THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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CONTENTS

STATE GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTS

Building Work Contractors Act 1995 3410
Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026 3410
Fisheries Management (Prawn Fisheries) Regulations 2017 3414
Housing Improvement Act 2016 3415
Letters Patent Constituting the Office of Governor 3416
Livestock Act 1997 3416
Mental Health Act 2009 3417
Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 3417
Police Act 1998 3418
Remuneration Tribunal, The 3418
South Australian Motor Sport Regulations 2014 3430
South Australian Skills Act 2008 3430
Tobacco and E-Cigarette Products Act 1997 3430

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTS

City of Burnside 3431
City of Salisbury 3431
Adelaide Hills Council 3432
District Council of Ceduna 3433
District Council of Franklin Harbour 3433
District Council of Kimba 3433

PUBLIC NOTICES

National Electricity Law 3436

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

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STATE GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTS

BUILDING WORK CONTRACTORS ACT 1995

Exemption

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

SCHEDULE 1

NATALE BIVONE (BLD 7155)

SCHEDULE 2

Construction of a detached two storey dwelling at Allotment 45 Deposited Plan 10469, being a portion of the land described in Certificate of Title Volume 5271 Folio 425, more commonly known as 1 Barbados Court, West Lakes SA 5021.

SCHEDULE 3

1. This exemption is limited to domestic building work personally performed by the licensee after 22 September 2026 in relation to the building work described in Schedule 2.
2. This exemption does not apply to any domestic building work the licensee contracts to another building work contractor, for which that contractor is required by law to hold building indemnity insurance.
3. That the licensee does not transfer his interest in the land or let or lease the property for valuable consideration prior to five years from the date of completion of the building work the subject of this exemption, without the prior authorisation of Consumer and Business Services (CBS). Before giving such authorisation, CBS may require the licensee to take any reasonable steps to protect the future purchaser(s) of the property, including but not limited to:
   - Providing evidence that an adequate policy of building indemnity insurance is in force to cover the balance of the five-year period from the date of completion of the building work the subject of this exemption;
   - Providing evidence of an independent expert inspection of the building work the subject of this exemption;
   - Making an independent expert report available to prospective purchasers of the property;
   - Giving prospective purchasers of the property notice of the absence of a policy of building indemnity insurance.

Dated: 17 November 2026

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

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (POISONS) REGULATIONS 2026

REGULATION 22(2)(H)

Community Pharmacy Oral Contraceptive Pill Resupply Services Scheme under Regulation 22(2)(h):

By a Gazette notice published on 9 April 2024, Chris Picton, Minister for Health and Wellbeing, determined the Community Pharmacy Urinary Tract Infection Services Scheme to be a scheme for the purposes of Regulation 21(2)(h) of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2011,* with effect from 6 May 2024. Pursuant to Clause 3 of Schedule 2 of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations,* 2026, the determination made on 9 April 2024 is, from 1 September 2026, taken to be a determination made under Regulation 22(2)(h) of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026*.

Now, I, Blair Boyer, Minister for Health and Wellbeing, in accordance with Section 40 of the *Legislation Interpretation Act 2021* and pursuant to Regulation 22(2)(h) of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026*, revoke the notice made on 9 April 2024, with this revocation effective from 17 December 2026.

Take notice that I, Blair Boyer, Minister for Health and Wellbeing, hereby determine the Community Pharmacy Oral Contraceptive Pill Resupply Services Scheme (Scheme) set out in this notice to be a scheme for the purposes of Regulation 22(2)(h) of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026:*

Medicines that may be sold or supplied without a prescription by a pharmacist under the Scheme:

1. The following Schedule 4 oral contraceptive pills (OCPs) are the only OCPs which may be sold or supplied by a pharmacist to a person without a prescription. Combined OCPs or progestogen only pills containing:
   (a) Permitted estrogens:
      (i) Ethinylestradiol (40 micrograms or less)
      (ii) Estradiol
   (b) Permitted progestogens
      (i) Levonorgestrel
      (ii) Norethisterone
      (iii) Drospirenone
      (iv) Nomegestrol
      (v) Desogestrel
      (vi) Dienogest
      (vii) Gestodene
      (viii) Cyproterone

Combined OCPs with a high estrogen dose (50 micrograms of ethinylestradiol or equivalent) are not permitted to be sold or supplied by a pharmacist under the Scheme.

Combined OCPs containing estetrol or mestranol are not permitted to be sold or supplied by a pharmacist under the Scheme.

Requirements with respect to the Sale or Supply of the Schedule 4 medicines to which this Scheme applies:

2. A pharmacist is not permitted to initiate or change a person's OCP therapy.
3. A pharmacist must not sell or supply the OCP in a quantity that exceeds one original manufacturer's pack of the OCP.
4. The OCP is only sold or supplied by a pharmacist to eligible persons (see paragraph 6 below), following a consultation with a person, who is physically present at the same pharmacy, and in accordance with the SA Community Pharmacy Oral Contraceptive Pill Resupply Services Management Protocol (OCP Resupply Management Protocol) and relevant professional practice standards and guidelines, including the professional practice standards and guidelines referred to in the OCP Resupply Management Protocol.
5. The supply, packaging and labelling of the approved OCPs must be in accordance with the requirements in the *Controlled Substances Act 1984,* and the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026.*

Person's eligibility under the Scheme:

6. The only persons who are eligible to be sold or supplied OCPs by a pharmacist under the Scheme are persons who:
   (a) have been supplied or prescribed the OCP by a registered medical practitioner or other registered health practitioner (acting in the ordinary course of their profession) for the previous 2 years; and
   (b) have a history of stable continuous use of the OCP for the previous 2 years; and
   (c) have been reviewed by a registered medical practitioner or other appropriate registered health practitioner (acting in the ordinary course of their profession) within the last 2 years with respect to their use of the OCP; and
   (d) meet the inclusion criteria in accordance with the OCP Resupply Management Protocol and relevant professional practice standards and guidelines, including the professional practice standards and guidelines referred to in the OCP Resupply Management Protocol.

Quantity of OCP which may be Resupplied by a Pharmacist under the Scheme:

7. A pharmacist may only sell or supply:
   (a) one original manufacturer's pack of an approved OCP at any one time; and
   (b) additional original manufacturer's packs of an approved OCP, up to a maximum of 12 months' supply of the OCP in total;

   to a person aged 17 to 40 years (who is eligible to be sold or supplied OCPs by a pharmacist under the Scheme).
8. A pharmacist may only sell or supply one original manufacturer's pack of an approved OCP to a person aged between 41 and 50 years (who is eligible to be sold or supplied OCPs by a pharmacist under the Scheme). Following this sale or supply the person must consult a registered medical practitioner or other registered health practitioner (acting in the ordinary course of their profession) and obtain a new prescription for an OCP.

Pharmacist Requirements under the Scheme:

9. Pharmacists who sell or supply an OCP to a person must have an unconditional general registration with the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (Ahpra).
10. Pharmacists must comply with all relevant legislation, the Ahpra and National Boards Code of Conduct, and the expected standards of ethical behaviour of pharmacists towards individuals, the community and society.
11. Prior to providing services, pharmacists must have successfully completed the approved training set out in paragraph 12 of the Scheme, and must maintain eligibility to provide services, including any ongoing training and professional development.

Pharmacist training requirements under the Scheme:

12. Prior to providing services, pharmacists must have successfully completed one or more of the competency-based training programs on contraception specified in the SA Community Pharmacy OCP Resupply Services Management Protocol, delivered through a higher education institution accredited by the Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency or an accredited continuing professional development program, that meets the Australian Pharmacy Council's Standards for Continuing Professional Development Activities.
13. Pharmacists must complete cultural safety and gender diversity training relevant to their place of practice, reflect on their competency and provide the service in ways that are inclusive, culturally safe, sensitive, and responsive.

Pharmacy requirements under the Scheme:

14. Only pharmacies registered by the Pharmacy Regulation Authority of South Australia (PRASA) under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) Act 2010,* may participate in the Scheme.
15. The pharmacy must have an area suitable to maintain confidentiality of the consultation with the person, i.e. have a screened or private consulting area that:
   (a) ensures a person's privacy and confidentiality, including visual and auditory privacy; and
   (b) has sufficient space to allow the presence of the person, a carer if required, the pharmacist, and relevant equipment and documentation.

Clinical documentation and communication requirements under the Scheme:

16. Pharmacists must make a clinical record and a record in a pharmacy dispensing system regarding the sale or supply of any OCP under the Scheme.
17. The pharmacist is required, to make and keep (at the pharmacy where the consultation with the person occurred) a comprehensive clinical record of the consultation and of any treatment provided, in accordance with relevant legislation and professional responsibilities. The record must include:
   (a) sufficient information to identify the person
   (b) the name of the pharmacist who undertook the consultation and their healthcare identifier number (HPI-I)
   (c) the date of the consultation
   (d) information relevant to the person's treatment (for example, the person's medical history, adverse drug reactions)
   (e) any clinical opinion reached, and actions taken by the pharmacist

(f) details of the OCP sold or supplied to the person (generic name, form, strength and quantity)

(g) any information or advice given by the pharmacist to the person in relation to any proposed treatment

(h) details of any referrals made to a medical practitioner or other healthcare practitioner

(i) any consent given by a person to the consultation, supply of medication, treatment proposed, and sharing of information with their medical practitioner or other relevant healthcare practitioners or services.

18. Where a person has a My Health Record, the pharmacist must ensure the details of the OCP sold or supplied are uploaded to My Health Record, unless otherwise requested by the person.

19. The pharmacist must offer a record of the service to the person. This may include a copy of the checklist completed by the pharmacist during the consultation. The patient may choose to share this with their medical practitioner or other healthcare practitioners or services.

20. The pharmacist may share a record of the supply and consultation with the person's usual treating registered medical practitioner or medical practice, or other relevant healthcare practitioners or services, with the consent by the person.

21. Pharmacists will ensure continuity of care and use their professional discretion to refer the patient to health professionals or services where appropriate, and where eligibility criteria are not met. This includes immediate referral with relevant patient information when required.

22. Pharmacists must, at the request of the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, provide data on the scheme periodically (for monitoring and evaluation purposes).

Consultation fees

23. Pharmacists may charge a consultation fee for the service, in addition to the cost of any OCP that is supplied.

24. Pharmacists should ensure that the person understands the costs involved when offering the service.

Commencement of Scheme

25. This Scheme commences on 17 December 2026.

The SA Community Pharmacy Oral Contraceptive Pill (OCP) Resupply Services Management Protocol means the document of that name published by the Department (as amended from time to time).

Dated: 12 November 2026

HON. BLAIR BOYER MP
Minister for Health and Wellbeing

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (POISONS) REGULATIONS 2026

REGULATION 22(2)(H)

Community Pharmacy Urinary Tract Infection Services Scheme under Regulation 22(2)(h)

By a Gazette notice published on 2 February 2024, Chris Picton, Minister for Health and Wellbeing, determined the Community Pharmacy Urinary Tract Infection Services Scheme to be a scheme for the purposes of Regulation 21(2)(h) of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2011*, with effect from 1 March 2024. Pursuant to Clause 3 of Schedule 2 of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026*, the determination made on 2 February 2024 is, from 1 September 2026, taken to be a determination made under Regulation 22(2)(h) of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026*.

Now, I, Blair Boyer, Minister for Health and Wellbeing, in accordance with Section 40 of the *Legislation Interpretation Act 2021* and pursuant to Regulation 22(2)(h) of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026*, revoke the notice made on 2 February 2024, with this revocation effective from 17 December 2026.

Take notice that I, Blair Boyer, Minister for Health and Wellbeing, hereby determine the Community Pharmacy Urinary Tract Infection Services Scheme set out in this notice to be a scheme for the purposes of Regulation 22(2)(h) of the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026*:

Medicines that may be sold or supplied without a prescription by a pharmacist under this Scheme:

1. The following Schedule 4 medicines may be sold or supplied by a pharmacist without a prescription:

(a) trimethoprim; or

(b) nitrofurantoin; or

(c) cefalexin, where trimethoprim and nitrofurantoin are not appropriate for the patient or not available.

Requirements with respect to the Sale or Supply of the Schedule 4 medicines to which this Scheme applies:

2. A pharmacist must not sell or supply the medicines in a quantity that exceeds the smallest available size of the manufacturer's pack of the medicine.

3. The medicines are only sold or supplied by a pharmacist to eligible patients, following a consultation with a person, who is physically present at the same pharmacy, and in accordance with the SA Community Pharmacy Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) Services UTI Management Protocol (UTI Management Protocol) and relevant professional practice standards and guidelines, including the professional practice standards and guidelines referred to in the UTI Management Protocol.

4. The supply, packaging and labelling of the approved medicines is in accordance with the *Controlled Substances Act 1984* and the *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026*.

Patient eligibility:

5. Eligible patients include women aged 18 to 65 years with an anatomical female urinary tract:

(a) Who are deemed to be likely experiencing an acute uncomplicated urinary tract infection, after assessment by a pharmacist; and

(b) Who are at low risk of complications, as assessed by a pharmacist; and

(c) Who meet inclusion criteria in accordance with the UTI Management Protocol and relevant professional practice standards and guidelines, including the professional practice standards and guidelines referred to in the UTI Management Protocol.

