions, any salary sacrifice component, and any additional payments made by a Council.
Annual Leave Loading	As defined in the relevant employment contract.
Additional Leave Entitlements	Dollar value of additional leave provided over and above statutory entitlement, except where this is provided to allow remotely based CEOs to travel to their hometown or capital city to commence/return from leave.
Bonuses	Dollar value of any bonuses or performance incentives, whether received in cash or kind.
Motor Vehicle	The value of the cash allowance or the private benefit value of the motor vehicle to the CEO using either the Prime Cost (depreciation), Operating Cost, or Statutory Formula in accordance with the ATO rules. Must include FBT payable by the CEO. Refer to: https://www.ato.gov.au/calculators-and-tools/fringe-benefits-tax-car-calculator
Housing Allowance	The dollar value of any housing allowance or rental subsidy and associated FBT. Consistent with the ATO remote area FBT requirements. Note, designated remote areas are exempt from FBT—refer to: Fringe benefits tax – remote areas Australian Taxation Office
Other Fees and Allowances	Includes, but not limited to, any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School or childcare fees, including school uniforms • Newspaper/magazine/online subscriptions • Value of perquisites provided to the CEO i.e. memberships • Personal travel or any other benefit taken in lieu of salary by the CEO (and immediate family at the discretion of the council) • Health insurance • Any and all other allowances • Any other form of payment-cash or otherwise • Any Fringe Benefits Tax paid by council in respect of any of the above
Total Remuneration Package (TRP)	The total of all the above components.

69. Consistent with the approach taken in the inaugural Report, the Tribunal has concluded that mobile telephones and portable computing equipment provided to CEOs, fundamentally for work purposes, but which may be used for reasonable personal use, should not be regarded as remuneration for these purposes. The Tribunal considers that these items are inherent requirements for a CEO role and, in any event, any additional reasonable use represents a minimal additional cost such that separating personal and business use involves unreasonable administrative costs.

70. The Tribunal has not included professional development costs that directly relate to the performance of CEO duties and membership of professional associations related to the performance of CEO functions in its assessment of remuneration.
71. The Tribunal has not included one-off payments that relate directly and solely to relocation expenses in its consideration of remuneration and notes there was no opposition to this approach in response to the draft Report and Determination.

MOTOR VEHICLES

72. The Tribunal notes that Councils may approve the provision of a motor vehicle to a CEO as part of the CEO's remuneration package, as a tool of trade or offer a motor vehicle allowance by way of additional remuneration.
73. The Tribunal obtained advice from Mercer on the inclusion of motor vehicles in a CEO's remuneration package. The Tribunal noted that a combination of accounting and remuneration packaging approaches are applied by Councils and concluded that, because of the diversity of vehicle cost assessments, and private use components, it is not possible to establish a common benefit value that can notionally be attached to the provision of a vehicle.
74. Having considered Mercer's advice, the Tribunal is of the view that if a motor vehicle is provided as part of the remuneration package, determining a benefit value depends on the type, cost and the extent of personal use of the vehicle along with other assumptions. The provision of the vehicle will be subject to Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT). The benefit value of the vehicle, FBT attributable to personal use and all other monetary components and allowances in lieu of provision of a motor vehicle, other than as a tool of trade, must be included in the CEO's total remuneration. It must not cause the CEO's total remuneration package to exceed the maximum of the remuneration range of the relevant band. Councils are responsible for complying with the requirements of the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) in relation to the calculation of the benefit and FBT, using any of the ATO approved methods. If a motor vehicle is provided as a tool of trade, the Tribunal understands no FBT is payable.
75. Further, a cash equivalent allowance in lieu of a motor vehicle will form part of the total remuneration package and form part of the CEO's total remuneration.
76. The Tribunal has not detailed the different approaches to motor vehicle costings adopted by the ATO as these are readily available to Councils. However, the Tribunal strongly recommends that Councils recognise that any benefit, relating to a motor vehicle, including the associated FBT, is included in, and not separate from, the CEO's total remuneration package.
77. Following the release of the draft Report and Determination, some submissions reiterated rural and remote CEOs were, of necessity, required to travel further distances such that their motor vehicle costs should not be treated as a component of remuneration. The Tribunal is unable to agree with this proposition. Some CEOs elect to commute long distances and FBT costing methods recognise total distances travelled. In any event, the provision of a vehicle to a CEO is a cost to the Council such that the Tribunal considers it must be recognised.

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

78. The information available to the Tribunal confirms that Councils may offer housing or accommodation, or a housing allowance to a CEO to attract and/or retain that CEO or where suitable housing is not available.
79. The Tribunal acknowledges that the provision of housing in designated remote areas is exempt from FBT under the *Fringe Benefit Tax Assessment Act 1986* (Cth) and that the ATO is currently reviewing the relevant definitions and that the cost of Council owned housing is variable.
80. Mercer recommended that the provision of housing/accommodation or a housing allowance in a remote location not be included in the definition of remuneration. The Tribunal has not accepted this recommendation because it is concerned that such an approach creates potential substantial inequities, depending on the definition of remoteness for FBT purposes. Additionally, the Tribunal is concerned that the exclusion of housing provision or allowances from the definition of a total remuneration package, effectively invites its inclusion in areas where this is not currently applicable or required, with consequent cost implications for the Councils concerned. However, as explained later in this Report, the Tribunal has recognised locational remoteness as a factor in setting minimum and maximum remuneration bands.
81. This means that the cost of housing or accommodation, or an allowance for housing, is a component of remuneration and should be recognised as such. The determination of the amount to be included in the total remuneration of the CEO is the amount that would be used to calculate the FBT payable (whether FBT is payable or not per ATO Remote Area definitions). The application of FBT is then a matter which is dependent on whether the relevant town or city is exempted from FBT by the ATO.
82. The Tribunal has reviewed its approach to recognition of the provision of houses and housing allowances, following requests made to this effect after the draft Report was issued. However, housing and housing allowances remain a cost to Councils that the Tribunal considers must be recognised. Further, some payments to CEOs reflect arrangements of a personal choice to benefit the CEO and other Councils have intimated they would like to fund housing benefits in the CEOs package but are unable to do so largely because of available housing. The Tribunal has also noted that, if housing costs were excluded, the potential for iniquitous remuneration arrangements is likely to increase. Had the legislation been framed to enable recognition of allowances, the Tribunal may have adopted a different view.

SUPERANNUATION

83. There are different superannuation arrangements adopted for Local Government CEOs. These include accumulation-based schemes and defined benefit funds, with varying employer contributions. The Tribunal has adopted the position that employer superannuation costs, regardless of the scheme, need to form part of the total remuneration package.

ANNUAL LEAVE OF MORE THAN 4 WEEKS PER ANNUM

84. Two discrete arrangements for additional annual leave have been considered by the Tribunal.
85. Arrangements for purchased additional leave, whereby the additional leave is funded by additional working hours or through a reduction in weekly or monthly pay, do not represent an additional benefit.
86. In contrast, the Tribunal is aware of arrangements for CEOs where annual leave of more than four weeks per year is part of the remuneration package without any reduction in remuneration. This circumstance represents an additional cost imposed on a Council so that the amount of leave in addition to four weeks needs to be added to the annual total remuneration package amount. The Tribunal is of the view that where additional leave is granted to remotely based CEOs to enable them to travel or return to their hometown or city without unduly impinging on the annual leave entitlement, this additional leave grant should not be included in the calculation of total remuneration.
87. The Tribunal notes that there was no opposition to this approach following the release of the draft Report and Determination.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNCILS THAT DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN COUNCIL CEOs

88. To develop its approach to grouping and comparing Councils, the Tribunal has received substantial assistance from Mercer to ensure that its consideration of Council characteristics properly relate to expectations of CEOs. This analysis of Council characteristics that relate to the demands of CEOs has been conducted in two stages. The initial stage involved a comparison of the characteristics considered relevant to the complexity of the CEO role to establish a framework for consideration of Councils. The second stage has involved identifying appropriate minimum and maximum remuneration amounts.
89. As was the case in its inaugural Determination, the Tribunal has not included Roxby Downs Council in this review. This is because Roxby Downs Council operates under an indenture agreement and has an entirely different funding and operating base to every other Council.

PRIMARY AND MODIFYING CRITERIA

90. In consultation with Mercer, the Tribunal considered all the available data about Council characteristics. It then selected the following primary and modifying criteria:

CRITERIA		KEY MEASURE (SOURCE)	RATIONALE
PRIMARY CRITERIA	Revenue	Total operating income (Source: SA Local Government Grants Commission Database Reports)	Total operating income-General Rates; Other Rates; Other Charges; Mandatory and Discretionary Rebates and Remissions and Write-offs; Total Rates; Statutory Charges; User Charges; Grants, Subsidies and Contributions; Investment Income; Reimbursements; Other Income; Share of Profit-Joint Ventures and Associates. Reflects the scale and complexity of operations on an ongoing basis.
	Projected population grown	Annualised population growth based on data from 2021 to 2031 (Source: SA Department for Trade and Investment)	Adopting both a historical and projected view over a 10 year period smooths out/reduces any potential projection anomalies/errors. Any significant infrastructure and service delivery impacts on Council as a result of projected population growth would tend to be based on a longer term planning horizon. This measure picks up the complexities associated with future planning and infrastructure development that is not captured in the total operating income of Council or the other modifying criteria.
MODIFYING CRITERIA	Population Dispersion	Population dispersion based on estimated average distance (in kilometres) between each person in the council area and the centre of population for the region (Source: Keystone Data)	Population dispersion considers both population and geography. It reflects the travel demands placed on Chief Executives in geographically dispersed councils that is not captured by total operating income, or the other modifying criteria. It also acts as a proxy for a travel allowance.
	Distance from Adelaide	Distance of primary council location from GPO Adelaide (Source: SA Remuneration Tribunal)	Recognises the need to travel to access services not available within the council area (e.g. medical and education) which, while not directly impacting the complexity of the CEO role, creates greater distance and travelling challenges for CEOs in rural and remote areas.
	Socio-economic Advantage/Disadvantage	SEIFA index of relative socio-economic disadvantage, decile (Source: ABS)	SEIFA is a commonly used measure to assess the socio-economic status of an area and accounts for differences in complexities of councils with different levels of socio-economic advantage/disadvantage. Council areas with a lower decile are considered more complex.

91. The Tribunal has adopted the position that the primary criteria is total operating income (as defined in reports periodically issued by the SA Local Government Grants Commission) as described in the above table. There is a close correlation between total operating income and staffing numbers and close links between recognition of significant additional functions undertaken by some Councils beyond the normal range of Council activities. In short, as operating income increases, so too does the overall complexity of the CEO role.

92. The Tribunal has utilised the SA Local Government Grants Commission's publicly available total operating income data for the 2022/23 financial year as the latest available data.
93. Various submissions referred to the SA Local Government Grants Commission data being outdated, with other submissions providing that the use of total operating income as the primary criteria could create conflicts of interests between the interests of the CEO and the Council and its ratepayers. It was suggested in these submissions that there may be more of an incentive for a CEO to pursue income generating projects, even if they are not necessarily in the Council's best interests, to ensure that the total operating income of the Council increases and therefore their remuneration increases. In contrast, it was submitted that there may be a similar incentive for Council's to not approve income generating projects if it creates the risk that the Council will need to pay its CEO higher remuneration, noting this could impact on rate increases and grant opportunities. To the extent that this proposition suggests that a Council or CEO may engage in conduct that is contrary to a Council's interests, that is a matter beyond the Tribunal's remit. If this was the case, the Tribunal would expect the Minister, Council, CEO or relevant authority (such as the Ombudsman) to take appropriate action. For its part, the Tribunal is satisfied that the use of total operating income as the primary criteria does not invite or sanction inappropriate conduct.
94. The Tribunal notes that some individual and Council submissions that opposed the use of total operating income as the primary criteria appeared to be primarily concerned that this criterion resulted in a lower maximum remuneration amount than they considered appropriate, rather than establishing as part of their submission why such a widely applied characteristic should not be used as the primary criteria.
95. In relation to submissions that the SA Local Government Grants Commission total operating income data being from the 2022/23 financial year is outdated, the Tribunal highlights that it is the most up to date publicly available data. Furthermore, given the data is from a previous financial year, this reduces the risk that a CEO might seek to increase Council's total operating income to receive a potential remuneration increase. In any event, the Tribunal is of the view that this is a matter for Councils to manage.
96. The Tribunal's initial assessments excluded Adelaide City Council and involved the allocation of each Council to one of eight bands based on the total operating income ranges shown below.

