

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 14 October 2014

The **SPEAKER (Hon. M.J. Atkinson)** took the chair at 11:01 and read prayers.

The SPEAKER: Honourable members, I respectfully acknowledge the traditional owners of this land upon which this parliament is assembled and the custodians of the sacred lands of our state.

Matter of Privilege

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES FUNDING

Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (11:02): Sir, I raise a matter of privilege. On Thursday 25 September 2014, an answer given to me, or given to the house, by the Premier has some matters that need to be attended to. That afternoon during question time, I asked the Premier several questions on the funding of remote Indigenous communities. One of the questions was: did the Premier agree to South Australia accepting responsibility for municipal service delivery when he was the minister for Aboriginal affairs? In his answer, the Premier said that, as far as he could remember he said no, he did not, and his position had always been that he had resisted the matter. He went on in his answer to say, 'I think we have resisted it and I think all evidence is to the contrary.'

The Premier did not come back to the parliament or publicly or privately raise this matter to clarify his answer and as such I can only conclude that he wants the parliament and the public to believe that he did not agree to accepting responsibility for municipal services when he was minister for Aboriginal affairs. I have a copy of a letter from the federal minister for Aboriginal affairs, the Hon. Mal Brough, dated 20 July 2007. In the third paragraph of that letter, the then minister Brough points out that the now Premier, then minister for Aboriginal affairs, did previously agree to taking on the municipal service funding.

Two other letters from the Premier as the former minister for Aboriginal affairs to the then federal minister for Aboriginal affairs, Mal Brough, dated 27 June 2006 and 8 August 2007 contain information regarding the arrangements to be put in place before South Australia would accept the responsibility for municipal service funding for remote Indigenous housing.

Clearly, an agreement had been reached; it was just the detail was yet to be worked out. A further letter dated 28 August 2007 from the then minister for Aboriginal affairs, now the Premier, clearly states that there is an arrangement for the transfer of municipal services being worked on. As the Premier has not clarified his answer from 25 September 2014, I ask that you establish a privileges committee to examine the evidence and to determine whether the Premier has indeed misled the house.

The SPEAKER: I do not think the member for Morphett is asking me to establish a privileges committee because I cannot do that. What I can do is give priority to the house considering whether it will establish a privileges committee and, if I did decide that, the member for Morphett's motion would take precedence over all other business of the house including question time. So, what I will do is that I will consider the member for Morphett's request to give priority to a debate from a proposition that presumably will come from him, that the house establish a privileges committee.

I will consider the member's documents and then decide whether there is a prima facie case of breach of privilege and, if I decide that, then the member for Morphett will move a motion for a privileges committee of the house and that will take precedence over all other business of the house. There is a second matter.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER AGAINST CORRUPTION ACT

Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (11:04): Thank you, Mr Speaker; there is a second matter. I am seeking your clarification on the interaction between the South Australian Independent Commission Against Corruption and the privileges of this place. At a recent Aboriginal Lands

Parliamentary Standing Committee meeting the committee sought evidence from a witness who asked that his evidence be given in camera and on record. During this evidence there were serious allegations made by this witness regarding the conduct of a particular Aboriginal organisation and individuals, some including public servants.

At the end of the evidence, I asked the witness, because of the serious nature of his allegations, whether he had considered or indeed had approached the ICAC to give them the information that may require their investigation. The witness stated that it was his clear understanding that, under the ICAC legislation, he could not answer the questions and he declined to answer. Mr Speaker, if a parliamentary committee is not able to receive evidence, particularly in-camera evidence from a witness because of the ICAC, I would see this as an interference in the conduct of the parliament.

You are no doubt aware that during the debate and negotiations on the ICAC bill it was very clearly settled that the bill would in no way diminish or interfere with the rights or privileges of the parliament. I refer you in particular to subsection (6) of the bill where it points out that parliamentary privilege is unaffected. I am seeking your ruling on this matter as I am very concerned that the clash between the need to conduct thorough inquiries through parliamentary committees and ongoing investigations or potential investigations by the ICAC should be clarified so that the privilege of the parliament is preserved.

The SPEAKER: As I understand it, there was a witness before a parliamentary committee, he or she made allegations, the committee then thought to question the witness about the allegations and the witness said, 'I can't answer your questions because I have given it to ICAC.'

Dr McFETRIDGE: The witness declined to even give evidence to admit whether they had actually approached the ICAC on the issue; that was the concern.

The SPEAKER: I see. Alright, I will take advice on that.

Bills

PASTORAL LAND MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION (RENEWABLE ENERGY) AMENDMENT BILL

Committee Stage

In committee.

(Continued from 18 September 2014.)

Clause 10.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: I refer to clause 10, division 4, 49A under 'Interpretation'. I will recommence with this section if that is okay. In this division, examples of 'access agreement' are given in sections 49A(a) and 49A(b). Section 49A(a) is pretty straightforward and relates to an agreement, essentially, between an applicant and a pastoral lessee for access to the land so they can use it for potential development. However, I have a query about section 49A(b).

I understand exactly what section 49A(a) is saying; namely, 'access agreement' means if a resources tenement is held over the land—an agreement between an applicant for a wind farm licence in relation to the land and the holder of the resources tenement for access to the land, or infrastructure on the land, by the resources tenement holder during construction and operation of the wind farm. That is pretty straightforward.

What I am looking to clarify are the two paragraphs (a) and (b), and as I read it they are separate examples of what could happen. Paragraph (b) does not include the pastoral lessee anywhere. So, is there an implication that if there is a resources tenement held over the land no agreement needs to be reached with the pastoral lessee?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: I am advised that although the two are articulated independently I presume what you are looking for is that there is someone who holds a pastoral lease and then sitting on top of part, or all of that land, there is a mineral resources leaseholder and then a wind farm wants to go in on top, then paragraph (b) refers to how they would manage the relationship with the holder of the minerals resources licence, but paragraph (a) still refers to the relationship with the landholder.

In that instance, both would be in use rather than paragraph (b) superseding paragraph (a) and making paragraph (a) redundant.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Just for clarification, the pastoral lessee will always be part of the negotiations, part of the agreement and part of the equation. I understand that, of course, these things can only happen on pastoral land, but it says that each of the following are access agreements: one includes the pastoral lessee and one does not.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: In that instance there would be two land-access agreements: one with the pastoral lessee and one with any tenement holder.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Moving down the page but still under 'Interpretation', I refer to a 'prescribed interested party'. I am fully supportive of native title holders and people with gender and cultural attachment to the land being recognised under this bill. Paragraph (d) states:

if there is no native title declaration for the land—all persons who hold, or may hold, native title in the land;

My question is really about the 'or may hold' part. What has the government done with regard to trying to identify the potential scope, or the potential number of people, or even how would you really get to the bottom of whether a group falls into that category of 'may hold' native title?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: The bill allows for prescribed interested parties to include all persons who hold or may hold native title in the land. This means that it is open for registered claimants to request payment. Payments will be made on an equitable basis, and it would need to be established as to where the persons who have not yet established a legal interest in the land have an equitable interest in the fund. I am advised that this gives the responsibility to the minister to make a determination about someone who is not even a registered applicant. You can understand that people have already had the determination, the people who are registered applicants, but with this other group the minister would have to make a determination about whether there was a fair interest in that fund.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: The people who may hold the interest, in the main, would be the people who have registered an interest, but there has not been a determination, so that is broadly the people we are looking at. Then there is another small group, there may be another category of people, who have not even registered an interest yet, and then the minister would have full discretion as to whether he included them or not?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: That is absolutely my advice, yes.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: With regard to the small footnote 1 (and I apologise that I am not fully across the Native Title Act), I am sure it covers the people who may hold native title by virtue of the fact that they have registered an interest. Does it also cover the people who have not yet registered an interest? I suspect it will not, and if it does not is there any obligation to seek out those people or is it up to those people to try to be on their game and be aware that there is something going on in this pastoral lease with regard to renewable energy and, if they want to, they come forward?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: The Crown Solicitor's Office deals with the processing of native title claimants and would be the source of information for the minister in this instance to know who might have an interest without yet being a registered claimant. I do not have the particulars on the interaction with the Native Title Act; I am happy to seek further advice for you, but I cannot give you an answer this morning.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Can I just ask a more general question: is it the intention of the Minister for Environment to seek people out, or is it the intention of the minister to let themselves be responsible for coming forward under these circumstances?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Without wishing to speak explicitly and definitively on behalf of the minister in the other place, it is my expectation that he would expect people to make themselves known, rather than engaging in any process to find people.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: I just want to make a very brief comment with regard to new section 49B, and I thank the minister and his staff for significant improvements, in my opinion, that

were made to 49B over the course of our negotiations over the last several months. I think all people involved are being treated very fairly by the final outcome and I am grateful that the minister saw fit to make those changes.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: I thank you for that.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: I now refer to 49E—Rights under licence. I am just looking at new subsection (1) right now:

(1) A wind farm licence may grant such rights as the Minister considers necessary for the proper functioning of the wind farm to which the licence relates and may include the right to exclude the lessee or any other person from infrastructure associated with the wind farm...

That is quite sensible, and pastoralists and Aboriginal people with an interest should certainly accept the fact that they need to stay away from key infrastructure and that sort of thing. What I would really like to know though, with regard to that, is: is it just specifically the physical infrastructure? Are there any guidelines with regard to buffer zones, or any information at all that you can provide, minister, that gives a guideline to pastoralists about how that might be implemented?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: My advice is that any 'buffer', as it may be called (that is, anything that exists outside the physical infrastructure itself) would be fenced, so that there would not be an expectation of any buffer that is not fenced. So, a substation would be enclosed within a fence and the fence would form the boundary. A shed would be locked and would not require fencing, but any other area that required no access would have to have a fence around it.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Are there guidelines specifically with regard to the wind towers and the turbines? Is there a standard distance? I imagine that there should be a buffer zone around the base of the tower; is that the case?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: No; in fact, you can go right up and touch the bottom of a tower. You can farm all the way up on the freehold land, and we expect that to be the same for the lessees.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: That is great; I did not expect that, so that is terrific. Will consideration be given to pastoralists for pre-existing use of airspace? As you probably know, most pastoralists use light aircraft of one sort or another for mustering. I am not talking about people who want to take a joy flight around and have a look and get close, or anything silly like that, but there are sections of pastoral land where they have historically used the airspace for their pastoral activities. Will consideration of that pre-existing use be taken into consideration when negotiating these buffer zones?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Yes, of course, the buffer zone that I referred to being fenced is a ground buffer zone and naturally aerial activity would be affected by the actions of wind farms. In the land access agreement the sensitive use that would need to be negotiated would include, and would probably largely comprise, the necessity to have access to the air space for that kind of activity, so our expectation would be that that would be negotiated through the land access agreement, taking into account the leaseholder's need to have access.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: With regard to new section 49F—Minister to fix terms and conditions, I would like to know whether the terms and conditions that are negotiated by the minister on behalf of the public essentially (with the pastoralists, Aboriginal people and resources tenement holders being the key interested public) include a requirement that the wind farm stays operational?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Specifically with your question about whether that would be part of the terms and conditions, no, it is not anticipated to be, but I think this takes us back to where we were a couple of weeks ago when we were discussing what happens if the company stops functioning and needs to have the material removed or sold on, and our expectation is that that is what would happen. The infrastructure is very expensive and therefore needs to be producing income, so our expectation is that, if one company, for whatever reason, was unable to maintain the operations, it would be sold and there would not be an expectation that there would be idle wind farms for any significant period of time.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: You can imagine my constituents are a bit concerned about the potential, through unforeseen circumstances, that they end up with a wind farm junkyard in 20, 30 or 50 years' time, so I am just trying to cover off on some of those things, and I appreciate your

answer. We discussed rehabilitation and removal of equipment a few weeks ago when we were last debating this bill and you said that if all else failed, as a last resort, the government would take full responsibility for that rehabilitation if necessary, but I just want to be sure that rehabilitation removal, and that sort of thing, would be part of the terms and conditions that are negotiated with the licensing.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: If I can refer you to 49O, that clause in fact gives powers to the minister for requiring remediation under the crown lands act—the second one, the one that does apply, rather than the one that does not apply

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Could you just repeat your answer?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: If you look at new section 49O, subsection (2) refers to division 3 of the Crown Lands Management Act which applies to a wind farm licence. I am advised that that entails the capacity for a minister to require remediation.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Good. The next one is still on 49F, moving down to subsection (4), 'if more than 1 licence is granted'. Could you just give examples of how it might eventuate that more than one licence would be granted?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: I am advised that the structure of the way that the wind farm industry works now is that quite frequently there will be different parties who own different elements, so one might own the turbine and another might own the transmission infrastructure. That would require two licences with that landholder.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: But, even though some of the terms and conditions would only be in one licence, they would both be fully responsible to those terms and conditions as they were relevant to their part of the operation?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Yes, and I believe that would be operationalised through a head licence.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Subsection (5) provides that a licence must be granted for 25 years and give the licensee a right to renew the licence. The way I read that is that there must be a requirement not only for the first 25 years but for the second 25-year right of renewal. What renewal conditions would be attached to that right of renewal, and how does that fit into the fact that they must be given the right to renew?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: The clause is fairly strongly written and does give the licensee that right to renew. Obviously, that is partly about the security for the capital cost of infrastructure, that it is not that someone else can come in and try to take a second 25 years, that that particular licence holder has the right to continue for the full 50 years, but it does create a break in the lease.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Over and above the normal conditions that would go with the first 25 years, there are no other conditions that have to be met to access the second 25 years, if that is what the licensee would like.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: That is correct.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Moving on, subsection (6) states:

In determining the licence fees...the Minister must not take into account the value of any work carried out by the licensee—

which makes good sense; the licensee is going to have to invest in that and bear those costs—
or any other improvements on the land that do not belong to the Crown.

That category will be improvements that do belong to the pastoral lessee, such as roads and things like that. The minister cannot charge the licensee for those. Can the pastoral lessee charge the licensee for access to the pastoral lessee's infrastructure on the land, if it is needed?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: The expectation is that the licence fee that is being paid per turbine will be far in excess of any repayment value for access to roads that the pastoral lessee might have put in. It is considered to be detached from that value and to be far in excess.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: I understand that it could be an all-encompassing sort of a fee used for road access and so on. What about, potentially, accommodation or some other infrastructure the pastoral lessee owns on the land? Would that all be wrapped up in the licence fee as well? In the negotiation the minister does for the licence fee, which as you have just said would include access to roads, for example, where do you draw the line with what would be included in the negotiation and what would be left out for the lessee to negotiate with the licensee?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Accommodation is a really good example. Our expectation would be that they would have a separate commercial arrangement if they were to offer accommodation that might be used by the wind farm owner, that they would be able to enter into that quite independently.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: The licence agreement will clearly identify what infrastructure access and what service is included in that, and anything that is not clearly identified there would be up to the lessee and the licensee to work through together?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Yes, I think that would be rolled-gold version of the licence, and we would expect people to work very intelligently and diligently to make that occur.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: New section 49G is a biggie, and it is one of those in my negotiations and considerations that I am very uncomfortable has been left so wide open, but I guess I made a decision that you do not get everything you want when trying to come to a resolution. Giving essentially carte blanche to waive any conditions, including payment, timing, or whatever, is an enormous responsibility to give to a minister, and I accept that sometimes that is just what you have to do: you have to trust that person. He or she, Liberal or Labor, whoever it happens to be down the track, will need to do that.

I would just like an assurance that due consideration will be given to the interests of all prescribed interested parties and that they will have the opportunity to put forward a case for or against any of the things that a minister in future might be considering, if ever considering using this power of waiver.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: I note your discomfort with this and appreciate that you are nonetheless allowing this clause to go through in the interests of the wider bill. The clause itself, as I understand it, is already in the pastoral act, so leaseholders are already subject to this kind of fairly broad ministerial power.

We read that the minister needs to be satisfied that it is reasonable in the circumstances. My expectation would be that that would absolutely entail taking into account the interests of the people as listed at the front of the bill. Also, of course, the ERD Court is a place where people can go if they are unhappy about any aspect of the implementation. I know that people do not necessarily want to have to go to court but, nonetheless, the notion of reasonableness is one that is well understood within the courts and would be very much on the mind of the minister in taking any action under this clause.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: I want to move to 49I—Cancellation of licences. We have touched on this twice before. I am not trying to be difficult, but I would like to be absolutely sure on the rehabilitation removal issue. There will be a licence which includes obligations. If the licence is cancelled for some reason then, of course, those obligations no longer exist either. I just want to be sure that clause 49O, to which you referred me before, would still have effect, would still have power, even if the licence has been cancelled and therefore does not exist anymore.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: The operational effect that the government expects is that rehabilitation would be required. Whether that requires an expectation that is lodged before the cancellation of a licence in terms of how to make that work, I am unclear, but the expectation would be, very clearly, that if there is a turbine there that needs to be removed, then the timing of the cancellation of a licence would not be allowed to interfere with the remediation being required from that company.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: And if, by chance, that all fell apart, the government would still take that responsibility?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Yes.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Yes; okay.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: The thing is that the Crown remains the last resort.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Clause 49J provides that:

A person who intends to apply for a wind farm licence may, with the approval of the Minister, enter and occupy...land.

That makes good sense, and it is a bit parallel to mining exploration. You have a right to look around for some prospecting, then you have a right to do some proper exploration, and then down the track, if all goes well, you can actually do mining production. At what point in time, after being given initial access to the land, does the person have to enter into an access agreement?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: The way that this clause is written does give the minister a fair amount of discretion, and, again, the reasonableness test is always what is applied to the actions of ministers. However, the advice I am receiving is that, probably at the point of any piece of infrastructure going on for the monitoring testing, it would need to move into an access agreement arrangement, but there would be reasons why. It might have happened earlier, it might happen a bit later, but they would need to be sound reasons.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Okay; that is great. So, essentially, in broad expectation, as soon as something needs to be fixed to the property, that is about the time that an access agreement would need to be entered into. Thank you for that. With regard to fees, there is a fee for an access agreement, and then there is also a fee for a licence agreement. Is it the expectation that they would be negotiated essentially in the same way? The bill does go into a bit of detail about negotiating fees for a licence agreement, but it does not say a lot about the fee for an access agreement. Is it fair to assume that the same means and the same approach would be taken?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Yes, you are right: the process would be expected to be the same.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Looking at that same section 49J, subsection (2) provides:

A person who intends to enter and occupy pastoral land under subsection (1)—

which is the broader access we were just talking about—

must give the prescribed interested party at least 14 days notice...

Would this also include those people who have, or may have, native title? I have got some questions that I am sort of leading to, just to let you know, about where a person, a company or a group might be more than one of the categories of interested parties, if that makes sense; just so you know where I am heading there. Would those people still have to give 14 days prior notice?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Our expectation is that the prescribed interested parties refers to those up to the registered claimants and not beyond. When you look at proposed section 49K, which is one you may well be coming to—I do not want to interrupt your flow, but proposed section 49K(4) refers to not including those who are not already native title holders as part of the payment. Reading those two sections together, it does put the emphasis on the known interested parties and not on those who would be difficult to identify.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: That is very helpful, minister, and I was certainly coming to proposed section 49K, which essentially says that somebody who may have native title cannot access the land for this sort of thing. However, I was also wondering about somebody who might already have access to the land and a very genuine right to access the land for another purpose, like mineral exploration or native title access, or something like that. If they already have access for a different reason to the same piece of land, do they need to wait 14 days if they want to access the land for pursuit of some renewable energy project or, given that they already have access to the land for another purpose, can they use that other access to pursue renewable energy, if they have an interest in it?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: My reading of this is that it is not about who the individual is and what existing rights they have but for what purpose they are having access. So, even someone who has access because they are a native title holder and who then becomes interested in running a wind turbine would need to engage in the process from the beginning.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Proposed section 49K is another section that gives a lot of authority to the minister and another one similar to the waiver section that I referred to before, which certainly my constituents and I, and everybody who might see themselves on one side or another of these dealings down the track, will have to trust the minister on. With regard to payments, does the minister have any intention or is there any information that can be shared with regard to how payments might be meted out—annually in advance, monthly, or anything like that—or will all of that be left until probably the first of these licences is entered into and then that might set a precedent?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: This would be a matter of negotiation, obviously, with the people who are proposing to build a wind farm, but our expectation would be, going into that negotiation, that it would be more frequently than annually.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Is it your expectation that the scale of the payments would be roughly in line with what currently happens in freehold land? I know you cannot answer that and I am not looking for a dollar value, or anything like that, but the expectation is that all prescribed interested parties would have their share of an access to a fund that would be broadly in line with what the market is currently with freehold land in South Australia.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: I understand that the government is on record saying that it would expect to be broadly commensurate with that, but it would take into account any differentiation. Building in arid land might be more expensive, but there is an overall notion not only of equity but also competitive neutrality so that they are not being given a leg-up or being disadvantaged in the creation of their wind farm.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: Will consideration of the compensation payments that go into the fund include infrastructure as well as the towers? On freehold land, people typically just concentrate on how many turbines you have on your land, but will it also consider transmission lines and transformer stations and a range of infrastructure requirements which would have to be there to make the whole project work?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: The payment for the landholder would be, in most instances, per turbine because everything is essentially attached to each other; but there are instances, as I understand it, with privately owned land, where transmission lines or a substation might be on someone else's property, in which case that would be separately identified and separately paid for.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: In that sort of example I would assume there would be a separate licence agreement with the neighbouring pastoralist?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: Yes, that is the expectation. It is per landholder.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: In regard to 49K again, subsection (2) provides that a payment may not be made under this section to a prescribed interested party that is the holder of a resources tenement over the land. This is getting to the bit that I alluded to before. I am sure that there will be some crossover in the future. There are many very capable pastoralists and native title holders, and some of them are very well resourced as well.

It is not inconceivable that a pastoral lessee might want to develop some renewable energy or a native title holder organisation might want to develop some renewable energy or, going back to the example that I used a few weeks ago, I think it is likely that the holder of a resources tenement would like to develop a renewable energy project to support their resources operation. If you extend that one step further, very often, the owner of the resource tenement also is the pastoral lessee. As one of many real-world examples, BHP owns five, I think it is, pastoral leases around Olympic Dam.

BHP hypothetically could be the holder of the resources tenement, the renewable energy developer and the pastoral lessee, but of course native title holders could fit into that somehow as well. I am sure in future years, that is going to happen. Where it says here that a payment may not be made to a prescribed interested party that is a resources tenement holder, if the resources tenement holder is also the pastoral lessee, it would not seem fair to me that the pastoral lessee would miss out in this instance. Could you tell me what the government intends there?

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: The interpretation of this clause that we expect to be made is that that is a holder of a resources tenement as a holder of a resources tenement so that if that person/individual company happens also to be a prescribed person under a different category that

they would receive whatever payment is appropriate for that category. Even though that would then be an odd artifice—because in the real world they are one company or one person and they are not being paid as a resources tenement holder, they are being paid as a pastoralist. That is our interpretation of the bill.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: If any person or group or body corporate held a role as a prescribed interested party simultaneously other than a holder of a resources tenement, then they would not be ruled out from receiving payment by this clause.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE: That is our interpretation of that clause.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN: I would also like to put on record my thanks to the minister's office for some changes to 49K that were really helpful and all the staff who contributed to that. That made a big difference.

Clause passed.

Title passed.

Bill reported without amendment.

Third Reading

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector) (12:03): I move:

That this bill be now read a third time.

Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart) (12:03): I would like to make a few closing comments. This has been a long time coming, getting this bill through. There were facets of it that were very unpalatable for me and the people I represent—who include pastoral lessees, native title holders, native title claimants and resources tenement holders—and I genuinely thank the minister and minister's team for their willingness to work through this. Like all compromises, nothing is perfect. I am sure that there are things that were surrendered that the minister would have preferred not to have surrendered, and I am sure that there are things I would have liked to have gained but I have not, but we have reached a pretty fair compromise, I think.

In my dealing with this, part of my thinking, on behalf of my constituents and the broader groups of people that I represent, was that I did not want to be such a stickler to get every last possible thing that maybe it would all fall over because, while there are very significant impositions upon many of the prescribed interested parties, there are also very significant benefits that will flow out of this bill for those prescribed interested parties as well, and I think that is really critical. It would not be right to sort of try to die in the ditch on every last single issue to the point that pastoral lessees, native titleholders and others could never access the same sort of rental opportunities that their neighbours and colleagues in freehold land are able to do.

I am hopeful that this works out very well for all concerned. It is, of course, important that we try to create opportunities for renewable energy to be developed. There is an entirely separate argument about the value of renewable energy certificates and what does it cost and what is it doing to the cost of electricity, which I will leave totally separate from this issue, but it is important that we create opportunities wherever practically possible to generate renewable electricity, and this bill certainly will contribute to that.

I would also like to thank my staff, and my team of staff comprises Chris Hanna, who helps me incredibly with all of the things I do here in this chamber. So, I put on the record my thanks to him for helping me with all of the homework.

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector) (12:07): I thank the member for Stuart. I wish that more people who watch what we do in question time were also able to see some of the interaction that occurs through bills and see the genuine, constructive approach that is taken by the vast majority of people in this place.

I thank the minister and his staff in the other place for the work that was done on this bill and to say how easy it was for me to take on this bill down here. I particularly thank the two advisers who have been sitting through this process and have been helping me answer the questions.

Bill read a third time and passed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF ADELAIDE CHARITABLE TRUST (MEMBERSHIP OF TRUST) AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 4 June 2014.)

Mr TARZIA (Hartley) (12:09): I wish to inform this place that I am not the lead speaker on this bill.

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr TARZIA: No—fortunately. Although the Catholics on this side of the chamber do have to stick together, Deputy Speaker, I still will not be the lead speaker. I rise to support this bill. Firstly, in speaking to the bill, I acknowledge the hard work of the Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide and all that they do. In fact, I had the pleasure at the weekend of listening to the His Grace, the Archbishop of Adelaide, Philip Wilson, at the Madonna Delle Grazie Di Panduri in Payneham, a feast just outside my electorate.

In the past, he has been ably supported by Father Philip Marshall, the Vicar-General. Father Marshall was actually parish priest of Hectorville in the electorate of Hartley for many years and also the parish administrator of Tranmere. I think it is fitting, in talking to this bill, to acknowledge and thank the archdiocese for the commendable work they do for the Catholic Church in Adelaide, as well as the priests, nuns, pastoral councils, volunteers and people who support the church.

The bill seeks to amend the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide Charitable Trust Act 1981. Originally, it was obviously put in place to create a Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide Charitable Trust as a corporation to take over and, I suppose, administer certain existing trusts and charitable undertakings within the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide, including the Catholic Church Endowment Society Inc., the Goodwood Orphanage, the Largs Bay Orphanage and the St John's boys home, as well as property that was held in some of these institutions.

The act, I will note for this place, provides for the certain appointment of trustees to administer the trust, those being, for example, the archbishop, a nominee of the archbishop, the provincial of the Sisters of Mercy Adelaide or her nominee, the provincial of the Sisters of St Joseph or her nominee, and the provincial of the Salesians of St John Bosco or his nominee. I am looking at section 4A of the bill. I note that one of the entities—the Sisters of Mercy Adelaide—has actually changed, restructured and merged into a new entity, that being the Sisters of Mercy of Australia & Papua New Guinea.

This bill has originated from a request of the archdiocese, and I think it is important to note that so that we amend it to accommodate any change or any future restructure of the trustee entities, subject to the archbishop certifying in writing that the restructured entity is the effective successor to the former entity, without the need for further amendments to the act. It is also important to note that this bill allows an element of flexibility, and it is important that future restructures of any of the trustee entities are allowed to be made without, I suppose, the need for future further amendments to the act. This would make sense for future efficiency and for the best use of time for this place especially. I commend the bill to the house, and once again acknowledge the great work that the Catholic archbishop and his archdiocese does in Adelaide.

Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (12:12): I rise to speak on the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide Charitable Trust (Membership of Trust) Amendment Bill.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you the lead speaker?

Ms CHAPMAN: Yes.

Members interjecting:

Ms CHAPMAN: Let's make this clear, I think I am the lead speaker—

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have recognised you as such.

Ms CHAPMAN: —and I do not think that we are going to have a large contingent of speakers from this side of the house.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: We just have to set the clock accordingly, that's all.

Ms CHAPMAN: Yes. You might be very surprised, Deputy Speaker, at how succinct I can be.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have said that before—

Ms CHAPMAN: I have.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: —and we have been here for days.

Ms CHAPMAN: I think my record is about four seconds, actually, when on one bill I said, 'I support the bill,' and sat down. Last time we debated a bill here, I heard the extraordinarily elegant contribution by the member for Morialta, who so persuaded me that it was an important bill to support—this is, of course, after having heard the minister's submission—that I took about a minute, so I am on a roll here.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is actually two words longer than the shortest verse in the Bible though, isn't it—'I support the bill'?

Ms CHAPMAN: Yes. On this important bill, the amendments are to the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide Charitable Trust Act 1981. I did have occasion to look at this act and, to be frank, I was a little surprised that we had not sorted out, in a more comprehensive way back in 1981, the resolution of this matter. Of course, it is not unusual in South Australia that we have a number of trusts that have been established by the parliament and, in fact, we have a number of institutions generally in South Australia that have their genesis and legal status by an act of parliament. From time to time the parliament is asked to amend provisions to contemporise but also to deal with some inefficiency that has been disclosed or impediment that has been identified. Sometimes they are quite minor and sometimes they have no direct impact on other parties.

We have a special procedure in the parliament when we are dealing with legislation that only affects a certain class of persons or indeed only an individual. We have a committee process where we convene with representatives from the other place to ensure that we are not making a law for the benefit of a person, individual or class that would offend what is the usual situation, and that is that when we make a law in this place and/or amend it, it is to have effect across the board. Unless there are specified exclusions in the provisions of that legislation it is to apply to all, and it works on the principle that no-one is above the law and that it should be equally applied.

Notwithstanding that situation (where it is unusual to deal with a certain group), when we have been asked to deal with the historical establishment of an institution under the parliament, we do so. May I say, though, that quite often we take the opportunity to tidy it up to ensure that no further redress is required from the parliament and that it is able to sit as an institution independent of the parliament and it is able to undertake any growth or variation under a different procedure.

The exception to that appears to be universities which we have, of course, established under state parliament. From time to time they come back to us for governance reform and the like and we duly consider that. I think it is fair to say that important institutions such as the universities in South Australia—the University of Adelaide, the University of South Australia (the former Institute of Technology) and Flinders University—are institutions that we take some pride in, obviously, as very significant state institutions and they continue to have parliamentary scrutiny when required. Indeed, they are identities that receive considerable financial support not just from the commonwealth parliament but also from state parliament and private investors. We keep a keen interest in their operations and they account to us with annual reports to the parliament.

I think the Roman Catholic Church is different, as it should be, to the extent that it is a church. It is a religious institution that obviously sits independently of the parliament. Its subsidiaries or operations, whether they be through a charitable trust or other operation in the areas of provision of services, other than directly through the church, I think deserve to be and ought to be independent of the parliament. The accident of history, to the extent of what was available for those setting up trusts some years ago, ought not continue to require the assistance of the parliament, in my personal view. However, the constitution of the trust which is currently enveloped within the 1981 legislation, which brought together, at that time, certain existing trusts and charitable undertakings under the administration of the trust and setting out the powers that were to be defined and the authorities, functions and duties of the trust, has been incorporated in the 1981 act.

It is my understanding that the genesis of the bill extends from a request by the church, in particular the archbishop, to provide an amendment. The Attorney-General tabled the bill in June and I expect, with the delay in the parliamentary sittings, that it has not reached much attention. As indicated by the member for Hartley, this is a bill that we will support. The provisions under the current act create the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide Charitable Trust as a corporation to take over and administer certain existing trusts and charitable undertakings within the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide, together with other powers and responsibilities. They include, in the specific area: the Catholic Church Endowment Society Incorporated, the Goodwood Orphanage, the Largs Bay orphanage and the St John's boys home, as well as all of the property held in trust for those institutions.

The act provides for the appointment of trustees to administer the trust; namely, the archbishop, a nominee of the archbishop, the provincial of the Sisters of Mercy Adelaide or her nominee, the provincial of the Sisters of St Joseph or her nominee, the provincial of the Salesians of St John Bosco or his nominee, and such other member or members as are co-opted by the trustees with the prior approval in writing of the archbishop.

As one expects, sometimes these entities become obsolete. One of these entities, the Sisters of Mercy Adelaide, still exists but has restructured and merged into a new entity; namely, the Institute of Sisters of Mercy of Australia and Papua New Guinea. The new institute, in its reconstituted form, and the archdiocese wants this new institute to continue to participate through its leader ex officio as trustee of the trust. There are, apparently, two other ministry entities which, through their provincials, are trustees of the trust. One of those entities has foreshadowed that it is also considering a similar restructure.

The archdiocese requested that the act be amended so as to accommodate any future restructures or any of the trustee entities subject to the archbishop certifying in writing that the restructured entity is the effective successor to the former entity without the need for further amendments to the act. To this extent, the bill helps to incorporate a provision to ensure that we are not called upon on a regular basis and will have the capacity to incorporate restructures without constant returns to the parliament.

The bill also amends the act to provide that the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide Charitable Trust is to be administered by trustees who are the relevant heads of the ministry bodies that are designated ministries under the bill. 'Designated ministry' is defined in the bill to include the existing trustee ministries as well as any ministry that the archbishop determines to be the successor of an existing or future designated ministry in accordance with the principles of canon law.

The assurance has been given to us that all three ministries, provincials, have confirmed that they consent to this process and of course to the passage of the bill. The bill also provides that the archbishop must cause a declaration to be published on an archdiocese website and in a newspaper, so that it will be possible to determine who the trustees of the trust are at any relevant time.