Pharmacist requirements:

6. The pharmacist providing services must have an unconditional general registration with the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (Ahpra).

7. The pharmacist must comply with all relevant legislation, the Ahpra & National Boards Code of Conduct, and the expected standards of ethical behaviour of pharmacists towards individuals, the community and society.
8. Prior to providing services, the pharmacist must have successfully completed the training set out in paragraph 9 of this scheme, and must maintain eligibility to provide services, including any ongoing training.

Pharmacist training requirements:

9. Prior to providing services, pharmacists must have successfully completed one or more of the competency-based training programs on managing urinary tract infections specified in the SA Community Pharmacy UTI Services UTI Management Protocol, delivered through a higher education institution accredited by the Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency or an accredited continuing professional development program, that meets the Australian Pharmacy Council's Standards for Continuing Professional Development Activities.
10. Training programs must include learning objectives on the following:
    (a) Classification and epidemiology of urinary tract infections;
    (b) Clinical features, assessment and differential diagnosis, including conditions with similar symptoms and risk factors for complicated UTIs;
    (c) Pharmacological and non-pharmacological management of UTIs;
    (d) Evidence and role of over-the-counter products for UTIs;
    (e) Antimicrobial resistance management and stewardship;
    (f) The importance of referring a patient to a GP or other appropriate health service if risk factors for complicated UTI are present or a pharmacist is not confident that an uncomplicated UTI is a likely diagnosis;
    (g) The importance of ensuring privacy and confidentiality for patients in pharmacy.
11. Pharmacists must complete cultural safety and gender diversity training relevant to their place of practice, reflect on their competency and provide the service in ways that are inclusive, culturally safe, sensitive, and responsive.

Pharmacy requirements:

12. Only pharmacies registered by the Pharmacy Regulation Authority of South Australia (PRASA) under the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) Act 2010* may participate in the scheme.
13. The pharmacy must have an area suitable to maintain confidentiality of the consultation, i.e. have a screened or private consulting area that:
    (a) Ensures patients' privacy and confidentiality, including visual and auditory privacy; and
    (b) Has sufficient space to allow the presence of the patient, a carer if required, the pharmacist, and relevant documentation.

Clinical documentation and communication requirements:

14. The pharmacist must make a clinical record and a record in a pharmacy dispensing system regarding the supply of any antibiotics under these services.
15. The pharmacist is required, to make and keep (at the pharmacy where the patient consultation occurred) a comprehensive clinical record of the consultation and of any treatment provided, in accordance with relevant legislation and professional responsibilities. The record must include:
    (a) sufficient information to identify the patient
    (b) the name of the pharmacist who undertook the consultation and their healthcare identifier number (HPI-I)
    (c) the date of the consultation
    (d) information relevant to the patient's diagnosis and treatment (for example, patient's medical history, adverse drug reactions)
    (e) any clinical opinion reached, and actions taken by the pharmacist
    (f) details of any medication supplied for the patient (generic name, form, strength and quantity)
    (g) any information or advice given by the pharmacist to the patient in relation to any proposed treatment
    (h) any consent given by a patient to the consultation, treatment proposed, sharing information with their medical practitioner.
16. Where a patient has a My Health Record, the pharmacist must ensure the details of the medicine supply are uploaded to My Health Record, unless otherwise requested by the patient.
17. The pharmacist must offer a record of the treatment and consultation to the patient. This may include a copy of the checklist completed by the pharmacist during the consultation. The patient may choose to share this with their GP or other health professionals.
18. Following consent by the patient, the pharmacist may share a record of the supply and consultation with the patient's usual treating medical practitioner or medical practice, where the patient has one.
19. Pharmacists must, at the request of the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, provide de-identified data on the scheme periodically (for monitoring and evaluation purposes).

Consultation fees

20. Pharmacists may charge a consultation fee for the service, in addition to the cost of any medicine that is supplied.
21. Pharmacists should ensure that the patient understands the costs involved when offering the service.

Commencement of Scheme

22. This Scheme commences on 17 December 2026.

The SA Community Pharmacy Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) Services UTI Management Protocol means the document of that name published by the Department (as amended from time to time).

Dated: 12 November 2026

HON. BLAIR BOYER MP
Minister for Health and Wellbeing

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (PRAWN FISHERIES) REGULATIONS 2017

Variation of Prohibition of Fishing Activities in the Spencer Gulf Prawn Fishery

Take note that pursuant to Regulation 10 of the *Fisheries Management (Prawn Fisheries) Regulations 2017*, the notice dated 7 September 2026 published on page 2991 of the *South Australian Government Gazette* on 10 September 2026 prohibiting fishing activities in the Spencer Gulf Prawn Fishery, is hereby varied such that it will not be unlawful for a person fishing pursuant to a Spencer Gulf Prawn Fishery licence to use prawn trawl nets in the areas specified in Schedule 1, during the period specified in Schedule 2, and under the conditions specified in Schedule 3.

SCHEDULE 1

The waters of the Spencer Gulf Prawn Fishery:

(a) Except the Northern closure area, which is defined as the waters north of the following index points:

1. 33°29.30S 137°18.00E West Shore
2. 33°29.30S 137°34.00E
3. 33°37.00S 137°33.00E
4. 33°46.00S 137°44.00E East Shore

Points 1-2 & 3-4 are designated east-west lines.

(b) Except the Wallaroo closure area, which is defined as the waters contained within the following index points:

1. 33°57.50S 137°35.00E Northeast Shore
2. 33°53.70S 137°28.00E
3. 33°48.50S 137°33.40E
4. 33°47.20S 137°30.80E
5. 33°49.00S 137°27.50E
6. 33°52.00S 137°25.00E
7. 33°58.00S 137°15.00E
8. 34°00.00S 137°33.40E Southeast Shore

Points 1-2, 3-4 & 7-8 are designated east-west lines

(c) Except the Southern closure area, which is defined as the waters contained within the following index points:

1. 33°44.00S 136°57.00E Northwest shore
2. 33°53.00S 137°04.50E
3. 33°59.00S 136°54.00E
4. 34°02.00S 136°59.70E
5. 34°11.00S 136°59.70E
6. 34°11.00S 136°54.50E
7. 34°16.00S 136°54.50E
8. 34°24.50S 136°49.00E
9. 34°35.00S 136°49.00E
10. 34°35.00S 136°37.00E
11. 34°19.50S 136°40.50E
12. 34°07.50S 136°50.00E
13. 33°56.00S 136°32.70E Southwest Shore

Points 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 9-10 & 12-13 are designated east-west lines

(d) Except the Wardang closure area, which is defined as the waters contained within the following index points:

1. 34°10.00S 137°28.00E
2. 34°21.00S 137°12.00E
3. 34°45.00S 137°15.00E
4. 34°48.53S 137°09.45E
5. 34°48.53S 137°06.00E
6. 34°50.75S 137°06.00E
7. 34°54.00S 137°01.00E

(e) Except the Corny closure area, which is defined as the waters contained within following closure index points:

1. 34°27.00S 136°53.00E
2. 34°27.00S 137°02.00E
3. 34°35.00S 136°56.00E
4. 34°48.60S 136°52.00E
5. 34°54.00S 136°52.00E
6. 34°54.00S 136°48.50E
7. 34°49.50S 136°48.50E
8. 34°49.50S 136°40.50E
9. 34°39.50S 136°40.50E

Then back to point 1

(f) Except the Illusions Park closure area, which is defined as the waters contained within a 1km radius around the following closure index point:

1. 33°28.622S 137°32.869E

(g) Except the Jurassic Park closure area, which is defined as the waters contained within the following closure index points:

1. 33°54.687S 137°17.588E
2. 33°54.180S 137°19.423E
3. 33°54.684S 137°19.656E
4. 33°55.199S 137°17.800E

Then back to point 1

(h) Except the Estelle Star closure area, which is defined as the waters contained within a 1km radius around the following closure index point:

1. 33°58.899S 136°50.900E

SCHEDULE 2

Commencing at sunset on 11 November 2026 and ending at sunrise on 22 November 2026.

SCHEDULE 3

1. The coordinates in Schedule 1 are defined as degrees decimal minutes and are based on the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).
2. No fishing activity may be undertaken between the prescribed times of sunrise and sunset for Adelaide (as published in the *South Australian Government Gazette* pursuant to the requirements of the *Proof of Sunrise and Sunset Act 1923*) during the period specified in Schedule 2.
3. Fishing must cease in an area in the Mid/North Gulf if the average prawn bucket count exceeds 260 prawns per 7kg; or in an area in the Southern Gulf if the average prawn bucket count exceeds 260 prawns/7kg or in the whole area when a total catch of 500 tonnes has been landed.
4. A licence holder or their registered master must immediately notify the Coordinator at Sea when catches of Southern Calamari exceeds 3kg in each of two consecutive fishing shots per 50-minute equivalent (60g/minute) or if catches of Southern Calamari exceed 5kg landed in a single shot, irrespective of trawl length, cease fishing in that area and provide the following information;
   (a) The accurate location (coordinates) of each of the trawl shots
   (b) The catch of calamari in each of the shots (in kilograms)
   (c) The duration of each shot (in minutes).
5. Following the receival of a report under Clause 4, the Coordinator at Sea will designate an area around the location in which catch exceeded 3kg in each of two consecutive trawl shots per 50-minute equivalent (60g/minute) or if catch of Southern Calamari exceeded 5kg landed in a single shot irrespective of trawl length, which will be prohibited for the remainder of the fishing run. This will be based on the best information provided by the fleet and will be implemented under a variation notice issued pursuant to Regulation 10 of the *Fisheries Management (Prawn Fisheries) Regulations 2017*.
6. No fishing activity may occur without the authorisation of Coordinator at Sea, Ashley Lukin, or other nominated Coordinator at Sea appointed by the Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Association.
7. The authorisation of the Coordinator at Sea must be in writing, signed and record the day, date, and permitted fishing area within the waters of Schedule 1 in the form of a notice sent to the fishing fleet or vary an earlier authorisation issued by the Coordinator at Sea.
8. The Coordinator at Sea must cause a copy of any authorisation for fishing activity or variation of same, made under this notice to be emailed to the Prawn Fisheries Manager immediately after it is made.
9. The Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Association must keep records of all authorisations issued pursuant to this notice.

Dated: 10 November 2026

ASHLEY LUKIN
Coordinator at Sea, Spencer Gulf & West Coast Prawn Association Inc.
Delegate of the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development

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HOUSING IMPROVEMENT ACT 2016

Rent Control

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

Address of Premises	Allotment Section	Certificate of Title Volume/Folio	Maximum Rental per week payable
34 Moss Street, Parafield Gardens SA 5107	Allotment 96 Deposited Plan 87787 Hundred of Yatala	CT6085/311	$355.00

Dated: 19 November 2026

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

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT ACT 2016

Rent Control Revocations

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

Address of Premises	Allotment Section	Certificate of Title Volume/Folio
44 Donnington Road, Elizabeth North SA 5113	Allotment 205 Deposited Plan 44553, Hundred of Munno Para	CT5322/759

Dated: 19 November 2026

DAVID OSBORNE
Manager
Housing Safety Authority
Delegate of the Minister for Housing and Urban Development

LETTERS PATENT CONSTITUTING THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

Assumption of the Administration of the State by an Administrator

Take notice that, due to the vacancy in the office of Governor in and over the State of South Australia, I have requested that the Honourable Chief Justice Laura Grace Stein assume the administration of the State as Administrator from 12:00am on Monday, 23 November 2026 until 11:59pm on Tuesday, 24 November 2026, and Dr. Richard Harris, the Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, assume the administration of the State as Administrator from 12:00am on Wednesday, 25 November 2026 until 11:59pm on Saturday, 5 December 2026, pursuant to the Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor made on 14 February 1986, as amended by the Governor of the State of South Australia by Order in Council on 25 October 2001 and 29 June 2023.

Dated: 30 September 2026

PETER MALINAUSKAS
Premier

LIVESTOCK ACT 1997

SECTION 49(6)

Declaration of Declared Exotic Diseases for the Purposes of Part 5

Pursuant to Section 87 of the *Livestock Act 1997,* I, Hon Clare Scriven MLC, Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, hereby revoke the Section 49(6) notice entitled Notice by the Minister, and published on 9 May 2002 on page 1845 of the *South Australian Government Gazette.*

Pursuant to Section 49(6) of the *Livestock Act 1997*, I, Hon Clare Scriven MLC, Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, hereby declare the following diseases as declared exotic diseases for the purposes of compensation under Part 5 of the *Livestock Act 1997*.

