



the **Y** | **YOUTH
PARLIAMENT**

Official Bills and Acts

OF THE 29TH
SESSION OF THE
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
YOUTH PARLIAMENT

SPONSORED BY



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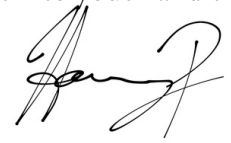
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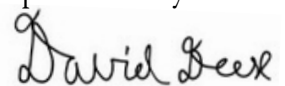
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Well done to all of you! This year's Youth Bills are of exceptional quality, and you should all be very proud. They capture the truly diverse range of thoughts across the youth of South Australia and provide a fantastic insight into what is important to you. Because of this, these Bills are a wonderful resource for the Government and those in power to gain insight into youth and their desires. I am eager to see all the debates this year and the final results for each bill. No matter whether a bill passes or fails, we all only benefit from the exchange of ideas!



Harry Passehl
Bill Development Officer

My deepest congratulations go to every Youth Parliamentarian and their mentors on creating a series of excellent bills, contained within this Bill Book. The 2024 Youth Parliament bills are the culmination of hours of hard work over several months, and the diversity of bills and issues raised indicates a high level of community mindedness and long term thinking. Young people are shaping the world that they wish to see through these bills, and through their broader efforts in the society around them. Much discussion, respect, and effort has been put into the bill writing process. Together, you are all sharing your voice with the wider world. You are not just Youth Parliamentarians, but also advocates, change makers. These bills do not end here, and neither does your journey. I encourage you all to keep these bills and any other issues you care deeply about in mind, and raise them with local, state, and federal politicians, as well as fellow members of the community. Your thoughts shape those around you, and others thoughts shape yours. Influencing others and being influenced, in a positive, respectful, and inclusive manner is incredibly important in a democracy. Every participant in this program should feel the utmost pride in all you have achieved, and all you will go on to achieve. I wish you the very best for this sitting week. Let the debating and decision making begin!



His Excellency David Deex IPR
Youth Governor

On behalf of the YMCA of South Australia, we would like to congratulate the Youth Parliamentarians and Taskforce on developing the 2024 Youth Parliament Program Bill Book. Myself and Samoda are extremely impressed with the passion and growth shown across the year and are excited to see everyone in action across Parliament Week. You have spent countless hours developing these bills in preparation for the sitting week. We acknowledge the unique efforts and contributions you have made and bring into the program. It is such a fruitful opportunity to see a diverse range of passionate young people who are change-makers and are the leaders of the future. We would like to thank everyone for their outstanding contributions and look forward to what it set to be an inspiring and enthusiastic Parliament Week.



Adelle Martin
Parliament Programs Manager



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 and 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:

Adelle Martin - *Parliament Programs Manager*
Samoda Silva - *Parliament Programs Officer*

David Deex - *Youth Governor*

Em Grinter - *Training & Parliament Coordinator*
Harry Passehl - *Bill Development Officer*
Logan Bannister - *Training & Parliament Officer*
Mia Konopka - *Training & Parliament Officer*
Lucy McDonald - *Training & Parliament Officer*

Tabitha Stephenson Jones - *Logistics & Operations Coordinator*
Evie Beven - *Logistics & Operations Officer*
Kasia Sparrow-Sinclair - *Logistics & Operations Officer*

Jesse Rasheed - *Media & Communications Coordinator*
Emma Cook - *Media & Communications Officer*
Alek Luczak - *Media & Communications Officer*
Robin Wood - *Media & Communications Officer*

Amy Meo - *Recreation & Wellbeing Coordinator*
Brooke Duncan - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*
Sasha McGee - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*
Ned Timar - *Recreation & Wellbeing Officer*



Vote Records of the 29th Session of the South Australian Youth Parliament

Youth Bill/Motion	House	Ayes	Noes	Result
Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024 (Climate, Wildlife and Waters)	House of Assembly	6	36	<i>FAIL</i>
	Legislative Council	13	22	
Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024 (Democracy, Governance and Rights)	House of Assembly	39	5	<i>PASS</i>
	Legislative Council	19	13	
Family Court Order Enforcement Bill 2024 (Crime, Justice and Corrections)	House of Assembly	31	3	<i>PASS</i>
	Legislative Council	15	10	
GREEN Bill 2024 (Science, Energy and Technology)	House of Assembly	17	25	<i>FAIL</i>
	Legislative Council	22	19	
Homelessness Opportunities Bill 2024 (Accessibility and Human Services)	House of Assembly	23	16	<i>PASS</i>
	Legislative Council	34	6	
Intergenerational Connections Bill 2024 (Health and Wellbeing)	House of Assembly	26	13	<i>PASS</i>
	Legislative Council	21	12	
Pathways to Sports Bill 2024 (Recreation, Tourism and Culture)	House of Assembly	26	13	<i>PASS</i>
	Legislative Council	32	4	
South Australian Public Regional Infrastructure and Network Transformation (SPRINT) Bill 2024 (Planning, Infrastructure and Transport)	House of Assembly	39	3	<i>PASS</i>
	Legislative Council	36	6	
Support Learning Amelioration: Management (SLA:M) Bill 2024 (Education, Training and Skills)	House of Assembly	36	11	<i>PASS</i>
	Legislative Council	22	15	
Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion (YARN) Bill 2024 (Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation)	House of Assembly	38	6	<i>PASS</i>
	Legislative Council	34	6	
Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance		62	20	<i>PASS</i>
National Motion of Public Importance		52	12	<i>PASS</i>



Election of the Youth Leaders

April 21, 2024

An election was held at 10:00am, the 21st of April, 2024 to determine the leaders of the Driven Party of South Australia and Prosper Party of South Australia for the Youth Parliament of South Australia.

A total number of 90 votes were cast, with 1 removed due to their invalidity. A total 89 valid votes were cast.

As the Returning Officer at the above election, I, Lucy McDonald, hereby declare the following Youth Members are elected as leaders of Driven SA in order of preference:

1. Anaita Sharma
2. Ryan Walker-Kluske
3. Ewan McBryde
4. Niamh Trainor

I, Lucy McDonald, also hereby declare the following Youth Members are elected as leaders of Prosper SA in order of preference:

1. Sam Andonas
2. Edward Mickan
3. Ember McBryde
4. Anastasia Luczak

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lucy McDonald', written in a cursive style.

Lucy McDonald

Training and Parliament Officer

South Australian Youth Parliament Electoral Commission

21.04.2024



Election of the Youth Government

June 9, 2024

An election was held from 9:00am Monday 3rd June to 5:00pm Sunday 9th June 2024 to determine whether the Driven Party of South Australia or the Prosper Party of South Australia would form Government for the 49th sitting of the Youth Parliament of South Australia.

A total number of 1030 votes were cast, with 164 removed due to invalidity. A total 866 valid votes were cast.

As the Returning Officer at the above election, I, Lucy McDonald, hereby declare the following Youth Members of Prosper SA are elected as follows:

1. Sam Andonas, *Youth Premier*
2. Edward Mickan, *Youth Deputy Premier*
3. Ember McBryde, *Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council*
4. Anastasia Luczak, *Deputy Leader of the Government in the Youth Legislative Council*

I, Lucy McDonald, also hereby declare the following Youth Members of Driven SA are appointed as follows:

1. Anaita Sharma, *Youth Leader of the Opposition*
2. Ryan Walker-Kluske, *Youth Deputy Leader of the Opposition*
3. Ewan McBryde, *Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council*
4. Niamh Trainor, *Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Youth Legislative Council*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lucy McDonald', written over a horizontal line.

Lucy McDonald

Training and Parliament Officer

South Australian Youth Parliament Electoral Commission

09.06.2024

STANDING ORDERS

as of 16 April 2024

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 electronics

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.

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

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.

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.

22. 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.

23. 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 Suspension of Specific Standing Orders 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.

27. Committee of the Whole - Suspension of Specific Standing Orders

- (a) The sponsor shall move that standing orders 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16 be suspended until the ringing of the bells.
- (b) Members may discuss matters pertaining only to the current debate in the well of the chamber.
- (c) Members may not depart from the Chamber unless for urgent matters.

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.

32. Errors

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

33. 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.



YMCA YOUTH HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY South Australia

Speaker
Harry Passehl
Serjeant-At-Arms
Mia Konopka

Members of the Youth House of Assembly

Hon. Sam Andonas MYHA <i>Premier</i>	Hon. Edward Mickan MYHA <i>Deputy Premier</i>	Hon. Anaita Sharma MYHA <i>Leader of the Opposition</i>	Hon. Ryan Walker-Kluske MYHA <i>Deputy Leader of the Opposition</i>
Hon. Kevin Hua MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Telisa Minami MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Tanishvel Manivel MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>	Hon. Arth Tiwari MYHA <i>Deputy Speaker</i>
Hon. Sophie Calliss MYHA <i>Government Whip</i>		Hon. Emily Parsons MYHA <i>Opposition Whip</i>	
Hon. Madison Spencer MYHA <i>Minister for Accessibility and Human Services</i>	Hon. Agot Leek MYHA <i>Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights</i>	Hon. Brenna Carmichael MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Accessibility and Human Services</i>	Hon. Lily Redding MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights</i>
Hon. Ki Joyce MYHA <i>Minister for Crime, Justice and Corrections</i>	Hon. Ming Deng MYHA <i>Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport</i>	Hon. Adrian Soto Rojas Jr. MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Crime, Justice and Corrections</i>	Hon. Montana Megaw MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport</i>
Hon. Holly Wetherell MYHA <i>Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation</i>	Hon. Archer Forbes MYHA <i>Minister for Education, Training and Skills</i>	Hon. Jazmin Bingham MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation</i>	Hon. Jaida Dalwood MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Education, Training and Skills</i>
Hon. Palak Rathod MYHA <i>Minister for Recreation, Tourism and Culture</i>	Hon. Brielle Gray MYHA <i>Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters</i>	Hon. Nadia Rondon Carreno MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Recreation, Tourism and Culture</i>	Hon. Vanessa Maczkowiack MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters</i>
Hon. Alex Diprose MYHA <i>Minister for Science, Energy and Technology</i>	Hon. Saskia Jones MYHA <i>Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>	Hon. Eyshull Seth MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Science, Energy and Technology</i>	Hon. Surpreet Jaiswara MYHA <i>Shadow Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>
Hon. Kabir Pathak MYHA		Hon. Sibghat Habibi MYHA	
Hon. Lucy Klein MYHA		Hon. Khatera Rezai MYHA	
Hon. Jayan Lo MYHA		Hon. Ethan Cook MYHA	
Hon. Max Agnew MYHA		Hon. Eden Reiffel MYHA	
Hon. Marzila Osmani MYHA		Hon. Chrisa Johnson MYHA	
Hon. Mohadisa Waezi MYHA		Hon. Yenuli Perera MYHA	
Hon. Jess Elmslie MYHA		Hon. Milla Prowse MYHA	
Hon. Danica Phan MYHA		Hon. Ethan Garrood MYHA	
Hon. Denzel James MYHA		Hon. Sophia Kempster MYHA	
Hon. Harry Lee MYHA		Hon. Maddie Fenton MYHA	
Hon. Libby Chase MYHA			
Hon. Arianna Burgos-Garabelli MYHA			
Hon. Seni Senithi D Gunarathna MYHA			