The bill itself sets out that procedure, as I say, but the question, of course, is how that is to be effective and, I suppose, to some extent why it is necessary for us to go as far as the amendments here in the bill. I understand and accept, of course, that this is a hybrid bill, and as I indicated in the procedure before we have to cover circumstances where there is a restricted class of application that we have this process. I assume the minister will move that there be a select committee to accommodate the questions that we may have to ask in relation to how we best structure this.

The fundamental area of clarification I would seek—and it can be done during the course of a committee once established—is in light of the current circumstances of pending claims against, I will say, the church generally, arising out of unresolved allegations of child sexual abuse principally, but if I can just say some grievances that some people may have with the church. I only mention that one because the Roman Catholic Church is not alone in expressions of concern and allegations that have been raised by people who feel that they have been let down and neglected disgracefully in circumstances when they had been in the care of that institution. I do not want to single it out for that purpose.

My concern here is—and I would want some reassurance through the passage of this bill and it can be at the committee stage—that the process that we are going through here to make amendments, to make provision for future restructuring, but leaving this whole trust and the management of this trust in this parliament, raises the question of whether this course is being undertaken in any way to aid and abet the isolation of assets from potential claim. In short, that means, is what we are doing here today going to in any way further isolate from potential claim assets or property of the church in the form of this charitable trust that will leave us in a situation where we would be seen as a parliamentary endorsement of the hiding of assets?

I simply raise the concern, because it would seem to me, on the face of it, why would we be going through a process of perpetuating a trust under legislative supervision as we are rather than saying to the church, 'The old days have gone. You are a respected independent institution and you are entitled to your own status and we have significant laws now which can make provision for you to determine your own destiny and be protected through corporations law, trust laws and the like, much of which has been availed for other, both charitable and commercial, enterprises of the church.' They are able to establish these structures themselves and even be able to operate businesses under them, such as hospitals, housing, companies and the like. I cast no reflection on the church using its enterprises and resources to, obviously, accumulate its base and provide security for the continued education and services that they provide.

I certainly would be looking to have some answers as to why this is not being sent off within the envelope of all the legal protections that are available to people and institutions to protect assets themselves, or to restructure in a way where specific purpose of application of funds or assets is secure. They can do that and they do so in a number of other entities. The other thing, I suppose, separate from the isolation of assets, is that there is also this question of whether the canon law, which apparently will be applied towards the management of these trusts, is justiciable in some way in state courts.

These are the sorts of questions that I think as a parliament we need to have some understanding of. I am certainly not a scholar of canon law so I have absolutely no idea how this will apply but I want to be sure that the parliament is not, even inadvertently, participatory in legislation that would be of concern if we were aiding and abetting that situation. The Attorney may have some explanation. I am happy to go into committee today and have some clarification of these matters in committee or alternatively explore this further in a select committee. I do not want to repeat the process and there may be other members of the select committee who would have other questions that it seems to me would require some answers.

I also do not want to be asking questions such as, 'What are the assets of each of these entities that we are purporting to set the continued governance arrangements for?' and to be disclosing that in a public arena when this is a charitable trust. As I say, it is unusual that we are asked to manage the governance and otherwise of a trust such as this, especially in this day and age but, by the same token, I do not want to cause any embarrassment and to be asking questions about what assets each of these entities may have which are not in the public arena.

It may be that they have very little but it seems, given some limited knowledge of the history of these trusts, that there probably is some considerable asset sitting behind this. As I say, I do not want to cause any unnecessary embarrassment so I am more than happy for that information to be provided by the government but preferably also by representatives from the trust to a select committee. If we move to go down that line, I will not make any other contribution. Perhaps the Attorney could give some indication in his response, otherwise I will not be asking to go into committee.

The Hon. J.R. RAU (Enfield—Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for Justice Reform, Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing and Urban Development, Minister for Industrial Relations) (12:34): I thank those who have spoken on the bill. As has been said, this is something we are doing at the request of the church. It is not something that we are particularly agitating as a matter of particular interest to the government.

The member for Bragg raises a number of matters and given the fact, as I understand it, that we are obliged to go into committee in any event, it is probably not worth our while labouring here at the moment. I think I should move on to the next stage—whatever that is—given this is a slightly peculiar bill.

Bill read a second time.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: This bill amends the act to provide that the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide Charitable Trust (the trust) is to be administered by trustees who are relevant heads of the ministry bodies that are 'designated ministries' in the bill, as well as any ministry that the archbishop determines to be the success of an existing or future designated ministry.

The amendments to the act were requested by the archdiocese so as to accommodate any future restructure of any of the trustee entities. The original bill to constitute the trust was referred to a select committee pursuant to joint standing order No. 2. While the current bill by its nature is a private bill, it however has been introduced by the government and, therefore, the application of the joint standing orders, as they apply to private bills, is not relevant.

This leaves the provisions of the joint standing orders as they apply to hybrid bills. The joint standing orders provide for two forms of hybrid bills. The first is a bill introduced by the government whose object is to 'promote the interests of one or more municipal corporations or local bodies and not municipal corporations or local bodies generally'. The second is a bill introduced by the government 'authorising the granting of Crown or waste land to an individual person, a company, a corporation, or a local body'.

Clearly, the bill does not fit the second category and it only fits the first category if it can be argued that the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide Charitable Trust is a 'local body'. Based on the precedents established by the house, the consistent application of the joint standing orders and the principles that guide the consideration of such bills, I rule the bill to be hybrid.

Referred to Select Committee

The Hon. J.R. RAU (Enfield—Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for Justice Reform, Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing and Urban Development, Minister for Industrial Relations) (12:37): I move:

That this bill be referred to a select committee pursuant to joint standing order No. 2.

Motion carried.

The Hon. J.R. RAU: I move:

That a committee be appointed consisting of Mr Hughes, Dr McFetridge, Mr Picton, Ms Sanderson and the mover.

Motion carried.

The Hon. J.R. RAU: I move:

That the committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to adjourn from place to place and to report on 11 November 2014.

Motion carried.

The Hon. J.R. RAU: I move:

That standing order 339 be and remain so far suspended as to enable the select committee to authorise the disclosure or publication as it sees fit of any evidence presented to the committee prior to such evidence being reported to the house.

Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (12:38): I wish to briefly speak on that motion. I think I can?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: It does not say so here, but I do not dare argue.

Ms CHAPMAN: Given the matters I raised in my second reading contribution, can I indicate to those members who are foreshadowed to be on the hybrid select committee that the opposition is seeking to ensure that there be no doubt that the amendments we are making on this legislation will not affect any civil claim against the trust—whether that is made before or after the commencement of the act. For the purposes of receiving that assurance in the committee, we will leave it to the members of the committee to identify that. I just place on the record that that is what we are seeking clarification and assurance of in relation to that. I appreciate the Attorney cannot give that; it is really a matter for the group that is to be the beneficiary of this legislation.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: As there is not an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the house present, ring the bells.

An absolute majority of the whole number of members being present:

Motion carried.

CRIMINAL LAW (FORENSIC PROCEDURES) (BLOOD TESTING FOR DISEASES) AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 2 July 2014.)

Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (12:42): I rise to speak as the lead speaker on this matter for the opposition and indicate that we will be supporting this bill. However, we are of the view that, in essence, the relief which is being offered under this bill to the members of the South Australian police force ought also be available to other persons who work in emergency services circumstances, and I will come to the detail of that shortly.

I understood that a copy of the amendments that were proposed to expand the application of the entitlements under this bill had been tabled. I certainly authorised them to be. In any event, I will make sure that a copy is immediately provided to minister Piccolo, who tabled the bill and who I assume has formal carriage of the matter. I will ascertain where it is. So that nobody is caught by surprise in this regard, I will explain in the second reading contribution our objectives in relation to dealing with this matter in the principal bill, plus the amendments that we propose.

The bill was introduced by minister Piccolo on 2 July 2014. If he is not formally responsible for the bill and it is in fact the Attorney-General's bill, I will make sure that he also has a copy of the amendments. In short, the bill amends the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act to require an offender who bites or spits at a police officer to undertake a blood test for an infectious disease. Members would be aware that we have the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act 2007, which sets out a series of protections and provisions for the carrying out of forensic procedures when evidence is obtained relevant to the investigation of criminal offences. It also makes provision for a DNA database system

As I am sure members can well imagine, with the advance of technology and procedures in this important area of detection for the purposes of investigating criminal activity, we have needed to make clear not only what is to happen with data that is collated for the purposes of forensic assessment but also what procedures are to be undertaken during the course of collating that material and to ensure that there is a clear set of rules as to who gets access to the material that is collected and how it might be stored and made available to others.

For a lot of reasons, we have fairly strict laws to deal with this information. Obviously, it has to be kept secure—and we understand that—for it to be kept pristine for its ultimate use in evidence, prosecutions, trials and the like. What this act currently does is also set out some fairly strict rules in relation to in what circumstances a person is able to have forensic material harvested from them, and that is what is really being amended here today.

Obviously, we have moved from a circumstance where physical evidence that is found at crime scenes is collected, kept secure and made available for inspection and testing; that is one

thing. What has become clear in recent decades is the important information that can be obtained from human beings, whether by way of fingerprinting or the profiling of DNA. In the course of its application and usefulness in the detection of crime and subsequent prosecution of the guilty, and indeed exclusion of the innocent, this is an important area.

Coupled with the importance of successful prosecutions and the like is the importance of ensuring that strict rules are to be applied to those who are required to make themselves available for either fingerprinting or testing, especially in circumstances where they do not consent to the provision of that material and/or are either too young or not of sufficient soundness of mind to be able to consent on their own behalf to the provision of certain material.

We also have circumstances where the justification varies for the level of invasion to a person for the collation and harvesting of material. For example, to seek that someone make themselves available for fingerprinting and for identification purposes, either as a suspect or to identify the person who has been detained for the purpose of just even working out who they are, is one level. If there is a refusal to cooperate in that regard, one could imagine that any imposition of ink on someone's fingers would be far less invasive than other procedures to take that evidence.

For example, in order of intrusiveness, it could probably go from taking a hair sample, which might hurt a bit if you are having your hair plucked out, to requiring that saliva be swabbed, usually from the mouth area, or that blood be taken. If blood is to be taken with a needle, for example, to assist, again, in identification or for DNA sampling, then one starts to get into fairly intrusive procedures.

The police have a job to do and they need to be able to have as much assistance as possible to detect the guilty, to identify if there has been a crime scene or if there have been victims and the like, but because of the level of intrusiveness of procedures that can now occur for the purposes of assisting in this regard we have developed a fairly severe structure to protect both privacy and against unnecessary intervention or intrusion into a person's space and/or their body—and it is something to be protected.

As I am sure would be known to most members here (some perhaps not because they are probably a bit too young), in the early 1980s the world was gripped with the prospect that persons who contracted HIV might develop an AIDS condition which left their immune system subject to conditions which could, and often did in those days, lead to death. It was certainly a great concern, as the contracting of the HIV virus and its explosion into the full-blown AIDS condition sent a shudder up people's spines, a bit like the current Ebola circumstance where, not surprisingly, we become very concerned if someone contracts a deadly disease.

In all the circumstances that prevail, usually the desire of health officials and governments and the like is to ensure there is not unnecessary alarm in the community but that there is a management of the circumstance and that best practices are implemented to protect the general public. As a public health issue, these become very important and, unsurprisingly, usually take precedence when these things develop.

As these pandemics or epidemics or, in any event, threats develop, in this instance with a virus, what we find is that various treatments are developed over the following decades and, thankfully, this occurred in relation to the AIDS epidemic, as it was known. Fortunately now, they are at such a sophisticated level that it enables us to have considerable hope, with justification, for those who are in that area and who are vulnerable to what 30 years ago would otherwise have been a sentence of death. We are able to give them targeted treatment, medication that is very effective and, with that support, we are able to save a lot of lives—not 'we' personally but, of course, our health officials.

Coupled with that is the knowledge that comes with the development of this type of circumstance about ensuring that we are better able to identify how the spread of a disease can occur. In that instance, for example, it took a few years to realise that giving blood transfusions to people with blood that had not been screened for the purposes of identifying AIDS had catastrophic consequences, not only in terms of the spread of the disease but in taking the lives of children and those who had gone in for medical treatment in emergencies. The inadvertent provision of contaminated blood took away their life, so we had to learn a lot in relation to how we managed that.

But also during the course of that we had to learn a lot about how we managed the privacy of those who were carrying the virus. The reason for that particularly was that within the envelope of what you could describe as public hysteria about it originally, and certainly once there were issues in relation to the capacity for contamination through bodily fluids and the like, those who were carriers were under enormous pressure, firstly, to disclose it, particularly to a partner with whom they were having an intimate relationship, and to ensure that they were responsible in making every effort that neither their organs nor blood would be made available.

In fact, structures were eventually set up to ensure that there was such efficient screening of blood collection in this state, and I think across the board in Australia, that it would prevent what would have been a tragic situation for those who contracted it. Within that envelope, as I say, not only did those who were carriers have the obligation of some disclosure to their partner by virtue of the public expecting it but also it challenged all the rules we had set up about confidentiality of information. What obligation would a doctor have who was treating a patient who was carrying the virus? What obligation would they have to advise the patient about their circumstances? I seek leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

Sitting suspended from 12:59 to 14:00.

STATUTES AMENDMENT (LEGAL PRACTITIONERS) BILL

Assent

His Excellency the Governor assented to the bill.

CRIMINAL LAW (SENTENCING) (SUSPENDED SENTENCES) AMENDMENT BILL

Assent

His Excellency the Governor assented to the bill.

BUDGET MEASURES BILL 2014

Assent

His Excellency the Governor assented to the bill.

Parliamentary Procedure

PAPERS

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Speaker—

Auditor-General—

Part A: Audit Overview Annual Report 2013-14

Part B: Agency Audit Reports—Volume 1 Annual Report 2013-14

Part B: Agency Audit Reports—Volume 2 Annual Report 2013-14

Part B: Agency Audit Reports—Volume 3 Annual Report 2013-14

Part B: Agency Audit Reports—Volume 4 Annual Report 2013-14

Part B: Agency Audit Reports—Volume 5 Annual Report 2013-14

Part B: Agency Audit Reports—Volume 6 Annual Report 2013-14

Part C: State Finances and Related Matters Annual Report 2013-14

[Ordered to be published]

Independent Commissioner Against Corruption—Annual Report 2013-14

By the Attorney-General (Hon. J.R. Rau)—

Public Prosecutions, Director of—Annual Report 2013-14

Regulations made under the following Acts—

Legal Practitioners—Payments

Rules made under the following Acts—

Supreme Court—

Civil—Amendment No. 27
Civil Special Applications Supplementary—Amendment No. 1
Civil Supplementary—Amendment No. 1

By the Minister for Planning (Hon. J.R. Rau)—

West Beach Trust—Annual Report 2013-14

By the Minister for Housing and Urban Development (Hon. J.R. Rau)—

HomeStart Finance—Annual Report 2013-14

By the Minister for Industrial Relations (Hon. J.R. Rau)—

Construction Industry Long Service Leave Board—

Actuarial Report 2014

Annual Report 2014

WorkCover Ombudsman SA—Annual Report 2013-14

WorkCoverSA—Annual Report 2013-14

By the Minister for Disabilities (Hon. A. Piccolo)—

Regulations made under the following Act—

Liquor Licensing—Dry Areas—Adelaide—Hayborough—Millicent—Victor Harbor

By the Minister for Police (Hon. A. Piccolo)—

Regulations made under the following Act—

Police—Oath or Affirmation

By the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (Hon. L.W.K. Bignell)—

Regulations made under the following Act—

Veterinary Practice—Corresponding Laws

By the Minister for Local Government (Hon. G.G. Brock)—

Local Council By-Laws—

The Corporation of the City of Whyalla—

No. 1—Permits and Penalties

No. 2—Local Government Land

No. 3—Roads

No. 4—Moveable Signs

No. 5—Dogs

No. 6—Cats

No. 7—Caravans and Camping

No. 8—Waste Management

No. 9—Boat Harbours and Facilities

No. 10—Foreshore

By the Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation (Hon. S.E. Close)—

Regulations made under the following Act—

Marine Parks—Permits

By the Minister for the Public Sector (Hon. S.E. Close)—

Regulations made under the following Act—

Freedom of Information—Exempt Agency—Department of Treasury and Finance

ANSWERS TABLED

The SPEAKER: I direct that the written answers to questions be distributed and printed in *Hansard*.

VISITORS

The SPEAKER: I welcome to parliament students from Highgate Primary School, who are guests of the member for Unley.

Condolence

SUCH, HON. R.B.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier) (14:03): On indulgence, I rise today to speak on the passing of the Hon. Dr Bob Such MP, former minister, Speaker of the house, member for Fisher for nearly 25 years, and joint father of the house since 2012—this honour being shared with you, sir. Dr Such was a highly respected man for his dedicated work serving his community. The appreciation of his community for his service has been there for all to see during this week, with gifts being delivered to his office over the last few days. Our thoughts at this time and our sympathies are with his wife, Lyn, and their family.

Once I have had the opportunity to speak to family members, former colleagues and friends, it is my intention to move a condolence motion to acknowledge more fully the outstanding contribution that Dr Such has made to the life of this parliament and to South Australia. We will also provide an opportunity for the family to be present to hear those tributes. We have lost a truly great South Australian.

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:04): On indulgence, sir, I rise to support the comments of the Premier and the government at this very sad time for the people of South Australia. The South Australian parliament has lost one of its best. For an entire quarter of a century, Dr Such was a shining example of the people's politician, who was focused on delivering positive outcomes not just for the residents of Fisher, whom he represented, but for all South Australians.

Dr Such was a passionate advocate for public policy and was a strong voice on a range of important issues. Whilst he will be missed by many, his memory and legacy will live on for many years in this house. We look forward to the opportunity to put on *Hansard* the many achievements that Dr Such achieved in this chamber, and also to celebrate his very full life. At this stage, though, whilst we await that condolence motion being brought to the house, we express our sincere condolences to his sons and his widow, Lyn.

Matter of Privilege

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES FUNDING

The SPEAKER (14:05): I refer to the matter of privilege raised by the member for Morphett. The member for Morphett alleges that the Premier has misled the house as—

Dr McFetridge: He has.

The SPEAKER: I'm sorry, the member for Morphett?

Dr McFetridge interjecting:

The SPEAKER: I am sure the member for Morphett said the Premier has misled the house.

Mr Pisoni: He has alleged.

The SPEAKER: I call upon the member for Morphett to withdraw and apologise forthwith.

Dr McFETRIDGE: I withdraw and apologise, sir.

The SPEAKER: Which gives the lie to the member for Unley's reinterpretation of what the member for Morphett said. The member for Morphett alleges that the Premier has misled the house

as his answer might have been modified by reference to the content of correspondence between the then minister for Aboriginal affairs, now the Premier, and the then federal minister for families, community services and Indigenous affairs, the Hon. Mal Brough.

The nature of the member for Morphett's allegation is that the Premier has knowingly and deliberately misled the house. There are three elements in establishing the contempt of misleading parliament. They are that the statement complained of must have been misleading, it must be established that the member knew at the time that it was misleading, and that it was the member's deliberate intention to mislead the house.

The member for Morphett has provided me with copies of correspondence between the then minister for Aboriginal affairs, now the Premier, and the federal minister for families, community service and Indigenous affairs, the Hon. Mal Brough. The member for Morphett refers to this to support his allegation. Referring to a letter from the federal minister dated 20 July 2007 to the then member for Giles, the member for Morphett says, and I quote:

Minister Mal Brough points out that the now Premier (then Minister for Aboriginal Affairs) did previously agree to taking on the municipal services funding.

The member for Morphett makes further reference to correspondence dated 27 June 2006 and 8 August 2007 from the Premier, as the former minister for Aboriginal affairs, to the then federal minister for Aboriginal affairs that, quote:

...contain information regarding the arrangements to be put in place before South Australia would accept the responsibility for municipal funding in remote Indigenous housing.

Finally, in correspondence dated 28 August 2007 from the now Premier, the member for Morphett states that, quote:

...it clearly says that there is an agreement for the transfer of municipal services being worked on.

On close examination of those references, it is clear that any acceptance of responsibility for municipal service delivery is conditional on the South Australian government's agreeing to a transition plan, and any transfer of responsibility will not occur until these matters are resolved. I make the observation that there is no inconsistency between the Premier's answer and the content of the correspondence. There is no agreement in place and there is nothing to suggest that the Premier's answer is misleading or the Premier deliberately intended to mislead the house.

In this case there has been no misleading of the house. In reaching this decision, I have no doubt that it does not fall to me to make a judgement either way because, in my view, the conduct complained of cannot 'genuinely be regarded as tending to impede or obstruct the house in the discharge of its duties', which is the test described by McGee in *Parliamentary Practice in New Zealand*.

In my opinion, this is not a matter of privilege for the reasons I stated. In the Chair's view, the matter could not 'genuinely be regarded as tending to impede or obstruct the house in the discharge of its duties', so I also decline to give the matter precedence that would allow the member for Morphett to pursue the matter forthwith. My opinion, however, does not prevent any member from pursuing the matter by way of substantive motion, so I now invite the member for Morphett to move a notice of motion that the Premier is in breach of privilege, to be put on the *Notice Paper* for private members' business on any Thursday sitting.

Dr McFETRIDGE: Mr Speaker, I will not be moving that as such. I am happy to present further evidence to you, if you seek further evidence, to reconsider your decision, however.

Personal Explanation

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES FUNDING

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier) (14:11): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: We have had the spectacle of the member for Morphett coming into this house—

Mr PISONI: Point of order: this is not a personal explanation, this is a speech.

The SPEAKER: I will listen carefully to make sure the Premier confines himself to a personal explanation rather than debate the matter.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: Thank you, Mr Speaker. The member for Morphett comes into this house at the beginning of the session today and makes the gravest of allegations against a member, which is that a member misled this house. In the terms of what was recounted to this house—

An honourable member interjecting:

The SPEAKER: I think we had better give the Premier a while to address the matter.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: In the terms that he brought into this place—so the very words that he used—he suggested that some agreement had been reached, and that was the gravamen of the misleading, but also in the very same complaint he referred to the fact that there had been an exchange of correspondence, which documented that—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: I think we are leading up to the point; I can feel it very close.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: He said—

Dr McFetridge: I am happy to read the letters in, mate; I am happy to read the letters.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: Was this the Leader of the Opposition's idea? Is this part of questioning too?

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: The Premier will return to a personal explanation.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: So references were made—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: I will withdraw leave if the Premier strays again.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: Thank you, Mr Speaker. References were made by the member for Morphett, in his explanation to try to persuade you that there was a prima facie case, to correspondence between Mr Brough as the then minister for Aboriginal affairs and me as the then minister for Aboriginal affairs. He sought to rely upon that material as the basis for saying that there had been a misleading. What he did not do was to table or to provide to the house some of the text of the material. One of the letters—a letter he referred to—was—

Ms CHAPMAN: Point of order: this is a debate in respect of a matter which you have already determined.

The SPEAKER: No, what the Premier is doing is offering to the house facts pertinent to the allegation.

Ms CHAPMAN: There is nothing before the house.

The SPEAKER: Other facts that would tend to exculpate him from the allegation. While the Premier continues to offer facts that would tend to exculpate him by way of explanation, he will maintain leave.

Ms CHAPMAN: Then, I move:

That the Premier's leave be withdrawn.

The SPEAKER: No, leave has been granted and only I can withdraw leave now.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: Thank you, Mr Speaker. In the short period I have had to be able to gather some of the correspondence, there was a reference in the member for Morphett's earlier remarks to a letter by Mr Brough of 20 July to the South Australian Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee. That was part of the point that the member for Morphett was

seeking to make. I make reference to that letter in my letter to Mr Brough. This is the letter that the member for Morphett is relying upon to say that I have misled. I make reference to it—

Dr McFetridge interjecting:

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: I make reference to your letter in my letter to Mr Brough. Your letter—

The SPEAKER: I am advised that any member of the parliament can withdraw leave. However, if leave is withdrawn at this point, I imagine it will lead to a cycle of retaliation so terrible that we should not contemplate it. However, if you wish to withdraw leave, I will allow it.

Ms CHAPMAN: Thank you, sir. I have so moved.

Ministerial Statement

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES FUNDING

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier) (14:16): I seek leave to make a ministerial statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: I wish to address the circumstances that arose earlier today where the member for Morphett made a series of remarks under the guise of moving a motion of privilege which concerned conduct that I allegedly engaged in when I was minister for Aboriginal affairs.

Mr GARDNER: Point of order, sir. The convention that has been established, and upheld by you, is that ministerial statements be circulated in writing at the time that they are given.

The SPEAKER: It is just that: it is a convention. We are on a slippery slope here.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: It does remind me of Yeats:

Turning and turning in the widening gyre

The falcon cannot hear the falconer;

Things fall apart—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Well, you can withdraw leave for the ministerial statement if you want to.

Mr GARDNER: Sir, I am making again the point that you say it is a slippery slope. The abuse of process by the government in the way that they are doing it today, and have done so throughout the course of the year, is extraordinary, and I ask you again to uphold the convention.

The SPEAKER: No, the convention is that once leave is granted it is maintained until such time as the person on his or her feet flagrantly violates the terms.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Well, there has to be a reason. You can withdraw leave willy-nilly.

Ms Chapman interjecting:

The SPEAKER: You can, yes.

Mr Marshall: Sir, it's nothing to do with willy-nilly.

The SPEAKER: The member for Unley.

Mr PISONI: Sir, ministerial statements are to deal with ministerial responsibility. What is the Premier's ministerial responsibility?

The SPEAKER: This is like an Australian union of students conference.

Members interjecting:

Mr Pisoni: And you're running it.

The SPEAKER: Yes, you're right. I am running it. The member for Newland.

The Hon. T.R. KENYON: Sir, generally, it is not taken as a conversation backwards and forwards between the Speaker and those on the floor except through observing the general standing orders which have arisen through points of order and arising in the debate on the point of order. You are engaging with people not standing on their feet when they make their contribution.

The SPEAKER: Thank you to the member for Unley and the member for Newland for helping me with my responsibilities. The Premier tried to make a personal explanation, leave was withdrawn, as it may be, contrary to my earlier ruling; I was wrong. I will say that again if you would like. The Premier has now segued into a ministerial statement, and any member can refuse leave again, if you dare. Premier.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: Thank you, Mr Speaker. As I was attempting to say, the member for Morphett earlier today made a point of privilege, suggesting that I had misled this house. He relied for that on a question that I answered I think the last time we were here concerning the question of municipal funding and whether I had agreed to take over municipal funding from the commonwealth. In his explanation to try to persuade you that I had misled the house, he himself acknowledged that there was a series of correspondence that passed between myself and former minister Brough.

I am seeking to put before the house some elements of that correspondence, in the short period I have had to be able to gain access to that correspondence, to seek to explain the nature of that interaction. A fairly rich detail here is that one of the letters that I understand he was relying upon—because it is hard, in the period that I have had, to be able to work out what, in fact, he was relying upon—I say about that letter, in my correspondence to Mal Brough:

Your letter of 20 July to the South Australian Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee is misleading in a number of ways.

I go on to say, later in that same letter:

MCATSIA—

which is the Aboriginal affairs standing committee of ministers from around the nation—

notes that all MUNS funding is being preserved until such time as a transitional plan which responds to the commonwealth's reform agenda is finalised and implemented in consultation with states and territories.

So, the explanation that I am giving is that this was a live issue of contention. No agreement had been reached between the commonwealth and the states about the transfer of MUNS funding. What the member for Morphett waves away as just 'detail' that we had actually agreed to hand over MUNS funding was detail about money, which is a fundamental and necessary condition before any finalisation of any agreement could be reached.

If there is one fact which should make this clear to all those listening about the fact that there was no agreement reached, it is that it was still a live issue come the Abbott government. The Abbott government unilaterally withdrew MUNS funding and we are in dispute about it. But it is a serious matter to come into this place and allege that any member has misled this place, especially without a basis.

Personal Explanation

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES FUNDING

Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (14:23): Personal explanation, Mr Speaker?

The SPEAKER: This is now turning into a debate, but leave has been sought for the member for Morphett to make a personal explanation in response to the ministerial statement. Is leave granted?

Leave granted.

Dr McFETRIDGE: Thank you, Mr Speaker. Just in his ministerial then, the Premier said that I had come into this place and made allegations without basis. I will read from a letter from the now Premier, dated 27.6.2007 to then federal minister Mal Brough. I quote:

As part of the process of working towards 1 July 2007 as a date of transfer...

This was about the transfer. You were working towards the transfer. You had agreed to it; you were working on the details. The question I asked you last sitting day was: had you ever agreed to the transfer? Yes, you have.

The SPEAKER: Member for Morphett, you will not refer to the Premier in the second person, nor will you refer to any member of the chamber in the second person.

Dr McFETRIDGE: Thank you, Mr Speaker. In my question to the Premier back on 25 September, I asked:

Did the Premier agree to South Australia accepting responsibility for municipal service delivery when he was the minister for Aboriginal affairs?

In his letter to the then minister for families and communities (Hon. Mal Brough), he says, in the third paragraph:

As part of the process of working towards 1 July 2007 as a date of transfer...

What is more clear than that? He had agreed to the transfer.

Ministerial Statement

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER AGAINST CORRUPTION ANNUAL REPORT 2013-14

The Hon. J.R. RAU (Enfield—Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for Justice Reform, Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing and Urban Development, Minister for Industrial Relations) (14:26): I seek leave to make a ministerial statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J.R. RAU: Two reports have been tabled today: the annual report of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption was tabled by you, Mr Speaker. I now table the report of a review of the operations of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption and the Office for Public Integrity.

The annual report of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption provides a summary of the first financial year of operation. Since opening on 2 September last year, a total of 1,547 contacts were received by the office; of these, 624 were general inquiries or outside the jurisdiction of the ICAC Act and the remainder were complaints and reports.

A total of 71 corruption investigations were commenced by the commissioner which covered 90 complaints and reports and three own-initiative assessments. The commissioner is required to report on a number of matters in his annual report, and he makes some observations and recommendations to government which we are considering or already acting upon.

The commissioner has recommended to amend, in a minor way, the confidentiality provisions within the ICAC Act. These recommendations relate to a person being able to have necessary discussions about their appearance before the commission without seeking formal permission from the commissioner. I will introduce a bill to parliament soon in order to address these concerns. These are essentially administrative matters not policy issues. The commissioner does not recommend public hearings.

The commissioner also makes observations about the role of the Police Ombudsman, raising concerns that a number of complaints are deemed—in his view, incorrectly—to be outside the jurisdiction of the Police Ombudsman. The commissioner says the arrangements are in need of an overhaul. The government is considering this recommendation.

We will be giving careful thought to the commissioner's recommendations regarding the use of private emails and social media. I will be providing advice to the Premier for him to communicate with ministerial staff, reminding them of their obligations under the State Records and the FOI acts.

The report also makes recommendations on a number of other areas, including lobbyists, political donations and codes of conduct for members of parliament and local government. The government will consider all recommendations and observations made in the report, and I thank the commissioner for his work.

The report I table today is a review of the first year of operation of the ICAC. It was conducted by the Hon. Kevin Duggan AM, QC in accordance with the requirements under the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012. The act requires the report to address the following: whether the powers under the ICAC Act were exercised in an appropriate manner, whether the practices and procedures of the commissioner and the office were effective and efficient, and whether the operations made an appreciable difference to the prevention or minimisation of corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration.

This report makes a number of recommendations of an administrative nature, including suggested changes to the website, providing copies of search warrants and summaries of searches and greater guidance to police officers around their powers. The report also recommends the government make amendments to the ICAC Act to provide for a mechanism for the making of complaints of abuse of the exercise of the powers of the commissioner or other forms of misconduct on the part of the ICAC. It further suggests amendments to ensure the act does not prevent people seeking legal advice. The government is also considering these recommendations. I table the report of a review of the operations of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption and the Office for Public Integrity.

HOSPITAL WAITING TIMES

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries) (14:30): I seek leave to make a ministerial statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING: On Tuesday 23 September, the opposition health spokesman in the other place, Stephen Wade, claimed that a woman had died in 'disturbing circumstances' at Noarlunga Hospital. In question time the next day the Leader of the Opposition followed this up by asking me questions about the woman's death.

We now know that owing to Mr Wade's actions the Coroner's office reopened the woman's case file. On Thursday 24 September, the Coroner's office advised the woman's son that she could not be buried as had been planned the next day. Understandably, this caused great distress for the family. Fortunately, the Coroner's office was later able to advise that the burial could proceed at the planned time. The office also said that, 'The report from the Noarlunga Hospital said nothing about overcrowding at the Flinders Medical Centre being a factor in this death.'

Also on Thursday 24 September, the woman's son rang Mr Wade's office to advise him that he was incorrect. Instead of getting an immediate apology, later that day police arrived at the home of the woman's son. Belatedly, Mr Wade apologised to the woman's family on Friday 25 September. I understand that the opposition leader has not personally apologised even though he also tried to use this woman's death to score a few cheap political points in question time.

I have spoken to the woman's family who were distressed that this matter was exploited politically, that their private details had been used, and that police were sent to their home while they were grieving. The use of a family's grief and the tragic death of an individual to leverage political advantage is disgusting to me.

In accordance with the family's wishes, I wrote to Mr Wade to ask him to reveal the source of his misleading claims. Mr Wade has refused to do this. I have sought advice on this matter from the Crown Solicitor and his office has recommended a course of action, which I have followed.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:33): I seek leave to make a ministerial statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: On 5 August I advised the house that I had appointed former police commissioner Mal Hyde to conduct an internal audit of the employment processes and staff records for all residential care staff in Families SA. This has been an important body of work and I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr Hyde and the team of psychologists who worked on this audit. This involved auditing internal staff records relating to nearly 500 employees.