African horse sickness virus
African swine fever virus
Aujeszky's disease virus (pseudorabies virus)
Australian bat lyssaviruses
Avian influenza (low and high pathogenicity virus subtypes H5 and H7, and high pathogenicity virus subtypes other than H5 and H7)
Bacillus anthracis (anthrax)
Bluetongue (clinical disease)
Borna disease virus
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Brucellosis—caprine and ovine (*Brucella melitensis*)
Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
Classical swine fever virus
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides SC*)
Contagious equine metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)
Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)
East Coast fever (*Theileria parva*)
Encephalitis virus (tick-borne)
Epizootic lymphangitis (*Histoplasma farciminosum*)
Equine encephalomyelitis viruses (Eastern, Western and Venezuelan)
Equine encephalosis virus
Equine influenza virus
Equine piroplasmosis (*Babesia caballi* or *Theileria equi*)
Foot and mouth disease virus
Getah virus
Glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*)
Goat pox virus
Haemorrhagic septicaemia (*Pasturella multocida* serotypes 6:b and 6:e)
Heartwater (*Ehrlichia ruminantium*)
Hendra virus
Infectious bursal disease virus (very virulent and exotic antigenic variant forms)
Influenza A viruses in swine
Jembrana disease virus
Lumpy skin disease virus
Maedi-visna virus
Menangle virus (porcine paramyxovirus)
Nairobi sheep disease virus
Newcastle disease virus (virulent)

Nipah virus
Peste des petits ruminants virus
Porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus
Potomac fever (*Neorickettsia risticii*)
Pulmonary adenomatosis (Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus)
Rabies virus
Rift Valley fever virus
Rinderpest virus
Scrapie
Screw worm fly—New World (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
Screw worm fly—Old World (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
Sheep pox virus
Sheep scab (*Psoroptes ovis*)
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
Swine vesicular disease virus
Teschen disease (*Teschovirus encephalomyelitis*)
Tracheal mite (*Acarapis woodi*)
Transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus
Trichinellosis (*Trichinella* spp.)
Tropilaelaps mite (*Tropilaelaps clareae* and *Tropilaelaps mercedesae*)
Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*)
Varroa mite (*Varroa jacobsoni*)
Vesicular exanthema of swine virus
Vesicular stomatitis virus
Wesselsbron virus

This Notice will remain in force until amended or revoked by a subsequent Notice.

Dated: 10 November 2026

HON. CLARE SCRIVEN MLC
Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 2009

Authorised Medical Practitioner

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 93(1) of the *Mental Health Act 2009,* that the Chief Psychiatrist has determined the following person as an Authorised Medical Practitioner:

Clare Reichstein

A determination will be automatically revoked upon the person being registered as a specialist psychiatrist with the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency and as a fellow of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists.

The Chief Psychiatrist may vary or revoke this determination at any time.

Dated: 19 November 2026

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR MELANIE TURNER
Chief Psychiatrist

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACT 2016

SECTION 43

Practice Guidelines

Preamble

The Commission may, with the approval of the Minister, make practice guidelines with respect to the interpretation, use or application of the planning rules (which includes the Planning and Design Code).

A practice guideline may:

- make a declaration as to the effect of a provision of the planning rules in a particular set of circumstances; or
- specify variations that will, in relation to deemed-to-satisfy development, constitute minor variations

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

NOTICE

Pursuant to Section 43(4)(a) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016,* I, Craig Holden, Chair of the State Planning Commission, with the approval of the Minister for Planning:

(a) vary State Planning Commission Practice Guideline 3—Historic Area Overlay to Practice Guideline 3—Preservation and Demolition of Buildings in Local Heritage and Historic Areas (the Practice Guideline); and

(b) fix the day on which the Practice Guideline is published on the SA Planning Portal as the day on which it will come into operation.

Dated: 16 November 2026

CRAIG HOLDEN
Chair, State Planning Commission

POLICE ACT 1998

Authorisation to Conduct Oral Fluid Screening

I, Linda Williams, Acting Commissioner of Police, do hereby notify that on and from 6 November 2026, the following persons were authorised by the Commissioner of Police to conduct oral fluid screening as defined in and for the purposes of the:

- *The Police Act 1998*;
- *Police Regulations 2014*;

PD Number	Officer Name
78223	Mark Davies
40640	Melaina Sponheimer

Dated: 17 November 2026

LINDA WILLIAMS
Acting Commissioner of Police

Reference: 2024/1962

POLICE ACT 1998

Authorisation to Conduct Urine Screening

I, Linda Williams, Acting Commissioner of Police, do hereby notify that on and from 6 November 2026, the following persons were authorised by the Commissioner of Police to conduct urine screening as defined in and for the purposes of the:

- *The Police Act 1998*;
- *Police Regulations 2014*;

PD Number	Officer Name
78223	Mark Davies
40640	Melaina Sponheimer

Dated: 17 November 2026

LINDA WILLIAMS
Acting Commissioner of Police

Reference: 2024/1962

THE REMUNERATION TRIBUNAL

REPORT NO. 10 OF 2026

2026 Proposed Major Emergency and Disaster Allowance for Mayors

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This review concerns the establishment of a Major Emergency and Disaster Allowance for the Mayor of a Council where any part of their Council is subject to a Major Emergency or Disaster declaration under the *Emergency Management Act 2004* (SA) (**Emergency Management Act**), payable for the duration of that declaration (**Major Emergency and Disaster Allowance**).
2. The Tribunal contemplated establishing the proposed allowance during the review of Councillor Allowances which led to Report and Determination 6 of 2026 and sought further submissions on the topic.
3. As explained in this Report, the Tribunal has determined not to establish the proposed allowance in this review but will invite further consideration of the issue at the next review of Councillor Allowances.

BACKGROUND

4. Section 14 of the *Remuneration Act 1990* (SA) (**Act**) provides that the Tribunal has jurisdiction to set the remuneration payable to office holders as conferred under any other legislation. Section 3 of the Act defines remuneration to include allowances.
5. Both Sections 76 of the *Local Government Act 1999* (SA) (**LG Act**) and 24 of the *City of Adelaide Act 1998* (SA) (**City of Adelaide Act**) confer upon the Tribunal the jurisdiction to determine allowances for Councillors once every four years, from the date of the local government election to the conclusion of that term.
6. On 2 July 2026 the *Local Government (Elections) (Periodic Elections) Amendment Act 2026* (SA) (**Deferral Act**) came into force and postponed the November 2026 Local Government Elections to April 2027 (**Deferred Local Government Elections**). It also extended the time within which the Tribunal could make a determination for allowances which would apply from the conclusion of the Deferred Local Government Elections.
7. In Report 6 of 2026, the Tribunal revised the allowance arrangements for Councillors and Mayors and noted submissions seeking recognition of the additional demands on Mayors during declared major emergencies or disasters. It proposed further consultation on establishing a Major Emergency and Disaster Allowance.
8. In this respect the Tribunal has exercised its jurisdiction under Section 76 of the LG Act and Section 24 of the City of Adelaide Act to review the extent to which such an allowance is appropriate.
9. The Tribunal's jurisdiction to determine allowances for Councillors pursuant to the LG Act and City of Adelaide Act is strictly limited to the criteria set out in the legislation.
10. The Tribunal has maintained the approach and methodology to consider allowances set out in Report 6 of 2026 when considering whether to establish this new class of allowance for Mayors.

THE REVIEW PROCESS

11. On 17 September 2026, in accordance with Sections 10(2) and 10(4) of the Act, the Tribunal wrote to and invited submissions by 29 October 2026 in respect of this review from:
    (a) the Honourable Premier of South Australia—as the Minister responsible for the Act who may make submissions or introduce evidence in the public interest;
    (b) the Minister for Local Government, as Minister responsible for the LG Act;
    (c) the Minister for the City of Adelaide, as Minister responsible for the City of Adelaide Act;
    (d) the Local Government Association of South Australia (**LGA**); and
    (e) the Councillors of each South Australian Local Government Council.
12. The Tribunal requested that details of the review be published in the LGA Circular inviting submissions by 29 October 2026.
13. The Tribunal also placed a notice on its website from 17 September 2026 inviting submissions from affected persons by 29 October 2026.
14. The invitations for submissions and notice on the Tribunal's website specifically sought comments on the issues the Tribunal flagged in Report 6 of 2026 with respect to the proposed Major Emergency and Disaster Allowance, being:
    (a) The impact and effect on Councils and Mayors of different forms of declarations made under the Emergency Management Act;
    (b) The impact of different types of major emergencies in terms of their impact on Councils and Mayors;
    (c) The impact and effect of additional demands on Mayors if the major disaster or emergency extends over a significant time; and
    (d) The overall principle of whether there should be such an additional payment, together with the considerations listed above.
15. On 21 October 2026 the Premier's representative advised that no submission would be made.
16. No submissions were received from the Minister for Local Government or the Minister for the City of Adelaide.
17. The Tribunal received submissions from ten Councils and the LGA.
18. The submissions are summarised below:

Submitter	Issues Raised
Barunga West Council	• In principle support for the allowance to recognise substantial expansion of responsibilities in a major emergency or disaster. • Council staff have operational responsibilities within the emergency management framework, but the Mayor may have a distinct role as the elected and public representative of the community resulting in greater duties: ◦ Leadership, reassurance and communication between all aspects of the community; ◦ Liaison with emergency services and State Government; ◦ Community advocacy; ◦ Participation in briefings and coordination meetings; ◦ Engagement with Councillors; ◦ Public and media communication; and ◦ Representation of the community throughout the recovery process. • These responsibilities can extend beyond the immediate emergency response into a prolonged recovery period. • Rural and regional circumstances warrant specific recognition. While small, they do not necessarily place less significant demands on its Mayor, who would usually represent multiple communities across substantial geographic areas. • Regional councils may have limited local resources and greater reliance on regional coordination arrangements during significant events. • Any eligibility framework should be objective and straightforward enough to enable consistent application across councils. • Allowance be paid in addition to other allowances and reimbursements. • Suggested Framework for additional allowance where: ◦ A major emergency or disaster declared under the Emergency Management Act; and ◦ The Council area is directly and materially affected by the declared event; and ◦ The event places significant additional responsibilities and demands upon the Mayor beyond those ordinarily associated with the role. ◦ Additional considerations: - type and duration of the declaration; - geographic extent of the event; - number of residents and businesses affected; - extent of damage and disruption; - duration of the response and recovery period; and - extent of the Mayor's additional representative, advocacy and community leadership responsibilities.

Submitter	Issues Raised
Naracoorte Lucindale Council	• Council broadly supports the overall principle of an additional payment. • Mayors routinely go above and beyond their legislated duties, providing immediate response to disasters and playing pivotal roles in any recovery efforts. For example, the River Murray Mayors during the floods and the numerous mayors whose districts have been impacted by significant fires. • While it may be appropriate, the intense enduring nature of the challenges arising from these events result in mayors working around the clock as spokespeople for their communities, facilitators, advocates and carers in tough times. • Mayors are at the frontline and working in the background. The demand on their time, impacts on their health and wellbeing and the additional activities should be appropriately acknowledged and remunerated. • Prolonged drought can also place substantial additional demands on Mayors, even though South Australia no longer makes formal drought declarations under the National Drought Agreement. During these periods, Mayors may be required to: ◦ Develop and champion strategies to support affected communities; ◦ Represent the interests of farmers and others affected by drought; ◦ Advocate to decisionmakers for assistance and support measures; ◦ Connect community members with mental health, financial and other support services; and ◦ Act as a trusted point of contact for the media, the community, Members of Parliament and government agencies. • The Tribunal should consider how the proposed allowance could recognise the additional demands arising from prolonged drought where no formal declaration is made, rather than relying solely on a declaration as the basis for eligibility. The responsibilities described above can be sustained and intensive, adding significantly to Mayors' ordinary workloads.
Flinders Ranges Council	• Supports an allowance to recognise the additional workload, time commitment, availability and responsibilities that may be required of a Mayor where a Major Emergency or Disaster has been declared under the Emergency Management Act. • Emergencies can substantially increase demands beyond the Mayor's ordinary responsibilities, often at short notice, outside business hours and over extended periods. The responsibility and commitment required depend on the nature of the event, its severity, geographical extent, duration, and its direct and indirect community impacts. • Mayors should be allowed to choose if they seek payment of the allowance. • Additional responsibilities, which can also extend for extended periods into the recovery phase, include: ◦ Responding to enquiries from the media, government representatives, residents and community organisations; ◦ Providing media interviews and public updates on developing circumstances, available assistance, advice and recovery arrangements; ◦ Liaising with the Chief Executive Officer, Council staff, Elected Members, emergency services and government agencies to remain informed, coordinate communications and address community concerns; ◦ Attending community meetings, public briefings and information sessions; ◦ Responding to urgent requests from affected residents for information, reassurance, advocacy and support; and ◦ Remaining contactable and ready to respond to changing circumstances, often outside normal working hours and at short notice. • In rural and regional councils the Mayor's responsibilities may extend across several towns and dispersed communities which all require significant travel to visit and engage. • The geographic spread of regional communities can make direct communication and access to information more challenging, here the Mayor may play a pivotal role in ensuring that residents feel informed, represented and connected with Councils and agencies responding to the emergency. • Eligibility and payment should account for the actual demands placed on the Mayor, rather than rely solely on the duration or classification of an event. The allowance should therefore be sufficiently flexible to recognise both the intensity and duration of additional responsibilities. • The COVID-19 pandemic is an example of an emergency declaration creating demands on a Mayor and Council beyond a short response period. • Ongoing attention and availability may be required for months or years, even as activity levels fluctuate. • The Allowance should be funded through the Disaster Recovery Program or an equivalent State or Australian Government funding mechanism so that additional costs are not imposed on ratepayers.
Adelaide Hills Council	• Council supports the proposed allowance to equitably recognise additional Mayoral responsibilities, time commitments and community expectations during emergencies and recovery beyond ordinary duties. • While Mayors have no operational response role, they provide community leadership, convene special meetings for emergency expenditure, engage residents, advocate for assistance and undertake media and stakeholder engagement. • Higher level declarations under the Emergency Management Act require greater coordination, and result in increased community disruption and heightened public expectations. As the scale and complexity of the event grows, Council is often required to dedicate significant staff resources to emergency response support, communication, infrastructure management and recovery.