**YMCA YOUTH
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**
South Australia

President
Lucy McDonald
Usher of the Black Rod
Logan Bannister

Members of the Youth Legislative Council

Hon. Ember McBryde MYLC <i>Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council</i>	Hon. Anastasia Luczak MYLC <i>Deputy Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council</i>	Hon. Ewan McBryde MYLC <i>Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council</i>	Hon. Niamh Trainor MYLC <i>Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council</i>
Hon. Arnay Choudhary MYLC <i>Deputy President</i>	Hon. Matt Briggs MYLC <i>Deputy President</i>	Hon. Isaac Jacobs MYLC <i>Deputy President</i>	Hon. Lachlan Duggan MYLC <i>Deputy President</i>
Hon. Natasha Bird MYLC <i>Government Whip</i>		Hon. Chelsea Adams MYLC <i>Opposition Whip</i>	
Hon. Andree Soto Rojas Jr. MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights</i>	Hon. Tom Masters MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Accessibility and Human Services</i>	Hon. Helena Minor-Cywinska MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Accessibility and Human Services</i>	Hon. Hamza Ibrahim MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights</i>
Hon. Ben Woolcock MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport</i>	Hon. Blake Ansell MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Crime, Justice and Corrections</i>	Hon. Jessica Wilshire MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Crime, Justice and Corrections</i>	Hon. Raghu Vijayan MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport</i>
Hon. Alisha Cram MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Education, Training and Skills</i>	Hon. Eleanor Natalier MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation</i>	Hon. Keira Holberton MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation</i>	Hon. Liam Norman MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Education, Training and Skills</i>
Hon. Taiah Davidson MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters</i>	Hon. Giordan Kovacevic MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Recreation, Tourism and Culture</i>	Hon. Lucas Churchill MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Recreation, Tourism and Culture</i>	Hon. Harshdeep Mehla MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters</i>
Hon. Grace Leonello MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>	Hon. Kevin Kim MYLC <i>Assistant Minister for Science, Energy and Technology</i>	Hon. Riley Armstrong MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Science, Energy and Technology</i>	Hon. Safari Donoghue MYLC <i>Shadow Assistant Minister for Health and Wellbeing</i>
Hon. Cass Cavanagh MYLC		Hon. Hiba Osman MYLC	
Hon. Eleni Markellos MYLC		Hon. Fatimah Al-Kaabi MYLC	
Hon. Caitlin Ryan MYLC		Hon. Basil Doman MYLC	
Hon. Mak Ireland MYLC		Hon. Gavy Bala MYLC	
Hon. Fida Mohammadi MYLC		Hon. Ephrasie Muliro MYLC	
Hon. Elizabeth Hughes MYLC		Hon. Hadi Jafari MYLC	
Hon. Emily McDonald MYLC		Hon. Charlize Liddle MYLC	
Hon. Diya Matthew MYLC		Hon. Sania Ali MYLC	
		Hon. Sapphira Sparnon MYLC	
		Hon. Kaya Pasaricek MYLC	
		Hon. Jess Thornhill MYLC	

Daily Program
Monday 15th July 2024
from 10:00AM



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. Archer Forbes MYHA (Minister for Education, Training and Skills) to move that the *Support Learning: Amelioration (SLA:M) Bill 2024* be read

2:15 PM - (No. 2): The Hon. Adrian Soto Rojas Jr. MYHA (Shadow Minister for Crime, Justice and Corrections) to move that the *Family Court Order Enforcement Bill 2024* be read

3:30 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Brielle Gray MYHA (Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters) to move that the *Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024* be read



Mr Harry Passehl

Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mx Em Grinter

Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Monday 15th July 2024
from 10:00AM



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. Raghu Vijayan MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Science, Energy and Technology) to move that the *GREEN Bill 2024* be read

2:15 PM - (No. 2): The Hon. Helena Minor-Cywinska MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Accessibility and Human Services) to move that the *Homelessness Opportunities Bill 2024* be read

3:30 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Ben Woolcock MYLC (Assistant Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport) to move that the *South Australian Public Regional Infrastructure and Network Transformation (SPRINT) Bill 2024* be read



Ms Lucy McDonald

President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mx Em Grinter

Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Tuesday 16th July 2024
from 9:00AM



9:15 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon. Brena Carmichael MYHA (Shadow Minister for Accessibility and Human Services) to move that the *Homelessness Opportunities Bill 2024* be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon. Eyshull Seth MYHA (Shadow Minister for Science, Energy and Technology) to move that the *GREEN Bill 2024* be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Agot Leek MYHA (Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights) to move that the *Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024* be read

Orders of the day: Other Business

2:15 PM - Fun Debate



Mr Harry Passehl
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly



Mx Em Grinter
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Tuesday 16th July 2024
from 9:00AM



9:15 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon. Keira Holberton MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister) to move that the *Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion (YARN) Bill 2024* be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon. Taiah Davidson MYLC (Assistant Minister for Climate, Wildlife and Waters) to move that the *Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024* be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Alisha Cram MYLC (Assistant Minister for Education, Training and Skills) to move that the *Support Learning Amelioration: Management (SLA:M) Bill 2024* be read

Orders of the day: Other Business

2:15 PM - Fun Debate



Ms Lucy McDonald
President of the Youth Legislative Council



Mx Em Grinter
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Thursday 18th July 2024
from 9:00AM



9:15AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon. Jazmin Bingham MYHA (Shadow Minister for Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation) to move that the *Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion Bill 2024* be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon. Ming Deng MYHA (Minister for Planning, Infrastructure and Transport) to move that the *South Australian Public Regional Infrastructure and Network Transformation (SPRINT) Bill 2024* be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Nadia Rondon Carreno MYHA (Shadow Minister for Recreation, Tourism and Culture) to move that the *Pathways to Sports Bill 2024* be read

2:15 PM - (No. 4): The Hon. Saskia Jones MYHA (Minister for Health and Wellbeing) to move that the *Intergenerational Connections Bill 2024* be read

Orders of the day: Other Business

4:00 PM - Question Time

Mr Harry Passehl
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

Mx Em Grinter
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Thursday 18th July 2024
from 9:00AM



9:15 AM - Formalities

Orders of the day: Government and Opposition Business

9:45 AM - (No. 1): The Hon. Lucas Churchill MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Recreation, Tourism and Culture) to move that the *Pathways to Sports Bill 2024* be read

10:45 AM - (No. 2): The Hon. Grace Leonello MYLC (Assistant Minister for Health and Wellbeing) to move that the *Intergenerational Connections Bill 2024* be read

12:00 PM - (No. 3): The Hon. Jessica Wilshire MYLC (Shadow Assistant Minister for Crime, Justice and Corrections) to move that the *Family Court Order Enforcement Bill 2024* be read

2:15 PM - (No. 4): The Hon. Andree Soto Rojas Jr. MYLC (Assistant Minister for Democracy, Governance and Rights) to move that the *Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024* be read

Orders of the day: Other Business

4:00 PM - Question Time

Ms Lucy McDonald
President of the Youth Legislative Council

Mx Em Grinter
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Friday 19th July 2024
from 9:00AM

9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the day: Other Business

9:45 AM - National Motion of Public Importance

10:30 AM - Taskforce Debate

11:15 AM - Adjournment Speeches

2:15 PM - Closing Ceremony



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

Mr Harry Passehl
Speaker of the Youth House of Assembly

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

Mx Em Grinter
Chief Clerk

Daily Program
Friday 19th July 2024
from 9:00AM

9:15 AM - Commencement

Orders of the day: Other Business

9:45 AM - National Motion of Public Importance

10:30 AM - Taskforce Debate

11:15 AM - Adjournment Speeches

2:15 PM - Closing Ceremony



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

Ms Lucy McDonald
President of the Youth Legislative Council

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

Mx Em Grinter
Chief Clerk



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

His Excellency David Deex IPR invites a Government member of the South Australian Youth Parliament to move a motion that:

'This House endorses greater cultural heritage protection laws, to ensure that heritage, both built and natural, is protected from dereliction, destruction, inappropriate development, and is kept in the hands of South Australians.'

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.

Arguments in support of the motion:

- **Protection of natural heritage**

Many consider natural heritage and the environment to be under threat. Australia has forests, coral reefs and other environmental features that date back tens or hundreds of thousands of years at least. These places are also culturally significant to many people.

- **Protection of built heritage**

There are many buildings that date back to colonisation of South Australia, or that have been built by various waves of migrants since. These buildings can help to show what South Australia has looked like in the past, and can also acknowledge the contributions of the many people who have made South Australia home. These buildings often also have significant internal and external features that are not often featured in modern developments.

- **Respect for First Nations cultural artefacts**

First Nations cultural artefacts are also considered to be under threat by many people. Some First Nations people claim that their cultural heritage, art, and songlines are being destroyed by mining and property development, to name a couple of industries.

- **Social value of buildings**

Many buildings have social value because they represent a significant 'first' in South Australia, are important to specific groups, broad social impact, or because people have created long lasting memories across generations. These often include pubs and older live music venues, fancy hotels, and even the first public housing in the state.

Arguments against the motion:

- **Some heritage buildings are inaccessible for those with disability**

Many heritage buildings do not currently comply with modern accessibility standards for people with disability. This can leave people feeling left out, unable to get into various places, having to over exert themselves, or needing assistance from others when they may not want it.

- **Low energy efficiency in many older buildings**

Older buildings can come with low energy efficiency, due to their age and often lack of retrofitting. Low energy efficiency means higher electricity bills and can also mean a higher carbon footprint.

- **Heritage buildings tend to be lower density, and could be replaced with more modern buildings that are higher density**

Heritage buildings could be replaced or adaptively reused in order to create more housing, retail, and leisure spaces. These spaces could be higher density.

- **Current laws may get the balance right, by protecting facades especially**

Facades are already protected, and some interiors also have special protections. The exteriors of buildings that are on the heritage register are already protected, and going further may limit options for alternative uses and changes to buildings.



The Office of the Youth Governor of South Australia **National Motion of Public Importance**

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

'This house:

- (a) notes the presence of monopolies, duopolies and concentrated markets in a range of essential industries in Australia;*
- (b) notes the high cost-of-living for Australians, which disproportionately impact young people and young families; and*
- (c) calls for the Commonwealth Government to introduce breakup powers for concentrated markets.'*

Background

This motion is about introducing breakup powers for concentrated markets in Australia.

A market is a common group of businesses. An example of a market may be the grocery market, which would include businesses like Coles, Woolworths, Aldi, IGA, and others. If a market is **concentrated**, that means there are very few businesses that control a big part of it. If just one business is very big but others in that market are small, it's called a **monopoly**. If two businesses are very big but others are small, it's a **duopoly**.

Through the Youth Governors consultation, the high cost-of-living was found to be a very important issue for young people across Australia. The high cost-of-living disproportionately affects young people and young families, who struggle to pay rent and put food on the table. Economists have argued that concentrated markets can lead to higher prices, and worse conditions for people who buy products, by giving them less choice. With less choice, prices are often higher than if there were more businesses. This contributes to the cost-of-living, which was highlighted as a key issue through consultation for the National MPI.

Arguments in support of the motion:

- **Having more businesses in a market (market diversity) means more competition**

Businesses are forced to compete for customers and money when there are more in a market. To do this, they find ways to lower their prices, such as becoming more efficient, reducing the profit they make on each item or service etc.

- **Having a more diverse market means better outcomes for suppliers**

Suppliers, such as farmers, would have more choice in which businesses they sell to, and so can choose to only sell to businesses that treat them well (eg. pay them reasonably for their products). Suppliers would also have the opportunity to have a bigger workforce (employees) to produce products for a more diverse market.

- **The government should intervene in markets to benefit people where needed**

While the government usually stays uninvolved in most markets, allowing businesses to make a profit without interference, this should not be the case when businesses provide essential goods or services which people can't survive without.

Arguments against the motion:

- **Having big businesses means they can do things efficiently**

Big businesses can get access to efficiencies, meaning they can do the same thing as a small business, but for less money or can do it quicker. This means the economy can be more efficient, with cheaper and better products available for everyone.

- **The government should not be involved in any market**

For a long time, the government has been relatively uninvolved in most markets because businesses should be able to make a profit without interference - that is their job.

- **Use of the powers could put jobs at risk**

The Business Council of Australia has argued that the use of divestiture powers can put jobs at risk, by compromising efficiency of big businesses and requiring the split of big, complicated businesses.



*29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024

(Climate, Wildlife and Waters Committee)

A Bill for an Act to eliminate the harmful practice of debeaking in South Australian farms and educate the populace about the negative impact of factory farming on animal welfare; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
6	36

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
13	22

Harry Passehl

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Lucy McDonald

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR

Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

House of Assembly—No 3

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2024

South Australia

Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An Act to eliminate the harmful practice of debeaking in South Australian farms and educate the populace about the negative impact of factory farming on animal welfare; 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 *Debeaking Prohibition and Education Act 2024*.