On Thursday 2 October, I was presented with a copy of former commissioner Hyde's audit. The audit was to assess the suitability and processes that led to the employment of those people working in our residential care. Out of an abundance of caution, 25 staff have been directed away from their workplace while a process of further assessment is undertaken. A further 75 have been advised they will undergo further assessment. Two staff members who have also been identified for further assessment have not been contactable. The department will notify them of this process as soon as practicable.

I appreciate this is a difficult time for those staff; however, the interests of children in residential care are paramount in this process. Details will not be provided in relation to individual workers to protect the integrity of this process. All staff are being offered counselling support. The assessment panel has begun its work and expects to begin interviewing employees identified in the audit later this week. The panel includes a qualified external psychologist, a senior DECD human resources practitioner and a senior Families SA manager.

The audit has also been provided to royal commissioner Nyland to assist with the royal commission into the state's child protection system. The department has acted swiftly in response to the Hyde audit, and our hope is that this secondary assessment will be completed as quickly as possible, in the interests of both the children living in residential care and those people working in the sector.

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that we value the contribution that staff make in supporting our most vulnerable children on a daily basis, either through their work in residential care or other parts of Families SA. I know their priority, like mine, is the safety of our children. The department and I will continue to provide updates on this matter when appropriate.

SUCH, HON. R.B.

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety) (14:36): I table a copy of a ministerial statement made by the Hon. Gail Gago in the other place.

DEFENCE SHIPBUILDING

The Hon. M.L.J. HAMILTON-SMITH (Waite—Minister for Investment and Trade, Minister for Defence Industries, Minister for Veterans' Affairs) (14:36): I seek leave to make a ministerial statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M.L.J. HAMILTON-SMITH: Sustaining the future of Australia's naval shipbuilding industry is absolutely vital to our economy, to our advanced manufacturing future and to jobs. We are currently at a critical crossroads, where the federal government will either choose to spend \$250 billion to deliver and sustain our future Navy fleet here in Australia or to send that money to overseas companies employing foreign workers and adding to overseas economies.

Today, I appeared before the Senate economics committee to discuss this important issue and to answer questions on behalf of the government. As current shipbuilding projects are due to ramp down in the next 18 months, securing a continuous workflow of future projects is vital to our economic and security efforts. The federal government's words and actions on this issue to this point are not making industry, the South Australian government or the South Australian people very confident about their commitment to building Australia's next submarines in Adelaide. This puts the industry's future at risk. It is imperative that the government divert from its current route.

Mr Tarzia: Work with them, please!

The SPEAKER: The member for Hartley is called to order.

The Hon. M.L.J. HAMILTON-SMITH: Dr John White, a nationally recognised expert in the naval shipbuilding field, last week recommended to the Senate economics committee that the design, build and sustainment of our future submarines should be managed by one authority which will run a fair and competitive tender process within Australia. The South Australian government agrees with Dr White's position.

His recommendations were further endorsed by economics expert Dr Göran Roos, who agreed that, if we purchased a submarine from Japan, we would simply be using Australian taxpayers' money to build a new Japanese shipbuilding facility and to recruit and train new Japanese workers to do the building work. The same would apply wherever the submarine was built if it were overseas. We would then pay that overseas country to optimise their own design to be able to fulfil our requirements.

A recent study by the National Institute of Industry Research, commissioned by the Economic Development Board of South Australia, indicated that Australia as a country is at least \$21 billion better off by building in Australia than to purchase overseas, in addition to creating 120,000 man years of additional jobs—not days, not weeks, but years of additional jobs—in the economy over the life of the project as compared to building overseas.

To ensure the best outcome is achieved, a sensible approach must be taken. The state government is engaged with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Defence on this key issue to help advocate for South Australian industry. We will also provide a submission to the commonwealth on the development of a defence white paper and we will work as cooperatively with the commonwealth as we can to secure the right outcome.

In order to make our submission a reflection of what key defence and industry leaders think and feel, on Tuesday 21 October the South Australian government will hold a summit at parliament, in this chamber, to hear from them. It will be an opportunity for all of the facts on this matter to be heard and considered. As well as the Future Submarine Project, the summit will explore how South Australia can best position itself for other key projects, such as Land 400 and future frigates. It would be an error not to listen to the leading experts in this area and consider all available options on such important issues. We hope that the commonwealth government will adopt a similar view.

Parliamentary Committees

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Ms DIGANCE (Elder) (14:41): I bring up the 506th report of the committee, entitled Proposal to Expand Three Prisons: Port Lincoln Prison, Adelaide Women's Prison, Mount Gambier Prison.

Report received and ordered to be published.

Question Time

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:42): My question is to the Minister for Education and Child Development. In relation to the Families SA staff audit undertaken by former police commissioner Mal Hyde which resulted in concerns being raised for 102 staff, were the concerns raised by Mr Hyde matters that did not previously concern Families SA or were they matters Families SA were previously unaware of?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:43): I thank the Leader of the Opposition for his question. As I said in my ministerial statement, I am not going to go into the details of the employees involved. I don't want to underestimate in any way the seriousness of the matters that have been raised but I also don't want to prejudice the process that we are going through. It is an important process and I think the people involved are entitled to have the opportunity to put their case. So, I am not going into those matters about whether someone had had issues raised about them (or not) previously. Clearly, there are issues that have been raised following a desktop audit of their suitability for employment and working in those environments.

Mr Marshall interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I'm giving you the answer. We undertook an audit to ensure that—

The SPEAKER: No; you are giving the house the answer.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I am giving the house the answer, sir. We undertook an audit to ensure that the employment processes were conducted as they should have been and to assess whether there were—

Mr Marshall interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I can't answer your question if you are going to talk over the top of me. Don't be so rude, Steven.

The Hon. J.J. Snelling: You are a bully, aren't you?

The SPEAKER: The Minister for Health is called to order.

Mr Pisoni: He's being a bully, sir.

The SPEAKER: The member for Unley is called to order.

Ms Redmond interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I agree this is a serious issue—

The SPEAKER: The member for Heysen is called to order.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: —and that is why I commissioned this audit. I agree it is serious; it is not made any less serious by you shouting at me across the chamber.

The SPEAKER: I am not shouting at the minister.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: The Leader of the Opposition, sir.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:45): Supplementary, sir: can the minister explain what concerns were raised by Mal Hyde regarding the 25 Families SA staff who were stood down?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:45): The issues that Mr Hyde suggested required further assessment were in relation to their fitness for employment in this particular area.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:46): But sorry, sir, can the minister provide further detail and also differentiate between the 25 staff members who were stood aside versus the 77 where further investigation was taking place?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:46): To the first part of the question, my answer is no. To the second part, the 25 were considered by Mr Hyde to be of a much higher priority than the remainder of the 102 and so we, out of an abundance of caution, asked those people not to present to work until we can go through this reassessment process.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:46): Can the minister give an explanation to the house about this abundance of caution? Can she provide any explanation as to why she cannot give us details—not specific individual person-by-person details, but details of what is the differentiation between the 25 where staff were stood aside versus the 77 where high concerns still remain?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:47): Mr Hyde said the 25 were of an immediate priority and so that is why we have acted.

Mr Marshall: But what are the concerns?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I have told you I am not going into those.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: The member for Davenport is called to order.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: We have a process that we—

Mr Marshall: Is there a legal reason—

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: The leader of the—

Mr Marshall: —or you just don't want to tell us today? Is it embarrassing for the department?

Mr Williams: Or maybe doesn't know.

The SPEAKER: The member for MacKillop is called to order.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: Sir, it is impossible for me to even attempt to answer a question when the Leader of the Opposition continues to shout at me across the chamber. These are serious issues that have been raised through a desktop audit of the employment process that was undertaken in relation to 102 people and also looking at their employment history. We have acted on that; 25 were considered that we should ask them not to present to work until we can go through a further process of assessment. This is an important part of the process and I stress again that this is an audit that we implemented.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:48): Supplementary, sir: is there any legal impediment whatsoever in the minister providing an answer to the house regarding what were the concerns of former commissioner Mal Hyde?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:48): That is a difficult question to answer, because—

Ms Chapman interjecting:

The SPEAKER: The deputy leader is called to order.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: —there may in fact be difficulties if I outline the issues in relation to some industrial processes that may be undertaken as a result of this. We do not know what is going to come out of this audit process, so out of an abundance of caution, again, I am not going to release those details because I do not want to prejudice any further processes that may need to be undertaken.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:49): Supplementary: is the minister suggesting to the house that industrial action is imminent?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:49): No.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:49): Is the minister aware of any potential for industrial action in this area?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:49): You need to explain to me what you mean by industrial action.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: No; industrial issues that we may have to deal with.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:50): Sir, one final supplementary on this: will the government replace the 25 Families SA staff who were stood down?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:50): We have staff provided in all of our residential care facilities to care for our children, if that's what you are asking me.

Mr Marshall: That wasn't the question.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: Well, these people haven't been sacked. They have been asked not to come to work until—

Mr Marshall interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: Well, I said we have people working there, we have lists of—

Mr Marshall: They are working longer hours?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: We have people who do work longer hours, we have people who are on a list of relievers and, where necessary, we engage agency staff.

FEDERAL BUDGET

Mr GEE (Napier) (14:50): My question is to the Premier. Can the Premier inform the house of the findings of a recent report into the effect of the federal government budget on South Australians and the implications for efforts to transform our economy?

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier) (14:51): I thank the honourable member for this question, and it's proper that he asks this question, because the suburbs associated with his electorate are most severely hit by the federal budget cuts. When the federal government handed down its budget in May this year it was immediately apparent that it contained many cuts that were unfair. We had warned, of course, that there would be cuts, but even we were surprised about the depth and the severity and the unfairness of these federal cuts.

Just how unfair the federal budget is and who bears the heaviest burden has been made clearer in a report prepared by the Australian Workplace Innovation and Social Research Centre in partnership with the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM). The report finds that nearly one-third of all South Australian families will be worse off as a direct result of the federal budget and, shamefully, the lowest income families will be hit hardest. From 2017-18, couples with children will lose \$2,780 per year and single parent families up to \$3,700 per year.

Mr TARZIA: Point of order, sir.

The SPEAKER: Point of order, member for Hartley.

Mr TARZIA: This information is on a publicly available news release dated 8 October 2014.

The SPEAKER: Rather than, as you did on the last occasion, hold up a screen from where you sit, could the member for Hartley bring the information to me so I may check the Premier's answer against delivery?

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: Mr Speaker, the question travels much further than the cuts: it's the effect on our capacity to transform our economy. It's important to lay the foundation of fact. I can understand why those opposite are embarrassed and, sadly, their silence reflects their support of the federal budget. The federal cuts will hurt where communities are already vulnerable, including the very northern suburbs that were so hard hit by the announcement of the Holden closure and, in particular, regional communities. The broader economic impact of the cuts is also alarming. Of concern is the finding that cuts will mean 7,000 fewer jobs can be created that will be—

Ms Chapman interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Point of order.

Ms CHAPMAN: The Premier has actually sent a personal letter to all of the members and, indeed, even further widespread, with a nice little graph and all the information that he—

The SPEAKER: Yes, I received it today.

Ms CHAPMAN: Yes, I'm sure you would have; so it is entirely within the realm that we all have a personalised letter from the Premier and we don't need a ministerial statement.

The SPEAKER: If the member for Bragg gives me the letter I will check it against the Premier—

Mr Marshall: You said, 'I got one,' sir, and now you want another copy.

The SPEAKER: Yes, in the words of John Cleese, 'I already got one', but, in fact, it's at my Croydon electorate office.

Ms CHAPMAN: Mr Speaker, are you suggesting to the house that you haven't read it?

The SPEAKER: I was in rather a hurry to get here today.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: Mr Speaker, I even crossed out 'Ms Chapman' and wrote 'Vickie', and I am prepared to autograph Mr Spoehr's report from the South Australian government, hand autograph this.

Can I say that it is not just the deep cuts; it is the fact that they do not help us one jot with the transformation exercise that is necessary for the South Australian economy. If they could have at least made the case that somehow all this unfairness and this burden was actually for some higher purpose, one may have been persuaded—probably not, but nevertheless you would have thought they might have at least sought to advance an argument about why this is good for us, but there has not been any of that.

At a time when we need to maintain growth and momentum in a transforming economy, we get deep cuts which will reduce activity. There is a reason why national surveys demonstrate that there is less poverty here in South Australia than around the nation: it is because we are building and those other states are cutting.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL: We are building and they are cutting, and that is what people supported when they made the choice at the last election. The federal budget should be assisting us as we grapple with the loss of 13,000 jobs at Holden's; instead, it places an additional burden, with the loss of a further 7,000 jobs. We have to change direction. We have to stop these federal cuts that are hurting South Australians.

The SPEAKER: Oh, no, a supplementary! The member for MacKillop.

Mr Williams: Sorry, Steven.

The SPEAKER: Are you addressing me or the leader?

FEDERAL BUDGET

Mr WILLIAMS (MacKillop) (14:56): Mr Speaker, my supplementary question to the Premier is: what impact does any report that he might have from any so-called expert have on South Australian families—the fact that, as has been revealed in the Auditor-General's Report that has just been tabled, the budget deficit in the last financial year was predicted to be \$911 million and it has actually come in at \$1.23 billion, some \$321 million gone out the window?

The SPEAKER: That is not a supplementary, but the Premier seems keen to answer it.

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier) (14:57): This is the point: we have been building and you wanted to cut. We dodged a bullet at the last state election. Imagine the depressive effect on the South Australian economy if we had the reinforcing effect of the Abbott cuts and the Marshall cuts—imagine where we would be now!

We made a conscious decision in South Australia to not chase down revenue. We made a conscious decision to put our AAA credit rating on the line because we knew that introducing such a negative impulse into the economy at that critical point would be damaging for us. Just at a time when we need to be encouraging companies to change and grow, if they saw a shrinking state

economy the chances of us achieving that would even be more difficult. We made that decision. I stand by that budget strategy, and we will be vindicated.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: I call to order the members for Unley, Hammond, Morialta and Adelaide. I warn the member for MacKillop a first and second time. I warn the leader a first time. I warn the member for Heysen a first time. I call the member for Schubert to order and warn him a first time, and I call the member for Hartley to order and warn him a first and a second time. The leader.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (14:59): My question is to the Minister for Education and Child Development. What flaws in the process of screening and ongoing monitoring of Families SA staff allowed issues of high concern to go undetected and unactioned?

The SPEAKER: 'Unactioned.'

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (14:59): I'm not sure what 'unactioned' is, sir. The Leader of the Opposition is making assertions that he has no basis for. What we have done is implement an independent audit to make sure that we only have people who are suitable for employment one-on-one with children and who are working in our residential care facilities. All of those people undergo—

Mr Marshall interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: Sir, again I cannot answer the question. He asks me a question and then talks over the top of me.

Mr Whetstone interjecting:

The SPEAKER: The member for Chaffey is called to order. The warning has got his interjection in *Hansard*, anyway.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: All of the people who work in Families SA are required to go through the DCSI screening process, so they have a criminal history check and they have a background screening check. We also put them through other assessments and checks. What we have done is undergone an audit, and former commissioner Hyde has identified some people from that desktop audit that flagged some concerns, but what he says is that this needs to undergo a secondary process. He has stressed that this is simply a desktop process. I don't know what the outcome of this secondary assessment is going to be.

Ms Sanderson: You shouldn't have announced it.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: The member for Adelaide says I shouldn't have announced it.

Ms Sanderson: You wouldn't have announced it if it had no basis.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: That is not true. Of course I should have announced it. I advised the house we were undertaking the audit, and within 24 hours of receiving the information the people concerned—the 25 who were being asked not to come to work—were being contacted and the public of South Australia were being advised of the advice that came from former commissioner Hyde. If I had not done that, I would have been accused of covering up. It was absolutely proper that I should advise—

Ms Chapman interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: It is also proper that people get some fairness in the process, so I am not going out there and publicly announce issues around these workers until we go through the secondary assessment that was recommended by commissioner Hyde.

Mr Marshall interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: Again, the Leader of the Opposition shouts at me across the chamber. If he looks at the ministerial statement that I gave today, I have said that the assessment panel has commenced their work and we will hope to get through that work as quickly as possible. It

is in the interests of these workers that these matters be settled. It certainly isn't in their interests that this be prosecuted in the public arena. It is in the interests of the children that we have these matters settled. They are my priority: their safety is my priority.

Mr Marshall interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: Again, the Leader of the Opposition sits there and shouts across the table. He cries his crocodile tears, making out he cares about children, and what he is after is a headline for the TV news. There is nothing about concern for children.

Mr GARDNER: Point of order, sir. The minister has imputed improper motive.

The SPEAKER: I uphold the member for Moriata's point of order, and I call the Minister for Education to order. Before the leader continues, I want to commend the member for Hartley on his outstanding innovation of emailing me statements that he claims ministers are reading from. Please continue, leader.

FAMILIES SA INTERNAL AUDIT

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (15:04): Thank you. My supplementary is to the Minister for Education and Child Development. Why does it take a comprehensive audit from a former police commissioner to expose flaws in Families SA's screening and ongoing monitoring of staff?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:04): We undertook this audit because of the circumstance of a Families SA person being charged by police in relation to seven children in our care. I think it is absolutely proper that we do this.

Mr van Holst Pellekaan interjecting:

The SPEAKER: The member for Stuart is called to order. Leader.

FAMILIES SA STAFFING

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (15:04): How is the government progressing in its appointment of a new head of Families SA?

The Hon. A. Koutsantonis: There's a waste of a new suit and a haircut—I am telling you, Iain.

The SPEAKER: The Treasurer is called to order.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:04): I am assuming that the Leader of the Opposition is asking about the appointment of the deputy CE with responsibility for child safety. I understand interviews are being conducted this week.

MODBURY HOSPITAL

Ms BEDFORD (Floreay) (15:05): My question is to the Minister for Health. Can the minister advise what investment the government has made and what works have been done at Modbury Hospital since its return to the public health system in 2007?

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries) (15:05): I thank the member for Florey for her question and acknowledge what a champion she is of the Modbury Hospital. She has worked tirelessly as member for Florey and, indeed, prior to entry into this place—

Mr Pengilly interjecting:

The SPEAKER: I thought the member for Finnis was so poorly he was not to interject today.

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING: —with regard to the Modbury Hospital. The government has been dedicated to improving the Modbury Hospital since it returned to the public health system in 2007. Not only did Labor reverse the previous Liberal government's disastrous privatisation of

Modbury Hospital management, it has invested in modernising the hospital to provide world-class health services for people in our north-eastern suburbs.

The SPEAKER: Is not the Minister for Health's reference to 'disastrous' commentary?

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING: I am sorry, sir, I withdraw that. It was poor of me—oversight. I am sorry. This includes—

The SPEAKER: Member for Davenport.

The Hon. A. Koutsantonis: That's a new tie.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: It is a new tie. Mr Speaker, the question asked the minister to outline all the work done on Modbury Hospital since 2002. All that information is presented in the capital works statements in the budgets presented since that time. All of that information is publicly available to the house already, sir.

The SPEAKER: Minister.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING: I know the opposition don't want me to talk about the huge investment this government has made and its dedication to the Modbury Hospital.

Mr PISONI: Point of order, sir.

The SPEAKER: Yes, point of order.

Mr PISONI: The minister is not responsible for the opposition, and yet he is referring to the opposition in the answer to his question.

The SPEAKER: I uphold the member for Unley's point of order.

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING: This includes a significant investment in Modbury's ED. In January this year, I opened the new \$17.4 million ED at Modbury Hospital—this is the one the Leader of the Opposition said hadn't happened. This bigger and better ED has almost doubled the treatment and assessment bays from 23 to 40 and gives patients greater privacy, confidentiality and dignity. It has a secure four-bay paediatric area that allows for any children to be seen and treated away from the general population in a defined area.

Importantly, the new emergency department has a dedicated low-stimulation area to improve health outcomes for mental health patients by allowing treatment in a more clinically appropriate area removed from the distractions of a noisy and busy ED. The redevelopment project also included two upgraded resuscitation areas, these new rapid-assessment bays, a new isolation room, a new gynaecology room, and a new plaster room and procedure room.

To deal with increasing demand, 44 extra car-parking spaces have been created in the public area and eight additional car parks in the staff area. The new rehab ward will soon open at Modbury Hospital. This built-for-purpose ward will mean more people in Adelaide's northern suburbs—

The SPEAKER: Point of order, member for Florey.

Ms BEDFORD: In my 17 years in this place, I have never screamed over the top of any other member's answer. I would like to be able to hear the answer to my question, which affects—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: I uphold the member for Florey's point of order.

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING: This built-for-purpose ward will mean more people in Adelaide's northern suburbs will receive health care in their local community. It boasts 20 new beds for rehabilitation patients, increasing capacity from eight to 28 beds, which include several single rooms with ensuites. The ward features a new state of the art rehab therapy area with equipment for rehabilitation patients to receive physiotherapy and occupational therapy, and a kitchen to stimulate activity in a home environment.

The state government is investing hundreds of millions of dollars to significantly expand hospital facilities in the north and the north-east to enable better care and treatment. Better care and treatment is at the heart of transforming health. This means listening to doctors, nurses and allied health workers in our hospitals who right now are caring for South Australians, and taking advice from these clinicians on how best to transform our health system for the years and decades to come. Any changes will not reduce services—

The SPEAKER: Point of order, member for Mount Gambier.

Mr BELL: I know time stands still when the Minister for Health speaks but that clock has not moved for at least three minutes.

The SPEAKER: I will be bringing back the Crvena Zvezda stopwatch.

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING: I expect to be able to tell you more about this in a future sitting.

CHILD PROTECTION

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (15:10): My question is to the Minister for Education and Child Development. Can the minister outline how many random checks of residential accommodation facilities have occurred since this practice was implemented after there were allegations of child sexual abuse raised against a 32-year-old Families SA worker?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:11): I am happy to get an answer and bring that back to the house but we had a system and do have a system where supervisors were already making those checks and we have increased that. Most of the facilities are being visited and they are visited at different times. They are unannounced as far as I am aware and certainly—

Mr Marshall: How many?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I heard your question and if you listened to my answer—

The SPEAKER: And I am listening.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: The Leader of the Opposition is not listening. I give him an answer and he shouts over the top of me.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: Louise! I am happy to bring that detail back to the house but I am trying to make the point that those sorts of checks were happening and that we have increased them. We have a specialist team now that is out and about making those checks. What that is about is making sure that things are as they should be in those homes and any issues that need to be raised can be raised.

CHILD PROTECTION

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (15:12): Supplementary, sir: can the minister advise what percentage of shifts at residential accommodation facilities have been subject to random checks both before and after these allegations were raised against the 32-year-old Families SA workers?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:12): Your question was what percentage?

Mr Marshall: Yes, before and after.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: Alright, I will—

CHILD PROTECTION

Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition) (15:12): Also, can the minister advise whether any of these random checks that have occurred recently raised any concerns?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:13): I have been out doing some of them myself.

Mr Pisoni: Are you qualified to do that?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I'm the minister.

The SPEAKER: The member for Unley is warned a second time.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: Thank you, sir. I thought it appropriate that I spend a few nights going out with some of the senior management team to—

Members interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I went out with the senior managers who were undertaking these checks during the evening. I thought that was a perfectly appropriate thing to do. Certainly many of the staff are very upset about the circumstances surrounding this Families SA worker. They do a great job, they care very much about these children and I thought it was perfectly appropriate that I would spend a couple of my evenings going out and visiting them.

Mr MARSHALL: That is all very interesting but the question was, have any of these random checks raised any concerns? That was the question. The other part of the answer was very interesting.

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I am happy to get information—

Mr Pisoni interjecting:

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: I did. The member for Unley once again just sits there and shouts. I wonder if he was the shadow who has been ringing around the other states trawling for information? I wonder whether it was the member for Unley? It would be form, wouldn't it?

The SPEAKER: Not since Churchill at the Siege of Sidney Street have we seen such ministerial intervention. Deputy leader.

CHILD PROTECTION

Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (15:15): My supplementary is to the minister for families. Is the minister saying that on the visits that she attended these facilities that they were unannounced? Obviously, they were with other officers, but they were random checks, unannounced, and that there was no advice to the residential facility that she, as minister, was attending?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:15): Certainly, that was my understanding. In fact, on one occasion the worker was very, very cautious—and appropriately so—about letting us enter the house because they wanted to clarify that we had the appropriate authority to visit.

OIL AND GAS SECTOR

Mr PICTON (Kaurna) (15:15): My question is to the Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy. Will the Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy inform the house of the government's position regarding the oil and gas sector in light of recent criticism?

Mr Marshall: Down with the ANU.

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS (West Torrens—Treasurer, Minister for Finance, Minister for State Development, Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy, Minister for Small Business) (15:16): To hell with the ANU, yes. This morning I was honoured to open and address the Asia Pacific Oil & Gas Conference and Exhibition. This event is run by The Society of Petroleum Engineers which is committed to helping its members advance their technical skills to develop the oil and gas sector sustainably, and the government shares that commitment. We are proud to welcome and stand by some of the world's key engineers, scientists, technologists, managers, business leaders and government officials here in Adelaide.

Mr Knoll: Over 1,000!

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: There were over 1,000 delegates registered, yes, and they will share information and best-practice approaches to establish contacts and enhance relationships.

The theme of the conference, Changing the Game, could not have been better given the timely array of tremendous opportunities, challenges and solutions being generated by this sector. The industry will find no greater supporter than this government as together we seek to build opportunities and conquer those challenges.

The government is proud to stand by this industry. We recognise their contribution and the expansion that this vital sector provides our towns, our cities and our regional communities. And we will stand up for future prosperity and for our state, and the nation. Mr Speaker, we will stand by these companies.

We need to stand up against extremist movements like Lock the Gate, who I note that the member for Mount Gambier has advertised in his front window of his electorate office—an agenda that seeks to instil fear across our community about the oil and gas sector. We will stand up against that type of fearmongering.

We will not stand idly by as those that seek a return to the dark ages are able to go unchallenged. The recent decision by the Australian National University to sell off its shares in resources companies including Iluka Resources and South Australia's very own South Australian Northern Territory Oil Search has been met with passionate opposition here in South Australia and across the country.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: The decision was allegedly based on a report—I am interested in this, and I am glad you have finally come to my way of thinking.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: The decision was allegedly based on a report by consultants rating companies on what was described as—

Ms Redmond interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Member for Heysen.

Ms REDMOND: There appears to be something wrong with the speakers, I am getting it in stereo back here, sir.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: The minister will continue.

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: Santos is a major employer in this state; a major contributor of royalties. It contributes to us culturally—

Mr Knoll interjecting:

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: I am glad you like Santos. Perhaps you could speak to your colleagues who don't like Santos.

Mr KNOLL: Point of order, Mr Speaker. The Treasurer is reading from a press release that I just emailed to your inbox.

The SPEAKER: I am always interested in how my alma mater invests.

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: I echo the Premier's condemnation of the Australian National University and this attack on the South Australian companies. I echo the criticism that the federal Treasurer (Hon. Joe Hockey) has made. I echo the criticism the assistant federal minister (Mr Jamie Briggs) has made. I even echo the criticism of the Leader of the Opposition's mentor and life coach, Chris Pyne. But, Mr Speaker, I cannot echo those calls from the Leader of the Opposition because until today, he has said nothing.

Mr Marshall: How do you know?

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: Well, show us a report.

Mr Marshall: How do you know?

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: Show us the media; show us the press release.

Mr Marshall: How do you know?

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: Get the two guys at the back there to provide a press release!

The SPEAKER: Point of order!

Mr Marshall interjecting:

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: Where are the press releases?

The SPEAKER: Point of order, member for Finniss.

Mr PENGILLY: I ask you whether the minister is debating the issue, sir.

The SPEAKER: I uphold the point of order. The point of order, minister, is that you are debating the matter.

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: I probably was, sir. Mr Speaker—

Mr Marshall: Really badly.

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: You are actually—

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Could—

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: 'Mr 49 per cent' thinks he is doing well, sir.

Mr Marshall interjecting:

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: You think you are doing well! In fact, you are the best Liberal leader in the country, aren't you? The only one to have lost an election in the last two years, and you are happy with it!

The SPEAKER: I warn the Treasurer—

Members interjecting:

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: Where's Colin Barnett?

The SPEAKER: I warn the Treasurer a second time! The Treasurer is very close to leaving the chamber. In fact, I have been looking into standing orders and the power of the Speaker to arrest, and was thinking that rather than the Treasurer leave the chamber, he could join me up here.

CHILD PROTECTION

Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide) (15:21): My question is to the Minister for Education and Child Development. Why did the government believe that 21 Child Abuse Report Line notifications from various sources, including family, friends and caseworkers, was not sufficient justification to remove Chloe Valentine from her mother?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:22): I thank the member for Adelaide for her question. This matter is now being looked at by the Coroner, as we are aware. It is not the government that makes decisions about assessing reports that are made to the Child Abuse Report Line: it is qualified social workers who make those decisions.

Mr Pisoni: It's your policy, your culture!

The SPEAKER: The member for Unley, if he moves his lips out of order again, will depart.

CHILD PROTECTION

Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide) (15:22): Supplementary: can the minister advise if any other children have had more than 21 Child Abuse Report Line notifications, and if so, how many?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:22): I thank the member for Adelaide for her question. There are reports made multiple times about multiple children, often about the same instance. So, I am not going to say—

Mr Marshall: Twenty-one of them?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE: No, there are situations—when a report comes in, they are assessed and rated. I think we have something like one in four children in South Australia have a report made about them or involving them at some point in time, and it may be that one child has two or three people making a report about a single incident. It may be rated as a tier 3 notification, which is contact the family, send them a letter, engage them with a service. It is not the number of notifications, it is the content of the notifications that needs to be assessed.

Mr van Holst Pellekaan interjecting:

The SPEAKER: The member for Stuart is warned. The member for Adelaide.

CHILD PROTECTION

Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide) (15:24): I appreciate that there are different notifications and there could be multiple notifications on one incident; however, how many other children have 21 notifications or more?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:24): Sir, I think that is an incredibly difficult question to answer when I think we have around 40,000 notifications a year. It is an impossible task to try to make that assessment.

Ms Chapman: They worked it out with Chloe Valentine!

The SPEAKER: The deputy leader is warned. The member for Morphett.

MENTAL HEALTH BEDS

Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (15:24): My question is to the Minister for Health. Can the minister tell the house how many extra mental health beds have become operational since the government announced extra beds on 6 September?

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries) (15:24): We have had some difficulty opening the additional beds for a number of reasons, but I have instructed my department to move quickly. I can inform the house there are additional beds that have been opened in the country. In particular, we have new beds online in Whyalla and Berri and there will be additional beds in Mount Gambier as well, but I expect the extra beds that I announced several weeks ago will be open shortly.

MENTAL HEALTH BEDS

Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (15:25): Supplementary: how many of the additional mental health beds are acute mental health beds for 18 to 65 year olds?

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries) (15:25): All the extra beds that I announced will be acute beds.

CHILD PROTECTION

Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide) (15:25): My question is to the Minister for Education and Child Development. Does the minister support the decision of Families SA to condone the serious illicit drug use of Chloe Valentine's mother?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:26): Illicit drug taking is not condoned. It is an indicator of some issues in the family but I think it is universally accepted that children are much better off remaining with their families. The focus of the work that Families SA does is to, as best we can, maintain families because that's where children are better off. That is one thing that is taken into account, but let me just say that when situations arise that are not the best circumstance there are safety plans that are put in place, there are

agreements that are made with families, family members, about what will occur under certain circumstances, agreements about restricting access to certain people that they may come in contact with otherwise, behaviours, a whole range of things. The fact is, there were many supports put around this particular family. It was recognised the mother was struggling and there were enormous supports put around her and that was recognised in her trial.

CHILD PROTECTION

Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide) (15:27): Supplementary: how many other children are presently subject to a Families SA safety plan that condones the use of illicit drugs for their carers?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:27): Sir, we have the member for Adelaide trying to conduct the coronial inquest in this chamber and there is a process that is underway, an appropriate process that is underway. I don't accept the assertion that the member for Adelaide makes that people condone drug use—it's illegal.

Ms CHAPMAN: I have a point of order, sir.

The SPEAKER: Point of order.

Ms CHAPMAN: I have a point of order in respect of the question that was presented to the minister in respect of how many other children were under these agreements who, obviously, are in a circumstance where there is illicit drug use in the household. It appears that the minister was referring back to the Valentine case and the Coroner investigating that, so I ask that the minister have the question re-read to her or, now that it is clear, she is able to answer the question as to how many other children are in those agreements.

The SPEAKER: The minister claimed she heard the question perfectly correctly and answered it, in her opinion, of course. The member for Reynell.

SCHOOL FUNDING

Ms HILDYARD (Reynell) (15:29): My question is to the Minister for Education and Child Development. What will be the impact on country schools and low SES schools of the federal budget and the decision to scrap Gonski?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development) (15:29): I thank the member for Reynell for her question. By failing to honour the last two years of the signed Gonski agreement, Tony Abbott and Christopher Pyne are cutting \$335 million out of schools across South Australia. This \$335 million federal cut has been confirmed by the Australian Workplace Innovation and Social Research Centre in their recent report. This report highlights that the cuts will hit the people who can least afford it the hardest. The report states, 'The primary objective of the proposed changes is to reduce government expenditure on education.'

Both the Catholic and Independent schooling sectors have been critical of the federal government's decision to scrap Gonski. Catholic Education SA is reported as stating that the lowest resourced schools should be a priority, but these changes make it harder to get money to the SES schools. The Association of Independent Public Schools holds the view, as does this government, that the federal government should not be paying more to educate a child in New South Wales, for example, compared to a child in South Australia. Where is the equity? Where is the principle?