Submitter	Issues Raised
	• Major and Disaster level declarations may result in a marked increase in leadership, advocacy and communication responsibilities beyond ordinary duties as the Mayor is a key point of contact between a council and community, while representing local impacts and advocating for recovery assistance. • Bushfire risk is a persistent risk for the Adelaide Hills with significant social, economic and environmental consequences. The region is also susceptible to flooding, extreme heat, extreme storms, animal and plant diseases and earthquakes. The unique geography off the region can exacerbate emergency situations and hinder response efforts. • Mayors also support resilience initiatives while balancing public safety, environmental protection, private property rights and community expectations. • Council submits that incidents lasting weeks or months substantially increase Mayors' usual workload, placing pressure on their time, personal commitments and employment arrangements. Duties may include regular community updates, participation in public events and recovery initiatives, and responses to continuing community concerns and enquiries. • Recovery activities often continue long after the response phase has concluded requiring ongoing leadership and advocacy.
Mount Remarkable	• Supports the introduction of the proposed allowance to provide a fair and reasonable recognition of the substantial additional responsibilities, time commitments and emotional burden associated with leading communities through emergencies and recovery. • An allowance would recognise that local government leaders play a critical role in the immediate response as well as the lengthy rebuild of community confidence, wellbeing and resilience. • Additionally, the duties of the Mayor in emergencies also comprise: ◦ Being the public face of the local response and Council figurehead; ◦ Key liaison between the community, the Council, emergency services and government agencies; ◦ Trusted source of information and reassurance for residents, businesses, community organisations and volunteers; ◦ Advocacy for immediate assistance, recovery funding and long-term resilience measures; and ◦ Attending briefings, public meetings, media engagements and recovery activities outside normal working hours and over extended periods. • The demands are unpredictable, occur in addition to ordinary duties and other employment and personal commitments. • The Council has experienced several emergency events and prolonged recovery challenges including significant droughts, bushfire threats and impacts as well as the River Murray Floods. While all of these differ, the demands on the Mayor are substantial. • Emergencies affect dispersed communities across large geographic areas with extensive travel requirements, community engagement and direct interactions. During the 2026 River Murray Floods the Mayor travelled 140km daily to attend the Council office from his personal residence. • Some emergencies are not short-term, droughts can extend for years requiring ongoing advocacy, support and community leadership. Similarly, the recovery from floods and bushfires. • The burden on Mayors caused by emergencies extend beyond hours spent in meetings, briefings or emergency operations to continuous community availability. Frequent contact at all hours, including well after the declared emergency, concerns personal hardship, property loss, business impacts, mental health challenges and government support. • Council submits that the allowance should acknowledge the cumulative emotional and psychological burden of responding to emergencies and leading communities through them. Mayors support residents facing hardship and trauma, visit damaged sites, undertake emotionally demanding recovery activities and represent communities facing uncertainty while balancing community expectations with personal wellbeing.

Submitter	Issues Raised
Town of Walkerville	• Council supports a Major Emergency and Disaster Allowance for Mayors to recognise extraordinary demands beyond the normal expectations of the role. • Mayors are the public face of the community response, providing leadership, reassurance and representation, engaging affected residents, businesses and community groups, and advocating for State and Federal assistance. • In small metropolitan councils like Walkerville, limited elected leadership resources and the Mayor's role as primary community representative can make additional responsibilities particularly significant. Emergency impacts vary with the nature of the event and the extent of community disruption. Additional workload includes attending emergency briefings and stakeholder meetings, liaising with emergency services and government agencies, supporting recovery, undertaking extensive media and public communications, and responding to increased community enquiries and concerns. • Council submits that the allowance framework should reflect the emergency's scale and community impact, rather than solely the type of declaration. Demands on the Mayor vary with the event's nature and severity, including bushfires, severe storms, floods, public health emergencies, major infrastructure failures and other declared disasters. • Many emergencies extend beyond the initial response phase and require ongoing community engagement, advocacy and recovery efforts over weeks or months which may place greater demands on the Mayor than the initial emergency response period. The framework should consider: ◦ Length of the declaration; ◦ Duration of recovery activities; ◦ Extent of community impacts; and ◦ Level of participation required by the Mayor. • Any allowance framework should: ◦ Be linked to a declaration under the Emergency Management Act; ◦ Recognise the response and recovery phases and the additional duties in both; ◦ Be administratively straightforward and transparent; ◦ Apply consistently across all metropolitan and regional Councils; ◦ Be flexible to reflect the emergency's scale, severity and duration as well as its actual impact on each affected Council and community rather than relying solely on the type of declaration; ◦ An allowance may be calculated on an hourly rate, daily allowance or percentage of ordinary allowance based on the length of the event; and ◦ Should require reasonable evidence of material impact on the council or community and a substantial increase in mayoral duties for a Mayor to receive the allowance.
Mid Murray Council	• Council supports the establishment of the proposed allowance. • Major emergencies change the Mayor's role immediately and substantially with demands extending well beyond civic leadership and continuing for years through the recovery phase. • In an emergency, the Mayor's focus shifts heavily towards advocating for the community, communicating timely and reliable information, representing Council publicly and contributing to recovery efforts. • The Mayor's role during the recovery can be as important as, or more important than, the response role. Depending on the event, it may include ongoing advocacy for restoration funding, recovery programs and community assistance, responding to residents and local media, participating in or chairing local recovery committees, and remaining Council's public face throughout recovery. • **2022–23 River Murray floods Case Study:** ◦ Council reports costs exceeding $13.7 million to date, with property damage, social isolation and other effects continuing across the river corridor and recovery dependent on external funding. ◦ During the floods, the Mayor advocated for government assistance to construct levees and protect community assets; kept the community informed about preventative work by Council, government agencies and private individuals; responded to increased State and national media enquiries and residents' property concerns; and attended working groups, meetings and briefings to understand likely impacts, contribute local knowledge and relay information to Council and the community. ◦ During recovery, the Mayor advocated for flood clean-up assistance and funding to restore uninsured critical public assets, continued responding to residents and local media, and engaged affected residents through door knocking, letterbox drops, informal community listening sessions and coffee catch-ups. ◦ Council describes a practical change in the Mayor's role, not simply increased meeting attendance, with restoration works still ongoing some three years after the floods illustrating the prolonged demands of recovery. • **Drought Case Study:** ◦ Council has experienced numerous droughts, which by their nature can persist for extended periods of time. Effects include reduced livestock numbers and crop yields, rising input costs, financial pressure on farmers and local businesses, mental health and wellbeing concerns. ◦ During recent droughts the Mayor was required inform the community about available assistance, engage with residents to identify emerging issues, and respond to community and media enquiries, as well as advocate to State and Commonwealth Governments for: - Relief for affected farmers; - Assistance for affected off-farm businesses; - Support for affected communities;

Submitter	Issues Raised
	- Investment in stronger and more resilient communities; and - Mental health support. • Additional demands on the Mayor's time and resources vary between emergencies. • Council proposes an application-based allowance rather than automatic payment to every Mayor in a declared emergency area. Applicants would demonstrate materially increased workload, sustained duties beyond ordinary expectations, or employment impacts, such as taking leave or reducing other work commitments. This approach would enable targeted and justifiable payments.
District Council of Streaky Bay	• Council supports the establishment of a Major Emergency and Disaster Allowance, but that eligibility be broadened to recognise the exceptional communication and community leadership demands arising from significant local incidents which place considerable demands on a rural Mayor. • Examples of significant local incidents from the District Council of Streaky Bay which generate substantial additional responsibilities for the Mayor, but do not have a major emergency or disaster declaration attached include fatal shark attack incidents, the deaths of two people at Back Beach, prolonged drought, severe financial hardship and repeated deaths in the community by suicide. In each instance the community expect the Mayor to explain the situation, advocate for assistance, help bring agencies and the community together and provide leadership. Accordingly, the allowance should reflect the duties actually imposed, not solely the legal classification of an event. • Proposed Allowance Framework: ◦ Broad eligibility to cover declared major emergencies and disasters with additional assessment pathway for other significant community incidents which impose comparable exceptional demands; ◦ Explicit recognition of communications and leadership: Eligible duties include media engagement, community communication, liaison with agencies, advocacy for mental health, drought relief and public safety, and recovery representation and recognise necessary preparation and follow-up work. ◦ Rural circumstances: factors of remoteness, necessary travel between communities, direct public accessibility and availability of administrative and communications support. Don't rely on population, council revenue or existing allowance groupings to assess demands; ◦ Proportionate payments: fixed or tiered amounts reflecting intensity and duration of exceptional duties. Payments calculated as percentage of existing mayoral allowances could produce materially different recognition for comparable incident workloads. ◦ Flexible periods with review: allow recognition from the commencement of demonstrable exceptional duties, including relevant preparation and recovery periods. Allow for extensions where duties continue, supported by proportionate review and avoid restricting payment to the dates of the declaration under the Emergency Management Act. ◦ Council proposes simple evidence and transparent administration. A concise incident statement would be supported by available records, including media requests, briefings, meetings, correspondence, travel records and a reasonable summary of additional duties. The evidence would be verified by the CEO, with eligibility assessed against consistent criteria; continuing public interest alone should not create indefinite eligibility. The process should be practical for small councils managing an active incident and should not require time recording. Approved payments should be reported transparently, while expense reimbursement and the provision of practical support should remain separately identifiable. • Mayoral wellbeing and cumulative traumatic exposure: Tribunal should encourage Councils to provide appropriate debriefing, confidential wellbeing support and practical assistance to Mayors when serious incidents place sustained pressure on them. This should complement the allowance. • Broader recognition of the rural mayoral role: Future allowance reviews give explicit attention to the concentration of spokesperson responsibilities in small councils on the Mayor and the level of support available to fulfil them.
Berri Barmera Council	• Supports in principle a Major Emergency and Disaster Allowance for Mayors who are required to undertake significant additional responsibilities during declared emergencies. • Emergencies vary considerably in their duration, scale and impact, so any allowance should be linked to the scale and duration of the declared emergency and applied at the discretion of the responsible Minister. • This would provide flexibility to recognise circumstances where the demand on local leadership is exceptional and extend well beyond the ordinary expectations of the role. • Cost of the allowance should be funded by the State Government through established emergency management or disaster recovery funding arrangements, rather than by individual councils. • Major emergencies are matters of state significance and financial impact of recognising additional leadership responsibilities should not place additional pressure on council budgets or local ratepayers.

Submitter	Issues Raised
LGA	• Has not established sector position on the proposal due to insufficient feedback from the sector. • Major emergencies and disasters can place additional demands on elected representatives through increased community engagement, media participation, coordination with government agencies and involvement in recovery over an extended period. • Extent of the role will vary, and additional responsibilities should only be undertaken where a council member has the capacity to do so, and it does not cut across the operational responsibilities of emergency services, council administration and other agencies. • Seeks that the Tribunal weigh the policy rationale, administrative burden, the financial impact on affected councils and how the allowance would operate when determining whether to introduce the proposed allowance.
City of Salisbury	• Does not support the proposed allowance. • Councils support communities, maintain essential services and infrastructure, and assist with emergency response and recovery. This work is shared by elected members, CEOs, staff and community partners. • Emergencies declared under the Emergency Management Act vary in duration and impact. Some are brief, while others, such as COVID-19, last much longer. Bushfires, floods, storms and pandemics affect councils and communities differently. • Community leadership during emergencies and unforeseen events is a core part of the Mayor's role. • Emergency responsibilities are shared by the whole council, elected members and volunteers. An allowance paid only to the Mayor may not reflect this collective effort. • Differences in the scale and duration of emergencies make it difficult to set fair and consistent rules for eligibility, payment periods and allowance amounts. • Events with very different impacts on councils and councillors include the Sampson Flat and Pinery fires, the 2016 Statewide Blackout, the Kangaroo Island Fire, the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2022 River Murray floods.