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 eliminate the harmful practices of debeaking;
- (b) to educate consumers through visual and impactful packaging; and
- (c) to educate South Australians on the harmful practices through media campaigns.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the inhumane treatment and practices placed upon chickens in the farming industry;
 - (ii) providing adequate transparency to consumers upon their purchases of eggs; and
 - (iii) the general public's lack of education on factory farming procedures.

- (b) to address these issues by—
- (i) establishing a training program that will provide farms with the education and skills to phase out debeaking practices;
 - (ii) implementing monetary fines and incentives for the entirety of poultry farms in South Australia; and
 - (iii) introducing visually engaging packaging to educate South Australian consumers.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

agricultural architect specialist means a person with a Bachelor of Architecture, or equivalent, with experience specialising in who specialises in the design of effective yet efficiently dynamic housing areas for farms and agricultural land;

debeaking means the removal of approximately one-quarter to one-third of the upper or combined upper and lower beak of a bird via methods of a hot blade or infrared technology;

food animal veterinarian means a person who is registered as a veterinarian with the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia, that treat injuries, illness, test and vaccinate for disease specifically for farm animals being raised for a food source;

harm means physical or mental damage caused by inadequate resources and stress;

non-ideal circumstances means any restrictions such as physical space, resources, or facilities to engage in natural behaviours which causes stress;

poultry veterinarian means a veterinarian registered with the Veterinary Surgeons Board of South Australia who specialises in caring for the health, welfare, and medical needs of poultry within the agriculture industry; and

RSPCA means Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Part 2—Debeaking

6— Debeaking practices

- (1) Debeaking will be phased out in all South Australian Farms by 2036.
- (2) Debeaking practices should be eliminated subject to the circumstance of detrimental health impacts to chickens which may only be pronounced by a poultry veterinarian.
- (3) All farms which keep poultry must—

Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024

- (a) provide five square feet (1.5 sq metres) of space per chicken to reduce overcrowding; and
- (b) provide environmental enrichment and stress-mitigating objects in living quarters by providing roughage, nutritious supplies and a nourishing diet.

7— Fines and incentives

- (1) As per the guidelines set in section 6—
 - (a) farms not in compliance shall be issued with fines of up to ten (10) per cent of annual revenue and other punishments for the continued use of debeaking practices beginning in the year 2030, until the phase-out process is complete in 2036.
 - (b) farms complying with the guidelines will receive a reward of up to five (5) per cent of annual revenue for each year after the practice of debeaking is stopped up to the year 2036.
- (2) The fines and incentives as described in section 7(4) shall be overseen by the Animal Welfare Board.
- (3) The assessment of the guidelines set in section 6 must occur within the final month of the financial year, to which the fines and incentives will be issued by the Animal Welfare Board.

8— Debeaking training and education program

- (1) A Training Program shall be established, including relevant modules as determined by the Board on such topics as—
 - (a) the harm caused by debeaking practices;
 - (b) animal behaviour in nonideal circumstances;
 - (c) structuring farms to best support animal welfare; and
 - (d) implementing debeaking alternatives that support animal welfare.
- (2) A personalised Training Program shall be established and will consist of—
 - (a) an assessment of the farm in regard to poultry welfare by a board-selected educator to determine the appropriate modules;
 - (b) minimum three (3) hours completing theory-based education per module;
 - (c) minimum four (4) hours completing practical education per module; and
 - (d) a re-assessment of the farm three (3) months after completion of all modules.

Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024

- (3) Upon re-assessment, the Board may choose to run additional mandatory modules adhering to the guidelines in section 8(1) and (2).
- (4) Upon completion of all relevant modules and both assessments, the farm will receive a certification recognising the farm's efforts to phase out debeaking.
- (5) Participation in the Training Program shall result in, where possible, a stronger understanding of—
 - (a) the direct damage to poultry that is caused by debeaking practices;
 - (b) how to effectively develop a healthy environment for poultry to thrive; and
 - (c) how to structurally adjust to and implement farming practices that bolster animal welfare.

Part 3—The Animal Welfare Board

9—The Board

- (1) A board shall be established called the Animal Welfare Board.
- (2) The purpose and responsibilities of the board shall be—
 - (a) to advocate for changes within the farming industry on behalf of farmers and agriculture;
 - (b) to provide education, training, and practical skills that align with the objective of phasing out debeaking by 2036; and
 - (c) to adhere to guidelines determined by the board.

10—Board members

- (1) The Animal Welfare Board will contain thirteen (13) members, consisting of—
 - (a) two (2) poultry veterinarians;
 - (b) three (3) RSPCA animal welfare assessors;
 - (c) three (3) Agricultural Architect specialists;
 - (d) two (2) representatives of the Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science and the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water;
 - (e) one (1) Food animal veterinarian; and
 - (f) two (2) Agriculture representatives.

Part 4—Marketing and labelling guidelines

11—The Marketing Board

- (1) A board shall be established called the Marketing Board to establish the discontinuation of debeaking practices in the public eye.
- (2) The Marketing Board will contain five (5) members, consisting of—
 - (a) one (1) member from the RSPCA animal welfare assessors;
 - (b) two (2) representatives of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Government Communications; and
 - (c) two (2) media marketers with no fewer than two (2) years of practical consumer brand marketing experience.

12—Purpose of the Board

- (1) The purpose of the board is to—
 - (a) ensure the correct usage of labelling on packaging;
 - (b) determine an appropriate depiction of a chicken to use for the debeaking certification process; and
 - (c) campaign and produce advertisements for relevant media (TV outlets, posters on public transport, and so on), outlining the importance of phasing out debeaking practices.

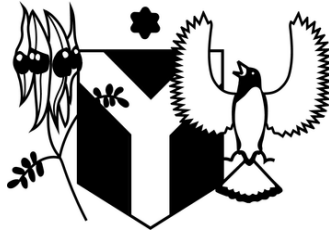
13—Labelling and packaging

- (1) A label shall be designed to indicate whether a product is debeaking-free.
- (2) This label shall be—
 - (a) designed and decided upon by the Marketing Board;
 - (b) displayed by farms in compliance with debeaking laws; and
 - (c) implemented on all packaging by 2036.
- (3) The label must outline chicken living conditions and clearly label the current status of debeaking practices within the farm.

Part 5—Sunset clause

14—Sunset clause

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



*29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024

(Democracy, Governance and Rights Committee)

A Bill for an Act to ameliorate the current inaccessibility and accessibility of the democratic vote to certain groups of people in South Australia; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
39	5

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
19	13

Lucy McDonald
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

House of Assembly—No 6

As introduced and read a first time, 16 July 2024

South Australia

Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An Act to ameliorate the current inaccessibility and accessibility of the democratic vote to certain groups of people 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 *Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Act 2024*.

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 expand voter eligibility to include younger citizens to enhance the inclusivity of the electoral process;
- (b) to introduce a non-compulsory voting status for aged citizens to recognise their contributions while respecting their autonomy; and
- (c) to grant voting rights to permanent residents who are not citizens to reinforce the integrity and quality of the democratic process.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the lack of representation and recognition of young citizens in politics;
 - (ii) the diverse preferences and needs of aged citizens limiting their civic engagement;
 - (iii) the valuable contributions and perspectives of permanent residents.

- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) expanding the voting pool to incorporate perspectives of young citizens;
 - (ii) allowing aged citizens to choose their level of civic engagement; and
 - (iii) permitting permanent residents the opportunity to vote within State elections.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

aged citizens means persons aged 70 years or older;

Electoral Commission means the Electoral Commission of South Australia, responsible for the implementation and administration of this Act;

electoral roll means the official list of individuals registered to vote in state elections; and

non-compulsory voting status means the provision that allows aged citizens to choose whether to participate in elections, without the obligation to vote;

permanent resident means individuals who hold a permanent resident visa as defined by the Department of Home Affairs and have resided continuously in South Australia for at least five years.

regional means any area located in a non-metropolitan area in accordance with the South Australian Government Data Directory

voter identification card means a physical or digital card issued by the Electoral Commission confirming the eligibility of an individual to vote who is under 18;

young citizen means individuals aged 16 or 17 years who meet the criteria to vote in part 3 of this Act;

Part 2—Permanent Residents

6—Registration to vote in state elections

- (1) Permanent residents over the age of eighteen (18) may be eligible to register to vote in State elections if—
 - (a) the person holds permanent resident status as defined by the Department of Home Affairs; and

- (b) the person is not disqualified by any other provision in this or any other Act.
- (2) Eligible permanent residents may register to vote with the Electoral Commission on a separate register for permanent residents within the main electoral roll.
- (3) To register to vote, a permanent resident must present necessary verification, including—
 - (a) proof of permanent resident status;
 - (b) documentation confirming continuous residency in South Australia for at least five years; and
 - (c) any additional information required by the Electoral Commission.
- (4) If a permanent resident resides outside South Australia for longer than four (4) years, they must re-register to vote.

Part 3—Voting age adjustments

7—Under 18 years of age

- (1) Persons aged 16 or 17 years may be eligible to register to vote in State elections if—
 - (a) the person is an Australian citizen;
 - (b) the person is at least 16 years old on the day of the election; and
 - (c) the person is not disqualified by any other provisions in this or any other Act.
- (2) Persons who are eligible to vote under section 7(1) are deemed young citizens.
- (3) Eligible young citizens may register to vote with the Electoral Commission on a separate register for young citizens within the main electoral roll.
- (4) Upon registration, the young citizen shall be issued a voter identification card.
- (5) It is not compulsory for young citizens to vote in state elections.

8—Over 70 years of age

- (1) A person is eligible to deregister themselves from voting in state elections if—
 - (a) the person is at least 70 years of age on the day of the election;
 - (b) the person is registered to vote on the electoral roll; and
 - (c) the person is not disqualified by any other provisions in this, or any other Act.

Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024

- (2) Eligible aged citizens may deregister themselves from the electoral roll.
- (3) Once a person is deregistered to vote under this Act—
 - (a) voting is no longer compulsory; and
 - (b) the person may not re-register to vote.
- (4) The Electoral Commission must provide information and assistance to aged citizens before they deregister from the electoral roll, including—
 - (a) the positive and negative consequences of the decision; and
 - (b) its permanence.

Part 4—Civic conditions

9—The Voter Induction Program

- (1) The Electoral Commission will develop the Voter Induction Program (VIP), covering, in particular order—
 - (a) information about voting rights and the electoral process;
 - (b) lessons on the importance of scrutinising political messaging; and
 - (c) information on all registered political parties and independent members in South Australia, including—
 - (i) names;
 - (ii) a brief non-partisan summary of general policies; and
 - (iii) any websites or other partisan resources of all registered political parties and independent members.
- (2) The VIP must satisfy the conditions of—
 - (a) containing no more than 30 minutes, nor less than 10 minutes of education content;
 - (b) containing lessons on the importance of scrutinising political messaging, including no less than 10 multiple choice questions; and
 - (c) showing a disclaimer about scrutinising political messaging before redirecting to any resources under section 9(1)(c)(iii).

10—Young citizen and permanent resident civic conditions

- (1) Before a young citizen or permanent resident may be placed on the electoral roll, they must successfully complete the VIP.

Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024

- (2) To successfully complete the VIP, the participant must attain a score of eighty per cent or higher on the quiz under section 9(2)(b).
- (3) Upon successful completion of the VIP, a certificate of successful completion will be issued to the recipient and the Electoral Commission.

11—Voter education initiatives

- (1) All resources developed by the Government to encourage people to register to vote in state elections must include information about the VIP program.
- (2) The Electoral Commission will conduct outreach initiatives to inform permanent residents about their voting rights, including via—
 - (a) monthly community meetings at locations to be determined by the Electoral Commission;
 - (b) informational brochures; and
 - (c) online resources.
- (3) The Electoral Commission must conduct at least fifty-two (52) per cent of its initiatives in regional South Australia.

