TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSES TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS

At Kannenner Room, Mövenpick Hotel 28 Elizabeth Street, Hobart

BEFORE:

The Honourable M. Neave AO (President and Commissioner) Professor L. Bromfield (Commissioner) The Honourable R. Benjamin AM (Commissioner)

On 25 August 2022 at 10.11am

(Day 30)

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Before we start, if I could just remind 1 2 everybody here present that there's a restricted 3 publication order in place in relation to our next witness, 4 and the order is placed on the door of the hearings room. 5 6 MS RHODES: Thank you, President. 7 8 Our first witness this morning is Fred. Fred is 9 appearing from Risdon Prison and he finds himself - the 10 circumstances of his appearance today is due to the mandatory requirements of where he is being housed and no 11 negative inference should be drawn from his appearance 12 13 today. 14 If Fred could be sworn in through affirmation, please. 15 16 17 <FRED, affirmed:</pre> [10.12am] 18 <EXAMINATION BY MS RHODES:</pre> 19 20 21 MS RHODES: Q. Fred's not your real name; correct? 22 Α. That's right, yes. 23 24 But, Fred, you've prepared a statement for the purpose of this Commission that you signed yesterday? 25 Yes. 26 Α. 27 28 Q. Have you had an opportunity to read through that 29 statement? Yes. 30 Α. 31 32 And the contents of that statement are true and 33 correct? 34 Yes. Α. 35 Thank you. Fred, could you please explain to the 36 Commission what your childhood was like before you went to 37 Ashlev? 38 I'd say it was pretty turbulent. My parents split up 39 Α. 40 when I was about and I went between either parent. My 41 father was an extremely violent person, he assaulted myself and my siblings, and we lived under a pretty strict regime 42 under him. 43 44 When I was about I moved back to Tasmania to live 45 46

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with my mother and grandparents, and subsequently not long after that I moved out of home due to my stepfather and me

- not, you know, seeing eye-to-eye, there was a family violence order put in place.
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- Q. And that was when you were about ; is that correct?

 A. Yeah, I'd just finished high school.
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- Q. When you say you moved out of home, that's more that you were homeless at that point, you had no --
- A. Yeah, I went and stayed I stayed on the streets for quite a few months and then did some time in the shelters.

 They managed to get me a Salvation Army house for a little while, then got kicked out of that, and yeah, moved to Hobart.

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- Q. How did you find yourself at Ashley the first time? What were the circumstances leading up to that first admission?
- A. So, I had been implicated in stealing a car with my then partner. I hadn't stolen the car, I was just removing it from our property when the police detained me. I then stated a false name and address and was charged under that false name, which then led to the charges of pervert the course of justice being put on me when they found out who I was. I then told the magistrate that I didn't have an address for bail and that I'll and to send me to Ashley.

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Q. So you applied for bail but you didn't have an address to go to, so the magistrate remanded you to Ashley?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So, you were on remand at that time. How long were you in there for remand?
- A. I believe about two months, maybe three.

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- Q. You say in your statement you then applied for bail again and received bail?
 - A. Yep.

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- Q. Before then being sentenced for the offences and going back to Ashley a second time to serve your sentence; is that correct?
- A. Yep.

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- Q. So, the first time that you were admitted to Ashley on remand was when you were about 17; is that correct?
- 46 A. Yeah, I believe so.

Q. Can you explain to the Commission, what was your 2 experience when you were first admitted; what was the first 3 step that you went through when you were admitted? 4 Α. Strip-searching.

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- And, can you explain what happened in that Q. strip-search?
- 8 Well, I believe they were under the influence that I had contraband, and I was asked to squat and cough. 10 Stripped naked, asked to squat and cough, asked to spread my arse cheeks apart; that was on the very first time. I went through other strip-searches that were a lot worse 12 13 than that; one where I was held down and had fingers run 14 through my arse crack and underneath my genitals.

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19 20 Q. How did these experiences make you feel at the time? You feel very belittled. You know, you've got three or four grown men on top of you, their knees on your back, on your head and your neck, and they're taking - if you've not taken your clothes off, they'll take them off for you; it's - yeah, it's yuck, it's harrowing: I hated it.

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When you were in Ashley you were placed in the Franklin Unit: is that correct? Yeah.

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How would you describe the Franklin Unit? Q. We used to call it "the gladiator pit". There's

fights in there every day.

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- Sorry, I think I talked over you; could you please repeat your answer, I apologise?
 - We used to call it "the gladiator pit". Yeah, there was always fights in there, (indistinct words) --

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- And, when you say there was fights, who were the fights between?
- Some staff versus inmates depending on who Inmates. it was, never my experience; it was mainly inmate versus inmate, or detainee versus detainee, sorry.

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- Q. Were you ever assaulted whilst at Ashley?
- Α. Yes, several times. Yeah, several times.

- 45 Q. Are you able to give some detail as to what happened 46 during those assaults for you?
- One occurred before I was moved to Franklin in the 47

Huon Unit, and that one involved three other inmates in the TV room where there's no cameras; they pulled my jumper over my head and hit me with crib boards and table tennis bats. I ran out of the room eventually and one of the female officers stopped those boys pursuing me. I think the worst couple were, one in the gym where officers just stood by and watched me get beaten up because I kicked a ball and it had hit someone in the face.

And another one in the Franklin Unit. I was on the phone and another detainee believed I was on the phone to his girlfriend, and he started attacking me. And, the phones are located right in front of the officers' office, and the officers there were clearly watching these boys kick me and punch me, bash me, and then they came out and locked me down and those other boys just went on about their days.

Q. With your experience there, was there any time that a guard intervened to help you or stop the assaults on you?

A. I believe there was one time in the Huon Unit, I can't - the officer stopped the boys from pursuing me, but yeah, in my experience, especially in the Franklin Unit, they waited till the fight was over or they waited until they had more staff members there before they stopped a fight.

Q. You say in your statement, at paragraph 12, that the staff would encourage and provoke fights between the detainees and that it was like sport for them; is that correct?

 A. Yeah. So, on several occasions I noticed comments were made by staff members about other, "Oh, he said this" or "this detainee said this about ya", and that would cause arguments within the unit and therefore fights, and you felt like they were just doing that for sport just to watch.

Q. You said that on one occasion you were put in lockdown as the victim of an assault; was that the only occasion that you were placed in lockdown after being assaulted?

A. No, it was - it was pretty normal to be put into a lockdown. Usually, in most cases it would be both offender and victim were locked down; in several of my cases it was only me that was locked down as the victim; I was told this was because I was an annoyance to the unit.

Q. So, in your view it was a punishment for --A. Yep.

- Q. Are you able to explain to the Commission what your experience was in lockdown, what it was like?
- A. 24-hours in your cell. Sometimes they'd put music through your intercom. Most of the time you just sat in there, no TV, no anything, you'd sit there twiddling your thumbs; I learned to be a very patient person.

- Q. You say that after one of these assaults you did make a complaint about the inaction of one of the guards; could you explain the process of making that complaint and what the outcome of that complaint was?
- A. So, I wrote down my experience on a piece of paper and put it in an envelope with I believe I was told to put "complaints" on it and slipped it under my door; it was picked up by passing officers, like, as all mail would go out, and I never heard anything. I put two complaints in in my time at Ashley and I never heard anything about either of them.

- Q. Were you aware if the complaint ever was physically given to anyone who could do anything?
- A. Once I put it out under my door it was that was the last I saw of it, the last I heard of it. I mean, I have you know, there have been instances I have put in complaints, and you hear that, "Yeah, the incident happened but it was embellished or exaggerated by the victim or the complainant".

- Q. After you made that complaint about the guard, you say in your statement that you were then shipped off to Risdon. Do you believe that there's a connection between making that complaint and the move?
- A. I believe it was all around I was told it was all around my behaviour, and I believe the fact that I will speak out is part of the reasons that they decided to move me; in fact, I was 18, the fact that they were having a very hard time housing me. I think it always came into factors I was basically told, "You go and have your 18th birthday".

- Q. And, in addition to what you experienced yourself at Ashley, I understand that you also witnessed quite a lot of brutality occurring to other inmates.
- 47 A. Yep.

Q. And you do give a detailed account, in your statement, about a very violent rape between detainees; is that correct?

4 correct? 5 A. Yep.

- Q. And so, in addition to witnessing sexual violence, you also witnessed quite a lot of physical violence; is that correct?
- A. Yeah. Yeah, I saw people get, you know, jumped on by three or four officers and kneed in the head, you know, bashed their head in the floor. I seen a female detainee dragged from the shower naked by her hair and then placed on the ground and cuffed and but I saw so much stuff that; like, you don't even see some of it here in Risdon.

Q. You give an account in your statement also of an episode where boys tried to escape Ashley.

A. Yeah.

- Q. And you weren't part of that group who were trying to escape, but what happened to you as a result of those boys trying to escape?
- A. Because I was a known associate of these boys and we often, you know, did education groups and stuff together; and that day we were in the gym together and I was basically interrogated: handcuffed to a chair and asked question after question, like something out of the movies really. The less I said, the angrier they got, you know, "Where are they? Where have they gone? What are they doing?" And this was by Ashley staff, not even police.

- Q. You also give an account of a masseuse who was coming to Ashley. Could you explain to the Commission why a masseuse was coming and why you were there, and then what happened in that time?
- A. So, I believe it was the type of, like, therapeutic, meditation, massage, you know, those types of things. In some ways it did, I think, help. I don't want to get this lady in trouble because she was very nice, but yeah, it sometimes felt very sexual, and I don't know if that's just, I'm a young boy at the time I was a young boy getting massaged. But yeah, when you're on the massage table, you had your elbows out and you often felt her crotch on your elbow, yeah. There were stories of other people that were having sex with her, but you hear that many stories in there you don't know what to believe. It

was actually possible to have sex with female detainees in Ashley: I know that for a fact.

Q. And, what made it possible?

A. Just lack of staff awareness, lack of cameras being around. People were just put in positions they shouldn't have been put into, you know. We had these groups for education, and they were mixed groups and, you know, some boys would distract while, you know - I was in there with my partner at the time, so we were often, you know, in trouble for kissing in the back of the classroom or stuff like that.

Q. In your statement you also describe the impacts of what you saw and what occurred to you. Could you explain to the Commission what that impact has been for you?

A. Oh, I suffer from pretty bad, really bad PTSD. I've got crazy flashbacks sometimes. I freeze in certain situations and don't know what to do, panic, I have panic attacks. You know, it left me unable to trust anyone in a place of authority: prison guard, police officer, you know, and that's had implications throughout my life where I've panicked and, you know, lied or done the wrong thing because I was fearful of what they'd do to me.

Q. I understand that in preparation for today you made some notes that you wish to make comments on for the Commission because they're not currently contained in your statement.

30 A. Yep.

- Q. I now give you the opportunity to tell the Commission what you would like them to hear.
- A. Yep, thank you very much. I just want to give some reference to what it was like resisting and Ashley staff members. On the news on Tuesday night I saw police in America assault a person and it reminded me of those events, you know, the way they jump on top of you, knee you in the head. I'd like for you to find, just close this place down and start again, because it's not it's systemic, it's grown in that environment. You won't ever get rid of it by putting in new staff members or changing things: tear the place down and start again, the memories are too just appalling.

All the detention centres in Tasmania, in my opinion, lack any form of rehabilitation and are punitive. Tasmania

has the highest rate of recidivism in Australia and I have no doubt it was due to Ashley and the way we were treated as kids. Every single detainee I met in Ashley I now know in Risdon. Yeah, that's about all. Shut it all down, it's culture.

MS RHODES: Thank you very much, Fred. That completes my questions, if there's anything from the Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: I don't have any further questions, but I wanted to thank you for your evidence. A. Yeah, I'd also like to thank you guys for giving me the opportunity to, you know, talk about this stuff. I also want to thank my partner immensely; she's the one that gave me the courage to actually make the phone call and speak about this, you know, because I'd been putting this off for years and it's something that affects me greatly as an adult, you know, it affects my relationships, and she gave me the courage to come forward and do this, so I thank her immensely.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you very much, Fred, and we're sorry to hear about your experiences as a child and what's happened to you since, so thank you very much.

A. Yep, thank you.

MS RHODES: Thank you. Thank you, Fred, we'll now terminate the link.

A. Not a problem, thank you.

MS RHODES: Thank you, Commissioners. If I could kindly ask you to stand down for a short time, there's just a few issues that need to be addressed before our next witness can give evidence.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you.

SHORT ADJOURNMENT

MS NORTON: Commissioners, our next witness is Jacqui Allen. Before Ms Allen is given the affirmation I just wanted to explain briefly for the benefit of the transcript and the people watching today that at an appropriate time during Ms Allen's evidence the Commission will make an order that a brief portion of her evidence be given during a closed hearing at which only specified people will be able to be present.

I explain that just so that those listening today will understand that there may be points in Ms Allen's evidence in the public session where she averts to providing further information in private session.

If the affirmation could be administered, please

<JACQUELINE ROSE ALLEN, affirmed:</pre>

[11.15am]

<EXAMINATION BY MS NORTON:</pre>

MS NORTON: Q. Ms Allen, could you state your name, professional address and occupation, please?

A. Jacqueline Rose Allen, care of Kirksway Place, 21 Kirksway Place, and I'm currently the Acting Executive Director of People & Culture for Communities Tasmania.

- Q. And your previous role, as I understand it, or your immediately prior role with the Department of Communities was as Assistant Director, Safety, Wellbeing and Industrial Relations; is that correct?
- A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Thank you. And can I ask you, at what point in time, having regard to the various roles that you've had sorry, withdraw that. You commenced working at the Department of Communities in July 2020; is that correct?

 A. Yes, 6 July 2020.
- Q. And at what point during your employment with the Department of Communities did you begin to have involvement in the department's response to allegations of child sexual abuse against employees at Ashley Youth Detention Centre?

 A. I'd say probably by about August-September of 2020.
- Q. Thank you. And so, the evidence that you'll give today insofar as it relates to the period of August-September 2020 is based on your personal experience and any evidence you give relating to the prior point in time is based on enquiries you've made; is that accurate? A. That's correct.
- Q. Thank you. You've provided two statements to the Commission: an initial statement in response to a request from the Commission, that statement is 426 paragraphs long and has a series of attachments; is that correct?

Α. That's correct. 1

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- And then you've also provided a supplementary statement seven paragraphs in length?
 - That's correct.

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- 7 Q. Have you recently reviewed those statements? 8
 - Α. I have.

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- 10 And are they true and correct to the best of your 11 knowledge and belief?
 - Α. They are.

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- Can I ask you a bit about the work of the Q. Thank you. People & Culture division of the department, which is the division that you work within. I mentioned before your previous role in relation to Safety, Wellbeing and Industrial Relations; am I right to understand that in that context the reference to "Safety" was a reference to employee safety as opposed to child safety?
- Α. That's correct.

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- You say in your statement, at paragraph 201, that the safety of residents at Ashley Youth Detention Centre sits with centre management; is that accurate?
- That is correct. Α.

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- I understand that that would be the case on a day-by-day basis in terms of the operations of the centre. Does it remain the case that it is centre management that are responsible primary or solely for child safety in circumstances where allegations of child sexual abuse are made in relation to employees at the centre?
- That's correct. Α.

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- So, at all times centre management has, would you say, the primary or sole responsibility?
- If you include, I guess, going from the Secretary to the Dep Sec, including when you say Ashley management, yes.

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- So the chain of command is from the Centre Manager? 41 Q.
- To the Director of Youth Justice, to the Deputy 42 Α.
- 43 Secretary of Children, Youth and Families to the Secretary.

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Q. Thank you, and so, they are the people who, in your understanding, bear responsibility for child safety, including in circumstances where allegations in relation to

- child safety are made against Ashley employees? 2
 - That's my understanding. Α.

- Q. And you sit outside that chain of command?
- 5 Α. Yes.

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- And so, in that context we'll come in a bit more detail later to situations where allegations are made against employees but they haven't yet been stood down, and you refer in a number of points in your statement to employees being put on alternate duties before they can be stood down. Who makes the decision about when to put someone on alternate duties and what alternate duties to put them on?
- So, usually that would be a Case Conference, including Α. the Deputy Secretary of Children, Youth and Families, Deputy Secretary of Corporate Services, People & Culture. So, it was the Director of People & Culture, the Assistant Director of Safety and Wellbeing and Workplace Relations, the Director of Youth Services.

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And so, in your current role - I think you just referred to the Director of People & Culture as being somebody who would be involved in those Case Conference Does that mean that, if fresh allegations were processes. to be made tomorrow in relation to an Ashley employee, is that a Case Conference that you would be involved in in your current role?

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- Q. Have you been involved in those Case Conferences in the past?
- Α. Yes.

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- What are the sorts of considerations that are taken into account at those meetings about when to put someone on alternate duties and what might be appropriate alternate duties?
- It's really difficult, I guess you have to look at a matter on a case-by-case basis and the information that you might have that's come into you at that particular point in So, it could be looking at the level of particulars that you have in those allegations, whether I guess in some matters we've had there might be spelling differences or even a completely different or quite a different name and you have to go and then cross-check information, so there's a whole range of, I guess, factors that you'd look at as

part of those initial considerations.

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So, can I ask you this: let's assume there's no ambiguity about the subject of the allegations, you know precisely who the allegations are in relation to, and let's say it's somebody that's part of the Operations Team at Ashley who has day-to-day contact with residents in the ordinary course: what sort of factors would be taken into account or what would be relevant to deciding whether to put that person on alternate duties to address the risk they might pose to child safety?

So, the number one factor that the department does look at is the safety of children in looking at matters; other than that we usually follow the matters outlined in the Integrity Commission's Guide to Managing Misconduct, but they don't have the safety of children as their paramount concern. So, if there is a matter where there is an allegation of child sexual abuse and, as you said, they're an operational employee, more than likely the matter would be progressed into the Secretary to form that reason to believe that a breach of the Code may have occurred.

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Q. And, in relation to the alternate duties, the Commission has heard evidence in relation to a number of employees at Ashley, and including an employee we're referring to as Lester, who were put on alternate duties at the centre, so they remained working at the centre but they were taken out of a detainee-facing operations role, if I can put it that way. How is it that in those Case Conferences the group satisfies itself that alternate duties of that kind, noting that the employee is still physically present at Ashley, that that's a sufficient safeguard to ensure the safety of detainees? I think Lester is a difficult one to use as an example, but I'll speak to that one, potentially. understanding is that Lester was in a non-resident-facing role from approximately 2000, so I don't think there was a decision specifically to move him into alternative duties because of allegations of child sexual abuse.

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But, in any event, can I just ask you there: even though perhaps it wasn't the allegations that prompted that move to alternate duties, presumably at a Case Conference there was discussion about whether remaining on those alternate duties while a preliminary investigation was conducted was an appropriate way to manage the risk that

- Lester posed to detainees; is that fair?A. Yes.
- Q. Were you at the Case Conference in relation to that matter?
 - A. Yes. So, Case Conferences in relation to Lester would have occurred in late September, from memory.

- Q. Can you recall whether you personally were satisfied with the decision to keep him on alternate duties at the centre as an appropriate risk mitigation measure?
- A. Personally?

- Q. Personally.
- A. No.

- Q. And what were your concerns?
- A. I think Lester's, again, a difficult one to use as an example. If there are allegations of child sexual abuse then I don't think there are circumstances where personally I would be happy leaving someone on site. My understanding of Lester, however, is that the allegations that were made in January were not allegations of child sexual abuse. My understanding is, the allegations were inappropriate behaviour.

- Q. Sorry, I don't want to cut you off.
- A. That's okay.

- Q. You've drawn a distinction there between allegations of child sexual abuse and allegations of inappropriate behaviour. The inappropriate behaviour was with respect to detainees at the centre?
- A. It was.

Q. And so, would you agree that, even if the allegation doesn't rise to the level of child sexual abuse but is perhaps inappropriate behaviour, it's still conduct that could raise a risk for children in detention?

40 A. Yes.

- Q. Thank you. Continue if there was anything else you wanted to say about your concerns in relation to that management decision.
- A. No, I think that's okay.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Can I just have one question there?

1 MS NORTON: 2 Yes.

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6 7 PRESIDENT NEAVE: Q. And I'm not going to pursue that particular case. What is the process of ensuring that that decision that somebody be placed on alternative duties works on the ground?

Ashley management.

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- Q. Is that left to Ashley management as I understand it?
 - It is left to Ashley management. Α.

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- So the case management process is to decide whether alternative duties are appropriate and then it's left to Ashley management to work out how that's actually done administratively; is that a fair analysis?
- So, normally if and I'm just sort of struggling thinking back to the last few matters. situations than not it would be a discussion where Ashley management would come with the options available in terms of what may those alternative duties look like whilst the preliminary assessment is ongoing, and then it would be Ashley management responsibility, I guess, to ensure the adherence to those alternative duties. So. People & Culture have no permanent presence at Ashley and no line management.