Band	Upper	Lower
1	\$210M	\$140M
2	\$140M	\$76M
3	\$76M	\$56M
4	\$56M	\$38M
5	\$38M	\$21M
6	\$21M	\$15M
7	\$15M	\$6M
8	\$6M	\$0

97. The Tribunal has considered the most appropriate approach to be applied to the Adelaide City Council given its relatively high total operating income, its relatively low population base, and the extent to which there are over 400,000 daily users of Council facilities and services, most of which involve non-residents. The Adelaide City Council has a vastly different constituent base consisting of predominantly corporate enterprises. It also has a strong commercial focus, owns and manages two significant subsidiary operations (the Adelaide Central Market Authority and the Adelaide Economic Development Authority), together with the Kadaltilla/Adelaide Park Lands Authority.
98. While the option of a market-based assessment for the Adelaide City Council, drawing on data from similarly sized organisations across Australia was considered, this approach was ultimately rejected because it did not properly consider local government specific characteristics. Comparisons with other capital city CEOs was also not preferred because of the diversity of the other state approaches.
99. Ultimately, the Tribunal determined to create an additional band for the Adelaide City Council, using the same methodology that was applied to other Councils. This approach most accurately reflects the recruitment patterns for the Adelaide City Council over the past 15 years. It means that, while there are 9 bands of Councils, the highest band is applicable only to the Adelaide City Council. None of the modifying criteria considered below have application to the Adelaide City Council.
100. The Tribunal has selected four other criteria which are factors most likely to require further differentiation between Councils which was not captured by total operating income considerations.
101. These are:
- (a) Projected population growth which impacts on a Council's planning and service delivery requirements and hence the demands and expectations of a CEO. This was determined to be the most significant modifying factor.
 - (b) Population dispersion which is a measure of the estimated average distance between each person in a Council area and the population centre for that region. This is a measure of relevance to regional Councils as it represents additional service delivery and complexity demands on the CEO. The Tribunal has relied on data from 2021 to 2031 provided by the SA Department for Trade and Investment.
 - (c) Distance from Adelaide measured from the primary Council location. This reflects isolation, attraction, and retention issues, together with the challenges associated with functioning in more remote locations with substantially increased distances.
 - (d) Socio-economic advantage/disadvantage. This has been assessed using the Australian Bureau of Statistics Socio-Economic Index for Areas and takes account of differences in the complexities of Councils with differing levels of socio-economic advantage or disadvantage. The greater the degree of comparative disadvantage, the greater the complexity of the CEO role.
102. The Tribunal defined measures of each of these modifying criteria and attached a score of between 1 and 3, depending on the characteristics of the Council. These scores were then weighted, depending on the Tribunal's assessment of the significance of the modifying criteria.
103. This approach is summarised in the following Table prepared by Mercer.

Level of Complexity	Score	Projected Population Growth	Population Dispersion	Distance from Adelaide	Socio-economic Status (SEIFA)
Low Complexity	1	Less than 0.56% per annum	Less than 8.45km	Less than 187.1km	Greater than or equal to decile 7
Medium Complexity	2	From 0.56% up to 0.89% per annum	From 8.45km up to 17.3km	From 187.1km up to 382km	Between decile 6 and 4
High Complexity	3	Greater than or equal to 0.89% per annum	Greater than or equal to 17.3km	Greater than or equal to 382km	Less than or equal to decile 3
Weighting		60%	10%	10%	20%

104. Except for the SEIFA score, the Tribunal applied a low complexity or a score of 1 to Councils with less than the 50th percentile for that category. A medium level complexity or a score of 2 was allocated to Councils between the 50th percentile and the 75th percentile and a high complexity rating or a score of 3 was applied to Councils in the upper 25th percentile. The reverse approach was applied with respect to the SEIFA Index. These percentiles are based on the actual distribution of data across the Councils.

105. The weighted average was then utilised to determine if a Council could increase levels by one category from its initial placement using total operating income. This was done by using a cut-off point of a weighted average greater than 2.2, which recognises a prudent buffer above the weighted average medium complexity score of 2, as shown in paragraph 84. This is consistent with the approach adopted by the Tribunal in setting the highest level of complexity for each of the modifying criterion at the 75th percentile.

106. A table showing the application of these modifying criteria is shown below.

Council	Projected Population Growth	Population Dispersion	Distance from Adelaide	Socio-economic Status
Onkaparinga	2	1	1	2
Charles Sturt	3	1	1	1
Salisbury	2	1	1	3
Port Adelaide Enfield	3	1	1	2
Playford	3	1	1	3
Marion	2	1	1	1
Tea Tree Gully	2	1	1	1
Holdfast Bay	1	1	1	1
West Torrens	2	1	1	1
Mitcham	1	1	1	1
Mount Barker	3	1	1	1
Campbelltown	3	1	1	1
Alexandrina	3	2	1	2
Unley	2	1	1	1
Burnside	2	1	1	1
Adelaide Hills	2	2	1	1
Norwood Payneham & St Peters	3	1	1	1
Murray Bridge	3	1	1	3
Barossa	3	2	1	1
Mount Gambier	2	1	3	3
Yorke Peninsula	2	3	2	2
Copper Coast	3	1	1	3
Whyalla	1	1	3	3
Gawler	3	1	1	2
Port Augusta	1	1	2	3
Victor Harbor	3	1	1	2
Wattle Range	1	3	3	3
Port Pirie	1	1	2	3
Mid Murray	2	3	1	3
Light	3	2	1	1
Prospect	2	1	1	1
Loxton Waikerie	1	3	2	2
Port Lincoln	2	1	3	3
Berri Barmera	1	1	2	3
Renmark Paringa	1	1	2	3
Kangaroo Island	3	3	2	1

Council	Projected Population Growth	Population Dispersion	Distance from Adelaide	Socio-economic Status
Naracoorte Lucindale	1	2	2	2
Tatiara	1	3	2	2
Clare and Gilbert Valleys	1	2	1	1
Coorong	1	3	1	3
Wakefield	1	3	1	3
Grant	2	2	3	1
Cooper Pedy	1	1	3	3
Lower Eyre Peninsula	1	3	3	1
Adelaide Plains	3	2	1	2
Yankalilla	3	1	1	2
Northern Areas	1	2	2	2
Goyder	1	3	1	3
Streaky Bay	1	3	3	1
Ceduna	1	2	3	3
Walkerville	2	1	1	1
Franklin Harbour	1	1	3	2
Mount Remarkable	1	3	2	2
Southern Mallee	1	3	2	1
Kingston	1	2	2	2
Robe	1	1	2	1
Barunga West	1	2	1	3
Tumby Bay	2	2	3	1
Cleve	2	2	3	2
Wudinna	1	2	3	1
Kimba	1	2	3	1
Flinders Ranges	1	3	2	3
Peterborough	1	1	2	3
Elliston	1	3	3	2
Karoonda East Murray	1	3	1	2
Orroroo Carrieton	1	2	2	1

107. The adoption of this approach resulted in 11 Councils being moved up into the next highest band.

108. A Table showing the final Council grouping after the modifying criteria were applied is shown below.

Council	Initial Band Based on Total Operating Income	Weighted Average Modifying Categories	Adjusted Band
Onkaparinga	1	1.8	1
Charles Sturt	1	2.2	1
Salisbury	1	2.0	1
Port Adelaide Enfield	1	2.4	1
Playford	2	2.6	1
Marion	2	1.6	2
Tea Tree Gully	2	1.6	2
Holdfast Bay	2	1.0	2
West Torrens	3	1.6	3
Mitcham	3	1.0	3
Mount Barker	3	2.2	3
Campbelltown	3	2.2	3
Alexandrina	3	2.5	2
Unley	3	1.6	3
Burnside	4	1.6	4
Adelaide Hills	4	1.7	4
Norwood Payneham & St Peters	4	2.2	4

Council	Initial Band Based on Total Operating Income	Weighted Average Modifying Categories	Adjusted Band
Murray Bridge	4	2.6	3
Barossa	4	2.3	3
Mount Gambier	4	2.2	4
Yorke Peninsula	4	2.1	4
Copper Coast	4	2.6	3
Whyalla	4	1.6	4
Gawler	5	2.4	4
Port Augusta	5	1.5	5
Victor Harbor	5	2.4	4
Wattle Range	5	1.8	5
Port Pirie	5	1.5	5
Mid Murray	5	2.2	5
Light	5	2.3	4
Prospect	5	1.6	5
Loxton Waikerie	5	1.5	5
Port Lincoln	5	2.2	5
Berri Barmera	5	1.5	5
Renmark Paringa	5	1.5	5
Kangaroo Island	5	2.5	4
Naracoorte Lucindale	5	1.4	5
Tatiara	6	1.5	6
Clare and Gilbert Valleys	6	1.1	6
Coorong	6	1.6	6
Wakefield	6	1.6	6
Grant	6	1.9	6
Cooper Pedy	6	1.6	6
Lower Eyre Peninsula	6	1.4	6
Adelaide Plains	6	2.5	5
Yankalilla	6	2.4	5
Northern Areas	7	1.4	7
Goyder	7	1.6	7
Streaky Bay	7	1.4	7
Ceduna	7	1.7	7
Walkerville	7	1.6	7
Franklin Harbour	7	1.4	7
Mount Remarkable	7	1.5	7
Southern Mallee	7	1.3	7
Kingston	7	1.4	7
Robe	7	1.1	7
Barunga West	7	1.5	7
Tumby Bay	7	1.9	7
Cleve	7	2.1	7
Wudinna	7	1.3	7
Kimba	7	1.3	7
Flinders Ranges	7	1.7	7
Peterborough	7	1.5	7
Elliston	7	1.6	7
Karoonda East Murray	8	1.4	8
Orroroo Carrieton	8	1.2	8

109. The District Council of Coober Pedy has been exempted from this Determination for reasons provided later in this Report. For transparency though, the Tribunal has left the District Council of Coober Pedy in the above tables to show how the primary and modifying criteria would otherwise have applied.

REMUNERATION RANGES

110. Having developed a model for the grouping of Councils, the Tribunal has applied the 2022/23 CEO remuneration levels to this structure with a further increase factored in for the period from the July 2024 Interim Report and Determination.
111. The Tribunal has adopted \$190,000 as the lowest minimum remuneration amount. The Tribunal believes this is less than the current minimum CEO remuneration levels and hence gives Councils in that lower range enhanced capacity to apply a lower starting salary to a new, inexperienced CEO.
112. The Tribunal's approach reflected the extent to which the Council CEO market is essentially an internal South Australian market. Consequently, the Tribunal commenced the consideration of the monetary amounts by first looking at the lowest and highest current remuneration. It then reduced the lowest current remuneration amount and increased the highest current remuneration amount to maximise flexibility for Councils.
113. The Tribunal then considered different band number options in terms of the impact on bandwidth. Eight bands were confirmed to be the optimum number and midpoints calculated on a sliding scale with each midpoint being initially proposed as the minimum amount for the next band. This provided bandwidths that progressively increased to reflect increasing remuneration amounts.
114. In response to the draft Report, the LGA submissions, together with those of some regional Councils, were to the effect that the minimum amounts proposed in the draft Report were too high for some Councils to afford. The Tribunal has agreed to reduce the proposed minimum amounts that were specified in the draft Report, using \$190,000 as a base for bands 7 and 8 (i.e. the previous proposed minimum for band 7 was \$207,650, that band is now reduced to \$190,000). As a result, the minimum of each band then become the minimum for the band immediately above it (i.e. band 7's minimum was \$207,650, which then becomes the minimum for band 6).
115. In adopting this approach, the Tribunal may seek further comment on these minimum amounts in three years' time, as it is concerned that if a Council is not adequately remunerating its CEO, it may not be able to attract someone with the necessary skills and experience.
116. The overlapping remuneration ranges are intended to provide Councils with increased flexibility in establishing remuneration levels, particularly when recruiting inexperienced CEOs.
117. The submissions and information, provided in response to the draft Report by the LGA and some Councils detailed the total remuneration packages of CEOs by individual Councils. The Tribunal has some reservations about this data in terms of its consistency, but it has provided a useful point of comparison. The Tribunal would, however, like to thank the LGA for its recent efforts in collecting data.
118. Councils with remuneration arrangements which exceed the proposed maximum remuneration levels, have not, with the exceptions addressed below, demonstrated that their current remuneration level is set on objective Council characteristics rather than the personal characteristics of what may be extremely competent CEOs. The Tribunal is not prepared to determine a position based on the personal traits, characteristics or performance of CEOs.
119. In confirming this position, the Tribunal notes that some Councils have proposed changes to the Tribunal's approach. These changes would have the effect of benefitting those Councils but would cause a corresponding concern for other Councils which has not been addressed.
120. The Tribunal also reviewed its decision that, without considering Adelaide City Council, eight bands was a sustainable grouping of Councils. It considered a lesser number of bands, but this created such a broad bandwidth that the value of the banding to elected members and Council ratepayers would be substantially reduced and hence run counter to the established objectives. An increased number of bands was also considered but this created a system which required substantially more maintenance and more frequent reviews, which again ran counter to the sustainability objective.
121. The Tribunal also considered the Adelaide City Council response to the draft Report but is not satisfied that any sustainable basis has been proposed for a broader range. Should such a case be put in the future, it will be considered by the Tribunal.
122. The allocation of Councils to the bands is shown in the Table below.

Band	Number of Councils	Minimum	Maximum	Bandwidth
Adelaide City Council	1	\$386,710	\$458,557	\$71,847
1	5	\$323,763	\$419,580	\$95,817
2	4	\$296,243	\$383,916	\$87,673
3	8	\$271,062	\$351,283	\$80,221
4	10	\$248,022	\$321,424	\$73,402
5	12	\$226,940	\$294,103	\$67,163
6	7	\$207,650	\$269,104	\$61,454
7	18	\$190,000	\$246,230	\$56,230
8	2	\$190,000	\$225,301	\$35,301

123. The Tribunal's interim 2024 Report and Determination applied a 2% increase to the maximum remuneration levels. For the purpose of this assessment, the Tribunal applied a further increase, since that interim 2024 decision. This approach appears broadly consistent with enterprise agreement based wage increases in the Local Government sector. It does not consider any significant CEO remuneration adjustments that may have occurred since 2022/23. Again, this formed part of the Tribunal's decision to issue a draft Determination in January 2025.

EXEMPTION FOR THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF COOBER PEDY

124. The Tribunal has considered the position of the District Council of Coober Pedy. The Principal Administrator advised in their submission that the Council was able to appoint a suitable CEO for a three year term as a result of Determination 4 of 2024. The submission outlined that the total remuneration package was made within the range of \$197,600-\$274,437 and that annual increases for the remainder of the contract term would be made based on the CEO growing in capacity and capability. On this basis, they continued to rely on the submissions previously put which outline the unique challenges faced by the District Council of Coober Pedy and requested to be allowed to work within the scope of Determination 4 of 2024 for the life of the current contract.
125. The Tribunal has determined to exempt the District Council of Coober Pedy from this Determination, with Determination 4 of 2024 continuing at the present time.