Part 5—Sunset clause

12—Sunset clause

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



*29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Family Court Order Enforcement Bill 2024

(Crime, Justice and Corrections Committee)

A Bill for an Act to deter breaches of family court orders and promote consistent enforcement and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
31	3

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
15	10

Lucy McDonald
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

House of Assembly—No 2

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2024

South Australia

Family Court Order Enforcement Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An Act to deter breaches of family court orders and promote consistent enforcement 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 *Family Court Order Enforcement Act 2024*.

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 criminalise and deter breach of a family court orders;
- (b) to increase the enforceability of family court orders;
- (c) to increase remedies for victims of a breach of a family court order; and
- (d) to provide a victim family protection with a stringent court order fulfilling the breaches gap.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the disproportionate effects of family violence on marginalised groups;
 - (ii) the harm caused by the inconsistencies in enforcing family court orders; and
 - (iii) the lack of appropriate remedies for victims.

- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) amending the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*;
 - (ii) enabling law enforcement to enforce court order compliance; and
 - (iii) providing victims with remedies

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

court means, except where a contrary intention is indicated or appears from the context, the Supreme Court, the District Court or a court of summary jurisdiction;

electronic monitoring device means a device approved under section 4 of the *Correctional Services Act 1982*;

FCO means a family court order awarded by a court;

offence means a breach of a family court order;

offender means a person who is a party to a court order who is found guilty of a breach under the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*;

police as defined by the *Legislation Interpretations Act 2021*;

SACAT means the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal;

victim means the party or parties bound by a court order of which one or more parties have been found guilty of committing a breach; and

VPPA means the Vulnerable People’s Protection Agency

Part 2—Amendment of *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*

6—Amendment of division 3

Division 3—after section 16 insert:

17—Breach of a Family Court Order

- (1) A person shall be guilty of an offense if—
 - (a) they are party to a court order issued by a court;
 - (b) the person has violated the term of the order; and
 - (c) the breach has caused a detriment to a party or relevant third party to the order.

- (2) Offences will be subject to standard judicial procedure as outlined by the *Criminal Procedure Act 1912*.
- (3) Maximum penalty:
 - (a) for an initial offence—imprisonment for 3 years and a fine of \$10 000
 - (b) for recurring offence—imprisonment for 5 years and a fine of \$20 000

Part 3—Deterring the breach of FCOs

7—Mandatory compliance checks

- (1) Parties to a FCO will receive compliance checks to ensure FCO are complied with.
- (2) There shall be a statutory agency call the Vulnerable People’s Protection Agency.
- (3) The VPPA will be empowered to—
 - (a) conduct welfare checks in relation to an FCO at regular intervals to be determined by a court; and
 - (b) request access to documents and information relevant to the allocated FCO.
- (4) Failure to provide relevant information to the VPPA shall constitute reasonable ground for a search warrant.
- (5) Checks may extend to third parties, or institutions relevant to the compliance of a FCO, including but not limited to—
 - (a) schools;
 - (b) carers;
 - (c) a party’s employer; and
 - (d) health practitioners.

8—Electronic monitoring

- (1) A court may require a party or parties to a FCO to wear an electronic monitoring advice where the location of a party is vital to compliance.
- (2) Electronic monitoring devices should be required where—
 - (a) there is reasonable apprehension a party intends to breach the FCO.
 - (b) a party has previously breached an FCO.

- (c) The relocation of a party interstate or overseas would prove detrimental to the compliance of the FCO.

9—Police powers

- (1) Where a party to an FCO becomes an offender, the police may be empowered to enforce compliance where—
 - (a) prior to the offence, the offender had not taken reasonable steps to comply with the order;
 - (b) continued failure to comply would result in immediate harm to a party or relevant third party; and
 - (c) a reasonable time has elapsed since the offender was convicted.
- (2) Meeting the requirements of section 9(1), the police may also be empowered to—
 - (a) in the case of a violent breach—
 - (i) remove a person from a premises; and
 - (ii) prevent a person from entering a defined premises; and
 - (b) in the case of a non-violent breach or violent breach, may restore custody of an adolescent.

Part 4—Remedies for victims

10—Revised court orders

- (1) A victim may qualify for an affidavit for a revised court order.
- (2) Where a revised court order is granted, the court should consider the likelihood a victim will reoffend, and harm suffered by parties to the court order.

11—Support for victims

- (3) Victims and relevant third party in the victim’s care shall be eligible for support for harm caused due to the breach of an FCO, including—
 - (a) government financial support where an offender is unable to pay likely damages; and
 - (b) an amount of relevant medical treatment session as determined by a medical professional, insofar as the medical detriment was due to the breach of the FCO.
- (4) Claims will be managed by SACAT gratis.

Part 5—Sunset clause

12—Sunset clause

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



*29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

GREEN Bill 2024

(Science, Energy and Technology Committee)

A Bill for an Act to establish Greater Regional Environmental Engineering and Nurturing and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
17	25

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
22	19

Harry Passehl

*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Lucy McDonald

*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR

Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

Legislative Council—No 1

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2024

South Australia

GREEN Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An Act to establish Greater Regional Environmental Engineering and Nurturing 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 *GREEN Act 2024*.

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 mitigate the worsening environmental conditions;
- (b) to reduce the impact of drought in South Australia; and
- (c) to increase carbon sequestration in South Australian landscapes.

4—Purposes of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the presently increasing drought frequency and intensity;
 - (ii) the presently increasing aridification; and
 - (iii) the need for more cost-effective water security;
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) implementing afforestation in strategic arid areas;
 - (ii) implanting more healthy microbiomes in strategic arid areas;

- (iii) increasing rainfall in targeted areas;
- (iv) establishing lower-cost methods of water desalination; and
- (v) establishing a council to manage research into transforming land and ecosystems in South Australia.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

afforestation means the process of trees and other flora being introduced into an area;

aridification means the long-term transition of the natural equilibrium of an environment from a wetter biome to a drier biome;

carbon sequestration means the capturing and storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide;

de-aridification means man-made efforts to transition the long-run natural equilibrium of an environment from a drier biome to a wetter biome;

desalination means the reduction of salt concentration in a given quantity of water from over 0.5 parts per thousand to under 0.5 parts per thousand;

drought means an extended period of time in which the precipitation of the environment is abnormally low as determined by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology;

ecosystem engineering means activities which seek to transform the long-term natural equilibrium of an ecosystem;

healthy microbiome means a microbiome in an environment that can sustainably support itself and other organisms in the ecosystem;

intervention-minimising ecosystem means an ecosystem that minimises the required human intervention to stay healthy;

passive solar desalination means processes which use solar radiation-driven evaporation mechanisms to achieve desalination with low additional energy input;

qualified expert means an individual with a postgraduate research degree and sufficient experience that are relevant to their role, as determined by the Department for Environment and Water;

reverse osmosis desalination means processes which push water through a membrane to achieve desalination, such as the process used in the Adelaide Desalination Plant;

SA Water means the statutory corporation established under the *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994*;

the Minister means the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water;

weather engineering means activities which seek to influence weather in a targeted manner to produce more desirable weather outcomes in the short- or long-term;

wilderness protection area means land constituted as a wilderness protection area under the *Wilderness Protection Act 1992*;

worsening environmental conditions means increasing drought frequency and intensity, aridification, rising surface temperatures, and related issues deemed detrimental to South Australia by the Department for Environment and Water;

Part 2—Joint Ecosystem De-aridification Investigation Council.

6—Constitution and powers of the Joint Ecosystem De-aridification Investigation Council.

- (1) The Joint Ecosystem De-aridification Investigation Council, henceforth the JEDI Council, will comprise nine (9) qualified experts appointed by the Department for Environment Water, including at least—
 - (a) three (3) qualified experts in ecosystem modelling;
 - (b) three (3) qualified experts in local climate and weather modelling;
 - (c) two (2) qualified experts in environmental engineering; and
 - (d) one (1) qualified expert in agriculture or forestry.
- (2) Up to seven (7) additional qualified experts may be added and removed on a temporary basis, requiring a seventy-five (75) per cent majority vote by the JEDI Council.
- (3) In the event of a tied decision, the vote will be decided by the votes of the permanent members.
- (4) The JEDI Council will be responsible for—
 - (a) overseeing the implementation of the programs outlined in Parts 3 and 4 of this Act;
 - (b) monitoring and adjusting the programs at their discretion to most effectively pursue the Purposes of this Act and mitigate potential harms to the people and environment of South Australia; and
 - (c) employing the necessary workers for the realisation of their responsibilities.
- (5) The JEDI Council will be responsible to the Minister.
- (6) The JEDI Council shall submit a biennial report to the Minister, detailing—
 - (a) Projects undertaken by the JEDI council; and
 - (b) 2Significant research and implementation outcomes; and

(c) A financial statement.

(7) The JEDI Council will be funded by the Department for Environment and Water.

Part 3— De-aridification research

7—Ecosystem engineering

- (1) The JEDI Council shall investigate the efficacy of ecosystem engineering for de-aridification, prioritising afforestation and healthy microbiome development.
- (2) Ecosystem engineering may only be conducted on Crown Land, and on private land where the owner’s written consent is given.
- (3) The JEDI Council shall have the power to designate Crown Land on which ecosystem engineering is ongoing as a wilderness protection area.
- (4) Any activity authorised by the JEDI Council for the purposes of fulfilling its responsibilities, that would otherwise be prohibited in a wilderness protection area, shall be protected under this Act.
- (5) Afforestation shall be implemented and researched with consideration of factors including but not limited to—
 - (a) diversification and disease resistance of flora;
 - (b) contribution to rainfall generation in the desired areas;
 - (c) adaptability to existing and projected climate conditions;
 - (d) creation of an intervention-minimising ecosystem;
 - (e) prevention of long-run rising surface temperature equilibria; and
 - (f) increasing net carbon sequestration.
- (6) Microbiome development shall be implemented and researched with consideration of factors including but not limited to—
 - (a) enhancement of plant growth;
 - (b) increased carbon sequestration; and
 - (c) enhancement of ecosystem drought resistance;

8—Weather engineering

- (1) The JEDI Council shall investigate the efficacy of weather engineering methods for the purposes of increasing rainfall in areas deemed suitable, researching factors including but not limited to—
 - (a) generation of rainfall in targeted areas above natural expectation;

- (b) minimisation of undesirable impacts in non-targeted areas;
- (c) prevention of environmental and ecological harms; and
- (d) financial and economic sustainability.

Part 4— Water security

9—Desalination

- (1) The JEDI Council, in collaboration with SA Water, shall conduct research into the design and construction of a network of large-scale passive solar desalination plants, with an aim to—
 - (a) establish the viability of solar desalination as an alternative to reverse osmosis desalination in terms of total output; and
 - (b) achieve a significant improvement in operating cost-efficiency compared to existing reverse osmosis desalination plants.
- (2) The Adelaide Desalination Plant shall increase its production of freshwater to levels deemed necessary by the JEDI Council for the purpose of aiding ecosystem engineering.
- (3) The additional desalination costs required to increase production shall be funded by the JEDI Council.
- (4) JEDI Council shall submit a quarterly report to SA Water and the Minister, justifying the necessity of any additional production requested.
- (5) The JEDI Council is exempt from this requirement if no additional production is requested.

Part 5—Sunset clause

10—Sunset clause

Three (3) years from initial proclamation and thereafter every eleven (11) years this Act will be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.



*29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Homelessness Opportunities Bill 2024

(Accessibility and Human Services Committee)

A Bill for an Act to decrease homelessness among regional young people, educate about homelessness, provide resources for young people to support their wellbeing; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
23	16

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
34	6

Lucy McDonald
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

Legislative Council—No 2

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2024

South Australia

Homelessness Opportunities Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An Act to decrease homelessness among regional young people, educate about homelessness, provide resources for young people to support their wellbeing; 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 *Homelessness Opportunities Act 2024*.

