

Smoke Free Environment Act 2007

A bill for an Act preventing smoking in public and for other related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This bill may be cited as the Smoke Free Environment Bill 2007.

2. Commencement

This Bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of Act

The objects of this Bill are to:

- (a) reduce the number of smokers in South Australia,
- (b) reduce the number of smoking related illnesses and diseases in the state,
- (c) improve the health and quality of life of smokers and non-smokers who are regularly and unjustly subject to dangerous second hand smoke,
- (d) improve the state's environment by reducing pollution caused by cigarette butts

4. Interpretation

In this Bill unless the contrary intention appears:

“appropriate identification” means any official identification which proves the holder's date of birth, for example, a driver's license.

“authorised officer” means

- (a) any person given authority by a local council to administer on-the-spot fines to people found not adhering to the requirements of this Act.
- (b) a police officer

“cigar” means includes tobacco leaf rolled into a cylinder with a conical end for smoking.

“cigarette” means a roll of cut tobacco for smoking enclosed in paper, bark, leaf or something else, whether or not the tobacco is mixed with another substance, but does not include a cigar.

“licensed supplier” means a corporation or individual granted a licence to provide tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco products, for sale to the public.

"licensee" means a corporation or an individual who holds a licence to provide tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco products, for sale to the public. Licences are granted by local councils.

"prescribed period" means for the purposes of this Act is 36 months. The prescribed period begins on the day the first fine is administered by an authorised officer.

"postcode area" means an area where all the properties have the same postcode.

"public place" means a place that the public is entitled to use, is open to the public or is used by the public (whether or not on payment of money).

"sell" means sell by retail, wholesale or auction, and includes—

- (a) offer or agree to sell; and
- (b) invite to treat or expose for sale; and
- (c) attempt to sell; and
- (d) cause or permit to be sold.

"smoke" means smoke, hold or otherwise have control over an ignited smoking product.

"smokeless tobacco product" means tobacco, or something containing tobacco, prepared for consumption other than by being smoked.

Examples—

snuff, chewing tobacco

"tobacco product" means tobacco prepared for consumption or something containing tobacco for consumption, and includes a cigarette, cigar and loose tobacco

"vehicle" includes an aircraft, bicycle, boat, car, motorcycle, tractor, train and other mechanically operated transportation machines.

PART II

PREVENTING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

5. Preventing smoking in public places

(1) A person must not smoke in any public place.

(a) An on-the-spot fine of \$200 for the first offence will be administered to any person found smoking in a public place.

(i) Fines can be administered by any authorised officer.

(ii) Fines must be paid within 30 days of the date the fine is given.

(b) Stepped fines

(i) For the first offence within the prescribed period the fine shall be \$200

(ii) For the second offence within the prescribed period the fine shall be \$250

(iii) For the third offence, and subsequent offences, within the prescribed period the fine shall be \$500.

6. Sale of tobacco products

(1) Tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco products, will only be available through licensed suppliers.

(a) Licences will be provided to licensed suppliers by local councils.

(i) A Tobacco Licensing Board will be established in each local council in South Australia to grant licences allowing individuals and corporations to sell tobacco products.

(ii) Licences will be granted for a period of 12 months, they will then be reviewed by the board prior to renewal.

(iii) If the board's review is delayed the licence remains active until the board informs the licensee of its decision.

(b) Only three licences shall be granted per South Australian postcode area.

(i) The University of Adelaide, which has its own postcode area (5005), will be prohibited from obtaining a licence.

7. Coin operated vending machines

(1) Coin operated vending machines, which sell tobacco products, will be outlawed from 1 January 2008.

(a) Any corporation or individual using a coin operated vending machine to sell tobacco products after 1 January 2008 will receive an on-the-spot fine of \$250. The machine will be confiscated.

8. Sale of tobacco products to

(1) Any licensee who sells tobacco products to an individual under the age of 21 will have their licence permanently withdrawn.

(a) An individual seeking to buy tobacco products from a licensed supplier must present appropriate identification.

