



Bills for the 9th Junior Parliament of South Australia

10th October 2023

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Introduction

We extend our heartfelt congratulations to every Junior Parliamentarian for proactively taking the time and initiative to share your voices and learn from others in the 2023 Junior Parliament program, and for successfully completing your youth bills. Your dedication, hard work and commitment do not go unnoticed, and we are exceptionally proud of the innovation, quality and global perspective that shines through clearly in the bills we see today. Your visionary approach to shaping a better society at such a young age brings us great hope for the future we are all stepping into, and we look forward to witnessing the positive impact that you all will continue to make in your communities and beyond!



George Heys



Harry Passehl



Samoda Silva

JP Bill Development Officers

The 9th YMCA SA Junior Parliament Bills are an incredible indication of the values that the youth of South Australia hold dear. Young people in our state care deeply about its future. Our future. The maturity, respect, passion and grit of the Youth who have been involved in putting their ideas forward is not only a marvel to see, it also leaves me feeling incredibly inspired. Every bill offers us an opportunity to imagine something differently, to step into the shoes of a Junior Parliamentarian even if only briefly. It's clear that these Junior Parliamentarians will work together to achieve their dreams and aspirations. I am immensely privileged to be able to read every one of these bills and meet every Junior Parliamentarian. The ability to be heard and to be involved in democracy is a human right, and our Junior Parliamentarians are exercising this. I have every hope in the world that the unique changemakers who have crafted these bills and are acutely aware of the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead, will make long lasting positive change in our communities. I offer my sincerest of congratulations to every Junior Parliamentarian.



David Deex

YMCA SA Youth Governor

Members of the Junior Parliament

House of Assembly

Government	Opposition
Premier: Hon. Jacinta Atterton MJP	Leader of the Opposition: Hon. Charlize Liddle MJP
Deputy Premier: Hon. Jack Harrison MJP	Deputy Leader of the Opposition: Hon. Mary Butcher MJP
Education & Training Committee Hon. Alisha Cram MJP Hon. Farheen Abbas MJP Hon. Jack Harrison MJP Hon. Josh Halleday MJP Hon. Keira Holberton MJP Hon. Rachel Harding MJP	Animal Rights & Welfare Committee Hon. Addisyn Beck MJP Hon. Inudith Jayaneththi MJP Hon. Maliya Martin MJP Hon. Ruby Marsh MJP Hon. Scarlett Mickan MJP
Health & Wellbeing Committee Hon. Haylie Staunton MJP Hon. Jacinta Atterton MJP Hon. Jarran Ren MJP Hon. Katiya Hand MJP Hon. Olivia Murphy MJP	Climate, Environment & Energy Committee Hon. Jazmin Bingham MJP Hon. Lavanya Suri MJP Hon. Rajveer Singh MJP Hon. Victor March MJP Hon. Vidunethu Jayaneththi MJP
Law & Justice Committee Hon. Chrisa Johnson MJP Hon. Cillian Kent MJP Hon. Emma Britten-Jones MJP Hon. Marlon Seneque MJP Hon. Zizhao Ming MJP	Community Support & Inclusion Committee Hon. Abbey Hughes MJP Hon. Charlize Liddle MJP Hon. Georgia Haines MJP Hon. Lily Reynolds MJP Hon. Mary Butcher MJP Hon. Nathan Nguyen MJP

Debate Schedule

Debate No:	Sponsoring Committee:	Refuting Committee:
1	Health & Wellbeing Committee	Climate, Environment & Energy Committee
2	Animal Rights & Welfare Committee	Law & Justice Committee
3	Education & Training Committee	Community Support & Inclusion Committee
4	Climate, Environment & Energy Committee	Health & Wellbeing Committee
5	Law & Justice Committee	Animal Rights & Welfare Committee
6	Community Support & Inclusion Committee	Education & Training Committee