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 decrease homelessness among regional young people;
- (b) to increase awareness surrounding homelessness in South Australia; and
- (c) to provide resources for homeless and at-risk young people to support their health, wellbeing, and future prospects.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) high rates of homelessness among young people;
 - (ii) the stigma surrounding homelessness in regional areas; and
 - (iii) lack of resources and support for homeless people.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) providing ‘ideally’ short-term accommodation;

- (ii) further expanding FLO to young people;
- (iii) creating an education campaign about homelessness for all South Australians; and
- (iv) providing further community services for regional homeless young people.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

at-risk means susceptible to losing a stable, ongoing place of residence;

FLO means the Flexible Learning Options program;

homeless means not having a stable, ongoing place of residence;

Major Regional Centre means a settlement with a population greater than 10,000 outside the Adelaide Metropolitan area or Kingscote;

Non-Government Organisations means organisations outside of Government funding, excluding private corporations;

person means an individual or body corporate;

private corporations has the same meaning as in section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth;

regional means individuals residing outside the Adelaide Metropolitan area excluding the Town of Gawler; and

young person means persons aged thirteen (13) to thirty (30).

Part 2—Short-term accommodation centres

6—Construction of short-term accommodation centres

- (1) The Minister for Housing and Urban Development shall establish short-term accommodation centres in Wallaroo, Port Augusta, Renmark, Port Lincoln, Mount Gambier, and Gawler.
- (2) Local First Nations Communities shall be consulted with regarding the suitability of suggested premises of these Short-term Accommodation Centres with the communities' needs.
- (3) The premises of these Short-term Accommodation Centres —

Homelessness Opportunities Bill 2024

- (a) shall be built or established at the discretion of the Ministers for Human Services and Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure;
- (b) shall be in line with the current Building Code South Australia; and
- (c) shall include—
 - (i) sustainable waste management;
 - (ii) provision of essential services, such as furniture, bedding and food;
 - (iii) multi-faith prayer rooms;
 - (iv) recreational facilities; and
 - (v) sectioned-off accommodation spaces for individuals who are under the age of eighteen (18).
- (4) The Minister will work with local communities through councils to find and refurbish pre-existing abandoned residences.

7—Management of the short-term accommodation centres

- (1) Short-term accommodation centres shall be staffed by—
 - (a) one (1) facility manager;
 - (b) security;
 - (c) wellbeing staff; and
 - (d) operational Staff.
- (2) The staff under section 7(1) shall be hired by the Department of Human Services and shall hold the relevant degrees or qualifications for their role, outlined by the Minister for Human Services.

8—Criteria for entry to short-term accommodation centres

- (1) A young person may be admitted to a short-term accommodation centre if they are—
 - (a) homeless or at-risk of homelessness; or
 - (b) referred to the Department of Human Services by an organisation, local council, school, or another referral service.

Part 3—Expanding FLO and TAFE SA services to young people

9—FLO

- (1) FLO's availability shall be expanded to—
 - (a) individuals who did not complete secondary education who wish to return to education; and
 - (b) young people who are at-risk of homelessness or who are homeless.

10—TAFE SA

- (1) A person meeting the criteria under section 9 for FLO shall be eligible to receive free TAFE courses on a Certificate IV level or lower and have any associated costs paid for.
- (2) A person may have no more than three courses and associated expenses paid for under section 10(1).

Part 4—Creation of an education campaign

11—The education campaign

- (1) The Minister for Human Services shall create educational materials for young people on homelessness, the form of media, mode of delivery, content and distribution of which shall be at their discretion.
- (2) In developing the educational materials, the principles which shall be adhered to include—
 - (a) humanising the issue of homelessness;
 - (b) giving hope and action; and
 - (c) keeping the education positive.

Part 5—The provision of further community services for regional young homeless people

12—The provision of community services for regional young homeless people

- (1) The Department for Human Services, in each major regional centre shall provide services, in collaboration with Non-Government Organisations, including—
 - (a) workshops on basic life skills, including—
 - (i) financial education;
 - (ii) accessing government services;
 - (iii) home economics; and

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- (iv) such things of the like at the discretion of the Minister; and
 - (b) clothing and food pantries;
 - (c) local multi-faith facilities;
 - (d) youth services including—
 - (i) counselling;
 - (ii) free sporting opportunities;
 - (iii) youth spaces; and
 - (iv) extra-curricular activities; and
 - (e) work experience.
- (2) In delivering these services, the Department for Human Services shall consider—
- (a) language barriers;
 - (b) illness and injury; and
 - (c) employing holistic solutions, where possible.

Part 6—Sunset clause

13—Sunset clause

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



*29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Intergenerational Connections Bill 2024

(Health and Wellbeing Committee)

A Bill for an Act to improve the mental health and wellbeing of the elderly population of South Australia by means of forging intergenerational connections; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
26	13

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
21	12

Lucy McDonald
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

Legislative Council—No 8

As introduced and read a first time, 18 July 2024

South Australia

Intergenerational Connections Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An Act to improve the mental health and wellbeing of the elderly population of South Australia by means of forging intergenerational connections; 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 *Intergenerational Connections Act 2024*.

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 mental health and quality of life for the elderly;
- (b) to increase youth engagement with the elderly and;
- (c) to raise awareness of elderly issues and challenges faced by elderly generations to the youth.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the disconnect between the elderly and youth;
 - (ii) the mental health issues prevalent in the elderly population; and
 - (iii) the lack of education given to the youth on ageism and issues they will face in future.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) establishing a social support program to develop intergenerational relationships between the youth and the elderly;

- (ii) establishing an educational program to enhance elderly care skills and promote intergenerational connections; and
- (iii) raise awareness of the mental, emotional, and physical problems faced by the elderly through an educational program implemented in the state curriculum.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

ageism means the discrimination against any person due to their age;

aging diseases means any illnesses or medical conditions that are predominantly prevalent among the elderly population;

elderly means any persons above the age of 65;

financial advisor means a professional who provides financial services to clients based on their financial situation;

health professionals refers to medical and healthcare practitioners with expertise in geriatrics or elder care, who are selected by the Minister of Health;

mental health conditions means any psychological condition which affects a person's mental health, including, but not limited to, depression, anxiety, PTSD, and loneliness;

mental health professional means any health professional which specialises in mental health conditions;

neurodegenerative diseases means any disease which affects the central nervous system;

professional educator means a person who works in the education sector as a teacher or professor;

social worker means persons who work in rehabilitation, and care and who are not health professionals; and

youth and young person means any persons between the ages of 12-25.

Part 2—Delegation

6—The board and subsequent committees

- (1) A committee will be created to oversee the programs outlined in this Act called Major Committee for the Community, Health, Integration, Care and Kinship of Elderly Nourishment (MCCHICKEN) board.
- (2) This committee will be comprised of eleven (11) members including—

- (a) one (1) representative of the Minister of Education;
- (b) one (1) representative of the Minister of Health;
- (c) one (1) representative of the Minister for Seniors and Ageing Well;
- (d) two (2) professional educators who have experience creating educational content to be selected at the discretion of the Minister for Education;
- (e) two (2) health professionals specialising in elderly health, chosen by the Minister of Health;
- (f) two (2) mental health specialist specialising in elderly mental health, chosen by the Minister of Health; and
- (g) two (2) financial advisors.

Part 3—Mental Health

7—Social Outreach Program

- (1) A social outreach and wellbeing program within local communities including participating youth people for the purpose of intergenerational interaction with elderly people in retirement villages will be established.
- (2) The programs will be overseen by MCCHICKEN and will include, but not limited to—
 - (a) workshops on how to cope with life stressors and mental illnesses;
 - (b) social gatherings which promote social interaction including but not limited to book clubs, creative groups, hobby groups, an outdoor extracurriculars;
 - (c) exercise and mobility classes; and
 - (d) education classes on technology based items.
- (3) MCCHICKEN will develop a social outreach program for those who live independently.
- (4) The Social Outreach Program for those who live independently will assist in mobilising elderly individuals to establish connections within their local communities by providing sporting leagues and activities such as, but not limited to—
 - (a) aqua-aerobics;
 - (b) lawn bowls; and
 - (c) walking.

Intergenerational Connections Bill 2024

- (5) The social outreach program for those who live independently shall be available at a subsidised cost to be determined by MCCHICKEN.
- (6) Group outings to venues conducive to fostering meaningful social connections including, but are not limited to—
 - (a) visits to local cinemas;
 - (b) visits to cafes; and
 - (c) other appropriate social gathering places.

8—Counselling

- (1) A specialised training program for Elderly Care Counsellors will be established and overseen by MCCHICKEN.
- (2) This program—
 - (a) shall include the development and implementation of specialised training programs for counsellors focusing on elderly care;
 - (b) will be created in collaboration with educational institutions and professional organisations to ensure high-quality standards; and
 - (c) will provide comprehensive mental health support to address issues such as, but not limited to—
 - (i) loneliness,
 - (ii) depression, and
 - (iii) anxiety among the elderly.
- (3) Counselling services will be provided to elderly people under this program and will be delivered by qualified mental health professionals and social workers.
- (4) An evaluation system will be established to ensure the effectiveness and quality of the training programs and counselling services.
- (5) The evaluations will be conducted—
 - (a) by mental health professionals who oversee the program to assess the efficacy of the training programs and quality of the counselling services; and
 - (b) monthly and feedback collected from evaluations and input from counsellors, elderly individuals and associated organisations will be passed onto MCCHICKEN.

Part 4—Education

9—Education programs for youth on elderly physical and mental health

- (1) A mandatory, nonassessable educational program, taught from grades 7-10, will be developed to be implemented into the curriculum of public schools across South Australia in consultation with ACARA'S education programs.
- (2) The education program shall contain modules pertaining to specific issues which affect the elderly, including—
 - (a) mental health conditions including but not limited to depression, loneliness and anxiety disorders;
 - (b) conditions associated with aging including but not limited to neurodegenerative diseases and cardiovascular diseases;
 - (c) ageism and the effect it has on the elderly people within communities;
 - (d) the disconnect the elderly face with the world around them; and
 - (e) information regarding opportunities to partake in which support the elderly.
- (3) Grants, of amounts to be determined by MCCHICKEN, will be provided to private schools which incorporate this program into their curriculums.
- (4) All public schools must implement this program into their curriculum within five (5) years of the program being officially developed.
- (5) All schools which choose to implement this program in the first three (3) years of its creation will be subsidised an amount to be determined by the Minister of Education, to employ teachers for this program.
- (6) Private schools will be encouraged to incorporate this program into their own syllabus through subsidies which will be determined by the Minister of Education.
- (7) Students who wish to participate in the TAFE course Certificate III in Individual Support will be provided with additional subsidisation at the discretion of the Minister of Education.

Part 5—Sunset clause

10—Sunset clause

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



*29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Pathways to Sports Bill 2024

(Recreation, Tourism and Culture Committee)

A Bill for an Act to promote the participation and retention of young people in sports at a grassroots and elite level; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
26	13

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
32	4

Lucy McDonald
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

Legislative Council—No 7

As introduced and read a first time, 18 July 2024

South Australia

Pathways to Sports Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An Act to promote the participation and retention of young people in sports at a grassroots and elite level; 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 *Pathways to Sports Act 2024*.

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 provide assistance in creating or improving existing sporting facilities and infrastructure;
- (b) to provide accessible sports training for young people; and
- (c) to support young athletes in pathways to grassroots and elite sports.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the lack of adequate infrastructure used for sporting programs;
 - (ii) the lack of sporting programs available to foster sporting abilities for a variety of skill levels; and
 - (iii) the challenges that young people face in accessing sports pathways.
- (b) to address these issues by—

- (i) the implementation of an infrastructure development scheme to assist in the construction or renovation of new or already existing sporting facilities;
- (ii) the development and delivery of a mobile coaching program, which would assist in the development of young athletes; and
- (iii) the establishment of support for young people to enter sporting pathways, both through financial assistance and increasing scouting opportunities.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

certified coach means an individual who teaches or trains members in sports of an established sporting organisation;

club sports means Australian sporting clubs organised for the purposes of playing sports, either individually or as teams;

high school means a public education institute for students between grade seven (7) and twelve (12) designed to provide learning spaces and environments for the teaching of students;

regional areas means any and all areas that may be considered regional by the Australian Bureau of Statistics;

sporting facility includes a pavilion, stadium, court, oval, pool, and accompanying structures;

sports facilitator means an individual who facilitates sports and holds the relevant certificate and experience;

the Office means the Youth Office for Recreation, Tourism and Culture;

the scheme means the infrastructure development scheme; and

the Scholarship means the Future Talent Sports Scholarship.

