

SPONSORED BY



Official Bills and Acts

OF THE 28TH SESSION OF THE YOUTH
PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA



**YOUTH
PARLIAMENT**

Contents

Front Matter

Page 2	Acknowledgements
Page 3	Vote Records
Page 4	Returning Officer Declaration for Leadership Elections
Page 5	Returning Officer Declaration for Youth Government Election
Page 6	Standing Orders
Page 10	Members of the Youth House of Assembly
Page 11	Members of the Youth Legislative Council
Page 12	Daily Programs

Bills and Motions

Motions

Page 16	Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance
Page 17	National Motion of Public Importance
Page 18	Deliberative Motions

Bills

Page 21	Increasing Youth Cultural Opportunities Bill 2023
Page 28	Inmate Reintegration Support Bill 2023
Page 35	Learn Without Limits Bill 2023
Page 41	Regional Business Incubator Establishment Bill 2023
Page 47	Removal of Aggressive Infrastructure for Safe and Equal Cities (RAISE) Bill 2023
Page 54	Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Bill 2023
Page 60	Soft Plastic Recycling Bill 2023
Page 67	SROGIESC Inclusive Training Bill 2023
Page 73	Truthful Political Advertising Bill 2023
Page 78	Youth Vaping Reduction Bill 2023

Back Matter

Page 86	Bill Summaries
---------	----------------

Well done to everyone for the quality of this year's youth bills! The purpose of these bills ultimately is to present what young people view are key issues facing them and broader society. The bills in this book do precisely this. They present the concerns of the South Australian youth and provide solutions from their perspectives. This makes their content not only interesting but powerful. I am excited for the debates this year as they will both allow a greater sharing of ideas on these issues and allow us to gain new and valuable perspectives!



Harry Passehl
Bill Development Officer

Congratulations to all Youth Parliamentarians and respective mentors for your contributions to the Bill Book for the 2023 Youth Parliament program! It is truly exceptional to witness the breadth of issues highlighted within the youth bills this year, as they demonstrate an incredible sense of global-mindedness, selflessness, and innovation from the young people of today. We deeply appreciate the substantial amount of time, effort, consideration, and discussion that has been invested in the development of these bills, and we thank you for sharing your voice and making your mark, not only as participants within the program, but also as advocates in our broader society. It is important to recognise that the journey of these bills does not end here. Your hard work will not only expand and shape the thoughts and perspectives of your fellow Youth Parliamentarians, but also has the potential to influence future legislative discussions and be a representation of the youth voice across the state.

This is a remarkable feat, and you all should be exceptionally proud of your individual and collective accomplishments. I eagerly anticipate the debates on the floor of the South Australian Parliament and wish you all the best for the sitting week!



**Her Excellency
Samoda Silva IPR**
Youth Governor

On behalf of the YMCA of South Australia, we would like to congratulate the Youth Parliamentarians and Taskforce on introducing this Bill Book for the 2023 Youth Parliament program. It has been a privilege to watch you all grow and thrive throughout the program, seeing your passions drive the change you want to see. After five months of research, campaigning and developing your Bills, the diversity of topics you are bringing to the attention of change-makers is moving. As the time to present these topics draws closer, we hope you are excited to throw yourselves into debate, emboldening the voices of young people on complex topics, and showing the power of youth. At the YMCA, we believe that empowerment young people are the leaders of tomorrow, and as a representative of the voices of all young South Australian, your courage in presenting the topics herein is inspirational. The detailed passion that is exhibited shows you are true leaders. We cannot wait to see what is in store!



Susan Britza
Parliament Programs
Manager



YMCA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

South Australia Acknowledgements

The YMCA South Australian Youth Parliament respectfully acknowledges the Traditional First Nations Custodians as the original inhabitants of Australia, and recognise the uniquely deep spiritual & cultural connection of this land: past, present and future. While accepting the Elders, Ancestors and Descendants, we support and recognise the spirit, knowledge, strengths, skills, and contribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are a part of the rich cultural heritage of the society in which the YMCA works today.

The YMCA would like to thank the following stakeholders for their support within the Youth Parliament Program:

The Law Foundation
Parliament House South Australia
The Commissioner for Children and Young People

Department of Human Services
Electoral Commission of South Australia

The YMCA would like to thank the following volunteers and staff for their roles and continuing hard work in the Youth Parliament Program:

Susan Britza - *Parliament Programs Manager*
Maddee Knill - *Parliament Programs Officer*

Samoda Silva - *Youth Governor*

Alyssa Feltus - *Training & Parliament Coordinator*

Adelle Martin - *Logistics & Wellbeing Coordinator*

Harry Passehl - *Bill Development Officer*

Em Grinter - *Training & Parliament Officer*

George Heys - *Logistics & Operations Officer*

Jordan Stevens - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Lucy Fawcett - *Logistics & Operations Officer*

Miriam van der Heiden - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Tabitha Stephenson-Jones - *Logistics & Operations Officer*

Clare Edgecombe - *Media & Communications Coordinator*

Amy Meo - *Recreation Officer*

Jesse Rasheed - *Media & Communications Officer*

Ned Timar - *Recreation Officer*

Ana Ribeiro Dos Santos - *Media & Communications Officer*

Alex/John Kelly - *Support Officer*

Logan Bannister - *Media & Communications Officer*

Sasha McGee - *Support Officer*

This Official Bills and Acts document was designed for the 2023 YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament program by Training Officer Jordan Stevens and updated by the 2023 Taskforce. It is based on the document developed for the 2020 program by James Meissner.

Vote Records of the 28th Session of the South Australian Youth Parliament

Youth Bill/Motion	House	Ayes	Noes	Result
Increasing Youth Cultural Opportunities Bill 2023 (Recreation, Art and Cultures Committee)	House of Assembly	38	2	Pass
	Legislative Council	25	12	
Inmate Reintegration Support Bill 2023 (Crime, Justice and Corrections Committee)	House of Assembly	26	14	Pass
	Legislative Council	28	6	
Learn Without Limits Bill 2023 (Education, Training and Trades Committee)	House of Assembly	27	11	Pass
	Legislative Council	25	9	
Regional Business Incubator Establishment Bill 2023 (Employment, Economy and Business Committee)	House of Assembly	19	19	Fail
	Legislative Council	9	25	
Removal of Aggressive Infrastructure for Safe and Equal Cities (RAISE) Bill 2023 (Housing, Infrastructure and Transport Committee)	House of Assembly	31	8	Pass
	Legislative Council	30	8	
Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Bill 2023 (Community Support and Human Services Committee)	House of Assembly	39	0	Fail
	Legislative Council	11	16	
Soft Plastic Recycling Bill 2023 (Climate, Environment and Energy Committee)	House of Assembly	17	20	Fail
	Legislative Council	34	2	
SROGIESC Inclusive Training Bill 2023 (Gender and Sexual Diversity Committee)	House of Assembly	35	0	Pass
	Legislative Council	23	12	
Truthful Political Advertising Bill 2023 (Democracy, Governance and Rights Committee)	House of Assembly	10	30	Fail
	Legislative Council	23	15	
Youth Vaping Reduction Bill 2023 (Health and Wellbeing Committee)	House of Assembly	33	5	Fail
	Legislative Council	11	26	
Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance	Legislative Council	37	38	Fail
National Motion of Public Importance	House of Assembly	71	4	Pass
Deliberative Motion #1 (Illicit Substances)	House of Assembly	36	1	Pass
Deliberative Motion #1 (Education)	Legislative Council	31	8	Pass
Deliberative Motion #2 (Environment)	House of Assembly	27	9	Pass
Deliberative Motion #2 (Closing the Gap)	Legislative Council	39	0	Pass



Election of Parliamentary Leaders

On Sunday 23rd April 2023

An election was held on Sunday 23rd April 2023 for the election of the Brighter SA Party Leaders. 1 invalid ballot was lodged and was rejected due to repeated numbers.

As the Electoral Commissioner at the above election, I, Em Grinter, hereby declare that the following candidates are duly elected:

1. Agot Leek
2. Zoe Hughes
3. Liam Norman
4. Hanna Siegloff

An election was held on Sunday 23rd April 2023 for the election of the Thrive Party SA Leaders. 3 invalid ballots were lodged and was rejected due to repeated numbers.

As the Electoral Commissioner at the above election, I, Em Grinter, hereby declare that the following candidates are duly elected:

1. Robin Wood
2. Alex Calica-Chavez
3. Jessica Elmslie
4. Isaac Jacobs

Em Grinter
Electoral Commissioner
South Australia Youth Parliament Electoral Commission
23rd April 2023



Election of the Youth Government

On 12 June 2023

An election was held from 12:00pm Monday 5th June to 12:00am Monday 12th June 2023 to determine whether Brighter SA Party or Thrive Party SA would form Government for the 28th sitting of the Youth Parliament of South Australia.

A total number of 705 votes were cast, with 10 removed due to their invalidity. A total 695 valid votes were cast.

As the Returning Officer at the above election, I, Em Grinter, hereby declare the following Youth Members of 'Thrive Party SA' are elected as follows:

1. Robin Wood, Youth Premier
2. Alex Calica-Chavez, Youth Deputy Premier
3. Jessica Elmslie, Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council
4. Isaac Jacobs, Deputy Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council

I, Em Grinter, also hereby declare the following Youth Members of 'Brighter SA Party' are appointed as follows:

1. Zoe Hughes, Youth Leader of the Opposition
2. Liam Norman, Youth Deputy Leader of the Opposition
3. Agot Leek, Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council
4. Hanna Seigloff, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council

Em Grinter
Electoral Commissioner
South Australia Youth Parliament Electoral Commission
30th June 2023



YMCA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

South Australia

STANDING ORDERS

as of 17 March 2023

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

The Standing Orders of the South Australian Youth Parliament are the formal written rules that govern the proceedings of the South Australian Youth Parliament, such as the rules of debate, the role of the Presiding Officer, and the business and the conduct of Youth Parliamentarians.

2. Interpretation

The Presiding Officer (or other presiding Member) is responsible for ruling whenever any question arises as to the interpretation or application of a Standing Order and for deciding cases not otherwise provided for. In all cases the Presiding Officer will be guided by previous rulings and by the established practices of the Parliament.

3. The Presiding Officer

The Speaker or President maintains order and decorum in debate during the Youth Parliament, and ensures that all Youth Parliamentarians have an opportunity to take part in debates. The Presiding Officer will ensure that Youth Parliamentarians conduct their business according to the Standing Orders of the Youth Parliament. Presiding Officers do not participate in debate and may not vote on procedural motions.

CHAPTER 2 – GENERAL PROCEDURES RULES OF ADMISSION

4. Dress Standards

Youth Parliamentarians shall wear business attire or their traditional national attire, as befits the dignity and decorum of the Chamber.

5. Articles not permitted inside the chamber

Members may not bring food or drink, pens, or large bags into the chamber.

6. Use of electronic devices

Members are permitted to bring mobile phones, tablets, and notebooks or laptops into chamber as required for their roles. However the following restrictions apply:

- (a) all electronic devices must be in silent mode/off;
- (b) Members are not permitted to make or receive calls in the chamber while the House is sitting; and
- (c) no film, photography, or sound recording may be captured or posted by a Youth Parliamentarian on social media while the Chamber is in session.

7. Respect for Parliament House

- (a) Members shall respect Parliament House at all times.
- (b) Members shall take all personal items with them when exiting the chamber unless it is to be supervised.
- (c) Members shall not touch any feature of the parliamentary benches except the button to turn the microphone on and off – this includes the drawers of Members of Parliament, security buttons, and anything else not necessary in performing the role of a Youth Parliamentarian.
- (d) Members are not permitted to consume any food or liquid in the chamber with the exception of bottled water

YMCA SA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

STANDING ORDERS

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

8. The Presiding Officer maintains order

- (a) The Presiding Officer maintains order and decorum in the House.
- (b) Whenever the Presiding Officer rises during a sitting, Members must sit down and be silent so that the Presiding Officer can be heard without interruption.

9. Members to be seated

Members must be seated when they are in the Chamber except when speaking on an item of business, voting or speaking to another member.

10. Respect to the Presiding Officer

- (a) Members must rise in their places as the Presiding Officer is entering and leaving the Chamber.
- (b) Members may not turn their back to the Presiding Officer.
- (c) Members must refer to the Presiding Officer by their correct title e.g. Mr Speaker, Madame President etc. or, subject to the approval of the Clerk, as the Presiding Officer directs otherwise.
- (d) Except when voting, Members must make an acknowledgment (bow) to the Presiding Officer upon entering and leaving the Chamber.

11. Respect for Members speaking

- (a) When a Youth Parliamentarian is speaking, no other Youth Parliamentarian shall pass between the person speaking and the Presiding Officer.
- (b) Members shall not interrupt a speaking Member, except to raise a point of order.
- (c) Members have the right to reasonable silence when speaking. If the Presiding Officer cannot hear a Member who is speaking, then reasonable silence has been breached.

12. Interjections

- (a) Members may not clap or boo in the Chamber. Members may say “Hear hear” to support a fellow Member or their statements. If a member wishes to express dissatisfaction with a member who is speaking, they may say the word “Shame”.
- (b) Members may also interject using other phrases, provided they do not breach other standing orders, are not used repetitively, and are short and witty in nature. The Presiding Officer has the authority to rule certain interjections as out of order.
- (c) Members may not interject when no one is standing to speak.
- (d) Members must not use interjections to converse across the chamber.

13. Points of order

- (a) Only Whips may raise a point of order. Unless strictly necessary, points of order should be raised at the conclusion of a Member’s speech rather than during.
- (b) The Presiding Officer may rule on a point of order when it is raised without allowing any discussion apart from that of the Member raising the point.
- (c) A Member raising a point of order must put the point briefly and speak only to the point of order raised.
- (d) A point of order is to be heard in silence by the House.

14. Disorderly conduct

- (a) A Youth Parliamentarian who has been called to order by the Presiding Officer must apologize to the House immediately; failure to do so, or refusal to comply with an order of the Presiding Officer, may, on the authority of the Clerk only, result in expulsion from the chamber for a period of time as specified by the Clerk.
- (b) Any Member ordered to withdraw from the House may not enter the Chamber for the time specified by the Clerk and their right to vote shall be subject to the authority of the Clerk.

YMCA SA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

STANDING ORDERS

RULES OF DEBATE

15. Presiding Officer calls upon Member to speak

- (a) A Member wishing to speak shall stand at their seat.
- (b) Members must be formally acknowledged by the Presiding Officer before they may begin speaking.
- (c) Members must introduce themselves to the chair before speaking.