For a school in the South-East, like Kangaroo Inn Area School, a school of just under 100 students, this means an indicative loss of around \$122,000 in funding, resources and support. Only the other week, the Chair of the Governing Council of Kangaroo Inn Area School wrote to express her and the governing council's deep concern about the impact these cuts will have on their school. Their school community gets that these cuts will put at risk their most vulnerable students—the students who need more, not less, support. That is why they have joined the fight and taken the issue up with minister Pyne and the federal member for Barker.

More broadly, schools across the state's South-East stand to lose around \$12 million in federal funding. That is the equivalent of more than 100 teachers, 130 SSOs, and it will mean less support for the students who need it most. In the member for Mount Gambier's electorate, schools will miss out on an indicative funding of \$6 million, Reidy Park Primary School losing out on nearly \$800,000 or the equivalent of seven extra teachers. The schools in the member for MacKillop's

electorate stand to miss out on \$6.2 million in Gonski funding, resources and support. Naracoorte Primary and High School together stand to lose more than \$1 million.

As schools such as Kangaroo Inn, Reidy Park and Naracoorte Primary and High schools start to come to terms with the long-term impact of losing this funding, what we have heard from the members for MacKillop and Mount Gambier is not a peep. It is time that members opposite stood up for their local areas. It is time they stood up to the Abbott government for the schools in their electorates, for their constituents and their children who will bear the brunt of these cuts. We will continue to fight for a fair deal for all South Australian schools, and we urge members opposite to stand up. Your communities are waiting to hear from you.

The Hon. J.R. Rau: Hello, konnichiwa.

The SPEAKER: Is someone not speaking English in the chamber?

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: Mr Speaker, I understand there is a precedent for not speaking English in the chamber, as led by the Hon. Mario Feleppa MLC.

The SPEAKER: That wasn't this chamber.

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS: The parliament.

The SPEAKER: I distinctly heard interjections in Japanese. The member for Morialta.

POLICE, BODY-WORN VIDEO

Mr GARDNER (Morialta) (15:33): My question is to the Minister for Police. Will the government commit to rolling out body-worn cameras for operational police officers in South Australia?

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety) (15:34): I would like to thank the honourable member for his question and—

Members interjecting:

The Hon. A. PICCOLO: I know what the answer is, believe it or not. Body-worn video is one of a number of technology-based innovations which police are looking at in terms of improving both the safety of police and also police productivity. This morning, the Premier announced one of those innovations, which provides additional funding for that, and it was the smartphone to improve both productivity and the safety of police on the beat by giving officers real-time information about offenders, etc., and a whole range of other information which is outlined.

Secondly, we are also looking at trialling tablets, and we are also trialling the body-worn videos. I understand they have been trialled at different locations at different times. The advice I received is that there have been a number of issues which SAPOL would like to resolve before rolling them out. However, in terms of our commitment to improving technology, to improving police productivity in collecting evidence, and also the safety of police, we are committed to rolling them out at the appropriate time, when the evaluations suggest so.

POLICE, BODY-WORN VIDEO

Mr GARDNER (Morialta) (15:35): Supplementary: is that a no?

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety) (15:36): Mr Speaker, my understanding was that the question was: are we still committed to that? The answer is that we are still committed and we are still going through the process.

EBOLA VIRUS

Ms DIGANCE (Elder) (15:36): My question is to the Minister for Health. What action has been taken both nationally and within South Australia in response to the current Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa?

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries) (15:36): I thank the member for Elder for her question. The largest ever recorded outbreak of Ebola virus infection is occurring in West Africa, principally in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with more than 8,000 cases and 4,000 deaths since it began around the middle of the year.

At the COAG Health Council last week, Australia's Chief Medical Officer, Professor Chris Baggoley, briefed ministers on the current precautions being undertaken at Australia's borders and within the health system to protect Australians against the disease. Professor Baggoley pointed out that Ebola was not easily transmitted and that people are only infectious when they show symptoms. Nevertheless, commonwealth, state and territory health authorities have provided specific guidance to designated hospitals, paramedic and ambulance workforces, general practice and state-based quarantine and medical staff about how to isolate, test and treat a suspected Ebola case.

At the borders, the Australian government has put in place extra measures to address the low risk of Ebola to Australia. All airport border agencies are aware of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, and border staff at our international airports identify and assess people from the affected countries (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and the Democratic Republic of Congo).

The commonwealth and all states and territories continue to work together on the response to the Ebola outbreak through the Australian Health Protection Principle Committee. Preparedness for Ebola virus within South Australia includes planning across several areas and is based on national guidelines. These were endorsed by the Australian Health Protection Principle Committee and have been distributed to senior SA Health managers and clinicians.

To date, four people in South Australia have undergone testing for the Ebola virus. All had been considered low probability and tested as a precaution, and all tested negative. The Royal Adelaide Hospital, for adults, and the Women's and Children's Hospital, for children, are the designated quarantine hospitals to which confirmed and probable cases would be admitted. These sites have appropriate containment in isolation rooms, and infectious diseases and intensive care expertise, and are close to laboratory testing, though if cases exceeded capacity, particularly for isolation facilities, most other metropolitan and some country hospitals also have suitable isolation rooms.

Patients presenting to hospitals other than the quarantine hospitals will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Low probability cases may be kept in isolation in these hospitals awaiting test results, and higher suspicion cases would be transferred. All hospitals and South Australian Ambulance Service and Medstar have procedures to manage patients with a travel history that indicates that Ebola virus should be considered as a possible diagnosis.

Constant readiness and the capacity to respond to changing circumstances are needed, as is well illustrated by the events in the United States in the last week. SA Health is well prepared for any possible Ebola virus cases and has had the opportunity to refine plans through debriefs conducted around the testing of possible cases over recent weeks, and it is actively involved in national preparedness through weekly teleconferences and regular communications with all jurisdictions.

JOBS ACCELERATOR FUND

Mr GRIFFITHS (Goyder) (15:39): My question is to the Minister for Regional Development. Can the minister advise when the guidelines for the once-off \$10 million Jobs Accelerator Fund available in the 2014-15 year—given that you announced the commitment of the dollars some seven months ago—will be released for applications of expressions of interest?

The Hon. G.G. BROCK (Frome—Minister for Regional Development, Minister for Local Government) (15:40): I thank the member for Goyder for the question. I have indicated in the house before that we want to make certain we get this right. It was covered in detail really well, I think—even though some people may not think so—in the estimates committee meetings. Regions SA has been working on the Jobs Accelerator Fund and I look forward to being able to make an announcement in the coming weeks. I want to maximise the effectiveness of these funds and I will

not be drawn into setting any arbitrary deadlines or making pre-emptive statements to suit anyone on any side at this particular point.

During my visits across all the regions—and I thank the member for Goyder for the opportunity in Goyder on Friday; we did see lots of opportunities there—as I am going around, I am seeing lots of things that we may be able to utilise within the Jobs Accelerator Fund. I am not going to give you a definite date at this stage, but I would hope that in the next two weeks we will have the guidelines and the applications going out to the business community, through the RDAs in particular.

The SPEAKER: Supplementary.

JOBS ACCELERATOR FUND

Mr GRIFFITHS (Goyder) (15:41): The minister in his response noted the conversation that took place in the estimates sessions. Given that at that time the minister's response only detailed that a committee meeting was going to be held on 5 August (10 weeks ago) and the dollars are only available for the remainder of this financial year, surely you as the minister must be starting to scream at your staff and the people working underneath you to say, 'We've got to get this money out there and we've got to make it available for regional job opportunities.'

The Hon. G.G. BROCK (Frome—Minister for Regional Development, Minister for Local Government) (15:42): I may be some things, member for Goyder, but I am not a screamer. There have been two or three ways of looking at the criteria. It has come back to me on two or three occasions and, as I said just a minute ago, I am not going to rush into this. The guidelines will be out, but they are going through the appropriate approval process at the moment. I want to make certain—as do the member for Goyder, the member for Stuart and other members on the other side in regional areas—that we get best opportunities out there.

Mr Marshall interjecting:

The Hon. G.G. BROCK: For the Leader of the Opposition, as I indicated a couple of minutes ago to the member for Goyder, I would hope in the next two weeks that the guidelines will be out there and that we will be getting the applications out to the community, and I will include the member for Goyder in that.

STRZELECKI TRACK

Mr HUGHES (Giles) (15:42): My question is to the Minister for Transport and Infrastructure. Can the minister update the house on his recent inspection of South Australia's outback roads and issues raised by members of the community?

The Hon. S.C. MULLIGHAN (Lee—Minister for Transport and Infrastructure, Minister Assisting the Minister for Planning, Minister Assisting the Minister for Housing and Urban Development) (15:43): I thank the member for Giles for his question, and he is very keen to hear what the impacts of this trip were. Earlier this month I had the pleasure of visiting South Australia's Far North with officials from the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure. A significant proportion of this trip was spent inspecting the condition of the 472 kilometre Strzelecki Track.

Given the location of the track and the types of vehicles travelling on it, the ongoing maintenance of this road is a significant task. In fact, while comprising only 5 per cent of the state's outback road network, the Strzelecki Track is allocated over 25 per cent of the unsealed road maintenance budget. It is expected that this figure will rise to 27.5 per cent for this financial year. These allocations reflect the importance that the government places on this very important transport corridor. The Strzelecki Track sees between 60 and 70 heavy vehicle movements a day, the majority of which service the Moomba gas fields or broader Cooper Basin activities, or communities in the remote north such as Innamincka.

This figure also reflects the high costs of maintaining the road to an appropriate standard. A significant issue for the outback road patrol gangs that service and maintain the track is the difficulty in obtaining quality hard rock and clay along the track. Due to the isolation of the region, the gangs are forced to use softer local materials which are not as durable. It would be prohibitively expensive to source better materials and transport them hundreds of kilometres to the track.

Another difficulty encountered by the road gangs is the sparse and infrequent rainfall in this region. Extended dry periods reduce the level of moisture available to aid the compaction of the road surface while undertaking grading works. This leads to the surface of the road deteriorating quickly. On the other hand, following periods of significant rain, sections of the road network can become impassable for varying lengths of time due to both flooding and muddy conditions.

In areas where there is a higher clay content, the road surface is very slippery and it is safer to close the road. Furthermore, heavy vehicles traversing wet, higher clay content roads cause deep rutting, which then dries out and creates impassable sections of road. At these times of rain, the gangs endeavour to make these road sections as safe as possible as quickly as possible in order to reopen the roads.

Given the reduction of nearly \$50 million to the state's road maintenance budget following the Coalition's federal budget cuts, the need for a sustainable long-term solution for the Strzelecki Track has never been more important. As members may be aware, the former minister for transport and infrastructure, in February 2014, announced that the government had submitted a proposal to upgrade and seal the Strzelecki Track to Infrastructure Australia. The government is continuing to work with Infrastructure Australia and the commonwealth government regarding funding for this project.

It is also worth noting that, given the reliance of the Cooper Basin operators on the Strzelecki Track, there may well be an opportunity for the private sector to contribute directly to the cost of any upgrade. The government will work with the private sector to determine an appropriate mechanism to deliver a project that will increase productivity for those operators.

Overall, the government has 11 outback road patrol gangs. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the work that they do, given the difficult environment they work in, to ensure that South Australia's outback road network of over 10,000 kilometres remains at an appropriate standard.

Another important issue repeatedly raised with me is the issue of communications infrastructure. The lack of mobile phone and internet coverage was a significant concern that was raised by both residents and business operators in Innamincka, Marree, William Creek, Oodnadatta and Coober Pedy. Today, access to these services is vital, particularly for operators who rely on tourism. I will be writing to the federal minister for communications to raise the issue of mobile phone and internet access in South Australia's remote areas to advocate for an appropriate mechanism.

Grievance Debate

HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide) (15:47): On 2 October, I had the great pleasure of attending the Australian Society for Medical Research Leading Light awards, and I would like to congratulate Professor Deborah White, Director of Cancer Research and Principal Research Fellow of SAHMRI, for her winning research regarding leukaemia. I would also like to commend Dr Renee Turner, head of Translational Stroke Research at the Centre for Neuroscience Research at Adelaide University, and the other finalist, Dr Rietie Venter, head of Microbiology, School of Pharmacy and Medical Sciences at UniSA, for her research in trying to combat the super bugs that are now becoming resistant to antibiotics.

Health and medical research is one of the critical underpinnings of our diverse Australian fabric. Without health and medical research, there would be no antibiotics to treat infections or chemotherapy drugs to kill cancers, we would never have found out that a small bacterium by the name of *Helicobacter pylori* causes stomach ulcers which is now curable using a course of antibiotics and proton pump inhibitors, and we would never have discovered the technology that allows us to unlock the molecular structures of proteins and subsequently design new targeted drugs for a plethora of diseases. Even the recent investigations by our national football codes into the long-term effects of recurrent concussions are underpinned by health and medical research.

Every day, thousands of scientists around the country go into their laboratories to innovate, investigate and implement. In a climate where health is so topical, whether it be our ageing population, unsustainable healthcare costs or the scourge of cancer and other chronic diseases,

health and medical research offers hope and the expectation to millions of patients, their friends and families that they will receive the best care and treatments available because it is based on the best, most well-researched evidence.

In the last 80 years, there have been 11 Australian recipients of Nobel Prizes for their work and contributions to better understanding human health and disease, then there are teams of Australian scientists recently responsible for discoveries such as the Gardasil vaccine, cochlear implants, the CPAP machines, in-vitro fertilisation, rotavirus vaccine, nanopatch delivery of vaccine, folate supplementation during pregnancy and the list goes on. New Australian research will change the lives of millions. For example, the bionic eye will restore vision to those suffering vision loss.

Investing in health and medical research generates returns across multiple economic pillars: reduced healthcare costs, improved and increased productivity and increased export growth. The last 10 years of NHMRC-funded research alone has avoided almost \$6 billion in health system costs due to increased wellbeing. Over the last decade, the largest increase in real exports has been in medical instruments and medicinal and pharmaceutical products—something that could not have been achieved without investment in research. We know that for every \$1 invested in health and medical research there is an average return of \$2.17 in health and economic benefits.

In 1961, a group of clinician researchers led by Professor Barry Firkin held the first meeting of the Australian Society for Medical Research—a society that would be the unified voice for all Australian health and medical researchers. Their first action was to establish the ASMR National Scientific Meeting, recognising the need to bring together scientists to share their research in the spirit of peer review and collaboration.

In the 53 years since that first meeting, the ASMR has grown to be the peak advocacy group for health and medical research, raising community awareness about the value of health and medical research, making evidence-based submissions and communicating directly to government about key issues affecting the sector, and providing professional development opportunities for Australia's up-and-coming researchers.

ICE FACTOR SPECTACULAR

Ms BEDFORD (Florey) (15:51): On Friday 26 September, it was my special privilege to attend the 10th anniversary of the Ice Factor Spectacular. This is the highlight of the year for young people involved in a wonderful program which owes its existence to a special group of people led by the very special Marie Shaw QC.

Included among many sponsors was the Hilton Hotel, where the dinner was held. Dandelion Vineyards, McLaren Vale Beer Company, Atlas Wines and d'Arenberg Wines were only a few of the sponsors of the dinner. For the fashion parade, which all the young people take part in, sponsors included Cotton On, Miss Gladys Sym Choon and Peter Shearer Menswear, which was a particular highlight for me because I worked there when I was about 17 years old—over 20 years ago.

I would also like to mention, for the ice hockey side of the program, the Ice Arena and Bailetti Sports, among others. Soprano Grace Bawden sang during the dinner. Media sponsors were Mix 102.3 FM and Channel 7. There were corporate sponsors such as Caldicott and Co., Taylor Collison, Health Partners, BP and V.I.P., Tenix, Sealink and many, many more. They do a great job in keeping this program going.

I was asked to accompany the Valley View Secondary School by Joe Scalzi, the former member for Hartley, who acts as the manager of the Ice Factor program and who is now dedicating his considerable energy to the education of young people and preparing them to be the best they can be and play a productive role in their community. The Ice Factor program and spectacular go hand in hand. Participants learn the skills and disciplines of the team sport of ice hockey and also learn modelling and deportment to make sure they are successful in the spectacular, which is the showcase for the year, in front of their families and friends, and puts them on a completely different footing with a different set of skills.

The students at Valley View Secondary School are part of the program, and they were all involved in the preparation of the performance on the evening. It is important to note that students'

ages ranged from 13 to 18. They have different needs as students, and their ice hockey skills range from beginners to advanced. The older students mentor the younger students and ultimately they are all learning from each other.

This year's participants were David Jorquera from year 12; Kim Wilkinson, Karly Coonan, Tayla Hill and Chloe McCluskey in year 11; Joshua Mitchell, Austin Richardson and Brock Duffield in year 9; and Aaron Steel and Ashlee Coonan from year 8. I have a testimonial from one of the students. They say:

Coming into the program, I was quite shy, but being welcomed into such an amazing community, run by amazing people, that quickly faded and I started to become more confident, not only on the ice, but also at school, other sporting events and [when I was] public speaking. Taking part in the 2012 'Ice Factor Spectacular' played a huge part in gaining my confidence...

Ice Factor means the absolute world to me. It is taken me places that I never thought possible. The program has played such a huge and important part in my life for so long now, that I can't imagine what it would be like without it. Before I started ice hockey, I was struggling with my English work. I was never really good at writing. When it became official that I was a part of the team, I arranged with my teacher a way to keep up with my school work so that I didn't fall behind. We came to the agreement, that I would write a small piece each week on my training session. It felt so good to write about something that I loved and to be able to put all of my thoughts and feelings onto a piece of paper to be able to hand in as part of my assessment.

They finish off by saying:

I now have great confidence when it comes to writing skills and I am currently in the highest English class, passing with flying colours!

Further down they say:

Every day I see improvements within myself and others around me. I think Ice Factor gives people the confidence they need and allows them to create a new or a better journey for themselves. The past nearly 3 years have been such an amazing journey and I look forward to continuing on this journey throughout the remainder of high school.

I would really like to thank everyone who has taken part in running the ice factor program, sponsoring, coaching, the transportation and the inspiration. Without the help of the wonderful people who do these things, I wouldn't be where I am today.

As I said, it was the 10th annual spectacular dinner, the first one I had had the privilege of attending. It is pretty obvious that the program is incredibly successful. The room was absolutely packed with people and it was a huge auditorium. The kids came out after the initial speeches and put on a fantastic fashion parade. Some of them were obviously very good at what they did; others were obviously trying very hard to keep up with everybody else but the fashion parade itself was a marvellous highlight. The kids were able to keep the clothing which was a real tribute again to the sponsors.

I urge everybody who can to get behind the schools in their area who are a part of this program. A lot of kids do not start at the same spot and they need the extra help that this program gives them. I particularly commend Marie Shaw who is clearly an outstanding individual who has mentored and championed this program for the past 10 years, and I wish her well and thank all the sponsors for their efforts in helping these children achieve.

YARWOOD, MR STEPHEN

Ms REDMOND (Heysen) (15:56): Can I endorse the comments of the member for—

Ms Bedford: Florey. Penicillin.

Ms REDMOND: —Florey regarding Marie Shaw who is indeed an excellent person who has been involved in ice hockey for a long time. I rise today to put on the record some home truths about the current Lord Mayor who is of course currently seeking re-election to that high office. The Hon. Stephen Yarwood seems to have a reputation for being 'affable'. I have heard him described that way more than once in the media, but my experience of him, particularly on the occasion of our last encounter, showed him to be anything but 'affable'. Indeed, I would call him unfit to hold the office.

The last time we spoke was on an occasion in 2013. I was no longer Leader of the Opposition but I was nevertheless invited to attend a function at Government House. It was on a Friday evening

I think. Certainly it was an early evening on a weekday and the invitation was for 5pm. Given that I have car parking at parliament and that at that hour I would not be competing with theatre goers, I had allowed one hour or a little more to get from home to Government House.

The actual road journey is one which in past years would have taken 20 minutes, so allowing 10 minutes for parking and walking across to Government House, the whole trip should have taken not much more than 30 minutes. So I thought allowing just over an hour to take account of the peak hour in the city, even though I was travelling against the traffic, was more than adequate.

However, the trip, particularly along Pulteney Street and North Terrace was so slow that by 5.15pm, that is more than an hour and a quarter after I had left home, I was standing on the footpath outside parliament waiting for the walk sign to cross King William Street feeling somewhat rushed and annoyed, I must admit, since it is not good to be late for a vice-regal attendance. Next thing a car came along King William Street in front of me and pulled over to the side. Out hopped the Right Honourable Lord Mayor who walked up to stand beside me waiting at the crossing.

We greeted each other and I suggested that we were both probably running late for the same function. The Lord Mayor acknowledged that yes, he too, was on his way to Government House. Now, there is no denying that my next comment was provocative. Indeed, I do not deny that I intended it to be provocative. I made a comment to the effect that in allowing only one hour for what used to be a 20 minute trip I had failed to make adequate allowance for the council's and government's plans to make this city as inaccessible and difficult as possible for those of us who choose to live in the suburbs.

Yes, indeed, it was intended to be provocative, but it also had an element of truth to it. I am sure I speak on behalf of many—in fact, the vast majority—when I say that those of us who choose to live in the many pleasant suburbs of this wonderful city are increasingly frustrated by the incessant moves to keep us out of the city unless we are prepared to travel by public transport or pushbike—but I digress; I shall return to that topic on another occasion.

Back to the Lord Mayor and his response to my comment, I would have to say that if I was trying to provoke a response I certainly succeeded. The Lord Mayor launched an attack unlike any I had ever experienced—and believe me, Madam Deputy Speaker, I have experienced some. He began slowly at first to explain to me that I do not know anything about town planning, which as it happens is not true. I studied local government and town planning law as one of my electives, became familiar with state planning law as a member of local government many years ago and was involved with the environmental law movement before I ever came into this place. But I did not even have a chance to respond to that. He had launched, and the tirade was as unstoppable as a firecracker at Chinese new year celebrations. I literally did not utter another word after my original comment.

The attack, which deteriorated to an unending torrent of verbal abuse, continued right across the six lanes of King William Street, across the slip lane, through the front gate (where I just smiled at the guard as the abuse continued), and all the way up the gravel drive literally to the front steps of Government House, at which point he stopped and we went our separate ways. Make no mistake, when I say 'abuse', I really mean abuse. Without putting too fine a point on it, he called me, amongst other things, 'an effing c'. I will let you put in the expletives. That was what showed me the true make of this man whom others might regard as affable but with whom I have studiously avoided contact since that day.

It transpired that unbeknownst to me the 'affable Lord Mayor' had had a difficult press conference earlier that same day, or so I was later told. I did not see the news that night, but I am told that the press conference ended with him pushing a camera out of the way. If that was the case, it might explain his behaviour, but it certainly does not excuse it. I for one do not think he is an appropriate person to hold the office of Lord Mayor, and he, no doubt, is glad that I do not get a vote.

Time expired.

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY TONSLEY CAMPUS

Ms DIGANCE (Elder) (16:02): Recently, courtesy of representatives from Flinders University—namely, David Banks (Director of Buildings and Property) and Steve Woodrow

(Project Director, Tonsley)—I was invited to host a group of business leaders and secondary school principals from my electorate of Elder to visit the Flinders University campus at Tonsley.

It was fantastic to see firsthand the vision of Flinders at Tonsley, which will be a place where students interact with business and where business interacts with researchers to make new products of the 21st century in areas such as engineering, medical devices and nanoscale technologies.

We heard about and saw the ambition of Flinders unfolding as it sets out to contribute to the skills and experience needed to underpin job creation and community engagement, from inspiring students in schools to supporting commercial ventures. This will see Flinders redefine the traditional role of a higher education provider in an innovative way, blending the university into the future economic and social fabric of southern Adelaide as well as elsewhere.

Flinders University is investing \$120 million in the redevelopment at Tonsley, which confirms its commitment to strong and effective teaching and collaborations with business and the community. The centrepiece of Flinders' presence at Tonsley is its new building that will house 2,000 students and 150 staff when the Flinders School of Computer Science, Engineering and Mathematics, New Venture Institute, Medical Device Research Institute, Flinders Partners, Southern Knowledge Transfer Partnership, and the Centre for Nanoscale Science and Technology relocate to the site in early 2015. Included in the numbers just mentioned are around 60 academic staff spanning six disciplines, 60 postdoctoral staff, 170 research higher degree students and 150 honours students, with 35 specialised laboratories. The campus will include a main lecture theatre which will seat up to 160 students with an innovative approach to catering for those requiring wheelchairs.

In the medium to longer term Flinders will look to locate more than 6,000 students and 500 staff at Tonsley, with further high-density building. Students and staff will find a building that has been designed to have the utility and flexibility to meet the changing needs of an evolving modern workplace, while at the same time providing a personally rewarding and satisfying environment for those who work and study there.

As well as the Flinders campus, we visited the university's 2,000 square metre pod within the broader Tonsley complex. This pod is planned to house heavy engineering equipment used for teaching and research, as well as a marine tank and a large hexapod robot, which is a mechanical vehicle that walks on six legs. From our visit, it was apparent that collaboration and entrepreneurship were well at the heart of the university's activities at Tonsley, as we learned that an integral part of studying engineering at Flinders will be the opportunity to experience future employer environments firsthand through a 20-week work integrated learning placement. The close business-industry relationships are seen as essential for Flinders at Tonsley and play an invaluable role in preparing job-ready graduates.

The building was impressive even in its unfinished state, as we witnessed the building's glass facade and open ground level, allowing the building to integrate seamlessly with the surrounding precinct. The views from the building were 360° and looked out onto all aspects of the Adelaide landscape—towards the foothills, the city, the seascape, and the Flinders University main campus and Flinders Medical Centre.

The internal open plan was impressive, as the imagination could visualise that the design would foster interaction and collaboration between university staff, students, industry and the general public. It is apparent that the design supports a collaborative style of learning while acknowledging the importance of casual interaction in sharing and developing knowledge. The lower two floors will have extensive shared spaces for the students, staff, local industry professionals and the public to congregate and meet.

I would like to highlight in particular the new venture institute, which extends hands-on learning experiences for students to translate their successful research into leading-edge products and services. I commend to the house anyone wishing to visit this leading academic tertiary complex to please do so.

Time expired.

BURNSIDE COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Mr PENGILLY (Finniss) (16:07): I note with interest the comments made by the member for Heysen in relation to some local government activities of the current Lord Mayor, Mr Yarwood. I would like to make a few comments about the world of local government. As most members probably know, I spent many years in local government—17, to be exact. It is my unpleasant duty to report to the house that in the forthcoming council elections one Jim Jacobsen—one of the menaces of local government—is running yet again for the Burnside council in the Eastwood ward.

Members will no doubt remember all the carryings-on in Burnside that plagued that council for years before the 2010 election. Interestingly enough, I know that Mr Jacobsen has been scurrying around the countryside in my electorate, at the Yankalilla and Kangaroo Island councils, aiding and abetting, scheming and plotting in both those councils and also acting, to some extent, as a consultant, I take it.

Today, you rarely hear of problems in Burnside, apart from Mr Jacobsen, who regularly visits the council, calls out from the gallery and tries to be disruptive when the council is in session. Nothing much changes. Burnside is now a place where successful and orderly administration is not disrupted by the presence of Mr Jacobsen all that often, I understand. We no longer hear about problems in Burnside council in talkback radio or read about it in the Messenger or in *The Advertiser*, although Mr Jacobsen, as I said, has been scurrying around and being a menace in other areas, such as in my electorate, for one.

You see, Madam Deputy Speaker, Mr Jacobsen has a very plain attitude, like most other malcontents: if he cannot control it, he will attempt to wreck it. This was his strategy in the decade or so before the 2010 local government elections. Towards the end of that period, he absolutely redoubled his efforts to disrupt the orderly conduct of business, and he adopted an aggressive attitude to all other councillors who did not agree with him, to the mayor of the time, who he did not respect, and even to council staff.

Council resolved to put in closed-circuit television, largely to record his threatening behaviour. Naturally, he led the fight against this for weeks before losing that council election as mayor. His unruly behaviour in the council chamber saw him ejected from the chamber on numerous occasions. Towards the end of the last council, he refused to leave even though the council had elected to eject him due to his grossly improper behaviour. He has a track record of being menacing and threatening, particularly to female councillors. They were all a part of Mr Jacobsen's tools to try to dominate and take over the council.

Mr Jacobsen put his energy into bringing up countless motions for council to consider, which took up hours and even days. Most of those items were frivolous and simply self-serving for Mr Jacobsen. When he does not get his own way he harasses and harangues government at every level trying to convince them of wrongdoing on everyone's part but himself. It was all part of his agenda of self-aggrandisement. I have actually witnessed his behaviour at a meeting at the Burnside Town Hall (since the last election) after a marine parks rally where he tried to bully his way, in the central part of the hall, towards myself. I just ignored him. This has led to expensive inquiries and select committees.

Mr Jacobsen is known in Local Government Association circles as the cure for insomnia. As soon as he got up to speak at assemblies other councillors either used to yawn or, more importantly, risked increasing their blood pressure by listening to his tirades against anybody. Within the confines of the Burnside council he was an amazingly destructive individual and because he failed in the 2010 election peace and productive work has been done in that district. May I add that in 2010, prior to the local government elections, myself and other members in this place had a few words to say about his attempts to become the mayor—he did not.

My intention with these remarks today is to prevent, if possible, a return to the past, the past of bickering and of meetings of council which were less than useful and mostly destructive. I wish to warn the residents of Eastwood and the Burnside council of the destructive nature of Mr Jim Jacobsen in the hope that the electors will not give him a soapbox to go on the warpath again in the Burnside council. Local government in this state does not need characters such as Mr Jacobsen in there, and I see nods around the chamber. It gives me no great pleasure to raise this

matter again in the house but I believe that, generally speaking, the local government of South Australia should be robust. It is full of a lot of decent people and they should be allowed to get on their way without being bullied by fools like Mr Jacobsen.

BODY IMAGE YOUTH FORUM

Mrs VLAHOS (Taylor) (16:12): I would like to speak today about an event I recently attended in September, which was a Body Image Youth Forum at the West Lakes convention centre, undertaken by the Eating Disorders Association of South Australia (EDASA), which is a wonderful community group that has been set up over the last couple of years and is run by volunteers. Its aim is to provide hope, recovery, support and guidance for people who are suffering from eating disorders and negative body image problems in South Australia.

The youth forum was a particularly great day. There were a number of interesting speakers there and a huge amount of active and very enthusiastic university volunteers who were helping to run a number of student workshops and in leading the kids through the process of the half day that we were down at West Lakes. The idea was to get middle senior school students at high school level to participate in looking at the way they consider body image.

The group was pretty much broken up into girls and boys from a variety of public and private schools from the central and inner northern areas of Adelaide and they had voluntarily come along to participate. It was fantastic to hear some of the speakers, including a Crows team person, talking about: what is fitness? What is good health? What is good body image? What is realistic body image? One of the things that I found most remarkable was the gentleman from Flinders University and the SHAPE Institute who talked about male dysmorphic body imagery and how increasingly prevalent that is amongst young men in our society.

As the mother of an eight-year-old boy, I increasingly see and hear on TV programs that a lot of young men are participating in excessive exercise and body nutrition, with protein supplements, sports drinks and things of that nature, in an attempt to make sure that they have a perfect physique, just as young women have been doing for a number of years because of the modifications we see in magazines with digital technology.

We unpacked some of those things during the workshop and it was a fantastic morning. I recently visited the ladies who run this association in their Sturt Street office and they said they had fantastic feedback from the day. For their first inaugural youth forum, I can only place on the record my praise for them and I look forward to working with them again next year and supporting the organisation.

I think it is fair to say, in the remaining time I have, that EDASA is a new organisation and for many people this is a very challenging issue. As a parent, even if you do not have a child with an eating disorder, knowing the symptoms to looking in the surrounding areas where you might help friends and family with what they encounter is really important. EDASA provides membership and confidential counselling, but with the support of volunteering and with the university relationships they have they are training a new generation of social workers, healthcare workers and a variety of other people to go out into the community and be more knowledgeable about eating disorders and negative food and health imagery in our society. I think that is only a very positive thing.

They also undertake fundraising activities. Recently, they participated in the City to Bay Fun Run and they are also in an exclusive contracted relationship with the Butterfly Foundation to deliver a range of health promotion and early intervention service programs because, really, prevention is the way forward with this issue. We need to be pitching that at primary school-aged students as much as we need to be teaching our secondary students media literacy skills to be able to prevent them falling prey to the negative and perfected image that the media sometimes portray.

The Butterfly Foundation has provided a unique range of workshops and presentations to help all members of the community understand the factors influencing negative body image and the rise of eating disorders amongst young people. It is the largest not-for-profit charitable foundation supporting sufferers of eating disorders and negative body image in Australia. Their partnership is creative and is flourishing, and I would like to place on the record my respect for the board of the EDASA committee and particularly the two ladies who are working so hard to transform this area and

to prevent another generation in our society falling victim to this terrible disease, which has such a high suicide rate as a consequence of the illness.

Bills

**CRIMINAL LAW (FORENSIC PROCEDURES) (BLOOD TESTING FOR DISEASES)
AMENDMENT BILL**

Second Reading

Adjourned debate on second reading (resumed on motion).

Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition) (16:17): As I was saying before the luncheon adjournment, there had been the development of a number of procedures to detect and identify if someone had a condition. I used the HIV-infection example, the exposure to full-blown AIDS and, in early years, certain death. Having had a health response to what became a very public matter, from that we developed new guidelines and had to work out what doctors should do in a circumstance where they had a patient who was already diagnosed as being a carrier, namely, what obligations and responsibilities they would have towards a sexual partner, what the medical practitioner's obligation would be to their patient, and, in light of patient confidentiality, what responsibility medical advisers had to inform the spouse or sexual partner of a patient if in fact that partner was also a patient.