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PRESIDENT NEAVE: Right, thank you.

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- MS NORTON: The concerns that you had personally in Q. relation to Lester remaining at the centre once the allegations of inappropriate behaviour were made in January 2020 - or in consideration, I should say, of those allegations, do you recall whether you raised those concerns at the Case Conference?
- So, the allegations in relation to Lester so, they were made in January and I've started in July.

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- Q. Yes.
- Α. And my understanding at the time was that the allegation made referenced previous action that was taken. So, the department's actions included looking for records as to whether or not that previous action was taken, because the evidence that had been provided indicated that there had been action taken and there was an issue of potentially double jeopardy insofar as, if someone's already gone through a process, what was that process and

looking to ascertain that.

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So, when Lester came to my attention it was not actually as part of a conduct matter. Lester came to my attention through a grievance as Lester actually lodged a grievance against Alysha.

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- Q. I see.
- Α. And how that came to my attention was then to look at, well, is there any substance to Lester's grievance that he So, I think he lodged that on or about has lodged. 28 July; beginning of August that came to my attention and it was - the focus was then actually looking at, well, the So, my understanding, I guess then of the grievance. potential misconduct was a bit further down the track, and around September there became knowledge of abuse in state care applications, and that's probably from my perspective and from a personal opinion when the real concern started to come to the forefront.

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Q. And so, when the abuse in state care applications came to the attention of the department, was there a revisiting of the appropriateness of Lester continuing to be at the centre on alternate duties? Yes.

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And, did you in the context of that Case Conference raise concerns that you had about him remaining at the

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Looking, and going from memory as to the Case Conferencing, they would have been quite simultaneous or quite close together in terms of the Case Conference, what are the steps we need to do and the suspensions occurring. So, the actual abuse in state care applications, we knew of the existence and the nature of the allegations, but we didn't actually have the applications until the actual date of suspension occurred, and it was actually - so we knew they existed, we knew he was named, but we hadn't actually seen those applications themselves and the information, the full information that they contained, but there was enough to know that, I believe there were four abuse in state care applications which named Lester, combined with then the statement from --

- Q. Ira?
- 46 -- Ira that, I guess, was the basis of the next steps 47 that were then taken.

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- 46 alternate duties decisions were made, considered, revisited, whether in relation to Lester or any other 47
- Α. It did.
- it was the community liaison officer, from memory; then I believe Children, Youth and Families; People & Culture did also over a period of time keep responsibility for

So I suppose what I'm trying to understand is whether

there was consideration afresh as 2020 moved on and the

Lester increased and the allegations became increasingly

timeframes were very close together. So, from memory, I

think Ira signed a statement on or about 6 November, and

Conference to whether it remained appropriate for Lester to

I don't recall specifically, but I do recall that the

And I personally drove up to Ashley first thing on the

So, there had been previous attempts

So. originally

Is it your evidence then that it was only when that

I want to ask you a question about the statement, but

statement was taken from Ira that the department really

understood the gravity of the allegations that had been

to, I quess, obtain that evidence and that was really the

first opportunity that that statement was - or the

before I do: the Case Conferences you've referred to,

Who's responsible for keeping the minutes?

That responsibility did change throughout the progression, I guess, of that group. We've had a lot of

Is it your understanding that, to the extent that

department's understanding of the allegations against

concerning in terms of potential child safety risk.

recall formal consideration being given at a Case

the paperwork was prepared that weekend.

made by Ira in relation to Lester?

are minutes kept of those meetings?

Yes, they are, yes.

I believe so.

statement was signed.

Monday morning for the suspensions to occur.

keeping the minutes.

staff turnover within Communities Tasmania.

- It moved around? Q. I see.

3355 J R ALLEN x (Ms Norton)

- employees who were the subject of child sexual abuse allegations, that those discussions ought be referred to in the minutes?
 - A. Again, trying to recall the minutes. Sorry, can you repeat that one?
 - Q. Yes, of course. You said that there were discussions I'm asking you at a general level, not specifically in relation to Lester. Was it at these Case Conferences that the various members, senior members of the department that you've referred to might discuss whether or not a person should be put on alternate duties while a preliminary investigation was conducted in circumstances where child sexual abuse allegations have been made, and my question is, if those matters were discussed at these Case Conferences, would you expect the minutes to refer to those discussions?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Can I go briefly to the statement that you took from Ira. As I understand it, you personally took that statement?
- A. I did.
- Q. You've referred in your evidence just now to that really being the point in time, that is, the taking of the statement, as being the point in time when you understood the true gravity of the allegations that were being made. Would you accept that, even based on the allegations made by Ira back in January 2020, that is, of inappropriate conduct by Lester in relation to detainees, that that's conduct that might constitute criminal offending?

 A. Based on the information from Ira, in that, my understanding is that he saw Lester standing behind a naked --
- Q. I don't need you to go to the detail. I am aware from your statement what the detail is; I'm really just asking for your conclusion, and it's a personal conclusion. Perhaps if I can withdraw that question and ask it this way.

When you went to take the statement in September - September of 2020, or November?

A. I first met with Ira, I believe, in September. Ira yeah.

1 When you went to meet with him at that point, did you 2 have any sense that the allegations that he was making 3 against Lester may have involved criminal offending? 4 Α.

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- And, had you had that sense, would you have considered Q. it appropriate that you as a person from People & Culture take a statement from him as opposed to the police, for example?
- Α. No. So, it wouldn't have been the role of People & Culture if there was a criminal matter at that point, I would not expect to take a statement.

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- And at what point in the statement process: I think Q. you said you first met with him in September and the statement was finalised in November; at what point in the intervening period did you come to understand that there was potential criminal offending?
- It was still, um sorry, I'm just trying --

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- Q. Take your time.
- So, the information provided by Ira was still that he did not witness child sexual abuse.

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- Q. Yes.
- And indeed, he has been very upset to hear that it's been equated to child sexual abuse. So, in meeting him he was adamant that he saw something that didn't feel right and reported it to management at the time and that action So, it's difficult - it came with the addition was taken. of the knowledge that abuse in state care applications existed naming Lester. I think it's quite difficult to probably look at it in isolation.

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I'd like to ask you some questions Q. I understand. about the Department of Communities and in particular your team's capacity at the moment. You talk in your statement in some detail about the various out of the ordinary challenges that you're facing at the moment. probably too many for me to list now, but they include in addition to your own ordinary workload dealing with responsibilities to this Commission, dealing with ongoing investigations into historical allegations against current employees, and also the transition to the new Department of Communities is going to shortly be dissolved; you also refer to a high degree of turnover since the announcement of that transition. Is that a fair summary of the key

A. That's a good summary; probably more succinctly than I put in my statement. Yes, since the transition we have lost, I think, within People & Culture a lot of staff which has been very disappointing. It really felt like we were almost getting somewhere in terms of progressing matters, progressing whole-of-agency initiatives strategy, and then the announcement was made, and we've lost countless staff, I guess I think 13 or 14, or down to (m), I think it was in my statement of staff, and these have been right from the top.

So, the Director of People & Culture to two of the managers, Conduct and Investigation Consultant, graduate. There's been a high degree of staff turnover and our workload has probably only increased. We've got to manage the transition or assist with the transition of Communities going to five different ways and the people going five different ways, so the workload has been extreme.

Q. So, you've got a big workload, you've got fewer employees than you should have even in ordinary times; to what extent has that had an impact on the ability of your team to progress investigations into allegations of child sexual abuse against Ashley employees?

A. It's definitely had an impact in terms of delays. The team are doing an amazing job and I could not be prouder of them. I work with some amazing people.

Q. Take a moment. There's some tissues there if you need them.

31 then 32 A.

A. I always get teary if you ask me about my team. They're out there today too.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Would you like to take a break?

A. I'm okay.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Are you right? Good. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Take a breath. I think you want to tell us something about your team, and I want you to work through it and make sure you say what you want to say here.

MS NORTON: Q. Tears are okay.

A. Tears are okay. It's just what I didn't want to do. Right from the top down I work with some amazing people,

but the People & Culture team are especially amazing. They have worked weekends, worked nights, to lift to the demands that are being put on them at the moment, and for them to know too that we don't get to go to work with each other day in, day out, and we were building something that was quite amazing, so it is - it's upsetting for me personally.

The people that you recruit: I started that team and I think I had five people in the team and it grew at one stage to 17 direct reports, and it's just really disappointing that there was a lot of really good work going on, work that I was astounded with. I had never sort of experienced that even within the State Service, and it would have had some really amazing impacts on people, and I think it had amazing impacts on the frontline service delivery for Communities as a whole, for Child Safety and for Ashley, and it is a real big disappointment of mine that we haven't been able to deliver on those.

- Q. That's understandable and it certainly comes through in your statement that there was work that was going on that you felt positive about and that has been halted. I'm not going to put you in a position when I ask you to name all the people who, you know, you have a particularly good relationship with, but you did say from the top down you worked with some really great people. If you just think of the people above you, it's a smaller pool than the people below you; are there any names in particular, any people in the executive that you have a particularly strong working relationship with and who you had in mind when you made a statement?
- A. I would say I've got a very fortunate you probably see most of them out there today. I've had amazing support from the Secretary, from my direct Deputy Secretaries, both my current and former.

Q. So that's Mr Pervan, the Secretary? A. Mr Pervan.

- Q. And you're current and former?
- A. Kathy Baker, Anita Yan, Mandy Clarke; everyone's amazing, and even from outside of those divisions in Child Safety and Children, Youth and Families; there was Peter Bright, Kate Kent, their whole executive are I think I've got great working relationships with them and, yeah.

Q. Thank you. You've been talking in general terms, if I

- can ask you in a slightly more specific way about the extraordinary challenges that the department has faced in dealing with the allegations made against Ashley employees; is that executive team that you've referred to one that you think has worked well and cohesively in rising to that challenge?
- Personal opinion: the executive had a very difficult challenge in front of them. You were pulling operational areas from other agencies and asking them to come together and make a new team, and that was always going to take time for an executive to start to work together, and even within that time you've had a change of leadership. So, vou've only got a department that's been around for four years and a change of leadership, plus COVID-19, quarantine hotels which the department deliver, so the workload demands on the agency exec all the way down, I think, were quite high.
- Now, I know you've referred in your statement to recruitment difficulties.
- Α. Yes.

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- It's not just a matter of losing some employees and just replacing them with others. If you put recruitment to one side, have there otherwise been resources made available to you to try and deal with the challenges that you're facing at the moment, particularly in relation to dealing with Ashley employees?
- Resources, some resources have been made available. The difficulty is getting, I guess, trained resources, especially around the Workplace Relations, business partnering-type roles. There's a, I quess, probably a shortage of people in Workplace Relations within the State Service, there's a lot of difficulty recruiting, and they're the types of roles that you need and the skillsets that you need for these types of matters.

And the difficulty is, too, I guess, fixed term appointment: you're not going to get a lot of people that might leave a permanent appointment for a fixed term, so there are definitely recruitment issues and people that have knowledge in ED matters. So, I have only been in the State Service I guess for a short period of time and have a fair bit of involvement, perhaps unfortunately, with ED Some departments don't deal at all - don't really matters. have any ED matters. Indeed, one of the attractions for coming to Communities Tasmania for me was that they only had two investigations at the time. So, I guess it's a bit of a niche area and it's hard to recruit.

- PRESIDENT NEAVE: Q. Can I just ask a question about that. You mentioned the difficulty of recruiting fixed term employees. Why are they fixed term positions? I mean, now things are changing and I would understand why they might be fixed term positions now, but when you came on, were there any continuing appointments to the ED5 area or to People & Culture?
- A. Not to the ED5 area specifically. So, we did recruit a fixed term conduct and performance consultant. The work's really difficult, and so, the consultant who we did have, who again, did an amazing job has unfortunately left as well and that was actually because of the dealing with the suspended employees and their interactions with the team have been quite difficult as well and the emotion that that did cause.

- Q. But just looking forward to the future, is there an argument that, in areas that are relevant to child sexual abuse, there should be some continuing experienced employees, of some people appointed to continuing positions with experience in the area in which you're working? I mean, is there a structural problem, is what I'm trying to ask you?
- A. I would actually beg your indulgence and probably go one step further and say there needs to be a specific team with people with a specific skillset; the risk of vicarious trauma and the life of reading these allegations day in day out. A lot of people who do investigations or have association with ED5s within the State Service probably, if they had dealt with it in the past, it would have been on the basis of what I'd say contemporary matters and non-sexual abuse matters. You're looking at inappropriate things on your computer or not using your email in the right way, those types of things. I think there would be benefit in having people that know, really know the work and how it works.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you.

MS NORTON: Q. If you put to one side the very considerable recruitment issues you've referred to in terms of finding really appropriately skilled people, if those were not an issue, if you had a ready workforce out there applying for jobs, do you feel that you have the support of the executive and available resources to appropriately fill

- those jobs so that you could, in a timely way, progress the work in relation to Ashley employees?
 - A. It's a difficult question to answer just with the transition happening and things like that.

6 Q. Of course.

- A. In saying that, when we've approached the executive around other workload issues, whether it be workers' compensation or the like, we have had support to try and, I guess, recruit suitably trained people.
- Q. Is it an unfortunate consequence of the timing of the transition that the work in relation to child sexual abuse allegations necessarily must stall?
- A. I wouldn't say the work has stalled, so there's definitely still people that are working on that work. And indeed, one of the things that the department put in place, or Ms Baker put in place that's different from, say, for instance Education where I worked previously, are people dedicated or a person dedicated to just getting the records out that are needed for the investigation matters to provide to investigators. So, there are definitely people still working on the matters, but you have a very small team. You've probably got two, myself and another person, that have the experience in the EDs and, even then, you have some key person dependencies.
- Q. I want to come back to record-keeping but before I go there could I just ask you a question about a comment in your statement where you say that you're concerned this is at paragraph 253 you're concerned that you're the main conduit for referral of matters such as advice coming from Tasmania Police. Are you able to explain what that is a reference to?
- A. That's probably happened actually more recently. So, the police have been referring, I guess, matters directly to myself and the community liaison officer, or I think an alternative email address, which unfortunately I have been on my emails on weekends and been the person to get those.
- Q. I see.
- A. And it's probably more and it's something that we are looking at as to, I guess, the most appropriate place for the complaints to come in. Complaints come in a variety of ways, though, and that's only one of them.
- Q. Thank you. Moving on to information sharing between

agencies which you've really already gone to. You say in your statement at paragraph 211 that the department has access to a range of records regarding allegations of child sexual abuse that were made in the context of abuse in the state care program.

The Commission is aware of legal advice that was given to the department in 2007, and I appreciate that's long before your time, and I should say, Commissioners, privilege has been waived in this advice.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you.

- MS NORTON: Q. The upshot of the advice, as I understand it, was that the department was not able to use material obtained from the abuse in state care through that scheme if the complainant didn't want to take the complaint any further. I'm just keen to understand, based on your experience more recently in dealing with these matters, whether that advice has impacted on the way that those matters have been approached?
- A. I think it impacted the way that those matters were approached within the State Service, so not just within Communities Tasmania but also my previous experience.

Q. And that was with the Department of Education?

A. Yes. So, the advice generally, I guess, is that you need a complainant to be able to progress an ED5 investigation, and ...

Q. And your experience is that the public service generally acted in accordance with that advice?

A. We needed to follow OSG advice.

Q. Yes, thank you. You also say in your statement, you refer to --

 COMMISSIONER BENJAMIN: Q. Just to interrupt for a moment: would it have been of assistance to you if you'd been able to obtain advice from someone other than the Solicitor-General in relation to issues such as that?

MS NORTON: I wonder, Commissioner Benjamin, if we can just establish with the witness --

COMMISSIONER BENJAMIN: We can leave that till later?

- MS NORTON: Q. Do you, in any of the roles you've had in the public service, do you have authority to seek advice from the Solicitor-General?
 - A. From the Solicitor-General?

6 Q. Yes.

A. There is an understanding that requests for advice should be going through the State Service Management Office. However, sometimes due to the nature of those matters we will be going directly to the Office of the Solicitor-General, and that will be through - so, for instance, if we had questions that we would like answered, we would write a letter that would usually then be provided via minute to our Head of Agency to sign to go to the Office of the Solicitor-General.

Q. So, was it a process that you are able to initiate or is it a decision that's made by people higher up than you? A. It is a process that we can initiate.

Q. Perhaps if I can address Commissioner Benjamin's question this way: drawing on your experience as a lawyer in private practice prior to working within the State Service, do you have concerns, the department as a consumer of legal services in being restricted to obtaining advice, unless you get special permission, restricted to obtaining advice from the Office of the Solicitor-General?

A. Not necessarily, no.

Q. Would you like to have greater ability to access advice from private firms?

 A. Personally?

Q. Yes.

A. It's always fascinating to get an insight to other people's legal minds, so personally, I would love that in terms of, you can get other ideas. In terms of the system itself though, I guess the system in which we work --

Q. Can I come at the question this way. You refer in some of the tables that you've provided in relation to particular employees, you refer in a couple of places to the obligation under the Registration to Work with Vulnerable People Act the legislative obligation that applied to reporting bodies, including the department, at various points in time and in particular the threshold for the obligation to report potential reportable behaviour to

- the Registrar. I think the relevant provision is s.53A of that Act. Is that a section that you're familiar with in any way?
 - A. I'm just trying is that when they had the word "find"?

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As originally drafted s.53A imposed an Q. obligation where a department, for want of a better word in the present context, finds that an employee may have engaged in reportable behaviour. What's your understanding of the legislative change that occurred that impacted on the practices that you describe in your statement? I should actually highlight, I guess, that it wasn't the change in legislation. So, when I joined Communities Tasmania I identified that there were some matters that didn't - that hadn't been reported and had a discussion with the risk assessment officer at RWVP, and my understanding had been, I guess, taking into consideration the purpose of that legislation would be to provide that information to RWVP regardless of a finding. before the change happened in legislation I understand that we started to provide material to RWVP where there wouldn't have necessarily been a formal finding by the Head of Agency, so that did happen prior to the change in legislation.

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Q. I see, and are you aware that the Office of the Solicitor-General also gave advice in relation to the interpretation of the word "finds" in the original s.53A?

A. I don't believe. So, where I had my discussions were actually with RWVP and a risk assessment officer, not through myself or others going to the OSG in relation to that.

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- Q. So, if advice had come from the OSG, you haven't seen it?
- A. I don't believe.

I don't recall.

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Q. Or you don't recall having seen it?

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Q. Thank you. When Registrar Graham gave evidence yesterday, he made a few statements, some of them in oral evidence and some of them in his statement, but he certainly referred to an impression when he started engaging with the department in 2020, that the department found the scale of the task that it was dealing with, in

Α.

- terms of the historical allegations that had come in in relation to Ashley employees, as being overwhelming. Would you agree with that observation?
 - A. In terms of the number of requests from --

Q. Volume, workload?

7 8 A. Yes, that's my understanding.

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- Q. And he also described the scale of the information that was being reported to his office and the fact that a lot of it related to current employees as being quite extraordinary. And yet, despite his characterisation of the task as being extraordinary, his impression was, it was very much a business as usual attitude within the department in terms of its attitude to certainly providing information to his office. I'd like to invite you to reflect on whether that, as a person who from August or September 2020 was in the department, whether that's a fair assessment of the situation?
- I'd probably disagree with that. I think there was definitely - you have some people that are quite passionate about the work that they are doing and want to provide the The records of the Department of Communities information. were far-reaching, here, there and everywhere basically, and so, it wasn't for not, I guess for want of trying; people wanted to be able to provide the information, it was just getting it together and that takes time. And, in saying that, the records team have done an amazing job digitising a lot of records over the last 18 months so that they can more efficiently respond to requests for information, and the department were also developing its systems and processes at the time in relation to where those requests would best sit and who was best able to obtain all of the information that RWVP may then need.

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- Q. Did you feel at the time that you had the resources that you needed, or reasonable resources to deal with the challenge?
- A. Not at the time, but I do think that that was remedied.

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- Q. Was there a request, whether it came from you or others. for more resources?
- A. So, it wasn't specifically in my area, so it was in our information system and strategy, and I believe it was Kathy Baker who instigated the Records Remediation Project, recognising that the impact - or the task that was coming

up. So, as these matters started to ramp up and we started to realise that we need more information and ready access to information, that people were hired to come on board and to start that process.