16. Members to address Presiding Officer

A Member being called to speak addresses the Presiding Officer at all times. In other words, Youth Parliamentarians shall not refer to one another in debate in the second person singular (“you”), only by title and name (“Mr. Jones” or “Ms. Jenny Smith”) or in general by title (“the Honourable Youth Parliamentarian” or “the Minister” etc.).

17. Visual aids

- (a) A Member may use an appropriate visual aid to illustrate a point being made during the member’s speech, provided that the aid does not inconvenience other members or obstruct the proceedings of the House.
- (b) Such an aid may be displayed only when the member is speaking to a question before the House and must be removed from sight at the conclusion of the Member’s speech.

18. References to Sovereign or Youth Governor

A Member may not refer to the Sovereign (The King) or their representative, the Youth Governor, disrespectfully in debate or for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations.

19. Respect for the non-partisan status of the Youth Parliament

Members must not discuss or reflect on, whether positively, negatively or otherwise, Australian political parties or political figures at local, state, or federal levels.

20. Personal reflections

Members may not accuse other Members of improper motives, make an offensive reference to a Member’s private affairs, or make a personal reflection against a Member.

21. Offensive or disorderly words

Members may not use offensive or disorderly words. It is highly disorderly to use any form of words that suggest that a Member is not truthful or is dishonest. Repeated use of offensive or disorderly words may warrant expulsion from the chamber.

CHAPTER 3: LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

22. Parliamentary Process

A bill must pass through three readings in each House before it may be presented to the Youth Governor for their Royal Assent through which the Bill will officially become an Act of the Youth Parliament.

23. First Reading

The Bill is introduced to the Youth Parliament for initial consideration.

- (a) The Member must seek the leave of the House to introduce the Bill which must be seconded.
- (b) The question shall be put that the Bill be given initial consideration. This shall be decided without amendment or debate.

24. Second Reading

- (a) In this stage, the Bill’s general principles shall be debated.
- (b) The sponsor must move that the Bill be read a second time and deliver a speech no longer than three minutes to the House. The motion must then be seconded.
- (c) A primary refuter shall deliver a speech to the House.
- (d) Debate will ensue as time allows before moving on to the next stage.
- (e) The question shall be put that the Bill be given in principle support to move to the next stage. This shall be decided without amendment or debate.

25. Committee of the Whole

- (a) In this stage the Clerk shall assume control of the chamber.
- (b) If the Bill is in its originating House, the Amendments process shall be followed.
- (c) If the Bill is in its non-originating House, the Committee Questioning process shall be followed.

26. Committee of the Whole - Amendments

- (a) The Clerk shall call upon the movers of the amendments in turn.
- (b) Movers may speak for 60 seconds to outline their case for the amendment.
- (c) One Member may speak for up to 60 seconds against the amendment.
- (d) A vote by the hands shall be conducted. Divisions will only be used if absolutely necessary to confirm the result.

YMCA SA YOUTH PARLIAMENT

STANDING ORDERS

27. Committee of the Whole - Committee

Questioning

- (a) Two Members from the refuting side and one member from the sponsoring side are permitted to ask questions of the sponsors pertaining to the details of the Bill.
- (b) Questions must only be used to seek further information or clarify the details of the Bill. Questions that are political in nature or pertain to the personal opinion shall be ruled out of order.
- (c) A question must be no longer than thirty seconds in duration and responses must be no longer than one minute in duration.

28. Third Reading

The final stage of consideration of a Bill by the Youth Parliament. The final vote of this reading is where it is decided whether or not the Bill shall pass the chamber

- (a) The sponsor shall move the question “That this Bill now be read a third time;” and speak for a maximum of two minutes.
- (b) The motion must then be seconded.
- (c) The Presiding Officer shall then permit debate as time permits. Upon conclusion of the allotted time, a right of reply shall be allowed to first, the refuter, and then the sponsor. The replies must pertain to the matters raised during the debate.
- (d) The Presiding Officer shall then yield control of the Chamber to the Clerk who will put the question to the House.

PUTTING THE QUESTION

29. Question is put when debate concluded

- (a) Except where otherwise provided, as soon as the debate upon a question is concluded the Presiding Officer puts the question to the House.
- (b) Questions are determined by a majority of votes Aye (Yes) or No. Every Member is entitled to one vote or to abstain.

30. Voice vote

- (a) The Presiding Officer asks members to answer “Aye” or “No” to the question and states the result of the voice vote.
- (b) Following a voice vote, the Presiding Officer may call for a personal vote to be held. However, the Presiding Officer may, at their discretion, declare the result of a vote on the voices without calling for a personal vote.

31. Procedure for personal vote

All votes on whether a Bill may pass or not must be decided on a personal vote. In a personal vote—

- (a) the bells are rung for ten seconds;
- (b) the Chair directs the Ayes to the right of the chair, the Noes to the left, and abstentions to the centre;
- (c) the doors are closed as soon after the bells have stopped as the Chair directs; the Chair then restates the question;
- (d) all Members present within the Chamber must vote or record their abstentions;
- (e) Members’ votes are counted by the tellers and returned to the Chair; the result is then declared to the House.

32. Members to remain in Chamber

Members voting or abstaining on a personal vote must remain in the Chamber until the declaration of the result by the Chair; the vote or abstention of any member who does not remain in the Chamber until the declaration of the result is disallowed.

33. Errors

If the result of a vote has been inaccurately reported, the Clerk may correct it.

34. Ties

In the case of a tie on a vote the question is resolved in the negative as there are not more Members in favour of the motion or Bill than are opposed.

MISCELLANEOUS

35. Acknowledgement

All members acknowledge that Jordan Stevens is the best Taskforce member and thank her for completing the Bill Book.



YMCA YOUTH HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY South Australia

Speaker
Harry Passehl
Sergeant-At-Arms
Em Grinter

Members of the Youth House of Assembly

Hon. Robin Wood MYHA <i>Premier</i>	Hon. Alex Calica-Chavez MYHA <i>Deputy Premier</i>	Hon. Zoe Hughes MYHA <i>Leader of the Opposition</i>	Hon. Liam Norman MYHA <i>Deputy Leader of the Opposition</i>
Hon. Luke Skinner MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker and Minister for Education, Training and Trades</i>	Hon. Lucy MacDonald MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker and Minister for Community Support and Human Services</i>	Hon. Edward Mickan MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Lachlan Byrne MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>
Hon. Sam Andonas MYHA <i>Government Whip</i>		Hon. Brooke Duncan MYHA <i>Opposition Whip</i>	
Hon. Lachlan Priest MYHA <i>Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>	Hon. Kaya Pasaricek MYHA <i>Attorney-General</i>	Hon. Kasia Sparrow Sinclair MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Community Support and Human Services</i>	Hon. Hannah Joseph MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>
Hon. Missy Ferreyra MYHA <i>Minister for Climate, Environment and Energy</i>	Hon. Lachlan Duggan MYHA <i>Minister for Recreation, Art and Cultures</i>	Hon. Montana Megaw MYHA <i>Shadow Attorney-General</i>	Hon. Emma Cook MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity</i>
Hon. Harry White MYHA <i>Minister for Housing, Infrastructure and Transport</i>	Hon. Emilia Muriti MYHA <i>Treasurer</i>	Hon. Ferdinand Schimpf MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Climate, Environment and Energy</i>	Hon. Fereshte Fereshte MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Recreation, Art and Cultures</i>
Hon. David Deex MYHA <i>Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights</i>	Hon. Charlie Sandow MYHA <i>Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity</i>	Hon. Val Caceres Galvez MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Housing, Infrastructure and Transport</i>	Hon. Brenna Carmichael MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Education, Training and Trades</i>
		Hon. Vanessa Maczkowiack MYHA <i>Shadow Treasurer</i>	Hon. Christina Chen MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights</i>
Hon. Tahlia Rosenberg MYHA		Hon. Hadi Jafari MYHA	
Hon. Fatema Roshani MYHA		Hon. Oaklen Nguyen MYHA	
Hon. Andre Dobie MYHA		Hon. Clarissa Boucher MYHA	
Hon. Ari Burgos-Garabelli MYHA		Hon. Ember McBryde MYHA	
Hon. Locklan Keimeier MYHA		Hon. Dana Robertson MYHA	
Hon. Matthew Briggs MYHA		Hon. Sophie Calliss MYHA	
		Hon. Samira Roshani MYHA	
		Hon. Anastasia Luczak MYHA	
		Hon. Nazish Abbas MYHA	



Members of the Youth Legislative Council

Hon. Jessica Elmslie MYLC <i>Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council</i>	Hon. Isaac Jacobs MYLC <i>Deputy Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council</i>	Hon. Agot Leek MYLC <i>Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council</i>	Hon. Hanna Sieglöffs MYLC <i>Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council</i>
Hon. Ryan Walker-Kluske MYLC <i>Deputy President and Assistant Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights</i>	Hon. Ella Garrood MYLC <i>Deputy President</i>	Hon. Natasha Bird MYLC <i>Deputy President and Assistant Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights</i>	Hon. Erin Hull MYLC <i>Deputy President and Assistant Shadow Minister for Recreation, Art and Cultures</i>
Hon. Bella Courtney MYLC <i>Government Whip in the Youth Legislative Council and Assistant Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity</i>		Hon. Jessica Zelinski MYLC <i>Opposition Whip in the Youth Legislative Council</i>	
Hon. Charlotte Walker MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Community Support and Human Services</i>	Hon. Arth Tiwari MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>	Hon. Fritz Maraño MYLC <i>Assistant Shadow Minister for Community Support and Human Services</i>	Hon. Serena Patano MYLC <i>Assistant Shadow Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>
Hon. Leila Brooks MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Crime, Justice and Corrections</i>	Hon. Maddie Fenton MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Employment, Economy and Business</i>	Hon. Sania Ali MYLC <i>Assistant Shadow Minister for Crime, Justice and Corrections</i>	Hon. Kajetan Kordek MYLC <i>Assistant Shadow Minister for Gender Sexual Diversity</i>
Hon. Ewan McBryde MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Climate, Environment and Energy</i>	Hon. Candyce Cain MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Recreation, Art and Cultures</i>	Hon. Prachita Dhall MYLC <i>Assistant Shadow Minister for Climate, Environment and Energy</i>	Hon. Niamh Trainor MYLC <i>Assistant Shadow Minister for Housing, Infrastructure and Transport</i>
Hon. Chanelle Weisz MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Housing, Infrastructure and Transport</i>	Hon. Blake Ansell MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Education, Training and Trades</i>	Hon. Alek Luczak MYLC <i>Assistant Shadow Minister for Education, Training and Trades</i>	Hon. Ethan Fitzpatrick MYLC <i>Assistant Shadow Minister for Employment, Economy and Business</i>
Hon. Ashlee Allegretto MYLC		Hon. Emily Parsons MYLC	
Hon. Joshua Khai MYLC		Hon. Anisha Rasaratnam MYLC	
Hon. Sapphira Sparnon MYLC		Hon. Sinchi Ingunza Faith MYLC	
Hon. Anaita Sharma MYLC		Hon. Lucas Churchill MYLC	
Hon. Eden Reiffel MYLC		Hon. Jaida Dalwood MYLC	
Hon. Hannah Morely MYLC		Hon. Milla Prowse MYLC	
Hon. Constantine Pakholyuk MYLC		Hon. Hajera Nazari MYLC	
		Hon. Josephine Seraphin MYLC	
		Hon. Ethan Garrood MYLC	

Daily Program
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Monday 17th July 2023
from 9:00AM



10:15 AM - Opening Ceremony

10:45 AM - Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

12:00 PM - (No. 1): The Hon. Emilia Muriti MYHA (Treasurer) to move that the Regional Business Incubator Establishment Bill 2023 be read

2:15 PM - (No. 2): The Hon. Ferdinand Schimpf MYHA (Shadow Minister for Climate, Environment and Energy) to move that the Soft Plastic Recycling Bill 2023 be read

3:30 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Christina Chen MYHA (Shadow Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights) to move that the Truthful Political Advertising Bill 2023 be read

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harry Passehl".

Mr Harry Passehl
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alyssa Feltus".

Ms Alyssa Feltus
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Monday 17th July 2023
from 9:00AM



10:15 AM - Opening Ceremony

10:45 AM - Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

12:00 PM - (No. 1): The Hon. Leila Brooks MYLC (Assistant Minister for Crime, Justice and Corrections) to move that the Inmate Reintegration Bill 2023 be read

2:15 PM - (No. 2): The Hon. Blake Ansell MYLC (Assistant Minister for Education, Training and Trades) to move that the Learn Without Limits Bill 2023 be read

3:30 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Erin Hull MYLC (Assistant Shadow Minister for Recreation, Art and Cultures) to move that the Increasing Youth Cultural Opportunities Bill 2023 be read

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jordan Stevens".

Ms Jordan Stevens
President of the Youth Legislative Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alyssa Feltus".

Ms Alyssa Feltus
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Tuesday 18th July 2023
from 9:00AM



9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon. Hannah Joseph MYHA (Shadow Minister for Health and Wellbeing) to move that the Youth Vaping Reduction Bill 2023 be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon. Fereshte Fereshte MYHA (Shadow Minister for Recreation, Arts and Cultures) to move that the Increasing Youth Cultural Opportunities Bill 2023 be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Kasia Sparrow Sinclair MYHA (Shadow Minister for Community Support and Human Services) to move that the Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Bill 2023 be read

Orders of the day: Other Business

2:15 PM - Deliberative Motion: Illicit Substances

2:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Environment

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Harry Passehl".

Mr Harry Passehl
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Alyssa Feltus".

Ms Alyssa Feltus
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Tuesday 18th July 2023
from 9:00AM



9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon. Bella Courtney MYLC (Assistant Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity) to move that the SROGIESC Inclusive Training Bill 2023 be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon. Natasha Bird MYLC (Assistant Shadow Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights) to move that the Truthful Political Advertising Bill 2023 be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Chanelle Weisz MYLC (Assistant Minister for Housing, Infrastructure and Transport) to move that the Removal of Aggressive Infrastructure for Safe and Equal Cities (RAISE) Bill 2023 be read

Orders of the day: Other Business

2:15 PM - Deliberative Motion: Education

2:45 PM - Deliberative Motion: Closing the Gap

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Jordan Stevens".

Ms Jordan Stevens
President of the Youth Legislative Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Alyssa Feltus".