19. On 4 November 2026 the Tribunal met with Dr Andrew Johnson, the Chief Executive Officer of the Mid Murray Council.

CONSIDERATION

20. The Tribunal has noted that there are varying views about the basis for the proposed Major Emergency and Disaster Allowance.
21. There are differing views about how Major Emergency and Disaster circumstances should be defined and there is little consistency about the duration that any additional allowance should be payable.
22. Some submissions referenced different types of disasters or emergency circumstances as requiring different Mayoral responses.
23. The submissions also express differing views about whether the proposed allowance should be funded by the State Government or by the relevant Council.
24. The submissions do not propose a specific amount or an applicable multiplier for the suggested allowance. This is particularly relevant given the substantial increases to Councillor Allowances provided for in Report and Determination 6 of 2026. Mayors receive four times the Councillor Allowance applicable to their Council, except the Lord Mayor of the City of Adelaide, who receives a set allowance.
25. The Tribunal is acutely conscious of the potential for Mayors to be criticised for receiving allowance amounts which exceed the average income of ratepayers in a given council.
26. Unfortunately, the Tribunal did not receive any information which allowed it to make a realistic assessment of the normal income that a Mayor would forfeit in the circumstances of undertaking the additional duties during a Major Emergency or Disaster declaration.
27. All these factors have led the Tribunal to conclude that there is insufficient evidence available to it upon which to establish the proposed allowance.
28. The Tribunal intends to invite further submissions on the proposed allowance during the next review of Councillor Allowances in 2031.

Dated: 11 November 2026

MATTHEW O'CALLAGHAN
President
DONNY WALFORD
Member
MARK YOUNG
Member

THE REMUNERATION TRIBUNAL

REPORT NO. 11 OF 2026

2026 Review of the Remuneration Range for the CEO of the City of West Torrens

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Remuneration Tribunal (**Tribunal**) has considered the application for an Exceptional Circumstances Determination from the City of West Torrens (**City**) regarding the Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer of the City of West Torrens (**Application**).
2. As explained in this Report, the Tribunal has determined not to grant the Application as exceptional circumstances do not exist to provide different minimum and maximum remuneration amounts for the City to those set by Determination 4 of 2026.
3. Accordingly, Determination 4 of 2026 will continue to apply.

BACKGROUND

4. *The Remuneration Act 1990* (SA) (**Act**) provides the Tribunal with the jurisdiction to determine the remuneration, or a specified part of the remuneration payable in respect of certain offices, if such jurisdiction is conferred on the Tribunal by any other legislation.

5. Section 99A of the *Local Government Act 1999* (SA) (**LG Act**) provides that the Tribunal will, from time to time, determine the minimum and maximum remuneration that may be paid or provided to the CEOs of Local Government Councils.
6. For completeness, the Tribunal has reiterated the different components of the Remuneration Framework for the CEOs of Local Government Councils which the Tribunal established in Report and Determination 3 of 2025 and was confirmed by the Tribunal in Report and Determination 4 of 2026 because the Application made by the City sought exemption from part of the Remuneration Framework and/or differential application of it to provide different minimum and maximum remuneration amounts for the City's CEO to those set by Determination 4 of 2026.
7. The **Remuneration Framework** is comprised of the following components as discussed in Report 3 of 2025 and Report 4 of 2026:
   (a) The **Council Grouping Model**, which provides the mechanism to group comparable Councils;[1]
   (b) The **Council Bands** represent the distribution of Councils after the application of the Grouping Model (being the Adelaide City Council and Council Bands 1 to 8 in Determination 3 of 2025);[2]
   (c) The **Remuneration Ranges** are the minimum and maximum remuneration amounts applicable to each Council Band;[3] and
   (d) **Remuneration** as defined by the Tribunal in Report & Determination 3 of 2025.[4]
8. The Remuneration Framework utilises five criteria to allocate Councils within the Council Grouping Model. The primary criterion was total operating income derived from Local Government Grants Commission data[5] with population growth, population dispersion, distance from Adelaide and socio/economic advantage/disadvantage being secondary indicia of complexity (**Modifying Criteria**).[6]

THE REVIEW PROCESS

9. On 30 July 2026 the Tribunal published Report and Determination 4 of 2026 which largely reaffirmed the Remuneration Framework established in Report and Determination 3 of 2025 and provided an updated Remuneration Band applicable to the City.
10. On 28 July the Tribunal received correspondence seeking an Exceptional Circumstances Determination from Kelledy Jones, the lawyers representing the City and the City's Chief Executive Officer.
11. The Tribunal then received the Application on 12 August 2026 from Kelledy Jones on behalf of the City and its CEO along with confirmation that the Application clarified that made on 28 July 2026.
12. On 14 October 2026 the Tribunal held a hearing where it heard submissions from Mr Michael Coxon, the Mayor of the City. Mayor Coxon was accompanied by Mr Michael Kelledy, of Kelledy Jones as an observer.
13. On 16 October 2026, in accordance with Sections 10(2) and 10(4) of the Act, the Tribunal wrote to and invited submissions by 23 October 2026 in respect of this review from:
   (a) the Honourable Premier of South Australia—as the Minister responsible for the Act who may make submissions or introduce evidence in the public interest;
   (b) the Minister for Local Government, as Minister responsible for the LG Act; and
   (c) the Local Government Association of South Australia (**LGA**).
14. The Tribunal also placed a notice on its website from 16 October 2026 inviting submissions from affected persons by 23 October 2026.
15. On 20 October 2026, the Premier's representative confirmed that the Premier did not intend to make a submission.
16. On 26 October 2026, the LGA confirmed that no submission would be made.
17. No further submissions were received.

CONSIDERATION AND CONCLUSION

18. The establishment of the Remuneration Framework for the CEOs of Local Government Councils pursuant to Section 99A of the LG Act has involved the Tribunal in three separate reviews over the past three years.
19. These Reports and Determinations have resulted in the adoption of the Remuneration Framework as described earlier. In Report and Determination 3 of 2025 and Report and Determination 4 of 2026 the Tribunal has set out the background to these reviews and has explained the reasons for its conclusions.
20. In this Report the Tribunal has only addressed matters specifically relevant to the Application.
21. At the outset, the Tribunal understands that the verbal submissions put to it by Mayor Coxon on behalf of the City on 14 October 2026 (**Mayor's Submissions**) subsumed and replaced all previous submissions, including those put by the City and its CEO's lawyers Kelledy Jones. Notwithstanding this, the Tribunal has considered and addressed all the submissions put to it.
22. The Tribunal understands that the Mayor's Submissions seek that the Tribunal only consider two submissions to regard the City as a Band 2 Council. The primary position was that the Tribunal arrived at the City's current Council Band 3 allocation using 2022-23 Local Government Grants Commission data which confirmed its total operating income was $74.912 million, only marginally short of the $76 million minimum total operating income threshold for Council Band 2. The Mayor's Submissions argued that, if the most current Local Government Grants Commission total operating income data was considered, the City would be well above that threshold and hence should be regarded as a Band 2 Council. The Mayor further asserted that consideration of the City's Modifying Criteria did not move the City up or down a Council Band.
23. The secondary position put in the Mayor's Submissions was that the Tribunal should recognise that the City's CEO was appointed under a contract in 2024 with remuneration which was, at that time, within the appropriate range as set by the Tribunal in Determinations 4 of 2023 and 1 of 2024. Noting that there was a subsequent remuneration increase granted by the City in 2025, above the maximum amount for the Council Band, the Mayor's Submission was that the CEO should be permitted to complete his contract in December 2028, without further change to his remuneration, to avoid personal disruption and the potential for recruitment and related staffing issues.

[1] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 3 of 2025 [90]—[109].
[2] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 3 of 2025 [108] and Determination 3 of 2025 [3], [6].
[3] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 3 of 2025 [110]—[123] and Determination 3 of 2025 [3], [6] and updated by Remuneration Tribunal—Determination 4 of 2026 [1], [4] and [7].
[4] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 3 of 2025 [64]—[87] and Determination 3 of 2025 [4], [5] and Remuneration Tribunal—Determination 4 of 2026 [1], [4], [5] and [6]
[5] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 3 of 2025 [91]—[96]
[6] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 3 of 2025 [100]—[101].

24. For completeness, and before dealing with the Mayor's Submissions, the Tribunal has reviewed the submissions previously put by the City.
25. Report 4 of 2026 followed the Tribunal's agreement to a request made to release the Mercer Report referenced in Report 3 of 2025 and to consider subsequent submissions made by Councils. The 19 submissions subsequently received addressed a broad range of issues, including, but not limited to, the appropriateness of the approach in Report and Determination 3 of 2025 and the process followed by the Tribunal. In Report 4 of 2026 the Tribunal reviewed its 2025 conclusions in light of these submissions. Whilst it was open to the Tribunal to substantially change the Remuneration Framework, the Tribunal did not do so.
26. In that review, the Tribunal acknowledged that a substantial majority of Councils were remunerating their CEOs within the Remuneration Ranges. A fundamental revision of the Remuneration Framework would likely address some Councils' concerns whilst creating issues for other Councils as well as recognising the need for stability in terms of remuneration guidance. In Report 4 of 2026 the Tribunal further explained the process it followed to reach the conclusions set out in Report 3 of 2025. While it did not change those conclusions, it increased the maximum amounts for each Remuneration Range to provide additional flexibility to Councils.[7] For completeness, and consistent with Report 3 of 2025, the Tribunal then increased the maximum remuneration levels for each Remuneration Range to recognise cost-of-living increases since May 2025.[8]
27. Report 4 of 2026 considered the written and oral submissions made by Kelledy Jones on behalf of the City. The Tribunal heard oral submissions on 2 June 2026. At that time the CEO of the City was in receipt of Remuneration of $416,715. That Remuneration had been increased by the City since Determination 3 of 2025 set a maximum of $351,283 per annum.
28. Those submissions are addressed in Report 4 of 2026 and they essentially repeated the position put by Kelledy Jones on behalf of the LGA that additional information asserted to have been considered by the Tribunal in reaching the conclusions in Report 3 of 2025 should be provided to it before the Tribunal determined the matter.
29. In those submissions, the City also asserted that later data from the Local Government Grants Commission should have been used to update the conclusions in Report and Determination 3 of 2025. The City referenced historical and current impacts on its total operating income and challenged the use of total operating income as the key determinant of Council Groups. The City also asserted that the Tribunal should regard its circumstances as unique, warranting an Exceptional Circumstances Determination. The City's submissions fundamentally went to challenge the basis for the Remuneration Framework and advised that it was undertaking its own remuneration benchmarking study.
30. The City expressed concern at likely additional costs which may be imposed on it because of the reduction in the Remuneration payable to its CEO as it may lead to a resignation causing staff disruption and additional recruitment costs.
31. The City also asserted that the Tribunal lacked the jurisdiction to prescribe minimum and maximum remuneration amounts as it had done since Report and Determination 4 of 2023, and that if did have jurisdiction, it must consider the unprecedented cost of living pressures on CEOs.
32. The City submitted that if the Tribunal disagreed with those submissions, it should consider the material before it as supporting an Exceptional Circumstances Determination.
33. In Report 4 of 2026 the Tribunal advised that it was unable to properly differentiate the submissions put by the Council to fundamentally change the Remuneration Framework, from its later submissions asserting exceptional circumstances.[9]
34. To the extent that the submissions put in June 2026 were to be taken as an application for an Exceptional Circumstance Determination, Report 4 of 2026 noted the difficulty in reconciling them and invited a separate and focused application for an Exceptional Circumstances Determination.
35. Ahead of the publication of Report 4 of 2026, the Tribunal received a formal application for an Exceptional Circumstances Determination from the City with supporting submissions from its CEO and from Kelledy Jones on 18 July 2026. Kelledy Jones confirmed that they acted for both the City and its CEO with respect to that application. The Tribunal noted that it would consider this application in due course and separately from the review undertaken in Report 4 of 2026.
36. On 12 August 2026 the Tribunal then received the Application which again confirmed that Kelledy Jones was acting on behalf of the City and its CEO. The Application contained written submissions seeking that the City be reclassified as a Band 2 Council. The submissions are summarised below.
37. The City provided background information confirming that its CEO had held that position since January 2024, under a contract which expires in December 2028. Mr Kelledy's letter confirmed that the CEO's Remuneration was currently $416,715 which was above the maximum for Council Band 3. The City's submission confirmed that, as at 1 July 2024 the CEO's Remuneration was $401,705.
38. The City submitted that the latest available data from the South Australian Local Government Grants Commission for 2023-24, recorded the City's total operating income as $80.169 million and thus now meets the criteria for a Council Band 2 classification. The City asserted that this would then be consistent with other Councils already in Band 2.
39. The City also asserted that more recent data indicated that the most significant of the Tribunal's Modifying Criteria, being population growth, indicated an annual growth rate of 1.15% for the City which warranted, on the Tribunal's approach, an increase to Council Band 2.
40. The City advised that while population itself was not one of the Modifying Criteria, it was a substantial metropolitan Council with almost 68,000 residents that existed within a mature urban environment with residential infill, infrastructure renewal, major transport infrastructure and major development pressures.
41. The City has not challenged the Tribunal's conclusions with respect to the other Modifying Criteria being its population dispersion, its distance from Adelaide, or the weighting allocated for socio-economic factors.
42. The City further asserted that the Modifying Criteria did not capture its relevant characteristics associated with the following:
    (a) **Adelaide Airport and the Airport Business District**: With around 8,000 direct employees and 22,000 off-site employees, the City submitted it distinguished it from other Councils;
    (b) **The Torrens to Darlington project**: Which requires the City's CEO to sustain high-level engagement with State agencies;
    (c) **Adelaide Football Club's new facility at Thebarton**: Which required sustained leadership and negotiation with the Club and other stakeholders; and
    (d) **The Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater project**: Which involves expenditure of approximately $200 million.
43. The City acknowledged that the Tribunal has already considered similar matters but asserted that these initiatives should be considered as relevant context for the Application.