All these things became significant during this very critical health issue that South Australians faced and in fact which was replicated around the world. With that, of course, came probably the inevitable concern that, if one were a carrier of this virus, there would be all sorts of consequences to their employment, to their capacity to be able to establish a relationship with someone else, and for their exposure to work colleagues, consequences that perhaps now on reflection would seem unreasonable.

There would be a resistance to somebody joining a local football team if they were a carrier, there might be concern by workplace colleagues of being infected if they had to undertake work practices where there was some potential for the exposure of bodily fluids, and, of course inevitably, there is the fear of entering into an intimate relationship with someone who is a carrier.

As a consequence, we again end up in a situation where we have to set up a whole lot of parameters about how we protect people in that situation from unfair exclusion, from inappropriate denial of opportunities for employment and the like. It became very important for a carrier to have some confidence that there would be confidentiality surrounding their status. It could have had direct implications on family relationships, potential social interaction and, of course, current and future work opportunities.

I hope that, in identifying this, it is an illustration of the significance of how something would have, on the face of it, an emerging and then emergency public component for the need to then look past the direct protection and urgent response that one has, and needs to have, in dealing with a public health issue of how you best protect those who might be unfairly treated as a result.

Obtaining a sample of someone's blood for the purposes of testing, or otherwise, in a circumstance where it is non-consensual obviously conjures up a fairly intrusive process and may be quite distressing and disturbing for the person involved, especially if there is identification of a condition that they do not want disclosed. On the other hand, this bill now brings to our focus and attention the need to protect police officers in a circumstance where, during the course of their duties, they are undertaking work to protect members of the public and apprehend offenders and the like. They have a dangerous occupation at times, and they certainly are exposed in the line of duty on a regular basis. The risks that they are exposed to include, obviously, potential contamination if they are brought into contact with the bodily fluids of someone who is carrying an infectious disease. So, what do we do about that?

The bill before us was presented on the basis that SAPOL requested the government to consider introducing a requirement for an offender to undertake a blood test. That is, in the event that someone from the public, who has committed or is suspected of committing certain offences,

bites or spits on a police officer, they are required to undertake a blood test for infectious diseases. It is compulsory, and it is to be taken even if the offender's consent is not forthcoming.

The threshold for the application of this rule requiring the offender to effectively submit to the blood testing requires that there has to be a reasonable suspicion that a police officer has been assaulted or that the offender has committed other specified offences of violence. These include assaults, causing harm, serious harm, likely to cause harm, endanger life, riot, affray and violent disorder.

From my recollection, the bill is drafted in the alternative, but we can deal with that in committee. As I said, the government was asked to provide this remedy as an extra support to SAPOL. It was translated into a commitment from the government at the time of the 2014 election that they would introduce this measure. Members may well be aware that currently, as I understand it, if a SAPOL officer comes into contact with an offender and they consider that they have been at risk or exposed to contracting a communicable disease as a result of some transfer of bodily fluids, then that officer is able to have blood testing themselves, I assume at the cost of the department and not at his or her expense.

They are offered this opportunity to go and have a blood test to be able to see whether they have a live virus or a contaminating organism, identifying that they have some infectious disease. Of course, the problem with that is that at the time of testing, depending on the time that has elapsed since the apparent act of contamination, it may not show up. Effectively, it may take some weeks for a full and clear assessment to be undertaken to ensure that the officer either has the disease or in fact is cleared from having any contamination.

It is a sad fact of life that the capacity to be able to test whether the infection has occurred is over a sustained period. Understandably, during that time (it may take some weeks) there would be a period of anxiety on the part of the police officer to await their fate with the result when it came through. This is not uncommon. Obviously we have issues in relation to people who screen for tuberculosis when they come into our country. Of course, they are not supposed to be carrying infectious diseases, but sometimes applicants are not aware of it and a time period has to elapse before they can be fully cleared.

As I said, even the recent African Ebola situation, which is tragic by all means, appears to be coming up—at least the fear of it, and suspected cases of it in different parts of the world—and there have certainly been deaths by the thousands already. It does create a real dilemma when there cannot be an instant assessment, or at least an assessment with an instant result.

The situation at the moment is that, while the police officer may have an anxious period of waiting, SAPOL says it would be fairer that, in certain circumstances, the offender should be obliged to be tested straightaway because he or she may be already a carrier of the virus or the infectious disease material, which could put everyone's mind at rest, or enable the person who may be the victim of receiving this contamination the opportunity to immediately seek treatment, and so on.

That all sounds fine. Again, we look back at this question of balancing the interests of public health, in this case the interests of some police officers who are victims of contamination (apparently between 250 and 300 a year are in this category of being spat on or bitten) in circumstances of some melee, and they are exposed to this agonising, sometimes, wait.

The purpose, of course, is to then look at, on balance, whether it is appropriate that we give this right to take a sample from an offender in the interests of the health of police officers. There has, in fact, been quite a bit of comment made about this process. During the course of the briefing, if I can at least refer to that in the first instance, Mr David Plater from the Attorney-General's Department has provided a briefing on this matter in July, and I thank him for that, where he outlined, somewhat more succinctly than I have today, the details of the purpose of the legislation and how it would be put into operation and in what circumstances.

I am advised, and I place on the record, that a number of health organisations were consulted, which included the Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations, Hepatitis SA and the Australasian Society for HIV Medicine. I understand those three put in some responses. There was a general acceptance, I am told, of the process being imposed in these circumstances for the benefit of police officers. That may be so, and I have no reason to suggest that that is otherwise.

However, I was interested to note that I received a response from the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement and they have expressed some concern, in particular in respect of new section 20B(1) which authorises the taking of samples of blood but does not specify how this is to be done or by whom, and, in their view, and I quote from their proposal:

It should specify that it can only be done by a medical practitioner or a nurse practitioner. The bill should also specify conditions of safety, with proper forensic procedure and safety protocols, for example, to ensure that the suspect is not him or herself contaminated by a dirty needle.

They also make the point that the bill, in their view, has retrospective application and that should not be so. I had not considered that aspect but I do note in the bill that it is proposed that there will be a provision under proposed amended section 58, which is under clause 11 of the bill, that there will be provision for regulations for:

the carrying out of forensic procedures under Part 2 Division 4, the testing of forensic material obtained by such forensic procedures for communicable diseases (including by prohibiting the carrying out of tests of a specified kind) and the communication of the results of such testing to the Commissioner of Police; and

So, there is provision in there for the regulations to set out some procedure. The explanation to that clause specifically says that it has been designed to enable regulations to be made in respect of the operation of this new regime.

I have to say that it does not ever give me a lot of comfort in the debates on these matters when we are asked just to hope, I suppose, that the regulations that follow (because we are never shown a draft of them) are going to be comprehensive, are going to be adequate and are going to be appropriate. To some degree, we rely on the government's indication that, I suppose in line with the rest of the act, there will be rules to provide for that. I would certainly be hoping that the Attorney makes clear in his response, or at least in committee, that tests will be undertaken by appropriate parties who are trained and that there be appropriate testing of that.

Again, because we are talking about a communicable disease and all the negative connotations that go with that, certainly whatever rules surround the communication of the information to the offender after they have been tested I think also need to be appropriate, taking into account that one cannot be completely insensitive to the fact that the publication of material or the keeping of the data on that should each be carefully assessed.

The Law Society of South Australia has made a number of comments. As I am sure would not have escaped the attention of the Attorney, on 18 August the President of the Law Society, Mr Morry Bailes, published an opinion piece in *The Advertiser* setting out his support for there to be legislation as is before us and suggesting that it was meritorious and ought be supported. He declared his personal interest in the area, particularly as he had acted for a number of police officers in his career and was a legal representative for the Police Association of South Australia. Even within that envelope, he made it very clear that he felt that there was a need for this, and that we needed to protect those who seek to protect us, for all the reasons that have been outlined today.

Formally, though, in the Law Society's submission they do make the following comments, and I place them on the record because the government is yet to set the rules in regulatory form as to how some of this process is going to operate and we want to be clear that the sentiments of this are taken into account. I quote as follows:

State authorised invasive procedures should be limited to those occasions where they are necessary (eg, for the proper investigation of a serious offence). Therefore Parliament should always be slow to introduce mandatory forensic procedures such as those proposed in the Bill.

The Society is not best placed to comment on whether the proposed amendments are necessary, or highly desirable, for the proper treatment and wellbeing of police officers at risk, although they do appear to be. From a legal perspective the Bill appears to contain the appropriate safeguards against misuse of the biological material. Our concern is to ensure that the biological material obtained under the proposed provision cannot be relied upon for the purpose of any criminal proceedings or investigations.

From a medical perspective, the President-Elect of the Australasian Society of HIV Medicine recently wrote to the Society expressing concern about the Bill on the basis that the mandatory forensic procedures will not, or are unlikely to, have the effect of materially minimising the health risk to police officers.

A copy of the letter dated 1 September 2014 was enclosed, and that was under the hand of the president, Morry Bailes, dated 7 October 2014.

The ASHM letter of 1 September 2014, provided by Professor Mark Boyd, reaffirms their commitment to doing what is necessary to support the protection of police officers but raises the fact that the legislation from their perspective could ultimately run contrary to the purpose of what is to be provided. They state:

Hepatitis C and HIV cannot be transmitted through contact with saliva such as spitting. It is vital that police officers who are put at actual risk of exposure to HIV are managed quickly, professionally and in line with the best clinical practice including availability of post-exposure prophylaxis (whatever that is specifically). National guidelines around post-exposure prophylaxis exist and are based on gold-standard practice to protect anyone who has been placed in a position where they may have contracted a blood borne virus.

This proposed legislation would confuse the current best practices and standards within the South Australian jurisdiction and result in misunderstandings of risks, increased anxiety amongst officers and the public and ultimately potentially put officers and their families at greater risk.

It then goes on to say that the association has developed a booklet for police, entitled *Police and Blood-Borne Viruses*, which is available online and which was developed by clinicians across Australia, and they see that as the gold standard tool for helping police evaluate their risk. They take a different approach to this. Rather than concentrating on the offender and having a compulsory testing procedure undertaken on them in the hopeful expectation that that would provide a prompt identification of real risk or otherwise, in fact the victim (the police officer in that circumstance) may well not be actually following procedure for themselves to have immediate testing, assessment or treatment and therefore are putting themselves at risk.

In other words, you rely on the other person being tested, and that still may not ultimately relieve the concern of the police officer because, of course, if the test is undertaken on the offender and identified to be positive, it still does not mean that the police officer has contracted the condition, and they would still have to obviously go through that test. They do not see it as being necessarily the answer to the problem and urge continued adherence to what they describe as 'gold standard procedure' to be undertaken by someone who thinks that they are at risk of having been contaminated in that way (and they kindly sent me a little booklet which makes a very interesting read), but to a large degree we have to rely on those who provide the medical expertise and testing in this area.

One can only hope that, if this legislation is passed in the expectation that it might provide some relief from anxiety to a police officer—the ill that it is proposed to cure—at the very least police officers will be encouraged to continue to follow the guidelines of the medical professionals and make sure they do not leave this as some kind of substitute to prompt attention to their own health and wellbeing. I am a little concerned that we have not had some of that material from the government; there was no indication that there was a problem.

I made some inquiry of the police minister's office in Western Australia. We did not have any material come back directly from them, but I did have an opportunity to speak to a senior police officer in the forensic division in Western Australia and my recollection is that they have forensic procedures legislation from 2008. From reading my own notes I cannot identify exactly where they were at in that regard, but my understanding is that their procedures for the taking of blood for DNA identification purposes relate to protected people, including children and unconscious people, and I referred to that earlier. I am not sure at this point whether they have an implemented process to provide for the remedy to police officers that is referred to in this bill. Obviously, we will watch that with interest.

The opposition, however, take the view that it is reasonable for this legislation to pass on balance. Again, as I say, it is a balancing act. The thing we raise is the question of whether, in fact, there are other people in our community who are equally deserving of some protection. As I say, this is protection against the anxiety and the delay of assessment of identification of any contamination and, if so, who are they.

Some years ago we canvassed the importance of protection and special recognition in our criminal law sentencing in circumstances where the offence that is committed is aggravated as a result of the particular features of the victim. This is not new. We have already made provision in our legislation to essentially allow for harder sentencing if the victim is a little child, an aged person or

someone with a disability, because the general view of the community is that it is bad enough that you might cause some injury or assault to a general person in the public, but if they are in that vulnerable category then it should be treated more harshly.

We already have a process where certain circumstances, particularly surrounding the victim, enable the court to impose a greater penalty when sentencing. In the course of those debates for the purposes of sentencing, it was seen as reasonable that we have provision for higher penalties in our Criminal Law Consolidation Act. Accordingly, we passed some amendments to that act to provide that conduct towards another could be treated as an aggravated offence if:

...the victim was, at the time of the offence, engaged in a prescribed occupation or employment and the offender committed the offence knowing that the victim was then engaged in an occupation or employment and knowing the nature of the occupation or employment;

The 'prescribed occupations' are defined in that act to include: emergency workers; doctors, nurses or midwives in a hospital; or assistants to each of the above. One of the more common areas that was considered to need some attention was when somebody who might be working, for example, in a hospital emergency department—they might be health worker, nurse or allied assistant—comes to the aid of a prospective patient who may be in a very agitated state and effectively wreaks havoc in the emergency department when the health professional attempts to assist that person.

Obviously, if we were to take that example and disturbance or injury was caused to one of the health professionals during the course of this behaviour, in a circumstance where the person providing the service was in that prescribed occupation and the victim knew that they were, and they were actually in the course of undertaking their duty (i.e., the victim is there, they are fully lucid, they are cross or angry, and the nurse is standing there in a uniform, is clearly identified as being a nurse and is attempting to undertake a procedure to administer medication or trying to assist the patient in those circumstances), it was felt appropriate that there be a higher penalty if someone were to strike out.

I am sure most members here would be familiar with those sorts of circumstances, where someone may behave badly, to say the least, often increase their own distress and cause distress and upset to others, and may in fact inflict a wound of some kind on the others around them, whether they be other patients or workers. It is the people who are working in the prescribed occupation (i.e., a nurse in that situation) who are entitled to have some extra penalty added to the offender, because that person is putting his or her life at risk to provide a service to that person.

When we talked about the extension of the law in this area, it also meant that, if the person attending the emergency department had a psychiatric disorder and clearly did not know what they were doing, or was under the severe influence of a drug and was not able to form any capacity to conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and certainly not be able to form an intention to cause some injury or attack on the prescribed worker, then they would not be in that category. They may, in fact, be treated entirely differently through the sentencing procedure there. In any event, they had to have those three elements to qualify for some extra penalty.

The government introduced the legislation, which we supported because we felt it was reasonable that someone who, in the course of their duties, has to help people and there is every likelihood, especially in the health area, that they will be dealing with people who are distressed, angry, upset or disturbed and they are going to be vulnerable to and at risk of the disorderly conduct of that person, that they should have some recognition in this way. Whether it is just police officers, just health workers, just ambulance workers or just someone who is acting in some protective manner (i.e., through the SES, CFS or MFS) in an emergency situation where the party that is being rescued, supported or who aid is being rendered to becomes hostile or angry or retaliates in some way then, again, they should have this recognition in the statute when it comes to sentencing.

As I say, the government may have thought at that stage, when it introduced this legislation, that it was reasonable that if police officers are in those circumstances, which of course they are from time to time—it is part of their charter to undertake to protect the community—then they are exposed to that risk but it is also reasonable that we give the same recognition to those in emergency work, and the prescribed occupations were provided for in that.

We have previously considered, as a parliament, the importance of recognising the risk that people in the emergency world expose themselves to in order to carry out their responsibilities and duties in their chosen profession. They undertake a service which, across the board, is something that I hope continues to be valued by the community. I certainly value it and I think most members here would agree that these people often put their lives on the line for us. They are certainly exposing themselves to risk situations, and that includes being exposed to the risk of infection of a disease which could render them very ill or catastrophically so.

The purpose, therefore, of introducing an amendment to this bill is to give the same right to someone who is bitten or spat at during the course of their duties by someone who is not necessarily committing an offence but who may be reacting unreasonably or may be so frightened by the situation that they act in a manner which causes harm to the health or emergency services worker. Another classic example is when people are distressed or disturbed at the sight of a fire at a residence. Sadly, all too often, either other family members, children, pets, or valuable property even, are left or trapped within premises. Emergency workers will attempt to calm a distraught parent, for example, or the owner of a pet who is desperate to re-enter an area of danger in an attempt to rescue something or someone who is precious to them.

They, again, are exposed in a situation where, in the raw attempt and distress of that person, they are of course vulnerable to being spat on, bitten and worse. At this time, we on this side of the house feel that it is important that that be recognised. We are certainly hopeful that the government will equally respect the fact that this needs to be considered, as they in fact presented to us for approval in respect of sentencing that similarly in this way they should have some benefit.

The Law Society have also indicated and floated the idea that it is not unreasonable that favourable consideration is given to other personnel such as the emergency services, medical practitioners and the like, and they even went so far as to say that correctional services officers perhaps should be involved in that. We are hopeful that the government will support an amendment to include an extension of this.

I am now advised that the amendment has been tabled and that it will seek to extend to effectively this class of emergency services providers, which are to be defined as including the representatives from: CFS, MFS, State Emergency Service, SA Ambulance Service, St John Ambulance Service, Surf Life Saving, a body or organisation that is a member of Volunteer Marine Rescue, or the accident or emergency department of a hospital. We have not sought to include in this provision for correctional services personnel; there may be a case to consider that as well.

It has been a long time since I have looked at this issue, but it is my brief understanding that certain practices obviously operate within prisons which enable, I suppose, the disclosure and recording of people who may be carrying a communicable or infectious disease and so therefore the risk is known to the extent of the population of those who are resident at a facility and is known to the correctional services officers. If that is not the case, then there may well be an argument that they may need to have some assistance in this regard.

The reason we have raised it is that we are not saying that this just happens to anyone at any time, but it has to be in a circumstance of undertaking emergency work. Emergency is also defined in our amendment as:

an event that causes or threatens to cause—

- (a) the death of, or injury or other damage to the health of, any person; or
- (b) the destruction of, or damage to, property; or
- (c) a disruption to essential services or to services usually enjoyed by the community; or
- (d) harm to the environment, or to flora or fauna

Again, we have not suggested this is an at-large position, but that we have it in specific circumstances and that it is to be clearly defined as only applicable to emergency service providers as defined.

I was going to make some other reference to correctional services officers within the confines of a prison, but the only circumstance where I would see them as being exposed to the risk is in a riot situation in a prison. Given the protest the government has identified for police officers, it could

also be just a rally of some kind. In any event, there is a much more severely restricted and regimental operation of rules in the prison environment, and there are already other offences that could probably deal with that.

However, we are looking at the question of who should have the right to compel somebody to give some blood, or a swab from their mouth, or a hair sample, to be taken forcibly if necessary, for the purposes of identifying a potential risk of infection, in exchange for providing more comfort and a quicker assessment and result to someone who has legitimately undertaken their lawful duties to assist others. The answer to that question is: police officers, plus known personnel who are undertaking emergency work in the health and emergency services area. As I say, we hope the government will be sympathetic to our presentation in that regard.

In the event that it is the government's view that on the face of it it sounds alright, but they do not want to pay for it—that is, they do not want to have to have the expense of it—can I say this: we have been through a very painful era of debate during which we were asked to consider the change of rules for compensation applications when a metropolitan fire officer contracts cancer, within a certain category of cancers. Initially, it was not painful; it was quite reasonable to look at it and say that there is sufficient data to suggest that these six cancers, as distinct from whole lot of others, have an identified significant nexus to the exposure of smoke and other carcinogens and that there should be a reversal of the onus of proof in dealing with these applications.

We said, yes, on the face of it that is reasonable. The logical extension is to ask about others working in the management of fire or chemical spills, cleaning up road accidents, or assisting in circumstances where there is smoke or a matter that is presumably carcinogenic, which then exposes them to the risk of developing cancer. When we raised the question of extending it to Country Fire Service personnel, there was just great resistance from the government, and it seemed to be entirely based on the financial pain of the government if they were exposed to that risk.

It beggars belief that they would take out a group, who they say deserves our support—and we agree that they should be recognised in that circumstance—and then exclude another group of people who line up for the same risks and have the same exposure and, what is more, do not even get paid to do it. To me it is unconscionable that we have such an exclusionary approach, and that is the most recent example that springs to mind. When it suits the government, and it is free—for example, increasing penalties for aggravated factors to be taken into account in sentencing—they are happy to say, 'Fine, let all the other emergency workers come in,' but when it comes to a cost they get very selective about who gets in and who gets excluded.

The Attorney may take the view, 'We've got to be responsible with the money that we provide for certain things.' I simply say that it would be fairer not to single out a certain group with exclusive access to a benefit or a privilege in a circumstance when others are going to be excluded. In any event, the government in this instance has not indicated that they want to exclude other emergency services people. I certainly hope that they are not motivated in some way to do so, that they will welcome this amendment and that they will give it consideration. In light of it being tabled late, to the extent that we are now dealing with this today, the government may wish to get some advice on the matter and we can consider it between the houses. However, we would certainly want some indication from the Attorney that this would be given favourable consideration.

I give the Attorney the benefit of the doubt on that, but it seems clear from our own consultations, on the indications that have been given to me, that this has been an aspect which has been presented to the government and which has not been taken up; that is, it has been raised with them and, for some reason known only to them, they have not thought this was a good idea. I do not doubt for one moment that the police department came up with the idea, obviously as they should, to present ideas and proposals to protect and promote the welfare of their own membership.

If the government are not going to support this, having been alert to it and having considered the importance of other emergency professions in other circumstances in the time I have been here in the parliament, I would be looking for some explanation from them as to why they are not prepared to do so. I hope I have sufficiently explained for the benefit of the Attorney the amendments I will be proposing and, with that, I leave that as my second reading contribution.

Mr PEDERICK (Hammond) (17:12): I rise, too, to support the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) (Blood Testing for Diseases) Amendment Bill 2014. As the member for Bragg alluded to, we will be supporting the bill but seeking some amendment to protect other people in the front line of emergency services, who obviously have contact with many hundreds and thousands of people out in the field.

This bill amends the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act 2008 to require an offender who bites or spits at a police officer to undertake a blood test for infectious diseases. I think this is something that is needed. I note an article that was put out in 2011 by the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency about police and blood-borne viruses, so people have been onto this for a while and it has certainly been out there in the field for several years. I will make some comments about that document later on in my contribution.

In regard to the threshold of whether or not someone will be tested, it requires a reasonable suspicion that a police officer has been assaulted or that the offender has committed other specified offences of violence. These include assaults, causing harm, serious harm, are likely to cause harm, endanger life, riot, affray and violent disorder—the top end of violent offences.

I think the issue has been where officers in the field, if they think they have copped a spray, literally, and had someone spit at them, have to wait several months to see how the test goes. If you can test the offender almost immediately, it takes away a lot of that worry and angst from those many able police officers who serve us in this state.

I note that the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement suggests that the sample should only be taken by a medical or nursing practitioner, and they are also concerned about protocols for proper forensic procedures. It is noted that there have been media reports recording the President of the Law Society of South Australia supporting the legislation and inviting extension to other emergency workers.

I think this is apt, and I note that the shadow attorney-general (the member for Bragg) has flagged amendments in regard to emergency services providers, which will include members of the South Australian Country Fire Service, which affects many members on this side of the house, and I note my interest and that I am one. It also includes the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service, the South Australian State Emergency Service, the South Australian Ambulance Service, the St John Ambulance (South Australia) Inc., Surf Life Saving South Australia or a body or organisation that is a member of Volunteer Marine Rescue or the accident and emergency department of a hospital. The member for Bragg has given a very authoritative approach to this bill and a very good description of things that can and do happen in the field.

Like the member for Bragg, I think this should be expanded to other people at the front line of our emergency response. I live in a country area and we have CFS crash rescue tenders at Taillem Bend and Coonalpyn. We have CFS units at Ki Ki and Coomandook that work under the Coomandook banner, and they also locally have a 9,000-litre tanker. There are also units throughout the electorate, and at Murray Bridge there is the MFS, SES, and marine rescue—the whole gamut of emergency services.

Right throughout our electorates and the state, there are many thousands of these people; some are paid and, obviously, in the volunteer sections—and I think of the CFS, in particular—many are not paid. So, any little benefits that we can give them to afford them some peace of mind out in the field I think we as a parliament should be doing to our utmost ability.

It is no secret—it is well known—that, with the emergency services levy increases, a lot of our emergency personnel are feeling like they have been kicked in the guts by the present government, and there is talk that they may not turn up to events. I hope they still do—I really and sincerely do.

I have had events at my place, and we had a massive fire about 8½ years ago, just before I got elected, and I know I have mentioned it in this place before. I got up in the morning to find out that a bloke from South-East further down near Avenue Range was in charge of a strike team that had come up. It is heartening to see them assist us in our time of need, as our groups do to help out people in need. They send out strike teams to support them in the field. We saw some terrible fires over the last summer up around Port Pirie, through the Hills and right throughout the state. Let us

hope that we do not have too many. There will be some—there always are—and let us hope we can get onto them and that our emergency services personnel all act.

I do feel for them because they have been getting their emergency services levy bills recently and some have not just doubled. I know one of mine tripled, and some have gone up sixfold. It is a huge increase—600 per cent—for people to have to stomach knowing that, when they are called, they will more than likely still get out and work as volunteers, especially in the fire sector with the Country Fire Service.

In regard to what happens currently with the South Australian police, blood testing is offered to any officer who has had contact with an offender's bodily fluids and is therefore at risk of having been exposed to or contracted a communicable disease. There is currently, however, no obligation on an offender to be tested, and that is what this bill seeks to amend. This legislation is the result of a government commitment coming into the election.

As I indicated earlier, the specified offences are assault or resisting a police officer; assault and assault causing harm; causing harm; causing serious harm; doing acts likely to cause harm, serious harm or endanger life; riot; affray; and violent disorder. I note that this bill and the amendments with it allow other specified offences to be added by regulation, so I welcome that.

I note also that, if the bill does come into operation as an act, it provides that an offender can only be required to undertake a blood test upon the authorisation, to be recorded in writing, of a senior police officer, being an officer of or above the rank of inspector. I certainly think this is something that we need.

I will refer to parts of this document, *Police and Blood-Borne Viruses*, which was put together by the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency. As it states, and is obvious to everyone, police workers can be exposed to people's blood or bodily fluids in the course of their work. There has been a study conducted where police, after healthcare workers, were found to be the second most frequent occupational group affected.

I think that is a significant point that we need to note. Police actually rank just below healthcare workers so, as per the amendments of the member for Bragg, we need to take healthcare workers into account. Too many times we hear about things that happen in emergency departments where people might be having seizures or coming out of some drug situation, and they have a crack at the people who are trying to assist them and potentially save their life. It is obvious from this study alone that they are at the front line and cope more of a percentage of these attacks and the likelihood of infection than police. I am not trying to take away from the good work of the police.

There are three major blood-borne viruses: hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). These are different viruses but can all be transmitted by blood. HBV and HIV can also be transmitted by other bodily fluids. Many people with HBV and HCV and some people with HIV are unaware that they have been infected and may unknowingly pass the virus on to others. All these infections can be prevented. They can all be treated but, if left untreated, they can lead to serious health problems.

The prevalence of these diseases is noted: an estimated 162,000 people in Australia are chronically infected with HBV; an estimated 217,000 people in Australia are chronically infected with HCV; and an estimated 20,171 people in Australia are living with HIV infection. All of these can be transmitted with blood to blood contact but it is noted in regard to HBV that saliva in the mouth and eyes, and bites that break the skin can transmit hepatitis B. That is certainly one disease that is relevant to this legislation.

A quote from this report states that all police should consider hepatitis B vaccination as a means of protecting themselves and others, both personally and professionally, and I am sure a lot are doing it. I am also sure that a lot of people who work in emergency departments and other emergency sectors are probably doing that already, but I do not have those numbers.

In discussing further things that can be done after exposure, there is post-exposure prophylaxis or PEP, which is a medication taken after exposure to a BBV to reduce the risk of infection. Obviously a health professional is needed to assess the risk of infection to determine the need for a PEP but it is not available for HCV.

It is noted, though, that, if police officers have been fully vaccinated for hepatitis B, a PEP is not required, and a blood test to confirm immunity may be recommended. So there are things that can be done afterwards, and these are the protocols that have been used in the past. It is certainly interesting to note in this document about blood-borne viruses that people in the field are well aware of the risks to the police force. As I noted earlier in my contribution, even this document states that health workers top the list, and they certainly should be included in the amendments to this legislation so they can have the same protection.

If we are going to afford it to our very vital police force, our emergency services need the same support. I think we should give the same support to all our emergency services, whether it is the Metropolitan Fire Service, State Emergency Service, Country Fire Service or marine fire services, all our ambulance workers and all people in the field of emergency contact who, when they get to a scene, cannot spend very long at all assessing the danger to themselves, which I know for a fact they do, but they also need to treat people and save their lives.

Sometimes they are dealing with people who may be coming out of a drug episode or something and are obviously not in their normal frame of mind, and all sorts of things can happen and things can get a bit out of control. I think the more we can do for these vital people who help society every day of the week, no matter what time of the day or night, the better, and I think we have an obligation, a moral obligation, as a parliament to do so. I commend the bill. I think it is a step in the right direction and I hope the government takes note of our amendments.

Mr TARZIA (Hartley) (17:29): I also rise to support the bill preferably with the amendment which the diligent member for Bragg has proposed. However, I will support the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) (Blood Testing for Diseases) Amendment Bill 2014, with or without the amendment.

I have a sister who is a nurse who works in an Adelaide hospital and who is on the front line. Seeing what she does, it is quite bizarre that the government would isolate this bill to solely the police. The government has failed to consider other emergency providers in this bill and I am so pleased that the hardworking member for Bragg has taken the step to propose this amendment, because why should we isolate the bill to solely the police? Who are we to say that members of the Country Fire Service, the Metropolitan Fire Service, the State Emergency Service, the SA Ambulance Service, St John Ambulance Service, as well as Surf Life Saving South Australia and such organisations, or parts of those groups, are not to be protected through this kind of law? It is absolutely imperative that in this house we support the amendment of the member for Bragg because it is about protecting those who put themselves at risk for the community. So, I rise to support the bill.

I fully support the thrust of any bill that seeks to protect our emergency services personnel from people who spit or bite at them. I am sure we all have friends who are in this line of work and it is important that we protect them, where possible, as much as we can. The police in this state do a fantastic job to keep our streets safe from violent offenders and it is always important that we protect them as much as possible. I believe that when there is a reasonable suspicion and a police officer has been violently assaulted discretion should allow that a suspect should be tested without his or her consent. It is vital to protect the safety of our officers and we have heard examples of where these officers have to intervene in the course of duty.

The deputy leader has proposed a number of what I would call common-sense amendments to the bill that will protect all emergency services personnel who may come into contact with an offender that engages in biting or spitting behaviour. It is important that especially blood testing of an offender be applicable to these men and women in the course of their duties. The emergency services—particularly the nursing and medical staff—come into contact with violent offenders almost on a daily basis. We have heard examples of where there are other issues that might arise: someone may have a seizure, or someone may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs and perhaps not have control of their movements. It is important that we consider these instances and that we protect our men and women who perform these duties against these sorts of offenders.

It is ridiculous to think that a police officer might have the discretion under the act to compel an alleged offender to undergo a blood test but other emergency services staff do not have this discretion. It is absolutely outrageous. I understand, as we have heard, that the Law Society supports

this position and I wholeheartedly support the intent of the government in the bill but it will be much better with the amendments proposed by the deputy leader.

I note that this currently does not apply to any other Australian jurisdiction and it would be a great thing that South Australia should lead the way in this area. I note that in Western Australia legislation is being considered, and I acknowledge the good work that they have commenced over there. I commend the bill to the house. I reiterate that we should not isolate the bill to just the police. Why extend it to emergency workers in one area and not the other? We need to get on board and we need to support the amendments of the member for Bragg. I commend the bill to the house.

Mr TRELOAR (Flinders) (17:34): I rise today to support the bill and also support the amendments proposed by the member for Bragg. The bill before us today is the Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) (Blood Testing for Diseases) Amendment Bill 2014. The bill was introduced by the government way back in July and it looks to amend the Criminal Law Act of 2008 to require an offender who bites or spits at a police officer to undertake a blood test for infectious diseases.

In this day and age, infectious diseases are prevalent in our society. The member for Hammond has highlighted three in particular: hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and also HIV, which can lead of course to AIDS. Bearing in mind that there is another one quite literally on our doorstep, given that we live in a world today where international travel is relatively easy and relatively cheap. I speak, of course, about the Ebola virus, which has become evident once again in West Africa, as it does from time to time. This is another disease which is transmitted through bodily fluids, and God forbid it ever becomes an epidemic. These are the sorts of disease that we are looking to deal with here.

We are looking to protect police officers in particular, and that is the intent of the bill. Of course, our police officers are at the very front line of law enforcement in this state, and they are quite likely, in the course of their business, to be exposed to often dangerous and violent people who may be in all sorts of mental states and often take action against those officers who are trying to enforce the law.

With our amendments, we are also looking to include other emergency services and other emergency service providers, and emergency care workers such as nurses and medical practitioners who work in emergency departments in hospitals. I have to declare an interest here, because my brother-in-law is a policeman, and my wife works as a nurse. I know full well that these people are exposed to threats to their safety and wellbeing each and every day.

There is a threshold that is contained within this bill, and that threshold requires a reasonable suspicion that the police officer has been assaulted or that the offender has committed 'other specified offences of violence'. These include assaults, causing harm, serious harm, that are likely to cause harm, endanger life, riot, affray and violent disorder. That covers a fair gambit, of course, but all of those misdemeanours are likely to be committed upon those who are in the front line of emergency services and law and order enforcement.