Ms Alyssa Feltus
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Thursday 20th July 2023
from 9:00AM



9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon. Kaya Pasaricek MYHA (Attorney-General) to move that the Inmate Reintegration Bill 2023 be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon. Charlie Sandow MYHA (Minister for Gender and Sexual Diversity) to move that the SROGIESC Inclusive Training Bill 2023 be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Harry White MYHA (Minister for Housing, Infrastructure and Transport) to move that the Removal of Aggressive Infrastructure for Safe and Equal Cities (RAISE) Bill 2023 be read

2:45 PM - (No. 4): The Hon. Luke Skinner MYHA (Minister for Education, Training and Trades) to move that the Removal of Learn Without Limits Bill 2023 be read

Orders of the day: Other Business

4:15 PM - Question Time

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Harry Passehl".

Mr Harry Passehl
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Alyssa Feltus".

Ms Alyssa Feltus
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Thursday 20th July 2023
from 9:00AM



9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon. Serena Patano MYLC (Assistant Shadow Minister for Health and Wellbeing) to move that the Youth Vaping Reduction Bill 2023 be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon. Maddie Fenton MYLC (Assistant Minister for Employment, Economy and Business) to move that the Regional Business Incubator Establishment Bill 2023 be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Fritz Marañon MYLC (Assistant Shadow Minister for Community Support and Human Services) to move that the Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Bill 2023 be read

2:45 PM - (No. 4): The Hon. Clarissa Boucher MYLC (Assistant Shadow Minister for Climate, Environment and Energy) to move that the Soft Plastic Recycling Bill 2023 be read

Orders of the day: Other Business

4:15 PM - Question Time

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Jordan Stevens".

Ms Jordan Stevens
President of the Youth Legislative Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Alyssa Feltus".

Ms Alyssa Feltus
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Friday 21st July 2023
from 9:00AM



9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the day: Other Business

9:45 AM - National Motion of Public Importance

10:45 AM - Adjournment Speeches

2:45 PM - Closing Ceremony

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harry Passehl".

Mr Harry Passehl
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alyssa Feltus".

Ms Alyssa Feltus
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Friday 21st July 2023
from 9:00AM



9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the day: Other Business

9:45 AM - National Motion of Public Importance

10:45 AM - Adjournment Speeches

2:45 PM - Closing Ceremony

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jordan Stevens".

Ms Jordan Stevens
President of the Youth Legislative Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alyssa Feltus".

Ms Alyssa Feltus
Chief Clerk



The Office of The Youth Governor of South Australia
Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance

Her Excellency the Honourable Samoda Silva IPR invites a Government member of the South Australian Youth Parliament to move a motion that:

“This House supports the implementation of a statutory duty of care on social media platforms, holding them accountable for the dissemination of information that leads to harm”.

Below is a list of arguments in favour and against the motion. You are encouraged to use arguments that are not on the list, this is just a helpful starting point for debate.

For:

- Social media platforms have a significant influence on public discourse and can shape public opinion. Therefore, it is necessary to hold them accountable for the harm that arises from the spread of false information, hate speech, and other harmful content on their platforms.
- Imposing a statutory duty of care would incentivise social media companies to invest more resources in developing and implementing effective moderation tools and algorithms to identify and remove harmful content efficiently.
- Imposing a statutory duty of care ensures that platforms exercise greater diligence in verifying, fact-checking and moderating information on their platform. This approach may help prevent the spread of information disorder, promoting a more trustworthy and safer online environment.
- Social media platforms have significant control over their algorithms and the information displayed or omitted from the platform. Therefore, the onus should lie on platforms to regulate content, rather than relying on users to self-moderate and report harmful content.
- Individuals who experience harm from information disseminated on social media would be provided with legal recourse to seek justice against the platforms if the platform is found to have breached their duty of care.

Against:

- Platforms are not creators of information, but rather intermediaries or publishers, which raises questions about the extent to which social media companies should be held responsible for harmful content that appears on their platforms.
- The responsibility for identifying and flagging harmful content should primarily lie with users themselves, as they are better equipped to identify context-specific instances of harm.
- This imposition has the potential to infringe upon the freedom of expression, especially if social media platforms overregulate. Even content that is lawful and within the bounds of freedom of expression may be removed based on over-cautious interpretations of the statutory duty of care and fear of the mere potential of a breach.
- Establishing the scope for what may constitute ‘harm’ and determining the threshold for a breach of the duty of care may be legally and practically complex, involving a significant degree of subjectivity.
- Imposing a statutory duty of care may be perceived as an overreach of government authority into the realm of online speech and private enterprises, potentially setting a precedent for increased government regulation and intervention in the digital space.



The Office of The Youth Governor of South Australia

National Motion of Public Importance

This Motion has been created in collaboration by Youth Governors across Australia including Samoda Silva (South Australia), Jamie Robbins (Queensland), Miora Trainor (Victoria), Myles Waciega (New South Wales) & Doug Jackson (Western Australia).

The Council of Australian Youth Parliaments invites a Member of the South Australian Youth Parliament to move a motion that:

“This House endorses the Implementation of a Federal Human Rights Bill.”

This House:

- (a) Notes that human rights are fundamental to the wellbeing and dignity of all members of society
- (b) Notes that there is a need for a comprehensive and unified framework that protects human rights at the national level
- (c) Notes that shortcomings in current human rights legislation disproportionately impact vulnerable and diverse populations
- (d) Recognises that Australia is the only liberal democracy without a Human Rights charter or equivalent in federal legislation.
- (e) Endorses that young people be recognised as a distinct group within the Charter, with their own set of rights

Background

Australia currently does not have any national human rights protections implemented, and protections for human rights may be found in the Constitution and in legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament or State or Territory Parliaments. Currently, Victoria is the only state that has a Charter of Human Rights, whereas Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory have Human Rights Acts.

Arguments for a federal charter/bill of human rights

- It would unify the protections of human rights across all of Australia, compared to an inconsistent framework between states and territories
- A charter of human rights would ensure all Australians have their fundamental human rights met, and ensure those who violate human rights are held accountable
- A charter of rights would improve Australia’s international reputation in regard to past and current human rights violations and allow for these violations to be addressed
- A charter of human rights would be of symbolic importance, fostering a culture of human rights within the nation, and enhancing public education and awareness of human rights

Arguments against a federal bill of human rights

- The Australian Constitution, common law and Australia’s obligations under numerous international Human Rights treaties are adequate enough to protect human rights
- A Human Rights Act would give too much power to courts and unelected judges to make decisions about human rights.
- A uniform approach to human rights may not adequately capture the unique considerations and issues of individual states and territories which could be better captured by a state-level Human Rights Act.
- A Human Rights Act would be an example of Government overreach by further dictating day-to-day civilian actions and interactions.



Deliberative Motions

The following Deliberative Motions are conducted in a distinctly different manner to the other debates within the Youth Parliament program.

- Members are encouraged to approach discussions with an open mind and in a collaborative manner.
- Members will not debate in an adversarial back-and-forth format (ie. Government v. Opposition), rather they are encouraged to engage and contribute to the discussion based on their personal beliefs, ideas, and understanding of the issue.
- Consequently, the ‘call’ to speak shall not alternate between Government and Opposition members. Instead, any member with a contribution may seek the call.
- Members will not sit within their traditional Government and Opposition groupings; they will instead be randomly seated around the chamber.
- Members are still required to obey parliamentary etiquette rules as relevant.

During this debate, Members may seek to amend the motion. After fifteen (15) minutes of discussion on the original motion, the Clerk will call for amendments to the Motion. A Member must stand, be acknowledged by the Clerk and then state the line(s) of the motion they wish to amend, delete, or add. This amendment must then be seconded by four (4) other members. If successful, the Member moving the amendment may speak for up to one minute, followed by a Member who opposes the amendment who may speak for one minute also. Further discussion on amendments may be allowed if time permits. Following this, a ‘hand vote’ is conducted to determine if the amendment is accepted. Only one amendment may be discussed at a time, and a maximum of three amendments may be discussed. After amendments have been discussed, debate will continue as normal and at the conclusion of the allotted time, the motion as amended (if done so) shall be put to a vote.

Youth Parliamentarians shall decide the two Deliberative Motions they will debate in chamber. A significant part of being a decision-maker is simply deciding what is on the agenda. While this is often influenced by the media, public leaders have a level of influence on the public conversation. There is rarely enough time or resources to give all issues the attention they deserve and as such, choice must be made about what is put on the public agenda. There are 6 motions to choose from, and each chamber may discuss 2 motions. On Monday, the Youth Parliamentarians of each chamber must discuss and decide which of these motions they deem the most important and worthy of discussion. The final decision will rest with the Leadership teams of each House. The House of Assembly and Legislative Council may not discuss the same motions.



Motion Choices for Deliberative Motions

<p>Deliberative Motion #1 - Foster Care This House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) acknowledges that being a foster carer holds financial, social, and emotional challenges which are not resolved when a child turns 18; (b) notes that South Australia has the greatest reliance on Residential Care in Australia, with 14.5% of the South Australian care population in Residential Care in comparison to the national average of 6.5%; and (c) calls for the age of state Residential Foster Care to be increased from 18 to 21 to provide prolonged assistance to foster carers. 	<p>Deliberative Motion #2 - Illicit Substances This House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) believes that the negative effects of illicit substances harm the health and wellbeing of many Australians; (b) acknowledges that correctional facilities should not be relied upon to manage those who suffer from substance abuse; and (c) recommends that there be a shift from a correctional to a rehabilitative approach to support the health and wellbeing of those who use illicit substances.
<p>Deliberative Motion #3 - Tourism This House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) acknowledges that tourism is a major driver for economic growth in South Australia; (b) notes that many regional and rural areas rely on the tourism industry for their growth; (c) acknowledges that the tourism industry has suffered significantly since the COVID-19 pandemic, with a 36% reduction in the direct GVA of tourism in 2021-22 compared to 2018-19; and (d) recommends the re-introduction of the Great State Voucher Program in South Australia to promote travel in South Australia. 	<p>Deliberative Motion #4 - Closing the Gap This House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) acknowledges that Indigenous Australians have poorer experiences and worse health outcomes than non-Indigenous Australians; (b) notes that this discrepancy in healthcare has many factors, including the lack of culturally-appropriate healthcare; (c) calls on governments around Australia to increase funding for Indigenous healthcare; and (d) endorses a greater focus on providing culturally-appropriate healthcare.
<p>Deliberative Motion #5 - Education This House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) notes that many young people feel unprepared for life beyond schooling; (b) believes that work experience is a major contributor in ensuring students leave school equipped for their future careers; and (c) endorses the reform of the Exploring Identities and Futures curriculum to aid students in becoming more career-ready. 	<p>Deliberative Motion #6 - Environment This House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) acknowledges that South Australia has plentiful reserves of raw materials such as uranium; (b) notes that swift action must be taken in the face of the climate crisis; and (c) recommends that bans on nuclear power stations be abolished in South Australia to allow nuclear energy to be generated as an alternative to fossil fuels.



Deliberative Motions

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL Deliberative Motion – Education

This House:

- (a) notes that many young people feel unprepared for life beyond schooling;
- (b) believes that work experience is a major contributor in ensuring students leave school equipped for their future careers;
- (c) endorses the reform of the Exploring Identities and Futures curriculum to aid students in becoming more career-ready;
- (d) endorses the creation of a Department for Education institution providing mandatory work experience as a SACE subject which would also provide training on essential workplace skills; and
- (e) endorses a greater focus on providing additional extra-curricular education assistance programs for all young people.

Deliberative Motion – Closing the Gap

This House:

- (a) acknowledges that Indigenous Australians have poorer experiences and worse health outcomes than non-Indigenous Australians;
- (b) notes that this discrepancy in healthcare has many factors, including the lack of culturally-appropriate healthcare;
- (c) calls on governments around Australia to increase funding for Indigenous healthcare;
- (d) endorses a greater focus on providing culturally-appropriate healthcare that focuses on humanity, removes racism from the workplace and holds healthcare professionals accountable when there is a breach of the law; and
- (e) endorses the inclusion of education regarding culturally-appropriate healthcare within healthcare facilities, to be facilitated by Indigenous Australians.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY Deliberative Motion – Illicit Substances

This House:

- (a) acknowledges that the negative effects of illicit substances harm the health and wellbeing of many Australians and the communities in which these Australians reside;
- (b) acknowledges that correctional facilities should not be relied upon to manage those who suffer from substance abuse; and
- (c) recommends that there be a shift from a correctional to a rehabilitative approach, in conjunction with safer usage facilities, to support the health and wellbeing of those who use illicit substances.

Deliberative Motion – Environment

This House:

- (a) acknowledges that South Australia has plentiful reserves of ecosystems and biodiversity that should be preserved;
- (b) notes that swift action must be taken in the face of the climate crisis;
- (c) recommends that South Australia reaches 100% renewable energy and storage by 2030, phases out fossil fuels, invests in public transport and energy efficiency enhancements, in order to achieve net zero emissions by 2040 or sooner; and
- (d) declares that it acknowledges the climate emergency was declared in South Australia on the 31st of May 2022, and commit to doing everything in its power to prevent and reverse the devastating effects of the climate emergency.

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Increasing Youth Cultural Opportunities Bill 2023

(Recreation, Art, and Cultures Committee)

A Bill for an Act to improve accessibility and opportunities for the youth of South Australia; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
38	2



Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
25	12



Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.



Her Excellency Samoda Silva IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

Monday 17th July 2023

NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS

Increasing Youth Cultural Opportunities Bill 2023 *Recreation, Arts and Cultures Committee*

Part 2, clause 7(2) is amended to read: “Individuals may be reimbursed the cost of transport if they can prove they have incurred the expense to attend the extracurricular activities. This reimbursement may be known as a transport voucher”.

The current subclause (2) is moved to subclause (3).

Part 3, clause 11(1) is amended to add: “A supervisor of that program must decide if the person has earned the SACE credits as to not reward someone who hasn’t fulfilled the requirements listed.”