[7] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 4 of 2026 [295]—[296] and Determination 4 of 2026.
[8] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 4 of 2026 [279]—[294] & [300-301] and Determination 4 of 2026.
[9] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 4 of 2026 [266]—[267].

44. The City also asserted that the difference in approach between the CEO Remuneration Framework and that which the Tribunal applied to Local Government Councillors in Report and Determination 6 of 2026 (**Councillors Framework**) supported higher recognition of its circumstances.
45. The City concluded that the Modifying Factors did not change the Council Band allocation for the City, but that its total operating income had now increased substantially to warrant the change. Further, this increase in total operating income reflected structural growth rather than a transient event.
46. The City's submission referred to the complexity of the CEO's function. It also stressed that the Application was not based on the personal circumstances of the CEO. However, the required reduction in remuneration would likely disadvantage the City as it is likely to prompt the CEO to leave.
47. The Tribunal has also noted a statement provided by the CEO in which he referred to the potential for a substantial reduction of his remuneration unless the City was reclassified as a Band 2 Council and expressed concern that the Tribunal had not properly considered the personal and financial impacts of remuneration changes on himself and on other local government CEOs. This statement also provided additional information relative to his role and performance, and the potential personal impact of a remuneration reduction.
48. Mayor Coxon met with the Tribunal on 14 October 2026. He was accompanied by Mr Kelledy as an observer rather than as a representative of the Council. Mr Kelledy confirmed that he was the independent advisor to the Council with respect to its assessment of the CEO's performance and remuneration.
49. The Kelledy Jones letter of 12 August 2026 requested that, unless the Tribunal agreed with the City's submissions, it should meet with both the City and its CEO. The City's CEO has not requested to meet with the Tribunal and Mayor Coxon advised that the CEO did not seek to meet. To the extent that the Kelledy Jones letter of 12 August indicates that, separate from its representation of the Council, it is representing the CEO, Mr Kelledy did not request that the Tribunal meet with the CEO.
50. Mayor Coxon advised that his attendance marked the conclusion of the City's efforts to resolve this matter and the Mayor's Submissions were directed at seeking that the Tribunal re-allocate the City to Council Band 2 because the latest available data indicated that its total operating income was now consistent with the range for that Council Band. In the alternative, they sought that the Tribunal grant the City an Exceptional Circumstances Determination because it entered its employment contract with its CEO before Determination 3 of 2025 came into effect and that contract does not expire until December 2028.
51. The Mayor's Submissions reiterated this final submission seeking that the Tribunal recognise the increase in its total operating income to qualify for a Council Band 2 allocation. He did not argue that the Modifying Criteria validated this reclassification without recognition of the revised total operating income data. Mayor Coxon acknowledged that, if other Councils' total operating income had changed, the Tribunal should appropriately apply a similar approach to those Councils.
52. Finally, the Mayor's Submissions confirmed that the contractual arrangements applicable to the CEO had been agreed before Determination 3 of 2025 came into effect and reflected a level of remuneration that was, at that time permissible.
53. Notwithstanding Mayor Coxon's contraction of the arguments now being pursued, the Tribunal has reviewed Determination 4 of 2026 to consider each of the City's submissions.
54. The Tribunal notes that the Kelledy Jones letter of 12 August 2026 states that the matters raised on 25 March 2025 on behalf of the City, together with three other Councils remain live and may yet be tested at law. In this respect the Tribunal understands that Kelledy Jones has advised that, unless the Tribunal adopts its preferred position, some or all of its conclusions may be challenged with the expectation that this would delay implementation of the Remuneration Framework until at least 2028. Accordingly, the Tribunal has addressed the matters raised by Kelledy Jones in Report 4 of 2026.
55. The primary argument about the date of the total operating income data is particularly significant. In deciding Determination 3 of 2025 the Tribunal established a framework approach which it intended should operate until 2028, when it would be reviewed. The Tribunal used the most recent data which was available to it at that time to it to classify Councils, depending on the impact of Modifying Criteria. The framework approach used, as the key determinant of a band allocation, the 2022-23 Local Government Grants Commission Total Operating Income data. The framework did not establish a system whereby changes in total operating income would change a Council's Band allocation as and when later data became available between nominated review cycles. Such an approach would involve an entirely different model. It would presumably need some inflationary recognition element and would potentially create significant issues for Councils whose total operating income caused them to change Council Bands because new annual data became available.
56. In Report 4 of 2026 the Tribunal reviewed the initial approach but did not fundamentally change it. The Tribunal noted that when the current framework approach is reviewed in 2028 it is open to Councils to argue that a different approach which might, for instance, include an average of total operating income over some previous years, could replace the single year assessment now applicable. Had the Tribunal applied later total operating income data to the conclusions it reached in Report 3 of 2025, multiple Councils would have changed Council Bands, going either up, or down the Band structure. The Tribunal was not inclined to impose a significantly different approach on Councils when it confirmed an expectation that the existing framework model would continue until 2028.
57. The effect of the City's submission now is to convert that one-off and periodic assessment into an ongoing approach which uses total operating income data which has become available since the last assessment and prior to the next one. The Tribunal has noted that based on total operating income changes from 2022-23 to 2023-24 and ignoring potential inflationary impacts on the Upper and Lower total operating income ranges, 4 councils would move to a higher Council Band, and 10 councils would move to a lower Council Band. It is not clear to the Tribunal whether that would adversely impact the remuneration of any CEO, as that is determined by individual Councils within their applicable Remuneration Range.
58. The Tribunal considers that the adoption of the approach urged by the City is simply not available to it because it represents such a significant departure from the confirmed approach and would have the potential to adversely impact other Councils who have established arrangements with their CEOs. In simple terms, the approach would replace one set of concerns with multiple other issues.
59. Notwithstanding the City's advice that it accepts that the Modifying Criteria do not alter the Council's Band allocation, the Tribunal has reviewed those criteria and the four specific features of the City identified in the Kelledy Jones' letter of 12 August 2026.
60. As has been discussed earlier in this Report, the Modifying Criteria are:
    - Projected population growth;[10]
    - Population dispersion;
    - Distance from Adelaide; and
    - Socio-economic Advantage/Disadvantage.

[10] The Tribunal notes that the Kelledy Jones submission of 12 August 2026 refers to a population growth data set published by the LGA. This is a materially different data set to that used by the Tribunal in Determination 3 of 2025 and 4 of 2026 and which has previously been explained in detail. As such the dataset proposed by Kelledy Jones is not relevant.

61. Consistent with the City's own submissions, the data available for consideration of these factors did not establish a basis for the City to be classified differently.

62. Additionally, the Kelledy Jones letter of 12 August 2026 also referenced the same four characteristics as the City's submission, which it says created additional demands on the City's CEO. These are listed below, together with the Tribunal's conclusions about them:

    (a) **Adelaide Airport and the Airport Business District**:

    With its 8,000 direct employees and around 22,000 off-site employees and consequent use of the City's assets and services and requirement for intergovernmental and stakeholder engagement.

    The Tribunal notes that ALGA President Cr Linda Scott was a keynote speaker at the Australian Airports Association Conference in Adelaide on 16 November.

    Cr. Scott highlighted the importance of Council-run regional airports to local communities and how more funding support is urgently needed.

    Across Australia, local governments own and operate more than 300 small airports and aerodromes—from Albany in Western Australia to Broken Hill in New South Wales and King Island in Tasmania. These airports are essential for sustaining and linking our regional communities, especially for health services, education, economic development and social connectivity.

    In this respect the Tribunal understands that Adelaide Airport is a significant ratepaying entity. The Tribunal has adopted the position that there are many Councils with airports within their council area and that they present both challenges and opportunities that may have some bespoke and some common aspects for those Councils. However, the City has not identified any substantial additional elements of its functions, or those of its CEO that are associated with the airport.

    (b) **The Torrens to Darlington Project:**

    The City advises that this requires ongoing high-level engagement with State Agencies. In this respect the Tribunal notes that this project impacts on multiple Councils. The City has not identified any detailed or ongoing unique implications for the role of its CEO compared to other similarly affected councils.

    (c) **The Adelaide Football Club's new training and administration Facility:**

    This project requires sustained leadership and negotiation with the Adelaide Football Club and other stakeholders. Again, no detailed basis for ongoing exceptional demands on the City's CEO have been identified.

    (d) **The Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater Project:**

    Participation in this stormwater initiative has been identified as a distinguishing feature of the City. The Tribunal is aware that this project involves multiple Councils and maintenance of developing assets, however significant additional demands on the City's CEO, or, for that matter, demands on the City's staff have not been identified compared to the other Councils involved in the Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater Project. The Tribunal acknowledges that the City does bear a significant proportion of the costs being contributed by the affected Councils as part of the funding package provided by the State and Federal Governments.

63. Consequently, the Tribunal is not satisfied that these considerations create circumstances that are such that the Council should be regarded as exceptional and elevated to Council Band 2.

64. The Tribunal notes that, consistent with the majority of the submissions put to it over the course of each of these reviews, each Council has unique characteristics. These unique characteristics cannot, of themselves represent a basis for changing a Council Band allocation and must be considered in the context of their effect on the role and issues relevant to the CEO.

65. While Mayor Coxon confirmed that the Council was no longer seeking to prosecute issues associated with jurisdiction and matters addressed in Report 4 of 2026, the Tribunal has considered the additional issues of that nature raised by Kelledy Jones in their letter of 12 August 2026.

66. The Kelledy Jones letter of 12 August 2026 asserts that the grouping of Councils under the Councillors Framework indicates that the Tribunal did not adequately weigh the City's characteristics and should review it separately. In this respect, Report 6 of 2026 sets out in detail the Tribunal's consideration of differences in the roles of Councillors as distinct from the function of Council CEOs.[11] The Tribunal does not consider the adoption of a different approach in those circumstances enables any conclusion to be drawn about the City in relation to its CEO.

67. The Kelledy Jones letter of 12 August 2026 also provided information about the remuneration review it commissioned from Mercer for the CEO position. As the Tribunal observed in Report 4 of 2026, a review of a Council's chief executive remuneration has the potential to arrive at different conclusions[12] and cannot of itself form the basis for regarding the Council as an exceptional case.[13]

68. The Kelledy Jones letter of 12 August 2026 asserts that the precedents established by the Tribunal in regarding the Coober Pedy Council as an exceptional circumstance and the establishment of a separate group for the Adelaide City Council should be applied to the City's circumstances given its CEO's 25 years of service as an employee, its contractual arrangements, his exceptional performance and the remuneration evaluation. These submissions have been considered in the context of the Mayor's Submissions and the City's submissions.

69. The second key component of the Mayor's Submissions which was also addressed in the Kelledy Jones letter of 12 August is to the effect that the Tribunal should recognise that the City appointed its CEO in 2024, before the current Remuneration Framework was established by Report and Determination 3 of 2025 and that his contract does not conclude until December 2028. Further that the CEO's initial Remuneration was within the maximum amount then permitted by the Tribunal and that it is an amount which is reasonable given the specific expert review undertaken recently by the City.

70. This is a matter that the Tribunal has considered at some length in developing the Remuneration Framework, the review which concluded in Report 4 of 2026, and throughout this review.

71. As background, the Tribunal issued Report 4 of 2023 and Determination 4 of 2023, on 16 June 2023 (**Inaugural Determination & Report**). The Inaugural Determination & Report was limited by the minimal involvement of the local government sector. The Inaugural Determination & Report simply grouped Councils depending on remuneration levels and meant that Councils with inherently similar characteristics were placed in different groups. While that approach at least implemented a degree of consistency in terms of permissible remuneration increases, the Tribunal recognised in the Inaugural Determination and Report that it did not represent a sustainable longer-term approach.

[11] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 6 of 2026 [58]—[64].
[12] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 4 of 2026 [185]—[186].
[13] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 4 of 2026 [161].

72. In 2024 the Tribunal put the local government sector on notice that it was conducting a more substantial review and gave that sector the opportunity to work collaboratively with it. The reality was that there was very limited collaboration. That limited collaboration extended to the way in which some Councils responded to the Draft Determination & Report that the Tribunal issued on 20 January 2025 (**Draft Determination & Report**). It is only relatively recently that the LGA has indicated a desire to work cooperatively with the Tribunal.

73. Notwithstanding these general observations, the Tribunal accepts that some Councils entered contractual arrangements with their CEOs in good faith and that their expectations in terms of remuneration have been impacted by the determinations made by the Tribunal.

74. The Tribunal has considered requests to grandfather these existing contract arrangements and concluded that the jurisdiction to do so does not exist and, in any event, that approach would create a differential system which was unfair and inappropriate.