PHASED IN COMPLIANCE

126. In its draft Report, the Tribunal proposed to permit a phased in compliance with the minimum and maximum remuneration levels over two years. The LGA and the legally represented Councils (City of West Torrens, Barunga West Council, Regional Council of Goyder and District Council of Mount Remarkable) suggested that a grandfathering provision be used instead to grandfather salary arrangements put in place by Councils. The Tribunal is of the view that it does not have jurisdiction to implement such a provision and notes Parliament set out transitional provisions in Section 147(5) of the *Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Act 2021*. This section states:

“The remuneration of a chief executive officer holding office on the commencement of Section 99A of the principal Act (as inserted by this Act) is not affected during the term of that office by a determination under Section 99A.”

127. Whilst each Council should seek its own legal advice about the individual circumstances of its CEO’s appointment or reappointment, the Tribunal observes that a term of office appears to be singular, with a re-appointment representing a new term of office. On this basis, a CEO holding office on 20 September 2021 (the commencement of Section 99A of the LG Act) appears to be excluded from the operation of the Tribunal’s determination during that term of office only. Even if jurisdiction existed to grandfather arrangements, the Tribunal would not have adopted such an approach as it confirms remuneration arrangements which are at odds with the general approach applied by the Tribunal.
128. The Tribunal has considered the remuneration and contract duration information provided by the LGA and has relied on that information as the basis for an extension of the phasing in period for compliance with the minimum and maximum remuneration amounts. This period has been extended to 31 December 2027 in consideration of current contract durations.
129. The Tribunal observes that some existing CEOs appeared to lock themselves into further contracts at a time when the draft Determination was out for consultation and both the Council and CEO were on notice that there was likely to be a change in the applicable minimum and maximum bandwidth. The Tribunal has not had regard to those arrangements as its task and jurisdiction is to merely set the minimum and maximum remuneration from time to time, with individual Council’s being responsible for its CEO’s contract and employment arrangements. Compliance with the Determination and contractual terms that take account of the Tribunal’s Determinations are a matter for individual Councils.

FREQUENCY OF REVIEWS

130. The Tribunal intends on reviewing the minimum and maximum remuneration amounts annually. While it recognises that the common Local Government enterprise agreement approach is to link wage movements with consumer price movements, the Tribunal has declined to establish an automatic linkage of that nature. There are many organisations and occupations where CEO remuneration is not automatically tied to inflation and, particularly relative to Local Government which is substantially funded by ratepayers, an absolute guarantee of inflation matching wage increases is not considered appropriate.
131. Separately, the Tribunal notes concerns that Councils need to adapt to the framework and advises that it does not currently intend on reviewing the framework until 2028.
132. The Tribunal confirms that the District Council of Coober Pedy is exempt from this Determination and is instead covered by Determination 4 of 2024. The Tribunal highlights that Councils who can provide evidence of exceptional circumstances, as is the case for the District Council of Coober Pedy, are at liberty at any time to make an application to the Tribunal for review. Whilst any Council may make an individual application, the Tribunal recognises that remote Councils who have circumstances that impact on the role and skills required of their CEO, which are distinguishable from the responsibilities of the CEO more generally, may wish to take up this option.

NEXT STEPS FOR COUNCILS

133. The Tribunal does not have the jurisdiction nor desire to provide legal or tax advice to Councils, relating to FBT, but notes different approaches to these issues and recommends that individual Councils review those approaches.
134. The Tribunal continues to strongly urge elected members of Councils to seek from their staff a complete explanation of their current CEO remuneration against the component elements of the total remuneration which is explained in this Report and the Determination. Without such an understanding, there is a substantial risk that this Report could be misunderstood and misapplied because the component parts of a CEO’s remuneration under the terms of a contract or even traditional reporting structure may differ from the approach adopted by the Tribunal. Further, the Tribunal’s discussions with Mayors disclosed continuing potential for a misunderstanding of the legislative function of minimum and maximum remuneration levels.
135. The Tribunal notes, as it did in its draft Report, that it is the responsibility of each Council to set CEO remuneration within the specified minimums and maximums.
136. The Tribunal anticipates that Councils will also consider the implications of remuneration adjustments for their CEOs, on the senior staff who report to their CEOs.

OPERATIVE DATE

137. The Tribunal notes Section 99A(6) of the LG Act provides that Sections 17 and 19 of the Act do not apply. Accordingly, the date of operation cannot be retrospective.
138. The accompanying Determination will come into operation on and from 1 July 2025.

Dated: 16 May 2025

MATTHEW O’CALLAGHAN
President
DONNY WALFORD
Member
MARK YOUNG
Member

THE REMUNERATION TRIBUNAL

DETERMINATION NO. 3 OF 2025

*Minimum and Maximum Chief Executive Officer Remuneration***SCOPE OF DETERMINATION**

1. This Determination applies to Chief Executive Officers of Local Government Councils to whom section 99A of the *Local Government Act 1999* (SA) (**LG Act**) applies.
2. For the reasons provided in the accompanying report:
 - (a) Roxby Downs Council is not covered by this Determination; and
 - (b) The District Council of Coorbera is exempt from this Determination as it is covered by a separate determination of the Tribunal, Determination 4 of 2024.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM REMUNERATION

3. In accordance with section 99A of the LG Act the Remuneration Tribunal hereby determines the following rates of minimum and maximum remuneration for Chief Executive Officers of Local Government Councils in South Australia:

Band	Total Remuneration Package
Adelaide City Council	\$386,710—\$458,557
1	\$323,763—\$419,580
2	\$296,243—\$383,916
3	\$271,062—\$351,283
4	\$248,022—\$321,424
5	\$226,940—\$294,103
6	\$207,650—\$269,104
7	\$190,000—\$246,230
8	\$190,000—\$225,301

4. Remuneration figures are expressed on a total remuneration package basis as is detailed below:

Component	Definition
Monetary remuneration	Base salary (cash component).
Superannuation	Includes employer superannuation contributions, any salary sacrifice component, and any additional payments made by a Council.
Annual Leave Loading	As defined in the relevant employment contract.
Additional Leave Entitlements	Dollar value of additional leave provided over and above statutory entitlement, except where this is provided to allow remotely based CEOs to travel to their hometown or capital city to commence/return from leave.
Bonuses	Dollar value of any bonuses or performance incentives, whether received in cash or kind.
Motor Vehicle	The value of the cash allowance or the private benefit value of the motor vehicle to the CEO using either the Prime Cost (depreciation), Operating Cost, or Statutory Formula in accordance with the ATO rules. Must include FBT payable by the CEO. Refer to: https://www.ato.gov.au/calculators-and-tools/fringe-benefits-tax-car-calculator
Housing Allowance	The dollar value of any housing allowance or rental subsidy and associated FBT. Consistent with the ATO remote area fringe benefit tax requirements. Note, designated remote areas are exempt from FBT—refer to: Fringe benefits tax – remote areas Australian Taxation Office
Other Fees and Allowances	Includes, but not limited to, any or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School or childcare fees, including school uniforms • Newspaper/magazine/online subscriptions • Value of perquisites provided to the CEO i.e. memberships • Personal travel or any other benefit taken in lieu of salary by the CEO (and immediate family at the discretion of the council) • Health insurance • Any and all other allowances • Any other form of payment—cash or otherwise • Any Fringe Benefits Tax paid by council in respect of any of the above
Total Remuneration Package (TRP)	The total of all the above components.

5. For the avoidance of doubt, mobile telephones, and portable computing equipment, fundamentally for work purposes, professional development costs directly related to the performance of CEO duties, membership of professional associations and relocation expenses are not included in the total remuneration package.
6. A list of Council groupings is included at attachment 1.

7. Any decision in relation to an annual increase for CEO remuneration within the bands set by the Tribunal remains a matter for each Council in accordance with section 99A(1) of the LG Act.
8. Councils have until 31 December 2027 to comply with the minimum and maximum

DATE OF OPERATION

9. This Determination shall have operative effect on and from 1 July 2025.

Dated: 16 May 2025

MATTHEW O'CALLAGHAN
President
DONNY WALFORD
Member
MARK YOUNG
Member

ATTACHMENT 1

Council	Band
City of Onkaparinga	1
City of Charles Sturt	1
City of Salisbury	1
City of Port Adelaide Enfield	1
City of Playford	1
City of Marion	2
City of Tea Tree Gully	2
City of Holdfast Bay	2
Alexandrina Council	2
City of West Torrens	3
City of Mitcham	3
Mount Barker District Council	3
City of Campbelltown	3
The Rural City of Murray Bridge	3
The Barossa Council	3
City of Unley	3
Copper Coast Council	3
City of Burnside	4
Adelaide Hills Council	4
City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters	4
City of Mount Gambier	4
Yorke Peninsula Council	4
City of Whyalla	4
Town of Gawler	4
City of Victor Harbor	4
Light Regional Council	4
Kangaroo Island Council	4
Corporation of the City of Port Augusta	5
Wattle Range Council	5
Port Pirie Regional Council	5
Mid Murray Council	5
City of Prospect	5
District Council of Loxton Waikerie	5
City of Port Lincoln	5
Berri Barmera Council	5
Renmark Paringa Council	5
Naracoorte Lucindale Council	5
Adelaide Plains Council	5
District Council of Yankalilla	5
Tatiara District Council	6
Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council	6
Coorong District Council	6
Wakefield Regional Council	6
District Council of Grant	6
Lower Eyre Peninsula Council	6
Northern Areas Council	7
Regional Council of Goyder	7
District Council of Streaky Bay	7
District Council of Ceduna	7

Council	Band
Corporation of the Town of Walkerville	7
District Council of Franklin Harbour	7
District Council of Mount Remarkable	7
Southern Mallee District Council	7
Kingston District Council	7
District Council of Robe	7
Barunga West Council	7
District Council of Tumby Bay	7
District Council of Cleve	7
Wudinna District Council	7
District Council of Kimba	7
The Flinders Ranges Council	7
District Council of Peterborough	7
District Council of Elliston	7
District Council of Karoonda East Murray	8
District Council of Orroroo Carrieton	8

RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT 1995

Exemption

Pursuant to Section 118 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* ('the Act'), I, Andrea Michaels, Minister for Consumer and Business Affairs for the State of South Australia, do hereby grant the following exemption from the provisions of the Act.

This exemption applies only to residential tenancy agreements where the landlord is a registered community housing provider, as defined in the Act.

1. Section 73(3) of the Act shall not apply in relation to the prescribed service of the supply of water, provided a registered community housing provider provides a statement setting out the following details to the tenant, within 30 days of the tenant requesting that statement and at no charge to the tenant:
 - (a) The meter reading at the commencement of the billing period;
 - (b) The meter reading at the end of the billing period;
 - (c) The rate charged by SA Water for supply during the period for which any claim for water supply is made;
 - (d) The rates charged by SA Water for water use during the period for which any claim for water use is made;
 - (e) Calculations in support of the claim.

Dated: 8 May 2025

ANDREA MICHAELS MP
Minister for Consumer and Business Affairs

ROADS (OPENING AND CLOSING) ACT 1991

SECTION 24

**NOTICE OF CONFIRMATION OF
ROAD PROCESS ORDER***Road Closure—Portion of Unnamed Public Road, Watervale*

By Road Process Order made on 31 March 2025, the Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council ordered that:

1. Portion of Public Road, Watervale, situated adjoining Sections 101, 120, 121, 257 and Allotment 120 in Filed Plan 176192, Hundred of Upper Wakefield more particularly delineated and lettered 'A', 'B' and 'C' in Preliminary Plan 24/0034 be closed.
2. Transfer the whole of the land subject to closure lettered 'A' and 'B' to David Anthony Sandow and Alister James Sandow in accordance with the Agreement for Transfer dated 27 March 2025 entered into between the Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council and David Anthony Sandow and Alister James Sandow.
3. Transfer the whole of the land subject to closure lettered 'C' to David Anthony Sandow in accordance with the Agreement for Transfer dated 27 March 2025 entered into between the Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council and David Anthony Sandow.
4. The following easement is to be granted over portion of the land subject to closure:

Grant a free and unrestricted right of way over the land marked 'A' in favour of Allotment 11 in Deposited Plan 137027.

On 20 May 2025 that order was confirmed by the Minister for Planning conditionally upon the deposit by the Registrar-General of Deposited Plan 137027 being the authority for the new boundaries.

Pursuant to Section 24 of the *Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991*, notice of the order referred to above and its confirmation is hereby given.