South Australia

Increasing Youth Cultural Opportunities Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to improve accessibility and opportunities for the youth of South Australia; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Youth Cultural Opportunities Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to improve accessibility;
- (b) to improve health and wellbeing; and
- (c) to increase cultural and recreational extracurricular activities.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the lack of accessibility in youth cultural and recreational extracurricular activities;
 - (ii) the impact of extracurricular activities on mental and physical health;
 - (iii) the lack of accessible extracurricular activities in rural areas of South Australia for youth in regards to cultural and recreational youth opportunities; and
 - (iv) youth missing out on opportunities due to money and finance, coming from low socioeconomic families.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) creating opportunities for the youth around South Australia to have access to cultural and recreational opportunities;
 - (ii) allowing students from low socioeconomic status to have access to cultural and recreational opportunities; and
 - (iii) safeguarding the longevity of cultural and recreational youth opportunities.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

activity leader means an individual who runs an extracurricular activity that also complies with any background and security checks that are required to work with children;

community centres mean public locations where members of the community tend to gather for group activities, community support and other public services including, but not limited to, public libraries, churches, and public sports centres;

extracurricular activities means any activities performed outside of school hours;

First Nations means Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples;

inappropriate uses of funding means any use of funds which the Committee determines to be inappropriate;

low-income means households with incomes below the twentieth percentile of the average national household income;

refugee means a young person who fulfils the definition of refugee laid out in the *Migration Act 1958* of the Commonwealth;

SACE means the South Australian Certificate of Education;

schools mean an organisation that provides regular organised instruction or training for young people;

sports means any activity promoting physical and recreational activities;

subsidised fee means fully funded participant programs fees;

the arts means any activity promoting creative expression, storytelling and culture through visual, literary or performing arts; and other mediums; and

young person means a human from the age of four (4) to nineteen (19).

Part 2—Improve accessibility

6—Changing financial aspects of extra curricular activities (barriers of entry)

- (1) Extracurricular activities will have completely subsidised fees for young people who meet one (1) of the following criteria—
 - (a) young people who are from a low-income background;
 - (b) young people with families who are from a low-income background;
 - (c) young people with disabilities;
 - (d) First Nations young people; and
 - (e) young people who are refugees and come from low-income families.

- (2) Applications and the amount of financial support will be left to the discretion of the Committee established in Part 4, and will be dependent on the type of activity.
- (3) Individuals can have a maximum of two successful applications for financial support per year.

7—Transport voucher

- (1) The following groups will be able to access a transport voucher to attend the activities—
 - (a) family or young people who are of low income;
 - (b) young people with disabilities;
 - (c) First Nations young people; and
 - (d) young people who identify as refugees.
- (2) The transport voucher will be a preloaded eftpos gift card able to be utilised for fuel or transport as seen necessary.
- (3) The amount of money on the fuel voucher will be determined by the Committee based on the following—
 - (a) the activity which the young person participates in;
 - (b) the length of the extracurricular activity; and
 - (c) the distance that needs to be travelled to and from the extracurricular activity.
- (4) To gain the transport voucher the following will be required—
 - (a) the young person or their parent or guardian shall make an application to the Committee; and
 - (b) The young person must attend a minimum of 30% of the extracurricular activity the young person has signed up for.

Part 3—Extracurricular activities

8—The extracurricular activities will be as follows

- (1) The extracurricular activities will be held at—
 - (a) schools;
 - (b) activity facilities approved by the Committee;
 - (c) local sports grounds determined by the Committee;
 - (d) Community centres; and
 - (e) extra curricular activity providers.
- (2) The extra curricular activities will include—
 - (a) sports and physical activities;
 - (b) the arts;
 - (c) languages; and/or
 - (d) other recreational activities.
- (3) The specific activities will be determined by the Committee and based on interest.
 - (a) The interest will be determined by the Committee through community consultations.
- (4) The extracurricular activity will be run by local sports or activity groups who have a specialisation in the activity or sport.

- (5) The sports club or activity group will be paid by the government.
 - (a) The fee will be paid for any participants who meet the eligibility criteria in Part 2 section 6(1).

9—Additional funding for sports clubs and activity groups

- (1) Sports clubs and activity groups will be able to apply for grants if they have participants that are—
 - (a) young people who are low-income;
 - (b) families who are low-income;
 - (c) young people with disabilities;
 - (d) First Nations young people; or
 - (e) young people who identify as refugees and come from low-income families.
- (2) Applications will be assessed by the Committee.

10—After school activity responsibilities

- (1) The extracurricular activity leader will be responsible for the following—
 - (a) locking up the venue;
 - (b) bringing the equipment;
 - (c) returning the equipment;
 - (d) ensuring participants are marked on attendance; and
 - (e) ensuring participants leave the venue safely.

11—SACE credits

- (1) Students are able to gain SACE credits for participating in the extracurricular activity.
 - (a) Eligibility of extracurricular activities are to be left to the discretion of the school's SACE Coordinator.
- (2) To gain SACE credits for participation, students will need to—
 - (a) apply through SACE recognised learning online; and
 - (b) gain approval of their participation in the extracurricular activity from the activity leader.

Part 4—The Committee

12—The Committee

- (1) The Committee will be selected by the Minister of Health and Wellbeing and will be made up of thirteen (13) members including—
 - (a) four (4) student representatives;
 - (b) four (4) parent/guardian representatives responsible for students who meet Part 2 section 6(1) requirements;
 - (c) one (1) representative with a masters or degree in education;
 - (d) one (1) representative with a degree or equivalent experience within the arts;
 - (e) one (1) representative with a degree or equivalent experience within sports;
 - (f) one (1) parental representative; and
 - (g) one (1) representative with a degree within the health industry.

- (2) The Committee's responsibilities will include—
 - (a) to manage the funding of the transport vouchers and to assess eligibility of families to receive the service;
 - (b) to ensure that all young people have access to extracurricular activities; and
 - (c) to decide what extracurricular activities would be given funding.
- (3) The Committee will be able to delegate power to local councils when necessary, in regards to—
 - (d) applications;
 - (e) decisions regarding types of extracurricular activity being run or funded.
- (4) The Committee will have the power to determine inappropriate uses of funding and may force individuals to pay back inappropriately used funding.

Part 5—Sunset clause

13—Sunset clause

Two (2) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Inmate Reintegration Support Bill 2023

(Crime, Justice and Corrections Committee)

A Bill for an Act to support and educate inmates by improving the efficacy of inmate reintegration and rehabilitation prior and post release, to create a stable future for themselves; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
26	14



Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
28	6



Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.



Her Excellency Samoda Silva IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

Monday 17th July 2023
NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS

Inmate Reintegration Support Bill 2023
Crime, Justice and Corrections Committee

Part 2, clause 8 is amended to add subclause (2): “Adequate protection and safety will be provided to the social workers.” The current subclause (2) will become subclause (3).

South Australia

Inmate Reintegration Support Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to support and educate inmates by improving the efficacy of inmate reintegration and rehabilitation prior and post release, to create a stable future for themselves; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Inmate Reintegration Support Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation six (6) months after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to ensure financial and mental stability for those post-release;
- (b) to provide continued support for all inmates post and prior to release; and
- (c) to allow inmates to be fundamentally domestically stable in the long term.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) former inmates lacking the resources to develop a stable life post-release;
 - (ii) former inmates lacking mundane living skills in the household post-release; and
 - (iii) former inmates lacking emotional, social and practical skills needed for social reintegration.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) establishing boards to provide education to inmates whilst incarcerated on basic life skills needed to regain emotional and practical independence;
 - (ii) providing fundamental programs and support post-release to implore to further develop skills and manage their futures; and
 - (iii) establishing boards to provide temporary housing stability to ensure the practical continuation of maintaining life skills needed to run a household.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

correctional facility means jails, prison or other centres that serve as a place for incarceration and rehabilitation by the Government of South Australia;

inmate means a person confined to a correctional facility;

social worker means an individual with a minimum qualification of a Bachelor of Social Work, or equivalent, working with individuals requiring support;

South Australian Housing Trust Board means a board appointed to oversee the day-to-day management of the SAHT;

SAHT means the South Australian Housing Trust, being a body, owned by the Government of South Australia, which owns Public Housing in South Australia, as established in the *South Australian Housing Trust Act 1995*; and

South Australian Voice to Parliament means the body established in the *First Nations Voice Act 2023*.

Part 2—Intra-correctional facility programs

6—South Australian Correctional Facilities Skills Program (Skills Program)

- (1) All correctional facilities in South Australia must participate in the Skills Program.
- (2) All South Australian correctional facilities which participate in the Skills Program will receive a \$5,000 annual compensation.

7—Powers and responsibilities of the Correctional Facilities Skills Program Board (Skills Program Board)

- (1) The Skills Program Board will be established consisting of five (5) voting representatives consisting of—
 - (a) the Attorney-General;
 - (b) the Minister for Correctional Services;
 - (c) the Minister for Human Services;
 - (d) the Minister of Education;
 - (e) Charles the Third, by the Grace of God King of Australia and His other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth.
- (2) The responsibilities of the Skills Program Board include—
 - (a) conducting and managing the Skills Program Sub-Boards;
 - (b) approving the duration of the programs and funding to be delivered to programs by the sub-boards; and
 - (c) to oversee the appointment of members to sub-boards.

8—Powers and responsibilities of the Correctional Facilities Skills Program Sub-Boards (Skills Program Sub-Boards)

- (1) Skills Program Sub-Boards will be established consisting of seven (7) voting representatives, appointed by the Skills Program Board for each respective South Australian correctional facility, consisting of—
 - (a) two (2) social workers;
 - (b) two (2) representatives from the respective correctional facility chosen by the correctional facility management; and
 - (c) three (3) previously incarcerated persons in the respective correctional facility.
- (2) The Skills Program Sub-Boards will have the powers and responsibilities to—
 - (a) determine the duration of the program;
 - (b) determine suitable locations to run the programs;
 - (c) determine any additional programs to run;
 - (d) determine and approve educators and facilitators;
 - (e) approve participants in the programs, with preference to inmates soon to be released;
 - (f) register the graduation from the program of all participants who complete the program; and
 - (g) approve social workers for the Post-Release Skills Support Program.

9—Method and manner through which programs are run

- (1) All South Australian correctional facilities involved in the Skills Program must run at least four (4) programs which develop skills in—
 - (a) living in the public society, including how to interact in public, catch public transport, and matters of the like;
 - (b) personal mental health maintenance;
 - (c) practical domestic skills, including—
 - (i) home maintenance, such as how to clean and basic repairs; and
 - (ii) nutritional consciousness in food preparation; and
 - (d) financial matters, focussing on the participants' perspectives.
- (2) All programs must be run by educators and facilitators with relevant experience in the areas they will teach.
- (3) All programs must include a minimum of 180 hours of learning time over no less than three (3) months.
 - (a) To prevent participation burnout, there may only be a maximum of five (5) hours of learning time per day.
 - (i) On completion of the above hours of learning, the participants will be registered as graduated.
- (4) Correctional facilities may run any additional programs approved by the Skills Program Board.
- (5) All participants in the Skills Program may provide any written feedback, advice and complaints to the Skills Program Board about the programs at conclusion.

Part 3—Post-release skills support programs

10—Optional provision of a social worker to Skills Program graduates

- (1) Once a Skills Program graduate has been released, they may opt into a Post-Release Skills Support Program.
- (2) One (1) social worker will be assigned to each participant for a minimum period of three (3) months to aid in reintegration and implementing Skills Program knowledge.
 - (a) The social worker must have weekly check-ins with their respective participants.

Part 4—South Australian Rehabilitative Housing Trust Program

11—South Australian Public Rehabilitative Housing Trust Program (RHTP)

- (1) All persons aged 18-25 who are released from South Australian correctional facilities may opt in to participate in the RHTP, where they will be provided with temporary accommodation following release.
 - (a) After two (2) years, tenants will be required to make active efforts to find alternative accommodation.
 - (i) Participants may continue to reside in the RHTP until alternative accommodation is secured.
- (2) Participants in the RHTP will not pay rent for their property for the first three (3) months of participation.
 - (a) After the three (3) months, rent will be capped at a maximum of fifteen (15) per-cent of a person's income.
 - (i) All rent money must be returned at a rate of 75% to RHTP and 25% to SAHT.
 - A. Rent money returned must be used for maintenance and construction of public housing and community infrastructure to be built by the SAHT, or the Department of Infrastructure and Transport.

12—Establishment of a board

- (1) The South Australian Rehabilitative Housing Trust Board (RHT Board) will be established, and will consist of eleven (11) voting representatives, consisting of—
 - (a) two (2) representatives from and/or appointed by the SAHT Board;
 - (b) one (1) representative from the Department of Corrections Executive or as delegated by the Minister for Correctional Services and/or the Attorney General;
 - (c) two (2) Representatives elected by the South Australian Voice to Parliament;
 - (a) one (1) Representative appointed by the Minister for Education;
 - (b) one (1) Representative appointed by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing; and
 - (c) four (4) Representatives appointed by the Local Government Association.
- (2) The RHT Board shall have the power and responsibilities to—
 - (a) govern the Rehabilitative Housing Trust;
 - (b) purchase and build homes;
 - (c) expropriate properties left vacant and/or in poor condition for two years;
 - (d) collect rents;
 - (e) sell housing and land, only with approval of both houses of parliament; and
 - (f) commission the SAHT in the building, renovation and improvement of housing and community infrastructure in liveable, populated locations.

13—Requirements for suitable accommodation

- (1) Any properties built for use in the RHT must conform with the SAHT Apartment design guidelines, as well as the SAHT Universal Housing design guidelines.
 - (a) Properties should contain at least 20 one or two bedroom apartments.
 - (b) Properties which are built should have a density of at least 3-4 floors, and not exceeding eight (8) floors.
- (2) If properties are purchased for use in the RHTP, they should be upgraded or redeveloped at the earliest opportunity to meet at least the SAHT Universal Housing Guidelines, and SAHT Housing and Apartment design guidelines.

14—Commission, transferral and maintenance of properties from other government agencies

- (1) RHT Board will commission the SAHT to build and maintain housing and community infrastructure on behalf of the RHT.
- (2) RHT Board may also, with explicit approval from the SAHT Board, have housing transferred to and from the SAHT.

Part 5—Sunset clause

15—Sunset clause

Four (4) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Learn Without Limits Bill 2023

(Education, Training and Trades Committee)

A Bill for an Act to increase accessibility to educational institutions through online portals and programs; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
27	11



Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
25	9



Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.