Vote Records of the 9th Session of the South Australian Junior Parliament

Bill	Ayes	Noes	Result
Health & Wellbeing Committee <i>School Mental Health Services Bill</i>	6	24	FAILED
Animal Rights & Welfare Committee <i>Education, Animals and Treatment (EAT) Bill</i>	13	18	FAILED
Education & Training Committee <i>Re-engaging Future Minds Bill</i>	22	9	PASSED
Climate, Environment & Energy Committee <i>Ocean Plastics Rescue Bill</i>	15	15	FAILED
Legal Affairs & Justice Committee <i>Youth Crime Prevention Bill</i>	19	11	PASSED
Community & Social Inclusion Committee <i>Disability Accessibility Bill</i>	14	17	FAILED

*9th Session of the
Junior Parliament of South Australia*

Bill Title:	School Mental Health Services Bill 2023
Committee:	Health and Wellbeing Committee
<p>Summary of Bill:</p> <p>Currently, mental health services in schools are inaccessible to students. Additionally, current mental health legislation and education systems consistently fail to facilitate positive mental health outcomes for our youth.</p> <p>Inefficient and unequal mental health outcomes condemn our youth, who should have been given a fighting chance, into inefficiency. Being otherwise unable to participate in society, they can no longer contribute to community or interconnectedness.</p> <p>Mental health strategies should be easily accessible to the youth of South Australia. Poorer mental health strategies and responses result in worse outcomes across the board for students and families.</p> <p>This bill aims to improve the mental health opportunities within schools by increasing accessibility within schools and establishing boards to keep them accountable. It also puts in place steps to create mental health plans suited to students in order to produce optimal outcomes.</p>	

South Australia

School Mental Health Services Bill 2023

A Bill for an Act to improve the mental health services provided in schools to make them more accessible and student friendly; and for related purposes.

The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *School Mental Health Services Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

mental health professionals means counsellors, psychologists, and anyone with a degree in psychology and/or trained in child psychological development and child mental health support.

Part 2—Establishment of a mental health board

4—Support Access for Education (SAFE) Board

- (1) A mental health oversight board, to be known as the Support Access for Education (SAFE) Board will be established.
- (2) The SAFE Board will consist of—
 - (a) two (2) members chosen by the Minister for Education;
 - (b) two (2) members chosen by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing;
 - (c) one (1) member chosen by the Governor; and
 - (d) two (2) members selected by and from participating schools in a manner to be decided by the five (5) other members of the board.
- (3) The SAFE responsibilities will be responsible for—
 - (a) ensuring all participating schools meet the minimum standard as set out in this bill;
 - (b) establishing the amount of funding provided to schools based on their ability to meet the requirements, as per section 5; and

- (c) setting the amount of additional funding participating schools will receive if additional levels above the allotted minimum are required.
- (4) The SAFE will have the powers to—
 - (a) investigate organisations and individuals which they believe to have breached the requirements in section 5(1); and
 - (b) to impose penalties upon any organisations or individuals who receive funding from the SAFE Board and who are found to be in violation of their responsibilities.
- (5) Organisations or individuals specified above may be fined a maximum of five times the funding they received.

5–Mental health professionals

- (1) Schools will be required to fulfil the following requirements:
 - (a) schools must maintain a minimum ratio of one mental health professional for every fifty (50) students;
 - (b) thirty (30) percent of the mental health care professionals must be able to provide therapy animal services;
 - (c) mental health professionals at schools must provide to the SAFE Board mental health plans suited to students;
 - (d) a majority of mental health professionals within schools should be encouraged to be of a younger age, preferably from twenty (20) to thirty (30) years old; and
 - (e) the provision of confidential access to mental health services provided at the schools involving—
 - (i) discussion of the services openly as to avoid stigma;
 - (ii) walk-in services for students; and
 - (iii) mental health professionals accessible via email.
- (2) Schools which fulfil the above requirements will receive an equivalent amount to the additional costs to the school and an additional \$10 000 to support the schools additional staffing requirements.

Part 3–Wellbeing facilities

6–Wellbeing additional facilities

- (1) Schools shall ensure that there is access to a facility dedicated to wellbeing.
- (2) Wellbeing facilities shall have adequate facilities to properly service each mental health professional encompassing—
 - (a) a private office space within the room fit to adequately seat three persons; and
 - (b) room to place an additional 3 individuals in a way that fulfils both existing child safety regulations and basic privacy.
- (3) If a mental health professional is required to have a therapy animal adequate, facility for shelter will be provided within the wellbeing facility.