So, you had hundreds of boxes of paper records, and we don't know if that box there has the information that might be a strip-search relevant to one of the allegations, so they've done an amazing job I think to date, but there is definitely still work that needs to be done in relation to records. Records are still being provided to Communities Tasmania that might be relevant to the investigations or RWVP, so yeah, a lot of work has been done, but I believe there's still some work to go.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Q. Can I ask a question. Given the enormous amount of work done by the National Royal Commission, could one have anticipated that much of that work would have been started at an earlier point? National Commission reported in 2017. It seems as if the work that's being done now, excellent work that's being done now, has really begun in 2020, around about then. Should both the politicians and the bureaucrats in Tasmania have anticipated that a lot of work would need to be done to respond to the findings of the National Royal Commission and the recommendations of the Royal Commission? That's a little bit difficult, I think, to answer. So, I don't think anyone was anticipating the amount of National Redress applications that we have been receiving or civil litigation, so it may have been slightly. Communities Tasmania also, I guess, wasn't in existence then.

 Q. That's right.

A. So, I think the easiest way to say is that it was recognised towards the end of 2020, and I think external contractors were engaged to come and help us develop the system of how we would respond to requests for information - when I say "we", it's the department, not People & Culture - and then that work then progressed from there. So, I do think that it was recognised quite early on in terms of the initial applications coming in in 2020 and realising the tasks that were to come, that that was going to be a need and it was quite quickly actioned after that.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you.

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MS NORTON: Q. We've been talking about resources challenges that at least Registrar Graham perceived externally and you addressed your internal perspective. Не also referred, he said, and it was by reference to a particular point in time, it was February 2021, I think this was after the chronology - or sorry, the spreadsheet was provided to him outlining 300 or more allegations. discerned at that point an apparent reluctance within parts of DCT to share records.

I should clarify or qualify what he said by saying that he acknowledged the work at the officer level and that people at the officer level, consistent with your evidence, people were doing their very best under difficult circumstances. But he said that, when I asked him to name the particular parts of the department where he thought that reluctance was coming from, he said that he found People & Culture to be more willing to share records than the legal department, and I wanted to invite you to comment on that if you'd like to.

I don't think I really can comment on that. I didn't have - I wasn't privy to the requests that may have been sent to the legal department, but the arrangement should have been that most requests - or requests should have gone through the Information Strategy and Systems Unit who were specifically the Records Unit, and why they need to go there is that they can see all information. Whilst People & Culture I could only see, I guess, a certain amount of information, so they were best placed to provide all of the information, and again, legal may not have been the most appropriate place for that request to have gone into.

It's my understanding that the requests should have gone into ISS, so it may have been that they were misplaced in terms of being directed to the wrong place, and then they have then sent them to where they needed to go.

- I'll ask you to comment on this: it sounds I see. from your answer that you're not aware of an attitudinal reluctance to provide information within legal or other parts of the department; is that accurate?
- That's definitely accurate. So, my experience, I guess from a People & Culture perspective, is that, we want to provide as much information as possible because it goes beyond to being just a Communities Tasmania issue, I guess it's a safety of children in general issue. We can suspend

someone, but they could still be the local soccer coach or something like that, so by providing as much information as we can, they can then look at what action they need to take to protect children more generally.

Q. Yes.

 A. So, I think everyone in the team is cognisant of that.

Q. Yes, thank you. I'd like to turn to preliminary assessments. Now, you outline in your statement the processes - at around paragraph 274 you outline the process that the department engages in in terms of initiating a preliminary assessment. I don't need you to go into the detail about that process, you've done so in the statement, but I am interested to know how it was that that particular process came to be: who made the decisions around setting up the process?

A. The process, I guess, has evolved over time. So, a lot of our guidance is taken either from the employment direction itself or for the Integrity Commission's Guide for Managing Misconduct; that's probably our main reference material. And so, in the Integrity Commission's Guide to Managing Misconduct they do step through a preliminary assessment process and the steps that need to be taken.

We, I guess, during the course of our work, obviously it might be an application in the Tasmania Industrial Commission or something like that, so we I guess finesse our way - our work as we go so, if we recognise that there may be an issue, changes might be made then.

Q. In terms of that process and thinking about the people who sit above you in the executive, is it routinely the case that people at the Deputy Secretary and Secretary level would be briefed on decisions about whether or not -you know, the status, for example, of a preliminary investigation?

 A. So, usually, and it's quite difficult because we have had a lot of change in personnel lately as well, even from a Dep Sec level, but usually we would either meet quickly to Case Conference a matter during the preliminary assessment stage or there would be emails going left, right and centre really with the exchange - or the providing of information.

Q. And, who would those emails, thinking about particular titles, particular roles, who would those emails be

between?

A. Usually it would be between the Deputy Secretary of Children, Youth and Families, Corporate Services, Director of Youth Justice, and then People & Culture, a representative or two from People & Culture.

- Q. And at what point in the preliminary assessment process would you generally expect the I should say point or points plural would you generally expect the Secretary of the department to be briefed about the process?
- A. Usually quite close to when an allegation does come in. So, for instance, at the moment and again, it's hard because we have had a change in personnel and we're almost all in it together at the moment but so, for instance, if I received an allegation on the weekend it would be sending it straight away to the Deputy Secretaries and the Secretary for noting straight away as to, we've received some information in and we need to act quickly.

Q. And, to the extent that you have insight into the process going back to late 2020 around the time you started to become involved in the management of these matters, was the process the same; that is, that the relevant Deputy Secretary and the Secretary would become aware of the allegations within a short period of them having been raised with the department?

A. Probably 2020 I was not more so involved in those discussions.

Q. At what point did you become involved in the discussions, doing the best you can?

A. Okay. It's probably been more since there's been change in personnel and things like that. So, my understanding is that usually it would have been the Deputy Secretary of Children, Youth and Families to brief the Secretary when matters came in, and my understanding is that would usually occur quite quickly.

Q. Thank you. In your statement you make the point that - it's at paragraph 203 - that under the ED4 process it's not possible to suspend an employee during this preliminary assessment phase. Sorry, I should ask: is that because the test for exercising the power of suspension under ED4 is effectively the same as the ED5 test for commencing that process, or is there another reason why you don't have the power to suspend an employee before an ED5

commences?

A. That's actually been the subject, I guess, of previous matters or previous experiences that I've had; that an investigation should commence before you actually do the suspension based on the wording in the EDs themselves.

Q. Yes.

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A. That's not to say that other action can't be taken such as directing an employee to remain away from the workplace, and anyone who has direct line management over an employee is able to make that direction.

Q. Is that a fairly short-term solution though? Presumably, and I know you refer in your statement at a number of points to the possibility or the fact in a particular instance that an employee was told to go home and await further information; presumably that's not something that you can do for weeks or months on end? A. No, definitely our preference is not to do that for weeks on end, but we have to, I guess, allow enough time to be able - you might have a very serious allegation but you might need more information from a complainant or something like that before you can actually particularise to an employee the reasons why they are actually - that the Secretary formed the reason to believe, and then why maybe

So, in an ideal world, if you were dealing with a contemporary ED5 matter, it usually happens quite quickly that you'll be able to provide them with an allegation and everything would go from there. But the historic sexual abuse allegations, we've been dealing with matters that we haven't dealt with the like before, and I guess it's still a learning process as we go in terms of how long things take or how we get information.

it's in the public interest to suspend under the ED.

So, for instance, we had to learn or find out how we go to complainants and the best way to contact them and things like that, so it's ...

Q. So these investigations can take time, and we might come in a little while to the reasons why they can take time. In a child safety context where serious allegations are made against an employee, and an employee who has a child-facing role, do you feel constrained in the present legal and operating environment in the ability to stand an employee down to remove them as a risk to children while

- investigations are ongoing?
 - A. There definitely is, I guess, a pressure on people to be able to particularise to an employee the reason why you are asking them not to be in the workplace.

Q. So, is that an industrial pressure that you're referring to there?
A. Yes.

- Q. So, I can understand that, and I can understand that through a disciplinary lens, but if you look at it through a child safety lens, would you like in your role to have greater scope to stand an employee down in order to make, for example, detainees at Ashley safer while appropriate procedural steps are undertaken?
- A. Yeah, so Employment Direction No.4 is quite limited in the circumstances in which you can suspend an employee, and it would definitely be of greater benefit if that scope was expanded, and that might be including child safety as a reason why that could occur.

Q. And so, again, keeping that child safety focus and putting the disciplinary procedural focus to one side, would it be of assistance, and if you think about the s.53A test under the Registration to Work with Vulnerable Children Act where the threshold now for notifications is the department becoming aware by any means or suspecting on reasonable grounds that an employee poses a risk to children, would a similar threshold be an appropriate - or would that provide - would a similar test provide a useful avenue for the department to stand somebody down on child safety grounds?

A. I think it would be quite beneficial for child safety grounds if there was the ability to do that.Q. If we can move on to stand downs. I'd like to ask about delays in commencing formal ED5 processes. Some of

about delays in commencing formal ED5 processes. Some of the evidence available to the Commission, and I think it's in relation - maybe in relation to multiple employees, but I think it is in relation to Lester - is that one of the reasons why it took some time for a formal ED5 to commence was that the department didn't want to step on the toes, if you like, of police in conducting their investigations. Is that something in your experience - put Lester to one side, but generally speaking is there an attitude or a reluctance within the department to commence an ED5 for fear of interfering with the police investigation?

- A. I think you probably have to look at this almost from 2020 and post 2020. So, there's definitely been a change, and I think that's definitely around the safety of children.

- Q. Can you describe the pre-2020 and post-2020 approach?
 A. So, pre-2020 there was definitely an approach where we would work with police and I guess wait for the OK in terms of being able to put particulars to an employee. We didn't want to potentially compromise a police investigation, and that again follows the Integrity Commission's Guide to Managing Misconduct. You don't have to put off an ED but usually work with them around, is it right to go now, and so, that was definitely relevant in some of the earlier

- Q. Yes. And, would you now agree, is it your evidence that in the post-2020 world there is the reluctance or the concern about delaying ED5 until police have finished their processes or said "we're not investigating further", that that reluctance is no longer present?
- A. There are still some matters, so I can't answer in absolutes I guess there.

Q. Yes, generally speaking.

matters as well.

A. But generally speaking, but we still do have matters where we have - someone has been, or an investigation has commenced and someone has been suspended and it may be a few weeks before the investigator can actually start investigating whilst they wait for police to confirm that they are able to do that.

Q. Can I ask you a question I meant to ask earlier, I'm sorry for jumping around, but this is in relation to Ira and the statement that you took from Ira. Do you recall whose decision it was that you would take the statement from Ira?

 A. I don't recall whose decision it was specifically. It was raised in the meetings that were being had, I guess, around that time and --

- Q. Were they meetings involving the executive?

 A. Not all of the executive, no.
- 43 A. Not all 44

- Q. Were they the Case Conferences?
- 46 A. More like the Case Conference ones.

- Q. Thank you. I want to share with you some evidence that was given earlier in the week by Mr Watson, and he was the Acting Centre Manager from about March 2020 onwards, and it's in relation to alternate duties. Would Mr Watson, or I think you said earlier that the Centre Manager would be present at the Case Conferences?
 - A. Some of them, I believe initially he was, but I don't believe he was subsequently. So, usually it was the role or my understanding the role of the Director of Youth Justice to liaise any messages or provide him with any direction that was needed.

Q. He said in his evidence, and this is in relation to people who were the subject of child sexual abuse allegations being on alternate duties but still being at the centre, and he said:

This I didn't feel was good enough and I made my thoughts very clear regularly through to my Line Manager and People & Culture that we needed to act, we needed to get these people off site.

Are you aware of the concerns he's expressing there?

A. Not specifically, no.

- Q. In a general sense? Was there a tussle between centre management and the department, the executive, in relation to alternate duties?
- A. There's definitely been, I guess, some robust discussions at some points in time as to the best approach to take with matters.

- Q. In circumstances where there is robust discussion at a Case Conference, who ultimately makes the decision about alternate duties?
- A. Again, it's quite difficult. Usually it would be within CYF, and again, it depends on which point the Secretary is also brought into the conversation, so it's difficult, I guess, to provide absolutes in relation to these matters.

Q. Yes.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Ms Norton, excuse me.

47 MS NORTON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Q. Ms Allen, I hope I'm recalling this correctly, but I believe that Ms Honan also said that she raised concerns about people remaining on site at those, I think it was the conferences or one of the joint meetings and she raised that a number of times. Is that your recollection at all?

A. That does differ somewhat to my recollection. So, as I probably previously stated, I started in July. My first meetings, I have checked my notes, and we didn't discuss child sexual abuse matters at that point in time. I have checked the minutes from the first meeting that I can see in terms of when we started to look at these matters and that specific matter was not raised. In saying that, discussions then did probably commence from late September onwards into the progression of these matters.

- Q. At which point is Ms Honan's recollection that she was raising people being on site as something that needed to be considered?
- A. I think everyone was raising concerns or trying to wade our way through these matters, being cognisant of the legal advice that we had and the information that we had and, without going into the specifics of cases which may be at a point afterwards, yeah, there were a lot of considerations that needed to be taken into account.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Thank you.

MS NORTON: Q. I note that in your statement you make a range of comments about the ED5 process, the problems that you've experienced with it, and your thoughts both as an HR professional but also as a lawyer on how it might be improved. I anticipate that those are matters that the Commissioners will be greatly assisted by. However, Commissioners, I'm inclined not to go to those matters now owing to time constraints.

Would it be a possibility in future, Ms Allen, for you to somehow share your thoughts or attend a separate session with the Commissioners to talk about those reform ideas that you have?

A. I'd be happy to.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Thank you.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you.

1 2 MS NORTON: Thank you.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Q. Sorry, just to clarify, there are no issues about you having to get permission to do that? A. We don't believe so.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you.

MS NORTON: Thank you.

- Q. You make a statement at paragraph 255, you're talking here about the ED5 process, I do just want to ask this one question. You make the point that you only came into the department in 2018, I think, so you can't speak to historical practice, but you say nowadays, even if an official has not been charged or convicted with a crime, this doesn't preclude the Head of Agency from conducting an ED5 or being satisfied at the end of an ED5 process. What do you mean by "nowadays"?
- A. And, there might just be an additional word there that doesn't need to be there but we have, I guess, I think, I believe, 10 current ED matters under progression, and as far as I'm aware none of those are police are also being investigated by police, so it's ...

Q. So, is your answer there informed by your understanding of current practice rather than a specific point in time where the practice changed?

A. That's right.

Q. Okay, thank you. I'd just like to ask you further questions about Lester and Ira, we've already gone to some of those. Based on your understanding of those two case studies, would it be accurate to say that, would you agree, that the department held off standing Lester down - and there might be other reasons which we can come to - but that one of the reasons why there was a delay in standing him down was the need to interview Ira?

A. To the point of interviewing Ira, it was very difficult to understand exactly what the information was. So, there had been attempts, I understand, to obtain - you're dealing with hearsay evidence, I guess, at that point in time, so there had been attempts to corroborate that, to do records checks.

I understand that discussions were had, prior to my

- commencement, with previous HR professionals or people in the State Service around - again, the information that was provided, I understand, to the department at the time was that action was taken at the time, so attempts to ascertain what that action was, and going back through the records which I have already gone into, did take some time.
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- And so, can I infer from your response that, based on what the department knew in September 2020, it was not possible for the Secretary to reach the requisite state of satisfaction to commence an ED5 and, therefore, have power to suspend?
- So, I guess that would be a matter for the Secretary.
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- Q. Of course. But --

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- Can I ask the question this way: why was it necessary for a statement to be taken before a stand down would occur - before an ED5 could formally commence?
- Not necessary, but I guess in that situation there definitely were concerns, and I understand approaches made previous to September in relation to getting a statement and there was a lot of reluctance to, so in terms of being able to progress a matter, it was definitely useful to being able to get that information.

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You said it wasn't necessary but it was useful. the stand down have occurred - an ED5 commenced in September of 2020, that is, prior to interviewing Ira? Based on the information at the time it was difficult, I believe, to know what was being dealt with. So, again, at the time whilst - the information that was provided at the time, whilst concerning, it was not an allegation of child sexual abuse and further information needed to be ascertained.

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You've said that there were difficulties understanding Q. those allegations, and earlier in your evidence, correct me if I'm wrong, but I think the tenor of your evidence has been that over the course of 2020 additional information came in, not just from Ira but also abuse in state care claims in relation to allegations against Lester. those abuse in state care claims taken into account in the decision to commence the ED5 in November? Α. Yes.

- 1 Q. At what point in time were they taken into account?
 - A. I believe --

- Q. Doing the best you can.
- A. Yes. So, from memory, I think it was about in August or September that I became aware of the abuse in state care applications, that they existed.

- Q. And how did you become aware, do you recall?

 A. Someone, it was mentioned to me in passing and it was one of those, "Wait, wait, wait, hold up, what are you
- talking about? We have got all of this information that has never been put together and no action's been taken".

- Q. Can I ask you there, I think you are speaking to August or September 2020; is that right?
- A. Yes.

- Q. So, is the upshot of the evidence you've just given that at that point in time it was not the regular practice of the department to review the abuse in state care claims with a view to identifying whether any of them related to current employees?
- A. It's my understanding at that point in time that the four rounds of the abuse in state care applications were never put together to paint a picture of who may have been perpetrators of child sexual abuse, and I believe I've put in my statement that it remains a very big disappointment of mine that that work hadn't occurred prior, because I do believe that, putting to one side issues with advice that had been provided, there was definitely valuable intelligence a long time ago in relation to potential perpetrators of child sexual abuse; and it wasn't until, again, the support of the executive that those files were got out and put together and to create a bit of that picture, a true picture, I believe, as to what may have occurred at Ashley was able to be painted.

- Q. I think I've asked you this question in a general sense but can I ask it specifically in relation to Lester. Are you aware of any requests or directions that came from police, from August 2020 or thereabouts when you started in the department, requests from police that the department hold off on commencing an ED5 for Lester so that police processes could play out?
- A. I wouldn't say specifically a request, but there was definitely discussions around the courses of action and we

were definitely agitating around when it was right to take 2 the next steps. 3 4 So, my understanding is that the police spoke to the 5 person that had been referenced in Ira's statement and --6 7 Q. That is, the person who was the subject of the alleged 8 abuse? 9 Α. Yes, and actually I might stop there, if that's okay? 10 Is that something you'd like to return to? 11 Q. Α. 12 Yes, please. 13 14 Q. All right. I'm just making a note of that. 15 16 COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Sorry, Ms Norton, while you're 17 making a note. 18 19 I just want to come back to your statement, that you 20 felt the abuse in care claims put together, that what was 21 in your view a true picture of what was happening in 22 Ashley. And I note in your statement, and I'm not being quick enough now to find the exact place, that you did make 23 24 comment about when you put that picture together, that it formed for you, I guess, a pattern that helped you make 25 26 that belief. I just wanted you to maybe comment on why it 27 was you'd had formed a personal belief? 28 Probably up until that point I'd only read a few applications, maybe one or two letters of demand, but when 29 you have I believe in excess of 300 applications that have 30 31 come through detailing acts of abuse, and you can see the 32 same names and the same types of abuse, and you can pick up 33 themes and - it's quite confronting. 34 And, in picking up those names and acts, would it be 35 Q. 36 correct to assume that that was over quite a long period of time, so not children who were there together? 37 Yes. 38 Α. 39 40 PRESIDENT NEAVE: So they would be, just following up on -41 do you want to follow up? COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: 43 That's fine, you go.

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PRESIDENT NEAVE: Q. -- follow up on Commissioner Bromfield's question, the picture you may have got from that - I'm not putting words into your mouth - was that

there was some sort of a pattern where this behaviour had occurred at Ashley over a lengthy period of time; is that fair?

Α. Yes. I guess my opinion's based on not just the abuse in state care applications now, but it's also the National Redress applications and the letters of demand. And, I think I've put it in my statement that there is probably too much commonality in some of the methods of abuse, if I may call it that, or the allegations; that, for people that have spanned so many different years, to not believe that they're - it's not a matter of belief, but some of the themes have just repeated so much that it does definitely cause a lot of concern, and I think I've been quite specific in my statement as to a couple of those areas where I think that we see themes coming through now in terms of almost opportunities for abuse when they occurred, such as strip-searches; that's probably the main one coming through.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Q. And so, I gather then you would have a very different reflection to those who are - the argument that's been put by some people that these are false allegations for the purpose of getting a monetary payment?

A. It's really difficult, and I guess that's the difficulty that we're all in at the moment, because I've definitely heard those sides of it as well. We get the reports from the staff of the conversations they overhear or are privy to, or even the threats that they are - people ringing up and saying, "Make sure you say X, Y and Z did something to you", so that there is money at the other side, I guess, so it's really difficult.