Dated: 22 May 2025

B. J. SLAPE
Surveyor-General

2024/07122/01

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POSTAGE RATES					
Domestic Oceania Zone	\$ Excl. GST	\$ Incl. GST	International	\$ GST Exempt	
1–125 grams	2.50	2.75	1–125 grams	10.70	
126–500 grams	6.23	6.85	126–500 grams	29.75	
501–750 grams	14.18	15.60	501–750 grams	66.00	
751–1,000 grams	14.18	15.60	751–1,000 grams	66.00	
1,001+ grams	17.82	19.60	1001+ grams	87.50	
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NOTICES					
Estates	\$ Excl. GST	\$ Incl. GST	Businesses	\$ Excl. GST	\$ Incl. GST
Assigned	46.36	51.00	Dissolution of partnership	46.36	51.00
Deceased persons—single creditor	78.64	86.50	Sale of land by public auction	79.55	87.50
each subsequent creditor	16.00	17.60			
Deceased persons—single estate	46.36	51.00	Page Rates	\$ Excl. GST	\$ Incl. GST
each subsequent estate	16.00	17.60	Each line	4.41	4.85
Public Trustee—each estate	16.00	17.60	¼ page notice	185.45	204.00
Selling of probate	62.73	69.00	½ page notice	371.82	409.00
			Full page notice	728.18	801.00
Dated: 22 May 2025					
TESS FORESTO Government Printer					

Dated: 22 May 2025

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTS

CITY OF ADELAIDE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT Act 1999 (SA)—SECTION 198

Adoption of Amended Community Land Management Plan—Adelaide Central Market

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting at the City of Adelaide held on 13 May 2025, Council resolved to adopt the Amended Community Land Management Plan, pursuant to Section 198 of the *Local Government Act 1999* (SA), of the Adelaide Central Market site comprised in the following Certificate of Title:

Allotment 1000 in Deposited Plan 127498 in Certificate of Title Volume 6257 Folio 377

Dated: 22 May 2025

MICHAEL SEDGMAN
Chief Executive Officer

CITY OF ADELAIDE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999—SECTION 232

Proposal to Plant Vegetation Within the Roadway

The City of Adelaide gives notice of its proposal to plant nine (9) new street trees within the roadway at Market Street. Under the *Local Government Act 1999*, Council is required to undertake public consultation in accordance with its public consultation policy before it plants vegetation on a road or footpath that may have a significant impact on residents, nearby businesses, or advertisers in the area.

Copies of the proposed plans are available for inspection at the Council's Customer Centre, 25 Pirie Street, Adelaide SA 5000 during office hours.

For further information or to provide feedback on the proposal, please visit ouradelaide.sa.gov.au anytime, or the City of Adelaide Customer Centre, libraries or community centres during business hours.

All submissions can be sent to treesonstreets@cityofadelaide.com.au.

Dated: 14 May 2025

MICHAEL SEDGMAN
Chief Executive Officer

CITY OF NORWOOD PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS

ROADS (OPENING AND CLOSING) ACT 1991

Road Opening—Church Avenue and Kingsborough Lane, Norwood

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 10 of the *Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991*, that the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters proposes to make a Road Process Order to open as a new road:

- (i) Portion of Allotment 17 in D798, portion of Allotment 70 in F138950 and the whole of Allotment 15 in D798 to form a new alignment for Church Avenue, more particularly numbered '30' on Preliminary Plan 25/0010.
- (ii) The whole of Allotments 11, 12 and 13 in D798 to form Kingsborough Lane, more particularly numbered '31' on Preliminary Plan 25/0010.

The Preliminary Plan is available for public inspection at the offices of the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters, 175 The Parade Norwood, and the Adelaide Office of the Surveyor-General located at Level 10, 83 Pirie Street Adelaide, during normal office hours. The Preliminary Plan can also be viewed at www.sa.gov.au/roadsactproposals.

Any application for easement or objection must set out the full name, address and details of the submission and must be fully supported by reasons. The application for easement or objection must be made in writing to the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters, PO Box 204, Kent Town SA 5071, within 28 days of this notice and a copy must be forwarded to the Surveyor-General at GPO Box 1815, Adelaide 5001. Where a submission is made, the applicant must be prepared to support their submission in person upon the Council giving notification of a meeting at which the matter will be considered.

Dated: 22 May 2025

MARIO BARONE
Chief Executive Officer

CITY OF UNLEY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999

Exclusion of Land from Community Land Classification

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 193(6)(a) that the City of Unley at its ordinary meeting held on 28 April 2025 resolved to exclude, prior to the acquisition by Council, the following property comprised within Certificate of Title Volume 5561 Folio 289 and 290, more commonly known as 85 Mills Street, Clarence Park, South Australia from the classification of Community Land, pursuant to Section 193(4)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

Dated: 22 May 2025

PETER TSOKAS
Chief Executive Officer

BARUNGA WEST COUNCIL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999

By-law No. 1 of 2025—Permits and Penalties By-law 2025

To provide for a permit system, to fix maximum penalties in Council by-laws, to clarify the construction of such by-laws, and to repeal certain by-laws.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This by-law may be cited as the *Permits and Penalties By-law 2025*.

2. Commencement

This by-law will come into operation four months after the day on which it is published in the Gazette in accordance with Section 249(5) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

3. Definitions

3.1 In any by-law of the Council, unless the contrary intention is clearly indicated:

3.1.1 **authorised person** means a person appointed as an authorised person pursuant to Section 260 of the *Local Government Act 1999*;

3.1.2 **Council** means the Barunga West Council;

3.1.3 **drive** a vehicle means to be in control of the steering, movement or propulsion of the vehicle;

3.1.4 **driver of a vehicle** means the person driving the vehicle;

3.1.5 **motor vehicle** has the same meaning as in the *Road Traffic Act 1961* but does not include a motorised wheelchair or mobility scooter;

3.1.6 **person** includes a natural person, a body corporate or incorporated association;

3.1.7 **road** has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1999*;

3.1.8 **vehicle** has the same meaning as in the *Road Traffic Act 1961* and the *Australian Road Rules* and includes a motor vehicle.

3.2 In this by-law:

3.2.1 **owner** has the same meaning as in the *Road Traffic Act 1961*;

3.2.2 **prescribed offence** means an offence against a by-law of the Council relating to the driving, parking or standing of vehicles.

4. Construction

Every by-law of the Council shall be subject to any Act of Parliament and Regulations made thereunder.

PART 2—PERMITS

5. Council May Grant Permits

If any by-law of the Council states that a person needs a 'permit' or 'permission' to do a specified thing, then the following provisions apply:

5.1 the permit must be in writing;

5.2 a person may apply for permission by:

5.2.1 making a written application for permission to the Council or its duly authorised agent;

5.2.2 making application by way of a website, electronic application or other electronic means established by the Council for the purpose of issuing a permit of a particular kind;

5.3 the Council may:

5.3.1 provide that the permit applies for a particular term;

5.3.2 attach conditions to the permit the Council considers appropriate;

5.3.3 change or revoke a condition, by notice in writing; or

5.3.4 add new conditions, by notice in writing;

5.4 a person who holds a permit must comply with every condition attached to it. Failure to do so constitutes a breach of this by-law;

5.5 the Council may revoke a permit, by notice in writing, if:

5.5.1 the holder of the permit fails to comply with a condition attached to it; or

5.5.2 the permit is of a continuing nature, and the Council has reasonable grounds for revoking it;

5.6 the Council may, by resolution, fix, vary or revoke fees or charges for the granting of a permit to do a specified thing;

5.7 a person who applies for permission by way of subparagraph 5.2.1 or 5.2.2 is taken to have been granted permission when the following steps have been completed:

5.7.1 the person pays the permit fee (if any) by (as the case may be) by:

5.7.1.1 credit or debit card; or

5.7.1.2 such other method of payment that may be approved by the Council by resolution;

5.7.2 the person receives a notice identifying itself as a permit from the Council to undertake the activity specified in the permit.

PART 3—ENFORCEMENT

6. Penalties

6.1 A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any by-law of the Council is guilty of an offence and is liable to a maximum penalty, being the maximum penalty referred to in the *Local Government Act 1999*, which may be fixed for offences against a by-law.

- 6.2 A person who is convicted of an offence against any by-law of the Council in respect of a continuing act or omission is liable, in addition to the penalty otherwise applicable, to a further penalty, being the maximum penalty referred to in the *Local Government Act 1999* which may be fixed for offences of a continuing nature against a by-law.

7. Liability of Vehicles Owners and Expiation of Certain Offences

- 7.1 Without derogating from the liability of any other person, but subject to this paragraph, if a vehicle is involved in a prescribed offence, the owner of the vehicle is guilty of an offence and liable to the same penalty as is prescribed for the principal offence and the expiation fee that is fixed for the principal offence applies in relation to an offence against this paragraph.
- 7.2 The owner and driver of a vehicle are not both liable through the operation of this paragraph to be convicted of an offence arising out of the same circumstances, and consequently conviction of the owner exonerates the driver and conversely conviction of the driver exonerates the owner.
- 7.3 An expiation notice or expiation reminder notice given under the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996* to the owner of a vehicle for an alleged prescribed offence involving the vehicle must be accompanied by a notice inviting the owner, if they were not the driver at the time of the alleged prescribed offence, to provide the Council or officer specified in the notice, within the period specified in the notice, with a nomination:
- 7.3.1 setting out the name and address of the driver; or
- 7.3.2 if they had transferred ownership of the vehicle to another prior to the time of the alleged offence and has complied with the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* in respect of the transfer—setting out details of the transfer (including the name and address of the transferee).
- 7.4 Before proceedings are commenced against the owner of a vehicle for an offence against this section involving the vehicle, the Informant must send the owner a notice:
- 7.4.1 setting out particulars of the alleged prescribed offence; and
- 7.4.2 inviting the owner, if they were not the driver at the time of the alleged prescribed offence, to provide the Informant, within 21 days of the date of the notice, with a nomination setting out the matters referred to in subparagraph 7.3.
- 7.5 Subparagraph 7.4 does not apply to:
- 7.5.1 proceedings commenced where an owner has elected under the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996* to be prosecuted for the offence; or
- 7.5.2 proceedings commenced against an owner of a vehicle who has been named in a nomination under this paragraph 7 as the driver of the vehicle.
- 7.6 The Council, Informant or officer to whom a nomination is provided in response to a notice under subparagraphs 7.3 or 7.4 may require the person who made the nomination to verify the information contained in the nomination by statutory declaration.
- 7.7 If the Council, Informant or officer specified in the notice under subparagraphs 7.3 or 7.4 believes that a nomination made in response to the notice has been made in error, the Council, Informant or officer (as the case may be) may permit the nomination to be withdrawn and a new nomination to be made.
- 7.8 Subject to subparagraph 7.9, in proceedings against the owner of a vehicle for an offence against this paragraph, it is a defence to prove:
- 7.8.1 that, in consequence of some unlawful act, the vehicle was not in the possession or control of the owner at the time of the alleged prescribed offence; or
- 7.8.2 that the owner provided the Informant with a nomination or statutory declaration in accordance with an invitation under this paragraph.
- 7.9 The defence in paragraph 7.8.2 does not apply if it is proved that the owner made the nomination or declaration knowing it to be false in a material particular.
- 7.10 If:
- 7.10.1 an expiation notice is given to a person named as the alleged driver in a nomination or statutory declaration under this paragraph; or
- 7.10.2 proceedings are commenced against a person named as the alleged driver in such a nomination or declaration, the notice or Information, as the case may be, must be accompanied by a notice setting out particulars of the nomination or declaration that named the person as the alleged driver.
- 7.11 The particulars of the nomination or declaration provided to the person named as the alleged driver must not include the address of the person who provided the nomination or declaration.
- 7.12 A nomination made under this paragraph must be made in a manner and form approved by the Council.
- 7.13 A person must not, in making a nomination for the purposes of this paragraph, make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular.

8. Evidence

In proceedings for a prescribed offence, an allegation in an Information that:

- 8.1 a specified place was a road or local government land; or
- 8.2 a specified vehicle was driven, parked or left standing in a specified place; or
- 8.3 a specified vehicle was parked or left standing for the purposes of soliciting business from a person or offering or exposing goods for sale; or
- 8.4 a specified place was not formed or otherwise set aside by the Council for the purposes of the driving, parking or standing of vehicles; or
- 8.5 a specified person was an authorised person; or
- 8.6 a specified provision was a condition of a specified permit granted under paragraph 5 of this by-law; or
- 8.7 a specified person was the owner or driver of a specified vehicle; or

- 8.8 a person named in a nomination or statutory declaration under paragraph 7 of this by-law for the prescribed offence to which the nomination or declaration relates was the driver of the vehicle at the time at which the alleged offence was committed; or
- 8.9 an owner or driver of a vehicle for a prescribed offence was given notice under paragraph 7 of this by-law on a specified day, is proof of the matters so alleged in the absence of proof to the contrary.

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

9. Revocation

Council's *By-law No. 1—Permits and Penalties*, published in the Gazette on 16 May 2017, is revoked on the day on which this by-law comes into operation.

The foregoing by-law was duly made and passed at a meeting of the Council of the Barunga West Council held on the 13th day of May 2025 by an absolute majority of the members for the time being constituting the Council, there being at least two thirds of the members present.

Dated: 22 May 2025

PAUL SIMPSON
Chief Executive Officer

BARUNGA WEST COUNCIL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999

By-law No. 2 of 2025—Local Government Land By-law 2025

For the management and regulation of the use of and access to all land vested in or under the control of the Council including the prohibition and regulation of particular activities on local government land.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This by-law may be cited as the *Local Government Land By-law 2025*.