- (4) Additional facilities will be maintained including
 - (a) a plant room;
 - (b) multiple quiet rooms; and
 - (c) other rooms as required.

Part 4–Sunset clause

7–Sunset clause

Eight (8) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*9th Session of the
Junior Parliament of South Australia*

Bill Title:	Education, Animals and Treatment (EAT) Bill 2023
Committee:	Animal Rights and Welfare Committee
<p>Summary of Bill:</p> <p>Mistreatment of animals caused by misinformed, under-informed, or unkind handlers, is a tragedy. The lack of safe homes, the lack of definition on what is and isn't a safe home, the financial or functional insecurity of owners, and the lack of education for these owners all contribute to unsafe and traumatic environments for innocent animals.</p> <p>Tragic too, is that owners that would be enthusiastic, qualified, and able to care for their pets, face too many obstacles. The basic and advanced care tools and education are not easily accessible to those people.</p> <p>This bill aims to provide education seminars for breeder and new pet owners.</p> <p>This bill will also provide mobile, free pet clinics and offers for people who can't afford other services, seniors, and facilitate networking in these communities.</p> <p>As well this bill will introduce; escalating fines and penalties for the mistreatment or abuse of animals for the first 3 offences, after which point; jail time for repeat offences.</p> <p>For the benefit of animals, pets, their owners, breeders, and handlers; this bill aims to educate handlers, breeders, and owners on the proper care and maintenance of their pet/(s). It will also educate them what mistreatment is and how to avoid it.</p>	

South Australia

Education, Animals and Treatment (EAT) Bill 2023

A Bill for an Act to educate animal owners, protect animals from mistreatment, provide veterinary and day care services to disadvantaged individuals; and for related purposes.

The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Education, Animals and Treatment (EAT) Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

animal well-being means biological and psychological needs and them being met;

animal or pet means an animal that may be legally owned, bred, purchased, or acquired by an individual;

RSPCA means the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA);

natural distribution systems means the manner of which animals find themselves distributed either through chance, abandonment, or wandering; and

mobile health units means any motorised vehicle capable of accommodating, residence, surgery, and veterinary implements.

Part 2—Education

4—Seminars on animal mistreatment and welfare

- (1) Individuals that come into ownership over an animal through gift, purchase, breeding, or natural distribution system must complete a seminar that covers—
 - (a) toxic and non-toxic substitute treat foods;
 - (b) litter management and laws around animal waste;
 - (c) the needs of different breeds and species, as relevant to the animal owner; and
 - (d) what constitutes abuse or neglect in animal ownership dynamics.

- (2) The seminar will be run, provided, and subject to change by the RSPCA.
- (3) Individuals must be compliant with section 4 of this bill within two months of proclamation or acquiring ownership over an animal.

Part 3—Mobile free veterinary healthy units

5—Accessible mobile health units

The government will supply the RSPCA with a fleet of mobile health units to be used for the purpose of providing veterinary services across the state.

6—Senior benefits

The RSPCA will provide animal day care services to individuals that own valid government-issued Senior Cards.

7—Concession holders

The RSPCA will provide discounted or free veterinary services to concession card holders up to the discretion of the RSPCA.

Part 4—Punishments and fines

8—Animal mistreatment

- (1) Every individual who has completed the seminar outlined in section 5 will be subject to check-ups by the RSPCA at the discretion of the RSPCA every ninety (90) days.
- (2) Individuals that the RSPCA knows or suspects to have mistreated an animal after completing the seminar will be subject to check-ups by the RSPCA every seven (7) days.
- (3) If the RSPCA finds an individual to have abused an animal, the offending individual will be charged a fine of 350 dollars, which increases by an additional 350 dollars for each recurring offence until—
 - (a) offenders are charged equal to or upwards of 1,400 dollars, at which point any animals under the offender's ownership are removed; or
 - (b) offenders are charged equal to or upwards of 1,750 dollars, at which point the individual will be sent to jail for a minimum duration of one year, increased by three (3) months for each animal under their ownership.
- (4) All instances of animal abuse documented by the RSPCA may be included alongside criminal records upon the request of the RSPCA or any government body.