But you do have again these themes that just continue, and again going back to the strip-searching one, and it's just how it's described in these applications. It wasn't even so much - a lot of the people didn't even see what happened to them in terms of a cavity search as being a sexual abuse; it was almost like it was an intimidation tactic, and that's how they describe it in their applications, and some of them are so detailed that they are very concerning.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Thank you.

MS NORTON: Q. Just a point of clarification following on from that exchange. Is it the case, or do you agree

with me that, although a number and perhaps many of those abuse in state care claims related to allegations back when Ashley was a boys' home, that they nonetheless concerned current employees of Ashley? Α. Yes.

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Just going back to Lester - and I should say, Commissioners, I just have two more questions and then we could take a short break perhaps and convene the private session.

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PRESIDENT NEAVE: Yes, thank you.

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I'm sorry, I've been asked to correct that MS NORTON: it's a closed hearing, not a private session, thank you, for the benefit of the transcript.

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The allegation, just to recap, the allegations that Ira made in relation to Lester were first made in January 2020, and I appreciate the evidence you've given that there really was, that was the beginning of the process, if I can put it that way, in terms of the department coming to understand the full extent of allegations against Lester.

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The first notice was in January 2020 and he was not stood down and an ED5 commenced until November 2020. like to invite you to explain - or would you agree that from an external point of view that that seems an extraordinarily long time to wait to stand someone down? Α. I would agree with that.

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Are you able to explain to the Commissioners the reasons why it took so long, and to the extent that the reasons go to matters that are more appropriately dealt with in the closed hearing, we will do that.

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And I think I've alluded to some of those, and again, some of that will be relevant subsequent to our next discussions, but indeed there was a lot of focus on ascertaining whether previous action had been taken and that real issue of, was there double jeopardy. we've had applications even more recently in the Tasmania Industrial Commission around, can a Secretary investigate a matter that's already been determined almost by a Manager? And so, there was a lot of effort put into, I guess, ascertaining what were in records and what information did

we have available; what information did we have available in terms of a potential resident. But also, again, trying

to work with Ira in terms of getting the information from him, and that took some time obviously.

And following that, too, there were difficulties associated with subsequent actions that had to be taken which might be --

- PRESIDENT NEAVE: Q. Can I just clarify one point. You've used the expression "double jeopardy" which I think you're using in sort of common parlance sense. This is not technically double jeopardy?
- A. No, it's not.

- Q. This is not somebody being tried twice for a criminal offence?
- A. No.

- Q. So you're talking about a situation where, at least in theory, his behaviour he might have received some sort of response for his behaviour previously?
- A. Yes, based on --

- Q. A reprimand or something?
- A. Well, actually, based on the information that was provided to us, that was the point where he was moved into a policy role.

Q. I see.

A. So, based on the information that came through, my understanding is that at that point in time there was action taken. So that he was removed from children, he was away from the workplace for a period of time, and then he returned in a policy role. So, from looking at that externally and based on the information available at the time, it sounded like there was action taken at the time to address the concerns.

- Q. And do you want to now tell us whether you may wish to leave this to the closed session do you wish to tell us now whether that turned out to be the case or would you prefer to leave that to the closed session?
- A. I can address that now.

- COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Do we leave it? I think that, because it's still I prefer we leave it I think.
- 46 A. Yep.

- MS NORTON: Q. Just by reference to paragraphs 120 and 121 of your statement, you refer there to regular meetings that you had with originally Ms Honan, now also potentially some other members of the executive. at a very high level, are you able to summarise for the Commissioners the sorts of concerns that you raised at those meetings in relation to Ashley?
 - A. So, more recently it would be the staffing concerns, and you've already, I believe, had evidence in the Commission in relation to staffing at Ashley, so it would be discussions around staffing.
 - Q. Can I be a little bit more specific? Can you recall the sorts of concerns that you were raising in late 2020 and 2021?
 - A. So, late 2020 and late 2021, I don't believe I was having, because in my role then, regular meetings with well, I wasn't the Deputy Secretary of Children, Youth and Families, or Ms Honan.
 - Q. In those meetings that you're referring to, do you recall ever raising concerns about the way that the department was managing its response to the child sexual abuse allegations against Ashley employees?

 A. Not specifically.
 - Q. Generally?
 - A. These matters are types of matters that we would generally just be discussing, so I can't remember the specifics of, I guess, conversations but we would generally discuss those types of could discuss these types of matters. But in saying that, I didn't have regular meetings, or I didn't have meetings with the then Deputy Secretary of Children, Youth and Families, and I didn't have an established meeting with the Director of Youth Justice either.

Q. Okay, thank you.

MS NORTON: Commissioners, I think now would be an appropriate time for you to make the order that you're proposing to make in relation to a closed hearing. We might then just stand down very briefly just so that we can clear the courtroom to the extent necessary and then we'll resume for what I think will be a very short session.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you.

In previous hearings and again during the hearings focused on the Ashley Youth Detention Centre we've made orders to restrict the publication of certain information.

We're committed to being open and transparent, and throughout our public hearings we have sought to shine a light on the state's prevention, identification and response to child sexual abuse. We've heard evidence that, too often, people, including victim-survivors, have felt silenced or have felt unable to come forward and be heard.

At the same time, we have sought to avoid prejudicing any current investigation or proceedings. Not only is this required by our terms of reference, but we're also acutely aware of not prejudicing the ability of victim-survivors to seek joint justice and not prejudicing ongoing attempts to keep children safe today.

In this context, and for the first time, the Commission has decided to make an order closing the next session of the hearings to the general public, including the media. We will also make a restricted publication order in relation to the information and evidence which may be heard during the next session.

 We make this order because the Commission is satisfied that the public interest in an open hearing and in the reporting on the information and evidence which may be heard during the next session is outweighed by relevant legal and privacy considerations, including avoiding prejudicing current investigation and proceedings.

So, I will now explain how the order will work. The order will apply for the duration of the next session. During that session only the Tasmanian Government and Mr Michael Pervan, Ms Kathy Baker, Ms Mandy Clarke, Ms Pam Honan and Mr Stuart Watson and the counsel and solicitors representing them may remain, and I believe you have a support person present - I'm sorry, I don't have her name, but that person may also remain present.

So, let me just repeat that: the Tasmanian Government, Mr Michael Pervan, Ms Kathy Baker, Ms Mandy Clarke, Ms Pam Honan, Mr Stuart Watson, counsel and solicitors representing them and Ms Allen's support person may remain for the next session. Any other person cannot be present

during the next session.

 Any information or evidence given by the witness during the next session must be kept confidential. This means that anyone who's entitled to remain in the hearing room must not share any information or evidence which is given during the next session. There will be no live-streaming or public transcript of the next session.

I make the order which will now be published. I'm just checking the time, we're going to have a 10-minute break?

MS NORTON: Less. I think the minimum break possible, I think. Five minutes, thank you.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: All right, yes, thank you. So, I'll make the order which will now be published, and this order will operate from, let's say 12.55.

MS NORTON: 12.50 perhaps, Commissioner.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: 12.50, thank you. I'm sure Ms Allen is excused. A copy of the order will be placed outside the hearing room, it is available to anyone who needs a copy.

We'll advise the general public and the media when the next session has concluded and the hearings will be open again and we currently anticipate, I think, that this will be something like 10 to 2, but I don't have to include that in the order.

MS NORTON: Yes.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: I request everyone who's not entitled to remain for the next session, in accordance with this order, to leave the hearing room.

MS NORTON: Thank you, Commissioners.

CLOSED SESSION FOLLOWS:

1	COMMENCING AFTER CLOSED SESSION AND LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT:
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3	MS ELLYARD: Good afternoon, Commissioners. We're next
4	going to hear from Ms Mandy Clarke and Ms Kathy Baker who
5	are going to give their evidence together, and I ask that
6	they take their affirmations.
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13	CEXAMINATION OF MS ELLIAND.
14	MS ELLVAPD: A Commissioners I'm remiss in not
15	MS ELLYARD: Q. Commissioners, I'm remiss in not inviting the appearance that's made on behalf of these two
16	witnesses and I'll invite my learned friend to do that.
17	withesses and 1 in invite my realined in tend to do that.
18	MR COX: If it please the Commission, my name's Cox, I
19	appear for Ms Baker and Ms Clarke.
20	appear for no baker and no orarko.
21	PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you, Mr Cox.
22	TRESIDENT RETUEL THAIN YOU, IN COXT
23	MS ELLYARD: May I begin with you, please, Ms Baker. Can
24	you tell us please your full name?
25	you con as proceed your rank name.
26	MS BAKER: Kathy Margaret Baker.
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28	MS ELLYARD: And you're current professional address and
29	occupation?
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31	MS BAKER: 47 Liverpool Street, Hobart, and Executive
32	Director of Business Services.
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34	MS ELLYARD: For which organisation?
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36	MS BAKER: Department of Police, Foreign and Emergency
37	Management.
38	W0 5117455 V 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
39	MS ELLYARD: You've made a statement to assist the work of
40	the Commission which relates to roles you've previously
41	held elsewhere in the State Service?
42	MC DAVED. That's connect
43	MS BAKER: That's correct.
44 45	MS ELLYARD: Do you have that statement with you?
46	no Elliand. Do you have that Statement with you!
47	MS BAKER: I do.

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                       Are the contents of the statement true and
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         MS ELLYARD:
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         correct?
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         MS BAKER:
                     Yes, they are.
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         MS ELLYARD:
                       Turning to you, please, Ms Clarke. Your full
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         name?
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                      Mandy Clarke.
         MS CLARKE:
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         MS ELLYARD:
                       And your current professional address and
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         occupation?
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         MS CLARKE:
                      47 Liverpool Street, Hobart.
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                                                      I'm the Deputy
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         Secretary in the Department of Police, Foreign and
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         Emergency Management.
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         MS ELLYARD:
                       Similarly, you have made a statement to
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         assist the work of the Commission that arises from roles
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         that you previously held in the Department of Communities?
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         MS CLARKE:
                      That's correct.
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         MS ELLYARD:
                       You've got that statement with you?
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         MS CLARKE:
                      I do.
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         MS ELLYARD:
                       There are a few minor corrections, I gather,
                                 Firstly, if we turn to paragraph 35,
         that we need to make.
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         we find in fact there's two 35s.
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         MS CLARKE:
                      Correct.
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         MS ELLYARD:
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                       So you're inviting us to renumber them as 35A
         and 35B?
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         MS CLARKE:
                      Please.
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         MS ELLYARD:
                       Secondly, if we turn to paragraphs 46.8, 46.9
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         46.10, there's an important word "not" missing in each of
         those paragraphs so that it should say:
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              As a former employee of the Department of
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              Communities I do not have access ...
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              Is that right? 46.8, 46 .9 and 46.10. So, you'd like
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that word "not" inserted into each of those three? 1 2 MS CLARKE: 3 Thank you. 4 5 MS ELLYARD: Finally, in paragraphs 71 and 72, there's drafting notes in each of those paragraphs that you'd like 6 7 us to strike through? 8 9 MS CLARKE: Thank you. 10 MS ELLYARD: With those changes made, are the contents of 11 your statement true and correct? 12 13 MS CLARKE: 14 Yes, they are. 15 16 MS ELLYARD: Just to be clear about the roles that each of 17 you held that are relevant to the work of this Commission. may I ask you first, please, Ms Clarke, what was the role 18 19 that you had in the Department of Communities that has made 20 you a witness with some relevant evidence to give about the 21 operations of the Ashley Youth Detention Centre? 22 23 MS CLARKE: My former role was the Deputy Secretary for Children, Youth and Families, and so, that's the capacity 24 in which I'm here today in my former capacity with the 25 Department of Communities. 26 27 28 MS ELLYARD: And over what time period did you hold that 29 role? 30 31 MS CLARKE: I was the Deputy Secretary for Children, Youth 32 and Families from 11 September 2019 to 11 February 2022, 33 noting my last working day was 21 January 2022. 34 MS ELLYARD: The Commission's heard from other evidence 35 that the Director of Custodial Youth Justice reports to the 36 37 Deputy Secretary role? 38 MS CLARKE: That's correct. 39 40 41 MS ELLYARD: And so, during the period of time that you held the role I think it was largely Ms Honan that reported 42 43 to you. 44 45 MS CLARKE: It's only been Ms Honan. 46 47 MS ELLYARD: Turning to you, Ms Baker: what was the role

1 2 3	that you formerly held that has given you relevant insights into Ashley Youth Detention Centre?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	MS BAKER: I was the Deputy Secretary of Corporate Services with the department; that area included the functional areas of budget and finance, People & Culture, Governance, Risk and Performance, Information Systems and Strategy. And, prior to being appointed as the Deputy Secretary, I was the Executive Director of Capability and Resources.
12 13 14 15	MS ELLYARD: Am I right in understanding there's a large overlap between those two roles? there was a reclassification and a renaming but a lot of the duties stayed the same?
17 18	MS BAKER: That's correct.
19 20 21	MS ELLYARD: And you held that role from when the Department of Communities commenced its operations?
22 23	MS BAKER: That's correct, from 1 July 2018.
24 25 26 27	MS ELLYARD: Thank you. Can I ask you about the extent to which you're aware of other evidence that's been given. Firstly and most immediately, you were both here today for the entirety of Ms Allen's evidence; is that right?
28 29	MS CLARKE: That's correct.
30 31 32	MS ELLYARD: Both of you.
33 34	MS BAKER: That's correct.
35 36 37 38	MS ELLYARD: To what extent have you been made aware of other evidence that's been given, for example, the evidence of Ms Honan?
39 40	MS CLARKE: Yes, I watched Ms Honan's evidence last week.
41 42 43	MS BAKER: I was travelling interstate, so I did listen to some of it but not all of it.
44 45 46 47	MS ELLYARD: What about the evidence of Mr Watson, the current Manager of Ashley; did either of you get to see his evidence?

Yes, I was here. 1 MS CLARKE: 2 MS ELLYARD: 3 Ms Clarke, you were here. 4 5 MS BAKER: And I was in attendance as well. 6 Other than those whose evidence I've 7 MS ELLYARD: 8 identified, firstly with you, Ms Clarke, are you aware in a 9 more general sense of the evidence that's been given beyond 10 those particular witnesses? 11 12 MS CLARKE: Yes, I have, I've listened to the victim-survivors' speech, I've read some of the 13 14 transcripts. 15 16 MS ELLYARD: And you, Ms Baker? 17 18 I've seen partial evidence but not all. MS BAKER: 19 20 MS ELLYARD: Have you become aware of some of the evidence 21 given by the lived experience witnesses? 22 Yes, I have. So, I heard Max's evidence and 23 MS BAKER: 24 Charlotte's evidence. 25 26 MS ELLYARD: Can I ask you to begin with some general reflections, starting with you, please, Ms Baker. 27 28 paragraph 2 of your initial statement you've offered some 29 observations that you formed a view that Ashley's a different kind of organisation from the other kinds of 30 31 activities and operations that are carried on by the 32 Department of Communities; what's different about it? 33 34 I think it's the nature of being a 24/7 operation, having young people in our care on a 24-hour a 35 36 day, seven-day a week basis, working in partnership with the other service providers in the Department of Education 37 and the Department of Health on site. It was also, for me, 38 reported via anecdotal evidence from people who are in my 39 40 teams who are working closely with staff at the centre that

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The other parts of our agency are largely, with the exception of the Child Safety Service, the other part of our agency are largely people who are working in offices, developing programs and policies to support the Tasmanian

there was challenges with understanding what a therapeutic

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model of care might look like.

community.

MS ELLYARD: Turning to you, Ms Clarke, you've made some observations at paragraph 2 of your statement about your initial impressions when you came into the role of Deputy Secretary in October 2019; what were those initial observations?

MS CLARKE: Certainly when I was starting in the role I made, probably within the first three to four months - my statement says around the first three months - from listening, certainly talking with the Director, certainly observations, that I thought significant change was required.

MS ELLYARD: And, can you summarise for us, what were the kinds of change that it seemed to you as at the late part of 2019 were required?

MS CLARKE: Some of those changes that were obvious to me were, I think, firstly the relationships particularly between the Custodial Inspector and the Commissioner for Children, I believe was strained. I think that one of my clear observations was the Professional Services staff and what we might call, and certainly through this hearing's been referred to as the operational staff; those relationships did appear to me to be not at their optimum in terms of the way you would expect cooperative working relationships between those two areas to be working.

I think that my other observations were that there were some staff that perhaps dominated decision making that had been there for some time, and that perhaps new staff who brought fresh ideas and new ideas and new way of thinking, their thoughts were not always reflective in that decision; in fact, sometimes they just weren't even being heard, would be, I think, the key matters.

MS ELLYARD: One of the observations that Ms Honan made when she gave her evidence was that it was her experience when she started, around about the same time as you did, I think, Ms Clarke, that Ashley had seemed to be very much operating in a closed environment with not a very clear passageway of information out and in and a poor relationship with the executive structure above it. Was that your observation?

MS CLARKE: Oh, absolutely. Yes, I would say not just at a divisional level in terms of the service being part and seeing part of the Children and Youth portfolio, but also part of the department's work.

MS ELLYARD: Does that mean to your experience that there was a lack of accurate and timely information feeding up the line to the department about what was happening at Ashley?

MS CLARKE: Yes, potentially, yes.

MS ELLYARD: The Commission's heard evidence that there were certain categories of matters and incidents and so forth that needed to be reported up via Ms Honan to you. In your early months at the centre did you feel that you were receiving reports and information in an appropriate way?

MS CLARKE: Oh, I had absolute confidence in Ms Honan. I believed that at that point in time assertive leadership was required and I believe that that Director was delivering that. I think they were experiencing resistance, but I do believe that they were the right person with the knowledge and skills, and I did have extensive conversations with the Director about some of those challenges at that time and the lengths they were going to and assisting in trying to source information that we could deem to be reliable.

MS ELLYARD: Thank you. Can I ask you, Ms Baker, for any observations you made about, perhaps bringing particularly your hat as, I'm calling it HR, in People & Culture, about the extent to which there was a healthy working environment for staff at Ashley at the time you started your role?

MS BAKER: Sure. I guess my reflections are that that workplace is a very challenging workplace. We did receive a very dis - what I would describe as a disproportionate number of Safety Reporting and Learning System notifications given the size of the staffing complement at Ashley, and there was often contested views as to whether matters should be resolved locally and the capability of the management to resolve that locally within the centre versus where they needed to seek expert advice from our People & Culture Team.

Certainly through our Health, Safety and Wellbeing Manager, I would describe that between the Child Safety Service and the Ashley Youth Detention Centre, that probably consumed around about 90 per cent of their time supporting staff, supporting the HSRs, the Health and Safety Representatives on site, and working between the department and unions and supporting management in their decision making, and it very much was disproportionate when you look at the size of the centre with around about 90 staff in an agency that's nearly got 1,000 people in it, that person spent an awful lot of their time helping to assist to manage issues on site.

MS ELLYARD: And was that just when you first started or did that percentage of time being allocated to Ashley continue to your observation over the course of the time you worked there?

MS BAKER: It's been pretty consistent that that is what I would describe as the squeaky wheel for the organisation and it is an area that required constant support out of our People & Culture Team as well as some of our other areas.

MS ELLYARD: And of course in part we could acknowledge that it's more challenging and difficult work than the work that other parts of the Department of Communities might perform, and involving direct contact in many cases with young people with challenging behaviours. To your observation did that fact, the nature of the work, sufficiently explain why it was that there was such a disproportionately higher number of complaints and concerns coming out of that workforce?

MS BAKER: I don't think it was just the issues to do with residents, I think it was pretty clear that there was a divide between what I would describe as the "old guard and the new guard" at the centre. The absence of having a really clear definition of what a therapeutic model of care might look like often added to the tensions between the old and the new. Yeah, that's probably where I'd leave that.

 MS ELLYARD: Ms Baker, you say at paragraph 14 of your statement that you appreciate and acknowledge that Ashley Youth Detention Centre has a dark past. What's that past as you would feel able to describe it?

MS BAKER: For me, I guess it's acknowledgment that the

prior incarnations of Ashley was as a boys' home and prior to that obviously there was Wybra Hall. Now, both of those have had widespread coverage in terms of the history that has happened in those organisations, and I think it's been very challenging for the, not just the site, but the reputation of that site to overcome that history of the past.

I don't necessarily think that it's just unique to Youth Detention facilities in Tasmania, I think that's an issue facing other jurisdictions as well, and it has been a very, very hard road to navigate dealing with the history and former carnations of that centre.

MS ELLYARD: Ms Clarke, can I ask you, and I'll direct your attention to paragraph 17 of your statement. We asked you to comment on the results of what's called the AYDC Discovery Report which was commissioned in April 2022 and which made some observations about the culture and attitudes of staff at that time. Can I ask you what your reflections were when you saw that report?