Her Excellency Samoda Silva IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

South Australia

Learn Without Limits Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to increase accessibility to educational institutions through online portals and programs; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Learn Without Limits Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation six (6) months following proclamation.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to increase access to education for students who are deemed unable to attend mainstream schooling;
- (b) to facilitate a smooth transition between mainstream to online learning; and
- (c) to maximise students' learning opportunities by ensuring that students have equitable access to educational resources in line with the Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the excessive waitlists and constraints to access online learning;
 - (ii) the lack of short-term, flexible online learning options; and
 - (iii) the complicated transitioning system to online learning alternatives.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) creating an entirely online learning alternative designed to run alongside an individual school's mainstream learning program;
 - (ii) catering to both short and long-term online learning needs; and
 - (iii) providing students with a laptop and Wi-Fi USB modem if necessary.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

compulsory subjects means English, Maths, Science, Humanities and Social Sciences, Exploring Identities and Futures, and Activating Identities and Futures;

counsellor means a qualified individual with at minimum a Certificate III in Psychology, Occupational Therapy or Social Work;

DAVE means the Diverse Accessible Virtual Education program;

leadership position means a position held by a school staff member who oversees a particular area of learning, development or administration; such as a school principal or year level coordinator;

mainstream school means a structured in-person educational option that teaches students of a wide range of abilities;

online learning alternative means an online education system that focuses on catering to students' learning needs that are not being served in mainstream school;

proficiency means the highest level of teaching based on the Australian Professional Standards for Teachers;

school means a government-funded education institution designed to provide learning spaces and environments for the teaching of students;

school zone means the recognised DFE geographic boundary surrounding a school from which the school accepts its core intake of students;

student portal means an online platform utilised by students and staff for the purpose of communication and submission of assignments, and for related purposes;

teacher means a person who is registered as a teacher and who meets the Teaching Registration Board of South Australia's minimum qualification requirements;

the Board means the Learn without Limits Board;

the Coordinator means the Online Program Coordinator;

the program means the Diverse Accessible Virtual Education program; and

three class grade means the grouping of levels of schooling in South Australia, consisting of middle school (years 7-9), and senior school (years 10-12).

Part 2—DAVE

6—Program outline

- (1) DAVE will offer an online learning alternative to eligible students for a period—
 - (a) that is expected to exceed, or has exceeded twenty-eight (28) days; and
 - (b) until circumstances allow for the student to return to mainstream school.
- (2) Enrolment in DAVE will operate in conjunction with mainstream schooling.

- (3) Schools will promote DAVE to all students during subject selection periods with the goal of ensuring that every student is aware of the online alternative offered.

7—Teachers and subjects

- (1) DAVE will offer all compulsory subjects to enrolled students from years 7-12.
- (2) A teacher of DAVE will—
 - (a) teach a compulsory subject;
 - (b) report to the Coordinator as listed in Part 4 section 9 (2)(b);
 - (c) teach across school zones; and
 - (d) teach a Teachers Registration Board-recognised full-time load of students across a three class grade.
- (3) Upon demand, additional subjects may be approved by the Board.

Part 3—The Board

8—The Learn without Limits Board

- (1) The Board members will be selected by the Department for Education (DFE), South Australia.
- (2) The Board will consist of—
 - (a) two (2) teachers with experience in a professional leadership position within a school environment;
 - (b) one (1) experienced teacher from each compulsory subject who has taught that subject for two (2) or more consecutive years;
 - (c) one (1) coordinator within the Arts who has experience within this role for two (2) or more consecutive years; and
 - (d) two (2) counsellors specialising in youth.
- (3) The Board will have the authority to—
 - (a) oversee the facilitation of the program within schools;
 - (b) employ counsellors;
 - (c) introduce and approve new subjects;
 - (d) organise continual professional development courses and training; and
 - (e) provide funding for professional development courses and grants.

Part 4—Implementation

9—Program positions

- (1) There shall be at least one (1) Coordinator for every school zone offering DAVE.
- (2) The duties of the Coordinator include to—
 - (a) oversee the function of DAVE within schools assigned to their school zone; and
 - (b) be the first point of contact for teachers and students within their school zone regarding—
 - (i) student results and experience; and
 - (ii) teacher performance.

- (3) There shall be a minimum of three (3) counsellors for every school zone offering DAVE.
- (4) The duties of a counsellor in this regard include but are not limited to, providing emotional and well-being support to students and staff enrolled in DAVE.
- (5) It is a requirement that there is a diverse representation of male and female, and where possible, genderqueer and/or Indigenous counsellors per school zone.

10—Eligibility

- (1) To be eligible for enrolment, the student must—
 - (a) be in year 7-12;
 - (b) be enrolled in a mainstream school; and
 - (c) be able to demonstrate a need to transition to DAVE due to—
 - (i) physical health;
 - (ii) mental health;
 - (iii) educational needs; or
 - (iv) external factors which may have an effect on a student's education.
- (2) If eligible, student acceptance to DAVE will be at the discretion of the Coordinator, based on the findings of a meeting between a Coordinator, the student and their caregiver(s).

11—Enrolment

- (1) The school and the Coordinator shall—
 - (a) enrol students in DAVE; and
 - (b) support the students' transitions in and out of DAVE as required.
- (2) A student's enrolment in DAVE does not revoke their mainstream school enrolment.

Part 5—Resources

12—Resources for students

- (1) Resources will be developed by the DFE based on the existing curriculum and provided to students upon enrolment into DAVE, including—
 - (a) access to a statewide single student portal; and
 - (b) as required—
 - (i) online workbooks;
 - (ii) online school counsellors;
 - (iii) online extracurricular activities designed to support students in their transition to online learning and maintaining social skills;
 - (iv) a loan laptop; and
 - (v) a plug-in USB Wi-Fi modem.

13—Resources for schools

- (1) Continual professional development courses designed for teachers of mainstream schools, to assist with the integration of online learning, shall be run by the Board.

- (2) The administrative costs of implementing and maintaining DAVE, including costs related to training and paying teachers to teach DAVE will be fully subsidised by the Government of South Australia.

Part 6—Incentives

14—Incentives for online teachers

- (1) DAVE will provide the following incentives for online teachers—
- (a) pay consistent with that of current government teaching guidelines;
 - (b) comprehensive training for teachers seeking to teach within DAVE, specific to the skills required to teach online within this program;
 - (c) partnerships with local universities to provide online teaching opportunities for teaching students and graduates, including—
 - (i) internships for undergraduate students; and
 - (ii) advertising of available positions to graduate students.
- (2) At the discretion of the Board, depending on student need, DAVE will provide a minimum of 20% of jobs as new graduate-specific teaching positions.
- (a) New graduate teachers will be provided with—
 - (i) assistance to reach proficiency in teaching; and
 - (ii) additional training as seen necessary by the Coordinator.

Part 7—Sunset clause

15—Sunset clause

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

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Regional Business Incubator Establishment Bill 2023

(Employment, Economics and Industry Committee)

A Bill for an Act to create a council-administered program tasked to establish and support the development of small, struggling, new and/or growing businesses in regional areas; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
19	19

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
9	25

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.

Her Excellency Samoda Silva IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

South Australia

Regional Business Incubator Establishment Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to create a council-administered program tasked to establish and support the development of small, struggling, new and/or growing businesses in regional areas; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Regional Business Incubator Establishment Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation six (6) months after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to establish business incubators in the regions and the means to monitor them;
- (b) to provide safety nets and incentives for businesses to participate in the business incubator program; and
- (c) to incentivise small businesses to relocate to regional areas.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the impacts of COVID-19 on small, growing, or otherwise regional businesses;
 - (ii) roadblocks inhibiting small, struggling, or new regional businesses from becoming stable competitors;
 - (iii) the need for growth and independence of small, struggling, and/or new regional businesses; and
 - (iv) the growing number of people/businesses relocating away from regional areas.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) establishing regional business incubators;
 - (ii) incentivising joining business incubators and providing safety nets for them; and
 - (iii) incentivising businesses to relocate to the regions.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

business means an organisation or enterprising entity engaged in commercial, industrial, or professional activities

business owner means a person who organises and operates one or multiple businesses;

council means a group elected or appointed as an advisory or legislative body;

incubation means a business supported by the regional business incubators services established in Part 2;

local Coordinator means the agents established in Part 2 section 7 (2)(d);

regions and **regional** mean the areas to which the program will be offered or all areas that may be considered regional per the Australian Bureau of Statistics;

self-sufficient means a business that is not growing or obtaining new customers at a rate consistent with projections;

small business means ‘small business entity’ as defined by the Australian Taxation Office, a business carrying under \$10 million in aggregated turnover;

struggling business means a business unable to operate self-sufficiently without assistance from the business incubator program;

the oversight board means the Business Incubator Program Oversight Board;

the program and **programs** means the Business Incubator Program or Incubators established by this Act; and

the Treasurer means the Treasurer of South Australia.

Part 2—Establishing incubators

6—Creation of the Business Incubator Program Oversight Board

- (1) There shall be an oversight board called the Business Incubator Program Oversight Board.
- (2) Five (5) members shall manage the oversight board—
 - (a) three (3) members, randomly selected from a pool of all participating councils’ local coordinators;
 - (b) one (1) business owner from participating councils; and
 - (c) one (1) member, as appointed by the Treasurer, which may be the Treasurer.
- (3) The Treasurer shall manage the appointment and selection of members to the Board for 2-year terms, which the Treasurer may be renew.
- (4) As the treasurer selects issues of funding, resource, or general management within the programs, the oversight board shall decide on the outcomes through a majority.

- (5) Through supermajority, a local coordinator or member appointed by the Treasurer may be replaced by—
- (a) a newly appointed member if the prior was an appointed member; or
 - (b) a new randomly selected local coordinator, if the replacee was a randomly selected member.

7—Incubators

- (1) Regional local councils shall be provided funding to establish and maintain business incubators within their respective council areas according to the responsibilities outlined in section 8(2), Part 3 and Part 4.
- (2) Upon the establishment of incubators, each council will be required to—
- (a) determine the number of incubators within the council area;
 - (b) determine the location of incubators;
 - (c) conduct outreach to local new, small and struggling businesses; and
 - (d) appoint one council employee as a local coordinator for the program to—
 - (i) conduct community consultation;
 - (ii) liaise between the council body and local businesses; and
 - (iii) assess the outcomes of the programs.

8—Function of the Business Incubator Program

- (1) Incubating businesses share resources where possible, including, but not limited to—
- (a) Wi-Fi;
 - (b) office supplies;
 - (c) graphic designers operating within the incubators;
 - (d) communal foodstuffs; and
 - (e) plumbing.
- (2) Incubated businesses will be supplied with financial, material, and other functional aids where feasible and reasonable within the capacity of local councils' respective budgets, which may include but is not limited to—
- (a) aubsidies for employee wages;
 - (b) office spaces;
 - (c) internet access or Wi-fi; and
 - (d) staff training expenses.

9—Entering incubator programs

- (1) To enter into the incubation program, a business must—
- (a) apply to a local coordinator in the relative council;
 - (b) be approved by the council;
 - (c) operate within the jurisdiction of the council; and
 - (d) assist in the monitoring of necessary information regarding their business.

Part 3—Safety Nets and Incentives for Incubating Businesses

10—Incentives

- (1) Councils will subsidise wages for the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth employees hired by small businesses while operating within the business incubators, at up to \$22,120 per business.
 - (a) Employees hired last will take priority, at the rates of—
 - (i) 4% for the fifth;
 - (ii) 6% for the sixth;
 - (iii) 8% for the seventh; and
 - (iv) 10% for the eighth.
- (2) Participating councils will ensure appropriate locations with adequate capabilities to facilitate business are provided, sufficient for the establishment and continued growth of businesses, including but not limited to—
 - (a) adequate floor space for the offices of at least four businesses at a square meterage set by the Business Incubator Program Oversight Board;
 - (b) being suitably located and accessible for all employees of businesses within the program;
 - (c) adequate data or internet infrastructure; and
 - (d) any further requirements deemed as required by the business incubator program oversight board.
- (3) Participating councils will make any and all council programs relevant to the training or development of business skills and knowledge known and accessible to businesses in the program where possible via forms including, but not limited to—
 - (a) emailed information;
 - (b) pamphlets; and
 - (c) online resources.
- (4) The online training resources provided must be able to keep employers and employees up-to-date on current working standards, such as mental health, health and safety regulations.

11—Safety nets

- (1) If a business is unable to become both self-sufficient and developing within twelve (12) months, it shall—
 - (a) receive assistance as reviewed and approved by the oversight board; and
 - (b) receive assistance from the local council where possible.
- (2) If a business is not both self-sufficient and developing within 18 months, the local coordinator will remove it from the incubator program after forty (40) days.
- (3) Businesses removed from the program may not apply to join the program for three (3) years.

Part 4—Incentivising Businesses to Relocate to the Regions

12—Financial incentives for small businesses to relocate

- (1) To aid businesses in relocating to regional areas, participating councils will cover the—
 - (a) allowances for transportation;
 - (b) costs of moving trucks and packing boxes acquired for relocating; and
 - (c) costs of acquiring business attire through gift cards or grants, where necessary.

- (2) Participating councils will provide commercial and educational facilities for these businesses.

Part 5—Sunset clause

13—Sunset clause

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

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Removal of Aggressive Infrastructure for Safe and Equal Cities (RAISE) Bill 2023

(Housing, Infrastructure, and Transport Committee)

A Bill for an Act to remove aggressive infrastructure, and create a safe and liveable South Australia; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
31	8



Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
30	8



Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.



Her Excellency Samoda Silva IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

Tuesday 18th July 2023
NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS

**Removal of Aggressive Infrastructure for Safe and Equal Cities
(RAISE) Bill 2023**

Housing, Infrastructure and Transport Committee

Part 1, clause 5 is amended to add an interpretation for *homelessness* which shall read: “*homelessness* means someone without a house or a place of residence”

Part 2, clause 7(3)(c) is amended to read: “six (6) members from metropolitan areas;
and”

Part 2, clause 7(3) is amended to add subclause (d): “one (1) member from South Australia that has legible, firsthand experience with homelessness.”