Part 5–Sunset clause

9–Sunset clause

One (1) year from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

9th Session of the
Junior Parliament of South Australia

Bill Title:	Re-engaging Future Minds Bill 2023
Committee:	Education and Training Committee
<p>Summary of Bill:</p> <p>The <i>Re-engaging Future Minds Bill</i> aims to focus on the undereducation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture within current subjects. The bill also introduces the ability for young people to access the open access program and to be sponsored for those specifically from disadvantaged backgrounds.</p> <p>The bill will allow for the current Australian curriculum to focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture, heritage and customs within the culture allowing students to expand their knowledge and pay their respects to the past, current and future landowners. In addition to that, students will be given access to the open access college classes to partake in classes which they may not have access to. Priority will be given to those who are deemed disadvantaged and will allow the student to participate at no cost to them. The benefits of this bill allow for students to be more connected in the world around them, provide them basic life skills which have been shown to be lacking as well as allow for the cultural heritage of the land we stand on today to be explored and pay respects to those past, present, and emerging.</p>	

South Australia

Re-engaging Future Minds Bill 2023

A Bill for an Act to mandate ATSI education and incorporate accessibility of online learning through inclusion of life skills; and for related purposes.

The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Re-engaging Future Minds Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

ACARA means the Australian Curriculum and Assessment Reporting Authority;

ATSI means Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander;

disadvantaged background means a child or young person who has come from a background which has limited their economic support or ability to access services including any type of abuse or lack of money or support; and

basic life skills means fundamental skills determined by the teacher that will assist in life.

Part 2—ATSI education

4—Educational requirements

Students will be taught a minimum of a term worth of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander history and education in the following subjects from years seven (7) to ten (10):

- (a) English;
- (b) History or Social Science; and
- (c) The Arts as determined by ACARA.

5–The Arts

Students will be provided access to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander history and art education within the Arts through subjects including, but not limited to—

- (a) Drama;
- (b) Visual Arts;
- (c) Media Arts; and
- (d) Music.

6–The ATSI education program

- (1) The ATSI educational program will be taught by—
 - (a) someone with ATSI heritage
 - (b) a teacher recognised by the Department of Education
- (2) The ATSI educational program will include the ability to focus on, but not be limited solely to—
 - (a) traditions;
 - (b) culture specific to that of the land on which the school is located; and
 - (c) cultural knowledge from across Australia.

Part 3–Online education

7 – Open access program

- (1) Schools will offer a mandatory online program to be known as an “open access program” that includes—
 - (a) free places for those deemed to be disadvantaged; and
 - (b) prioritisation of students from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- (2) This program will include information on following:
 - (a) how to pay tax;
 - (b) how to budget;
 - (c) how to purchase a house or pay rent;
 - (d) basic cooking skills;
 - (e) basic life skills; and
 - (f) careers and resumes.

Part 4–Sunset clause

8–Sunset clause

Three (3) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*9th Session of the
Junior Parliament of South Australia*

Bill Title:	Ocean Plastics Rescue Bill 2023
Committee:	Climate, Environment and Energy Committee
<p>Summary of Bill:</p> <p>The <i>Ocean Plastics Rescue Bill 2023</i> aims to address the plastic waste and pollution regularly left behind as a by-product of commercial fishing.</p> <p>Every year, approximately 640,000 tonnes of discarded plastic nets, lines, and other fishing tackle are dumped into the ocean. This waste can take hundreds of years to degrade and even when it does, it can produce microplastics that further pollute the ocean and contribute to poor health outcomes for humans.</p> <p>The Bill aims to transition commercial state fisheries to natural fibre nets and lines over a five (5) year period to limit the possibility of future plastic fishing waste in South Australian waters. The Bill also aims to introduce Logbook tracking for existing commercial plastic nets and lines and deter wasteful and polluting practices through proportional fines and fishing limits for non-compliant fisheries.</p> <p>Furthermore, the bill seeks to introduce a 15% tax on plastic lines and nets for individual and private fishermen to discourage the use of plastic lines and nets in private use. All proceeds from this tax will be put towards clean-up efforts in South Australian waters.</p>	

South Australia

Ocean Plastics Rescue Bill 2023

A Bill for an Act to [reduce plastic fishing waste in South Australian waters; and for related purposes.