MS CLARKE: Well, firstly, I thought it was a very, very informative report. I thought that it was a reliable piece of information from an appropriately qualified individual that really did provide, particularly the Director and myself and the Secretary, a way forward in terms of what were some of the underlying reasons that we were dealing with, so we already had some information and some basis to work with, but I think that piece of work actually provided an opportunity for people to have a voice, for them to have their say, particularly people who were really committed to trying to drive improved outcomes for young people who found themselves in the detention centre, and there were numbers of those staff.

 I think, when you have a piece of work like that that did provide a pathway forward, particularly for the Director and the centre management to actually begin to have a reset really, so it provided a foundation and a baseline and from which the centre then started to really progress a framework of practice and particularly a learning and development framework. I thought it was a very good piece of work.

MS ELLYARD: Would you agree with me, Ms Clarke, that one of the things that that report showed was that, to a

significant though not complete extent, Ashley was operating in a custodial model?

MS CLARKE: Oh, absolutely.

MS ELLYARD: Rather than as a therapeutic model of care?

MS CLARKE: Yes, absolutely.

MS ELLYARD: Notwithstanding the fact that there had been, as at April 2020, a number of initiatives that were implemented by people of goodwill over a number of years to try to make that shift?

MS CLARKE: That's right, I think my own personal perspective on that is, I think it shows the gravity that's required in the change process.

MS ELLYARD: Can I ask you to unpack what you mean by that?

MS CLARKE: I think that when we go back in history, and I have taken the opportunity during my tenure as the former Deputy Secretary to understand the history of the institution itself. I have read about the boys' home, I've particularly learned, as I've became much more familiar with redress applications, Abuse in State Care, I took quite an interest in understanding what had happened in its When you think about that, it came from a very much a work - this is my understanding and from my research - a work and punishment approach which wasn't just for young people who found themselves in trouble with the law, it was wards of the state - there were a whole range of different circumstances in which young people unfortunately came together in quite significant numbers.

 Then, as you move through and into a youth detention reign, I guess the questions that always came to my mind is at the time - this is going back many, many years now - what was that change process that actually occurred from a boys' home into a youth detention facility that was merely managed by a piece of legislation called the Youth Justice Act.

And then as times change and of course as we all become much more - society - much more akin to a child safety lens then the service is moving and as research has

developed around our understanding of therapeutic practices. So, when I say that gravity, I think that there are a whole range of points in the life of this institution that required significant change, and the one that I became involved in through this piece of - the report that was actually done, is that therapeutic framework and that is our more modern day, more contemporary understanding of how to support young people who find themselves in these situations.

> MS ELLYARD: May I ask you, Ms Baker, a Thank you. question about records. We've already heard in some evidence from Ms Allen today about the very considerable work that she and others in her team have been doing in the last couple of years, drawing on and trying to understand the records that are held with young people and the extent to which they might corroborate allegations of abuse that are being made. You deal with this in your statement about what you came to understand were record-keeping practices at Ashley and the extent to which the state was making records available in a timely way when people requested it. Can you tell us about that please?

MS BAKER: Yes, sure. So, there's two parts. First of all I became aware there was questions around whether the records at Ashley were secure or deteriorating, so we initiated an audit of the records at Ashley to make sure that they were actually secured appropriately and weren't deteriorating, so that was the first piece of work.

The second piece of work related to people who were making applications through either the Personal Information Protection Act or making requests for their files while they were in care, and it came to my attention that the department was nearly two years behind in actually responding to those requests and providing the applicants with their file.

So, I developed a submission for the Secretary's consideration and endorsement to stand up a centralised team to be able to respond to those file requests in a much more timely manner. I think at the start of the process we had over 300 outstanding file requests for applicants, and I can't remember the exact number now, it is in my statement, but we got that down to under 100 in a very short period of time which for people - it might seem insignificant, but for people who are seeking to understand

their care history or are seeking to consider what their options are for pursuing matters as to why they were in care, it seemed very - it was very important to me to make sure that we were responding to those requests in a far more timely a manner than what we were, so that was the first part of the work.

The next part of the work became very clear to me in late 2020, early 2021, that the department's ability to be able to respond and produce information, both for the Registrar and also for investigators to support active investigations of ED5s, we were severely hampered by the fact that those records: (1) we largely didn't know what record holdings we had, so that was our first issue. Our second issue is, those record holdings actually weren't catalogued and indexed in any shape or form.

So, for example, if we needed to ascertain that a particular trip may have happened at Ashley, there wasn't a register that we could go to, so it became very clear over a period of time that we had a significant piece of work that we needed to do to, (1) identify what record holdings that we had had; the second piece of work was to catalogue those record holdings, and the third action was to actually remediate and digitise those records.

And, we used, I guess, the relevant period that the Commission is using from 1 January 2000 as our priority records at Ashley that we sought to scan and digitise, and we did that because we wanted to be able to participate fully in the Commission and make all of the records that we had available during that relevant period for the Commission's benefit. But it also had the benefit of being able - for the department being able to respond in a far more efficient manner that we had done previously to requests from the Registrar for information.

MS ELLYARD: That sounds like a huge piece of work well outside the ordinary scope of work that you'd be expecting your department to do in any given year. Were there additional resources and supports that were made available to you in getting that work done?

MS BAKER: Yeah, so there was two parts to that. First of all, we did develop a budget submission for State Government consideration. Unfortunately, you know, contested budget environment, that wasn't funded through

that competitive budget process.

We then, recognising that that couldn't act as a reason not to do this, it's far too important, we developed an internal budget submission for the Secretary's consideration and, as a result, we established a team of about eight people, from memory, in our records team that was able to commence the digitisation work, and we also established a team in our legislation and Legal Services area which was able to then dedicate the time to process the personal information requests and the Right to Information requests that started to come through.

MS ELLYARD: Am I right then that as the records were digitised they then became available to be provided to investigators or anyone else who might be looking into particular allegations brought by someone?

 MS BAKER: Correct. We certainly had a fuller set of information that was available to the department and we had a greater understanding of what type of record holdings that we actually had, which did include things such as diaries and handwritten diary entries which, at the start of this journey, we didn't know existed. So, that then made the information set available to the department and what we could make available to the investigator and subsequent requests to the RWVP much fuller.

MS ELLYARD: One of the things that Ms Allen touched on in her evidence is becoming aware herself, I think she said in the middle or late 2020, of the existence of records from claims made and payments made under various iterations of the abuse in care claims scheme. When did you become aware, as I take it you did at some point, that there was held within the records of the Tasmanian Government information about allegations, including allegations against former Ashley Boys' Home or Ashley Youth Detention Centre staff?

MS BAKER: It was in the second half of 2020. Without going directly to my statement, I think it was between August and September 2020 when that information became available to me.

MS ELLYARD: And how did it become available to you?

MS BAKER: It became available to me because in the office

1 next door to me was our principal legal officer who was 2 handling a civil matter and the existence of that scheme 3 became available to me through 4 5 PRESIDENT NEAVE: So, that was just serendipity that you became aware of it; is that right? 6 7 8 MS BAKER: Yes, it was. 9 PRESIDENT NEAVE: 10 Thank you. 11 12 MS ELLYARD: Ms Clarke, can I ask you: I take it that you 13 also at a point in time became aware that records were held 14 arising from claims that had been made through that scheme. 15 When did you become aware that those records were held by 16 the government, I'll use that term? 17 18 MS CLARKE: Certainly through - those records were used 19 for people that were making applications, so when the 20 department had to populate forms for the National Redress 21 Scheme application, so I was aware of the concept but not 22 in any great detail. 23 24 My statement talks about what actually prompted me to 25 really have a good look at Abuse in State Care and how that 26 impacted. I had a meeting --27 28 MS ELLYARD: Please, do tell us. 29 MS CLARKE: I had a meeting with a gentleman called 30 31 , who following a meeting that he had with 32 the Commissioner, our Secretary, had received 33 correspondence that actually suggested that there were 34 contemporary matters of harm afoot at Ashley which was 35 quite concerning. met with myself and a 36 Department of Justice representative where we were really 37 trying to question appropriately because he was also representing members, claimants, so it was about, you know, 38 trying to be appropriate without breaching or asking him to 39 40 breach any confidentiality. 41 42 gave me an example which relates to the 43 Lester matter, but in that conversation he was really 44 helpful in saying, "Just check the records". 45 indicated that many records had existed for quite some

period of time. I haven't been a long-term - I haven't worked in the State Government long-term. It was from that

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discussion where I guess there was a - I held a view of, well, we were thinking, what records could they be and how could you then align those records to being a relationship between the current Ashley staff, and that's where really I fully became abreast and we actually started to take some action in cross-checking records, so extracting them, cross-checking them against current staff. And then, of course, as Ms Allen talked about this morning, as Ms Baker just talked then, that was when we really started to get some very informed views about what was in some of those applications about current staff.

MS ELLYARD: To summarise, I think it's clear that once one goes to those records it was possible to identify a number of staff who had continued to be employed at Ashley and who were still employed who had been named in one or more claims that had been made and paid out under the abuse in care schemes?

MS CLARKE: That's right, correct.

MS ELLYARD: But prior to the time when each of you started getting involved in this, I take it, those records hadn't been made available for use as far as you're aware in any kind of employment or disciplinary context?

MS CLARKE: Not to my knowledge.

 MS ELLYARD: And did you come to understand, Ms Clarke, whether there had been any considered reason why that was, that those records hadn't been brought to bear on employment decision-making?

MS CLARKE: So following that meeting, perhaps if, can I just?

MS ELLYARD: Yes, continue the story.

MS CLARKE: So following that meeting I think there were probably three key actions that occurred. The first one, indicated that over the last decade - so we really started at the Department and People & Culture and the Operations, this was a joint effort in terms of people having discussions - went back into our human resource records of how many people were employed at the Ashley Youth Detention Centre prior to 2010; that was the first. Simultaneously, the Abuse in State Care applications that

related to Ashley were being extracted, so that was the cross-check that I referred to.

The third piece, and we had a very - these are members and I need to acknowledge them, they did very, very good work, they were part of our legal team, they were very dedicated to doing this, they went in and they actually did an assessment of the notification processes through all four rounds, so they were sourcing as much information as they possibly could to identify, if there were actions taken at the time or if they weren't, why they weren't. And in my statement I have attached that notification process report that that team did produce, which indicated, rightly or wrongly, but at the time it does appear that privacy and confidentiality - I guess that's the words of the author - were, I guess, were given precedent over perhaps what we now all believe in this day of the importance of a child safety lens over those things.

MS ELLYARD: Ms Baker, in your statement you identify becoming aware in part of some legal advice that had been provided in the past that was relevant to the use that could be made of the Abuse in State Care records. Can you tell us about that? And, to be clear, privilege in the advice has been waived.

MS BAKER: Yeah, I think I did note in my statement at that point in time when I lodged it, it hadn't been. So, yes, I was obviously broadly aware of that advice that had been sought in 2007, from memory, which did point to, unless there was a willingness from, (1) there was a complainant, and (2), the complainant was willing to take an oath in regards to the abuse that they had endured, that there was limited action available to the department to take.

MS ELLYARD: And, I'll direct this question to whichever of you feels that perhaps you're more familiar with the records that were reviewed, but there were four rounds of the Abuse in State Care Scheme culminating, as I understand it, in 2013. Did either of you see any evidence that, as part of that scheme or afterwards contact had been made with claimants to see if they were willing to go on oath and participate in a disciplinary process?

MS BAKER: I didn't see any of the detailed records themselves. I saw a summary spreadsheet which was - and

our focus of that was to identify whether we had any current staff, so I'm probably not best placed to comment and I wasn't employed in a Human Services setting or a community setting at the time that that scheme was administered.

MS ELLYARD: Of course. Ms Clarke, from the records that you've seen, have you been able to identify the extent to which, as the rounds of the scheme unfolded, contact was made with claimants to identify whether or not they would be willing to go on oath?

MS CLARKE: No. No, I haven't seen that, and at that point I think what Ms Baker's referring to from a department perspective is, that was the only piece of information that we had, yep.

MS ELLYARD: So, it appears, and I'll stand to be corrected of course, that the common understanding was that information received through the Abuse in State Care Scheme could be used for the purposes of assessing whether or not a particular person should receive a payout under that scheme, but neither of you have seen any evidence that there was follow up, and there may be evidence, but neither of you have seen any evidence that claimants under the scheme were followed up to see whether or not they wished to participate through making a sworn statement?

 MS CLARKE: The only thing that I think that would be in my attachments to my statement, that the notification process report identified was that, if a person wanted to pursue their complaint through police, that was supported by the scheme.

MS ELLYARD: Through police?

MS CLARKE: Correct.

 MS ELLYARD: Thank you. Can I ask you, Ms Baker, you mentioned that unfortunately the budget bid that you made to government wasn't successful so that it was necessary instead to, with the Secretary's assistance, pool resources inside the department. Did that have an effect on how quickly and how well you could get through the work?

MS BAKER: Absolutely, and it was beyond a business as usual approach. Establishing a team of approximately eight

people in the records team and a team of people to review and redact file material was certainly above and beyond our funded establishment; it required the use of the department's cash reserves to meet that, and that proposal was very much supported and ultimately endorsed and approved by the Secretary. That did facilitate us being able to respond to file requests in a much more timelier manner than had been the department's history, and certainly from once the digitisation of records actually got underway and we knew what our record holdings were, we were certainly in a much stronger position to be able to extract relevant materials to inform investigations.

MS ELLYARD: It appears that, looking in from the outside, and the Commission has heard some evidence from Mr Graham, the Registrar for the Working with Vulnerable People Scheme, that looking from the outside in a view was formed that perhaps it had been business as usual inside the department, in that, it was taking a long time sometimes for records to be obtained and provided because there wasn't additional resources and a sense of urgency as Mr Graham observed it. What would be your response to that?

MS BAKER: I've obviously got a different perspective on that and I've probably got a fuller understanding of the challenges and the issues that the department were responding to at the time; that did obviously include the department running a hotel quarantine program from March 2020 onwards, and I was the Emergency Commander and doing my own role in conjunction with hotel quarantine at the same time. And I would describe my role as broad and shallow. So, I spanned multiple functional areas for the department; hotel quarantine was obviously another gem on top of that.

So, I don't think, in fairness, that Mr Graham has probably got a full appreciation of the work that was being undertaken by the department, but probably didn't necessarily realise because it's quite an internal function, the effort and the additional resources that the Secretary had agreed to deploy in our agency to ensure that, one, that we could participate really fully in our response to the Commission, but also to help respond to people who have formerly been in the State's care with fulsome records, but also to enable responses to the Registrar's notices to be responded to in a timely manner.

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Now, when that was brought to my attention, I think initially the contact came to Mandy, Mandy referred that to I met with the Registrar within two days and there was advice provided to me in terms of the matters that had been outstanding, and there was a delay. I think the initial request came in in June and we weren't - it was 23 August when I met with the Registrar and we needed to obviously respond to his requests for information in a much more timely manner.

And I guess these were very serious matters MS ELLYARD: in the sense that they were very serious issues potentially affecting whether or not people should be accredited to work with children?

MS BAKER: Correct, yes.

MS ELLYARD: And so, something which obviously warranted the highest attention. Well, not just from a particular department but from Government as a whole. Would you agree with that?

MS BAKER: Yes, and I think we're a department where there's constant re-prioritisation of our tasks for varying and multiple reasons, and I think on balance we actually do that particularly well with the limited resources that we do have available to us.

Yeah, so I think from a response perspective, the moment that that was brought to my attention, we already had work underway and we had a satisfactory resolution.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Q. Can I ask a question about that, the process of constant re-prioritisation of tasks. Presumably that is driven by political processes as well as by bureaucracy; that is, politicians may perceive a need to respond to a particular community demand, and that may mean that other things go on the backburner. Would that be fair comment?

I guess political imperatives are one thing MS BAKER: We also need to balance employee matters, that we balance. we need to balance client matters, we need to involve contractual matters, so there's a breadth of complexity that drives re-prioritisation of tasks within the agency. It's generally done quite consciously to deal with what's

first and foremost in front of us, but I think it's the 1 2 reality of every senior public servant that you're 3 constantly re-juggling and re-prioritising what's on your 4 plate. 5 MS ELLYARD: 6 And this was an example of needing to juggle and re-prioritise because of the request for more money 7 8 from government to help you do it through the budget 9 process had been unsuccessful? 10 Yeah, it was certainly one avenue that we 11 MS BAKER: pursued; it wasn't pursued exclusively and we obviously had 12 a back-up plan of being able to use and re-prioritise 13 14 funding internally. So, the government's got multiple considerations that they need to weigh up when they're 15 16 handing out funding to agencies, and ultimately that's the 17 decision of the Premier and his Cabinet in terms of what 18 gets funded. The fact that that didn't get funded, whilst 19 disappointing, it didn't mean that the work didn't happen; 20 we utilised our internal reserves to be able to meet, I

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COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Ms Baker, hi. Do you remember what month it was that you found out that that was not funded, the budget bid was not successful?

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MS BAKER: I can't off the top of my head.

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COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: In the first half of 2021?

guess, what was largely an unprecedented demand.

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MS BAKER: Yeah.

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COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: That may be Q2?

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MS BAKER: We generally find out through the budget process informally between April and May prior to the State Budget being handed down, but I obviously realise that it was a disrupted year because of COVID, so I can't quite recall off the top of my head what the exact timing would have been for 2020.

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COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: And you mentioned that you were disappointed. Are you prepared to say whether you were surprised?

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MS BAKER: I guess I've been in the public service for 21 years now: it is very difficult in a contested budget

environment for corporate areas to be funded, and that is the reality, I don't think that's any different from any other agency. It is, yeah, the funding envelope is what it is. There's not a lot of sexy announceables in record-keeping, and that is the pragmatic reality of that budget cycle.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: It does appear, on the information we've got though, that by the time that budget bid was submitted it was apparent that there was something, potentially something quite extraordinary where records could be very helpful and did have a bearing on safety of children.

MS BAKER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Thank you.

MS ELLYARD: Can I ask you both some questions now about the Ashley workforce. We've had a lot of evidence given about, both in this week and in previous weeks, about the complex and difficult nature of the work that those who work at Ashley are called upon to do and the extent to which over time the staff working there have been appropriately trained and qualified and then appropriately supported to do their work.

 We understand from material provided to us by Mr Pervan that there isn't even currently any minimum educational requirement to take up a role as a youth worker. Can I ask you first, Ms Baker, you comment at paragraph 94 and following of your statement about this question of matching skills and aptitudes to positions?

MS BAKER: Yeah, so I've got a view that people succeed in roles for a variety of reasons. Professional qualifications is one important element to people succeeding in roles, but along with their prior experience, their willingness to take on feedback from coaching, their personal alignment with the organisation's values and behaviours are all really important contributing factors for people's success in a role.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Following on from that then, for the staff at the Ashley Youth Detention Centre are core values or core aptitudes a part of their position descriptions and their performance review process then? MS BAKER: So, our agency went through a process during the 2018 through to 2019 to establish departmental values. Now, that was rolled out when we celebrated our first birthday, I think on 1 July 2019, what the agency's values actually were. We then, in the year of 2019 into 2020 started to work with individual divisions and teams across the agency to develop what those supporting behaviours would be in the workplace, so that period of work was taken over those two years, of course disrupted in 2020 by COVID as a lot of things were.

They aren't necessarily described in the statements of duties, and the reason that they wouldn't be described in the Ashley statement of duties at that point in time was because we took the statements of duties as they were when we came across from the Department of Health, but certainly as roles have been advertised or new roles have been created the departmental values are explicit in the statement of duties.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: But if I had been a youth worker for 15 years, I would not have those aptitudes or values in my statement of duties?

MS BAKER: No, I don't believe that they were listed in the statement of duties from that period of time ago.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: And are they incorporated into the performance review process?

MS BAKER: Yeah. So, another initiative that we had, an important piece of strategy out of our People & Culture area was a Developing and Achieving Together Framework which had a very strong focus on organisational values and behaviours. Whether or not that has been picked up operationally at the centre, I can't comment on, but certainly the framework was there for all parts of our agency to be able to pick up and adopt.

MS ELLYARD: Ms Clarke, can I ask you, at paragraph 19 of your statement, having made the point that employment matters are in your view more the purview of the Secretary than the Deputy Secretary, you do offer some reflections given your former role about this question of qualifications for staff.

MS CLARKE: Certainly, my view as the Former Deputy Secretary, is that I do believe that there are a number of roles within a youth detention facility that do warrant expertise, and they do warrant tertiary qualifications, and I say that because I think that the structure can have a variety, I do think experience is an important pre-requisite. I do think the capacity to be able to engage with a young person in a relational way is also about the things that Ms Baker just talked about around your values and your attitudes.