9. Smoking in vehicles

- (1) Smoking in any by a driver of the vehicle, or passengers of the vehicle, is prohibited.
 - (a) An on-the-spot fine of \$200 for the first offence will be administered to the driver of the vehicle in which a person is found to be smoking.
 - (i) Fines can be administered by any authorised officer.
 - (ii) Fines must be paid within 30 days of the date the fine is given.
 - (b) Stepped fines
 - (i) For the first offence within the prescribed period the fine shall be \$200
 - (ii) For the second offence within the prescribed period the fine shall be \$250
 - (iii) For the third offence, and subsequent offences, within the prescribed period the fine shall be \$500 and a six month disqualification of the driver's driving licence.

10. Use of tobacco products on television programmes and in films.

- (1) It is prohibited for tobacco products, excluding smokeless tobacco products, to be shown being used by individuals on broadcast television programmes between the hours of 6.00 am and 10.00 pm, whether those individuals are real (for example, part of a television documentary) or imaginative (for example, an actor playing a character in a television drama).
 - (a) All broadcast television programmes which show tobacco products must include a written and spoken warning prior to the commencement of the programme warning of the health risks of smoking.
- (2) All films showing individuals using tobacco products, excluding smokeless tobacco products, are to be classified as MA.
 - (a) All films which show tobacco products must include a written and spoken warning prior to the commencement of the programme warning of the health risks of smoking.
- (3) Any corporation found to have committed the above offences will be fined \$10,000.

11. Adjustment period

- (1) For 30 days commencing directly after proclamation individuals or corporations found to be in violation of the laws outlined in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will receive a verbal and written warning regarding their offence.
 - (a) After receiving three warnings during this 30-day period the next offence will result in the penalties outlined in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
 - (b) After this 30 day adjustment period a person caught in the act of smoking will be subject to the penalties outlined in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

School Food Standards Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to reform and regulate the school's food standards and for other related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This bill may be cited as the School Food Standards Bill 2007.

2. Commencement

This bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of Act

(1) The objects of this Act are

- (a.) a total reform of the items available for sale in school canteens and vending machines to align South Australian schools with the school canteen standards enforced in Eastern states.
- (b.) to educate and promote healthy eating options, as outlined by the National Dietician Association
- (c.) the establishment of a committee to oversee the implementation and regulation of the reform

4. Interpretation

In this bill, unless the contrary intention appears:

“Canteen” shall mean a facility provided by or for the school by an external body which delivers food products and related products for sale to students'

“Healthy options” shall mean a selection of food which satisfies the recommended dietary pyramid outlined by the National Dietician Association

“School” or **“schooling institution”** shall mean any facility that provides preparatory, primary or secondary education to students and is recognised by the government as a place of learning.

Exceptions to this definition include all tertiary education centres such as universities, TAFE facilities and mature aged learning facilities, such as adult re-entry.

PART II
REFORM

5. Committee

(1) A representative committee will be established to regulate and enforce the food standards legislation in schools. This committee will also be responsible for ensuring the schools are able to meet the needs of the students, particularly in reference to dietary restrictions.

(a) This committee will be established by the following members, but not restricted to:

- (i) a representative of the Minister for Health
- (ii) a representative of the Minister of Education
- (iii) a registered and currently practicing dietician or nutritionist
- (iv) a minimum of 4 students from differing schooling institutions
- (v) a member of the National Australian Health Association

(b.) at the point of establishment, the committee will meet a minimum of bi-monthly. After a period of twenty-four months, the committee can re-negotiate the need to meet bi-monthly, but must meet a minimum of once every six months.

(c.) the committee will hear reports conducted by inspectors who will visit each school a minimum of once every 6 months to ensure they meet the standards of the act.