75. This was a key reason why the Tribunal adopted the phased-in compliance arrangement in Report 3 of 2025 and specified 31 December 2027 as the date by which Councils must comply with the Remuneration Framework.

76. The Tribunal reviewed this position in Report 4 of 2026. It increased the annual maximum of each Remuneration Range by 4% and then applied a further 4% increase to recognise cost-of-living pressures. Both increases were payable at the discretion of a Council.

77. The initial adjustment was necessary as some Councils had pre-existing contractual performance recognition obligations that could not be met within the Remuneration Ranges specified in Determination 3 of 2025. In reaching this conclusion the Tribunal stated:

    273. The Tribunal has determined that one element of the Determination should be reviewed following consideration of the submissions put to it. This relates to the maximum amounts applicable to each of the Remuneration Ranges. It appears to the Tribunal that a small number of CEOs were engaged under contracts negotiated before the Draft Determination & Report was issued that provided for remuneration below the maximum but had the capacity for performance-based increases that would put them above the maximum amounts.

    274. The Tribunal recognises that an inability to honour those arrangements may create unnecessary angst.

    275. The Tribunal has determined to apply a one-off 4% increase to the maximum amounts for each Remuneration Range (**Once-Off Adjustment**) before it considers the 2026 Annual Review to facilitate those circumstances.

    276. For clarity, the District Council of Coober Pedy is excluded from the Once-Off Adjustment.

    277. The Tribunal acknowledges that the Once-Off Adjustment may not appease the small number of Councils who are remunerating their CEOs at levels significantly above the designated maximums.

    278. Again, the Tribunal stresses that this does not amount to an automatic remuneration increase for CEOs. That is at the discretion of respective Councils.[14]

78. The Tribunal accepts that the City is one of that small number of Councils that is remunerating its CEO substantially higher than the maximum. It has reviewed its conclusions about the duration of the phase-in period expressed in Report 4 of 2026 in the following terms:

> The Tribunal has considered extending the duration of the phase-in period. In this respect the Tribunal is aware that it has indicated an intention that the Remuneration Framework will next be reviewed in 2028. Whilst that review is clearly at the discretion of the Tribunal as it is constituted in the future, it reflects the many calls for stability in the remuneration system. An extension of the phase-in period until an unspecified time in 2028 to coincide with at least one CEO contract will prolong the unexplained and quite substantial differences in CEO remuneration for some Councils in contrast to others with inherently similar attributes. Such an extension would mean that substantial remuneration differences could be maintained up to the time when the Remuneration Framework is scheduled for reassessment. Accordingly, the Tribunal has determined that 31 December 2027 represents an appropriate phase-in period.[15]

79. The Tribunal has again reviewed the phase-in date. This application is not an appropriate mechanism for the consideration of such a review, which would need to give Councils generally the opportunity to express views on this issue. The Tribunal is aware that an extension of the duration of the phase-in period would prolong the very substantial discrepancies between the vast majority of Councils compliant with the Remuneration Ranges set out in Determination 4 of 2026 and the small number that are not compliant. Further, the Tribunal is concerned that some Councils may already have or may elect to increase their CEO's Remuneration above the applicable Remuneration Range prior to the end of the phase-in period.

80. Accordingly, the phase-in period as set out in Determination 4 of 2026 continues to apply.

81. The Tribunal has also considered the potential for the review of the Remuneration Framework scheduled for 2028 to be conducted in 2027. That matter will be the prerogative of the Tribunal as it may be constituted in 2027, and it is open to the local government sector to request such a change if a substantial proportion of Councils support this change. The Tribunal cautions against a simplistic expectation that inflationary based indicia must automatically move all councils to higher remuneration groupings.

82. However, on the information currently before the Tribunal a basis for a further substantive review of the Remuneration Framework within three years, because of this small number of Councils who are remunerating their CEOs at a substantially higher rate than Councils with similar characteristics does not appear to be sustainable.

CONCLUSION

83. The Tribunal is not satisfied that the City has established its Exceptional Circumstances accordingly, Determination 4 of 2026 continues to apply.

Dated: 12 November 2026

MATTHEW O'CALLAGHAN
President
DONNY WALFORD
Member
MARK YOUNG
Member

[14] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 4 of 2026 [273]—[278].
[15] Remuneration Tribunal—Report Relating to Determination 4 of 2026 [271].

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MOTOR SPORT REGULATIONS 2014

REGULATION 10

Opening and Closing Time of the Declared Area—Notice by the Board

Pursuant to Regulation 10 of the *South Australian Motor Sport Regulations 2014*, I, Mark Warren, Chief Executive of the South Australian Motor Sport Board to whom the administration of that regulation has been committed, hereby fix the following opening and closing times in respect of declared areas for each day of the declared period for the 2026 BP Adelaide Grand Final:

Day	Opening Time	Closing Time
Thursday, 26 November 2026	8:00am	12 midnight
Friday, 27 November 2026	8:00am	12 midnight
Saturday, 28 November 2026	8:00am	12 midnight
Sunday, 29 November 2026	8:00am	12 midnight

Dated: 19 November 2026

MARK WARREN
Chief Executive
South Australian Motor Sport Board

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SKILLS ACT 2008

Part 4—Apprenticeships, Traineeships and Training Contracts

Pursuant to the provision of the *South Australian Skills Act 2008*, the South Australian Skills Commission (SASC) gives notice that determines the following qualification and training contract conditions for Trades or Declared Vocations, in addition to those published in past gazette notices.

*Trade/ #Declared Vocation/ Other Occupation	Qualification Code	Qualification Title	Nominal Term of Training Contract	Probationary Period	Supervision Level Rating
Polymer Technician—Injection Moulding*	PMB40121	Certificate IV in Polymer Technology	48 months	90 days	High
Condition/s	Supervisors must possess a Certificate III in Polymer Processing and a minimum of one year's injection moulding experience.				

Dated: 19 November 2026

COMMISSIONER CAMERON BAKER
Chair of the South Australian Skills Commission

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SKILLS ACT 2008

Part 4—Apprenticeships, Traineeships and Training Contracts

Pursuant to the provision of the *South Australian Skills Act 2008*, the South Australian Skills Commission (SASC) gives notice that determines the following reactivation of archived pathways aligned to the Certificate III in Rigging (CPC30720), in addition to those published in past gazette notices.

*Trade/ #Declared Vocation/ Other Occupation	Qualification Code	Qualification Title	Nominal Term of Training Contract	Probationary Period	Supervision Level Rating
Rigger #	CPC30720	Certificate III in Rigging	24 months	60 days	High
Condition/s	N/A				

Dated: 19 November 2026

COMMISSIONER CAMERON BAKER
Chair of the South Australian Skills Commission

TOBACCO AND E-CIGARETTE PRODUCTS ACT 1997

SECTION 71

Exemption from Section 52 of the Act Regarding Established Shisha Cafés

I, Blair Boyer MP, Minister for Health and Wellbeing, exempt, to the extent necessary, pursuant to Section 71(1)(a) of the *Tobacco and E-Cigarette Products Act 1997* (the Act) and Regulation 21 of the *Tobacco and E-Cigarette Products Regulations 2019*:

1. from Section 52(2) of the Act: a person who, while seated, smokes shisha tobacco at an established shisha café.
2. from Section 52(4) of the Act: the occupier of an established shisha café.

In this notice:

1. shisha café means premises at which shisha tobacco is sold, for smoking by the purchaser at that premises.
2. A shisha café is an established shisha café if the relevant premises was used as a shisha café on or before 28 November 2024.

This notice takes effect on 7 December 2026 and ceases on 30 June 2027.

Dated: 13 November 2026

HON. BLAIR BOYER MP
Minister for Health and Wellbeing

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTS

CITY OF BURNSIDE

ROADS (OPENING AND CLOSING) ACT 1991

Proposed Road Closing—Portion Main Ave, Frewville

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 10 of the *Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991*, that the City of Burnside proposes to make a Road Process Order to:

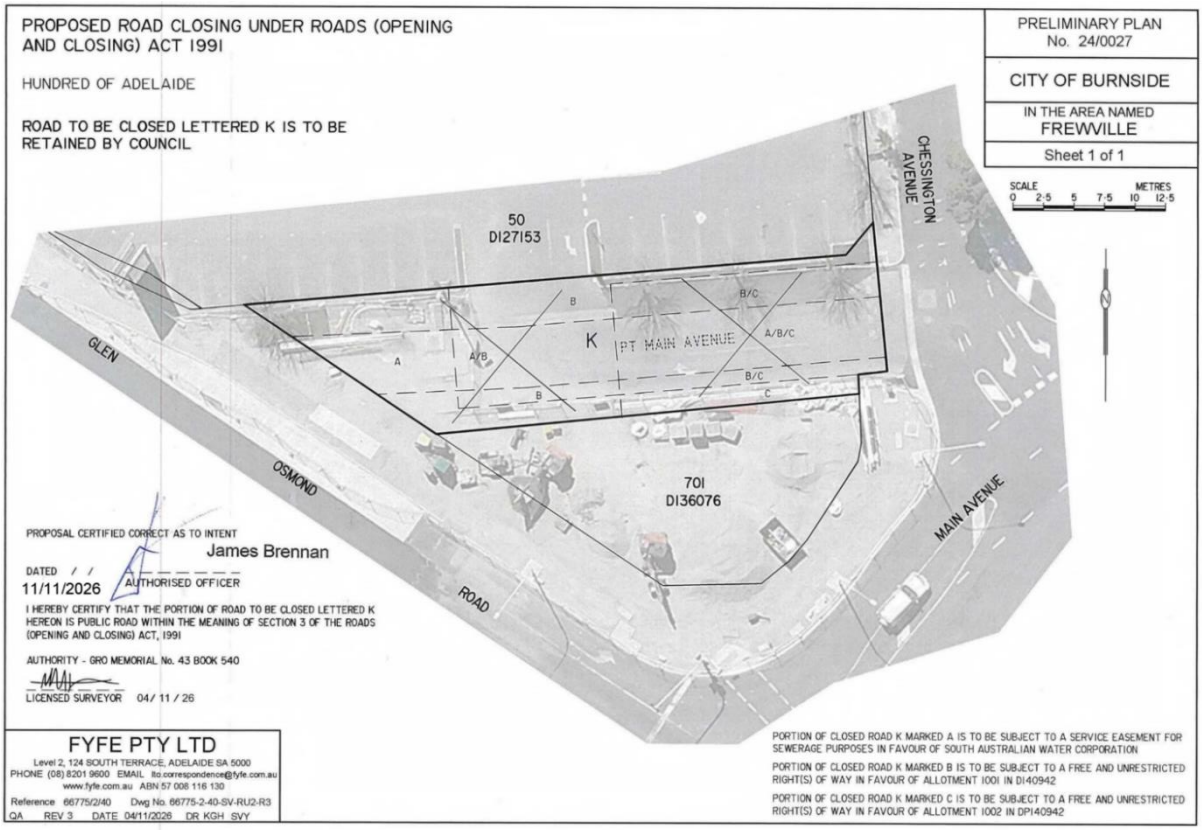
Close portion of Main Avenue, more particularly delineated and lettered "K" on preliminary Plan PP24/0027

The preliminary plan and statement of persons affected are available for public inspection at the Offices of the City of Burnside, 401 Greenhill Road, Tusmore and at the Adelaide office of the Surveyor-General during normal office hours. The Preliminary Plan can also be viewed at SA.GOV.AU—Road opening and closing proposals.

Any application for easement or objection must set out the full name, address, and details of the submission and must be fully supported by reasons. The application for easement or objection must be made in writing to the City of Burnside at 401 Greenhill Road, Tusmore, SA, 5065 within 28 days of this notice and a copy must also be forwarded to the Surveyor-General at GPO Box 1815, Adelaide SA 5001.

Where a submission is made, the applicant must be prepared to support their submission in person upon Council giving notification of a meeting at which the matter will be considered.

ATTACHMENT 1



Dated: 11 November 2026

J. GRANT
Chief Executive Officer

CITY OF SALISBURY

Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the powers contained in Section 237(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999,* or 40N of the *Road Traffic Act 1961,* Council has impounded the following vehicle(s):

- Holden Commodore Sedan—S977AIK—Perry Street Playground, Salisbury North

Unless claimed by the owner(s), and all expenses paid, the vehicle(s) will be disposed of in the manner provided in the above Act, at the expiration of 1 month of the date of this notice.

For further information, please contact the Community Compliance Team on 8406 8222.

Dated: 19 November 2026

J. HARRY
Chief Executive Officer

ADELAIDE HILLS COUNCIL

LIQUOR LICENCING (LIQUOR REVIEW) AMENDMENT ACT 2017

Short Term Dry Area Declaration (48 Hours or Less)

I, Jade Ballantine, Chief Executive Officer, for and on behalf of the Adelaide Hills Council, in accordance with Section 131 of the *Liquor Licencing (Liquor Review) Amendment Act 2017* in effect from September 2018, hereby declare a short term dry area of 48 hours or less for the following community event.