South Australia

Removal of Aggressive Infrastructure for Safe and Equal Cities (RAISE) Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to remove aggressive infrastructure, and create a safe and liveable South Australia; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Removal of Aggressive Infrastructure for Safe and Equal Cities (RAISE) Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation four (4) months after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to remove aggressive infrastructure;
- (b) to implement human-centred infrastructure;
- (c) to improve current infrastructure; and
- (d) to ameliorate the livability of communities.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) aggressive infrastructure disproportionately disadvantaging people experiencing homelessness;
 - (ii) inadequate human-centred infrastructure; and
 - (iii) a lack of medium-density, walkable communities in South Australia.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) establishing the IRA to investigate and remove aggressive infrastructure in South Australia;
 - (ii) empowering councils to build cities designed for human lives, not human survival; and
 - (iii) empowering councils and private enterprises to fund human-centred infrastructure projects.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

aggressive infrastructure means the practice of designing structures or public areas so that people are discouraged from touching, climbing on, or sitting on them to prevent damage or use for a different purpose than the intended one;

appropriate planning qualifications means planning qualifications to be determined by the Minister;

council means the local government area as set by the Electoral Commission of South Australia;

flora means all vascular plants that are native to, or naturalised in South Australia;

guided busways means tracks separate from the road for other vehicles dedicated to buses;

high-density means the term of the same name as outlined in the *Liveable Neighbourhoods and Inclusive Communities* report produced by Renewal SA;

human-centred infrastructure means infrastructure, comprising of housing and urban designs conducive to safe, connected, and liveable human neighbourhoods;

low-density means the term of the same name as outlined in the *Liveable Neighbourhoods and Inclusive Communities* report produced by Renewal SA;

means of transport refers to how commuters travel between typical points of interest;

medium-density means the term of the same name as outlined in the *Liveable Neighbourhoods and Inclusive Communities* report produced by Renewal SA;

metropolitan refers to the term in the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area (RRMA) classification of the same name;

missing middle refers to the term of the same name used in the *30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide* report produced by the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure;

mobility vehicles means e-scooters and other personal mobility devices as defined in the March 2023 Discussion Paper *E-scooters and Other Personal Mobility Devices*, produced by the Department of Infrastructure and Transport;

neighbourhood refers to the term of the same name as defined in the June, 2022 Planning and Design Code produced by the Department of Trade and Investment;

officers means workers employed by the Department of Infrastructure and Transport and work within the IRA;

private enterprise means an organisation controlled independently of government;

projects mean the work taken to remove aggressive infrastructure or the work taken to create human-centred infrastructure;

public transport centre means a tram stop, bus stop, public transport interchange or train station designed for the public to access public transport;

redeveloped means the rebuilding or material change of a neighbourhood;

remote refers to the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area (RRMA) classification of the same name;

request means a written document requiring action from the recipient signed by at least one (1) member of the IRA Board;

residential properties means the term as defined in the *First Home and Housing Construction Grants Act 2000*;

rural refers to the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area (RRMA) classification of the same name;

stage one (1) compliance means initiating the removal of aggressive infrastructure;

stage two (2) compliance means completion of the process of infrastructure removal; and

the Minister means the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport.

Part 2—Infrastructure Review Administration

6—Powers of the Infrastructure Review Administration

- (1) The Infrastructure Review Administration, henceforth known as the IRA, will have the powers to—
 - (a) hire a team of officers across South Australia with the task of inspecting infrastructure, specifically—
 - (i) the progress on establishing human-centred infrastructure in each council at least once a year;
 - (ii) finding aggressive infrastructure in local councils and reporting it to the IRA;
 - (iii) investigating citizen reports of aggressive infrastructure and promoting the ability to do this; and
 - (iv) based on these inspections, identify where there is a need for funding of human-centred infrastructure projects;
 - (b) request that private enterprises and councils remove aggressive infrastructure where identified; and
 - (i) once this has occurred, it should be ensured that appropriate human-centred infrastructure be built in its place.
 - (c) reprimand private enterprises and councils who fail to comply with IRA requests, with penalties outlined in Part 3.

7—Structure of the IRA Board

- (1) The Minister will have oversight of the actions of the IRA and its Board, with the ability to—
 - (a) remove members of the IRA Board on appropriate grounds; and
 - (b) appoint members of the IRA Board.
- (2) The Youth Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by, or necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act specific to defining appropriate grounds for the removal of members of the IRA Board.

- (3) The IRA Board will be comprised of eleven (11) members with appropriate planning qualifications, including—
- (a) two (2) members from remote South Australia;
 - (b) three (3) members from rural South Australia; and
 - (c) five (5) members from metropolitan South Australia.

Part 3—Penalties

8—Failure to comply with the IRA

- (1) Private enterprises and councils will be given five (5) weeks from the submission of a request to meet stage one (1) compliance, after which—
- (a) a fine equivalent to the cost of removing the infrastructure, as estimated by the IRA, shall be levied weekly until;
 - (i) the private enterprise or council complies; or
 - (ii) the private enterprise enters insolvency.
- (2) Upon meeting stage one (1) compliance, private enterprises and councils shall be notified by the IRA of stage two (2) compliance deadline per the scale of the infrastructure in question, after which the above fines shall be levied.

Part 4—Infrastructural transformation

9—Developments

- (1) Local Commerce Centres will be established where the IRA Board sees fit, entailing a zone of private enterprises in which—
- (a) the owners of the private enterprise live on-site or in the surrounding neighbourhood;
 - (b) these are diversified store types including and limited to butchers, bakeries, grocery stores, candlestick makers and coffee shops; and
 - (c) the end-to-end distance between any store is no greater than 700 metres.
- (2) The IRA will incentivise, under section 11, new neighbourhoods being built or redeveloped, meeting the following conditions—
- (a) medium-density housing built where possible with the building of missing middle housing in low-density areas where this condition cannot be met;
 - (b) all residential properties being at most 500 metres away from a public transport centre; and
 - (c) all being at most one (1) kilometre away from a Local Commerce Centre.
- (3) The above clause will take precedence over the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*, Part V Division 2.

10—Modern transport solutions

- (1) Motor vehicle-free paths (except mobility vehicles) will be created with—
- (a) direct access to and through Local Commerce Centres;
 - (b) trees throughout medium-density and low-density areas;
 - (c) paths with access to park spaces and neighbourhoods;
 - (d) flora and paths in high-density areas; and
 - (e) ample lighting after dark and police telephones.

- (2) Forty (40) kilometre per hour speed limits shall be enforced in all medium-density areas.
- (3) Guided busways shall connect Local Commerce Centres, with the location and length of these busways to be determined by the Minister.

Part 5—Monetary incentives

11—Grants for infrastructure projects

- (1) The builder of infrastructure projects will be required to provide an expected cost of completion to be fact-checked by the IRA, and the project must be funded to 20% of this estimated cost by the IRA.
- (2) The above funding criteria will also apply to neighbourhoods as described in section 9(2).
- (3) After completion of the project, the IRA will determine the remaining percentage that will be reimbursed based upon—
 - (a) the quality of the project as determined by the IRA; and
 - (b) the degree to which the community utilises and is positively affected by the project as determined by the IRA.

Part 6—Sunset clause

12—Sunset clause

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

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Bill 2023

(Community Support and Human Services Committee)

A Bill for an Act to improve and increase accessibility to social housing with particular regard to regional areas and to stabilise housing rents; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
39	0

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
11	16

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.

Her Excellency Samoda Silva iPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

Tuesday 18th July 2023
NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS

Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Bill 2023
Community Support and Human Services Committee

Every instance of the term “social housing” is replaced with the term “public housing”, and every instance of the term “Housing SA” and “SA Housing Authority” is replaced with “South Australia Housing Trust (SAHT)”

Part 2, clause 6(2)(c) is amended to read: “security, external to the building, included but not limited to, surveillance systems.”

Part 2, clause 7(2) is amended to read: “A further 8,200 public housing units shall be provided across additional local government areas as necessary, excluding—”

South Australia

Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to improve and increase accessibility to social housing with particular regard to regional areas and to stabilise housing rents; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation three (3) months after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to ensure South Australians have access to safe and quality social housing in regional areas;
- (b) to amend current criteria for social housing to expand its accessibility; and
- (c) to stabilise rental housing prices to ensure affordable housing.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the current cost of living crisis;
 - (ii) the number of homeless people and those at risk of becoming homeless in South Australia;
 - (iii) an identified need for additional housing in regional areas;
 - (iv) delayed review periods which are an obstacle for people entering social housing; and
 - (v) increasing rental prices which provide a financial burden for many.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) providing more social housing accommodation in regional and rural areas;
 - (ii) amending the current Housing SA criteria to increase accessibility;
 - (iii) reducing review periods for those wishing to enter social housing;
 - (iv) controlling the maximum amount rent can be increased; and
 - (v) providing temporary rent freezes under certain circumstances.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

at risk means a person or household with a high probability of losing their accommodation and/or are experiencing one or more risk factors;

homeless means a person who does not have permanent, conventional and/or suitable accommodation;

Housing SA means the South Australian Housing Authority;

Indigenous means being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent, identifying as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person, and being accepted as such by the community in which you live, or formerly lived;

landlord has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995*;

Local Government Area has the same meaning as in section 4 of the *Local Government Act 1999*;

risk factors means but is not limited to, having no, low or unstable income, exiting a long-term public institution such as foster care, prison, correctional institutions or health facilities, victim of abuse, relationship or family breakdown, total household bills higher than income and suffering from alcohol or drug abuse;

social housing unit means housing provided for people outlined in the Community Housing eligibility policy;

tenant has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995*; and

terminally-ill means having an illness likely to result in death.

Part 2—Provision of social housing

6—Development of social housing units

- (1) Social housing units shall be constructed in consultation with, and consideration of—
 - (a) local communities, including local Indigenous communities, in which social housing is to be constructed;
 - (b) the State Voice, established in the *First Nations Voice Act 2023*; and
 - (c) the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth.
- (2) Consultation periods regarding the construction of social housing units within local government council areas shall be open for six (6) months prior to the commencement of the construction of the social housing units, which is addressed in a minimum of two (2) local government area council meetings.
- (3) Social housing units shall be constructed with—
 - (a) a maximum of two storeys;
 - (b) appropriate disability access; and
 - (c) security, including, but not limited to, surveillance systems.

7—Service areas for social housing units

- (1) 1,800 social housing units shall be provided in the following local government areas, with—
 - (a) 700 provided in the Rural City of Murray Bridge;
 - (b) 600 provided in the City of Victor Harbor; and
 - (c) 500 provided in the Copper Coast Council.
- (2) A further 700 social housing units shall be provided across additional local government areas as necessary, excluding—
 - (a) any local government area with ‘city’ in their name, excluding Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Victor Harbor, Whyalla and Murray Bridge;
 - (b) the towns of Gawler and Walkerville; and
 - (c) the Adelaide Hills Council.
- (3) All social housing units outlined in this part shall be completed by the end of March in the year 2028.
- (4) All social housing units are to be owned and managed by Housing SA.

Part 3—Criteria for social housing

8—Amendment of Housing SA registration and allocation policy

- (1) The criteria outlined in the *Housing SA Housing Registration and Allocation Policy 2021* for individuals applying to social housing shall be amended.
 - (a) Category 1 shall be amended to include those who are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless; and
 - (a) Category 2 shall be amended to include—
 - (i) individuals experiencing domestic violence;
 - (ii) people with a permanent Australian humanitarian visa as defined under regulation 1.03 of the *Migration Regulations 1994* of the Commonwealth who have been living in Australia for less than two (2) years;
 - (iii) people who are terminally-ill or undergoing treatment;
 - (iv) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; and
 - (v) culturally and linguistically diverse people.
- (2) The period for review of applicants wishing to enter social housing shall be amended to six (6) months for applicants in Category 1 and Category 2.
 - (a) If the registrant does not respond, Housing SA may move their registration from Category 2 to Category 3 or 4 and defers it for six (6) months.

9—Addressing the increased demand for social housing

The Youth Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by, or necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act to enable the creation of additional jobs within Housing SA to address the increasing demand for services provided by this authority.

Part 4—Rental housing

10—Rent stabilisation

- (1) Increases to rental prices are limited to no more than 7% above the consumer price index (CPI) per annum.
- (2) The Minister for Human Services may under the following circumstances, implement a temporary pause to rental prices for a maximum of six (6) months:
 - (a) Major Emergencies and disasters as defined under Part 4 Division 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2004*; or
 - (b) The annual CPI increases by 3% or more.

11—Applications to SACAT

- (1) Tenants wishing to challenge increases to their rent may submit an application to South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (SACAT).
 - (a) If the rent increase is less than 7% above CPI, the onus is on the tenant to satisfy SACAT; or
 - (b) If the rent increase is more than 7% above CPI, the onus is on the landlord to satisfy SACAT.

Part 5—Sunset clause

12—Sunset clause

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

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Soft Plastic Recycling Bill 2023

(Climate, Environment and Energy Committee)

A Bill for an Act to introduce and incentivise soft plastic collection and recycling;
and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
17	20

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
34	2

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.

Her Excellency Samoda Silva IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

Monday 17th July 2023
NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS

Soft Plastic Recycling Bill 2023
Climate, Environment and Energy Committee

Part 2, clause 6(1)(e) is amended to read: “three (3) student representatives.”

Part 4, clause 12(1)(b) is amended to read: “200km from Greater Adelaide area within South Australia.”

South Australia

Soft Plastic Recycling Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to introduce and incentivise soft plastic collection and recycling; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Soft Plastic Recycling Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation three (3) months after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to improve public knowledge of which soft plastics are recyclable;
- (b) to initiate state-based research aiming to expand soft plastics recycling; and
- (c) to provide the public with an effective soft plastic recycling system by creating publicly owned soft plastic recycling facilities.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the limited public understanding of how to appropriately recycle soft plastics;
 - (ii) the lack of accessible and effective soft plastic recycling options; and
 - (iii) the continued production of new soft plastics entering circulation.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) establishing an education board that will distribute materials simplifying the identification of soft plastics;
 - (ii) creating accessible collection points that will be sent to government created soft plastic recycling facilities; and
 - (iii) increasing the integration of recycled plastics in circulation and incentivising the use of items composed of recycled plastic.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

eligible 10 cent container depots means approved collection depots in South Australia for the return of eligible 10-cent drinks containers sold in South Australia under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*;

government schools means education facilities of years Reception to Year 12 that is funded by taxation;

Greater Adelaide area means all postcodes and suburbs so defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics;

rural means all postcodes and suburbs excluded or partly excluded in the Greater Adelaide area so defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics;

soft plastic means a layered packaging material which once scrunched keeps its shape; and

the Board means the Soft Plastic Recycling Education Board.

Part 2—Education

6—Creation of the Soft Plastic Recycling Education Board

- (1) A Soft Plastic Recycling Education Board will be established under Green Industries SA and comprise of nine (9) members, consisting of—
 - (a) one (1) member from the SA Education System;
 - (b) one (1) employee of Green Industries SA;
 - (c) one (1) Waste Management Logistical Officer;
 - (d) the Minister for Education; and
 - (e) five (5) student representatives.
- (2) Additional members of the Board will act as advisors but will not have a formal vote, consisting of—
 - (a) one (1) representative from a depot/collection Site; and
 - (b) one (1) representative from the recycling facility.
- (3) The student representatives will—
 - (a) be high school students from Years 10-12;
 - (b) be selected through an application process that will be decided by the remaining Board members;
 - (c) hold a voluntary position;
 - (d) require at least one (1) rural student to be selected; and
 - (e) each only be able to sit on the Board for one (1) year.
- (4) The department representatives will be appointed and financially compensated at the discretion of the respective employer.
- (5) The Board members will sit for a maximum of four (4) years on The Board.

7—Identification

- (1) A new identification symbol for soft plastic recyclable materials will be designed and available for companies to place on their packaging.
 - (a) Products made within South Australia using soft plastics will be required to feature the identification symbol on their packaging.
 - (b) Products manufactured outside of South Australia and sold within the state will have the option to feature the identification symbol on their packaging.