2. Commencement

This by-law will come into operation four months after the day on which it is published in the Gazette in accordance with Section 249(5) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

3. Definitions

In this by-law:

- 3.1 **animal** includes birds, insects and fish;
- 3.2 **boat** includes a raft, canoe, personal watercraft or any other similar device;
- 3.3 **camp** includes setting up a camp, or cause a tent, caravan or motorhome to remain on the land for the purpose of staying overnight, whether or not any person is in attendance or sleeps on the land;
- 3.4 **children's playground** means any enclosed area in which there is equipment, apparatus or other installed devices for the purpose of children's play (or within 5 metres of such devices if there is no enclosed area);
- 3.5 **community garden** means an area of land set aside by the Council for the purposes of being gardened collectively by a group of people;
- 3.6 **domestic animal** includes any duck, reptile or fish;
- 3.7 **e-cigarette** means:
- 3.7.1 a device that is designed to generate or release an aerosol or vapour for inhalation by its user in a manner similar to the inhalation of smoke from an ignited tobacco product; or
- 3.7.2 a device of a kind resolved by the Council and notified by notice in the Gazette to be an e-cigarette;
- 3.8 **electoral matter** has the same meaning as in the *Electoral Act 1985* provided that such electoral matter is not capable of causing physical damage or injury to any person within its immediate vicinity;
- 3.9 **emergency worker** has the same meaning as in the *Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014*;
- 3.10 **foreshore** means the area between the low water mark on the seashore and the nearest boundary of:
- 3.10.1 a road;
- 3.10.2 a section;
- 3.10.3 a public reserve; or
- 3.10.4 land comprised in a land grant, Crown Land or Crown License;
- 3.11 **funeral ceremony** means a ceremony only (ie, a memorial service) and does not include a burial;
- 3.12 **inflatable castle** includes a bouncy castle, jumping castle and any other inflatable structure used for recreational purposes;
- 3.13 **liquor** has the same meaning as defined in the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997*;
- 3.14 **livestock** has the same meaning as defined in the *Livestock Act 1997* but does not include a dog or cat;
- 3.15 **local government land** has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1999* and includes the foreshore but does not include any road;
- 3.16 **low water mark** means the lowest meteorological tide;
- 3.17 **model aircraft** includes a drone;
- 3.18 **ocean** means that part of the foreshore comprising water;
- 3.19 **open container** means a container which:

- 3.19.1 after the contents thereof have been sealed at the time of manufacture and:
 - 3.19.1.1 being a bottle, has had its cap, cork or top removed (whether or not it has since been replaced);
 - 3.19.1.2 being a can, it has been opened or punctured;
 - 3.19.1.3 being a cask, has had its tap placed in a position to allow it to be used;
 - 3.19.1.4 being any form of container, it has been opened, broken, punctured or manipulated in such a way as to allow access to the contents thereof; or
- 3.19.2 is a flask, glass or mug or other container used for drinking purposes;
- 3.20 **personal watercraft** means a device that:
 - 3.20.1 is propelled by a motor; and
 - 3.20.2 has a fully enclosed hull; and
 - 3.20.3 is designed not to retain water if capsized; and
 - 3.20.4 is designed to be operated by a person who sits astride, stands, or kneels on the device, and includes the device commonly referred to as a jet ski;
- 3.21 **smoke** means:
 - 3.21.1 in relation to a tobacco product, smoke, hold, or otherwise have control over, an ignited tobacco product; or
 - 3.21.2 in relation to an e-cigarette, to inhale from, hold or otherwise have control over, an e-cigarette that is in use;
- 3.22 **traffic control device** has the same meaning as in the *Road Traffic Act 1961*;
- 3.23 **variable message sign** includes a permanent, portable or vehicle mounted electronic sign (except when the sign is used as a traffic control device);
- 3.24 **waters** means any body of water including a pond, lake, river, creek or wetlands under the care, control and management of Council, but does not include the ocean.

PART 2—MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAND

4. Activities Requiring Permission

A person must not on any local government land, without the permission of Council:

4.1 Access to Waters

subject to the provisions of the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993* and the *Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law* enter any waters, or swim or use a boat in or on waters except:

- 4.1.1 in an area where a nearby sign erected by the Council states that one or more of these activities is permitted; and
- 4.1.2 in accordance with any condition stated in the sign;

4.2 Advertising and Signage

- 4.2.1 display any sign for the purpose of commercial advertising, other than a moveable sign that is displayed in accordance with the *Moveable Signs By-law 2025*;
- 4.2.2 erect, install, place or display a variable message sign;

4.3 Aircraft

subject to the *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (Cth), land or take off any aircraft on or from the land;

4.4 Alteration to Local Government Land

make an alteration to the land, including:

- 4.4.1 altering the construction or arrangement of the land to permit or facilitate access from an adjacent property; or
- 4.4.2 erecting or installing a structure (including pipes, wires, cables, pavers, fixtures, fittings and other objects) in, on, across, under or over the land; or
- 4.4.3 changing or interfering with the construction, arrangement or materials of the land; or
- 4.4.4 changing, interfering with or removing a structure (including pipes, wires, cables, fixtures, fittings or other objects) associated with the land; or
- 4.4.5 planting a tree or other vegetation on the land, interfering with the vegetation on the land or removing vegetation from the land;
- 4.4.6 erect, place, use or allow any object to remain;

4.5 Amplification

use an amplifier or other device whether mechanical or electrical for the purpose of amplifying sound to the public;

4.6 Animals

other than the foreshore:

- 4.6.1.1 ride, lead or drive any livestock, except on any track or car park on local government land that the Council has set aside (through the erection of signage) for the use by, or in connection with that animal;
- 4.6.1.2 cause or allow any livestock to stray onto, move over, graze or be left unattended on any land;
- 4.6.1.3 cause or allow any animal under their control to swim or bathe in any waters to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;
- 4.6.2 release or leave any domestic animal;

4.7 Attachments

attach anything to:

4.7.1 a tree or plant; or

4.7.2 a structure or fixture;

4.8 Aquatic Life

take, interfere with, introduce or disturb any aquatic life in any waters to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;

4.9 Bees

place, or allow to remain, any bee hive;

4.10 Boats

subject to the provisions of the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993* and the *Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law*:

4.10.1 hire or offer for hire a boat, raft, pontoon or other watercraft;

4.10.2 launch or retrieve a boat, raft, pontoon or other watercraft to or from any waters;

4.10.3 propel, float, install, maintain or otherwise use any boat, raft, pontoon, steps, jetty or other watercraft or similar structure on any waters;

4.10.4 launch or operate a model boat on any waters;

to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;

4.11 Boat Ramps

subject to the provisions of the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993* and the *Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law*:

4.11.1 Launch or retrieve a boat without using a boat ramp constructed or provided for that purpose;

4.11.2 use or launch a boat or other object from any boat ramp or in any area except where a sign or signs are displayed by the Council requiring the purchase of a permit prior to launch;

4.11.3 in respect of a permit issued under sub-paragraph 4.11.2:

4.11.3.1 the Council may prescribe a fee at least once in each financial year for permits to use a boat ramp;

4.11.3.2 a permit may be purchased for a fee from the Council or its duly authorised agent, or a ticket vending machine installed and maintained by the Council;

4.11.3.3 upon request of an authorised person, any person about to use (unless they have not yet had the opportunity to purchase a ticket) using or having used a boat ramp, must produce a permit or ticket purchased prior to the request in compliance with this by-law;

4.11.3.4 the Council, or such other person as the Council may authorise by resolution for that purpose, may exempt organisations involved in search and rescue at sea from the requirement to purchase a permit; and

4.11.3.5 the Council may, by resolution and the erection of a sign or signs, restrict the use of special areas or boat ramps to either commercial or recreational use, or prohibit their use entirely;

4.12 Bridge Jumping

jump from or dive from a bridge or jetty;

4.13 Buildings and Structures

4.13.1 erect or install a building;

4.13.2 use a building or structure other than for its intended purpose;

4.14 Camping

4.14.1 erect any tent or other structure of calico, canvas, plastic or similar material as a place of habitation;

4.14.2 camp or sleep overnight;

except where a sign or signs erected by the Council indicate that camping on the land is permitted or where the person is in a caravan park (the proprietor of which has been given permission to operate the caravan park on that land);

4.15 Cemeteries

Comprising a cemetery:

4.15.1 bury or inter any human or animal remains;

4.15.2 erect any memorial;

4.16 Closed Lands

enter or remain on any part of the land:

4.16.1 at any time during which the Council has declared that it shall be closed to the public, and which is indicated by a sign to that effect; or

4.16.2 where the land is enclosed with fences and/or walls and gates, at any time when the gates have been closed and locked; or

4.16.3 where admission charges are payable, without paying those charges;

4.17 Distribution

give out or distribute to any bystander, passerby or other person any handbill, book, notice, or other printed matter;

4.18 Donations

ask for or receive or indicate that they desire a donation of money or any other thing;

4.19 Fires

light any fire except:

- 4.19.1 in a place provided by the Council for that purpose; or
- 4.19.2 in a portable barbeque, as long as the barbeque is used in an area that is clear of flammable material for a distance of at least four metres; and
- 4.19.3 in accordance with the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*;

4.20 Fireworks

discharge any fireworks;

4.21 Fishing

- 4.21.1 fish in any waters on local government land to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply; or
- 4.21.2 fish from any bridge or other structure on local government land to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;

4.22 Flora, Fauna and Other Living Things

subject to the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*:

- 4.22.1 except in a community garden, damage, pick, or interfere with any plant, fungi or lichen thereon; or
- 4.22.2 tease, remove or cause harm to any animal or bird or the eggs or young of any animal or bird or aquatic creature;
- 4.22.3 use, possess or have control of any device for the purpose of killing or capturing any animal or bird;

4.23 Foreshore

On local government land comprising the foreshore:

- 4.23.1 drive or propel a vehicle onto or from the foreshore other than by a ramp or thoroughfare constructed or set aside by the Council for that purpose;
- 4.23.2 drive or propel a vehicle on the foreshore except on an area or road that is constructed or set aside by the Council for that purpose (if any);

4.24 Funerals, Burials and Scattering Ashes

- 4.24.1 bury, inter or scatter the ashes of any human or animal remains;
 - 4.24.2 erect any memorial;
 - 4.24.3 conduct or participate in a funeral ceremony;
- on land to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;

4.25 Golf

play or practice golf, except on local government land where a nearby sign erected by the Council states that the playing or practicing of golf is permitted.

4.26 Lighting

- 4.26.1 use or operate any fixed floodlight;
- 4.26.2 use or operate any portable floodlight between sunrise and sunset on land to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;

4.27 Model Aircraft, Boats and Cars

- 4.27.1 subject to the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*, fly or operate a model aircraft, model boat or model/remote control car which by the use thereof may cause or be likely to cause injury or discomfort to any person being on or in the vicinity of local government land or detract from or be likely to detract from another person's lawful use and enjoyment of the land;
- 4.27.2 fly or operate a model aircraft, model boat or model/remote control car on land to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;

4.28 No Liquor

- 4.28.1 consume, carry or be in possession or charge of any liquor on any local government land to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply (provided the land constitutes a park or reserve);
- 4.28.2 except for sealed containers, consume, carry or be in possession or charge of any liquor in an open container on any local government land to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply (provided the land constitutes a park or reserve);

4.29 Picking of Fruit, Nuts or Berries

except in any community garden, pick fruit, nuts, seeds or berries from any plant;

4.30 Playing Games

- 4.30.1 play or practice a game in any area where a sign indicates that the game is prohibited;
- 4.30.2 promote, organise or take part in any organised athletic sport in any area to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;
- 4.30.3 play any organised competition sport, as distinct from organised social play, in any area to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;

4.31 Pontoons

install or maintain a pontoon, steps, jetty or similar structure in any waters;

4.32 Preaching and Canvassing

preach, canvass, harangue or otherwise solicit for religious purposes except on any land or part thereof where the Council has, by resolution, determined this restriction shall not apply;

4.33 Public Exhibitions and Displays

4.33.1 sing, busk or play a musical instrument for the apparent purpose of either entertaining others or receiving money;

4.33.2 conduct or hold any concert, festival, show, public gathering, circus, performance or any other similar activity;

4.33.3 erect or inflate any inflatable castle;

4.33.4 cause any public exhibitions or displays;

4.34 Removing and Depositing

carry away or deposit any earth, rocks, minerals, plant material (dead or living), animal remains (including shells and fossils) or any part of the land;

4.35 Sand Dunes

4.35.1 use a sand board or other item to slide down a sand dune, coastal slope, or cliff;

4.35.2 ride a horse on a sand dune or coastal slope;

4.35.3 carry out an activity on a sand dune, coastal slope or cliff that may threaten its integrity;

4.36 Selling, Hiring, Leasing

sell, offer or display anything for sale, hire or lease;

4.37 Skateboards and Small Wheeled Devices

subject to the *Road Traffic Act 1961*, and the *Local Government Act 1999*, ride on a skateboard, e-scooters, segways, other motorised transport or use roller skates or roller blades on land to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph will apply;

4.38 Vehicles

4.38.1 drive or propel a motor vehicle thereon, unless on an area or road constructed or set aside by the Council for the parking or travelling of motor vehicles;

4.38.2 take part in any race, test or trial of any kind utilising a motor vehicle except in an area that has been properly constructed or set aside by the Council for that purpose; or

4.38.3 promote or organise any race, test or trial of any kind in which motor vehicles take part unless the race, test or trial is to take place on an area that has been properly constructed or set aside by the Council for that purpose;

4.39 Weddings, Functions and Special Events

4.39.1 hold, conduct or participate in a marriage ceremony, funeral or special event;

4.39.2 erect a marquee, stage or structure;

4.39.3 conduct any commercial filming;

on land to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph will apply;

4.40 Wetlands

subject to the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*, where that land constitutes a wetland:

4.40.1 operate a model boat;

4.40.2 fish, or take any aquatic creature;

4.40.3 introduce any fish or aquatic creature;

4.40.4 take or draw water;

4.41 Working on Vehicles

perform the work of repairing, washing, painting, panel beating or other work of any nature on or to any vehicle, except for running repairs in the case of breakdown.