Event: Woodside Christmas Pageant 2026
Event date/s: Thursday, 10 December 2026
Period of prohibition: 5:00pm—11:59pm

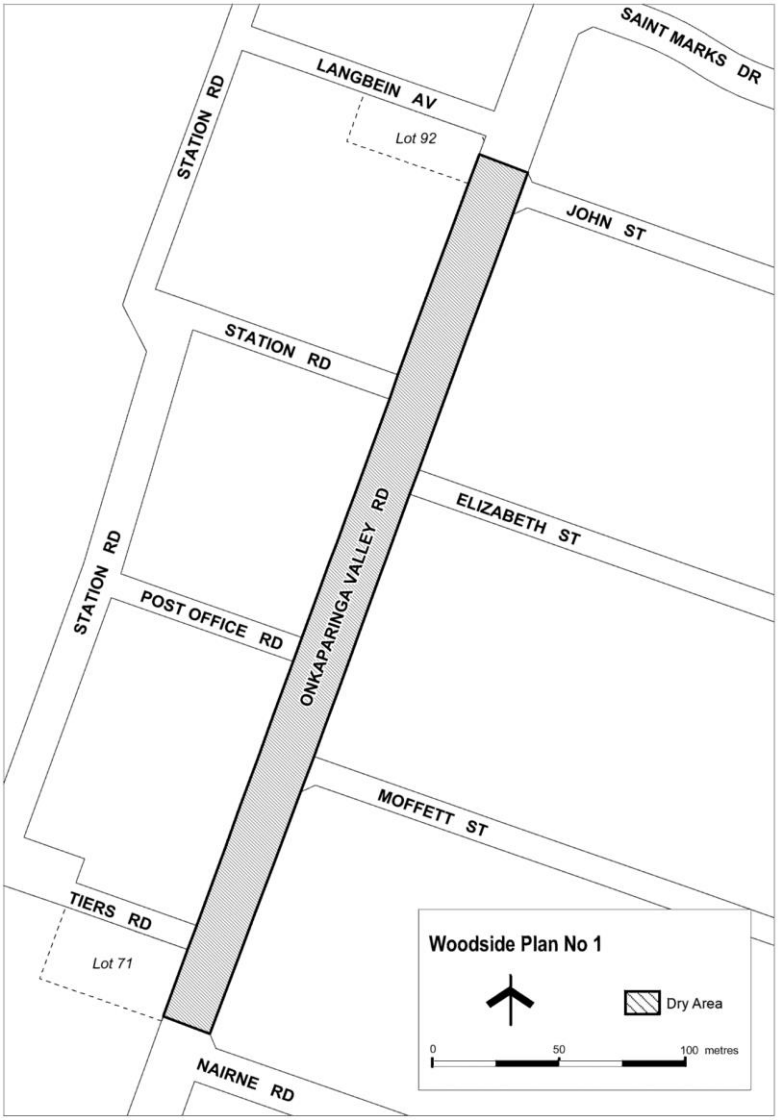
Extent of Temporary Dry Area

Various roads around the Woodside township as shown in the attached map (written description included).

The Council and event organisers have declared a dry area to ensure the township remains 'family friendly' and to enable SA Police to proactively manage potential alcohol-related anti-social behaviour. A temporary dry area has been in place during this December period in recent years. It has been well received and is considered to have been a successful initiative.

Description of Area

The area in Woodside comprising Onkaparinga Valley Road between the prolongation in a straight line of the northern boundary of Nairne Road and the prolongation in a straight line of the northern boundary of John Street.



Dated: 19 November 2026

JADE BALLANTINE
Chief Executive Officer

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CEDUNA

Resignation of Councillor

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 54(6) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, that a vacancy has occurred due to the resignation of Councillor Janet Evans, effective 13 November 2026.

A supplementary election will not be held to fill the vacancy, pursuant to Section 6(2)(a) of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.

Dated: 19 November 2026

BEN TAYLOR
Chief Executive Officer

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF FRANKLIN HARBOUR

Change of Meeting Date

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary January Council Meeting will now be held on Wednesday, 20 January 2027, commencing at 1:00pm in the Council Chambers of Main Street, Cowell, in lieu of Wednesday, 13 January 2027.

Dated: 17 November 2026

S. A. GILL
Chief Executive Officer

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KIMBA

Office Closure Times

At the Ordinary Meeting of the District Council of Kimba held on 11 November 2026, the Council resolved as follows:

1. The Administration office will be closed from 5:00pm on 23 December 2026 until 9:00am on 4 January 2027.
2. The Works Depot will be closed from 5:00pm on 23 December 2026 until 7:00am on Monday 4 January 2027.

A skeleton staff will be available during the Christmas break. For emergencies phone Debra Larwood 0427 102 535 or Michael Inglis 0428 515 002.

Dated: 19 November 2026

DEBRA LARWOOD
Chief Executive Officer

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF KIMBA

South Australia

Liquor Licensing (Dry Areas) Notice 2026

Under Section 131(1a) of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997.*

1—Short Title

This notice may be cited as the *Liquor Licensing (Dry Areas) Notice 2022*.

2—Commencement

This notice comes into operation on 31 December 2026.

3—Interpretation

(1) In this notice—

principal notice means the *Liquor Licensing (Dry Areas) Notice 2015* published in the Gazette on 5.1.15, as in force from time to time.

(2) Clause 3 of the principal notice applies to this notice as if it were the principal notice.

4—Consumption etc of Liquor Prohibited in Dry Areas

(1) Pursuant to Section 131 of the Act, the consumption and possession of liquor in the area described in the Schedule is prohibited in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule.

(2) The prohibition has effect during the periods specified in the Schedule.

(3) The prohibition does not extend to private land in the area described in the Schedule.

(4) Unless the contrary intention appears, the prohibition of the possession of liquor in the area does not extend to—

(a) a person who is genuinely passing through the area if—

(i) the liquor is in the original container in which it was purchased from licensed premises; and

(ii) the container has not been opened; or

(b) a person who has possession of the liquor in the course of carrying on a business or in the course of his or her employment by another person in the course of carrying on a business; or

(c) a person who is permanently or temporarily residing at premises within the area or on the boundary of the area and who enters the area solely for the purpose of passing through it to enter those premises or who enters the area from those premises for the purpose of leaving the area.

Schedule—Kimba Area 1

1—Extent of Prohibition

The consumption of liquor is prohibited and the possession of liquor is prohibited.

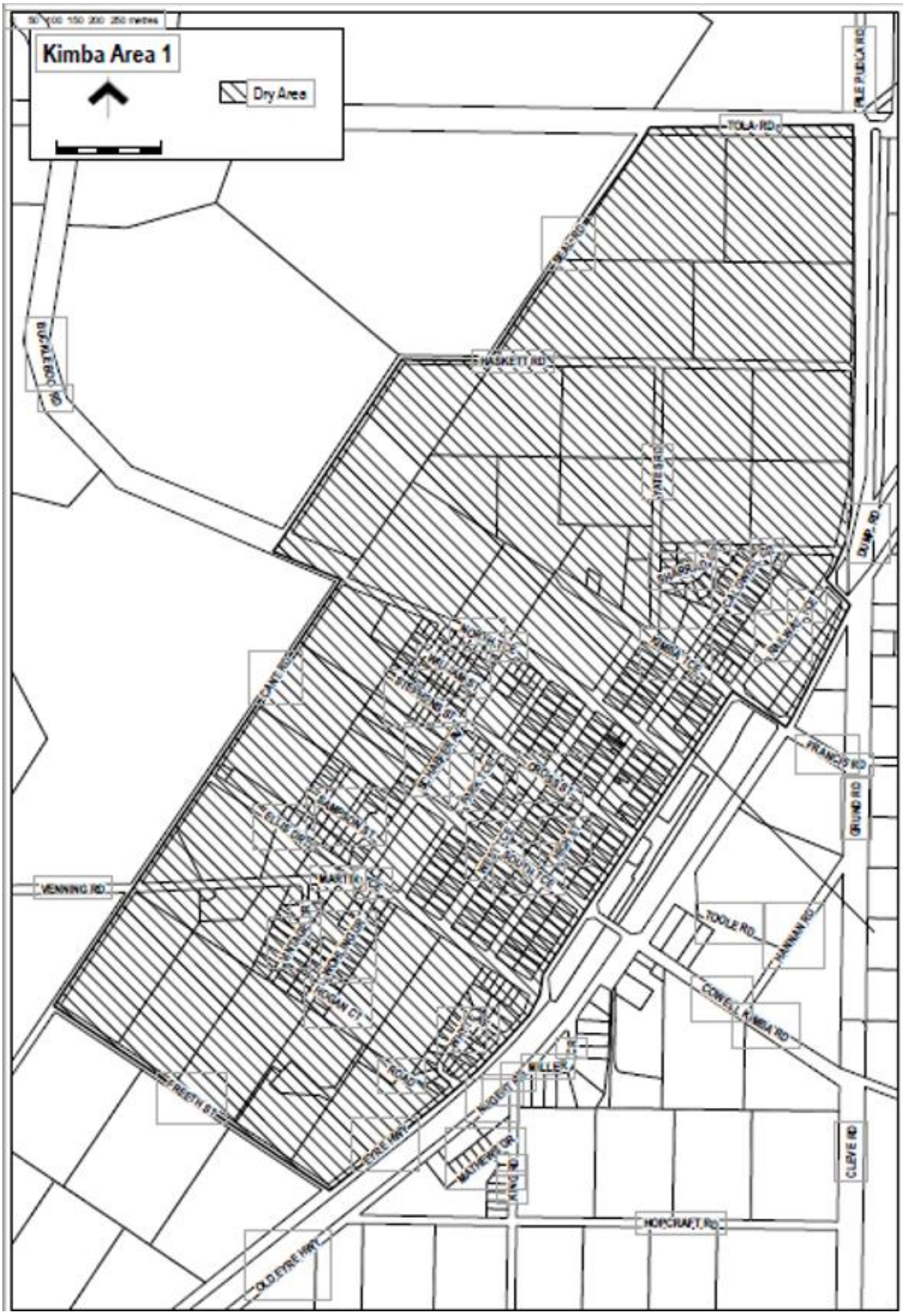
2—Period of Prohibition

From 9:00pm on 31 December 2026 until 8:00am 1 January 2027.

3—Description of area

Kimba Area 1

The area in and adjacent to Kimba bounded as follows: commencing at the point at which the prolongation in a straight line of the eastern boundary of Railway Terrace intersects the northern boundary of Tola Road, then westerly along the northern boundary of Tola Road to the point at which it is intersected by the prolongation in a straight line of the north-western boundary of Seal Road, then south-westerly along that prolongation and boundary of Seal Road to the northern boundary of Haskett Road, then westerly and south-westerly along that boundary of Haskett Road, and the prolongation in a straight line of that boundary, to the southern boundary of Buckleboo Road, then south-easterly along that boundary of Buckle boo Road to the north-western boundary of Cant Road, then south-westerly along that boundary of Cant Road to the point at which it is intersected by the prolongation in a straight line of the south-western boundary of Freeth Road, then south-easterly along that prolongation and boundary of Freeth Road, and the prolongation in a straight line of that boundary, to the south-eastern boundary of Eyre Highway, then generally north-easterly along that boundary of Eyre Highway to the southern side of the intersection at which Eyre Highway, South Terrace and Railway Terrace meet, then in a straight line by the shortest route (across the intersection) to the south-western end of the south-eastern boundary of Railway Terrace, then generally north-easterly along the south-eastern boundary of Railway Terrace to the south-western boundary of Kimba Terrace, then south-easterly along that boundary of Kimba Terrace to the north-western boundary of Eyre Highway, then generally north-easterly along that boundary of Eyre Highway to the south-western boundary of Grund Road, then north-westerly along that boundary of Grund Road to the south-eastern boundary of Railway Terrace, then generally north-easterly and northerly along that boundary of Railway Terrace, and the prolongation in a straight line of that boundary, to the point of commencement.



Dated: 19 November 2026

DEBRA LARWOOD
Chief Executive Officer

PUBLIC NOTICES

NATIONAL ELECTRICITY LAW

Notice of Initiation
Notice of Extension for Draft Determination

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

Under s 95, Enel X Australia Pty Ltd has requested the *Expanding eligibility under the WDRM* (Ref. ERC0345) proposal. The proposal seeks to allow electrical loads with multiple connection points to participate in the WDRM, subject to certain conditions. Submissions must be received by **4 February 2027**.

Under s 107, the time for making the draft determination on the *Dispatch limits for inverter-based resources* (Ref. ERC0453) proposal has been extended to **4 February 2027**.

Submissions can be made via the AEMC's website. Before making a submission, please review the AEMC's privacy statement on its website, and consider the AEMC's Tips for making a submission. The AEMC publishes submissions on its website, subject to confidentiality and other considerations.

Written requests should be sent to submissions@aemc.gov.au and cite the reference in the title. Before sending a request, please review the AEMC's privacy statement on its website.

Documents referred to above are available on the AEMC's website and are available for inspection at the AEMC's office.

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

Dated: 19 November 2026

NOTICE SUBMISSION

The South Australian Government Gazette is published each Thursday afternoon.

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

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

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

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

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

Please provide the following information in your email:

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