The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Ocean Plastics Rescue Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

natural fibres means any sustainable and renewable fibre that is not human made;

plastic fibres means plastics that have been spun into fibres or filaments and used to make fabrics, string, ropes, cables and optical fibres, including but not limited to polyester, nylon, rayon, acrylic, and spandex;

commercial fishermen means fishermen who intend to sell their catch for a profit and carry a relevant ABN;

individual fishermen means fishermen who are only fishing for personal or recreational purposes; and

fishing ban means a ban on fishing carrying the maximum penalty for fishing in a sanctuary zone according to the National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia.

Part—Transition to natural fibres

4—Plastic fibre nets and lines

The use and purchase of new plastic fibre nets and lines for commercial use will be banned in South Australia immediately upon proclamation.

5–Natural fibre nets and lines

The use and purchase of new plastic fibre nets and lines for commercial use will be banned in South Australia immediately upon proclamation.

Part 3–Logbook for existing plastic nets and lines

6–The logbook

- (1) Owners of plastic–fibre nets must keep a logbook for the purpose of tracking and logging the use of their pre–existing plastic fibre nets and line.
- (2) Owners of plastic–fibre nets must name, number and individually track plastic fibre nets or lines in their possession, starting from proclamation of this Act.
- (3) This logbook described in section 6(1) must record—
 - (a) times and dates of loans and returns of nets;
 - (b) Locations where nets were deployed;
 - (c) Types of nets, including individual names and numbers of identified plastic–fibre nets; and
 - (d) The names of individuals given nets by the owners mentioned in section 6(1).

7–Penalties

- (1) Failure to keep accurate logs or losing a net will result in one of three strikes
- (2) First time offenders will be issued a three (3) month ban on fishing in the areas relevant to the strike.
- (3) Second time offenders will be issued a 6 month ban on fishing in areas relevant to the strike and a fine of fifty (50) percent of profit accrued from the relevant fishing trip or ten (10) percent of the fishery’s annual profit, whichever is less.
- (4) Third–time offenders will be banned from fishing in areas relevant to the strike.

Part 4–Private plastic nets and lines tax

8–Individual fishermen

- (1) All newly bought fibre nets and lines will carry a fifteen (15) percent tax for individual fishermen.
- (2) Proceeds from the tax outlined in section 8(1) will go to the National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia for the upkeep and preservation of South Australian Waters.

Part 4—Sunset clause

9—Sunset clause

Five (5) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee

9th Session of the
Junior Parliament of South Australia

Bill Title:	Youth Crime Prevention Bill 2023
Committee:	Law and Justice Committee
<p>Summary of Bill:</p> <p>The <i>Youth Crime Prevention Bill 2023</i> aims to prevent and reduce the rates of youth crime, promote youth health wellbeing and participation in community, and better inform law enforcement and community regarding youth crime and safer, more effective practices. The Bill aims to do this by implementing educational programs for the public to gain a better understanding of preventative measures and to break down the stigma surrounding youth crime. It also introduces mandatory training for all law enforcement officers in South Australia. The Bill also establishes youth hubs in every suburb, that are free to access centres for young people providing mentorship, counselling services, and recreational and communal spaces. Furthermore, the Bill will provide further mental health care for young people in their schools, by providing each school with a designated mental health practitioner and incentivising mental health practitioners to relocate to South Australia for work to address the demand. The Bill also establishes the ‘Youth Neighbour Network’, which will help prevent youth crime, provide mentorship and coordinate with the community and local law enforcement. The Bill aims to reduce the number of young persons being unreasonably searched by law enforcement officers, by increasing the threshold from reasonable belief to positive belief (knowledge). Finally, the Bill will create a Youth Crime Prevention Advisory Committee to inform the South Australian Government on relating to youth crime.</p>	

South Australia

Youth Crime Prevention Bill 2023

A Bill for an Act to prevent youth crime in South Australia by promoting wellbeing in young people and encouraging informed education and practices; and for related purposes.