5. Prohibited Activities

A person must not, on any local government land:

5.1 Animals

5.1.1 cause or allow any animal to enter, swim, bathe, or remain in any waters to the inconvenience, annoyance or danger of any other person bathing or swimming;

5.1.2 allow an animal in that person's control, charge or ownership to damage Council property;

5.1.3 lead, drive, or exercise any horse or other animal in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any other person;

5.2 Annoyances

unreasonably annoy or interfere with any other person's use of the land by making a noise or creating a disturbance that has not been authorised by the Council;

5.3 Children's Playgrounds

use any device, equipment or apparatus installed in a children's playground if that person is of or over the age indicated by sign or notice as the age limit for using such equipment, apparatus or other installed device;

5.4 Defacing Property

deface, paint, write, cut marks or affix bills or advertisements to any tree, rock, gate, fence, building, sign or property of the Council;

5.5 Fishing

- 5.5.1 fish, including with a hand spear or spear gun in any waters to which the Council has determined this subparagraph applies;
- 5.5.2 return any noxious species including European carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) or redfin perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) caught by the person to any land or waters;
- 5.5.3 deposit or leave any dead fish (in part or whole) or offal;

5.6 Glass

wilfully break any glass, china or any other brittle material;

5.7 Interference with Permitted Use

interrupt, disrupt or interfere with any other person's use of local government land which is permitted or for which permission has been granted;

5.8 Smoking

subject to the *Tobacco and E-Cigarette Products Act 1997*, smoke any substance:

- 5.8.1 in any building or part of any building; or
 - 5.8.2 on any local government land;
- to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph shall apply;

5.9 Swim

swim, dive, scuba dive or snorkel in any waters to which the Council has determined this subparagraph applies;

5.10 Toilets

in any public convenience:

- 5.10.1 smoke any substance;
- 5.10.2 deposit anything in a pan, urinal or drain which is likely to cause a blockage;
- 5.10.3 use it for a purpose or manner for which it was not designed or constructed;
- 5.10.4 subject to Clause 5.10.5, enter the public convenience unless the person is of the gender indicated in writing or on a sign located on the public convenience;
- 5.10.5 Clause 5.10.4 does not apply—
 - 5.7.5.1 in a genuine emergency; or
 - 5.7.5.2 to a vulnerable person being assisted by the vulnerable person's caregiver, parent or guardian; or
 - 5.7.5.3 to a person that is intersex, transgender or gender diverse; or
 - 5.7.5.4 to a person with a disability; or
 - 5.7.5.5 to a person assisting a person with a disability;

5.11 Use of Council Rubbish Bins

deposit any residential or commercial waste or other rubbish emanating from residential or commercial premises in any Council rubbish bin;

5.12 Use of Equipment

use any item of equipment or property belonging to the Council other than in the manner and for the purpose for which it was designed or set aside.

PART 3—MISCELLANEOUS**6. Directions**

A person must comply with any reasonable direction or request from an authorised person relating to:

- 6.1 that person's use of the land;
- 6.2 that person's conduct and behaviour on the land;
- 6.3 that person's safety on the land;
- 6.4 the safety and enjoyment of the land by other persons.

7. Removal of Animals and Exclusion of Persons

7.1 If any animal is found on local government land in breach of this by-law:

- 7.1.1 any person in charge of the animal shall forthwith remove it from that land on the reasonable request of an authorised person; and
- 7.1.2 any authorised person may remove any animal from the land if the person fails to comply with the request, or if the authorised person reasonably believes that no person is in charge of the animal.

7.2 An authorised person may direct any person who is reasonably considered to be committing, or has committed, a breach of this by-law to leave local government land.

8. Removal of Encroachment or Interference

Any person who encroaches onto, interferes with, or alters local government land contrary to this by-law must at the request in writing of an authorised person:

- 8.1 cease the encroachment or interference; and
- 8.2 remove the source of the encroachment or interference; and
- 8.3 reinstate the land to the same standard it was prior to the encroachment, interference or alteration.

9. Council May do Work

If a person:

- 9.1 fails to remove an encroachment or interference on local government land in accordance with a request of an authorised person pursuant to paragraph 8 of this by-law; or
 - 9.2 intentionally or negligently damages local government land,
- an authorised person may:
- 9.3 undertake the work to comply with the request pursuant to paragraph 8 and/or repair the damage; and
 - 9.4 recover the cost of completing the work from the person.

10. Exemptions

- 10.1 The restrictions in this by-law do not apply to any Police Officer, Council Officer or Council employee acting in the course and within the scope of that person's normal duties, or to a contractor while performing work for the Council and while acting under the supervision of a Council Officer, or to an emergency worker performing emergency duties.
- 10.2 The restrictions in paragraph 4.2.2, 4.7.2, 4.17, 4.32, 4.33.1, 4.33.2 and 4.33.4 of this by-law do not apply to:
 - 10.2.1 electoral matters authorised by a candidate and which relate to a Commonwealth or State election that occurs during the period commencing at 5:00pm on the day before on the issue of the writ or writs for the election and ending at the close of polls on polling day; or
 - 10.2.2 matters which relate to, and occur during the course of and for the purpose of a referendum.

11. Application

Any of paragraphs 4.6.1.3, 4.8, 4.10, 4.21, 4.24, 4.26.2, 4.27.2, 4.28, 4.30.2, 4.30.3, 4.37, 4.39, 5.5.1, 5.8 and 5.9 of this by law shall apply only in such portion or portions of the area as the Council may by resolution direct from time to time in accordance with Section 246(3)(e) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

12. Revocation

Council's *By-law No. 2—Local Government Land*, published in the Gazette on 16 May 2017, is revoked on the day on which this by-law comes into operation.

The foregoing by-law was duly made and passed at a meeting of the Council of the Barunga West Council on the 13th day of May 2025 by an absolute majority of the members for the time being constituting the Council, there being at least two thirds of the members present.

Dated: 22 May 2025

PAUL SIMPSON
Chief Executive Officer

BARUNGA WEST COUNCIL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999
By-law No. 3 of 2025—Roads By-law 2025

For the management of public roads.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This by-law may be cited as the *Roads By-law 2025*.

2. Commencement

This by-law will come into operation four months after the day on which it is published in the Gazette in accordance with Section 249(5) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

3. Definitions

In this by-law, unless the contrary intention appears:

- 3.1 **animal** includes birds and poultry but does not include a dog;
- 3.2 **camp** includes setting up a camp, or causing a tent, caravan or motorhome to remain on the road for the purpose of staying overnight, whether or not any person is in attendance or sleeps on the road;
- 3.3 **dog** has the same meaning as in the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*;
- 3.4 **electoral matter** has the same meaning as in the *Electoral Act 1985* provided that such electoral matter is not capable of causing physical damage or injury to any person within its immediate vicinity;
- 3.5 **emergency vehicle** means a vehicle driven by a person who is an emergency worker;
- 3.6 **emergency worker** has the same meaning as in the *Road Traffic (Road Rules—Ancillary and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2014*;
- 3.7 **road** has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1999*.

PART 2—MANAGEMENT OF ROADS

4. Activities Requiring Permission

A person must not on any road, without the permission of the Council:

4.1 Advertising

display any sign for the purpose of commercial advertising, other than a moveable sign which is displayed on a public road in accordance with the *Council's Moveable Signs By-law 2025*;

4.2 Amplification

use an amplifier or other device whether mechanical or electrical for the purpose of amplifying sound or broadcasting announcements or advertisements;

4.3 Animals

4.3.1 cause or allow any animal to stray onto, graze, wander on or be left unattended on any road except where the Council has set aside a track or other area for use by or in connection with an animal of that kind, and then only if under the effective control of a person;

4.3.2 lead, drive or exercise any animal in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any person;

4.4 Bicycles

chain, lock or affix a bicycle to any pole, fence or other structure on a road where the bicycle may cause an obstruction or damage the structure, other than on a structure specifically designed and set aside by the Council for that purpose;

4.5 Bridge Jumping

jump or dive from any bridge or other structure;

4.6 Camping

4.6.1 erect any tent or other structure of calico, canvas, plastic or similar material as a place of habitation;

4.6.2 camp or sleep overnight;

4.6.3 camp or sleep overnight in a motorhome, except where a sign or signs erected by the Council indicate that camping on the road in such a vehicle is permitted;

4.7 Canvassing

convey any advertising, religious or other message to any bystander, passerby or other person;

4.8 Donations

ask for or receive or indicate that they desire a donation of money or any other thing;

4.9 Fishing

4.9.1 fish, including with a hand spear or spear gun in any waters to which the Council has determined this subparagraph applies;

4.9.2 return any noxious species including European carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) or redfin perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) caught by the person to any land or waters;

4.9.3 deposit or leave any dead fish (in part or whole) or offal;

4.10 Obstructions

Erect, install or place or cause to be erected, installed or placed any structure, object or material of any kind so as to obstruct a road or footway, water channel or watercourse in a road.

4.11 Preaching

preach, canvass, harangue or otherwise solicit for religious purposes except on any road or part thereof where the Council has, by resolution, determined this restriction shall not apply;

4.12 Public Exhibitions and Displays

4.12.1 sing, busk or play a musical instrument for the apparent purpose of either entertaining others or receiving money;

4.12.2 conduct or hold any concert, festival, public gathering, show, street party, circus, performance or any other similar activity;

4.12.3 erect a stage or structure for the purpose of conducting or holding a concert, festival, show, circus, performance or a similar activity;

4.12.4 cause any public exhibitions or displays;

4.13 Touting for Business

tout for business;

4.14 Use of Council Rubbish Bins

deposit any residential or commercial waste or other rubbish emanating from residential or commercial premises in any Council rubbish bin;

4.15 Working on Vehicles

perform the work of repairing, washing, painting, panel beating or other work of any nature on or to any vehicle, except for running repairs in the case of breakdown.

5. Prohibited Activities

A person who owns or is in charge of any horse or cattle must, if the horse or cattle defecates on a road, immediately remove the faeces and dispose of them in a lawful and suitable manner.

PART 3—MISCELLANEOUS**6. Directions**

A person must comply with any reasonable direction or request from an authorised person relating to:

6.1 that person's use of the road;

6.2 that person's conduct and behaviour on the road;

6.3 that person's safety on the road;

6.4 the safety and enjoyment of the road by other persons.

7. Removal of Animals

If any animal is found on a road in breach of this by-law:

- 7.1 any person in charge of the animal shall forthwith remove it from that land on the reasonable request of an authorised person; and
- 7.2 any authorised person may remove any animal from the road if the person fails to comply with the request, or authorised person reasonably believes that no person is in charge of the animal.

8. Exemptions

- 8.1 The restrictions in this by-law do not apply to any Police Officer, Council Officer or Council employee acting in the course and within the scope of that person's normal duties, or to a contractor while performing work for the Council and while acting under the supervision of a Council Officer, or to an emergency worker when driving an emergency vehicle.
- 8.2 The restrictions in paragraph 4.7, 4.11 and 4.12 of this by-law do not apply to:
 - 8.2.1 electoral matters authorised by a candidate and which relate to a Commonwealth or State election that occurs during the period commencing at 5:00pm on the day before the issue of the writ or writs for the election and ending at the close of polls on polling day; or
 - 8.2.2 matters which relate to, and occur during the course of and for the purpose of a referendum.

9. Application

Paragraph 4.9 of this by-law shall apply only in such portion or portions of the area as the Council may by resolution direct from time to time in accordance with Section 246(3)(e) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

10. Revocation

Council's By-law No. 3—Roads, published in the Gazette on 16 May 2017, is revoked on the day on which this by-law comes into operation.

The foregoing by-law was duly made and passed at a meeting of the Council of the Barunga West Council held on the 13th day of May 2025 by an absolute majority of the members for the time being constituting the Council, there being at least two thirds of the members present.

Dated: 22 May 2025

PAUL SIMPSON
Chief Executive Officer

BARUNGA WEST COUNCIL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999

By-law No. 4 of 2025—Moveable Signs By-law 2025

To set standards for moveable signs on roads, to provide conditions for and the placement of such signs, to protect public safety and to protect or enhance the amenity of the area of the Council.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This by-law may be cited as the *Moveable Signs By-law 2025*.

2. Commencement

This by-law will come into operation four months after the day on which it is published in the Gazette in accordance with Section 249(5) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

3. Definitions

In this by-law, unless the contrary intention appears:

- 3.1 **'A' frame sign** means a moveable sign that is hinged or joined at the top and is of such construction that its sides are securely fixed or locked in position when in position, and includes a sandwich board sign or inverted 'T' sign;
- 3.2 **banner** means a moveable sign constituted of a strip of cloth, plastic or other material hung or attached to a pole, fence or other structure, but does not include an 'A' frame sign;
- 3.3 **event** has the same meaning as in Section 33 of the *Road Traffic Act 1961*;
- 3.4 **footpath** means:
 - 3.4.1 a footway, lane or other place made or constructed for the use of pedestrians; or
 - 3.4.2 that part of road between the property boundary of the road and the edge of the carriageway on the same side as that boundary;
- 3.5 **local government land** has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1999*;
- 3.6 **moveable sign** has the same meaning as the *Local Government Act 1999*;
- 3.7 **road** has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1999*;
- 3.8 **road related area** has the same meaning as in the *Road Traffic Act 1961*;
- 3.9 **vehicle** has the same meaning as in the *Road Traffic Act 1961*.

PART 2—MOVEABLE SIGNS ON ROADS

4. 'A' Frame Signs

A person may, without permission, display an 'A' frame sign on a road provided that it complies with subparagraphs 4.1.2, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 of this by-law.

4.1 Design and Construction

An 'A' frame sign displayed on a road must:

- 4.1.1 be constructed so as not to present a hazard to any member of the public;
- 4.1.2 be constructed so as to be stable when in position and to be able to keep its position in adverse weather conditions;
- 4.1.3 not be unsightly or offensive in appearance;

- 4.1.4 not contain flashing or moving parts;
- 4.1.5 be not more than 90cm high, 60cm in width or 60cm in depth;
- 4.1.6 in the case of an inverted 'T' sign, contain no struts or members that run between the display area of the sign and the base of the sign.