(i.) schools failing to comply with the standards of this act are to be given sufficient time to resolve the problem, before being re-inspected. Failure to do so will result in the closure of the canteen facility until such a time as it meets the standards outlined in this bill

6. Reforms

(1) In order for foods to be sold in school canteens, they must comply with the restrictions which will be developed by the Committee

PART III
EXEMPTIONS

7. Fundraisers

(1) Fundraising activities coordinated by the schools are exempt from the restrictions of this bill if they:

- (a.) are fundraising for a particular group or purpose
- (b.) are not conducted to directly benefit the school
- (c.) support and promote healthy options
- (d.) the selling of confectionary items such as but not limited to; chocolate, sweets and chips are not for sale before school hours

8. Schools

(1) The following schools are exempt from the restrictions of this Bill:

- (a.) junior primary, primary and or secondary schools with less than 100 students
- (b.) school in a remote area as defined by Australia Post

Youth Homelessness Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to raise the awareness, funding and support for the services which assist homeless youth, and the introduction of facilitate re-integration to society, and for related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This bill may be cited as The Youth Homelessness Bill 2007

2. Commencement

This bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of Act

(1) The objects of this Act are:

- (a) to increase the training and support programmes for the re-integration for homeless youth into society.
- (b) to increase the level of funding for homeless youth, and the regulation of the distribution of funds through a central body
- (c) to promote positive public response and awareness for causes of homelessness

4. Interpretation

In this bill, unless the contrary intention appears:

“youth” means any person aged twelve to twenty-five, as defined by the United Nations

“homeless” means a person of undefined or unstable residence

“MYC” means the Minister's Youth Council

“YDO” means Youth Development Officer

“HYRI” means Homeless Youth Re-Integration Programme

PART II
ESTABLISHMENT

5. Committee

(1) A committee will be established to oversee the implementation of this bill.

(a) The committee will consist of, but is not limited to:

- (i) An Aboriginal elder or representative from the Department of Aboriginal affairs
- (ii) A representative from the Migrant Resource Centre
- (iii) A representative from the Department of Rural Affairs
- (iv) A representative from TAFESA
- (v) A representative from the Department of Health who specialises in mental health issues
- (vi) A representative from MYC
- (vii) A representative from YACSA
- (viii) A representative from social inclusion unit
- (ix) A representative of charitable organisations such as the Salvation Army
- (x) An YDO from the City of Adelaide Council
- (xi) a youth who has first hand experience with being homeless

(b) the committee shall meet monthly. They are responsible for ensuring the just distribution of funds and to ensure the needs of the community are being met by each council.

6. Facilitation

(1) Each council region is to undergo research and establish the level of need their area has, and to report back to the committee to apply for funding no later than six (6) months after the commencement of this bill.

(2) Each council will set up, under governance of the committee and with the assistance of relevant local support groups, the 'Homeless Youth Re-Integration Programme'

(a.) the HYRI programme is designed to teach homeless youth the necessary skills to become a functioning member of society. The HYRI programme will decrease the number of young people who return to the streets. It aims to remove some of the issues to causes a person to remain on, or return to the streets.

(b.) the HYRI programme will provide the homeless young person, or a person who was recently homeless, or a person of unstable residence, if necessary, with the following:

- (i) housing or assistance to find housing

- (ii) training in home maintenance
- (iii) budgeting skills
- (iv) nutrition and cooking skills
- (v) personal hygiene
- (vi) access to relevant service providers
- (vii) assistance in gaining and maintaining employment or study

7. Support Groups

(1) Homeless youth, or youth that have recently been homeless are required to be a part of local support groups in return for the assistance they have received. The support groups are a collection of young people from the same council region. The support groups will act as an opportunity to work with and help people in the same situations.

(2) This peer support will also allow private bodies or relevant service providers to assist and work with homeless young people. The support groups will provide the service bodies with relevant information and assist the adaptation of the services provided to be more youth focused.

(a) the service providers include, but are not limited to:

- (i) the Red Cross
- (ii) the Salvation Army
- (iii) the YMCA
- (iv) YWCA
- (v) other relevant charitable organisations

PART III WITHDRAWAL

8. Withdrawal

(1) At a time where a young person is deemed to be stable, with a stable residence and the relevant skills to successfully support themselves, they can opt to withdraw from the HYRI programme.

(2) They are still required to participate in the support groups for an additional six (6) months, to help others, and to provide post-programme information

(3) Every twelve (12) months after withdrawal, until five (5) years after withdrawal, they must meet with the support group, to ensure they have gained all the relevant skills and have not fallen back into the cycle of homelessness.