The bill fulfils a state election commitment made by the government leading up to the 2014 state election, and, as we have indicated, we are supporting the bill. We think it is a good bill; we would like to see it extended a little bit. Of course, we are setting the precedent in South Australia. No other jurisdiction in Australia, as I understand it, has legislation of this sort. So, I commend the government for leading the way, and I commend the member for Bragg for the work that she has done on this bill and with her amendments.

The current situation is that SAPOL provides blood testing to any officer who has had contact with an offender's bodily fluids and is therefore at risk of being exposed to or contracting a communicable disease. That is all well and good, but that testing regime often takes some time for results to come back, and part of that is the fact that some of these diseases take a while to incubate and become evident. If we can go to the source of the problem immediately, then that not necessarily gives some comfort, but at least gives some knowledge to those police officers and other emergency service providers who are exposed. There is currently no obligation for the offender to be tested, and the primary intent of this bill is to make that obligation.

The government claims that approximately 700 police officers are assaulted in the line of duty each and every year and up to half of them are bitten or spat on. I do not know what the world

is coming to, but that is the sort of behaviour that our front-line officers are exposed to in a world where late night violence appears to be more prevalent.

I do not have figures in front of me but, certainly, it is the general consensus of the broader community that late nights are often marred by alcohol and drug-fuelled violence and our police and emergency services workers are called upon not just to deal with that violence but to protect the community and, at the same time, are putting themselves (sometimes) at risk. The blood testing of an offender would identify the risk immediately. Otherwise, as I have indicated, it may take many weeks for the infection to become evident.

The specified offences contained within the bill are those regarding assault or resisting a police officer, assault and assault causing harm, causing harm, causing serious harm, doing acts likely to cause harm, serious harm or endanger life, riot or affray. These amendments allow other specified offences to be added by regulation as they become evident.

The bill also provides that an offender can only be required to undertake a blood test upon the authorisation (to be recorded in writing) of a senior police officer; that is, an officer of some authority of or above the rank of inspector. So, the authority is given and the offender is required to take the blood test. I think it is a move in the right direction. I think it is a sensible move to protect our police officers and, with the amendments that I hope the government considers very seriously and supports also, it gives some comfort and protection to our other front-line workers. We support the bill and I congratulate all members for the work they have done on this and the contributions they have made so far.

Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (17:42): I rise to not only be a part of the opposition's contribution in supporting this legislation but also to strongly support the amendments introduced by the member for Bragg, the deputy leader. I am surprised that we have to introduce this sort of legislation in 2014. One would have thought that if you were a police officer and you have been assaulted, you have been bitten, there is a serious risk of disease. Nowadays, with the types of people that police officers are encountering and having to restrain, being spat on, bitten or otherwise assaulted is something that is, unfortunately, an occupational hazard.

That hazard should have been recognised a long time ago. It should have been dealt with, with modern forensic procedures, so that a police officer, their family and friends, in fact the whole community, should be assured that they are offered the best protection we can from a communicable disease that is going to be transmitted by a person they are apprehending, detaining or otherwise interacting with. It is unbelievable that people would resort to biting and spitting at police officers anyway, but they obviously do. We have heard from other members of the number of police officers who are bitten and spat on. It is a very low act.

This legislation is sensible. It is late in coming, in my opinion, but we will take it and we will support it. Can I also say that, having had the experience in the Country Fire Service of attending lots of stressful incidents and road accidents—particularly road accidents—where people are affected by drugs and are intoxicated, they sometimes react in ways that are very aggressive indeed. The expansion of the prescribed professions to the South Australian Country Fire Service, the Metropolitan Fire Service, the South Australian State Emergency Service, the SA Ambulance Service (and I will talk about that in a minute), St John Ambulance (and the volunteers there do a wonderful job), surf-lifesaving and the marine rescue volunteers as well, plus our doctors, nurses and other staff in our hospitals, all need similar protection.

They should not need it but they do need it. They need to have the confidence that, if they are assaulted, bitten, spat on, or if bodily fluids are transferred in some other way, they can have that person tested for a range of diseases, whether it is anything from hepatitis to AIDS or to many of the other diseases that are transmissible by bodily fluids. I notice the member for Flinders mentioned Ebola, and that could become a real issue. We know the violence that went on in Africa when people were trying to inform and educate people there.

We need to make sure that everybody is going to be treated fairly. I note that we do not include prison officers, and I am not sure whether they are already included or whether prisoners can undergo this type of forensic testing if they bite, spit on or otherwise transfer bodily fluids to

corrections officers. Perhaps that is something else we could introduce in here, if it is not in the bill; I cannot see it.

It is important that we do our best to show the people we trust with our lives—whether they are emergency service workers in the fire services or other rescue services, whether they are the thousands of volunteers on the beach who may have to give mouth-to-mouth to somebody or apply other form of rescue techniques, or whether they are police officers—100 per cent support in everything they do so that we can have a decent society and that the people who resort to biting, spitting or otherwise inflicting the transfer of bodily fluids onto an emergency services worker know that they will be tested and held accountable for transmitting a communicable disease.

I am sure that everybody in this place is aware of the lifelong repercussions of some of these diseases. It is not just AIDS; it is hepatitis and so many other diseases out there, and to be contaminated, to contract them or become infected, and then to suffer the lifelong consequences, is something we should never underestimate.

There is nothing worse than a family having to say farewell to their loved ones when they go off to work in emergency services. I can remember my father going off each morning, and we would all wave to dad as he left, knowing that he would be facing danger. Sometimes he did come back burnt, banged around and bandaged because he was doing his job, and sometimes he told us about some of the people he encountered in trying to do his job, but he was not bitten or spat on, to my knowledge.

My nephew, who is now in the MFS and who was also an ambo, has related stories to me about when he has had to go out and restrain particularly mentally ill people who have been very violent or people affected by alcohol or drugs who act in a violent way, so not just police officers but also other emergency services workers deserve to be covered by this legislation. To do this now and to get it through this place and passed through the other place so that it comes into law as soon as possible is something I strongly support.

I will not hold the house up any longer, other than to say that I thank all the emergency services workers for the work they do in South Australia, and that is everybody: our police, our fireys, our rescue workers, and of course all our volunteers. Without them, the state would not be what it is. It would not be one of the best places in the world to live. It would not be the state we all love to stand in here and talk about and wear our hearts on our sleeves and be very parochial about. If we do not continue to make these changes, such as those in this legislation, we deserve to be questioned on that. It is a good move, it is an overdue move, and I strongly support the move.

Debate adjourned on motion of Mr Gardner.

At 17:49 the house adjourned until Wednesday 15 October 2014 at 11:00.

*Answers to Questions***HIGHGATE PARK**

52 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (27 May 2014).

1. How many Disability SA consumers are in Highgate Park and when are they scheduled to leave?
2. What is the long-term plan for Highgate House and how many non-government organisations will use the facility?

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

1. As at July 2014, there are 92 people living at Highgate Park.

The future of people living at Highgate Park will be considered in the context of the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

2. There are currently a number of non-government and community organisations utilising facilities at Highgate Park and the Fullarton campus.

The long-term future of Highgate Park is still under consideration.

COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL INCLUSION GRANTS

65 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). Which Department of Communities and Social Inclusion grants will be reduced between 2013-14 to 2016-17?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

1. As reported on page 38 of 2014-15 Budget Paper 3, general government grant expenses increase in each year between 2013-14 and 2016-17. The increase in grant payments from 2015-16 to 2017-18 is mainly due to the growth in Communities and Social Inclusion grants, largely reflecting increased support for disability services and an increase in grants to South Australian Housing Trust in 2017-18 relating to the relief of \$320 million on its balance sheet in 2013-14 and an associated reduction in grants over four years ceasing in 2016-17.

COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL INCLUSION DEPARTMENT

66 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). Which full-time equivalent positions are being cut within the department and what savings will be delivered as a result of this reduction?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

1. The reduction of 65 DCSI FTEs, as reported on page 34 of 2014-15 Budget Paper 3, relates to two 2014-15 budget savings measures. The allocation of an additional efficiency dividend of 1 per cent of net cost of services, excluding disability expenditure, in 2015-16 and a further 1 per cent in 2017-18, reduced DCSI's FTE cap by 62. The freezing of executive FTE numbers for two years reduced DCSI's FTE cap by a further three.

At this stage, no specific positions have been identified to be cut and it should be noted that agencies have been given the flexibility to tailor their savings to their particular operating structures to help ensure that more efficient ways of conducting business are pursued. The dollar savings associated with these two measures are detailed on page 23 of 2014-15 Budget Paper 6.

COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL INCLUSION DEPARTMENT

68 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). What 'other DCSI Capital works' with an estimated result of \$120,000 has been undertaken in 2013-14?

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

This expenditure was associated with software development relating to systems to facilitate and manage individualised funding for clients with disabilities.

FAMILY WELLBEING CENTRES

70 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014).

1. Why was the estimated result for 2013-14 for the Family Wellbeing Centre \$542,000 higher than in 2012-13?
2. Which department has responsibility for family wellbeing centres?
3. What funding is provided to family wellbeing centres from other departments?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

1. The estimated result in 2013-14 (\$1.43 million) for the Mimili Family Wellbeing Centre is \$542,000 higher than the actual expenditure in 2012-13 (\$888,000) as whilst some of the capital works were completed in 2012-13, the majority were completed in 2013-14.
2. The Department for Communities and Social Inclusion has responsibility for the Mimili Family Wellbeing Centre. The other two new centres are located at Amata and Pukatja and are managed by the South Australian Department for Health and Ageing and the Department for Education and Child Development respectively.
3. Questions on the level of funding for family wellbeing centres from other departments should be directed to the relevant ministers.

STATE GOVERNMENT CONCESSIONS

72 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). How many people are in receipt of state concessions for each of the following—

- (a) Personal Alert Systems Rebate Scheme
- (b) Spectacles Scheme
- (c) Funeral Assistance Program
- (d) Companion Card Program
- (e) Emergency Financial Assistance Program
- (f) Low Income Support Program
- (g) Utilities Literacy Program
- (h) Emergency Electricity Payment Scheme?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

1. In 2013-14, the number of people who received services through the following programs were:

Personal Alert Systems Rebate Scheme	2,809
Spectacles Scheme	24,070
Funeral Assistance Program	243
Companion Card Program	68,675
Emergency Electricity Payment Scheme	507
Emergency Financial Assistance Program	2,995

Low Income Support Program	3,529
Utilities Literacy Program (commenced in January 2014)	1,835

GAMBLERS REHABILITATION FUND

73 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). How many problem gambling interventions were provided in 2013-14 and how many people received gambling help services through the Gamblers Rehabilitation Fund?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

Between 1 July and 31 December 2013 there were a total of 4,872 gambling interventions provided directly to 1,289 clients by South Australian Gambling Help Services (GHS) funded agencies.

Due to the redevelopment of the GHS Client Data Set, the Office for Problem Gambling is unable to provide figures for the second half of the 2013-14 financial year. It is expected that data for 2013-14 will be finalised and available for reporting purposes in late 2014.

In the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 2013 the Gambling Helpline provided telephone counselling and referrals to 852 clients.

In the twelve-month period between 1 July 2013-30 June 2014 the Gambling Help Online service provided on-line counselling, information and support to 178 clients.

COMMUNITY FOODBANK PROGRAM

74 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). How many vouchers for subsidised food were provided in 2013-14 through the Community Foodbank Program and what is the projection for 2014-15?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

In 2013-14, Foodbank SA piloted the Community Foodbank model with UnitingCare Wesley Bowden and over the last 12 months they have provided more than 54 tonnes of food to over 7,600 people. The Department for Communities and Social Inclusion does not hold information on the number of vouchers provided in this period as no funding was provided from the department.

Government funding for the expansion of the Community Foodbank Program commenced in 2014-15.

Although there is currently no data available on which to base projections for 2014-15, it is expected that the new Community Foodbank outlets will reflect a similar level of service delivery to UnitingCare Wesley Bowden.

EMERGENCY ELECTRICITY PAYMENT SCHEME

75 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014).

1. What was the total funding provided in 2013-14 for the Emergency Electricity Payment Scheme?

2. How many people have utilised the Utilities Literacy Program in 2013-14?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

1. The total amount provided to eligible applicants in 2013-14 was \$196,760, supporting 307 households.

2. In 2013-14, 1,835 people used the Utilities Literacy Program. Service delivery provided by funded organisations commenced in January 2014.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES

77 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). How much money within the Community Support Services program has been allocated to state disaster recovery and relief in 2014-15 budget through the Department of Communities and Social Inclusion?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers):

1. The State Recovery Office manages the disaster relief and recovery component of the Community Support Services program. The State Recovery Office has an overall budget of \$719,782 in 2014-15, which includes salaries and wages.

This figure refers to the budgeted component of the Community Support Services program only. In the event of a disaster, additional funding may be allocated to the State Recovery Office for expenses incurred to support the recovery of affected communities. The value of this funding will be determined by the scale of the disaster.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

78 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). How much has been allocated in 2014-15 for the Family and Community Development Program?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised that the budget allocated for 2014-15 for the Family and Community Development Program is \$10.49 million.

PUBLIC SECTOR SCREENING REVIEW

80 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). How much funding did the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion provide to the Attorney-General's Department to undertake the across Government Screening Review?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

1. The Department for Communities and Social Inclusion has not provided funding to the Attorney-General's Department to undertake the across government screening review.

GOVERNMENT BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

82 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014).

1. Which boards and committees will be abolished under the Communities and Social Inclusion portfolio?

2. What will be the future of the following advisory committees—

- (a) Housing and Urban Development Advisory Committee
- (b) Urban Renewal Authority Board of Management (Renewal SA)
- (c) Charitable and Social Welfare Fund Board (Community Benefit SA)
- (d) State Emergency Relief Fund Committee
- (e) Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992 Assessor Panel
- (f) Supported Residential Facilities Advisory Committee
- (g) Housing Appeal Panel
- (h) South Australian Affordable Housing Trust Board of Management
- (i) South Australian Housing Trust Board of Management
- (j) South Australian Housing Trust Board of Management Audit & Finance Sub-Committee

- (k) SAMEAC Northern Regional Advisory Committee
- (l) SAMEAC Riverland Regional Advisory Committee
- (m) SAMEAC South East Regional Advisory Committee
- (n) SAMEAC Women's Advisory Committee?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

1. Decisions about the future of state government boards and committees will be made by the end of October 2014.

The Housing and Urban Development Advisory Committee and the Urban Renewal Authority Board of Management (Renewal SA) fall under the responsibility of the Minister for Housing and Urban Development.

FAMILY CENTRE PROJECT

83 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014).

1. What are the project details of the \$1.530 million in capital spending to be expended in 2014-15 on the \$15.614 million Family Centre Project?
2. How many Aboriginal children and family centres will be constructed, where will they be constructed and how many families will utilise these centres?

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised of the following:

1. The \$25.2 million budget included construction costs as well as operational costs, including additional staffing and maintenance. It was originally allocated \$13 million to build four centres and \$12.1 million for operating costs.

There was reclassification from the operating budget to the investing budget. This resulted in the allocation for construction being \$15.6 million. All four centres are now complete. The majority of the \$1.53 million in 2014-15 represents the savings on construction; therefore, this funding will be reallocated to the operational side of the project which will occur in the Mid-Year Budget Review.

2. There are four Aboriginal children and family centres which have been constructed. These centres include the Ernabella Children and Family Centre, located in Ernabella; the Gabmididi Manoo Children and Family Centre, located in Whyalla; the Ngura Yadurim Children and Family Centre, located in Ceduna; and the Taikurrendi Children and Family Centre, located in Christies Beach.

The early childhood and community services are accessed by 24 families at Ernabella Children and Family Centre; up to 60 families at Gabmididi Manoo Children and Family Centre; 152 families at Ngura Yadurim Child and Family Centre; and 266 at Taikurrendi Children and Family Centre.

DOMICILIARY CARE SA

93 Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett) (12 August 2014). Why was the estimated result in 2013-14 for Domiciliary Care SA—Office Accommodation, only \$100,000, when \$500,000 was allocated in the 2013-14 budget and \$943,000 in 2014-15?

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

1. Elements of the project have been completed, namely upgrading accommodation on the Strathmont Centre site to accommodate domiciliary care staff formerly located at the Lyell McEwin Hospital. Work is continuing to determine the high-level strategic plan for other accommodation that is required for domiciliary care. The remaining funds are required to continue the consolidation of functions and services to achieve an overall reduction in lease costs.

GILLMAN LAND SALE

In reply to **Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** (19 June 2014).

The Hon. J.R. RAU (Enfield—Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for Justice Reform, Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing and Urban Development, Minister for Industrial Relations): I have been advised:

Renewal SA sold a 15.68 hectare parcel of land (Lot 202) within the former Dean Rifle Range to a related party to ACP. Settlement occurred in December 2010. The purchase price of the land sold equates to \$40.18 per square metre.

This relates to land in the area with a similar low-lying topography to that which is the subject of the current option deed with ACP; however, it is a smaller parcel and therefore does not require the same level of development by means of access roads, services or the like. There is a general rule in valuations that larger parcels of land have a value that is higher overall, but less on a square metre basis than smaller parcels.

The purchase price of the land, the subject of the option deed, equates to \$30 per square metre.

CHILD PROTECTION

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (5 August 2014).

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised:

My office was first notified on 28 July 2014 and a follow up briefing was noted on 1 August 2014.

*Estimates Replies***ST CLAIR RECREATION PARK ASSOCIATION**

In reply to **the Hon. M.J. ATKINSON (Croydon)** (17 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.R. RAU (Enfield—Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for Justice Reform, Minister for Planning, Minister for Housing and Urban Development, Minister for Industrial Relations): I have received this advice:

In the judicial review proceedings of 2009, Cheltenham Park Residents' Association v Minister for Urban Development and Planning, State of South Australia and South Australia Jockey Club, and in the subsequent Supreme Court appeal of 2010, 80 per cent of the costs of the minister and the state were awarded against the Cheltenham Park Residents' Association. This amounted to \$28,000. The Crown Solicitor's Office has not received any money in respect of costs.

The state government is represented in the judicial review proceedings by the Crown Solicitor's Office. The judicial review is in the early stages of proceedings with a timetable set for the parties to file and serve affidavits. I am advised that the issues are relatively simple but, given that all affidavit material is yet to be filed, it is too early to estimate costs with any degree of accuracy.

The state government has not sought security for costs against the Cheltenham Park Residents' Association as the Crown Solicitor's Office has not recommended that security for costs be sought.

CYBER SAFETY CAMPAIGN

In reply to **Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** (17 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier): I have been advised:

There was no campaign expenditure spent on consultants.

PREMIER AND CABINET DEPARTMENT

In reply to **Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** (17 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier): I have been advised:

After taking into account additional measures that have been approved since the Budget and Finance Committee held on 28 May 2013, and the recent machinery of government changes, the department is currently managing FTE savings targets of:

308 FTEs in 2014-15

301 FTEs in 2015-16

318 FTEs in 2016-17

323 FTEs in 2017-18

FTE reductions for existing savings measures have already been identified, and this will be confirmed once the 2013-14 accounts are finalised. Additional savings measures approved as part of the 2014-15 budget are being allocated to divisions primarily on a net cost of service basis and divisions will be responsible for achieving the reduction as part of their divisional budget management process.

MORE THAN CARS CAMPAIGN

In reply to **Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** (17 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier): I have been advised:

Advertising placements costs for television, press, radio, billboards and digital advertising.	\$322,997
Creative development and production costs	\$159,618
Events at shopping centres, training facilities and industry engagement at businesses. This investment resulted in a campaign presence at: 12 shopping centre locations 3 training facilities and 16 businesses.	\$48,298
More Than Cars website development and hosting	\$13,183
Production of collateral material that was used for events. This included posters, caps, postcards and placards.	\$25,641
T-shirts	\$23,525
Resources (stationery, transport, couriers, staff costs)	\$41,876
Market research	\$34,017
Contractors	\$40,000
TOTAL	\$709,155

MORE THAN CARS CAMPAIGN

In reply to **Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** (17 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier): I have been advised:

T-shirts for the More Than Cars campaign were sourced from a South Australian business—Add Value Promotions—which is a member of the Australasian Promotional Products Association. This company managed the purchasing of the T-shirts and the printing process.

The T-shirts were primarily imported from Asia, including from China.

The demand for the More Than Cars T-shirts was very high throughout the campaign. Purchase decisions from the South Australian supplier were made based on price and the ability to deliver the T-shirts within the required time frame.

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In reply to **Mr SPEIRS (Bright)** (17 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier): I have been advised:

In the 2013-14 financial year SEMC met six times.

PREMIER AND CABINET DEPARTMENT

In reply to **Mr SPEIRS (Bright)** (17 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier): I have been advised:

Eighty-eight (88) targeted voluntary separation packages were accepted by Department of the Premier and Cabinet employees in the 2013-14 financial year. The total monetary value of those 88 employee separations was \$13.624 million, of which the TVSP component was \$10.546 million and leave entitlements was \$3.078 million.

GAMBLING IS NO GAME WEBSITE

In reply to **Mr SPEIRS (Bright)** (17 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier): I have been advised:

- The cost of creating the Gambling is No Game campaign website was \$3,838.83 ex GST.
- The campaign and website was launched on 1 December 2013.
- Google analytics report that the campaign website had 34,122 sessions between the launch date and 30 June 2014—81.6 per cent of which were new users and 18.4 per cent recurring users.
- Sessions is the term now used by Google analytics and is defined as the number of times a user is engaged with the site.

CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS

In reply to various members

The Hon. J.W. WEATHERILL (Cheltenham—Premier):

This question has been asked during the 2014 estimates committee.

The following information is provided on behalf of all ministers:

The Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circulars PC013—Annual Reporting Requirements and PC027—Disclosure of Government Contracts covers all payments to consultants and large payments to contractors.

The annual report will show all payments to consultants and the nature of their work.

Contract disclosure requires certain information about contracts to be published on the Tenders SA website:

- Contract title
- Contractor's details
- Start and end date of the contract
- Contract value
- Procurement process used

The contract disclosure requirements apply to all consultancy contracts (regarding of value) and other goods and services contracts where the value of the contract is more than \$500,000.

BORE WATER TESTING

In reply to **Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries): I have been advised:

SA Health does not undertake testing of bore water. SA Health recommends that owners of bores ensure the water is fit for the purpose the water is being used, which may require testing at the owner's expense. SA Health has no information on how many bores have been tested.

OLD POLICE BARRACKS AND ARMOURY

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries): I have been advised:

The recent restoration works in the Armoury and Old Police Barracks have not altered the use of the buildings. They continue to be used as office accommodation for the South Australian Museum and History SA. The Armoury also has an event space that can be hired through the South Australian Museum.

ADELAIDEIA APP

In reply to **Ms REDMOND (Heysen)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries): I have been advised that:

As of August 2014, the Adelaidia iPhone app has been downloaded 1240 times.

The download figures only represent those using the app through the iOS platform, which is the Apple app that was officially launched in late-February 2014. The Android version of the app was released in late-April 2014, but these download and usage figures are yet to be calculated.

I have been assured that the full set of figures for all users—both iOS and Android—will be available in September this year.

BREAST SCREENING

In reply to **Mr TARZIA (Hartley)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries):

In the 2014-15 financial year, BreastScreen SA (BSSA) aims to screen 102,380 South Australian women. As part of the agreement between the commonwealth and the state government to expand the BreastScreen Australia program from a targeted aged range of women 50 to 69 to women aged 50 to 74, the 2014-15 BSSA screening target has provision for an additional 6,001 women aged 70 to 74 years.

To ensure that the 2014-15 screening target is met, BSSA has a communication plan currently in progress and is progressing a series of targeted recruitment strategies in order to maximise the participation of South Australian women. These strategies include personalised invitations based on the electoral role for women who have recently turned 50 years of age. Women who have had one screening event with BSSA will be encouraged to have a subsequent rescreening through the use of reminder cards and telephone-specific methods that focus on the recruitment of women who do not respond to an invitation. Mail-outs to general practices that provide information and promotional material on the new target age group is in the coordination phase.

Promotion and information on the newly increased target age group of women will be added to the SA Health website and BSSA will also be working with their key stakeholders to coordinate the distribution of promotional material across community organisations that have women as their primary members.

Furthermore, as part of the agreement to expand the BreastScreen Australia program, a national advertising campaign highlighting the benefits of screening is scheduled for early 2015. Throughout 2014-15, BreastScreen SA will also continue to encourage a greater participation of both ATSI and CALD (culturally and linguistically diverse) women through community and health-care provider engagement (specific promotional and education sessions).

The continued close monitoring of all recruitment strategies will ensure that BreastScreen SA maximises the participation of South Australian women within the program.

SOCIAL VENTURES AUSTRALIA

In reply to **Ms CHAPMAN (Bragg—Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries):

The Department of the Premier and Cabinet has an allocated budget of \$200,000 to the Social Impact Bonds initiative in 2014-15

PROJECT SHIELD

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

The Police Records Management System (Project Shield) stages 2 to 4 will provide support for incident, case, criminal intelligence and prosecution management.

The expected completion is the June quarter of 2020 at an estimated cost of \$29.369 million. Forecast completions are stage two by June 2017; stage 3 by June 2018; and stage 4 by June 2020.

The budget phasing is:

Financial Year	Investing Capital Budget (\$'000)
2013-14	702
2014-15	5,676
2015-16	5,651
2016-17	6,852
2017-18	5,392
2018-19	4,487
2019-20	609

POLICE ACCOMMODATION

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

The forecast accommodation costs for South Australia Police for the 2014-15 financial year are \$31.1 million with majority components of:

Occupancy—Rent	\$19.6 million
Occupancy leases for public private partnership locations (SAPOL component)	\$3.5 million
Electricity	\$4.0 million
Contract cleaning	\$2.2 million
Other accommodation outgoings	\$1.8 million
TOTAL	\$31.1 million

ABORIGINAL LIAISON OFFICERS

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

Yes, there are 10 allocated traditional community constable positions on the APY lands but, despite continued efforts by SAPOL to fill all 10 positions, unfortunately only three are currently filled, but there are positions for 10.

Yes, the three constables are the same.

PRISONER NUMBERS

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

These are average figures throughout the year.

The daily average prisoner population for the 2013-14 financial year was 2,409.

PRISONERS, MOBILE PHONES

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

The figures below relate to the number of incidents recorded on the Department for Correctional Services Incident Reporting System in relation to mobile phones being seized from prisoners.

Mobile telephones confiscated 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014	
Adelaide Women's Prison	1
Cadell Training Centre	2
Port Augusta Prison	2
Yatala Labour Prison	1
Total	6
Mobile telephones confiscated 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013	
Adelaide Pre-release Centre	1
Cadell Training Centre	1
Port Augusta Prison	3
Yatala Labour Prison	4
Total	9
Mobile telephones confiscated 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012	
Adelaide Pre-release Centre	3
Cadell Training Centre	2
Mobilong Prison	4
Mount Gambier Prison	1
Port Augusta Prison	1
Yatala Labour Prison	1
Total	12

PRISONS, ILLICIT DRUGS AND CONTRABAND DETECTION

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

In 2012-13, 270 visitors were searched, and items of contraband were detected on 23 visitors.

In 2013-14, 273 visitors were searched, and items of contraband were detected on 15 visitors. Forty five of the 273 visitors were refused entry due to testing positive on the IONSCAN. Whilst prohibited items may not have been found on these visitors, those who tested positive were refused entry on that day.

ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

The pilot of the program was 10 weeks in duration and was completed at the end of September 2013. The evaluation report is imminent and will assist in informing the future of the program.

The pilot program and the program referred to on the Department for Correctional Services (DCS) website are two different programs. The website is referring to the Domestic Violence Prevention Program, also referred to as the Abuse Prevention Intervention Program by the Courts Administration Authority (CAA).

The Domestic Violence Prevention Program is one component of a larger integrated response model which was developed by a number of government agencies in preparation for the introduction of the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009*.

DCS is funded by the CAA to deliver the group behaviour change program for men. The group behaviour program is run weekly for two hours and takes approximately 24 weeks to complete.

The 10 week pilot is the Domestic Abuse Program, which ran from 9 July 2013 to 24 September 2013 at the Elizabeth Community Correctional Centre. The pilot targeted offenders who had been charged with a domestic abuse related offence and were under the supervision of DCS. The evaluation report has been finalised and tabled by executive.

PRISONER REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

In 2013-14, the programs were undertaken by 69 prisoners, broken down into the following:

Violence Prevention Program	24
Sexual Behaviour Clinic (SBC)	36
Sexual Behaviour Clinic-me (SBC-me)	9
TOTAL	69

The number of program commencements projected for 2014-15 is 65.

NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

I can advise that the South Australian Prison Health Services, in conjunction with the department, has implemented a nicotine replacement therapy program (patches) in all eight state-run prisons.

This program requires a small co-contribution from prisoners for the nicotine replacement therapy, depending on the employment status of the prisoner. So, yes, we are clearly encouraging people not to smoke.

As at 30 June 2014, South Australian Prison Health Services advise that approximately 86 prisoners across the prison system (including Mount Gambier Prison) are being supplied with nicotine replacement therapy.

PRISON GUARD UNIFORMS

In reply to **Mr GARDNER (Morialta)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

We get our uniforms through Stewart & Heaton, which is a whole-of-government contract. It is the same place that SAPOL get their uniforms.

The supplier for the provision of a total apparel management service for specialised uniforms is Stewart & Heaton Clothing Co. Pty Ltd.

In regard to where the uniforms are produced, I have been advised the following:

Made in Australia	
South Australia	Footwear, leather belts, ceremonial tunics, epaulettes (soft) and ties.
Victoria	Socks and epaulettes (hard).
New South Wales	Jumpers and knitwear.
Made overseas	
Fiji	Trousers, shorts, skirts and culottes (manufactured in Fiji using Australian material).
China	Hats, shirts, blouses (manufactured using Chinese BlueMarl fabric) and jackets (manufactured by an Australian company in China).

ROAD SAFETY CAMERAS

In reply to **Mr WINGARD (Mitchell)** (21 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. A. PICCOLO (Light—Minister for Disabilities, Minister for Police, Minister for Correctional Services, Minister for Emergency Services, Minister for Road Safety): I have been advised:

Unfortunately, the safety camera figure is actually of a number of programs, so this figure is part of the overall program and has different streams of money coming into it. The other moneys are coming from, for example, mid-block safety cameras, which is another part of that—there is just under \$1 million there. We can get the figure which actually reconciles that amount. I have just been advised that what is on the website is funded.

The school pedestrian crossing safety cameras, listed on the Towards Zero Together website, comprise of funding from the 2011-12 'road safety school pedestrian crossing safety cameras' program, \$191,000, and the 2013-14 'road safety-mid block safety cameras' program, \$930,000, forming a total of \$1.121 million available during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

In reply to **Mr PEDERICK (Hammond)** (22 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. L.W.K. BIGNELL (Mawson—Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, Minister for Forests, Minister for Tourism, Minister for Recreation and Sport, Minister for Racing): I am advised:

That the following factors contributed to the 13 per cent decline in the value of South Australia's food exports from 2011-12 to 2012-13 as reported in the 2012-13 food scorecard.

- A decline of \$423 million (or 18 per cent) in the value of grain exports due to low stocks of grain on hand at the beginning of the reporting period coupled with significantly lower crop production.
- A decline in the value of sheep and lamb meat exports of \$115 million from over \$500 million the previous year due to a significant reduction in the number of live sheep exported from over 500,000 in 2011-12 to 132,000 in 2012-13. This is a result of a continued decline in global demand for sheep and lamb meat after several years of extreme growth.

- A reduction in the value of dairy product exports from \$42 million to \$8 million reflecting a change in ownership of major dairy processing facilities in the Murraylands with a change in focus more towards the domestic market.

However, there are strong signs of an improvement in 2013-14. For example, the Australian Bureau of Statistics monthly export data, whilst incomplete, show that for South Australian agriculture, food and wine, the year to date exports to 31 May 2014 have increased by \$511 million or 13 per cent on the previous year. The main contributors to the increase are meat up by 37 per cent, horticulture up by 22 per cent and wheat up by 15 per cent.

South Australia's 2013-14 grain harvest was 8.5 million tonnes. This is the third highest on record and is an increase of nearly 30 per cent on the 2012-13 harvest.

In March, the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) projected that South Australia's broadacre farm cash incomes would increase to an average of \$231,000 per farm in 2013-14.

This is 85 per cent above the 10-year average to 2012-13 and the highest average farm cash income recorded by ABARES for South Australian broadacre farms in the 37 years that the broadacre surveys have been conducted.

TRADE MISSIONS

In reply to **Mr WHETSTONE (Chaffey)** (22 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. M.L.J. HAMILTON-SMITH (Waite—Minister for Investment and Trade, Minister for Defence Industries, Minister for Veterans' Affairs): I have been advised:

The total cost of South Australia's trade missions for which the investment and trade portfolio was responsible in 2013-14 was \$378,471.

TRADE MISSIONS

In reply to **Mr WHETSTONE (Chaffey)** (22 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. M.L.J. HAMILTON-SMITH (Waite—Minister for Investment and Trade, Minister for Defence Industries, Minister for Veterans' Affairs): I have been advised:

For 2014-15, five trade missions are planned by the Department of State Development, supporting the state's engagement strategies with China, India and South-East Asia. At least two inbound delegations are expected from China and India. \$330,000 is allocated to support trade missions.

CLEAN ENERGY PACKAGE

In reply to **Mr WHETSTONE (Chaffey)** (22 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. M.L.J. HAMILTON-SMITH (Waite—Minister for Investment and Trade, Minister for Defence Industries, Minister for Veterans' Affairs):

The budget differential can be attributed to the closure of the Renewable Energy Fund in 2011-12, following the federal government's success in achieving support through the federal parliament for its clean energy package of over \$13 billion at the time.