Part 2—Infrastructure development

6—Infrastructure development scheme

- (1) Existing sporting facilities can be approved for refurbishment through the infrastructure development scheme.
- (2) Sporting facilities can be newly developed through the scheme, unless the sporting facility is located outside of the allocated regional areas.

- (3) The approval process for the scheme shall be overseen by the Office.
- (4) The approval process shall consist of—
 - (a) an application made by a member of the public pertaining to a sporting facility within their state electoral boundary;
 - (b) approval of the application for further consideration, made at the discretion of the Office, and a proposed plan for development or refurbishment;
 - (c) consultation of community members, organisations and individuals who utilise the facilities; and
 - (d) approval for development by majority of members in relevant local council.
- (5) All facilities developed or refurbished under the scheme shall be designed for multi-purpose use, including but not limited to, recreational use, community use and event hosting.

Part 3—Mobile coaching

7—School mobile coaching program

- (1) Upon application to the Office, all public high schools shall be entitled to access the mobile coaching program.
- (2) Public high schools shall be entitled to a maximum of three (3) sessions of the mobile coaching program per school term.
- (3) The mobile coaching program shall be—
 - (a) held at the school, or an appropriate location at the discretion of the school.
 - (b) developed and administered by School Sports SA and funded by the Office.
- (4) The mobile coaching program shall include resources on the challenge people with disabilities face in sports, both physical and mental and how such challenges are overcome will be made available.
- (5) Additional content will be made accessible to both students and coaching staff for better understanding and positive development.
- (6) The mobile coaching program shall be led by—
 - (a) two (2) sports teachers or certified coaches working at the school; or
 - (b) if paragraph (a) is not applicable, two external sports facilitators.
- (7) All sports facilitators, including those already working at a school, shall—
 - (a) be employed by the School Sports SA; and

- (b) be remunerated at the discretion of the Office, with consideration given to factors including but not limited to—
 - (i) experience of the employee; and
 - (ii) comparable award rates of persons within the relevant state peak body of the respective sporting organisation;
- (c) have experience in a voluntary or paid capacity within a chosen sport(s);
- (d) have completed a minimum of ten (10) hours of supervised sports facilitation with a certified coach or sports facilitator; and
- (e) have relevant certifications and qualifications as determined by the Office.

Part 4—Pathways to Sport

8—Future Talent Sports scholarships

- (1) There shall be a Future Talent Sports scholarship, which will grant eligible applicants funding to participate in a club sport.
- (2) Students shall be eligible to apply for the Scholarship if they have—
 - (a) participated in at least one (1) mobile coaching session;
 - (b) demonstrated talent, skill and potential within the sport; and
 - (c) been referred by a sports facilitator.
- (3) The scholarship shall provide recipients with—
 - (a) funding to participate in a local sports club, an amount of which shall be determined by the club; and
 - (b) if appropriate, as per the skill level of the recipient, referral to bodies for elite sports, including but not limited to, the South Australian Sports Institute (SASI).
- (4) Participating clubs shall be entitled to seek grant funding from the Office to support scholarship recipients in the funding of—
 - (a) uniforms;
 - (b) equipment;
 - (c) administrative affairs; and
 - (d) training staff.
- (5) A scholarship can be revoked if the recipient—

- (a) fails to attend training sessions or games in a manner against the expectations of the club;
- (b) the recipient breaches the clubs or sporting organisations code of conduct;
or
- (c) chooses to withdraw from the club.

Part 5—Sunset clause

9—Sunset clause

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



29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia

South Australian Public Regional Infrastructure and Network Transformation (SPRINT) Bill 2024

(Planning, Infrastructure and Transport Committee)

A Bill for an Act to further establish regional South Australian public transport infrastructure, connecting regional communities to the rest of the state; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
39	3

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
36	6

Lucy McDonald
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

Legislative Council—No 3

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2024

South Australia

South Australian Public Regional Infrastructure and Network Transport (SPRINT) Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An Act to further establish regional South Australian public transport infrastructure, connecting regional communities to the rest of the state; 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 *SPRINT Act 2024*.

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 establish and expand upon regional public transport connection;
- (b) to improve equitability and accessibility issues for all persons by expanding transport services to and within rural areas of South Australia; and
- (c) to address the issues surrounding car dependency in rural areas.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) lack of connection to, from, and within regional areas within South Australia;
 - (ii) accessibility issues for the elderly, infirm, all persons; and
 - (iii) the negative effects of car dependency on both human health and on greenhouse gas emissions.

- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) establishing the South Australian Regional Public Transport Authority to oversee the expansion of regional train and bus services;
 - (ii) expanding public transport to and within regional South Australia; and
 - (iii) undergoing fare reform to promote use of transport systems.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

community representative means a natural person who is a stakeholder in infrastructure along SARPTA routes;

DIT means Department of Infrastructure and Transport;

expert in public transport means a natural person deemed an expert by the SARPTA board;

flat-fare means a set pricing for travel, despite distance;

high demand means areas or regions as determined by the board;

MetroCARD means a card that can be used as a method of payment on public transport;

regional means the areas considered regional as per the Australian Bureau of Statistics;

SARPTA and The Authority means the South Australian Regional Public Transport Authority;

spur-line means a train line that splits off into multiple branches; and

transport means publicly owned buses and trains, and other forms of transport, that are available to the public, charge set fares, and run on fixed routes.

Part 2—South Australian Regional Public Transport Authority

6—Incorporation of SARPTA

- (1) There shall be established an authority called the South Australian Regional Public Transport Authority (SARPTA) which shall be charged with administering this Act.
- (2) The Authority shall be a body corporate.

7—Board membership

- (1) The SARPTA board shall consist of—
 - (a) the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport, who shall serve as the chairperson;
 - (b) three (3) members of SARPTA staff, to be selected by the Minister; and
 - (c) one (1) delegate for each train line, as selected by the Minister, who shall live no further than five (5) kilometres from any train stop along the line they represent.
- (2) Community representatives or experts in public transport may be temporarily appointed to the Committee by a simple majority vote, until dismissed by a simple majority vote.
- (3) The Minister for Infrastructure and Transport may, at their discretion, veto any actions or votes of the board with proper justification.

8—Community consultation and contact

- (1) SARPTA will be required to host a minimum of three (3) regular community consultation sessions for each train line every three (3) months for feedback and input from communities, requiring—
 - (a) three (3) community sessions to be held once every three (3) months per line;
 - (b) geographical separation by a distance of at least twenty-five (25) kilometres between sessions held in the same three (3) month period; and
 - (c) accessible locations for those who require mobility aids.
- (2) SARPTA shall have an official point of contact via fax, mail, phone, email, a website, and at least one major social media platform account.
- (3) SARPTA shall advertise their existence on the platforms in section 8(2), and within town hall information boards along existing SARPTA managed routes.

9—Powers of the Authority

- (1) The SARPTA board will have the power to—
 - (a) construct or contract out construction of public transport infrastructure;
 - (b) make recommendations on its own intuition towards DIT for future services, provided proposed locations have a sustained population of 1 000 persons or more, or serves as a key focal point for tourism;
 - (c) reopen or recreate railway lines, with extensions or modifications performed as necessary; and

- (d) manage and operate transport networks, including but not limited to—
 - (i) establishing fares for the usage of established transport networks; and
 - (ii) employing persons for the management and operation of such networks.
- (2) SARPTA shall, at their discretion, set fares for using the rail and bus routes that—
 - (a) are able to be paid for with MetroCARDS;
 - (b) follows the same flat-fare system as used by Adelaide Metro, being the same price at all stops; and
 - (c) include concession fares.
- (3) The per-tap cost of operating a MetroCard on SARPTA routes may vary from the Adelaide Metro prices.

Part 3—Train routes

10—Establishment and re-opening of train lines

- (1) SARPTA shall establish and operate rail services on currently existing or to be constructed infrastructure at its own discretion with a focus towards high demand regions.
- (2) The establishment of the rail lines shall utilise existing rail infrastructure from—
 - (a) the Gawler rail line;
 - (b) the Adelaide to Melbourne rail line; and
 - (c) other pre-existing rail networks, as determined by SARPTA.
- (3) Spur-lines shall emanate from existing rail networking, connecting the following areas to the Adelaide Railway Station, with stations established where deemed fit across the lines, including required stations in—
 - (a) the Barossa Valley
 - (b) Burra;
 - (c) Peterborough;
 - (d) Port Augusta.
 - (e) Mount Gambier;
 - (f) Strathalbyn;

- (g) Mount Barker;
 - (h) the Riverland region;
 - (i) Loxton ;
 - (j) Murray Bridge;
 - (k) Tailem Bend; and
 - (l) Pinnaroo.
- (4) Specific location of train stops on the newly established lines under section 10(1)-(3) shall be at the discretion of SARPTA.
- (5) SARPTA may establish and operate other railway services at the discretion of the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport and the SARPTA;
- (6) SARPTA may operate services on otherwise non-state owned track provided—
- (a) the track lease holder consents;
 - (b) the land is appropriate, as determined by the Board; and
 - (c) a minimum variable service is possible.

Part 4—Bus routes

11—Management of bus services to, from and within regions of demand.

- (1) SARPTA shall establish and operate bus routes at its own discretion with a focus towards high demand regions.
- (2) Bus routes shall be implemented for transport to train stops, including but not limited to from—
- (a) Tailem Bend to Wellington; and
 - (b) Murray Bridge to Mannum.

Part 6—Sunset clause

12—Sunset clause

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



*29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Support Learning Amelioration: Management (SLA:M) Bill 2024

(Education, Training and Skills Committee)

An Bill for an Act to support SSOs through reworking their conditions, pathways and management; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
36	11

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
22	15

Lucy McDonald
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

House of Assembly—No 1

As introduced and read a first time, 15 July 2024

South Australia

Support Learning Amelioration: Management (SLA:M) Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An act to support SSOs through reworking their conditions, pathways and management; 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 *Support Learning Amelioration: Management (SLA:M) Act 2024*.

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 rework current SSO pay to improve retention;
- (b) to retrain SSOs to establish consistency; and
- (c) to increase pathways to becoming an SSOs.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the insufficient SSO occupational securities and financial benefits, which are causing shortages across the profession;
 - (ii) the lack of accessible pathways to obtain SSO certification South Australians, particularly in regional areas;
 - (iii) the failure of existing structures to support and train SSOs adequately; and

- (iv) the numerous roadblocks SSOs face to form networks with teachers and students.
- (b) to address these issues by—
 - (i) increasing SSO pay and ensuring occupational securities;
 - (ii) widening options for pathways to SSO Certification, with focus on online learning;
 - (iii) retraining SSOs to ensure effectiveness and benefit to students and teachers; and
 - (iv) incorporating networking into SSO capabilities to stimulate connections with students.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

campus means a government-funded education institution or part of an institution in a specific geographic location, designed to provide learning spaces and environments for the teaching of primary and secondary students;

exceptional circumstances means circumstances which were not reasonably foreseeable;

experience means three (3) years employment in a public school in the relevant occupation;

lived experience means the interactions an SSO has had with students, teachers and caregivers during their time as an SSO;

pay means the income of an SSO officer per annum;

potential graduate means someone undergoing the curriculum outlined in section 10, who has successfully completed their training until current date;

neurodivergent education means inclusivity education;

RPSSO means a request for a permanent SSO;

school year means the current school year as per the *Australian Education Act 2013* of the Commonwealth;

SSO means Student Support Officer;

student management system means a system including online attendance, grade tracking and student communications such as SEQTA and Daymap;

Student Learning Amelioration: Management Bill 2024

teacher means an individual with a bachelor's degree or higher in education who is practising at a school and registered with the Teachers Registration Board;

teacher feedback means feedback given to SSO's by qualified teacher;

the BOSSSY means the Board of Student Support and Student Youth; and

the Minister means the Minister for Education, Training and Skills.