4.2 *Placement*

An 'A' frame sign displayed on a road must:

- 4.2.1 not be placed anywhere except on the footpath;
- 4.2.2 not be placed on a sealed footpath, unless the sealed part is wide enough to contain the sign and still leave a clear thoroughfare at least 1.8 metres wide;
- 4.2.3 be placed at least 40cm from the kerb (or if there is no kerb, from the edge of the roadway);
- 4.2.4 not be placed on a landscaped area, other than on landscaping that comprises only lawn;
- 4.2.5 not be placed on a designated parking area;
- 4.2.6 not be placed within 1 metre of an entrance to any premises;
- 4.2.7 not be fixed, tied or chained to, leaned against or placed closer than 2 metres to any other structure, object or plant (including another moveable sign);
- 4.2.8 not be placed in a position that puts the safety of any person at risk;
- 4.2.9 not be placed on a median strip, roundabout, traffic island or on a carriageway; and
- 4.2.10 not be placed within 10 metres of an intersection of a road.

4.3 *Restrictions*

An 'A' frame sign displayed on a road must:

- 4.3.1 only contain material which advertises a business being conducted on commercial premises adjacent to the sign, or the goods and services available from that business;
- 4.3.2 be limited to one per business premises;
- 4.3.3 not be displayed unless the business to which it relates is open to the public;
- 4.3.4 be securely placed in position such that it cannot be blown over or swept away;
- 4.3.5 not be displayed during the hours of darkness unless it is clearly visible.

4.4 *Appearance*

An 'A' frame sign displayed on a road must:

- 4.4.1 be painted or otherwise detailed in a competent and professional manner;
- 4.4.2 be legible and simply worded to convey a precise message;
- 4.4.3 be of such design and contain such colours that are compatible with the architectural design of the premises adjacent to the sign and are compatible with the townscape and overall amenity of the locality in which the sign is situated;
- 4.4.4 contain a combination of colours and typographical styles that blend in with and reinforce the heritage qualities of the locality and the buildings in which the sign is situated;
- 4.4.5 not have any balloons, flags, streamers or other things attached to it.

5. **Banners and Signs**

A person must not, without permission, display a banner or sign on any road or road related area.

5.1 *Design and Construction*

A banner or sign must:

- 5.1.1 only be displayed on a road or road related area;
- 5.1.2 be securely fixed to a pole, fence or other structure so that it does not hang loose or flap;
- 5.1.3 not be attached to any building, structure, fence, vegetation or other item owned by the Council on a road, or other improvement to a road owned by the Council;
- 5.1.4 be constructed so as not to present a hazard to any member of the public;
- 5.1.5 not be unsightly or offensive in appearance;
- 5.1.6 not contain flashing or moving parts;
- 5.1.7 not exceed 2m² in size;

5.2 *Placement*

A banner or sign displayed on a road must:

- 5.2.1 be placed at least 40cm from the kerb (or if there is no kerb, from the edge of the roadway);
- 5.2.2 not be placed on a landscaped irrigated area;
- 5.2.3 not be placed on a designated parking area;
- 5.2.4 not be placed within 1 metre of an entrance to any premises;
- 5.2.5 not be placed in a position that puts the safety of any person or road user at risk;
- 5.2.6 not be placed on a median strip, roundabout, traffic island or on a carriageway;
- 5.2.7 not be placed within 50 metres of an intersection of a road with a posted speed limit of not more than 60km/h;
- 5.2.8 not be placed within 80 metres of an intersection of a road with a posted speed limit of more than 60km/h but less than 100km/h; and
- 5.2.9 not be displayed more than 21 days before and two days after the event it advertises.

5.3 *Appearance*

A banner or sign displayed on a road must:

- 5.3.1 be printed or otherwise detailed in competent and professional manner;
- 5.3.2 be legible and simply worded to convey a precise message;
- 5.3.3 not have any balloons, flags, streamers or other things attached to it.

PART 3—MOVEABLE SIGNS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAND

6. Requirement to Obtain Permission

A person must not, without the Council's permission display or cause to be displayed a moveable sign on any local government land or resting on or attached to a vehicle on any local government land except a moveable sign:

- 6.1 attached to a licensed taxi;
- 6.2 on or attached to a vehicle belonging to any Council and which has been placed on or attached to the vehicle with the consent of the Council to which the vehicle belongs;
- 6.3 on or attached to a bus greater than 6m in length;
- 6.4 on or attached to a vehicle which only has a sign or signs painted on or glued to it the main purpose of which is to identify it as belonging to a business; and
- 6.5 comprising a sunscreen on a vehicle, where any message or trade name or mark on the sunscreen does not advertise a business being carried on in the vicinity of the place the vehicle.

PART 4—ENFORCEMENT

7. Removal of Unauthorised Moveable Signs

- 7.1 If:
 - 7.1.1 a moveable sign has been placed on any road or footpath in contravention of this by-law or of Sections 226 or 226A of the *Local Government Act 1999*, an authorised person may order the owner of the sign to remove the moveable sign from the road or footpath;
 - 7.1.2 the authorised person cannot find the owner, or the owner fails to comply immediately with the order, the authorised person may remove and dispose of the sign;
 - 7.1.3 a moveable sign is removed under subparagraph 7.1.2 of this by-law and is not claimed within 30 days of such removal the authorised person may sell, destroy or otherwise dispose of the moveable sign as the authorised person thinks fit.
- 7.2 Any person who displays an unauthorised moveable sign or who is the owner of an unauthorised moveable sign which has been removed under subparagraph 7.1 of this by-law must pay the Council any reasonable costs incurred in removing, storing or attempting to dispose of the moveable sign before being entitled to recover the moveable sign.

8. Removal of Authorised Moveable Signs

A moveable sign must be removed or relocated by the person who placed the moveable sign on a road or footpath or the owner of the sign, at the reasonable request of an authorised person if:

- 8.1 in the reasonable opinion of the authorised person, and notwithstanding compliance with this by-law, there is any hazard or obstruction or there is likely to be a hazard or obstruction arising out of the location of the moveable sign; or
- 8.2 so required by the authorised person for the purpose of special events, parades, road or footpath works or any other circumstances which, in the reasonable opinion of the authorised person, requires relocation or removal of the moveable sign.

PART 5—MISCELLANEOUS

9. Specified Exemptions

- 9.1 This by-law does not apply to a moveable sign which:
 - 9.1.1 is a moveable sign that is placed on a public road pursuant to an authorisation under the *Local Government Act 1999* or another Act;
 - 9.1.2 directs people to the open inspection of any land or building that is available for purchase or lease;
 - 9.1.3 directs people to a garage sale that is being held on residential premises;
 - 9.1.4 is related to a State or Commonwealth election and is otherwise authorised to be exhibited under Sections 226 and 226A of the *Local Government Act 1999* or the *Electoral Act 1985*;
 - 9.1.5 is related to an election held under the *Local Government Act 1999* or the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* and is otherwise authorised to be exhibited under Section 226 of the *Local Government Act 1999*;
 - 9.1.6 is related to a referendum and is displayed during the course and for the purpose of that referendum;
 - 9.1.7 is displayed with permission of the Council and in accordance with any conditions attached to that permission;
 - 9.1.8 is a sign of a class prescribed in regulations; or
 - 9.1.9 directs people to a charitable function.
- 9.2 Paragraphs 4.2.6, 4.3.2, 4.3.3 and 5.2.4 of this by-law do not apply to a flat sign containing only the banner or headlines of a newspaper or magazine.

10. Revocation

Council's *By-law No. 4—Moveable Signs*, published in the Gazette on 16 May 2017, is revoked on the day on which this by-law comes into operation.

The foregoing by-law was duly made and passed at a meeting of the Council of the Barunga West Council on the 13th day of May 2025 by an absolute majority of the members for the time being constituting the Council, there being at least two thirds of the members present.

PAUL SIMPSON
Chief Executive Officer

BARUNGA WEST COUNCIL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999
DOG AND CAT MANAGEMENT ACT 1995
By-law No. 5 of 2025—Dogs By-law 2025

For the management and control of dogs within the Council's area.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This by-law may be cited as the *Dogs By-law 2025*.

2. Commencement

This by-law will come into operation four months after the day on which it is published in the Gazette in accordance with Section 249(5) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

3. Definitions

In this by-law:

- 3.1 **Act** means the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*;
- 3.2 **approved kennel establishment** means a building, structure or area approved by the relevant authority, pursuant to the *Development Act 1993* or Planning, *Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* for the keeping of dogs on a temporary or permanent basis;
- 3.3 **assistance dog** means a dog trained and used for the purpose of assisting a person who is wholly or partially disabled and includes a dog undergoing training of a kind approved by the Board for assistance dogs;
- 3.4 **Board** has the same meaning as in the Act;
- 3.5 **children's playground** means any enclosed area in which there is equipment, apparatus or other installed devices for the purpose of children's play (or within 3 metres of such devices if there is no enclosed area);
- 3.6 **control**, in relation to a dog, includes the person having ownership, possession or charge of, or authority over, the dog;
- 3.7 **dog** has the same meaning as in the Act;
- 3.8 **effective control** means a person exercising effective control of a dog either:
 - 3.8.1 by means of a physical restraint;
 - 3.8.2 by command, the dog being in close proximity to the person, and the person being able to see the dog at all times;
- 3.9 **keep** includes the provision of food or shelter;
- 3.10 **local government land** has the same meaning as in the *Local Government Act 1999*;
- 3.11 **registered breeder** means a person registered as breeder by the Board in accordance with Section 68 of the Act;
- 3.12 **wetland area** includes any park, reserve, scrub, trail or other land adjacent to a wetland;
- 3.13 **working livestock dog** has the same meaning as in the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*.

PART 2—DOG MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

4. Dog Free Areas

- 4.1 A person must not, on any local government land to which this paragraph applies, allow a dog in that person's control to be in or remain in that place unless the dog is an assistance dog;
- 4.2 A person must not allow a dog under that person's control to be or remain on any local government land that has been identified as a Hooded Plover breeding site by a temporary fenced exclusion zone with a sign at least 50 metres away from the fence to indicate a Hooded Plover nest is or may be present on the land or in the vicinity.

5. Dog on Leash Areas

A person must not allow a dog under that person's control to be or remain:

- 5.1 on local government land or public place to which the Council has resolved this subparagraph applies;
- 5.2 on any park or reserve during times when organised sport is being played;
- 5.3 within 3 metres of children's playground equipment;
- 5.4 in any wetland area;

unless the dog is secured by a strong leash not exceeding 2 metres in length which is either tethered securely to a fixed object capable of securing the dog or held by a person capable of controlling the dog and preventing it from being a nuisance or a danger to other persons.

6. Dog Exercise Areas

- 6.1 A person may enter upon any part of local government land identified by the Council as a dog exercise area in accordance with paragraph 8 for the purpose of exercising a dog under his or her control.
- 6.2 Where a person enters upon such part of local government land for that purpose, they must ensure that the dog under their control remains under effective control while on that land.

7. Limit on Dog Numbers

- 7.1 The limit on the number of dogs kept on any premises in a township shall be two dogs.
- 7.2 The limit on the number of dogs kept on any premises outside of a township shall be three dogs (other than any working livestock dog).
- 7.3 With the written permission of the Council, the limit on the number of dogs kept on any premises of a registered breeder is ten dogs.
- 7.4 A registered breeder is not guilty of an offence against paragraph 7.3 if they have written permission of the Council dated prior to the commencement of this by-law.

7.5 A person must not, without obtaining written permission of the Council, keep any dog on any premises where the number of dogs exceeds the limit unless:

- 7.5.1 the premises is an approved kennel establishment; or
- 7.5.2 the Council has exempted the premises from compliance with this sub paragraph.

PART 3—MISCELLANEOUS

8. Application

Any of paragraphs 4.1, 5.1 and 6.1 of this by-law shall apply only in such portion or portions of the area as the Council may by resolution direct from time to time in accordance with Section 246 of the *Local Government Act 1999* and as are denoted by signs erected by the Council and information provided to the public in a manner determined by the Council's Chief Executive Officer.

9. Revocation

Council's *By-law No. 5—Dogs*, published in the Gazette on 16 May 2017, is revoked on the day on which this by-law comes into operation.

The foregoing by-law was duly made and passed at a meeting of the Council of the Barunga West Council held on the 13th day of May 2025 by an absolute majority of the members for the time being constituting the Council, there being at least two thirds of the members present.

PAUL SIMPSON
Chief Executive Officer

BARUNGA WEST COUNCIL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999
DOG AND CAT MANAGEMENT ACT 1995
By-law No. 6 of 2025—Cats By-law 2025

For the management and control of cats within the Council's area.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This by-law may be cited as the *Cats By-law 2025*.

2. Commencement

This by-law will come into operation four months after the day on which it is published in the Gazette in accordance with Section 249(5) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

3. Definitions

3.1 In this by-law:

- 3.1.1 **authorised person** has the same meaning as in the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*;
- 3.1.2 **cattery** means a building, structure, premises or area approved by the relevant authority pursuant to the *Development Act 1993* or the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* for the keeping of cats on a temporary or permanent basis;
- 3.1.3 **cat** means an animal of the species *Felis catus* over three months of age;
- 3.1.4 effective control by means of physical restraint, with respect to a cat, means:
 - 3.1.4.1 the person is exercising effective control of the cat by means of a chain, cord or leash that does not exceed two metres in length restraining the cat;
 - 3.1.4.2 the person has effectively secured the cat by placing it in a cage, vehicle or other object or structure;
- 3.1.5 **keep** includes the provision of food or shelter;
- 3.1.6 **premises** includes:
 - 3.1.6.1 land;
 - 3.1.6.2 a part of any premises or land;
- 3.1.7 **prescribed premises** means:
 - 3.1.7.1 a cattery;
 - 3.1.7.2 a veterinary practice;
 - 3.1.7.3 a pet shop; or
 - 3.1.7.4 any premises for which the Council has granted an exemption;
- 3.1.8 **public notice** has the same meaning as in Section 4(1aa) of the *Local Government Act 1999*;
- 3.1.9 **responsible for the control** means a person who has possession or control of the cat;
- 3.1.10 **wander at large** means, with respect to a cat, the cat is in a public place, or a private place without the consent of the occupier, and no person is exercising effective control of the cat by means of physical restraint.