8—Distribution of education materials

- (1) An education campaign will be created by the Board that aims to clarify what the different plastic recycling symbols mean and the correct soft plastic recycling preparation.
- (2) The Board will distribute these education materials through—
 - (a) a publicly accessible online format; and
 - (b) public primary and secondary schools by sharing the materials with a teacher or teachers who will be nominated by their school principal, and will deliver the content for their school.
- (3) The Board will be required to—
 - (a) create an annual report sharing the processes used and relevant statistics measuring the success; and
 - (b) publish these reports online annually.

9—Research

- (1) The Board will conduct research on—
 - (a) the current composition of soft plastics in circulation;
 - (b) soft plastics that may be easier to recycle than those already in circulation;
 - (c) soft plastic recycling techniques used internationally; and
 - (d) receptivity to soft plastic recycling by the general public.
- (2) The Board will ensure the recycling facility operators are in safe conditions that are in line with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

Part 3—Collection

10—Distribution of deposit bins

- (1) Existing and eligible 10-cent container depots will be offered and required to display a government soft plastic bin to collect their customers' soft plastics.
- (2) Every government school will receive soft plastic recycling bins in varying quantities.
 - (a) Primary Schools will receive a minimum of two (2) deposit bins for soft plastics.
 - (b) High schools will receive a minimum of three (3) deposit bins for soft plastics.
 - (c) Reception to Year 12 government schools will receive a minimum of four (4) deposit bins for soft plastics.
- (3) All government schools will need to submit an application requesting additional bins based on their needs or to confirm they will receive the minimum amount.
- (4) Green Industries SA will manufacture the wheelie bins that will be distributed to schools and depots.
- (5) These bins will be 140 litres in volume and be designed by the Board.
- (6) A poster will be affixed to the bin describing which materials can and cannot be disposed of in the soft plastics bin.
- (7) The Board will design the poster with the applicable information featured.

11—Collection of soft plastics

- (1) The Youth Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by, or necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act specific to the creation of transport jobs under Green Industries SA.
- (2) The responsibilities of these transport workers will be to—
 - (a) travel to the deposit locations; and
 - (b) collect the materials to deliver to the soft plastics recycling facilities weekly.

Part 4—Facilities

12—Creation of soft plastic recycling facilities

- (1) Two (2) publicly-owned soft plastic recycling facilities will be initially created and each be located—
 - (a) within the Greater Adelaide area; and
 - (b) rurally.
- (2) Additional recycling facilities can be created to meet demand, following 70% of plastic recycled reintroduced into circulation from the first two facilities.
- (3) The recycling facilities will need to be constructed and monitored in line with the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.
- (4) The recycling facility will sort through the collected soft plastics.
- (5) These recovered soft plastics will be recycled into plastic pellets that will be sold at a reduced rate to companies that use soft plastics and be distributed from the facilities.

13—Resources and training for facility workers

- (1) Facility workers operating within a soft plastics recycling facility will be supplied with personal protective equipment in accordance with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.
- (2) Facility workers will require a Certificate III in Waste Management and appropriate training in—
 - (a) operation of recycling machines; and
 - (b) chemical safety.
- (3) Facility workers may receive subsidised training opportunities to upskill in the necessary training requirements above, with rural-based workers receiving prioritised subsidisation.

Part 5—Incentivisation of recycled materials

14—Incentivisation of recycled materials

- (1) Recycled plastic generated from the soft plastic recycling facility will be sold at a reduced rate that encourages companies to produce their products with these recycled materials.

- (2) Recycled soft plastic will be reintegrated into circulation to improve South Australia's circular economy and to reduce new soft plastics entering circulation.
- (3) By 2033, new soft plastics entering circulation shall be reduced by 75% based on 2023 levels of production.

Part 6—Sunset clause

15—Sunset clause

Four (4) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

SROGIESC Inclusive Training Bill 2023

(Gender and Sexual Diversity Committee)

A Bill for an Act to increase SROGIESC inclusivity within the South Australian Public Sector; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
35	0



Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
23	12



Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.



Her Excellency Samoda Silva IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

Tuesday 18th July 2023
NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS

SROGIESC Inclusive Training Bill 2023
Gender and Sexual Diversity Committee

Part 4, clause 10(3)(a) is amended to read: “SROGIESC health, neurodiversity in SROGIESC people, guidelines for inclusive teaching, mental health in young people, and other topics as deemed necessary for those working in the education sector.”

South Australia

SROGIESC Inclusive Training Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to increase SROGIESC inclusivity within the South Australian public sector; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *SROGIESC Inclusive Training Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation one (1) year after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to improve knowledge and training regarding SROGIESC persons and the social issues which affect SROGIESC communities;
- (b) to provide a safer South Australia for SROGIESC persons through SROGIESC-led education; and
- (c) to create a better, more inclusive South Australia for all, through the reduction of misinformation and discrimination.

4—Purposes of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the lack of knowledge on SROGIESC groups within the South Australian community, which contributes to worsening discrimination against LGBTQIA+ persons;
 - (ii) the lack of targeted training for those working with SROGIESC groups and communities; and
 - (iii) misinformation within the public sector which can contribute to lengthy and extended wait lists for public services and specialists for SROGIESC persons.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) establishing better training and education surrounding SROGIESC people for all employees of the public sector; and
 - (ii) establishing targeted training for those working with SROGIESC people, including but not limited to those providing mental health services, general healthcare, education, and government support.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

education sector means any personnel who work within the education industry from reception to postgraduate courses;

expert means an individual who has a degree related to SROGIESC experiences, health, or other related fields;

fundees means recipients of government funding;

health sector means such industries and systems covered by the *Public Sector Act 2009* that provide medical services, provide medical insurance or provide the supply of healthcare to patients;

IPAA means Institute of Public Administration Australia;

LGBTQIA+ means Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, Asexual, Agender, Aromantic and others who identify as being sexually or gender diverse;

Lived Experience Representative means a person who identifies as SROGIESC and thus has first-hand experience of the challenges which SROGIESC people face;

mental health services means those services concerned with the assessment, diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of people who have a mental illness or disorders characterised by a clinically significant disturbance of thought, mood, perception, memory and/or behaviour;

online learning means a form of education or training that takes place primarily or entirely over the internet;

public sector means people employed by the Government of South Australia or working for organisations funded either partially or fully by the Government of South Australia;

public services means those services provided by the government which are intended to address specific needs pertaining to the aggregate members of a community, including, but not limited to, health care, transport, and education;

RPL means recognition of prior learning in related fields;

SLAIN means SROGIESC Learning And Interest Network;

SROGIESC is an acronym referring to Sexual and Romantic Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics; and

young people means persons under the age of twenty-five (25).

Part 2—SLAIN committee

6—Creation of SLAIN

- (1) A board, called SLAIN, will be established to create SROGIESC inclusivity training for the employees and fundees of the Government of South Australia.
- (2) SLAIN shall increase inclusivity in the South Australian public sector by—
 - (a) overseeing the creation of SROGIESC inclusivity training for the South Australian Public Sector; and
 - (b) updating SROGIESC inclusivity training once every eighteen (18) months.

7—Membership of SLAIN

- (1) The Minister for Human Services will determine the makeup of the board, the term limits of the board, and appoint members based on the criteria below.
- (2) The membership of SLAIN shall include—
 - (a) one (1) representative from the Department of Premier and Cabinet;
 - (b) one (1) representative from the Department for Health and Wellbeing;
 - (c) one (1) representative from the Department of Human Services;
 - (d) one (1) representative from the Department for Education;
 - (e) one (1) representative from the Department for Child Protection;
 - (f) one (1) representative from the South Australian Police;
 - (g) four (4) SROGIESC Lived Experience Representative;
 - (h) one (1) First Nations SROGIESC representative who is connected to the land on which South Australia resides;
 - (i) one (1) representative from the non-government sector; and
 - (j) one (1) SROGIESC health and wellbeing expert.

Part 3—Training and education

8—Training program

- (1) There will be a mandatory SROGIESC inclusivity training program that the public sector and fundees are required to do as a part of their employment and/or funding from the state of South Australia.
 - (a) This training is to be developed by the IPAA, overseen by SLAIN and undertaken by all departments within the Government of South Australia as well as all of the organisations and individuals who receive funding from the Government of South Australia.
 - (i) The content of this training will be reviewed by the IPAA in collaboration with SLAIN every 6-12 months.

9—Other specifications

- (1) A grace period of three (3) years when the act comes into operation will be allowed to complete training for those who can provide RPL.
- (2) Volunteers are not required to undergo the inclusivity training, however they are eligible to complete this training if they desire.
- (3) Public sector employees will be paid as it may relate to their industry standard, this training will be considered a part of the professional development of staff.

- (4) Employees have six (6) months from this Act coming into operation to initially complete the inclusivity training.
- (5) Employees must undergo retraining once every three (3) years to maintain contemporary education.
- (6) Those who fail to comply with the requirements listed in Part 3 section 9 shall receive penalties.
 - (a) Employers or employees who have not completed the training within six (6) months past the date of expiry shall face disciplinary meetings.
 - (b) Employers shall be fined—
 - (i) \$100 if training is not completed within six (6) months from the date of training expiry; and
 - (ii) \$1000 if training is not completed within twelve (12) months from the date of training expiry.
 - (c) Employees shall be fined \$300 if they do not complete the training within twelve (12) months from the date of training expiry.
- (7) The Youth Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by, or necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act to enable the SLAIN board to grant exceptions or extensions of the training deadline at their discretion.

Part 4—Content of the program

10—Training modules

- (1) The Training will be made up of a series of modules specific to the inclusivity of SROGIESC People and Communities developed by the IPAA, and overseen by SLAIN.
- (2) The SLAIN board shall determine the training modules mandatory to a sector, which must be completed by all employees of the relevant public sector.
- (3) The SLAIN board shall create tailored, mandatory modules for the relevant public sectors, including—
 - (a) SROGIESC health, mental health issues faced by SROGEISC people, Hormone Replacement Therapy, and other topics deemed necessary for those working in the health sector; and
 - (b) guidelines for inclusive teaching, mental health in young people, and other topics deemed necessary for those working in the education sector.
- (4) Elective modules will be available to all staff members and may be completed by any employee in the public sector, but are not required or mandatory.
- (5) This program will be made accessible for those needing to work from remote or alternative locations.

Part 5—Sunset clause

11—Sunset clause

Two (2) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Truthful Political Advertising Bill 2023

(Democracy, Governance and Rights Committee)

A Bill for an Act to encourage factual and informative advertising campaigns while promoting truthfulness; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
10	30

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
23	15

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.

Her Excellency Samoda Silva IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

South Australia

Truthful Political Advertising Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to encourage factual and informative advertising campaigns while promoting truthfulness; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Truthful Political Advertising Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation one (1) month after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to provide a website which allows for informed voting;
- (b) to strengthen our democratic system by ensuring all people have access to information; and
- (c) to promote advertisements characterised by accuracy.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the lack of information voters have when they are voting;
 - (ii) the lack of restrictions placed on parties to improve advertisements and social media; and
 - (iii) the amount of work placed on the Electoral Commission to ensure parties are acting in an appropriate manner whilst advertising or promoting.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) creating a body to review every advertisement produced by political parties;
 - (ii) encouraging politicians to create informative content that entails how they plan to make their promises happen; and
 - (iii) extending the Electoral Commission's current abilities to ensure that there is an equal dispersion of responsibilities listed within this Act.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

advertisements means a notice, announcement or publication, in a public medium promoting a product, service, or event;

controversial issue means a topic or issue that is sensitive to certain people or groups, with split and varied viewpoints and determined by the SAPAE;

election means a formal and organised choice to select a person for a political office, done by gaining majority votes;

Electoral Commission means the South Australian Electoral Commission;

experts means a person with experience in their field that is relevant;

legislation means any statute passed by the Commonwealth or the State of South Australia;

non-partisan means an individual who acts without alignment or preference for any particular stance or party;

policies means a deliberate system of guidelines to guide decisions and achieve outcomes deemed rational;

political campaign means an organized effort which seeks to influence the decision making progress within a specific group;

political candidate means a person running for a political position;

political party means a faction aligned with a certain viewpoint or candidate;

promise means a commitment to a policy which anyone specifies;

SAPAE means the South Australian Political Advert Evaluation group;

social media means websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking; and

socio-economic standpoints means perspectives that consider the interconnected relationships between social and economic factors.

Part 2—Political campaigns

6—Political campaign guidelines

- (1) Political campaigns will be unable to advertise—
 - (a) any defamation against another party or member of parliament; and
 - (b) anything which is deemed to go against the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.

7—Political campaigns allowances

- (1) Political campaigns may only advertise—
 - (a) how other political parties performed in the previous elections, which must be able to be proved through statistics and facts;
 - (b) any facts and figures which support their policies and promises; and
 - (c) anything deemed appropriate in the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.

Part 3—Election candidate responsibilities

8—Election candidates

- (1) A website will be available anytime which will be updated regularly in accordance with new information and stances, and shall include—
 - (a) political candidates' standpoints on their policy promises with easily understandable comparisons between different candidates standpoints available for the public to evaluate;
 - (b) political candidates' standpoints on controversial issues;
 - (c) political candidates' policies which affect all socio-economic standpoints and how;
 - (d) interviews, debates and other sources of first-hand information of political candidates;
 - (e) summarised notes of interviews, debates and other sources for quick and easy understanding; and
 - (f) links to references or sources referred to that support the content with factual evidence.
- (2) This will be managed and monitored by the Electoral Commission while political candidates and relevant parties should be expected to update their information weekly.

Part 4—South Australian Political Advert Evaluation Group (SAPAE)

9—Implementation of the SAPAE

- (1) The SAPAE will be established, consisting of—
 - (a) three (3) non-partisan members of the Electoral Commission;
 - (b) three (3) experts who have extensive qualifications or experience within the social media or marketing area; and
 - (c) fifteen (15) members of the general public with an equal split between political parties.
- (2) The members of the SAPAE will—
 - (a) be contracted for a 4 year term;
 - (b) be available for one (1) day every three (3) months; and
 - (c) be paid in accordance with the Courts Administration Authorities's Juror payments.

10—SAPAE regulations

- (1) The SAPAE will be responsible for—
 - (a) reviewing advertisements or any social media profiles that circulate in accordance with Part 2 and current legislation every time SAPAE meet;
 - (b) ensuring that if an advertiser breaches Part 2 or any other current legislation in regards to their advertisements, they will be reprimanded in accordance with the *Electoral Act 1985*;
 - (c) utilising their discretion to reprimand political parties in accordance with Part 5 section 11; and
 - (d) amending guidelines if deemed necessary.