Part 2—The BOSSSY

6—Composition of the BOSSSY

- (1) The Minister may, at their discretion, appoint members of the BOSSSY, consisting of nine (9) members, including—
 - (a) five (5) teachers with qualifications in neurodivergent education and at least three (3) years of experience;
 - (b) three (3) SSOs with at least three (3) years of experience; and
 - (c) one (1) public school principal with at least three (3) years of experience.

7—Powers of the Minister

- (1) Members of the BOSSSY will serve no more than four (4) years in their role.
- (2) the Minister may prematurely remove the BOSSSY members if within their powers under section 7(3).
- (3) Appropriate grounds for the removal of members of the BOSSSY will be defined by the Minister.

Part 3—Pay rates and progression

8—Reworking the progressive pay system

The current pay structure under the *School Services Officer Pay Rates Effective 2024*, will be reformed such that—

- (a) the existing level one (1) pay rates will be abolished, leaving only five (5) pay levels; and
- (b) the initial pay for SSOs is \$69 260, with the existing pay rate for tier one (1), level two (2), becoming the new pay rate for tier one (1), level two (1).

9—Additional pay and job security considerations

- (1) SSOs may only be employed to provide services at one (1) campus at any given time.

Student Learning Amelioration: Management Bill 2024

- (2) The BOSSSY shall allocate SSOs to campuses, taking note of—
 - (a) the proximity of the SSOs home address to the assigned campus; and
 - (b) the personal preference of the SSO.
- (3) SSOs are entitled to—
 - (a) receive long service leave as per the *Public Sector Act 2009*; and
 - (b) a permanent contract after five (5) years employment as an SSO.

Part 4—Training

10—Annual training

- (1) The BOSSSY shall create annual training for SSOs.
- (2) Training will be facilitated by existing SSOs to be hired by the BOSSSY.
- (3) Training for SSOs will comprise of introductory training and annual retraining, with—
 - (a) introductory training including—
 - (i) general skills to assist students in assignments;
 - (ii) practical training for common classroom scenarios;
 - (iii) training in responses to neurodivergent students and those with learning difficulties; and
 - (iv) understanding how to provide learning strategies and support to students; and
 - (b) annual retraining including all areas covered in section 10(3), excluding paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii), in addition to—
 - (i) further practical guidance based upon lived experience; and
 - (ii) personal guidance based upon teacher-provided feedback.
- (4) SSOs must complete training to a relevant standard as to be set at the BOSSSY's discretion.
- (5) Training for SSOs must be conducted within a twelve (12)-month window each school year.
- (6) The BOSSSY must review the training programs at least every four years.

Part 5—Online Pathways

11—Online pathways

- (1) An online course for SSOs will be created and facilitated by TAFE SA.
- (2) Upon completion of the online course and placement, the participant shall be awarded a Certificate IV which qualifies them to become an SSO.
- (3) Potential graduate will need to complete four (4) weeks of placement within a campus, with the BOSSSY to determine this campus while—
 - (a) ensuring the campus is as close as applicable to the potential graduate;
 - (b) limiting placement on campuses not previously attended; and
 - (c) ensuring the campus is adequately prepared and has appropriate resources to facilitate this placement.

Part 6—Networks

12—Connection to teachers and students

- (1) SSOs will be supplied with access to the existing student management system used by the campus they are assigned to.
- (2) A student management system is defined as a website that allows for SSOs to—
 - (a) obtain a schedule showing what students they will work with;
 - (b) make contact with students or teachers; and
 - (c) view a student’s assignments and tasks.

13—Timetabling consistency

- (1) Teachers will be allowed to complete a RPSSO via their school's student management system, with these requests to be assessed by the BOSSSY.
- (2) Where a RPSSO has been made, the applicant must provide—
 - (a) the reason for request;
 - (b) the desired SSO; and
 - (c) the signature of the teacher making the request.
- (3) The BOSSSY will inform students and caregivers of the RPSSO’s introduction in schools.

Part 7—Sunset clause

14—Sunset clause

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



*29th Session of the
Youth Parliament of South Australia*

Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion (YARN) Bill 2024

(Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation Committee)

A Bill for an Act to establish a Committee and Educational Program to advocate for truth telling, repatriation of artefacts and support for Indigenous artists; and for related purposes.

House of Assembly

Ayes	Noes
38	6

Harry Passehl
*Speaker of the
Youth House of Assembly*

Legislative Council

Ayes	Noes
34	6

Lucy McDonald
*President of the
Youth Legislative Council*

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

His Excellency David Deex IPR
Youth Governor of South Australia

19 July 2024

Legislative Council—No 4

As introduced and read a first time, 16 July 2024

South Australia

Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion (YARN) Bill 2024

A BILL FOR

An Act to establish a Committee and Educational Program to advocate for truth telling, repatriation of artefacts and support for Indigenous artists; 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 Aboriginal Repatriation Notion (YARN) Act 2024*.

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 promote the reconnection of Indigenous peoples with their cultures;
- (b) to promote truth telling about South Australia’s colonial past;
- (c) to educate about South Australia Indigenous languages and cultures;
- (d) to encourage efforts toward decolonisation; and
- (e) to improve the state and SAM repatriation efforts.

4—Purpose of the Act

This Act is designed—

- (a) in recognition of—
 - (i) the continuing harmful impacts of colonisation and the Stolen Generations to Indigenous peoples’ loss and separation with culture;
 - (ii) the taking and storage of sacred cultural artefacts away from Country and Traditional Custodians;

Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion Bill 2024

- (iii) the erasure of education from the non-Indigenous South Australians relating to Indigenous cultures and history;
 - (iv) the lack of truth telling of South Australia's past in public discourse; and
 - (v) the past and ongoing linguicide of Indigenous Languages.
- (b) to address these issues by—
- (i) establishing a committee to give advice on repatriation efforts for existing artefacts in museums;
 - (ii) establishing a committee to oversee a grant for contemporary Indigenous artisans to replace disputed artefacts; and
 - (iii) establishing an education program to support truth telling and language incorporation.

5—Interpretations

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

AGSA means the Art Gallery of South Australia;

artefact means relics, Country, and objects or entities deemed significant by Indigenous communities of cultural or historical interest; community's tradition;

Country means the lands, waters and skies to which Indigenous communities have ancestral connections;

critical vocabulary means words which form an introductory foundation to essential Indigenous cultural concepts;

decolonisation means the process of acknowledging and addressing the ongoing impact of the continent's colonisation by European powers on the First Nations people of Australia and working to rectify the wrongs committed during this period;

descent has the same meaning in accordance with the relevant Indigenous;

Elder means the leader recognised by an Indigenous community, affirmed on the basis of cultural wisdom and knowledge;

educated means being able to demonstrate an in depth understanding of the relevant topic;

expert means a person who has completed a degree in or worked in for at least ten (10) years in the relevant field;

Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion Bill 2024

IAAI means the Indigenous Artefact Art Initiative established in part 4 identifying as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person of Australia;

Indigenous means being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;

Men's Country means Country dedicated to men (assigned male at birth) or exceptions of Two Spirit People to hold ceremony and carry out male roles within Indigenous communities;

Now More Than Ever (NMTE) means the education program established in part 3;

person means an individual or body corporate;

repatriation means the return of a thing or person to its or their country of origin;

Sacred Sites means places within Country that are sacred to Indigenous peoples;

SAM means the South Australian Museum;

The Society for Aboriginal Repatriation and Preservation (SARP) means the committee established in part 2;

truth telling means ensuring Indigenous perspectives are included in education relating to the origins and the effects of colonisation on Indigenous peoples; and

Women's Country means Country dedicated to women (assigned female at birth) or exceptions of Two Spirit People to hold ceremony and carry out female roles within Indigenous communities.

Part 2—The Society for Aboriginal Repatriation and Preservation (SARP)

6—Composition

- (1) SARP members will be appointed by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.
- (2) SARP will consist of—
 - (a) two (2) local council employees;
 - (b) two (2) elected members of the South Australia First Nations Voice to Parliament;
 - (c) four (4) Elders;
 - (d) one (1) Indigenous artefacts expert;
 - (e) one (1) archaeology expert; and
 - (f) one (1) Indigenous land expert.
- (3) Members of SARP shall serve—

Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion Bill 2024

- (a) a probationary period of one (1) month; and
 - (b) a minimum of two (2) years with revaluation every four (4) years.
- (4) The Chairperson shall be selected with a simple majority vote and shall ensure the effective and efficient functions of SARP.
- (5) The Indigenous Inclusive Language Officer shall be selected with a simple majority vote and shall provide or procure translation support to committee members in need.

7—Functions

- (1) SARP will meet once every four (4) weeks;
- (2) SARP shall have authority to—
- (a) make and publish recommendations in the Government Gazette relating to repatriation and decolonisation, to SAM, AGSA and other institutions;
 - (b) establish and oversee the Indigenous Artefact Art Initiative (IAAI); and
 - (c) oversee the facilitation of the education program in part 3, including—
 - (i) selecting the hosts and providers of NMTE; and
 - (ii) determining the Critical Vocabulary in consultation with Elders.

Part 3—The Now More Than Ever Program

8—Content of cultural importance

- (1) An education program shall be established including information on topics deemed of cultural importance by SARP.
- (2) Topics of cultural importance include, but are not limited to—
- (a) Country-related topics, such as Men and Women’s Country and Sacred Sites;
 - (b) artefacts and their significance to Indigenous peoples;
 - (c) truth telling around the acquirement of artefacts and decolonisation;
 - (d) NAIDOC Week and National Reconciliation Week.
- (3) These topics shall be reviewed by SARP prior to presentation and updated according to legislation or changes in cultural importance.

9—Inclusion of Indigenous critical vocabulary

Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion Bill 2024

- (1) The Inclusive Indigenous Language Officer shall have the authority to incorporate and recover Indigenous languages for NMTE presentations, including dual naming with traditional languages and Kriol, and critical vocabulary.
- (2) Indigenous languages shall be used in artefact descriptions and taught to non-Indigenous people for educational purposes.

10—Hosts and providers of YARN

- (1) Hosts of NMTE will be approved by SARP and must be non-partisan, open to local council areas and have wheelchair accessible buildings.
- (2) Providers of NMTE will be approved by SARP and must—
 - (a) present a minimum of two (2) programs;
 - (b) present the program at host locations; and
 - (c) be Indigenous or educated on Indigenous history, languages, or culture.

Part 4—Indigenous Artefact Art Initiative

11—Indigenous Artefact Art Initiative

- (1) The rightful owners of an artefact held in SAM, AGSA or other public institution may apply to have an artefact returned to the rightful owners.
- (2) Rightful ownership will be determined through—
 - (a) formal application to SARP; and
 - (b) a tribunal, composed of three (3) members of SARP, to mediate rightful ownership disputes between Indigenous persons or communities.
- (3) Individual Indigenous artisans can apply to SARP to receive funding to create art to replace an artefact held in a public institution.
- (4) Amount of the funding in clause 3 shall be at the direction of SARP, and must—
 - (a) involve negotiations with the artisan; and
 - (b) consider the materials used and time spent.
- (5) SARP must—
 - (a) get written consent from artisans who apply to have their art displayed; and
 - (b) provide a written biography from the artisan to be displayed with the art.

Part 5—Sunset clause

12—Sunset clause

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



Bill Summaries

Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024

(Climate, Wildlife and Waters Committee)

The bill targets eliminating debeaking by 2036, enhancing animal welfare, and educating the public on factory farming's impacts. It mandates phasing out debeaking, introducing fines and incentives for farm compliance, and improving chicken living conditions. It also includes farmer education programs, enforces clear egg packaging labelling, and initiates public awareness campaigns on humane farming.

Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024

(Democracy, Governance and Rights Committee)

The bill aims to make voting in South Australia more inclusive by expanding eligibility to 16 and 17-year-olds, granting voting rights to permanent residents, and making voting optional for citizens over 70. It establishes a voter induction program to educate new voters and ensures that voter education resources are accessible. Additionally, the bill mandates outreach to inform permanent residents of their rights and emphasizes the importance of civic engagement across all demographics.