MINISTERIAL STAFF

In reply to **Mr WHETSTONE (Chaffey)** (22 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. M.L.J. HAMILTON-SMITH (Waite—Minister for Investment and Trade, Minister for Defence Industries, Minister for Veterans' Affairs): I have been advised:

All ministerial appointments are as follows:

Title	Actual employment costs 30 June 2014 (\$000)	Estimated full year employment costs 2013-14 (\$000)
Chief of Staff	12	179
Ministerial Adviser	7	123

Non-ministerial appointments are as follows:

Title	Actual employment costs 30 June 2014 (\$000)	Estimated full year employment costs 2013-14 (\$000)
A/Office Manager	8	102
Administrative Officer*	0	56
Parliamentary/Cabinet Officer	4	78
Ministerial Liaison Officer	3	102

(*)Note: commenced 30 June 2014

It should be noted that the office commenced in late May 2014, and as a result the office was not fully established as at 30 June 2014.

GRANT EXPENDITURE

In reply to various members.

The Hon. M.L.J. HAMILTON-SMITH (Waite—Minister for Investment and Trade, Minister for Defence Industries, Minister for Veterans' Affairs):

The following provides information with regard to grants of \$10,000 or more:

Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Zero Waste SA	\$38,500	Organisation and hosting of the Enviro 2012 and 2014 conference and exhibition at the Adelaide Convention Centre to address topical environmental issues in the waste, water, energy and climate change areas, both nationally and internationally.	Y
Business SA	\$30,000	Business SA 2014 export awards.	Y
Committee for Economic Development of Australia	\$25,000	Sponsorship for a series of promotional events and activities throughout the 2014-15 financial year.	Y
South Australian Museum	\$22,727	Sponsorship of the Waterhouse Natural Science art prize gala launch held 24 July 2014.	Y
Business SA	\$20,000	To undertake a feasibility study into the 'Gemtree' China collaboration project.	Y
Applied Research of Australia Pty Ltd	\$19,668	To use on eligible export projects to develop international markets.	Y
MiningFM Pty Ltd	\$11,586	To attend the Prospector and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) conference and undertake marketing activities including tailoring their website to the Canadian market.	Y
Government of SA Agent-General	\$10,000	To showcase banner at the Clipper Ship City of Adelaide Ltd ship renaming event held on 18 October 2013 in the United Kingdom.	Y
Total	\$177,481		

Department of Treasury and Finance/Veterans SA

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Legacy Club of Adelaide	\$100,000	Ongoing grant to support Legacy's vision to ensure that dependants of deceased and incapacitated veterans will receive personal Legacy contact and support tailored to meet their individual needs.	(Y)
Returned & Services League of Australia	\$100,000	Ongoing grant to support commemorative activities such as ANZAC Day and Remembrance Day.	(Y)
Port Pirie RSL	\$200,000	One-off grant to the RSL (Port Pirie Sub Branch) Inc. for the construction and completion of the 'Remembering Their Bravery' Iroquois Helicopter Museum.	(Y)
Total	\$400,000		

Defence SA

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Defence Teaming Centre	\$0.485 million	State support to peak defence industry association	Y
ASC AWD Shipbuilder Pty Ltd	\$0.570 million	State commitments to Air Warfare Destroyer project – AWD Systems Centre accommodation assistance.	Y
ASC AWD Shipbuilder Pty Ltd	\$0.080 million	State commitments to Air Warfare Destroyer project – Maritime Skills Centre staff costs	Y
Total	\$1.135 million		

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYEES

In reply to various members.

The Hon. M.L.J. HAMILTON-SMITH (Waite—Minister for Investment and Trade, Minister for Defence Industries, Minister for Veterans' Affairs):

Between 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014 positions with a total employment cost of \$141,500 or more:

(a) Abolished:

Department/Agency	Position title	TEC cost
Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy	Nil	
Veterans' SA	Nil	
Defence SA	Nil	

(b) Created:

Department/Agency	Position title	TEC cost
Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy	Director, China	\$153,750
Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy	Director, India	\$153,750

Department/Agency	Position title	TEC cost
Veterans' SA	Nil	
Defence SA	Nil	

MULTICULTURAL SA

In reply to **Mr PISONI (Unley)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

There are 11 Multicultural SA staff located in the Riverside Centre.

HOUSING SA WAITING LIST

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

The total number of people on Housing SA's public and Aboriginal housing waiting list as at 30 June 2014 was 21,227. Of these, 3,563 were aged 25 years and under. The number of applicants in each category is as follows:

- Category 1: 3,069 (653 aged 25 and under);
- Category 2: 6,026 (495 aged 25 and under);
- Category 3: 12,047 (2,381 aged 25 and under);
- Low Demand: 33 (three aged 25 and under); and
- Pending (awaiting category outcome): 52 (31 aged 25 and under).

The total number of people housed in 2013-14 was 2,255. Of these, 490 were aged 25 years and under. The number of applicants housed from each category is as follows:

- Category 1: 1,956 (471 aged 25 and under);
- Category 2: 197 (12 aged 25 and under);
- Category 3: 101 (six aged 25 and under);
- Low Demand: 0 (0 aged 25 and under); and
- Unknown: 1 (one aged 25 and under).

The total number of people on Housing SA's public and Aboriginal housing waiting list as at June 2013 was 21,298. Of these, 3,730 were aged 25 years and under. The number of applicants in each category is as follows:

- Category 1: 2,424 (563 aged 25 and under);
- Category 2: 6,341 (562 aged 25 and under);
- Category 3: 12,446 (2,577 aged 25 and under);
- Low Demand: 41 (two aged 25 and under); and
- Pending (awaiting category outcome): 46 (26 aged 25 and under).

The total number of people housed in 2012-13 was 2,645. Of these, 567 were aged 25 years and under. The number of applicants housed from each category is as follows:

- Category 1: 2,270 (543 aged 25 and under);
- Category 2: 235 (16 aged 25 and under);
- Category 3: 137 (eight aged 25 and under);

- Low Demand: 1 (nil aged 25 and under); and
- Unknown: 2 (nil aged 25 and under).

Waiting list and allocation data for 2014-15 is not available as the financial year has just commenced.

HOUSING SA

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

1. The *Children's Protection Act 1993* (the Act) is committed to the Minister for Education and Child Development.

Section 11(1) of act requires certain people to make a notification if they suspect on reasonable grounds that a child has been, or is being, abused or neglected, and the suspicion is formed in the course of their work (paid or voluntary) or while carrying out official duties.

Under section 11(2)(j) this requirement includes any person who is an employee of, or volunteer in, a government or non-government organisation that provides health, welfare, education, sporting or recreational, child care or residential services wholly or partly for children being a person who:

- is either engaged in the actual delivery of those services to children; or
- holds a management position in the relevant organisation, the duties of which include direct responsibility for, or direct supervision of, the provision of those services to children.

I am advised that, as a consequence of these provisions, Housing SA staff in service delivery positions are mandatory notifiers.

2. Housing SA service delivery staff are required to contact the Child Abuse Report Line if they suspect on reasonable grounds that a child or young person has been or is being abused or neglected. Housing SA's Mandatory Notification Guidelines expressly state that a child protection notification may be required where the child's living environment is squalid, unhygienic or insanitary.

Maintenance contractors are required under the terms of their contracts to immediately report any potentially hazardous situations, including squalor, to Housing SA for further investigation and follow-up. This may include child protection issues.

RETIREMENT VILLAGES REGISTER

In reply to **Ms REDMOND (Heysen)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

There are currently 523 active retirement villages in South Australia with four new villages registering in the 2013-2014 year. This information will be provided in this year's annual report. At the end of the 2012-13 financial year there were 519 active villages, with nine village schemes being voluntarily terminated in the previous two years.

Voluntary termination of a retirement village scheme can only occur with ministerial approval if all residents within the village wish to terminate the scheme. Of the nine villages which were voluntarily terminated in 2011-12 and 2012-13:

- All villages were empty, and run by not for profit or church organisations
- Two villages were sold to other entities, as they were no longer appealing to the retirement market. One is being used as student accommodation and the other is supplying National Rental Affordability Scheme accommodation.

- Two villages were empty and with the termination of the retirement village scheme have been converted to community title allotments.
- One site was demolished and the land sold.
- Two sites are no longer being used as retirement villages and have been incorporated into aged care.
- A review of the Retirement Villages Register identified that two villages had been duplicated.

MULTICULTURAL SA

In reply to **Mr PISONI (Unley)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

The 'Outside Employment' provision of the code of ethics for the South Australian public sector only refers to public sector employees employed on a full-time basis.

Consequently, the Interpreting and Translating Centre does not have information on how many of its casual interpreting and translating employees work on a casual or contract basis for other translating companies.

HOUSING SA RENT AND OCCUPANCY REVIEWS

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

Housing SA undertakes regular rent and occupancy reviews. Outcomes are twofold, ensuring that tenants have access to affordable rental housing that does not exceed 25 per cent of their income, and that efficient, effective and sustainable business practices are followed when collecting rental income.

Housing SA conducted an amnesty in August 2013, giving tenants the opportunity to declare previously undeclared household members and/or income without penalty. Members of the public were also encouraged to report suspected instances where tenants were not declaring extra people or income. A total of 979 reports were received by Housing SA under the amnesty of which:

- 594 (60.7 per cent) related to unapproved household members; and
- 385 (39.3 per cent) related to extra household income.

Full rents are subject to an annual review based on market rates, determined from information provided by the state Valuer-General.

Reviews of reduced (income based) rents are undertaken twice annually following consumer price index increases to Centrelink payments.

Housing occupancy reviews are scheduled annually for tenants participating in Centrelink's Income Confirmation Services. There was no review in 2013 as the amnesty was undertaken. The next review is scheduled for August 2014.

HOUSING SA CUSTOMER DEBT

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

As at 30 June 2014, the total of Housing SA's customer debt was \$22,622,193. As per Housing SA's debt management policies, Housing SA consolidates all charges (including rent, water charges, private rental assistance and maintenance) into one customer account. Any debt

repayments made by a customer are offset against the total amount owing, with payments allocated to the oldest debt first; therefore, the relative amounts owing in each debt category are influenced by the date on which the individual charges within each debt category were incurred.

After application of these business rules, Housing SA's debt is broken down as follows:

Maintenance	\$9,309,594
Water charges	\$5,166,880
Overpaid benefit	\$1,593,994
Rent	\$1,509,529
Private rental assistance	\$4,608,753
Other	\$433,443

Housing SA writes off debt in a number of circumstances.

During 2013-14, Housing SA wrote off bad debts totalling \$6,289,780. This includes reinstatable debts totalling \$4,890,614 and debts totalling \$1,399,166 that are not reinstatable.

Debts will be considered non-reinstatable where (for example):

- the customer is declared bankrupt;
- the customer has died;
- the debt relates to substantiated domestic violence;
- a legal judgement is handed down that directs creditors to write off a debt;
- a small balance is outstanding due to the customer paying an invoice in cash at a post office, resulting in a rounding down of the amount owed;
- at least six years has elapsed since the date the debt was due or the date that the customer last acknowledged the debt (whichever is the most recent). Housing SA will write off a debt, in accordance with the statute of limitations, except where repayment is subject to a court order; a customer continues to make repayments according to an arrangement to pay, or a customer is a current tenant;
- the customer's rent was incorrectly set at a lower rate due to a Housing SA error;
- attempts to collect a debt have been unsuccessful and it is considered uneconomical to continue recovery efforts; or
- the customer disputes a charge and the charge cannot be substantiated.

Reinstatable debts include (for example):

- debts that remain outstanding after a debt settlement agreement has been accepted (debts are reinstated if the customer fails to fulfil the agreement);
- debts owed by customers who are serving a prison sentence greater than three months (debts are reinstated upon the customer's release);
- debts that have been recalled from a private debt collector due to the collector determining that it is not economical to pursue legal action to recover them (debts are reinstated if a customer re-establishes contact with Housing SA); and
- debts of \$10 or more that have been recalled from a private debt collector due to the collector being unable to locate the customer (debts are reinstated if a customer re-establishes contact with Housing SA).

During 2013-14, Housing SA reinstated debts totalling \$2,202,121.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

Six of the programs funded by the Office for Youth in 2013-14 have supported 6,205 participants. A breakdown of the expenditure and the estimated number of participants engaged in each program includes:

- \$500,000 in youthconnect grants in total, provided to 14 organisations supporting 1,023 participants;
- \$123,550 for the leap program in total, supporting nine organisations to deliver programs to engage 163 participants;
- \$90,000 for National Youth Week, supporting 1,200 participants;
- \$40,000 for the Youth Parliament program, supporting 100 participants;
- \$177,000 to support the operation of 59 youth advisory committees, supporting 1,300 participants; and
- \$215,000 for the Port Augusta Social Vision Program, supporting 203 participants through the Holiday Activities Program and 2,216 service episodes of the Youth Safe Transport Service.

Five of the programs funded in 2013-14 do not have youth participants as such. A breakdown of the expenditure includes:

- \$56,374 for the Youth Network Grant program supporting 13 networks to collaborate and share information, develop information resources and undertake training;
- \$114,542 to support the Youth Affairs Council of South Australia, the state's non-government youth peak body, broadly representing the issues and interests of young people and the youth sector in South Australia and representing state views at the national level;
- \$25,000 to support the Young and Well Cooperative Research Centre to research the role of technology in young people's lives and how it can be used to improve the mental health and wellbeing of young people aged 12 and 25;
- \$9,500 to sponsor the Youth Aboriginal Achievement Award (Channel 9 Young Achiever Awards); and
- \$4,000 to sponsor the Max Fatchen Award for Best Young Journalist (SA Media Awards).

A total of \$500,000 was allocated to *youthconnect* grants funding in 2013-14.

OFFICE FOR THE AGEING

In reply to **Dr McFETRIDGE (Morphett)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

The decrease in calls received by the retirement villages unit in the Office for the Ageing (OFTA) in 2012-13 relative to 2011-12 reflected the relatively high call volume experienced in 2011-12 with the release of a public discussion paper on a review of the Retirement Villages Regulations. Whilst call volume to the retirement villages unit has generally increased over time, a spike in call volume was experienced in 2011-12.

There was one staff member working offline to assist the legislative review in 2012-13. An additional temporary staff member was recruited to ensure that all aspects of the work of the retirement villages unit could be maintained including responding to calls from members of the public. As such, despite additional work related to the legislative review, the same number of staff has continued to be dedicated to responding to calls from the public.

HOUSING SA

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

As at 30 June 2014, the total number of tenants who are on an ongoing lease is 33,160.

A number of changes have been made over time to the terms and conditions of public housing tenancy agreements. Housing SA does not collect data on the number of tenants on each variation of the tenancy agreement; however, prior to 1 October 2010 all new allocations to public housing were offered an ongoing lease, subject to meeting their tenancy requirements.

From 1 October 2010, all new Housing SA tenants are offered fixed term leases of one, two, five or 10 years.

As at 30 June 2014, Housing SA had 43,242 public, Aboriginal and Special Needs housing properties. Excluding special needs and vacant properties, there were 39,877 public and Aboriginal housing tenants on the following lease types:

- 460 tenants were on a short term lease (three to six months);
- 144 tenants were on a direct lease (18 to 24 months);
- 2,130 tenants were on a probationary lease (12 months);
- 3,983 tenants were on a fixed term lease; and
- 33,160 tenants were on an ongoing lease.

ONCALL LANGUAGE SERVICES

In reply to **Mr PISONI (Unley)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. Z.L. BETTISON (Ramsay—Minister for Communities and Social Inclusion, Minister for Social Housing, Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Minister for Ageing, Minister for Youth, Minister for Volunteers): I have been advised:

OnCall Language Services is the incumbent contracted provider of interpreting and translating services across the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (DCSI). The total expenditure by DCSI (including Housing SA) with OnCall during 2013-14 was \$161,566.62 (GST inclusive).

DCSI did not have contracts in place with other interpreting and translating service providers during 2013-14; however, other specialist services are used as required by DCSI (including Housing SA). This includes services provided by the Royal SA Deaf Society Inc. and specialist services for Aboriginal languages.

During a meeting on 28 January 2014, OnCall representatives provided information regarding OnCall's history, specifically the former company (On-Call Interpreters and Translators Agency Pty Ltd) and its unpaid superannuation debt.

OnCall advised that the superannuation debt has been fully repaid to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The responsibility now lies with any independent contractors that are still owed superannuation benefits to make a claim for payment direct to the ATO. DCSI does not hold information in relation to payroll tax.

TARGETED VOLUNTARY SEPARATION PACKAGES

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries):

Between 1 July, 2013, and 30 June, 2014, there were 214.33 (FTE) TVSPs offered. The total number of TVSPs accepted was 203.82 (FTE). The total value of TVSPs accepted was \$26,995,248.

SITE CONTAMINATION, CLOVELLY PARK AND MITCHELL PARK

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (23 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries): I have been advised:

The decision to relocate residents at the Unity Housing property in Clovelly Park was taken jointly by SA Health, EPA, Unity Housing and Housing SA based on the potential risk to residents to trichloroethene vapour intruding into the property from soil vapour.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFFING

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (23 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee A)

The Hon. J.J. SNELLING (Playford—Minister for Health, Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Minister for the Arts, Minister for Health Industries): I have been advised:

The FTE cap for the health portfolio is:

- 30,000 in 2014-15;
- 29,182 in 2015-16;
- 28,721 in 2016-17; and
- 28,579 in 2017-18.

MOTOR ACCIDENT COMMISSION

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (17 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS (West Torrens—Treasurer, Minister for Finance, Minister for State Development, Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy, Minister for Small Business): I have been advised:

There are currently three privatised compulsory third-party (CTP) insurance schemes in operation in other states (Queensland (QLD), New South Wales (NSW) and Australian Capital Territory (ACT)) that have been in place for a long time; however, they vary in regulatory models and price setting mechanisms.

In summary for each scheme:

- **QLD Model:** The QLD CTP scheme is a community related scheme with a strong price regulated arrangement. However, under this strongly regulated arrangement there is more limited choice in CTP insurer. In general terms, the premiums have remained relatively stable in QLD.
- **NSW Model:** The NSW CTP scheme is primarily a risk rated scheme with insurers having flexibility in premium price setting. The scheme is a file and write arrangement and premiums are based more on the risk characteristics of the motorist; however, there is greater choice of insurer. In real terms as a percentage of average weekly earnings (AWE), average premiums have reduced from about 42 per cent of AWE in 2000 to around 34 per cent of AWE today.
- **ACT Model:** The ACT CTP scheme until recently had only one CTP insurance provider (NRMA). The scheme has now been opened up to further CTP insurers. Premium experience under the new arrangements has not been established at this point.

The advantage for the South Australian government is that a model can be adopted that will be best practice based on the experience of the other privatised states and allows for striking a balance between the regulation of price/price control and ensuring the consumer (motorists) having a choice in insurer and so allowing for a competitive CTP insurance market to exist.

GILLMAN LAND SALE

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (17 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS (West Torrens—Treasurer, Minister for Finance, Minister for State Development, Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy, Minister for Small Business): I have been advised:

There are no state-based tax subsidies or reductions as part of the Adelaide Capital Partners deal to acquire the Gillman land.

PUBLIC SECTOR WAGES

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (17 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS (West Torrens—Treasurer, Minister for Finance, Minister for State Development, Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy, Minister for Small Business): I have been advised:

The Australian Bureau of Statistics Wage Price Index (Catalogue 6345.0) indicates that public sector wage growth in South Australia over the last ten years has been declining from above 4.0 per cent per annum between 2003-04 and 2008-09 to 3.1 per cent in 2012-13.

This will differ from the growth in the general government sector employee expenses line, which will also be impacted by changes to FTE numbers, the quantum of TVSP payments and the level of expenditure on overtime and other employee entitlements

ABS Wage Price Index (6345.0)

South Australia—Public Sector Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses

2003-04	4.1 per cent
2004-05	4.2 per cent
2005-06	4.5 per cent
2006-07	4.4 per cent
2007-08	4.5 per cent
2008-09	4.3 per cent
2009-10	3.4% per cent
2010-11	3.5 per cent
2011-12	3.3 per cent
2012-13	3.1 per cent.

GUARANTEE FEES AND CREDIT SPREADS

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (17 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS (West Torrens—Treasurer, Minister for Finance, Minister for State Development, Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy, Minister for Small Business): I have been advised:

None of the \$11 million difference is the result of the ratings downgrade. The difference mainly arose because in 2011-12, one agency was factoring an increase in the guarantee fee to 1.5 per cent per annum but the fee was kept at 1 per cent per annum.

Interest rate spreads are influenced by many factors which can vary at different points in time. The fluctuation in spreads of SAFA relative to other government issuers using five-year maturities is shown in the following table. A date of 30 June 2011 is used to show the spreads (basis points) prior to the rating downgrade and 30 June 2014 is used to show the spreads currently.

	NSW	TCV	QTC	WATC	TAS
30/6/2011	0.9	3.2	-5.8	8.4	-6.9
30/6/2014	5.9	5.4	2.8	2.3	-1.2

SOUTH ROAD UPGRADES

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (17 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. A. KOUTSANTONIS (West Torrens—Treasurer, Minister for Finance, Minister for State Development, Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy, Minister for Small Business):

South Australia received \$406 million in commonwealth funding for the superway project.

EDUCATION AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

In reply to **Mr BELL (Mount Gambier)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised:

The Other Income revenue line includes the proceeds from the net gain from disposals of assets and other revenue.

The variation between the 2013-14 budget of \$1.7 million, compared with the 2013-14 estimated result of \$220,000 is mainly due to a change in the accounting treatment in respect of buildings that are subject to sale. When land is sold, existing buildings on that parcel of land are included in the calculation of the net gain or loss from disposal of assets.

The variation between the 2012-13 actual of \$3.4 million and the 2014-15 budget of \$7,000 is mainly due to the recharge of salaries for the Education and Early Childhood Services Registration and Standards Board (EECRSB). The officers are now directly employed by EECRSB.

EARLY CHILDHOOD WORKERS AND PRESCHOOL TEACHERS

In reply to **Mr BELL (Mount Gambier)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised if the following:

In the last pay week of June 2014, 213 early childhood workers and preschool teachers were working across multiple sites.

SCHOOL FEES

In reply to **Mr BELL (Mount Gambier)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised:

The Department for Education and Child Development's Materials and Service Charges Policy and Guidelines indicate that the poll is only valid for the proposed school year and should be supported by a simple majority (more than 50 per cent) of respondents for each individual poll.

CHILD ABUSE REPORTS

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised:

In 2013-14:

- Tier 1—6.8 per cent
- Tier 2—84.6 per cent
- Tier 3—8.6 per cent.

ECARL

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised:

A significant amount of the e-CARL development was managed in-house. Components of version 2 were undertaken at a cost of approximately \$166,000.

Costs associated with the telephone system amounted to \$544,775 excluding GST.

This will result in improvements to the system that include the ability to record and store all child protection notifications, advising callers of their position in the queue, and a message feature.

ECARL

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised of the following:

In 2012-13, 32,911 phone calls and 202 e-CARL contacts were received. In 2013-14, 26,102 phone calls and 13,355 e-CARL contacts were received.

CHILD ADOPTIONS

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised of the following:

There were 18 intercountry and two local adoptions in South Australia in 2012-13. None of these were adoptions of children under guardianship of the minister or another person.

CHILD PROTECTION

In reply to **Ms SANDERSON (Adelaide)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised:

The \$10.6 million increase in expenses due to additional resourcing for children requiring out-of-home care comprises of \$2.54 million in salaries, wages and related payments; \$0.48 million in goods and services; and \$7.58 million in grants and subsidies.

BARTLEY, MR K.

In reply to **Mr PISONI (Unley)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised of the following:

1. After taxation, the amount payable to Mr Bartley was \$52,044.24 net, which was paid on 23 July 2013.
2. No other payment has been made to Mr Bartley since his resignation.
3. There were no associated legal costs or travel costs aligned with Mr Bartley's resignation.

WORK HEALTH SAFETY AND INJURY MANAGEMENT

In reply to **Mr PISONI (Unley)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised of the following:

In February 2013, the Department for Education and Child Development (DECD) made a formal request to WorkCover to extend the formal review of the work health safety and injury management system. The additional levy was applicable for 1 April to 30 September 2013 at a total cost of \$9,000.

The extension was requested due to the time and resources required to implement the restructure of the department's health and safety unit. The fees funded the administrative costs of the partnership program between WorkCover and the department.

WorkCover no longer audits the public sector. As such, in June 2014 the department's work health safety and injury management systems were audited by Deloitte.

DECD achieved compliance in work health safety and injury management in the recent audit by Deloitte and has an injury frequency rate of 14.6 injuries per million hours worked, which compares favourably to the average rate of 16.5 across the public sector.

REVIEW, IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY UNIT

In reply to **Mr PISONI (Unley)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised:

Within the Review, Improvement and Accountability Unit, there is one Director for Review, Improvement and Accountability, with the salary of \$157,470 per annum; seven review officers, engaged under section 101B of the *Education Act 1972*, with a nominal salary of \$142,062; one Manager for Review, Improvement and Accountability, engaged under section 101B of the Education Act, with the nominal salary of \$122,875; one ASO6 policy analyst with the salary of \$86,121; and two ASO2 administrative assistants with the salary range of \$47,187 to \$51,075.

GOVERNMENT BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

In reply to **Mr PISONI (Unley)** (18 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. J.M. RANKINE (Wright—Minister for Education and Child Development): I have been advised:

Yes.

DIGITAL MARKET SQUARE

In reply to **Mr SPEIRS (Bright)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector):

I thank the member for this question. Digital Market Square was engaged to develop the Family Community Events Calendar and the Community Connect-Me app, with a funding total of \$231,000 + GST.

Family Community Events Calendar 2012-13

- Digital Market Square Funding: \$129,000 + GST
- Funding Administered by: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
- Project Managed by: eGovernment (within OCIO)

Digital Market Square approached the government with a concept to develop a Community Calendar prototype model.

The purpose of the project was to create a design framework in collaboration with government which explored possible uses for and potential commercialisation of government open data.

The scope of the project aimed to create a model which improved the delivery of services for citizens and included a study of citizen engagement via the City of Tea Tree Gully and a northern region school cluster.

The OCIO received a design piece from this research, a prototype which demonstrated an additional delivery channel for events and information using government open data as well as a working model for collaborations between government and the private sector.

Community Connect-Me app 2013-14

- Digital Market Square Funding: \$102,000 + GST
- Funding Administered by: Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)
- Project Managed by: eGovernment (within GSG)

Digital Market Square presented a proposal to the South Australia Government via the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) for a Community Connect-Me (CCMe) app.

The CCMe app—a family-focused app for use by schools and local government communities—was informed by the events calendar research and approved as a 90Day Change@SA Project.

The project was identified in the SA Government's ICT Strategy SA Connected as a strategic project.

The Community Connect-Me app has been approved by the Apple App Store and Digital Market Square has advised that release of the latest version will be available for download in September via their technology partnership with IBM.

OUR JOBS PLAN

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

In January 2014, the Premier announced *Building a Stronger South Australia: Our Jobs Plan*, which committed \$60 million to 2017-18 to prepare South Australia for GM Holden Ltd's closure in 2017. *Our Jobs Plan* contains six key actions aimed at securing the future of South Australia's manufacturing sector and strengthening our economy.

The state government's plan also called for the commonwealth government to contribute a total of \$333 million to initiatives within the package, to support its efforts, including:

- \$37.4 million for introducing new programs to provide support, training opportunities and vocational advice to assist automotive employees with securing new jobs;
- \$20 million to work with community organisations in the northern Adelaide council areas, to develop an employment strategy for the region, attract new growth industries, maintain public assets and establish a Community Building Fund to invest in urban regeneration and local projects;
- \$26 million to expand the Automotive Supplier Diversification Program, to help automotive supply businesses to find alternative markets and opportunities;
- \$21 million towards a Re-tooling for Diversification Program to help around 200 companies providing up to 5,500 jobs, to diversify from the automotive supply chain over the next four years;
- \$4 million to assist the Industry Capability Network to manage the impact of firm closures;
- \$2 million to review the future use of the GM Holden Ltd plant and site at Elizabeth;
- \$10 million to develop industry road maps for South Australia's new industries, to support economic diversification;
- \$20 million to support new smart specialisation clusters and precincts where future industries can work together to innovate, create jobs and secure export growth;
- \$10 million to provide new Business Transformation Vouchers, to support around 200 small and medium-sized businesses with tapping into expert advice that will help their businesses to grow and diversify;
- \$180 million to establish a new Jobs Acceleration Fund, to assist businesses to invest in new economic activity that creates jobs in South Australia; and
- \$2.68 million to support local entrepreneurs in turning good ideas into successful ventures through a number of start-up initiatives.

COMMISSIONER FOR PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (23 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

The panel was established on 4 June.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXECUTIVE SERVICE INDUCTION PROGRAM

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (23 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector):

Leadership development across the public sector is critical to delivering policy, improving services and meeting community expectations of government.

The variance of \$300,000 relates to higher than expected expenditure, which is offset by corresponding revenue. This is due to an increase in leadership development programs delivered by the Office for Public Sector Renewal in the 2013-14 financial year. The program delivered:

- the South Australian Executive Service (SAES) program, which included two induction courses for new executives and a refresher course for more experienced executives;
- the Transformative Leadership Program, piloted in 2013 in conjunction with the University of Adelaide; and
- the Professional Directorship Program, piloted in 2013 in conjunction with the Governance Institute of Australia.

In all, 84 executives participated in these leadership programs delivered out of OPS during 2013-14. The breakdown is as follows:

- SAES induction (35 executives)
- SAES refresher program (17 executives)
- Transformative Leadership Program (12 executives)
- Professional Directorship Program (20 executives)

The SAES induction course provides new executives with the knowledge, tools and networks necessary to succeed as public sector leaders. The SAES refresher was piloted in 2013 as a two-day opportunity for experienced executives to refresh their knowledge and build their skills.

The Transformative Leadership Program was designed and delivered in partnership with the University of Adelaide to build senior executive capability in the critical leadership skills needed to cope with complexity, uncertainty and major change.

The Professional Directorship Program was designed and delivered in partnership with the Governance Institute of Australia to provide senior SAES members with skills and qualifications for professional directorship of their agencies. It also allows them to identify practical improvements in governance and professionalism of their agencies and the public sector.

SHARED SERVICES

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (23 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector):

The shared services initiative was announced as part of the 2006-07 budget.

While the scope of services transitioned to shared services has reduced, the original target of \$60 million annual savings target has not been reduced.

In 2013-14 the shared services initiative achieved the \$60 million savings target and will exceed the target in future years.

In October 2007, government created Shared Services SA and approved the Service Overview and Priorities, which described a range of finance, procurement, ICT and human resource services that could be delivered through a shared services model. It was estimated that 2295 FTE would be in scope.

In July 2008, government approved tranche 1, accounts payable, accounts receivable and payroll, and transitions were completed by early 2009.

In June 2009, government approved tranche 2, general accounting services, financial reporting, taxation accounting financial systems support and other financial services, and transitions were completed by late 2009.

In December 2010, government deferred transition of the tranche 3, human resource administration services.

In December 2011, as part of the 2010-11 Mid-Year Budget Review, the government announced that tranche 4, ICT infrastructure services and user support, would not proceed.

In August 2009 government approved proceeding with the e-Procurement initiative and implementation of Basware for agencies by Shared Services SA. The implementation for all non-Health agencies was completed by February 2011 and implementation for SA Health, in conjunction with the Oracle financial system, is currently in progress.

With the reduced scope only 802 FTE transitioned.

PUBLIC SECTOR WORKFORCE

In reply to various members

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

The South Australian Public Sector Workforce Information Summary Report provides information about the structure, size and composition of the SA Public Sector workforce. Information is published annually on the Office of Public Employment and Review website (www.oper.sa.gov.au). Workforce data for July 2014 will be published towards the end of the year.

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYEES

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector):

Positions with a TEC of \$141,500 or more abolished and created

Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation and Automotive Transformation

Between 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014 positions with a total employment cost of \$141,500 or more:

(a) Abolished:

Department/Agency	Position title	TEC cost
Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy	Director Corporate Services	\$186,131

(b) Created:

Department/Agency	Position title	TEC cost

TARGETED VOLUNTARY SEPARATION PACKAGES

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (23 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

During 2013-14 a total of 1,479 TVSPs (1,370.1 FTEs) were taken. In addition 14 separations (14 FTEs) were achieved through the early termination of executive contracts.

The budget for TVSPs is not set at the agency level. Instead a whole of government budget provision is established, held in a central contingency and paid to agencies as required. The central provision for 2013-14 held at the time of the 2013-14 budget was \$68.5 million. Based on an average separation payment of \$120,000, this would have provided for around 570 TVSPs.

You also sought clarification as to why the forecast reduction in FTEs during 2013-14 is now lower than the original 2013-14 budget estimate of a 2,200 FTE reduction. As outlined in the 2013-14 MYBR and 2014-15 budget, general government sector FTE levels are estimated to be higher than was forecast at the time of the 2013-14 budget predominantly due to:

- a correction in the Department for Health and Ageing's FTE cap reflecting improved information on staffing costs (around 620 FTEs in 2014);
- a shift to in-house provision of Families SA children in care services (274 FTE in 2014);
- school enrolment growth and mix (around 120 FTE in 2014); and
- infrastructure projects in the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (145 FTE in 2014).

Despite these specific increases to FTE levels, the underlying FTE savings built into agency budgets remains largely unchanged from the time of the 2013-14 Budget and must be met by agencies through TVSPs or other means.