Part 5—Repercussions and disputes for breaching the guidelines

11—Repercussions

- (1) If advertisements are found by the SAPAE to have breached the guidelines—
 - (a) the advertisement will not be aired or released;
 - (b) the advertisements for social media will be removed;
 - (c) a fine will be given to the person or party that breaches the legislation;
 - (i) the fine will be \$100 and shall double every time the person or party breaches this legislation; and
 - (d) the SAPAE and Electoral Commission will prescribe any further repercussions in accordance with the *Electoral Act 1985*.

12—Disputes

- (1) If a party is found to have breached the guidelines, the party or advertisement may file a dispute—
 - (a) the dispute shall go through the Court of Disputed Returns;
 - (b) the dispute shall be filed in accordance with *Disputed Elections and Qualifications Act 1907* of the Commonwealth; and
 - (c) any repercussions made will be in accordance with the *Disputed Elections and Qualifications Act 1907* of the Commonwealth.

Part 6—Sunset clause

13—Sunset clause

Four (4) years from proclamation this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

*28th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Youth Vaping Reduction Act 2023

(Health and Wellbeing Committee)

A Bill for an Act to reduce vaping and vaping accessibility to youth in South Australia; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
33	5

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
11	26

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*
21 July 2023

Jordan Stevens
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*
21 July 2023

In the name of His Majesty, I assent to this Act.

Her Excellency Samoda Silva IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia
21 July 2023

Tuesday 18th July 2023
NOTICE OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS

Youth Vaping Reduction Bill 2023
Health and Wellbeing Committee

Part 2, clause 5, the interpretation for *psychologist* is amended to read: *psychologist* means a person who is admitted to practice under the Psychology Board of Australia.”

South Australia

Youth Vaping Reduction Bill 2023

A BILL FOR

An Act to reduce vaping and vaping accessibility to youth in South Australia; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Youth Vaping Reduction Act 2023*.

2—Commencement

This Act will come into operation six (6) months after the day on which it is assented to by the Youth Governor.

3—Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to reduce vape usage and dependence in the youth population;
- (b) to providing dependence management opportunities to youth within schools;
- (c) to prevent and reduce the vape-related health risks in the youth population; and
- (d) to reduce second-hand smoke health effects from vapes within South Australian schools.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the current lack of dependence management and assistance to youth who suffer from vape dependencies within schools;
 - (ii) the use of vapes causing health issues; and
 - (iii) the vape epidemic among the South Australian youth population.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) creating the Vape Education Board for Youth to create an education program which aims to prevent and reduce vaping among youth;
 - (ii) establishing vape dependence management services; and
 - (iii) establishing school and police responsibilities.

5—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

academic scholar means someone, who works as a professor, teacher, or researcher at a university or other higher educational institutions;

CAMHS means the South Australian Child and Adolescent Mental Health service;

dealing means the exchange of products for products or money through any method of transaction;

dependence management means the action of restoring someone to normal health or normal life after dependency;

FlySense means vape detectors produced by Soter Technologies LLC;

GP means a general practitioner of medicine;

local law enforcement means the South Australian Police Force in the local or surrounding areas;

mental health professional means a health care practitioner or social and human services provider who offers services for the purpose of improving an individual's mental health or to treat mental disorders;

pediatrician means a medical practitioner specializing in children and their diseases;

psychologist means someone who has a degree or higher in the field of psychology;

school means any public school that teaches inclusive between years seven (7) and thirteen (13);

school student website means a website which is used within schools which is owned by the school and is utilized by students as a means of communication, e.g., Daymap;

staff means people who are employed in a public school;

student means anyone who is enrolled in a public school which teaches inclusive between years seven (7) and thirteen (13);

student leaders means students who are elected to be in a leadership position at the discretion of the school;

Tobacco Control Strategy 2023-27 means a 2023-2027 state plan for reducing the impact of tobacco smoking and e-cigarette use (vaping) to improve the health and wellbeing of South Australians as stated in the South Australian Government report;

vape detector means a sensor that notifies staff of incidents where vaping and smoking are detected through air quality;

vapes means any form of e-cigarettes such as e-cigarettes, electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), electronic non-nicotine delivery systems (ENNDS), personal vaporisers, e-hookahs and vape pens;

vaping means the use of any sort of vape/e-cigarette/vape pens that produces a smoke or aerosol meant to be inhaled by the user; and

youth means any young person between the age of eleven (11) and nineteen (19).

Part 2—Role of schools and the Vape Education Board for Youth

6—Installation of vape sensors in school bathrooms

- (1) Schools will—
 - (a) install Flysense vape detectors provided by the South Australian Government under the guidelines provided by FlySense; and
 - (b) promote staff to monitor, address, and intervene on both—
 - (i) the reports made by the vape sensors which will be sent through to the staff member on duty; and
 - (ii) any activity on school cameras which can suggest the use of vapes within the school.
- (2) Schools will introduce a system on their school student website which allows students to report any instances of vaping and vape dealing.
- (3) Schools will be able to—
 - (a) check who filed the report; and
 - (b) utilize this in conjunction with Flysense alarms to determine any involvement in vapes or vape dealings.
- (4) Schools will not disclose to other students who made the reports.

7—Vape Education Board for Youth

- (1) The Vape Education Board for Youth will be responsible for—
 - (a) producing an educational program with objectives to—
 - (i) educate on the health effects of vaping as stated in the Tobacco Control Strategy 2023-27;
 - (ii) promote critical thinking through raising awareness for the predatory vaping industry;
 - (iii) provide resources for self-management of vape usage and dependencies as specified in Part 4 section 9;
 - (iv) promote resources for external support for management of vape usage and dependencies as specified in Part 4 section 9(2); and
 - (v) provide flexibility for staff and schools to modify material for their specific school's needs as long as previous key objectives (i)-(iv) are met;
 - (b) producing health promotion resources, including physical and digital posters, for schools to display aligned with the Board's key objectives;
 - (c) running and facilitating school-based workshops aligned with the key objectives listed in Part 2 section 7(1)(a); and
 - (d) auditing the role of schools and ensuring schools are given adequate resources to complete their roles in preventing and intervening in vape related matters.
- (2) The Vape Education Board for Youth will consist of nineteen (19) board members to be chosen from the following areas at the discretion of the Minister of Health and Wellbeing consisting of—
 - (a) six (6) student representatives;
 - (b) four (4) school staff;
 - (c) two (2) pediatricians;

- (d) three (3) academic scholars in the fields of dependency, public health, adolescent health or related fields;
- (e) three (3) psychologists or mental health professionals; and
- (f) one (1) rural/remote representative as defined by the South Australian Department for Education and Child Development.

Part 3—School and police responsibilities

8—Punishments and responsibilities

- (1) Students caught vaping on school grounds will be given detention or an equivalent.
- (2) Schools will have discretion of punishment and determine the appropriate fit for the individual students.
 - (a) These punishments must meet the minimum requirements outlined by the two acts listed under Part 3 section 8(4), if suitable.
- (3) An outside party listed in Part 4 section 9(2) will be contacted to provide support and discuss vaping with the student.
 - (a) Schools will determine the correct third party to reach out to for assistance.
 - (b) If determined safe and appropriate by the student's school, parents are able to be contacted if students are repeat offenders.
 - (i) Schools may determine if this is a safe and appropriate course of action.
- (4) If dealing of vapes occurs on school grounds, it is a requirement that school leadership contact local law enforcements and align with the *Tobacco and E-cigarette Products Act 1997* and the *Controlled Substances Act 1984*.
 - (a) Parents will also be contacted to collaborate with law enforcement and the school.
- (5) Schools will be given the power to—
 - (a) enforce appropriate punishment to students in line with the school's respective policy in line with Part 3 section 8(1);
 - (b) work with the Vape Education Board for Youth to determine appropriate guidelines and procedures for students who engage in vaping;
 - (c) report the dealing and selling of vapes to local law enforcement;
 - (d) identify students at risk of becoming involved with vaping, and refer them to the services outlined in Part 4 section 9(2); and
 - (e) implement the Vape Education Program within assemblies once a term at minimum which can be increased to multiple assemblies per term if the school deems necessary.

Part 4—Vape Dependence Management

9—Vape dependence management program

- (1) Schools will bring forward the Vape Dependence Management Program which includes—
 - (a) quitting vaping information produced by Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia; and
 - (b) providing training to student support staff on dependence management.

- (2) Students may be referred by school staff when necessary, without a GP, to external support services including, but not limited to—
 - (a) Health Direct Hotline;
 - (b) Kids Helpline;
 - (c) CAMHS;
 - (d) Lifeline; and
 - (e) icanQuit.
- (3) Schools will provide—
 - (f) information to students to the resources listed in Part 4 section 9(2); and
 - (g) counselling through the school when available.

10—School staff training program

- (1) School staff would undertake a course, as specified in Part 4 section 9(1) created by the Vape Education Board for Youth, that would be renewed every two (2) years as information is updated and include but not be limited to—
 - (a) policies and procedures if students are caught vaping;
 - (b) policies and procedures if students are caught dealing vapes;
 - (c) correct terms to utilise when discussing vaping to prevent stigmatisation; and
 - (d) how to discuss vaping with students including, but not limited to—
 - (i) the risks associated;
 - (ii) where to get help; and
 - (iii) any other information deemed necessary by the Vape Education Board for Youth.

Part 5—Sunset clause

11—Sunset clause

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

Bill Summaries

Increasing Youth Cultural Opportunities Bill 2023 *Recreation, Art, and Cultures Committee*

The Increasing Youth Cultural Opportunities Bill 2023 aims to improve access to arts and other extra curricular activities for disadvantaged youth. It will accomplish this by ensuring additional funding for extracurricular activities as well as providing means of transportation to these activities for disadvantaged students. These extracurricular activities are incredibly important as they assist with emotional and cognitive development. So this Bill seeks to ensure disadvantaged youth get access to these activities.

Inmate Reintegration Support Bill 2023 *Crime, Justice and Corrections Committee*

The Inmate Reintegration Support Bill 2023 focuses on improving how inmates are reintegrated into society. The Bill establishes Skills Programs with a realistic focus. They ensure that inmates leave knowing how to actually support themselves - from knowing the basics of nutrition to household management. The Bill also looks to post-release support. Social workers will provide guidance to inmates on what they learnt in the Skills Programs as well as about life generally. A new housing program will also allow those released to get into homes sooner to further develop skills and gain a grounded foundation to reintegrate.

Learn Without Limits Bill 2023 *Education, Training and Trades Committee*

The Learn Without Limits Bill introduces the Diverse Accessible Virtual Education (DAVE) program to increase accessibility to online learning alternatives. In response to the pandemic and personal life needs, there is a high demand for online learning, especially in short term cases. The DAVE program will run simultaneously with individual schools' mainstream learning, catering to long-term and short-term placement, and provides a device and Wi-fi USB modem for students in need of Wi-Fi to access the program. DAVE's resources are based on the Australian Curriculum, providing a smooth transition between mainstream and online learning.

Regional Business Incubator Establishment Bill 2023 *Employment, Economy and Industry Committee*

This bill gives regional councils the opportunity, means, and incentive to create business incubators for small, struggling, or new businesses in their areas. By allocating sites, training, subsidies, and other resources to incubating businesses and then promoting cooperation between them - with considerations made to account for unsustainability within them - Incubators alleviate the stresses on small businesses by giving them functional advantages in competing against multidepartmental and established corporations. The bill also accounts for corruption, inflexibility, and regional relocation through oversight, representation, and subsidies. "For Australian-owned businesses to thrive," is not just a goal, but it is a guarantee.

Removal of Aggressive Infrastructure for Safe and Equal Cities (RAISE) Bill 2023 *Housing, Infrastructure and Transport Committee*

This bill will create the Infrastructure Review Administration, an organisation involving a team of officers responsible for inspecting the infrastructure of South Australia and a Board responsible for requesting the creation of human-centred infrastructure in the place of aggressive infrastructure. Through this, grants will be given to ensure the builders, either private companies or councils, of these infrastructure projects, are adequately remunerated. Additionally, business-diverse and walkable areas known as "Local Commerce Centres" will be established where the Board sees fit, and new medium-density neighbourhoods connected by modern, public-transport-focused channels will be incentivised.

Bill Summaries

Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Bill 2023

Community Support and Human Services Committee

The Social Housing and Well-Built Neighbourhoods (SHAWN) Bill proposes measures for rent stabilisation and the expansion of social housing across South Australia to relieve some of the pressures imposed by the current cost of living crisis. This Bill identifies and establishes social housing in the regional areas with the greatest need, amends the criteria to enter social housing to increase its accessibility, and aims to stabilise rental housing prices to ensure affordable living.

Soft Plastic Recycling Bill 2023

Climate, Environment, and Energy Committee

The Soft Plastic Recycling Bill aims to provide an effective and transparent recycling program considering the high quantities of soft plastics that enter circulation and do not get recycled. A Board will be created that conducts research and delivers recycling education online and in schools. There will be collection locations across the state at existing depots and schools, and two new recycling facilities that will sort and convert the soft plastics into new material. This material will be sold onto the market at a reduced rate to incentivise the use of recycled materials and decrease new soft plastics being produced.

SROGIESC Inclusive Training Bill 2023

Gender and Sexual Diversity Committee

The Gender and Sexual Diversity Committee is working to regulate training within the public sector, with the aim of making the South Australian community a more supportive, understanding and inclusive space for SOGEISC people. They hope to reduce, both intentional and accidental, exclusion of SROGEISC people from communities and opportunities across SA by establishing better training and education surrounding SROGIESC people for those employed within the public sector.

Truthful Political Advertising Bill 2023

Democracy, Governance and Rights Committee

The Truthful Political Advertising Bill 2023 aims to limit the spread of misleading, incorrect or defamatory information by political parties. Large amounts of misinformation get produced and disseminated during political campaigns. Those who are not educated on these topics are often misled or overwhelmed with the volume of information delivered. This Committee aims to address these issues through writing legislation on the requirements of political parties and their campaigns – requiring informative and accessible campaigns, including information on other parties, and limiting the ability to make slanderous comments.

Youth Vaping Reduction Bill 2023

Health and Wellbeing Committee

The Youth Vaping Reduction Bill 2023 created by the Health and Wellbeing committee was designed to minimise the long-term health effects on youth caused by vaping. This bill aims to create a Youth Education Board in recognition of preventing vape dependencies and second-hand smoke health effects in youth. It also aims to create vape dependency services within schools so that students can seek adequate support from within their school.