Family Court Order Enforcement Bill 2024

(Crime, Justice and Corrections Committee)

This bill aims to deter breaches of family court orders in South Australia through criminalisation, penalties including fines and imprisonment, mandated compliance checks, and electronic monitoring. It empowers law enforcement for enforcement and supports victims with revised court orders and services. It also establishes the Vulnerable People's Protection Agency for welfare checks and information access related to court orders.

GREEN Bill 2024

(Science, Energy and Technology Committee)

The bill aims to address worsening environmental conditions in South Australia by mitigating drought and enhancing carbon sequestration. It establishes the JEDI Council to oversee afforestation, microbiome development in arid areas, research weather engineering for increased rainfall, and implement cost-effective desalination for water security. The Council will manage these initiatives, report on their effectiveness, and promote environmental sustainability through ecosystem and weather modifications.

Homelessness Opportunities Bill 2024

(Accessibility and Human Services Committee)

The Homelessness Opportunities Act 2024 aims to reduce regional youth homelessness by establishing short-term accommodation centres, expanding access to education through Flexible Learning Options and TAFE SA courses, and launching an educational campaign. It also enhances community services like life skills workshops, counseling, and youth spaces, in collaboration with Non-Government Organizations, supporting the wellbeing and future prospects of homeless and at-risk youth in major regional centres.



Intergenerational Connections Bill 2024

(Health and Wellbeing Committee)

The bill aims to enhance the mental health and quality of life for elderly South Australians by fostering connections with youth. It establishes programs overseen by the MCCHICKEN board, including social outreach initiatives and mental health counselling tailored for the elderly. Additionally, it mandates an educational curriculum on elderly issues in schools and provides subsidies to promote program adoption in both public and private education sectors.

Pathways to Sports Bill 2024

(Recreation, Tourism and Culture Committee)

This bill to boost youth sports participation and development in South Australia. It establishes an infrastructure scheme to enhance sporting facilities, a mobile coaching program for high schools, and scholarships to support talented athletes in local club sports. The Bill aims to improve access to sports training and pathways, fostering both grassroots participation and elite sports development.

South Australian Public Regional Infrastructure and Network Transformation (SPRINT) Bill 2024

(Planning, Infrastructure and Transport Committee)

The SPRINT Bill 2024 aims to enhance public transport infrastructure in regional South Australia, addressing connectivity gaps and reducing car dependency. It establishes SARPTA to oversee expansion of train and bus services, with a focus on accessibility and equitable transport options. It also aims to improve regional mobility, support tourism, and foster economic development by reopening rail lines and enhancing bus routes based on community input and demand.

Support Learning Amelioration: Management (SLA:M) Bill 2024

(Education, Training and Skills Committee)

The SLA:M Bill 2024 aims to improve conditions for Student Support Officers (SSOs) in South Australia by enhancing pay, creating accessible certification pathways, and providing comprehensive training. It addresses current shortages and inadequate support structures for SSOs, aiming to increase retention and effectiveness in supporting students. The Bill establishes a governance body to oversee these reforms and ensures SSOs have equitable opportunities and job security across campuses.

Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion (YARN) Bill 2024

(Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation)

The YARN Act 2024 aims to promote Indigenous cultural heritage and reconciliation in South Australia by establishing a committee to advocate for the repatriation of Indigenous artefacts and support Indigenous artists. It includes an educational program to foster truth-telling about colonial history and Indigenous languages, aiming to restore cultural connections and address historical injustices through community engagement and artistic initiatives.

YMCA South Australia Youth Parliament 2024 | Parliamentary Sittings Schedule

Note: All sittings take place at Parliament House, North Terrace, Adelaide. Youth Parliament does not sit on Wed 19th July.

Monday, 15th July		Tuesday, 16th July		Thursday, 18th July		Friday, 19th July	
TIME	House of Assembly	Legislative Council	House of Assembly	Legislative Council	House of Assembly	Legislative Council	TIME
9:30			Formalities	Formalities	Formalities	Formalities	9:30
9:45			Homelessness Opportunities Bill 2024	Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion (YARN) Bill 2024	Youth Aboriginal Repatriation Notion (YARN) Bill 2024	National Motion of Public Importance	9:45
10:00			GREEN Bill 2024	Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024	Pathways to Sports Bill 2024	Taskforce Debate	10:00
10:15	Opening Ceremony (House of Assembly)						10:15
10:30							10:30
10:45							10:45
11:00	Youth Governor's Motion of Public Importance (House of Assembly)		Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024	Support Learning Amelioration: Management (SLA:M) Bill 2024	Family Court Order Enforcement Bill 2024	Adjournment Speeches	11:00
11:15							11:15
11:30							11:30
11:45							11:45
12:00							12:00
12:15	Support Learning Amelioration: Management (SLA:M) Bill 2024	GREEN Bill 2024					12:15
12:30							12:30
12:45							12:45
13:00							13:00
13:15							13:15
13:30	Lunch (invited guests only)						13:30
13:45							13:45
14:00							14:00
14:15	Family Court Order Enforcement Bill 2024	Homelessness Opportunities Bill 2024	Fun Debate	Fun Debate	Democracy Amelioration Blueprint Bill 2024	Closing Ceremony (House of Assembly)	14:15
14:30							14:30
14:45							14:45
15:00							15:00
15:15							15:15
15:30	Debeaking Prohibition and Education Bill 2024	South Australian Public Regional Infrastructure and Network Transformation (SPRINT) Bill 2024				Networking Opportunity (House of Assembly)	15:30
15:45							15:45
16:00							16:00
16:15							16:15
16:30							16:30
16:45							16:45



Proceedings Script

First Reading

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the sponsor"

Main Sponsor

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>, I move that I have leave to introduce a Bill for an Act to... <long title>."

Presiding Officer

"Is the motion seconded?"

Whip

"I second the motion."

Presiding Officer

"The question is that the motion be agreed to. All those in favour say 'aye', to the contrary 'no'. I think the ayes have it."

REMEMBER: everyone must vote AYE at this stage!

Clerk

"Order of the day number ____. A Bill for an Act to... <long title>"

This concludes the first reading.

Second Reading

Presiding Officer

"I call upon the sponsor"

Main Sponsor

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>, I move that this Bill now be read a second time." (Main Sponsor then delivers a speech of no longer than 3 minutes)

Presiding Officer

"Is the motion seconded?"

Whip

"I second the motion."

Presiding Officer

"I call upon a refuter"

Main Refuter

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>..." (Main Refuter then delivers a speech of no longer than 3 minutes)

The Bill is now open for debate from the remaining members of the Sponsoring and Refuting teams which have not spoken. Once these participants have spoken, the floor is open for debate for others. Each speech should be a maximum of 2 minutes. After multiple rounds of speeches, the Presiding Officer will call for a final speaker from each side, concluding the second reading with a speaker from the sponsoring side.

Presiding Officer

"The question is that this Bill now be read a second time. All those in favour say 'aye', to the contrary 'no'. I think the ayes have it."

REMEMBER: everyone must vote AYE at this stage!

This concludes the second reading.



Committee of the Whole - In Originating House

Amendments

The presiding officer will retire from their chair and the Clerk assumes control of the house. Chamber remains seated. In the House of Assembly, the Mace is placed on two supports below the Clerk's desk to show the House is in committee stage.

Presiding Officer

"I now yield control of the chamber to the Clerk for Committee of the Whole"

Clerk

"The Committee will now consider the Bill in depth. I call upon the mover of the first amendment."

Parliamentarian (Mover of First Amendment)

"Chair, I move that (read out amendment)." (Mover then speaks for up to 1 minute on why the amendment should be accepted).

Clerk

"Is the amendment accepted?"

A vote by show of hands is conducted.

If accepted

"The amendment has been accepted and now will read... (Clerk reads out section as amended)."

If rejected

"The section will remain unamended."

Process repeated until all amendments have been discussed.

Clerk

"The question is that this Bill now be allowed to pass to the third reading as amended. All those in favour say 'aye', to the contrary 'no'. I think the ayes have it."

The Presiding Officer returns to their place, awaiting the report from the Clerk. Chamber remains seated.

Clerk

"Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, I advise that the Committee of the Whole has reviewed the bill in depth and return it to the chamber for further consideration."

The Clerk then returns control of the chamber to the Presiding Officer.



Committee of the Whole - In Non-Originating House

Suspension of Specific Standing Orders

The presiding officer will retire from their chair and the Clerk assumes control of the house. Chamber remains seated. In the House of Assembly, the Mace is placed on two supports below the Clerk's desk to show the House is in committee stage.

Presiding Officer

"I now yield control of the chamber to the Clerk for Committee of the Whole"

Deputy Clerk

"Are there any motions from the house"

Main Sponsor

"Chair, I move that Standing Orders 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16 be suspended until the ringing of the bells."

Deputy Clerk

"Is the motion seconded?"

Whip

"I second the motion"

Deputy Clerk

"The question is that the motion be agreed to. All those in favour say 'aye', to the contrary 'no'. I think the ayes have it. Standing Orders 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16 are now suspended until the ringing of the bells."

REMEMBER: everyone must vote AYE at this stage

15 minutes of less structured debate and conversation about the Bill occurs.

Clerk rings the bill.

Deputy Clerk

"Standing Orders 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16 are now restored in their effect, I ask all members to return to their seats and I defer control of the chamber to the Speaker/President."



Third Reading

Main Sponsor

“Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>, I move that this Bill now be read a third time.” (Main Sponsor then delivers a final, brief, summary speech).

Presiding Officer

“Is the motion seconded?”

Whip

“I second the motion”

Debate will ensue depending on time constraints and is ended by the Presiding Officer calling upon a final refuter and a final sponsor for their Right of Reply. Ideally these speakers would be from the respective committees.

Presiding Officer

“The question is that this Bill now pass. I now yield control of the chamber to the Clerk.”

Clerk

“The question is that this bill now pass. All those in favour say ‘aye’, to the contrary ‘no’.”

Members will say “AYE” or “NO” - THIS IS WHERE YOU VOTE FOR OR AGAINST THE BILL!

“I think the ayes/noes have it.”

Two members from minority (One Leader and a Whip)

Division!

Clerk

“Division has been called, ring the bells.”

The bells will be rung and members may move to the back of chamber if they wish to abstain before the bars are closed. Abstentions should be reserved for reasons of great emotional connection or personal conflict associated with the bill.

“The Chamber will now divide. Those in favour of the bill move to the right of the chair, those against to the left. The Chamber will now divide in silence.”

Tellers (Whips) will count the votes and report their totals to the Clerk.

Clerk

If passed

“The Bill for an Act to <long title> has been passed with ___ ayes and ___ noes. Members may resume their seats.”

If rejected:

“The Bill has failed to pass with ___ ayes and ___ noes. Members may resume their seats.”



Presiding Officer

“I call upon the sponsor.”

Sponsor (Mover of the Motion)

“Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>, I move that <text of the motion>” (Sponsor then delivers speech of no longer than 2 minutes).

Presiding Officer

“Is the motion seconded?”

Whip

“I second the motion.”

Debate continues back and forth until time is almost finished.

Presiding Officer

“I call upon the Sponsor for their Right of Reply.”

Sponsor (Mover of the Motion)

“Mr/Madam/Mx Speaker/President, the Honourable <Name>...” (Sponsor delivers Right of Reply speech of no more than 2 minutes).

Presiding Officer

“The question is that this bill now pass. All those in favour say ‘aye’, to the contrary ‘no’.”

Members will say “AYE” or “NO” - THIS IS WHERE YOU VOTE FOR OR AGAINST THE BILL!

“I think the ayes/noes have it.”

Two members from minority (One Leader and a Whip)

Division!

Clerk

“Division has been called, ring the bells.”

The bells will be rung and members may move to the back of chamber if they wish to abstain before the bars are closed. Abstentions should be reserved for reasons of great emotional connection or personal conflict associated with the motion.

“The Chamber will now divide. Those in favour of the motion move to the right of the chair, those against to the left. The Chamber will now divide in silence.”

Tellers (Whips) will count the votes and report their totals to the Clerk.

Clerk

If passed

“The motion has been passed with ___ ayes and ___ noes. Members may resume their seats.”

If rejected:

“The motion has failed to pass with ___ ayes and ___ noes. Members may resume their seats.”