An agency-by-agency breakdown of the movement between the 30 June 2014 estimated result and 30 June 2015 Budget is provided.

	as at June 2014(a)	as at June 2015
Attorney-General's Department	1,190	1,312
Attorney-General's Department—AI	103	106
Auditor-General's Department	121	121
Auditor-General's Department—AI	1	1
Communities and Social Inclusion	3,836	3,854
Communities and Social Inclusion—AI	1	1
Correctional Services	1,651	1,631
Correctional Services—AI	1	1
Courts Administration Authority	644	632
Courts Administration Authority—AI	84	84
Defence SA	31	31
Education and Child Development	23,083	22,937
Education and Child Development—AI	12	12
SACE Board of South Australia	107	108
Education and Early Childhood Services Registration Board	—	40
Electoral Commission SA	22	22
Electoral Commission SA—AI	2	2
Environment Protection Authority	217	207
Environment, Water and Natural Resources	1,586	1,478
Environment, Water and Natural Resources—AI	1	1
Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology (b)	3,131	
Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology—AI	1	-

	as at June 2014(a)	as at June 2015
Health and Ageing	30,688	29,998
Health and Ageing—AI	2	2
Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy (b)	482	
Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy—AI	2	
Planning, Transport and Infrastructure	3,425	3,233
Planning, Transport and Infrastructure—AI	1	13
Premier and Cabinet (including Arts SA)	2,083	1,567
Premier and Cabinet-AI	2	2
Primary Industries and Regions	898	913
Primary Industries and Regions—AI	14	2
SA Country Fire Service	133	133
South Australia Police	5,774	5,818
South Australia Police—AI	1	1
South Australian Fire and Emergency Service Commission	62	46
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service	939	927
South Australian State Emergency Service	43	40
South Australian Tourism Commission	106	97
State Development		3,370
State Development—AI	-	3
Treasury and Finance	467	423
Treasury and Finance-AI	216	216
Zero Waste SA	24	24
Other	332	613
Total estimated FTEs	81,516	80,018

(a) Estimates for June 2014 are prior to the Machinery of Government changes that took effect from 1 July 2014. As such while they will be comparable to actuals data to be published by the Commissioner for Public Employment later this year they will not, to the extent of any machinery of government changes, be comparable to the June 2015 data in this table. Further detail on machinery of government changes is available in the 2014-15 budget papers

(b) From 1 July 2014 transferred to the Department of State Development

GRANT EXPENDITURE

In reply to **Mr MARSHALL (Dunstan—Leader of the Opposition)** (23 July 2014).
(Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector):

Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation and Automotive Transformation

2013-14

The following provides information with regards to grants of \$10,000 or more:

Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Hills Limited	\$1,000,000	The establishment of Lance Hill Design Centre and Hills Research and Commercialisation Centre and assist in research and development programs for healthcare solutions, medical devices and assisted living solutions.	Y
The University of Adelaide	\$750,000	For the University of Adelaide Institute for Photonics and Advanced Sensing (IPAS) to facilitate the delivery of the Manufacturing Works, Photonics Catalyst Program (PCP)	Y
New Castalloy Pty Ltd	\$500,000	To assist the company to continue to operate its business within the state.	Y
The Flinders University of South Australia	\$500,000	For the Flinders University of SA, through the Flinders Centre for NanoScale Science and Technology to facilitate the delivery of the Manufacturing Works, NanoConnect Program.	Y
The Flinders University of South Australia	\$500,000	To facilitate the delivery of the Manufacturing Works, Medical Technologies Program.	Y
Spring Gully Foods Pty Ltd	\$380,841	The purchase of eligible equipment including costs associated with the freight, installation and commissioning of the equipment; and project management expenditure through Prozess by the grantee during the grant period.	Y
University of South Australia	\$300,000	To undertake a pilot program at the Cooperative Research Centre for Cell Therapy Manufacturing to be headquartered at the University of South Australia's Mawson Lakes campus to identify opportunities for skills transfer and development in advanced manufacturing.	Y
The trustee for Innovyz START Trust	\$300,000	To assist with funding the operations of the ANZ Innovyz Start Program in Adelaide	Y
District Council of Grant	\$230,120	The grant moneys will be applied to conduct a workforce profiling survey, install upgraded airfield lighting on the main airport runway and construct a secure car park, as outlined in the proposal to establish Fly in Fly out Services in the Limestone Coast Region.	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Regional Development Australia Limestone Coast Inc.	\$217,200	To engage the pre-approved subcontractor to undertake the development of the Cellulosic Value Chain Technology Roadmap.	Y
Defence Teaming Centre	\$200,000	To support clustering activities within the Advanced Manufacturing Aerospace Alliance cluster.	Y
Zen Technologies (Power and Energy) Pty Ltd	\$200,000	To progress research and development of energy storage technology	Y
The Adelaide Research & Innovation Investment Trust (Uni of Adelaide)	\$200,000	Smart workplace project will involve two main elements—a smart workplace online web-based tool to help manufacturing business to better understand and successfully implement high performance workplace systems—a demonstration program to implement and track the experience of at least two manufacturing firms seeking to adopt high performance workplace systems over a twelve month period.	Y
Musitec Limited	\$200,000	To support clustering activities within the creative and technology industries supporting music cluster.	Y
Food South Australia Incorporated	\$175,000	For Food SA to employ a Project Manager Competitive Foods to facilitate the delivery of the Manufacturing Works Competitive Foods Initiative to the satisfaction of the Minister.	Y
University of Adelaide	\$150,000	Establish and launch a local Cluster Observatory through licensing and training relationship with European Cluster Observatory.	Y
High Performing Workplaces Pty Ltd	\$140,000	To build an evidence base about workplace performance characteristics of northern Adelaide based enterprises and South Australian family businesses.	Y
Water Australia Solutions Limited	\$105,000	To sponsor the appointment of a USA-based representative to promote the grantee's brand and to conduct marketing activities on behalf of the Australian water industry for two years.	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Automotive Food Metals Engineering Printing & Kindred Industries Union (AMWU)	\$105,000	For eligible expenditure related to the employment of a research officer to undertake a range of activities to be mutually agreed annually with DMITRE.	Y
Northern Advanced Manufacturing Industry Group (NAMIG)	\$100,000	Delivery of the Concept 2 Creation program comprising a suite of programs and activities that help students across South Australia to realise their potential for careers in the science, technology, engineering & mathematics (STEM) industries.	Y
South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute Ltd	\$100,000	To build an evidence base about the wellbeing of workers in industrial transition	Y
AutoCRC Ltd	\$100,000	The purpose is to assist to undertake projects and activities approved by the minister that fall within the scope of the Automotive Australia 2020 CRC and which will deliver outcomes that will enhance the viability and sustainability of the automotive industry in SA through increased product and process innovation that takes into account economic, social and environmental impacts.	Y
Keyhole TIG Limited	\$80,000	To fund two high profile pilot projects using K-TIG welding technology to demonstrate that the process is a much faster, cheaper, simpler and less energy-intensive alternative to standard welding processes.	Y
University of South Australia	\$75,000	Provision of seed grants to student ventures as a non-repayable grant which will contribute to the achievement of the outcomes of the proposal submitted or in support of an application	Y
Regional Development Australia Yorke & Mid North	\$75,000	To support the development of four key stages of projects in developing an 'asset map' of the Upper Spencer Gulf	Y
Arts Industry Council South Australia Inc.	\$75,000	To support the development of a bipartisan and visionary long-term cultural and economic policy for all South Australians.	Y
Goolwa Pipi Harvesters Association Inc.	\$75,000	To fund the purchase and installation of equipment atmosphere packaging.	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Australian Industry Group	\$75,000	Implementing a series of 'Classroom in the Workplace' events for years 8, 9 and 10 students that practically demonstrate the application of science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) education.	Y
Jaffa Limestone Pty Ltd	\$68,233	Funding will enable the company to purchase capital equipment used in the production of reconstituted limestone blocks, a new capability in the region.	Y
The trustee for Kangaringa Trading Trust (Kangaringa Farm Pty Ltd)	\$65,000	The project involves the installation of a number of variable rate irrigation systems and coolroom storage to increase produce quality and yield while reducing input costs for its vegetable output at its site at the project location.	Y
Defence Teaming Centre	\$60,000	To develop collaborative project strategies and processes to enable the Aerospace Alliance to quickly adapt to opportunities presented by international primes.	Y
Global Maintenance USG Inc.	\$60,000	To provide support to Global Maintenance USG Inc. for the further development of the industry cluster and ongoing program delivery.	Y
Whiteheads Timber Sales Pty Ltd	\$55,512	Funding will allow the company to purchase new wood processing equipment as part of its timber sawmill expansion.	Y
Gramac Corporate Pty Ltd	\$53,970	The project involves the modification to its existing buildings to allow for increased height as well as the creation of a mobile training facility for delivering high risk industrial training	Y
Acacia Research Pty Ltd	\$50,000	To develop technology to improve Oystek's automated oyster sorting machine.	Y
Ace Product Design Pty Ltd	\$50,000	To develop the design of Trio Group Australia's deadbolt that allows deadlocking and emergency escape.	Y
Huntsman Chemical Company Australia	\$50,000	Conduct an energy analysis and productivity review to identify prioritised opportunities for efficiency gains for use of energy and raw materials.	Y
WBC Group Pty Ltd	\$50,000	Conduct a business optimisation review to identify costs and feasibility for a South Australian based manufacturing facility.	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Cornell Design Pty Ltd	\$50,000	To conduct activities for WBC Group Pty Ltd for developing the design of a monitor power system.	Y
Ellex Medical Pty Ltd	\$50,000	The establishment of an advanced manufacturing cell for the manufacture of high frequency ultrasound transducers in South Australia including the reallocation of key personnel.	Y
Williams Metal Fabrications Pty Ltd	\$50,000	Conduct a review of the manufacturing costing system to inform the implementation of an integrated financial management system to accurately identify costs and margins for projects and optimise quoting processes.	Y
The Trustee for van de Loo Family Trust (t/a Applidyne Australia Pty Ltd)	\$50,000	To develop a new rail upright running rail system.	Y
Musitec Limited	\$50,000	To access technology consulting services to ensure technology networks, technology businesses and technology research is adequately represented in the cluster's strategic development and membership.	Y
Innovact Consulting Pty Ltd	\$50,000	To develop Pfitzner Performance Gearboxes unique six-speed sequential gearbox design to manufacturing stage.	Y
Australian Industry Group	\$50,000	To develop, promote and deliver a condensed and combined manufacturing business innovation learning program tailored to region-based manufacturing small to medium enterprises and design its ongoing delivery using lesson learnt.	Y
The trustee for Blok Family trust	\$48,444	Funding will assist the company to build two new warehouses, parts dismantling, manufacturing, dispatch and retail complex.	Y
Innovact Consulting Pty Ltd	\$44,000	To engineer, design and manufacture Ocvitti Australia's new agricultural vineyard stake	Y
South East Conveyors Pty Ltd	\$42,837	For the purchase and installation of approved capital items.	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
University of South Australia	\$40,000	To build the capability (skills, analysis and graphics software and data-sets) in Economic Complexity Analysis, the newly-developed approach to assessing competitive and comparative advantage of regions in specific industry sectors and goods and services	Y
Mincham Pty Ltd	\$40,000	To conduct activities for DroneMetrex Pty Ltd for developing the design of a production prototype three-axis camera gimbal.	Y
Milford Industries Pty Ltd	\$40,000	To support the company undertaking a growth and business readiness review to identify the foundations required for diversification.	Y
University of Adelaide	\$30,000	To undertake a facilitated systems-bidelling process for one specific economic project or program.	Y
Graedi Group Pty Ltd (t/a in-Business)	\$30,000	Participate as a Foundation Partner for the 1625.com.au event from July 2013 until 31 Dec 2014.	Y
Primary Industries and Regions SA	\$29,788	Contribution to cuttlefish monitoring and research program.	Y
De Bruin Engineering Pty Ltd	\$26,985	Funding will enable the company to purchase equipment required to build the Harrington Seed Destructor, a mechanical tool used for the reduction of herbicide resistant weeds.	Y
The Trustee for van de Loo Family Trust (t/a Applidyne Australia Pty Ltd)	\$26,750	To develop the design of Auspod Holdings rapidly deployable emergency storage and accommodation solutions	Y
The Adelaide Research & Innovation Investment Trust (Uni of Adelaide)	\$25,000	To prepare a literature review of modelling options in four well-established economic paradigms	Y
Australian Industry Group	\$25,000	To support the employment of an industry liaison officer for the purpose of providing industry intelligence to the department and ongoing program delivery	Y
Sage Automation (SA) Pty Ltd	\$24,000	To conduct activities for Phoenix Society Inc. for developing an automated solution for a unique dry ice process for the delabelling and relabelling of wine bottles.	Y
The University of Adelaide	\$20,000	Science and Engineering Grand Challenge held in October 2014 in Adelaide	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Quality Plastics Pty Ltd	\$20,000	To conduct activities to develop tooling and prototypes for a specialised guard to protect agricultural irrigation equipment.	Y
Jonlo Maintenance Engineering Pty Ltd	\$20,000	To fund costs to conduct the activities for developing equipment suitable to trial experimental freezing of green wheat.	Y
The Trustee for The Leuscher Family Trust (Luescher Teknick Pty Ltd)	\$20,000	To conduct activities for the development of a novel carbon composite bicycle wheel rim process.	Y
The Trustee for Telford Contracting Trust (Roundwood Solutions Pty Ltd)	\$19,252	The project incorporates the purchase and installation of approved capital items to modify existing plant to process longer logs.	Y
Designmakers Pty Ltd	\$16,700	To conduct activities for Make Safe Pty Ltd for developing the design of a prototype 'BaitSafe' Rodent Trapping System.	Y
Simulation Industry Association of Australia Ltd	\$15,750	SimTecT 2014 and SimHealth 2014 to be held on 25 to 28 August 2014 at the Adelaide Convention Centre South Australia.	Y
South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute Ltd	\$15,000	Development of 'PERMA' workplace wellbeing indicators	Y
McLaren Vale Grape Wine & Tourism Industry Association Inc.	\$15,000	To support the 'HALO' project designed to increase the brand equity, product demand and producer profitability in the McLaren Vale regional.	Y
Defence Teaming Centre	\$14,800	To administer the delivery of the Major Projects Ready—Skills Accreditation Program to small and medium businesses in the defence and advanced manufacturing sectors in collaboration with DFEEST's Skills in the Workplace Program.	Y
Studform Pty Ltd	\$10,663	Funding will contribute to the company's expansion of a door processing line.	Y
Australian Industry Group	\$10,500	To develop promote and deliver the Manufacturing Business Innovation program on a pilot basis and design the ongoing delivery of the program using lessons learnt from the pilot program.	Y
The Trustee for the Normanville Meatworks Unit Trust	\$10,133	Abattoir upgrade and purchase of capital equipment at Normanville	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Adelaide Convention Bureau Ltd	\$10,000	To assist with a bid to attract the International Astronautical Congress 2017 to Adelaide.	Y
Brand South Australia	\$10,000	2014 Regional Awards Sponsorship for DMITRE Innovation Category.	Y
A Leadbeater & D Leadbeater (t/a Procise Business Solutions)	\$10,000	To conduct activities for Silvercrete Concrete Projects Pty Ltd for developing an automation program that consistently delivers an exact amount of concrete from a dosing machine.	Y
The University of Adelaide	\$10,000	International Conference on Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (ICONN) 2014 and the 23 rd Australian Conference on Microscopy and Microanalysis (ACMM23) joint conference to be held at the Adelaide Convention Centre from 2 to 6 Feb 2014.	Y
Food South Australia Incorporated	\$10,000	Sponsor Export Category Award for the 2014 SA Food Industry Awards and Gala Presentation.	Y
Adelaide Convention Bureau Ltd	\$10,000	To assist with a bid to attract the International Astronautical Congress 2017 to Adelaide.	Y
University of South Australia	\$10,000	To explore where, and in which contexts, people, things, data and the internet meet and result in evolving observable phenomena which can inform better government policy development and service delivery.	Y
University of Adelaide	\$10,000	Gather customer and end-user perspectives of the Adelaide Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Map.	Y

TONSLEY PARK DEVELOPMENT

In reply to **Mr SPEIRS (Bright)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

One company has been informed that their intended development was not suitable for Tonsley. Renewal SA has offered to provide the company with support to explore other sites for relocation and expansion.

I am unable to provide the name of the company because the negotiations took place on a 'commercial in confidence' basis.

TONSLEY PARK DEVELOPMENT

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

Three FTEs from the Department of State Development and 5.5 FTEs from Renewal SA are allocated to the Tonsley project.

TONSLEY PARK DEVELOPMENT

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

There is a budget allocation of \$8 million from the Tonsley project for environmental management, investigation and remediation of the site.

The budget allocation relates to environmental management, further site investigation and remediation, if required, associated with redeveloping a brown field industrial site to ensure it is fit for purpose for its intended future use.

MANUFACTURING WORKS

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

5 FTEs from the Department of State Development are allocated to Manufacturing Works.

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I am advised that the following recipients received grants in the 2013-2014 financial year:

A Leadbeater & D Leadbeater (t/a Precise Business Solutions)
Acacia Research Pty Ltd
Ace Product Design Pty Ltd
Australian Industry Group
Automotive Food Metals Engineering Printing & Kindred Industries Union
AutoCRC Ltd
Business SA
Carr Fastener Holdings Pty Ltd
Civil Contractors Federations SA Branch
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)
Defence Teaming Centre
Designmakers Pty Ltd
District Council of Grant
Flinders University of South Australia
Food South Australia Incorporated
Global Maintenance USG Inc
Graedi Group Pty Ltd (t/a in-Business)
Handrail and Balustrade Fabrications Pty Ltd
High Performing Workplaces Pty Ltd

A Leadbeater & D Leadbeater (t/a Precise Business Solutions)
Hills Limited
Huntsman Chemical Company Australia
Innovative Consulting Pty Ltd
Jaffa Limestone Pty Ltd
Jonlo Maintenance Engineering Pty Ltd
Keyhole TIG Limited
McLaren Vale Grape Wine & Tourism Industry Association Inc
Mincham Pty Ltd
Mineral Resources and Heavy Engineering Skills Centre Inc (Resources and Engineering Skills Alliance)
Musitec Limited
New Castalloy Pty Ltd
Northern Advanced Manufacturing Industry Group
Quality Plastics Pty Ltd
Regional Development Australia Limestone Coast
Regional Development Australia Yorke & Mid North
Royal Automobile Association of South Australia Inc.
Sage Automation (SA) Pty Ltd
South East Conveyors Pty Ltd
Spring Gully Foods Pty Ltd
Studform Pty Ltd
The Adelaide Research & Innovation Investment Trust (the University of Adelaide)
The Trustee for Blok Family trust
The Trustee for Innovyz START Trust
The Trustee for Kangaringa Trading Trust (Kangaringa Farm Pty Ltd)
The Trustee for Telford Contracting Trust (Roundwood Solutions Pty Ltd)
The Trustee for Leuscher Family Trust (Leuscher Teknick Pty Ltd)
The Trustee for the Normanville Meatworks Unit Trust
The Trustee for van de Loo Family Trust (t/a Applidyne Australia Pty Ltd)
The University of Adelaide
University of South Australia
Water Solutions Limited
Water Industry Alliance Inc
WBC Group Pty Ltd
Whitehead Timber Sales Pty Ltd
Williams Metal Fabrications Pty Ltd

A Leadbeater & D Leadbeater (t/a Precise Business Solutions)
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Zen Technologies (Power and Energy) Pty Ltd

SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I am advised:

The first challenge under the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) pilot program was run with SA Water during 2013-14. This challenge sought to recover and re-use phosphorous from wastewater at the Bolivar Wastewater Treatment Plant. Two companies, Arris Water and Aquatic Maxcon, were contracted to undertake feasibility assessments of possible solutions under phase 1 of the program.

The state government's contribution to phase 1 of the SA Water SBIR program was \$200,000.

There is a total allocated budget of \$3,123,000 over 3 years to 2015-16 for the program. \$1 million is allocated for the program in 2014-15.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

On 29 April 2014, Tenneco Inc. indicated it would be embarking on a 'right sizing restructuring' exercise, which would result in the loss of 50 workers from across three business units—Monroe Australia Pty Limited, Walker Australia Pty Limited and Monroe Springs (Australia) Pty Ltd (New South Wales)— by Friday 2 May 2014.

Tenneco advised that 30 salaried staff would be released on 29 April 2014 and a further 20 production staff on Friday 2 May 2014.

In relation to the New Castalloy property, the South Australian government purchased a property at Mooringe Avenue, North Plympton in 2006 for a price of \$8 million, which was leased to New Castalloy Pty Ltd.

ITW Australia Pty Ltd is an Australian-based manufacturing company which produces and markets automotive aftermarket products, including Tectaloy, a vehicle coolant. The company is a subsidiary of US-based Illinois Tool Works Inc.

Following a global corporate strategic review, ITW Australia Pty Ltd advised it was consolidating its manufacturing facilities to its Brisbane and Melbourne centres, which would lead to the loss of 11 jobs at its Royal Park facility in South Australia. The company will maintain a sales office at Royal Park.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

In July 2013, the South Australian government undertook a detailed analysis of the automotive supply chain in South Australia. The review determined that there are 33 tier 1 suppliers located in South Australia, employing around 3,700 people.

A further 719 companies in South Australia support the tier 1 companies, supplying a wide range of products and services, and employing 28,000 to 32,000 people.

This is in addition to the 1,700 jobs with GM Holden Ltd in South Australia.

The information derived from the automotive supply chain mapping analysis was obtained on a commercial in confidence basis, therefore I am unable to supply you with the requested list of companies.

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSFORMATION TASKFORCE

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

The annual breakdown of the Automotive Transformation Taskforce budget for the period 2014-15 to 2017-18 is as follows:

	2014-15 \$'000	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000	2017-18 \$'000	Total \$'000
Automotive Transformation Workforce	1,450	1,900	2,400	1,250	7,000
Automotive Supplier Diversification	1,300	2,500	1,700	500	6,000
Re-Tooling for Diversification	1,200	1,600	1,350	500	4,650
Automotive Taskforce Board	140	147	155	NIL	442
Supplies and Services	230	258	300	270	1,058
Total	4,320	6,405	5,905	2,250	19,150

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

\$0.6 million was allocated for the Automotive Supplier Diversification Program and \$1 million for the Re-Tooling for Diversification Program.

Please note that since the 2014-15 state budget papers were compiled, the 2014-15 budgeted funding for the Automotive Supplier Diversification and Re-Tooling for Diversification programs has been revised. The new amounts are shown in EST/53/1/004/MAT.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

The 2013-14 financial year budget was revised to \$1.96 million, due to the state government engaging experts to undertake reviews to determine the impact of GM Holden Ltd's closure in 2017 on the automotive supply chain and broader industry.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

In reply to **Mr VAN HOLST PELLEKAAN (Stuart)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. S.E. CLOSE (Port Adelaide—Minister for Manufacturing and Innovation, Minister for Automotive Transformation, Minister for the Public Sector): I have been advised:

The review's terms of reference were to obtain data to map the automotive supply chain customer base, and determine its cross dependencies on other sectors.

The review outcome was the provision of a report on the key findings of the research undertaken and an assessment of the level of potential impact of the closure of the domestic automotive manufacturing industry on the South Australian automotive supply chain.

Data from the review was used to assist the development of the state government's response to the ending of South Australia's automotive manufacturing industry, Building a Stronger South Australia: Our Jobs Plan, which commits \$60 million over five years to prepare South Australia's automotive supply chain for the closure.

The total cost of the review was \$133,188 excluding GST.

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYEES

In reply to **Mr GRIFFITHS (Goyder)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. G.G. BROCK (Frome—Minister for Regional Development, Minister for Local Government):

The following provides information with regard to positions abolished and created with an estimated total employment cost of \$141,500 or more:

(a) Abolished:

No positions that have total employment costs of \$141,500 or more were abolished within the Department of Primary Industries and Regions, relating to my portfolio of regional development.

(b) Created:

Department/Agency	Position title	TEC cost(*)
Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA—Regions SA	Chief of Staff	\$171,013

(*)Based on annual salary plus 18.8 per cent oncosts

GRANT EXPENDITURE

In reply to **Mr GRIFFITHS (Goyder)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. G.G. BROCK (Frome—Minister for Regional Development, Minister for Local Government):

The Outback Communities Authority and Local Government Grants Commission transferred from PIRSA to the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) from 1 July 2014. The forward estimates are as follows:

Forward Estimates—Outback Communities Authority (OCA) Recurrent Grant Budget:

2014-15—\$475,000

2015-16—\$486,000

2016-17—\$498,000

2017-18—\$510,000

2018-19—\$523,000

The following table provides information with regard to grants of \$10,000 or more:

Outback Communities Authority:

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Regional Development Australia—Far North	\$35,229	Far North Local Government Funding—joint initiative to deliver services to outback SA	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Regional Development Australia—Far North	\$21,054	Far North Local Government Funding—joint initiative to deliver services to outback SA	Y

Note: The OCA transferred from the Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA to the Office of Local Government, Department of Planning and Transport and Infrastructure on 1 July 2014.

Grant programs administered by PIRSA include the Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund (\$2.610 million in 2014-15 and \$0.360 million in 2015-16), the Enterprise Zone Fund for the Upper Spencer Gulf and Outback (\$0.275 million in 2014-15), regional development associations (\$3.035 million in 2014-15, \$3.071 million in 2015-16, \$3.108 million in 2016-17, \$3.145 million in 2017-18), Regional Development Fund (\$15 million in 2014-15 ongoing), Jobs Accelerator Fund (\$10 million in 2014-15), and Save the River Murray Levy (\$2 million in 2014-15 ongoing).

The following table provides information with regard to grants of \$10,000 or more:

Please note, that the question asks whether expenditures made were subject to a grant agreement, as required by Treasurer's Instruction No.15 (TI 15). Grants that have been made to other state government agencies, universities or are \$10,000 or less are not required to have a grant agreement and are reflected as 'Not Applicable' in the appropriate column.

(Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA—controlled)

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
The Renmark Club	\$1,071,500	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—redeveloping the club's main street entrance and expansion of the entertainment and dining areas.	Y
River Resource Pty Ltd	\$865,311	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—new and refurbished accommodation, upgrades to dining areas, bottle shop and conference/function facilities in Waikerie.	Y
Vall's Styrene Packaging Co Pty Ltd	\$612,386	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—expand operations to manufacture insulated roofing and wall building products	Y
Riverland Almonds	\$608,252	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—installation and commissioning of new pasteurisation and packing equipment	Y
WR & C Edmonds Pty Ltd	\$550,282	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—building three, five-star platinum environmentally sustainable luxury self-contained tourist accommodation units at Paringa	Y
Ingerson Citrus Pty Ltd	\$420,000	Riverland Sustainable Future Fund project—establishing a new mandarin packing house	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
P Costi & Sons Pty Ltd	\$251,266	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—expansion of operations to pack and market 'Ecogonically' grown citrus fruit.	Y
Plummers Nurseries	\$122,492	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—upgrade structures, equipment, production and handling processes to create an efficient wholesale plant nursery capable of delivering and managing the entire value chain from supply to customer.	Y
Biological Services	\$67,852	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—develop efficient technological advanced systems for the mass rearing, packaging, cool chain freighting and crop distribution of selected bio control agents.	Y
Syntec Diamond Tools	\$48,498	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—relocate its manufacturing facilities from Jiangyin China to Berri in the Riverland including the purchase of property and new plant equipment and building works.	Y
Red Earth Farms (Riverland) Pty Ltd	\$29,739	Riverland Sustainable Futures Fund project—establish the infrastructure and equipment needed to produce, process, pack and market seedless 'Red Armada' watermelons from the Riverland.	Y
The Corporation of the City of Whyalla	\$600,000	Enterprise Zone Fund Upper Spencer Gulf and Outback project—development of the Whyalla Airport terminal, apron and car park	Y
Port Augusta City Council	\$263,993	Enterprise Zone Fund Upper Spencer Gulf and Outback project – development of the Port Augusta Airport terminal, apron and car park	Y
Civil Train SA/Civil Contractors Federation—SA	\$75,000	Enterprise Zone Fund Upper Spencer Gulf and Outback project—deliver civil construction training to a group of 12 women from the north and far north region	Y
Port Pirie Aviation Fuel Pty Ltd	\$41,350	Enterprise Zone Fund Upper Spencer Gulf and Outback project—purchase and installation of jet re-fuelling	Y

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
		tanks and distribution equipment at the Port Pirie Airport.	
Rural City of Murray Bridge	\$20,000	Development of a business case for the Murray Bridge Regional City Pilot Program	Y
	\$5,647,921		

(Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA-administered)

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Outback Communities Authority (OCA)			
Progress Associations—Executive Support and Administration (various recipients)	\$112,092	The OCA provides executive support and administration funding to progress associations in the unincorporated areas of South Australia	Not applicable as amounts less than \$10,000. However, there is a Community Affairs Resourcing and Management (CARM) Agreement in place
Regional Development Australia Far North	\$35,229	Far North Local Government Funding—Joint initiative to deliver services to outback South Australia	Y
Regional Development Australia Far North	\$21,054	Funding for Regional Tourism Officer—joint initiative to deliver tourism services to outback South Australia	Y
Innamincka Progress Association Inc.	\$10,000	Funding to replace town tractor	Not applicable
Farina Restoration Group Inc.	\$10,000	Funding for the preservation and stabilisation of historical buildings located at Farina, South Australia	Not applicable
	\$188,375		

Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC)			
Local Government Finance Authority	\$92,495,507	Untied Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. The role of the commission is to make recommendations on the distribution of Financial Assistance Grants to the state and commonwealth minister for their approval. Under the Commonwealth Act, grants are untied and can be used by councils according to their own priorities.	<i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.</i>
Local Government Finance Authority	\$4,800,000	Roads to Recovery Grants (Special Local Roads Program)	<i>Nation Building Program (National Land</i>

Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC)			
			<i>Transport) Act 2009</i>
Outback Communities Authority (OCA)	\$695,573	Untied funding to the OCA for the delivery of services which benefit outback communities.	<i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.</i>
Anangu Pitjantjatjara	\$688,949	Untied Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. The role of the Commission is to make recommendations on the distribution of Financial Assistance Grants to the State and Commonwealth Minister for their approval. Under the Commonwealth Act, grants are untied and can be used by councils according to their own priorities.	<i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.</i>

Yalata Community Inc.	\$115,368	Untied Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. The role of the commission is to make recommendations on the distribution of Financial Assistance Grants to the state and commonwealth minister for their approval. Under the Commonwealth Act, grants are untied and can be used by councils according to their own priorities.	<i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.</i>
Maralinga Tjarutja Community	\$90,971	Untied Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. The role of the Commission is to make recommendations on the distribution of Financial Assistance Grants to the State and Commonwealth Minister for their approval. Under the Commonwealth Act, grants are untied and can be used by councils according to their own priorities.	<i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.</i>
Gerard Reserve Council Inc.	\$38,754	Untied Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. The role of the commission is to make recommendations on the distribution of Financial Assistance Grants to the state and commonwealth minister for their approval. Under the Commonwealth Act, grants are untied and can be used by councils according to their own priorities.	<i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.</i>

Yalata Community Inc.	\$115,368	Untied Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. The role of the commission is to make recommendations on the distribution of Financial Assistance Grants to the state and commonwealth minister for their approval. Under the Commonwealth Act, grants are untied and can be used by councils according to their own priorities.	<i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.</i>
Nipapanha Community Inc.	\$30,805	Untied Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. The role of the commission is to make recommendations on the distribution of Financial Assistance Grants to the state and commonwealth minister for their approval. Under the Commonwealth Act, grants are untied and can be used by councils according to their own priorities.	<i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.</i>
	\$98,955,927		

MINISTERIAL STAFF

In reply to **Mr GRIFFITHS (Goyder)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. G.G. BROCK (Frome—Minister for Regional Development, Minister for Local Government): I have been advised:

All ministerial appointments are as follows:

Position title	TEC cost (*)
Chief of Staff	\$171,013
Ministerial Adviser—Local Government	\$122,863
Ministerial Adviser—Regional Development	\$122,863

(*)Based on annual salary plus 18.8 per cent oncosts

Non Ministerial appointments are as follows:

Position title	TEC cost (*)
Ministerial Liaison Officer	\$102,312
Ministerial Liaison Officer .5 FTE	\$50,584
Cabinet & Parliamentary Officer	\$83,212
Senior Business Support Officer	\$74,614
Office Manager	\$115,509
Executive Assistant to the Minister	\$83,212
Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff	\$83,212
Correspondence Officer	\$56,058

(*)Based on annual salary plus 18.8 per cent oncosts

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYEES

In reply to **Mr GRIFFITHS (Goyder)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. G.G. BROCK (Frome—Minister for Regional Development, Minister for Local Government):

(a) Abolished:

Nil

Department/Agency	Position title	TEC cost
Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure— Local Government Policy		

(a) Created:

Nil

Department/Agency	Position title	TEC cost
Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure— Local Government Policy		

GRANT EXPENDITURE

In reply to **Mr GRIFFITHS (Goyder)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. G.G. BROCK (Frome—Minister for Regional Development, Minister for Local Government):

Nil

Note: The OCA transferred from the Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA to the Office of Local Government, Department of Planning and Transport and Infrastructure on 1 July 2014.

GRANT EXPENDITURE

In reply to **Mr GRIFFITHS (Goyder)** (23 July 2014). (Estimates Committee B)

The Hon. G.G. BROCK (Frome—Minister for Regional Development, Minister for Local Government):

The following provides information with regards to grants of \$10,000 or more:

Outback Communities Authority:

Name of grant recipient	Amount of grant	Purpose of grant	Subject to grant agreement (Y/N)
Regional Development Australia—Far North	\$35,229	Far North local government funding—joint initiative to deliver services to outback SA	Y
Regional Development Australia—Far North	\$21,054	Far North local government funding—joint initiative to deliver services to outback SA	Y

Note: The OCA transferred from the Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA to the Office of Local Government, Department of Planning and Transport and Infrastructure on 1 July 2014.