The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Youth Crime Prevention Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

knowledge means a positive belief;

law enforcement officer means a government employee appointed to enforce the law, such as a police officer;

mental health practitioner means a certified professional in mental health care;

school means an educational institution designed to provide a learning space and environment for the teaching of students;

youth or **young person** means a person or persons aged between ten (10) to eighteen (18) years old; and

youth crime means the act of participating in unlawful behaviour as a young person.

Part 2—Education

4—Public educational campaign

- (1) A public educational campaign shall be developed and shared to inform the public about topics, including but not limited to—
 - (a) causes of youth crime;
 - (b) prevention and intervention strategies;
 - (c) the youth justice system;

- (d) breaking down stigmas and myths associated with youth crime; and
- (e) where youth can receive support.

5–Mandatory law enforcement training

- (1) A mandatory training program for law enforcement officers shall be implemented.
- (2) The topics of the training program will include, but are not limited to—
 - (a) youth development and psychology; and
 - (b) how to build positive relationships with communities and youth.

Part 3–Support for youth

6–Youth hubs

- (1) There shall be at least one (1) youth hub in every suburb in South Australia that will be—
 - (a) government-owned and funded;
 - (b) free to access by young people;
 - (c) staffed by young people aged 18–25; and
 - (d) designated alcohol-free zones.
- (2) The youth hubs will provide services that include, but are not limited to—
 - (a) a peer mentorship program;
 - (b) counselling services;
 - (c) recreational areas; and
 - (d) communal areas.

7–Student mental health and wellbeing support

- (1) All schools will have at least one (1) full-time, on-site mental health practitioner designated to assist young people with mental health concerns and support vulnerable young people with their mental well-being.
- (2) To incentivise mental health practitioners residing interstate or overseas to relocate and work in South Australian schools, subsidised housing shall be granted.

Part 4–Law enforcement

6–The Youth Neighbourhood Network

- (1) There shall be a group of volunteers in every suburb, named the Youth Neighbourhood Network, who shall be responsible for—
 - (a) coordinating youth crime prevention activities in the suburb;
 - (b) providing liaison between the area’s police;
 - (c) mentoring young people who are at risk of or are involved in youth crime; and
 - (d) educating and reassuring the community.
- (2) The Youth Neighbourhood Networks shall have government-funded operations.

7–Interactions between youth and law enforcement

- (1) During an encounter between a young person and a law enforcement officer, a mental health practitioner must—
 - (a) be present and active in the exchange; and
 - (b) provide the young person with contact to—
 - (i) the Youth Neighbourhood Network in the young person’s primary area of residence; and
 - (ii) the closest Youth Hub to the young person’s primary residence or school.

7–Personal search

- (1) Police are not permitted to conduct a personal search of a young person unless they have knowledge that the young person—
 - (a) is carrying a weapon;
 - (b) is in possession of stolen property; or
 - (c) will cause harm to others.

Part 4–Advisory body

6–Youth Crime Prevention Advisory Committee

- (1) A body, to be known as the Youth Crime Prevention Advisory Committee, shall be established to inform the Government of South Australia on matters relevant to youth crime. coordinating youth crime prevention activities in the suburb.
- (2) The advisory committee shall be comprised of—
 - (a) members with expertise in youth development and psychology;
 - (b) members with expertise in criminal justice and law enforcement; and
 - (c) young people.
- (3) The advisory committee will be overseen by the Department of Human Services.