But when it comes to dealing with young people with complex needs, that their trauma manifests itself in all sorts of ways, in anger, in violence, that there are numbers of professional staff that must have the appropriately tertiary qualified - to be able to support youth workers.

Also, importantly, I think people that are in decision-making positions on a day-to-day basis do need to be able to have an operating framework of practice that does understand what is occurring for a young person in that moment and that, yes, there are a whole range of risks and safety risks in Youth Detention, but at its heart it is often those complex behaviours are a result of trauma and the ability to understand that in a grounded way, I think tertiary qualifications absolutely helps that. And I'm not dismissing non-qualified, I think it's a combination of.

MS ELLYARD: I think you're identifying that, to the extent that people perhaps in frontline youth worker roles are not themselves qualified to a tertiary level, they require the support and guidance and supervision perhaps in a clinical or professional sense of those who do have those qualifications.

MS CLARKE: Yes, that's what I believe.

MS ELLYARD: Because we've heard some evidence about the risk that people who are trained in youth processes might under pressure or in a moment of crisis fall back on old ways, and it would appear from the evidence that the Commission has received, including evidence from a number of former detainees, that the old ways were not therapeutic.

MS CLARKE: I would agree on that. I also think that the

structure of a centre, at its heart sometimes interacting with a young person is about developing a trusting relationship with an adult, and that could be a youth worker, it could be a visiting service, it could be one of the members of the Professional Services Team. Regardless of who a young person might choose to say that they have a trusting relationship with, I think the Professional Services staff, because of their framework of practice, can really support and bolster interactions with youth workers; they may have different types of therapeutic leverage with a young person as well because it's a different relationship with a young person.

But certainly also, to the point you raise about reverting to old ways: detention centres in my experience from the time I was there, they tap into people's personal safety. Safety is a big issue that does need to be managed, and so, I think there is always a vulnerability for people to be much more risk averse because of the safety matters afoot, and it takes very skilled practitioners in my experience to work with some very complicated trauma-related behaviours to allow - you do need to take risks if you're going to be trauma-informed. You do need to take risks for therapeutic engagement, and I think it's a combination of skills, knowing the young person but also having some application of clinical skillsets to do that.

 MS ELLYARD: Am I right in understanding, Ms Clarke, that without being dismissive in any way of various reforms that have been attempted over the years and the good work of those, including in the relatively recent past, who did bring those skills, your assessment would be that until perhaps the introduction of the practice framework during your tenure, there hasn't been a sufficient framework in place to support and guide youth workers in providing therapeutic care for detainees?

MS CLARKE: I think the team at Ashley have done a really great job in the practice framework, but to answer that question I would say to move change into the setting requires very, very strong leadership and that leadership must be grounded in understanding and an absolute commitment to therapeutic practice.

MS ELLYARD: And you were the Deputy Secretary at the time and I take it you would say that that change is now being

effected. Does it mean that, by necessary implication, you're suggesting that there hasn't been appropriate leadership prior to the recent past to help and support those at Ashley making that seismic shift from custodial and punitive to therapeutic?

MS CLARKE: I think it's been combinations of things. So, strong leadership, one; change in leadership is another one. Different things that have occurred in the centre in terms of - I think my statement refers to an underestimation of the change management that's actually involved in trying to shift a setting from perhaps a traditional custodial to a therapeutic framework.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: In some of our witness statements we have a reference to a person whose role it was at Ashley to lead change management, and the suggestion is that that was going quite well, and I can't now recall whether that was during the period of time you were involved, but then it was abandoned.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: I think that finished in 2018.

MS CLARKE: I did listen to that statement, it wasn't in my time, Madeleine Gardiner was the witness but I wasn't aware of that change management.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: But it was then abandoned.

MS CLARKE: Yes, and I don't know why.

MS ELLYARD: Can I turn then to ask you some questions, both of you, that overlaps with some evidence that Ms Allen has given. May I first begin by saying and confirming, each of you heard the evidence that Ms Allen gave in relation to particular current or now some former employees whose names came forward through some claims and who were the subject ultimately of ED5 and ED4 processes? You were both here for that evidence.

MS BAKER: Yes.

MS CLARKE: Yes.

MS ELLYARD: Just perhaps to start with the big picture, under Employment Direction 5, a Head of Agency can take action to commence an investigation into whether or not a

State Servant's been guilty of misconduct; is that right?

MS CLARKE: Yes.

MS BAKER: Correct, if they form a reasonable belief that the code may have been breached.

MS ELLYARD: And that's the threshold for starting an investigation, a reasonable belief that the code may have been breached?

MS BAKER: Yes.

MS ELLYARD: In your experience, Ms Baker, what's the nature of the material that's needed before the belief can be reasonably formed?

MS BAKER: Normally establishment of the facts. So, where it's a matter you would be wanting to provide the Secretary with assurance that the staff member was an employee at that time; that we might have some corroborating evidence that indicates that - I'll put it in the context of children for a moment - that the staff member and the child were at the same place and the same time that has been nominated, and if there is any other supporting information that the department may have to confirm that that event may have taken place.

MS ELLYARD: So, you don't need to already have all the evidence gathered?

MS BAKER: Don't need to have it all gathered, but I think if you didn't make best attempts during an assessment of information I would be very worried that industrially that may be challenged, and in being challenged may limit the department's ability to continue with an employment investigation; because, if it was appealed in the Tasmanian Industrial Commission and we weren't able to sufficiently particularise what the allegations were, that could lead us to a point where that matter was challenged.

MS ELLYARD: I take it then that it's been your experience that the way it works is that, unless there's the breach of the Code that a Head of Agency reasonably believes may have occurred is well particularised, there is a risk in starting an investigation?

MS BAKER: Yes, a concern that that could be challenged and dismissed fairly quickly.

MS ELLYARD: That must mean that in some cases, and I think perhaps we're talking today about some such cases, there's quite a long process of initial assessment in order to assist the Head of Agency to consider whether or not he or she can form a belief?

MS BAKER: I think, if you've got access to reliable, well indexed catalogued records, that those assessments could be undertaken in a short period of time. That was certainly a limiting factor for this department given the poor record-keeping practices of the past to be able to do that in a short period of time in some of our matters, yes.

 MS ELLYARD: Could I ask you a hypothetical question, recognising the particular difficulties posed by allegations that were made a long ago and where there hasn't been recent contact with the complainant.

If an allegation were to be made now through the Ombudsman, through the Commissioner for Children and Young People, that a young person in Ashley was making an allegation that he or she had been sexually abused by a worker, what's the kind of detail that would be required for there to be a briefing prepared to invite the Secretary to consider whether he - it is currently "he" - had formed a reasonable belief or a reasonable view?

MS BAKER: Yes, certainly. So, the immediate benefit at Ashley is the availability of CCTV footage, so getting that secured and able to be provided to the Secretary. Availability of witnesses, so current other people who may have witnessed and seen firsthand the conduct, all of that information would be readily available for a contemporary event, which would enable that information to be put to the Secretary for him to consider the matter.

MS ELLYARD: What about if the alleged conduct occurred out of view of cameras, as we've heard is the experience that many witnesses have described; if there's not that kind of independent evidence in the form of CCTV, I take it there would still be the possibility of the belief being formed?

MS BAKER: Yes, because there would be the availability

of - there should be the availability of other witnesses, given the practice as I understand it is not to have a sole staff member providing care to a young person, there should be in the current day events availability of firsthand witnesses if that event did occur outside an area where there wasn't CCTV footage.

MS ELLYARD: Can I ask you, Ms Clarke, is that your experience too, that before a Head of Agency will form a belief on reasonable grounds, there needs to be a fair degree of particularisation of the misconduct that may have occurred?

MS CLARKE: Yes, but I think if I may go to your example of today, if that was to happen today?

MS ELLYARD: Yes.

MS CLARKE: I have no doubt that if that scenario was to happen today there would be a discussion internally, I have no doubt that the Secretary would issue on the basis of a young person making a complaint, whether the paperwork would be issued and all the particulars like that, but I think that such an accusation like that in a Youth Detention Centre that is - they are high risk settings in nature - I have every confidence that the Secretary of the Department would do that.

 You would be able to match employee records of, were they on the site at that particular - you could readily grab information that you needed to, and then I do believe that there would be work occurring in the background, but I believe that the paramount concern would be that young person and support to them, counselling services to them, helping them to describe, but also being quite acutely aware that in the settings - and I'm aware, Commissioners, that you've heard evidence during the week that for young people in detention it is about also not dobbing, it is about, you know, not snitching, and you do need to be able to manage those dynamics and protect that young person in those circumstances.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Could I ask a follow-up question. Would either or both of you support changes to the test for an investigation to be initiated? The reasonable belief that the code may have been breached?

MS ELLYARD: Reasonable grounds to believe.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Reasonable grounds, thank you, to believe that the code may have been breached: should there be some weakening of that requirement in cases involving allegations affecting child safety?

 MS CLARKE: My contribution to that would be that, I acknowledge the - I think it's incredibly important that Child Safe organisational practices are progressed, and I think that those things, albeit will take some time to implement, they are a mechanism in which self-reporting, and I think it's very important to have a culture of self-reporting alive and embedded in a workplace culture, is extremely beneficial for Youth Detention because it guards against - well, not relying on young people to make complaints to start with.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: You mean one member of staff reporting another member of staff?

MS CLARKE: Yes, so a culture alive of everyone, I guess, having eyes - in the environment, it's very important, and I think a Child Safeguarding Framework and an education around what Child Safe Organisations are about complements therapeutic practice frameworks, it complements those things.

I'm not an HR technical person or have any industrial relations expertise, but I think and recognise that those things are very, very important in the State Service. The government delivers a range of services to children and it could be through that vehicle then in which you have industrial leverage, but that's just my contribution. People are talking about the current ED5 mechanism, but I do think that there is another framework here about Child Safe Organisational practices that are very important and should be a requirement on people that are delivering services to children.

MS ELLYARD: Ms Clarke, can I put to you that it appears that the sting is on what "reasonable grounds" means. It sounds like at the moment in current practice the word of a child would be accepted as enough having regard to contemporary understandings, if I can put it that way, of the circumstances that would permit a child to disclose and of course the immediacy of checking records. So, on the

child's say so would be much more likely now to be regarded as reasonable grounds if there was a complaint made by a child even before perhaps extensive other evidence was sought?

MS CLARKE: I agree, yeah.

MS ELLYARD: But in that case of historical allegations, including allegations that have been made directly but after the fact through Abuse in Care Schemes, the view seems to have been taken, including in the case of Lester and Ira and Stan here, that it wasn't enough, that there was a need to get surrounding corroborative material?

MS CLARKE: My response to that would be, those three matters that you're talking about from my perspective of the Deputy Secretary, the department started to enter into really unchartered territory. I think it matured in its capacity very, very quickly, I think it was a team effort; of course, learning occurs in those circumstances, and those particular matters, I think, from that, what we actually did see is the department mobilised. In response to, when a comparison between those and today, I actually think it's vastly different.

MS ELLYARD: And I think you're inviting the Commission to conclude that the way in which the matters of Lester, Ira and Stan were dealt with in 2020 isn't perhaps the way they'd be dealt with now?

MS CLARKE: I believe that's right.

MS ELLYARD: Just to tease out what the differences would be, thinking firstly about Lester, the evidence is that the allegation that he had been seen in the presence of a naked crying child in the past came to the department's attention in January 2020; is that right? I mean, perhaps I'll ask each of you when each of you personally became aware of that allegation.

MS BAKER: So, for me it was on or around 10 January, and I was directly notified by the former HR Manager,

MS ELLYARD: And in the case of you, Ms Clarke, do you recall when you became aware that that allegation had been made about Lester?

1 2 MS CLARKE: Yes, I believe it was perhaps after 31 August disclosed that matter and then I made 3 4 internal enquiries. 5 So that matter hadn't come to your attention MS ELLYARD: 6 as a disclosure about a current staff member until that 7 8 time? 9 MS CLARKE: 10 No. 11 MS ELLYARD: Does that seem to you to be satisfactory? 12 13 MS CLARKE: I think it actually indicates that, you know, 14 where is the line around significant reporting in terms of 15 16 between operations in other areas of the department, yep. 17 18 It appears then - I think it's clear that MS ELLYARD: 19 Ms Allen has described in her evidence, which I take it 20 each of you would agree with, the various steps that were 21 taken, but in practical terms Lester remained in the 22 workplace, query whether he had any contact with children, his formal role suggests that he shouldn't have, 23 24 until November when he was (a) reported to the police and Is that right, Ms Baker? 25 (b) suspended. 26 27 MS BAKER: That's correct. 28 29 MS ELLYARD: And as we understand the evidence of Ms Allen, that suspension ultimately occurred after a 30 signed statement had been obtained from Ira? 31 32 33 MS BAKER: That's correct. 34 MS ELLYARD: And it also occurred in the context of 35 36 Ms Allen and her team becoming aware that there were also 37 other matters alleged against Lester that had been made through the Abuse in Care Schemes? 38 39 That's correct. 40 MS BAKER: So, there was that work done 41 to examine the Abuse in State Care Scheme and Mr Lester's name was one of those names that was identified via that 42 examination of those records. 43 44 45 MS ELLYARD: And so, I think the explanation for why it 46 took so long is in part because the records weren't already

close to hand to be consulted; is that fair?

MS BAKER: That's correct, so there was extensive searching undertaken in that January period post the notification from Alysha, and the records that were available as I understand it were very limited.

MS ELLYARD: And so, thinking back to the definition or the need to have a belief on reasonable grounds, I take it that it was your assessment that there wasn't enough material in that early part of the year to present the matter to the Head of Agency?

MS BAKER: We certainly had information that was of concern and was disturbing, inappropriate behaviour, and that needed to be validated and confirmed, and the People & Culture Team at the time went to, I think, quite extraordinary lengths to try and get some corroborating evidence. Mr --

MS ELLYARD: Ira, the witness.

 MS BAKER: -- Ira initially didn't wish to provide a statement; that was pursued. COVID then hit in March, and I actually left my role for a period of time March through to June, so did lose track about what happened during that period of time personally. But I do recall the team reporting that they were on hands and knees in basements trying to fossick through records to see what information holdings the department did actually have. I'm aware that they approached a former Manager in the Department of Health at that point in time who, again, wasn't able to assist the officers at the time with their enquiries.

MS ELLYARD: As I understand it, part of the context of this is, before Lester could be stood down under Employment Direction 4, there needed, as I understand it, to be a belief as well that he may have breached the Code of Conduct in a manner that meant that he shouldn't continue his duties?

MS BAKER: That's correct.

MS ELLYARD: What about the question of whether or not, having regard to the very concerning information, albeit yet not corroborated, what was the potential for Lester to have been directed to work from an alternative location or perform alternative duties that would put beyond doubt the

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question of whether or not he would be exposed to children?

I can't recall whether that was specifically considered at the time, because the advice that we had was that he was working in a role that didn't have him having consistent access and supporting young people. He may have had incidental contact, but there wasn't a - he wasn't undertaking a role where he had direct access to children so --

MS ELLYARD: I just interrupt you to say, it sounds like you weren't made aware that on at least one occasion he was observed conducting a strip-search of a child after the time the allegation had been brought?

MS BAKER: No, I didn't have any knowledge of that.

MS ELLYARD: Would that have made a difference, if there had been that suggestion that, whatever his formal title, he was in practice performing direct child-related work?

MS BAKER: Absolutely, that would have been something that would need to have been discussed and considered through the Case Conferencing that Ms Allen mentioned before, that would have been something that absolutely we would have wanted to discuss and consider.

MS ELLYARD: Certainly the evidence is from Alysha that she made that known to Ms Honan. I can't, as I sit here, recall what Ms Honan said about that point but I'm sure that I'll be reminded.

There's evidence from Ms Honan and from Mr Watson that each of them were concerned about Lester remaining in the workplace while this very significant allegation had been made about him. Is it your recollection that they were expressing those concerns?

Certainly not to me, and my expectation and understanding of how the People & Culture Team undertook their duties, that if those concerns would have been expressed, I would have been made aware. Certainly, I was not made aware up until the time that I stepped out of my role to go and help with the state's COVID response, and I don't recall any representations being made directly to me when I returned to my role in June.

MS ELLYARD: Ms Clarke, in your statement you've identified that you would regard these matters as more matters for the Secretary rather than the Deputy Secretary. Is there a formal role under the delegations that apply here for the Deputy Secretary in assisting or advising the Secretary on whether or not action should be taken under ED5 or a suspension under ED4?

MS CLARKE: No, not a formal delegation. However, perhaps if I make a contribution to this safeguarding group because I have heard some evidence around that. I think, and I'll go back to, these are particular matters at a particular point in time that I think were unchartered territory, and that safeguarding group was formed - I'm not sure of the exact name of it, but it actually was another action that did follow from the meeting with the compute of the exact name actually have some discussion.

I think Ms Allen referred to it this morning as "robust discussion". It was certainly robust discussion. So, I certainly think there may have been occasions where Operations staff may have participated; I'm not - I really can't recall, I'm sorry, but I do believe that structure matured over time. I think that was a very important structure to assist a Secretary in their decision making. So, I think that any Secretary would get comfort from a range of people coming together trying to actually work their way through some very complicated unchartered territory and I think that was being responsible to your Secretary.

MS ELLYARD: You said, Ms Baker, that you can't recall if consideration was given at the time to redirecting Lester to perform other duties. Is that something though as a matter of more general practice that would have been available to the Secretary to try and meet the concerns raised by allegation which hadn't yet risen to reasonable grounds for an employment direction investigation?

MS BAKER: It's certainly something I think in today's response that we would consider. I really don't recall it being considered at the time, it's certainly something available. A Secretary under ED1 can vary duties at Level 4 for any employee, so that sort of capability does exist under our current employment framework and it would be something that's available to the Secretary to exercise.

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MS ELLYARD: And would that be something that's available now in the event that a concerning issue arose, perhaps of an historical nature, where there was going to be some time involved in drawing together the material that might form the basis for a belief on reasonable grounds?

Yes, it is, it's in Employment Direction No.1 MS BAKER: and it would be available. One of the challenges with the physical location of the site at Ashley is how we could reasonably accommodate a staff member at another work site without there being, I guess, implications for the employee, but certainly that provision does exist.

MS ELLYARD: Can I ask you a question, and I'll direct it at you, Ms Baker, first, because you're the one that became aware earlier on about Lester, you indicated that you knew of the allegation about Lester on 10 January and it's clear from the evidence that that allegation involving Lester was not reported to the police until November. Can I invite you to agree with me that whether or not there was processes involved in the Department of Communities for its own purposes gathering information, nevertheless it would have been appropriate to make the police aware much sooner than occurred that this historical allegation had been made?

MS BAKER: I think we had concerns of inappropriate and disturbing behaviour, absolutely. Did it meet the threshold with what the disclosure was at that point in time for a notification to Tasmania Police? We obviously didn't advise Tasmania place at that point in time, and I still think I hold the view that until we had obtained some additional information that we could actually reliably provide to police.

In hindsight I probably would report - would err on the side of caution and report early: that obviously wasn't something that we discussed and considered at the time because we weren't dealing with it at that point in time as a disclosure of child sex abuse.

MS ELLYARD: But you should have treated it that way, don't you think?

MS BAKER: I agree. MS ELLYARD: Given what was described and giving full benefit to the protection of children it should have been understood as an allegation of child sexual abuse?

MS BAKER: Totally agree, with a child safe lens and a child safe lens, at the forefront of your mind you would immediately report.

MS ELLYARD: Can I ask you for your reflections on that point? I understand, Ms Clarke, that you say you didn't become aware of it until much later, but really you should have, shouldn't you, given what we can understand to be the seriousness of what was being alleged against a current employee?

MS CLARKE: I think my reflections on that time, based on what Kathy was saying just then, is that, I think they are - I think what's actually occurred here is the industrial lens and the child safe lens; they need to marry to some extent in these matters. However, at that particular point in time, I think, as Ms Baker's indicated, there was information afoot, I think from Assistant Commissioner Higgins' testimony in terms of the witness statement yesterday, I think that Tas Police did step through a process too of having a conversation with police in terms of the value of hindsight would have been very useful at that point in time, and I think that all agencies have probably moved over this period of time into the realm of information sharing that may not have been available at I mean, I think there's been some very good work done across the agencies, yep.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Ms Clarke, just reflecting on the fact that the Department of Communities also includes the Child Safety Services, what do you think it would be like for front line staff in Child Safety Services to be hearing that the corporate area didn't have that child safety lens at that time?

 MS CLARKE: I think - well, generally I think people - I don't tend to think that the structure of organisations have naturally lent themselves to that, and I think that Child Safe Organisational practices is what that encourages.