3.2 For the purposes of this by-law:

- 3.2.1 the **prescribed limit**, in respect of the number of cats to be kept on premises, is two cats;
- 3.2.2 the **prescribed manner** in which a cat is to be identified at all times while the cat is not effectively confined to premises of which the owner of the cat is the occupier is by means of a collar around its neck to which a tag is attached legibly setting out:
 - 3.2.2.1 the name of the owner of the cat, or of a person entitled to possession of the cat; and
 - 3.2.2.2 either:
 - (a) the address of the owner or other person; or
 - (b) the telephone number of the owner or other person.

PART 2—REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CATS

4. Cats Must be Registered

- 4.1 Every cat must be registered under this by-law.
- 4.2 If a cat is unregistered, any person who owns or is responsible for the control of the cat is guilty of an offence.
- 4.3 If a person is guilty of an offence by reason of a cat being unregistered, the person is guilty of a continuing offence for each day that the cat remains unregistered.
- 4.4 A person is not guilty of an offence by reason of the fact that the cat is unregistered if:
 - 4.4.1 less than 14 days has elapsed since the person first owned or became responsible for the control of the cat; or
 - 4.4.2 the cat:
 - 4.4.2.1 is travelling with the person; and
 - 4.4.2.2 is not usually kept within the area of the Council; or
 - 4.4.3 the person is responsible for the control of the cat only by reason of the cat being kept for business purposes at prescribed premises.

5. Registration Procedure for Cats

- 5.1 An application for registration of a cat must:
 - 5.1.1 be made to the Council in the manner and form approved by the Council; and
 - 5.1.2 nominate a person of or over 16 years of age who consents to the cat being registered in their own name; and
 - 5.1.3 nominate, with reference to an address of premises, the place at which the cat will usually be kept; and
 - 5.1.4 include the unique identification number assigned to the microchip implanted in the cat; and
 - 5.1.5 be accompanied by the registration fee and, if applicable, any late payment fee set by resolution of the Council for the cat.
- 5.2 Subject to subparagraph 5.3, on application and payment of the registration fee and any fee for late payment of the registration fee, the Council must register the cat in the name of the person nominated and issue to that person a certificate of registration in the form approved by Council.
- 5.3 The Council may refuse to register a cat under this by-law if:
 - 5.3.1 the number of cats kept or proposed to be kept at premises exceeds the prescribed limit;
 - 5.3.2 keeping a cat at the proposed premises would be contrary to any Act, Regulation or By-law.
- 5.4 A cat registered in the name of a particular person must, on application to the Council, be registered in the name of some other person who is stated in the application and is of or over 16 years of age and consents to the cat being registered in their name.

6. Duration and Renewal of Registration

- 6.1 Registration under this by-law remains in force until 30 June next ensuing after registration was granted and may be renewed from time to time for further periods of 12 months.
- 6.2 If an application for renewal of registration is made before 31 August of the year in which the registration expired, the renewal operates retrospectively from the date of expiry.

7. Accuracy of Records

- 7.1 The person in whose name a cat is individually registered must inform the Council as soon as practicable after any of the following occurs:
 - 7.1.1 the cat is removed from the place recorded in the register as the place at which the cat is usually kept with the intention that it will be usually kept at some other place (whether in the area of the Council, in a different Council area or outside the State);
 - 7.1.2 the cat dies;
 - 7.1.3 the cat has been missing for more than 72 hours;
 - 7.1.4 the residential address or telephone number of the owner of the cat change;
 - 7.1.5 the ownership of the cat is transferred to another person.
- 7.2 Information given to the Council under this paragraph must include such details as may be reasonably required for the purposes of ensuring the accuracy of records kept under the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* and this by-law.
- 7.3 If ownership of a cat is transferred from the person in whose name the cat is individually registered, the person must give to the new owner the certificate of registration last issued in respect of the cat.

8. Identification of Cats

- 8.1 Every cat must be identified in the prescribed manner at all times while the cat is not effectively confined to premises of which the owner of the cat is the occupier.
- 8.2 If a cat is not identified in the prescribed manner required by paragraph 8.1, any person who owns or is responsible for the control of the cat is guilty of an offence.
- 8.3 A person is not guilty of an offence by reason of the fact that the cat is not identified in the prescribed manner if:
 - 8.3.1 the cat:
 - 8.3.1.1 is travelling with the person; and
 - 8.3.1.2 is not usually kept within the area of the Council; or
 - 8.3.1.3 is suffering from injury, disease or sickness to the extent that the wearing of a collar would be injurious to the health of the cat; or

- 8.3.2 the person is responsible for the control of the cat only by reason of the cat being kept, for business purposes, at prescribed premises; or
- 8.3.3 the Council has granted the owner of the cat an exemption from the requirements of this paragraph or an extension of time within which to comply with the requirements.

PART 3—CAT MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

9. Cats Not to Wander at Large

- 9.1 A person who owns or is responsible for the control of a cat must not allow the cat to wander at large.
- 9.2 A person is not guilty of an offence under paragraph 9.1 if the cat is wandering at large:
- 9.2.1 within the designated span of hours;
- 9.2.2 within a designated area.
- 9.3 In this paragraph:
- 9.3.1 **designated area** means a part or parts of the Council that the Council may, by resolution, determine that the requirements of this paragraph will not apply;
- 9.3.2 **designated span of hours** means the span or spans of hours determined by the Council, by resolution, when the requirements of this paragraph will not apply.

10. Limit on Cat Numbers

- 10.1 A person must not, without permission, keep any cat on any premises where the number of cats on the premises exceeds the prescribed limit.
- 10.2 Permission under this paragraph may be given if the Council is satisfied that:
- 10.2.1 no insanitary condition exists on the premises as a result of the keeping of cats;
- 10.2.2 a nuisance is not caused to any neighbour as a result of the keeping of cats on the premises; and
- 10.2.3 all cats kept on the premises are desexed and microchipped in accordance with any requirements of the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*.
- 10.3 The prescribed limit does not apply to prescribed premises.
- 10.4 A registered cat breeder may, with the written permission of the Council, keep up to 10 cats at the premises to which their registration as a cat breeder applies.

PART 4—MISCELLANEOUS

11. Revocation

Council's *By-law No. 6—Cats*, published in the Gazette on 16 May 2017, is revoked on the day on which this by-law comes into operation. The foregoing by-law was duly made and passed at a meeting of the Council of the Barunga West Council held on the 13th day of May 2025 by an absolute majority of the members for the time being constituting the Council, there being at least two thirds of the members present.

PAUL SIMPSON
Chief Executive Officer

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOXTON WAIKERIE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999

By-law No. 8 of 2025—District Council of Loxton Waikerie (Miscellaneous) Amendment By-law 2025

To amend the Council's *Moveable Signs By-law 2024* and *Camping and Mooring By-law 2024* and for related purposes.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

This by-law may be cited as the *District Council of Loxton Waikerie (Miscellaneous) Amendment By-law 2025*.

2. Commencement

This by-law will come into operation on the day in which it is published in the Gazette in accordance with Section 249(6)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

3. Amendment Provisions

In this by-law, a provision under a heading referring to the amendment of a specified by-law amends the by-law so specified.

PART 2—AMENDMENT OF MOVEABLE SIGNS BY-LAW 2024

4. Amendment of Paragraph 5—Placement

- 4.1 Paragraph 5.12—insert 'not be placed' before 'within 10 metres of'.

PART 3—AMENDMENT OF CAMPING AND MOORING BY-LAW 2024

5. Amendment of Paragraph 7—General Controls

- 5.1 Paragraph 7.2—insert 'land' after 'local government'.

The foregoing by-law was duly made and passed at a meeting of the Council of the District Council of Loxton Waikerie held on the 16th day of April 2025 by an absolute majority of the members for the time being constituting the Council, there being at least two thirds of the members present.

Dated: 22 May 2025

DAVID BEATON
Chief Executive Officer

PUBLIC NOTICES

NATIONAL ELECTRICITY LAW

Notice of Final Rule and Final Determination

The Australian Energy Market Commission (AEMC) gives notice under the National Electricity Law as follows:

Under ss 102, 102A and 103, the making of the *National Electricity Amendment (Improving the NEM access standards - Package 1) Rule 2025 No. 6* (Ref. ERC0393) and related final determination. All provisions commence on **21 August 2025**.

The AEMC gives notice under the National Electricity (NT) Law as follows:

Under s 88AA, the making of a differential rule in Northern Territory in relation to the *National Electricity Amendment (Improving the NEM access standards - Package 1) Rule 2025 No. 6* (Ref. ERC0383).

Documents referred to above are available on the [AEMC's website](https://www.aemc.gov.au) and are available for inspection at the AEMC's office.

Australian Energy Market Commission
Level 15, 60 Castlereagh St
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 8296 7800
www.aemc.gov.au

Dated: 22 May 2025

TRUSTEE ACT 1936

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

Estates of Deceased Persons

In the matter of the estates of the undermentioned deceased persons:

BALDOCK Josephine Anne late of Unit 8, 127 Stephen Terrace Walkerville of no occupation who died on or about 1 May 2024
BROOKES Patricia Mary late of 33 Catalina Road Elizabeth East Retired Office Manager who died 4 September 2024
FERRES Carlene Lynette late of 19 Aldersey Street McLaren Vale Retired School Teacher who died 19 November 2024
LOBATCHEVSKY Gaya late of 2 Malken Way Findon Retired Business Proprietor who died 7 July 2024
LODER James Reginald late of Unit 1, 11 Hawker Street Bowden of no occupation who died 8 October 2023
MATTEN Winifred Audrey Vannie late of 740 Torrens Road Rosewater Retired Machinist who died 16 January 2025
PARKES Laurel Flora late of 12 Dickerson Street Barmora of no occupation who died 30 July 2024
STOKES Joanne Burnard late of 30 Princess Street Peterborough Retired Teacher who died 31 December 2024
THOMSON Helen Valma late of 14 Patrick Street Kadina of no occupation who died 2 January 2024
WARD Christopher David late of 17 Saltash Avenue Christies Beach Labourer who died 16 February 2024

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the *Trustee Act 1936* (SA), the *Succession Act 2023* (SA) and the *Family Relationships Act 1975* (SA) that all creditors, beneficiaries, and other persons having claims against the said estates are required to send, in writing, to the office of Public Trustee at GPO Box 1338, Adelaide 5001, full particulars and proof of such claims, on or before the 20 June 2025 otherwise they will be excluded from the distribution of the said estate; and notice is also hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estates are required to pay the amount of their debts to the Public Trustee or proceedings will be taken for the recovery thereof; and all persons having any property belonging to the said estates are forthwith to deliver same to the Public Trustee.

Dated: 22 May 2025

T. BRUMFIELD
Public Trustee

UNCLAIMED GOODS ACT 1987

Notice of Intention to Sell

Manheim Pty Ltd of 180 Philip Highway, Elizabeth South, SA 5112 intends to sell the following vehicles under the *Unclaimed Goods Act 1987*. Owners of the vehicles have been sent notices that state that they are ready for collection. If said owners do not make arrangements for payment within 28 days from now they will be disposed of to settle any outstanding debt.

Make	Model Description	Registration No.	VIN
Kia	Sorento Platinum DSL A/T	S603CDA	KNAKU814SC5297662
Holden	Viva JF	XHH088	KL3NA48BJ6K278449
Toyota	Yaris NCP YR		JTDKW923405151199
Suzuki	Swift	S640CRV	JSAEZC21S00169071
BMW	7 Series E38 740 iL	SEF13C	WBAGJ82040DB29536
Toyota	Corolla ZRE15 Ascent	550MVC	JTNKU52E601025106
Volvo	P1800	XC113Z	6ZZ0834352W002398
Subaru	Outback R Premium	1KK1RF	JF2BSFKC2FG005267

Dated: 14 May 2025

REBECCA BARRY
Cox Automotive Australia & New Zealand
Ph: 1800 326 243

UNCLAIMED GOODS ACT 1987

Notice of Intention to Sell

Manheim Pty Ltd of 16-18 Windsor Avenue, Port Lincoln, SA 5606 intends to sell the following vehicles under the *Unclaimed Goods Act 1987*. Owners of the vehicles have been sent notices that state that they are ready for collection. If said owners do not make arrangements for payment within 28 days from now they will be disposed of to settle any outstanding debt.

Make	Model Description	Registration No.	VIN
Nissan	X-Trail T31 TS	S164ATN	JN1TCNT31A0201330

Dated: 14 May 2025

REBECCA BARRY
Cox Automotive Australia & New Zealand
Ph: 1800 326 243

NOTICE SUBMISSION

The South Australian Government Gazette is published each Thursday afternoon.

Notices must be emailed by 4 p.m. Tuesday, the week of publication.

Submissions are formatted per the gazette style and a proof will be supplied prior to publication, along with a quote if applicable. Please allow one day for processing notices.

Alterations to the proof must be returned by 4 p.m. Wednesday.

Gazette notices must be submitted as Word files, in the following format:

- Title—the governing legislation
- Subtitle—a summary of the notice content
- Body—structured text, which can include numbered lists, tables, and images
- Date—day, month, and year of authorisation
- Signature block—name, role, and department/organisation authorising the notice

Please provide the following information in your email:

- Date of intended publication
- Contact details of the person responsible for the notice content
- Name and organisation to be charged for the publication—Local Council and Public notices only
- Purchase order, if required—Local Council and Public notices only

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