Part 4–Sunset clause

7–Sunset clause

Three (3) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

9th Session of the
Junior Parliament of South Australia

Bill Title:	Disability Accessibility Bill 2023
Committee:	Community and Social Inclusion Committee
<p>Summary of Bill:</p> <p>The <i>Disability Accessibility Bill 2023</i> aims to reduce barriers for South Australians living with disabilities. The Bill aims to do this by providing financial support for those living in rental properties. The Bill also brings about further building regulations and requirements for public spaces to ensure accessibility for all South Australians. Furthermore, the Bill aims to provide adequate resources to schools to ensure students are fully supported in their education.</p> <p>One of the focuses of the bill is to provide financial support for individuals with disabilities through support with rental and first home costs. Recognizing the unique challenges faced by this demographic, the bill aims to alleviate financial burdens, making it easier for them to secure suitable and accessible housing. By offering financial assistance, the legislation strives to create a more equitable living situation for individuals with disabilities, foster their independence and enhance their overall well-being.</p> <p>This bill also introduces building regulations and requirements for public spaces. By doing so, it ensures that physical infrastructure is designed and constructed with accessibility in mind. This includes ramps, elevators, wider doorways, and other features that facilitate easy navigation for individuals with mobility challenges. The goal is to create an environment where every South Australian, regardless of their physical abilities, can fully participate in public life, engage in recreational activities, and access essential services.</p> <p>Recognizing that education is a fundamental right, the bill also aims to eliminate barriers to learning for students with disabilities. This involves investing in accessible infrastructure within educational institutions, providing specialized educational resources, and training educators to create an inclusive and supportive learning environment.</p> <p>By addressing housing, public spaces, education, and accessibility, the <i>Disability Accessibility Bill 2023</i> aims to create a more inclusive and supportive society for South Australians living with disabilities. In doing so, it not only seeks to reduce immediate barriers but also strives to foster a cultural shift towards greater understanding, empathy, and integration of individuals with disabilities into all aspects of community life.</p>	

South Australia

Disability Accessibility Bill 2023

A Bill for an Act to increase accessibility for South Australians living with disabilities; and for related purposes.

The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1 –Preliminary

1–Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Disability Accessibility Act 2023*.

2–Commencement

This Act will come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3–Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

disability means physical, mental, cognitive, or developmental condition that impairs, interferes with, or limits a person's ability to engage in certain tasks or actions or participate in typical daily activities and interactions, for a period longer than 26 weeks; and

public spaces includes but is not limited to public schools, shopping centres, parks, libraries, halls, streets, public squares, and other places regularly visited by the public.

Part 2–Educational support

4–Education of disability inclusion for persons in educational settings

- (1) All persons training to become a staff member in educational settings and who will have regular contact with students must complete training in disability inclusion, advocacy, and rights. This training will be designed by disabled and neuro-divergent people as well as experts. This will be overseen by the Department of Education and the Department of Human Services.
- (2) All current staff shall undertake this training prior to the start of the 2026 public school year.
- (3) All students in educational settings below that of technical or tertiary education will be education in disability rights, advocacy, and support.

5–Expansion of staffing in public schools

All public schools shall have at least one (1) School Services Officer (SSO) for every twenty (20) students attending the school. Any additional SSOs will be hired based on need, with socio–economic status, number of students with disability and neuro–divergence, and other general needs considered.

6–Sensory friendly spaces

All educational settings for any person shall provide sensory spaces for the sole purposes of allowing students and/or staff members to rest and/or have their sensory needs met.

Part 3–Accessible infrastructure

7–Building regulations

- (1) The following building requirements are to be met where applicable:
 - (a) rental properties and public spaces should include—
 - (i) wide doorways for wheelchair access, at a minimum of 920mm;
 - (ii) functional air–conditioning & heating; and
 - (iii) dimmable switches.
 - (b) Public spaces should have available—
 - (i) ramps and curb cuts;
 - (ii) accessible parking spaces;
 - (iii) braille signage in restrooms; and
 - (iv) accessible restrooms.
- (2) Where the regulations are not met the following penalties will apply:
 - (a) the owner of the rental property will not be permitted to rent the property until they are met; And then the further
 - (b) a fine of 5,000 dollars will apply to those not meeting the above requirements concerning public spaces; and
 - (i) if these regulations are not met within twelve (12) months of the first penalty a further fine of 10,000 dollars will apply.

Part –Housing support

8 – First home and rental support

Households earning—

- (a) 45,000 dollars and under will have fifty (50) percent of their home loan or rental costs covered;
- (b) 45,001 dollars to 75,000 dollars will have thirty-five (35) percent of their home loan or rental costs covered;
- (c) 75,001 dollars to 120,000 dollars will have fifteen (15) percent of their home loan or rental costs covered; and
- (d) above 120,000 dollars will have zero (0) percent of their home loan or rental costs covered.

Part 5–Sunset clause

9–Sunset clause

Seven (7) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.