What I can say is, as the department started to really accelerate work, not just on dealing with the here and the

now but simultaneously also trying to do future state, which was setting up practices to be Child Safe Organisations, and there was an external agency that was qualified in that area, one of the first groups of people that participated in that was the HR personnel, and so, I do think that it is about educating and bolstering. I don't think there's a natural progression to - I think it's got to be deliberate and I do think that there were efforts to do that, yes.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: And, on the evidence that we're hearing, it sounds like these events were really a catalyst to start merging those industrial and child safe lenses?

MS CLARKE: Correct.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Do you have any reflection on why the National Royal Commission wasn't the catalyst for that to occur?

MS CLARKE: I think that, when I think through the implementation of Royal Commission recommendations, certainly the Ashley Youth Detention Centre certainly read the volume 13 I think it was of the Royal Commission in terms of the learnings from the Royal Commission in relation to Youth Detention, then there's a broader piece of work which of course relates to the recommendations for Child Safe Organisational practices.

At the point that the initial Bill did come out for consultation, I certainly know the Children, Youth and Families portfolio did do and started to progress that work; that did include some HR people, so that safeguarding inter-departmental committee did merge over time once it actually begun to establish some good, solid processes for ensuring good exchange of information and prompt in response - responsiveness, it started to really turn its mind to progressing child safe practices, not just in education but also in relation to Ashley that also related to using that organisation to do some audit checks really on, was policy and procedure, is it written in a way where it's child friendly? They were checking things like, are documents in a manner that would be seen to be child safe in practice; that teams of people, both in Child Protection actually, and also in Ashley, they started to drill down into the operations of where in your operations on a day-to-day basis where you're interacting with young people where practices of the past may no longer, if you're applying a child safety lens, actually be truly safety, and so, they do go to things like one-to-one work with children where you can actually bolster protections.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: Thank you.

MS ELLYARD: One of the aspects of this question, just pursuing the question of Lester and the timing of the report to police. Each of you had an involvement in conducting what I'm calling a preliminary assessment of a complaint that was made by Alysha which alleged, amongst other things, that she had been discouraged by Ms Honan from making a report to police herself.

I think each of you had a role to play in that report; is that right?

MS BAKER: Yes.

MS CLARKE: That's right.

MS ELLYARD: And one of the concerns that might be raised about the fact that it was the two of you who conducted that report was the fact that at the relevant time Ms Honan reported to you, Ms Clarke?

MS CLARKE: That's correct.

 MS ELLYARD: And whether or not you could investigate that matter in an appropriate - not just being impartial but being seen to be impartial. Can I ask you for your comment on that?

 MS CLARKE: Yes. So, my role in conducting the preliminary assessment: the nature of the complaint that Alysha was raising related to a number of matters, one which was Lester so, I'll just stay with that particular matter, but it was asking - the nature of the complaint was that it was an allegation that the Director had breached the Code.

So, the preliminary assessment, similar to other preliminary assessments was, it wasn't drilling into the actual specific detail of the actual individual complaints, it was assessing the detail that was available that would form reasonable grounds for a breach of the Code.

In relation to that matter, I wasn't able to find any evidence in terms of the documents that I assessed, albeit a very important matter, albeit Alysha was - it was important that that was reported, but I didn't believe that the Director actually - there was any evidence afoot that would suggest that she's breached the Code in that way.

In terms of actually doing the preliminary assessment, I did it myself and I asked for a whole range of records, I wanted to assure myself that, you know, some of the matters - there was a lot of information coming in at that time and I did want to actually check that and double-check it for myself, so I did.

I perhaps would like to say that, it is in the statement, I'm not sure if you're going to ask me but --

MS ELLYARD: It took too long.

MS CLARKE: It did, absolutely, and I owe Alysha an apology for that. It was an important matter admittedly, you know, I think we've always talked about re-prioritisation of work. I was delivering and trying to work through the Youth Justice reform documents at that time, but albeit, I took five months to do that preliminary assessment; there was a lot of information assessed, but I owe Alysha apology, I didn't respond to that fast enough.

MS ELLYARD: One of the other issues that I know you've answered in relation to the document that you prepared as your preliminary assessment is the way in which you described and summarised the information that was available by that time about Lester, and just to be clear, one of the things you said was that through the various reviews there hadn't been able to be ascertained any record of any incident or allegation through redress schemes that matched what Alysha had described? But what you didn't say was that there were multiple other matters known about Lester. Don't you think that that was relevant information to include in a report that purported to be, really, an assessment of whether - of the credibility or support for the allegation that Alysha had made about Lester?

MS CLARKE: I mean, I've had seven months out of the service in terms of thinking about those things and I think it does make a difference when you've actually got a sense

of space out of a particular challenging portfolio.

 When I look at that I think that, where perhaps that report could have been improved, and I note that Alysha when she gave her evidence, I think she used the word, she found the report "odd". So, I don't think we explained what a preliminary assessment was to do; I think that was the first area where it could have improved.

I was really conscious at the time of how much information can you disclose about somebody else? But certainly I take on board your question in terms of what you're saying and agree that I could have improved the way I wrote things to ensure that, even where I did pass on information around a broader story where part of that preliminary assessment, I did actually write to a third party to try and verify, are we actually talking about the same issue, because there was different things being said in different forums, and I think I did disclose around the statement.

The intention of doing that was, I knew this issue was important to Alysha. I was trying to actually give information as best I could that we had actually tried to source as much information as we possibly could. Now, you know, I think in hindsight you can always do those things differently, but you're right to say that that report says, and we sourced no information in that preliminary assessment in relation to that particular matter that was raised through redress, through an abuse in state care or through a civil matter.

 MS ELLYARD: And so what we've put to you then, and you've responded at 46.12 to be clear, I'm putting to you that the briefing or the report was misleading, in that, it referred to, we haven't found anything, no application in the ex gratia scheme rounds that relates to this matter; we haven't received a request for information under the NRS, the review of records undertaken as part of the preliminary assessment consumed, there is no abuse allegation that described the information provided by Alysha.

But what's missing from that is, but we do have four other matters that we've identified involving Lester, and I'm inviting you to agree that, without that information that tended to suggest that, we haven't found anything matching this, but we have found multiple other things

about him, your report was misleading?

MS CLARKE: I guess my view on that would be, I was dealing with that matter that Alysha raised and I was going back to, I wasn't absolutely sure what I could disclose, so what I disclosed is what I believed I could disclose.

MS ELLYARD: I don't think you quite answered the question that I had at the start of this, Ms Clarke, which was about the conflict of interest point and the perception of you being the one who did the assessment.

MS CLARKE: I've certainly, over the years I've certainly assessed individual directors or managers over time. have no issue - I mean, I have professional working relationships with directors, I had a particular interest in this, I actually did want to assure myself, as I've said, so I felt I was best placed to. I was across detail. and so, perhaps you're saying, is there a perceived conflict of interest? I guess that then goes to who else would have been in a position to do that preliminary assessment because one of the reasons it was referred from the Office of the Solicitor-General to the Deputy Secretary was. Alvsha was making a complaint about the Secretary as well, so there were difference arrangements in place, which is why it ended up being the Deputy Secretary.

 MS ELLYARD: Thinking about the fact that one of Alysha's complaints or allegations was that Ms Honan had dissuaded her from making a report to police herself. In the report that you wrote you said, as was the case at the time you wrote it, that a police notification had been made, but you didn't refer to the fact that it was made 10 months later. Again, would you accept that that had the potential to mislead?

MS CLARKE: I think in hindsight what you would say - I'm not sure I would use the term "mislead". What I would say is that there's question marks every time you're doing preliminary assessments of this kind: how much can you disclose when it's about another person and it's about employment arrangements?

I accept what you're saying. From Alysha's point of view, having more information would have been very, very beneficial, it was an important issue.

MS ELLYARD: Can I ask you a couple of other questions, Ms Clarke, and I'm conscious of the time. We've asked you some questions about the SERT review that was conducted into the experiences of the young boy who we're calling Henry had and we've had some evidence from Ms Burton about that. I'm drawing your attention to paragraph 69.3 of your statement. You answered some questions about the briefing that was originally prepared at the time of the incident in August 2019 which the SERT Review subsequently found to be misleading. I want to ask you to comment on whether you agree that that briefing to the Secretary at that time is misleading.

MS CLARKE: In relation to the 7 and 8 August --

MS ELLYARD: Yes, and the way they were originally briefed up to the Secretary.

MS CLARKE: Yes, I think that the SERT Report undertaken by Veronica Burton indicated and provided us with very good detail about what actually occurred on the 7th and the 8th, and yes, I think that the issues brief was inadequate, absolutely.

MS ELLYARD: And so, thinking about how those briefs are prepared; I mean, where do you allocate responsibility for the briefing being inadequate? Whose responsibility was it to make sure that it wasn't misleading?

MS CLARKE: Well, I think where this goes to in terms of future state, is I'll go back and draw to why I think Professional Services staff are very important in the structure of the service because they were very well placed to understand matters.

Where I think those sorts of critical incidents occur - I mean that was a particular briefing written by the Centre Manager and I do think that any structure, in terms of the reporting lines, that Centre Manager reports to a Director, you've always got to have a level of trust and I guess faith that what's being reported to you is correct.

I do think, in relation to some of these more clinical matters where your mind goes to into the future is, what's the role of Professional Services staff in those briefings.

MS ELLYARD: Can I ask you about, in your observation of the significance of the SERT as a tool available to the Department of Communities to investigate incidents, and can I ask you that in the context of evidence that we had from Ms Burton that she did a number of such reviews and had at least a perception that she didn't see the ones she did for Ashley follow the same trajectory and receive the same attention that she understood ought to have occurred?

MS CLARKE: The Serious Events Review Team was a team, if I can just take a little bit of time to explain the context of that team. Historically there were a number of matters of infant death and this was really - whilst it was in the Child, Youth and Family's portfolio, it was in the child safety area. And the team, I can't recall - it may have been 3F tier, it may possibly have been 4, it was established before my time as the Deputy Secretary, it was undertaking very important work and there were a number of matters that that team were assessing from a child safety perspective and some were pending coronial inquests.

That team actually did work through the number of cases of infant deaths. So, as their time, it was set through till 30 June, and the matters that were afoot in child safety had a structure around them and I do believe that they were set up prior to my time, but off the back of an election commitment that then ended up being actually embedded into the service.

So, when Veronica Burton gave her evidence I did note that she talked about that there was no follow-up from the service. So, my understanding is, we engaged - and I say "we", being the Director and myself and the Secretary fully aware of those things - engaged the services of the SERT team because they were at arm's-length and appropriately qualified practitioners to actually undertake some assessments of events that actually occurred prior to the Director and I starting, and in response to issues that people were raising.

In terms, in response to the issue that you're asking me around no follow-up back to Veronica as the assessor: that was never usual practice. And the SERT reports themselves historically have always been subject to peer review or moderation and then through a committee. We were using members or engaging members of the SERT Team because they had capacity to actually undertake that work, and it

was very much a forensic compliance assessment of what has actually occurred here.

We actually did undertake an evaluation of SERT. So, the SERT team over a number of years matured in its processes. I don't think anyone would deny the absolute value in having scrutiny and external assessment when serious events occur. The outcome of that evaluation was very much around recognising the value of those processes, but also the importance of framing those things from a quality improvement framework.

There had been examples through the evaluation of Serious Events Review, which is no reflection on any team member or anyone involved in that work, that where workers - the engagement process through SERT people felt or had expressed that they felt they were being blamed. And remember, in the context of Child Safety work, you're actually working with a lot of grey, you know, individual practitioners' decisions.

MS ELLYARD: You mentioned the committee. Part of Ms Burton's evidence was that she had an understanding that it would be usual practice for reports that were prepared to go up and be considered by the committee and it was her understanding that her report in relation to Henry, and I think another report that she did as well, didn't go to the committee. Is she right in understanding that that was the case?

MS CLARKE: Yes, absolutely she's right.

MS ELLYARD: And that's a departure from normal practice, isn't it?

MS CLARKE: No, not so much a departure from normal practice because as I've just expressed, we engaged members of that team to actually - because they were one available --

MS ELLYARD: So it was a kind of an unofficial SERT, is that what you mean? They had the skillset and they were in (indistinct).

MS CLARKE: It was a serious event review.

47 PRESIDENT NEAVE: I don't understand that, I'm sorry, I

need to unpick this a little bit more. I understood that the committee to which it went was a committee which had on it people from a variety of different agencies, I think the Police Commissioner was one.

MS CLARKE: That's correct, that's right.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: I can't remember who the others were, and the normal process was, when the review was completed the recommendations were made, it would then go to the committee as part of an implementation process, and that simply didn't happen in this case or in I think at least one of the other SERT reviews that were done with Ashley. Am I right in - is that correct and, if so, why? And I suppose my supplementary question, and why was the SERT team then dismantled later?

 MS CLARKE: Commissioner, to answer your first question, that is correct, it did not go to the committee, and the reason it didn't go to the committee is that the Serious Event Review Team was - its focus was within the Child Safety Service system. To the best of my knowledge the only time the Serious Event Review Team members were engaged was twice at Ashley, I have no knowledge if they were engaged before --

PRESIDENT NEAVE: She did mention four times.

MS CLARKE: She did mention four times, I'm aware of twice that the Director and myself and the Secretary were engaged --

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Is the proposition that this was not really a SERT team or it should not have gone to that team? I just don't understand your explanation, I'm sorry.

MS CLARKE: I guess from my perspective I wasn't really engaging the Serious Event Review Team, we're engaging team members who - that team had come to a completion of work in terms of a backlog of cases. Those backlog of cases were in the Child Safety Service. So, this is not a structure that we see in other jurisdictions that might be connected to legislative Serious Event Review processes through coronal matters; it was a team of members that were stood up for a particular point in time to undertake a particular set of functions. That time that Veronica actually engaged - and I absolutely respect from Veronica

perspective she might have been thinking something quite different and questioning why it didn't go through the committee, but it wasn't through the committee because at the time we didn't feel it was even within the terms of reference of that committee. What had been going through the committee were child safety matters, infant death matters.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you.

MS CLARKE: Did you want me to make comment, Commissioner, on the value in terms --

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Yes.

MS CLARKE: I absolutely think that Serious Events Reviews are extremely important and are extremely available, and having practitioners who have the right skills to do that can actually value-add and offer real improvements in services, including within the Ashley Youth Detention Centre. It did provide a whole raft of recommendations that were implemented over time, so in terms of consistency and process, yes, recommendations were made, they were accepted, and then they began to be developed over time, that's not different; what's different is, no, it didn't go to the committee.

 And from my perspective and I'm sure - well I can't speak for anybody else - I didn't believe, I just saw that we were engaging staff members who worked in another area who had the capability to undertake a review of a serious event that occurred in Ashley that we needed to get to the bottom of.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: So, in other words, it wasn't a SERT Team in the normal sense of the word, it was a specific group of people brought together to examine issues arising out of Ashley, and that was something different and you didn't regard this as necessary for it to follow in the same process as you had done with the infant deaths?

MS CLARKE: That's correct, Commissioner.

MS ELLYARD: Q, I'm conscious of the time, but as a matter of fairness I need to put to Ms Baker and it relates to the preliminary assessment that I've already asked some questions of Ms Clarke about, Ms Baker, because you had the

role of being the reviewer for that assessment and you were invited to reflect in the same way that I've put questions to Ms Clarke on whether, with the benefit of hindsight, that assessment report was misleading.

At paragraph 181 and following of your statement you talk about this matter, and drawing your attention in particular to paragraph 184, I put to you as I put to Ms Clarke, in circumstances where there were multiple other matters by that stage known to have been alleged against Lester, derived from the abuse in care scheme, do you agree that it was misleading for the report to state at considerable length that nothing had been found matching what Alysha alleged but that other things had been found?

MS BAKER: I don't think that it was misleading, I think we could have better worded the disclosure in that report. Being mindful of what could be disclosed, but also bearing in mind that the matter that we were preliminarily assessing was whether Ms Honan had responded appropriately or not appropriately to Alysha's report. I don't think that it's misleading but I think that we could have possibly worded it better.

MS ELLYARD: Would you say at least the same about the reference to the report to police, because the assessment, the complaint was, "I was dissuaded from reporting to police", and the assessment says, well, the report to police was made, but what it doesn't say was that it was made 10 months later.

MS BAKER: The inclusion of the timeframe for reporting may have been helpful. I still don't think that the inclusion of the timeframe goes to whether Ms Honan acted appropriately or not. I don't think it affects the outcome.

MS ELLYARD: Can I ask you another question which I think is my final question, still to you Ms Baker, and it arises from the evidence of Ms Honan on a different topic, and that's about responsibility and decision-making where an allegation of child sexual abuse is made against a current employee.

Ms Honan's evidence, as I understand it relating to the current procedure, is that, if there's an allegation of child sexual abuse that comes to her attention about one of her staff, it would be referred to People & Culture and they would take the lead role in investigating and responding. You're not there now, but while you were there, is that accurate?

MS BAKER: That's correct, so People & Culture would take the lead on preparing the information for the Secretary's consideration, they would also do the notifications to the Registrar and any notifications to Tasmania Police and the Integrity Commission.

MS ELLYARD: What role is there for a Manager in this case, Ms Honan or someone in her role, in contributing to or being heard on the question of whether there should be an investigation commenced and/or whether someone should stand down?

 MS BAKER: It's ultimately the decision of the Secretary as to whether an employee should be suspended and whether an ED5 is investigated, and that isn't delegated in our department to anybody other than the Secretary. Ms Clarke's already mentioned the value in having operations people work alongside People & Culture who do have the lead responsibility for provision of advice to the Secretary on those employment matters, and it's very beneficial for those parties to come together, and that was recognised and formalised through the formation of the safeguarding group which Ms Clarke's already mentioned and Ms Allen referred to it as case conferencing and that's the mechanism where we take those respective views and certainly there was robust debate held by all parties that attended those meetings.

MS ELLYARD: And just to close off this point, it's a matter for the Secretary whether or not to commence an investigation or stand someone down. He or she will act on advice received, most of the work done in preparing that advice will be done by People & Culture, but the views of relevant operational staff would be taken into account in how that briefing was prepared. Would that be right?

 MS BAKER: That's correct. Whilst they might not be formally in the approval chain, they have contributed and their voice has been heard through those Case Conferencing or the safeguarding meetings that Ms Clarke mentioned.

MS ELLYARD: Thank you, Ms Baker; thank, you Ms Clarke.

We've gone well beyond a reasonable time for our stenographer, Commissioners, and for our next witness, so it's with fear and trembling that I say are there any other questions for this witness?

COMMISSIONER BENJAMIN: Not from me.

COMMISSIONER BROMFIELD: I'm aptly warned, no.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you very much indeed for your evidence.

MS ELLYARD: Commissioners, I am keen to start on Mr Pervan's evidence, he was always going to come back tomorrow, but may I invite you to stand down if not for the full 15 minutes then for at least between 5 and 10?

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Yes.

SHORT ADJOURNMENT

MS ELLYARD: Thank you, Commissioners. Before we begin the evidence of the next witness - please feel free to sit down, Mr Pervan - before we begin with the evidence of the next witness my learned friend, Mr Gunson, has a very short matter to put to you.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you, Mr Gunson.

MR GUNSON: May it please the tribunal - the Commission, I apologise. It just relates to the position of the State and the Commonwealth in relation to the use and disclosure of what might be protected information under the National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Act 2018 of the Commonwealth.

 As a general proposition via s.92 various information is provided for its protection, and the protections are strict. It is an offence against s.99 to disclose that information except in certain circumstances which are relevantly set out in s.97.

I am of the view, and have expressed the view - and I should say that this has not been through the Solicitor-General's Office, so it's my view on behalf of the State of Tasmania - that any evidence that Mr Pervan may give that relates to what would otherwise be protected

information under the National Redress Scheme Act is an authorised disclosure by him in his capacity as a government official under s.97. In particular, in respect of s.97(e)(ii) relating to the safety and wellbeing of children - that's s.97(1)(e)(ii), I should say, and/or s.97(1)(e)(iii) which relates to investigatory or disciplinary or employment processes related to the safety or wellbeing of children.

I just observe that the Commission by nature is investigatory and probably falls within that, but its terms of reference also encompass the other matters.

Mr Pervan has also been called in his capacity as the Secretary of the Department of Communities Tasmania, and I am therefore of the view that he falls within the sub-definition of s.97(1)(f) where the disclosures made by a government official where the government official does so in the official's capacity as an employee or officer of the government institution.

Now, in discussions with General Counsel for the Commission I understand that General Counsel and the Commission, or Counsel Assisting, their views align with my views.

 I'm authorised by the Australian Government Solicitor on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia to note that the Commonwealth has not committed to a position in relation to that issue. The Commonwealth has stressed that it's not in a non-committal position or an undecided position, but rather, it has not had time to fully consider --

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Fully consider the matter.

MR GUNSON: -- the matter, so I simply flag those before Mr Pervan gives evidence.

And, although I didn't inform my friend of this, if I could just seek the Commission's indulgence to repeat what I said during the closed session very briefly in relation to the engagement of state servants with the Commission of Inquiry and just confirm that both the Premier and the Head of the State Service have publicly stated that all State Service employees and officers are encouraged and welcome to engage with the Commission of Inquiry by whatever means they wish to and that there are no impediments to any such

state servants doing so. 2 Those are the matters I sought to raise. 3 4 5 PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you very much, Mr Gunson. we should proceed on that basis and, if the Commonwealth 6 takes the view that we've got it wrong, then we'll deal 7 8 with it when that occurs, but I think that's most unlikely 9 to happen. 10 MR GUNSON: Yes. 11 12 13 MS ELLYARD: There's an appearance to be announced, Commissioners, on behalf of the next witness. 14 15 16 PRESIDENT NEAVE: Mr Morrissey. 17 18 MR MORRISSEY: Commissioners, my name's Morrissey and I appear for Secretary Michael Pervan, and I appear with 19 20 Ms Fitzgerald. 21 22 PRESIDENT NEAVE: Thank you, Mr Morrissey. 23 24 MS ELLYARD: I'll ask that Mr Pervan be sworn in, please. 25 <MICHAEL PERVAN, sworn:</pre> 26 [4.09pm] 27 28 <EXAMINATION BY MS ELLYARD:</pre> 29 MS ELLYARD: Q. Thank you, Mr Pervan. Could you tell us, 30 31 please, your full name? 32 My full name is Michael Pervan. 33 34 And you are presently the Secretary for the Department of Communities in Tasmania? 35 36 Α. I am. 37 You've previously given evidence at an earlier week of 38 the hearing in relation to the responsibilities that you 39 40 have as Secretary touching on matters of out-of-home care? 41 Α. Yes. 42 43 And, for the purposes of your appearance today, you've 44 provided a total of three statements which are responsive 45 to questions that have been posed to you by the Commission? 46 Α. Yes. 47

- 1 Q. The first of those was in response to a Request for Statement No.52, and it's a statement of some 109 pages; do 2 3 you have that statement with you? 4
 - Α. I do not.

- Q. You don't have that one with you?
- Α. I don't have that one with me, no.

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- Q. Okay. Well, no doubt we'll get you one. Would it be fair to say that that's a statement in which you respond to questions from the Commission that relate to the operations of the Ashlev Youth Detention Centre and the Youth Justice System in Tasmania generally?
 - As I recall, yes. Α.

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And you provide relevant information about matters which relevantly include delegations, positions, the frameworks that are applicable and matters of that kind? Yes. Α.

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Q. We've got a copy that I'm grateful to my learned instructor and junior. I'll just ask you to identify that that's the statement we've been talking about, Mr Pervan? 052; yes, it is.

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- Q. And its contents are true and correct?
- Α. Yes.

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- More recently you've answered a request from the Commission for a statement that responds to particular issues that have emerged in the Commission's investigations in relation to Ashley, and that was Request for Statement 104?
- Yes. Α.

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- 36 Q. You have that statement with you?
- Α. 37

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It was initially provided in a slightly redacted form Q. but it's now been provided in a wholly unredacted form? Α. Yes.

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Are the contents of that statement true and correct? 43 Q. 44 Α. Yes.

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46 And you have today provided a further statement which seeks to clarify and expand on aspects of the evidence that 47

- you've given in Statement 104?
- 2 A. Yes, I have.

- Q. And you wish to adopt that as part of your substantive statement?
 - A. Yes, please.

- Q. May I ask you, Mr Pervan, what's the extent to which you have been able to follow the evidence that the Commission's been hearing over the last several days?
 - A. I've been able to follow the evidence substantially, in particular with regard to the victim-survivors, and at other times have been actually working on Statement 104, but I have heard most of the evidence given.

- Q. And, to the extent that you haven't heard of it, you've been briefed on what's been heard?
- A. Yes, I have.

Yes.

Q. Thank you. As I understand it, you've been the Secretary or the Acting Secretary responsible for matters, which include Ashley Youth Detention Centre, since 2014 with the exception of a short period where it moved to the Department of Communities and you took a little while to catch up with it?

- Q. And so, for the substantive part of the last, I think that makes six to seven seven to eight years, you've been the Secretary with responsibility for Youth Justice and Ashley Youth Detention Centre?
- A. Yes.

Α.

Q. And you would, as I understand it over that course of time, have the opportunity to become aware of the nature of the cohort of children who find themselves in Ashley?

A. Yes.

- ${\tt Q}. \hspace{0.5cm} {\tt And} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt the} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt nature} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt of} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt the} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt issues} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt that} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt have} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt caused} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt them} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt to} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt be} \hspace{0.1cm} {\tt there}?$
- 41 A. Yes.

- Q. Indeed in your statement you offer some reflections on the cohort of the children and the challenges that have faced them in their lives?
- 46 A. Yes.

- Q. Can I ask you, are you aware of evidence that was given yesterday about how many children there are in Ashley at present?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that evidence was that, as at yesterday there were 11 children in Ashley, of whom one was serving a sentence and 10 were on remand?
- 9 A. Yes.

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- 11 Q. Do you have any update on that evidence today?
 - A. I have been here all day. The turnover in Ashley can happen very quickly, and because there have been that many children in there on remand, some of them may have been sentenced, some of them may have been moved on; I haven't had an update since those numbers.

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- Q. It's a daily proposition as we understand it.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. The Commission has, as I understand it, been given access to the daily roll; you're familiar with what the daily roll is?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. That's a document which is a point in time snapshot at midnight each night, as I understand it, of the children who are in Ashley, their ages, the basis on which they're there?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Other matters including whether or not they're Aboriginal?
- 34 A. Yes.

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- Q. It also relevantly records the extent to which children in Ashley are subject to Care and Protection Orders; are you aware of that?
- A. Yes, I am.

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- Q. And, on the basis of that, it would appear that from the most recent snapshot of the 10 children there on remand, one was under an order placing their guardianship with you; are you aware of that?
 - A. No, I haven't checked that.

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Q. But I take it you'd accept that from me that's --

A. I would accept that, yes.

Q. Similarly, there's another young person who's in Ashley on remand who's the subject of an order that places his custody with you?

A. Yes.

Q. When you gave your evidence before the Commission previously you gave some evidence and some reflections on the way in which you would discharge the dual functions that you would have where a young person is simultaneous under your guardianship, or here perhaps custody, and then also comes into a Youth Detention facility.

 Now, what would be your expectation about how you, through the delegated system you described last time, will be meeting your obligations to those two children who are the subject of a guardianship or a custody order placing them in your care?

A. They would be entitled to, and I would expect them, to have access to the same level of care, if not more so. The chances are that, if they are in Ashley either on remand or a term of detention, they would have more specific therapeutic needs. So, not all children in out-of-home care have therapeutic needs, but I would be surprised to find them in Ashley without some need of professional support. So, I would expect them to have that access in Ashley as much as if they were in the community.

Q. Is that access that you would be - I guess I'm interested to understand, of course once they're in Ashley one would hope that they get the full benefit of such services as Ashley provides to all detainees, but other children who were there might have an involved guardian or parent advocating for their interests in a way that children on guardianship orders may be less likely to have.

 To what extent would you be expecting that there'd be someone through Child Safety Services, for example, advocating for or meeting with or meeting the needs of children in Ashley right now who are under your custody or guardianship?

A. I'm aware that there's regular communication between the two parts of that division around children who are under Care and Protection Orders moving into and out of Ashley, so there's open communication around what their needs are and what the plans are for them.

Q. One of the things that the daily roll also shows is that there's - a number of the 11 children there at present are Aboriginal?

A. (Witness nods.)

 Q. What's your understanding of the extent to which there are currently in place at Ashley programs to meet the particular cultural needs of Aboriginal children?

A. My understanding is that it actually depends on the child and which particular community they are from. The involvement and engagement of some community controlled organisations is at a higher level and more direct, particularly for some young people; with others it's less so, it depends on the engagement and capability of the community organisation that's most representative of the young people in Ashley. It's something that we have invited, it's something that we're very keen to increase, and is part of our commitment through the Closing the Gap national agreements.

 Q. One of the most striking things about the figures that we heard yesterday is that only one of the young people in Ashley has been sentenced to be there, the other 10 are on remand, and the evidence of Ms Atkins, the current Acting Manager, is that that's not an unusual breakdown between children who are sentenced and children who are on remand.

Thinking about the role you have, you're the Secretary for Youth Justice generally, not just at Ashley, what are your reflections on a system which sees so many young people on remand as opposed to serving sentences?

A. Well, the decision on where they're remanded comes from Justices of the Peace and from Magistrates, so it's not something that we have input into. In terms of where we're going with Youth Justice reform and what the Premier announced just over a year ago, I'm hoping that part of that can envisage a different scenario, a different, if you like, facility.

I think the need for a detention centre has been established, a need for a smaller one than we've currently got has also been established. Whether we need two detention centres to replace Ashley or whether one of those should be a Remand Centre that's of a different makeup, of a different architecture and design, I think that's something that we've got to build the case for and take to

government.

But I am concerned, and have been for a long time, that one of the reasons why young people might be remanded to Ashlev is through lack of an alternative.

Q. And, of course, I'm not inviting you to comment on the appropriateness or otherwise of any individual judicial decision, we understand that that's not within your purview or indeed the Commission's purview, but it is concerning, isn't it, that it appears that there have been a number of cases where the appropriate outcome for a young person is to be remanded to Ashley rather than being able to be placed on bail with some appropriate conditions?

A. Yes, I agree. And, I thank you for that lead in; I'm not challenging or questioning any decisions of any court.

Q. No.

A. But with that raises the challenge for the staff at Ashley in terms of providing therapeutic input because they don't know how long those young people will be remanded there for. When someone's got a sentence, you've got a time span you can plan, the accommodation and other issues of them departing are known, so you can work to that. When they're on remand it's uncertain how long you've got them for, how long you've got to establish a therapeutic relationship with them or what other measures you have to take if they're immediately going to court and perhaps going back to the community.

PRESIDENT NEAVE: Q. As I understand it, one of the reasons why children are remanded to Ashley is that they've got nowhere to go.

Q. Nowhere to live. Do you have any comment you want to

I have heard that evidence given, yes.

A. I know that's a view that's been put forward; I don't actually have any evidence to support that as a commonly held view. I know that, when they are before a JP or a Magistrate they are asked if they've got anywhere to go, but the extent to which that's pursued, whether they look into alternative family accommodation or shelters, I'm not certain that those conversations are had. I think there's a need to process people through the system as quickly as possible.

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make on that matter?

- MS ELLYARD: Q. To the extent that it is the case, and certainly Ms Atkins gave evidence I think of her own personal experience that that was sometimes the case, that young people are remanded because they haven't got anywhere to live, that suggests, doesn't it, that those are young people in need of support from a different part of the Department of Communities to support them in finding somewhere safe to live that could be offered as a bail address?
- A. I agree. What we find when young people, and this is a sweeping generalisation, but I'm aware of a number of cases where young people have put as their residence a shelter; as soon as they've been taken to the shelter they've absconded. They don't want to live there, there might be other people there that they don't want to be around. So, in terms of finding them alternative where they can be safe and secure, that's what we're lacking at the moment.
- Q. Yes, and so, in addition to a remand centre, to pick up what you identified as part of a potential new solution, there's a need for supportive, and perhaps supported, accommodation for young people to keep them in the community rather than making them go into Ashley or its replacement on remand?
- A. Yes, subject to considerations of their safety, the community safety, and so on, yes.
- Q. Yes, of course. This raises the question, and again, noting that Magistrates and bail Justices will have made the decision best and appropriate for them on the information available, but it does certainly suggest, as we've discussed, the desirability of there being more options available to Magistrates and bail Justices who are called upon to make a decision about the bailing or the remanding of a young person. Is that something that, to your knowledge, has been the subject of any formal discussion between the Department of Justice and the Magistrates' Court on the one hand and your department on the other?
- A. It's not been discussed with me, no.
- Q. Can I ask you to comment on whether you can see merit in some kind of cooperative work that might seek to identify the reasons why bail decisions are being made as they are and the extent to which gaps in accommodation or other support services that are leading people to be

remanded could be plugged by your department?

A. I think that's absolutely a conversation that we should have, and I'm very mindful of time, but in my Health Service days there's a maxim in Health Services that,

"Every system is perfectly designed to get results it gets", and whether the results are bad or good, it's

gets", and whether the results are bad or good, it's because of the design of the system and, if we want better

results, we have to change the design of the system.

Q. I'm conscious of time too, and there's one particular topic that I do want to get to with you today, and that's about the way in which you exercise your powers under the Youth Justice Act through a series of delegations.

In paragraph 11 and following of your statement in response to RFS 52, so that's the one that you've been handed today, you give details of the various powers that you have under the Youth Justice Act and the levels to which they are delegated.

A. Yep.

Q. And, it's clear that some of them are delegated only a little way down to your Deputy Secretary or to the relevant Director, but there are some delegations and decisions to be made about detention offences and isolation and so forth which are delegated quite a long way down into the level of those exercising operational responsibilities at Ashley; is that fair?

A. Yes.

- Q. And you've made it clear in your statement that, having delegated powers, you don't also exercise them yourself?
- A. No, I don't.

Q. You leave them to be exercised by those to whom you have made the decision to delegate them? A. Yes.

- Q. And so, in practical terms that means the powers that you have in relation to such matters as isolation and so forth at Ashley are being exercise on your behalf by the staff on the ground at Ashley?
- A. They are, but they have to exercise those powers under policies that are set or directives that are set, so that it's a qualified delegation, it's not untethered.

- Q. Yes, and so my question to you is, what's the process by which you satisfy yourself, just picking the decision-making about isolation as an example and a topical one in this context as I know you know, what's the process by which you satisfy yourself that your delegates are exercising the powers you've given them in accordance with the terms on which you've delegated it?
 - A. In two ways: both through the reporting line through the Deputy Secretary down to the Director and their reports back to me, and frequently reports are requested on the use of isolation by the Minister, so that line of reporting. And, as Mandy Clarke put it, that assumption of competence and trust going down the line to exercise those delegations in accordance with the policies that are set for the relative power.

But I also depend on the independent oversight that's provided by the Commissioner for Children and Young People and by the Custodial Inspector that when they go - and I know that it's isolation to use the specific example - is the subject of very, very passionate interest by the Commissioner, so she will check and make sure, not only with systems and paperwork and reports and data that we're exercising those powers appropriately, she will ask young people, and if the young people come back and say, "I was locked up, they didn't give me a reason, I was there for two days", she will pursue that with me and ask for an explanation or a report back, and we happily collaborate with her because, as I said, I need that to have those eyes on the ground.

Q. So, it's a combination, as I understand it, if I can paraphrase without doing an injustice: it's partly you have a presumption that, having entrusted people with powers, they'll exercise them appropriately in accordance with the policies that have been put in place?

A. M'mm.

37 A.

Q. And you will receive reports, if that doesn't happen, up the line from those above the level of whoever's breached?

A. Yep.

Q. But, in addition, you have eyes from outside, as it were, in the form of the Commissioner and the Custodial Inspector --

47 A. Yes.

Q. brii reas A. end

Q. -- who will be able to - you will expect they will bring to your attention things that might for whatever reason have been missed through the chain of command?
A. Absolutely. And, as you heard yesterday towards the end of the day from the Commissioner, the young people there now have a phone and a speed dial capability to contact the Commissioner.

- Q. But if you saw that evidence yesterday you'll recall, Mr Pervan, the discussion about the fact that even those mechanisms of the Custodial Inspector and the Children's Commissioner do still quite heavily rely on children identifying for themselves that they've been the subject of some inappropriate action?

 A. Yes.
- Q. And you'll be aware of the evidence, certainly from the various lived experience witnesses who have given evidence, and from other sources as well, of a culture in Ashley historically of reluctance to complain for a variety of reasons?

 A. Yes.
- Q. And so, other than what you have described, thinking about a young person who feels themselves to have been the victim of inappropriate isolation and so forth well, at the moment are you confident that, if there's a misuse of the isolation power for example in the way in which it appears there was on a particular occasion in December 2019, are you confident that you'll find out about that? A. Yes, I am, because of that incident and what followed afterwards and the actions of the Director, and the review and the abolition of the previous processes and the instigation of a new directive around who could determine isolation and how it would be determined in accordance with the legislation.

But, if I could, there's a bigger point here that one of the things that concerns me - and it's not just about isolation, it's about issues generally - that we've gone to the extent of our knowledge and skills to provide avenues for young people up there to express concern, to complain, up to and including the point of me funding an additional staff member from - the funding was my executive assistant, so I haven't had one for a year now because that funding was used for the Commissioner to employ someone to be based

at Ashley so that she had a representative on site most of the week that young people could go directly to with any concern, and that has added value; they've certainly been able to address more low level issues, but there's been no reporting of significant issues like abusive isolation and so on through that officer.

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And, I have been putting my mind to this and I'm trying to come up with something that will provide a mechanism for reporting by young people in Ashley, and in the Youth Justice System generally, that they actually feel And I've discussed that with the safe to go to. Commissioner and she says - she advises me that it's that perception of whether it's safe to report or not which is the real challenge, and I would love to come up with a suggestion for the Commission but, as I said, it's something I've been struggling with for a while.

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23 24 Q. It sounds from that answer and from the example that you've given of spending some of your own budget to fund the work of the Commissioner, that you are relying quite heavily on the work of the Commissioner for Children and Young People to be your eyes on the ground and to provide a reporting line for concerns? Some of my eyes on the ground, yes.

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But, of course, she's an independent office holder, Q. she doesn't work for you, although of course the expectation is that you take the benefit of the work. seems to be the kind of - and this is not any criticism of her, but isn't that kind of the ambulance going to meet people after the problem has happened? If a child's going to complain to her about a problem, that suggests that you're going to find out about it later through her? Well, the ambulance is the last resort. Α. The fence at the top of the hill, to use the metaphor, are the policies, the procedures, the management framework and, as Mandy said, the increasing input, and scrutiny's the wrong word, but the increasing engagement and involvement of the professional staff at Ashley.

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And this is the last point that I want to make until we break until tomorrow and ask you to come back, Mr Pervan, but aware of evidence that was given - I think you heard Ms Clarke's today, but perhaps you would have also heard Ms Honan's evidence about their observations of what was previously they would say - not now - a very

insular inward-looking culture at Ashley where it was really not connected at all to the broader department? A. Yes.

Q. Firstly, are you aware of that evidence? A. Yes, I am.

Q. Do you recognise that description from your own experience?

A. Absolutely, yes.

- Q. And what in your mind, thinking about the longer period of time that you've had to observe Ashley and those people, what in your mind caused that apparent disconnect and self-isolation of Ashley from the broader Department of Communities or its predecessor?
- A. I think it's a broader reflection of cultural norms and history, in that, there's been a facility on that farm and Ashley does sit on the edge of a farm that's owned by the Crown for around 100 years. It was, like a lot of our not good past, a shameful past you might say, that no regard was given to young people, young offenders, people in the Wybra Boys' Home, all of those sorts of names that it's had in the past.

And, when I first started in 2014 on an acting basis and I recognised the change even over the last six to eight years, my first visit to Ashley I was quite disturbed by the number of youth workers who would take me to one side to tell me that I'd got it all wrong, "These weren't children, they were hardened criminals", that was the expression that was used, and the way that the young people were described was quite disturbing which led to a discussion with the then Deputy Secretary, Tony Kemp, and the engagement of Heather Harker because I just didn't like what I heard and I wanted to know, without knowing anything about Youth Justice, I wanted a specialist to tell me what's wrong with this situation.

 Compared to the last time I was there when the bulk of the staff, in fact all the staff that I spoke to when I was there just referred to the young people as "kids, the kids", and I didn't hear anyone disparaging any of the young people or calling them names or any of that kind of behaviour.

And, before we close, I would like to credit Mandy's

description of it: it wasn't just having a great plan from a Heather Harker or from an Australian Childhood Foundation, or indeed Noetic, it's the combination between having the good way forward and the right leadership with the right skills around therapeutic care to really drive that home. MS ELLYARD: Thank you, Mr Pervan. There's lots more to ask you, but I'm going to ask you to come back at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Commissioners, can I invite you now to stand down for the day? PRESIDENT NEAVE: Yes, thank you. Thank you, Mr Pervan. AT 4.34PM THE COMMISSION WAS ADJOURNED TO FRIDAY, 25 AUGUST 2022 AT 10.00AM

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