Rural Tertiary Education Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to encourage and enable rural young people to access tertiary education and for other related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This bill may be cited as Rural Tertiary Education Bill 2007

2. Commencement

This bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of Act

(1) The objects of this Act are

- (a) to provide funding to state-based universities to create rural campuses
- (b) to provide funding to state-based universities in faculties which reflect regional-based industries
- (c) to create a state-based funding system to support rural South Australian students who need to move more than 100 kilometres from their family home to access the closest available institution offering their chosen course

4. Interpretation

In this bill, unless the contrary intention appears:

“Academic Programme” means any educational programme offered by a South Australian-based university

“General Course” means any course which is offered due to demand of the course, as opposed to based on a regional industry

“Initial Costs” means the cost in setting up the academic programme, including relevant facilities and labour costs

“Ongoing Costs” means the cost of maintenance of relevant facilities, as well as payment of lecturers and university administration staff

“State-based University” means the University of Adelaide, Flinders University and University of South Australia

“Support” means student welfare support, including but not limited to, food and hospitality; and health and counselling

“Rural” means the area outside of Metropolitan Adelaide, as defined by the Department of Regional Development

“Tender” means the process in which the University applies and the R.U.C determines on the appropriate University's

“The Committee” refers to the Rural University Committee (R.U.C.) as outlined in Clause 9

PART II IMPLEMENTATION

5. Rural Campuses

(1) The State Government will provide South Australian based Universities, with the funds to set up and deliver tertiary degrees in rural South Australia

(a) The campuses will be incorporated into the TAFE facilities

(b) The degrees that are offered will be based on demand for the individual courses by students in the relevant area.

(c) Where more than one University wishes to provide the same academic programme in a certain area, a tender process will take place. The conditions to be included in bids include, but are not limited to;

(i) the University's previous record in student achievement in the particular degree

(ii) the University's willingness to provide similar academic programmes

(iii) the University's desire to provide support for rural students

(iv) the Universities willingness to provide a financial contribution to the setting up and delivering of the academic programme.

(d) The final decision over the funding allocation will be given to the R.U.C (clause 9)

(2) The funding level for general courses will be up to 60% of initial costs, and 40% of ongoing costs, at the discretion of the R.U.C

6. Placement of University Campuses

(1) The placement of the rural-based University Campuses will ultimately be decided by the R.U.C, with the following conditions;

- (a) Two Universities cannot offer the same academic programme within 100 kilometres of each other (see clause 5c);
- (b) Universities must demonstrate the demand in a particular region for the academic programme they wish to run. Evidence must include, but is not limited to;
 - (i) A number of students who show interest in any one programme
 - (ii) Support from the relevant Regional Development Board
 - (iii) An enthusiasm from the University to run the academic programme

7. Regional Industry Specific Degrees

(1) Where a particular region excels in a particular industry, a higher level of funding is available for the implementation of academic programmes which have direct relevance to the Industry.

- (a) Industry specific degrees may include, but are not limited to
 - (i) Mining
 - (ii) Forestry
 - (iii) Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - (iv.) Agriculture

(b) Where a University reaches conditions outlined in clause 6, funding of up to 80% of initial costs and 50% of ongoing costs

- (i) University's must also include as a part of funding submissions, support from relevant Unions, Companies and State/Federal Departments supporting the industry-based academic programme

(2) University Campuses must comprise of a minimum 85% South Australian Students in order to be eligible for funding

- (a) The course information will be provided for students by the South Australian Tertiary Admissions Centre (SATAC)

8. Funding for Rural Students

(1) Where Students must travel more than 100 kilometres from their home to attend an academic programme, funding support will be made available;

(a) If students wish to travel daily, a concession of up to 10% of travel costs shall be reimburse on a semester basis

(i) Students are required to achieve passes in all compulsory subjects, or at least 50% of chosen subjects, which ever is greater, in order to receive the reimburse

(b) If students need to live away from the family home, the following financial support of 20% of board, up to \$70; plus an allowance of \$50 dollars a week shall be provided, given the following conditions apply

(i) the student is not eligible for Centrelink Student Allowance

(ii) the student is studying fulltime at university

(iii) the student achieved minimum of passes in a fulltime study load from the previous semester where applicable

(iv) they have completed a SACE certificate, or have lived in South Australia for a period of minimum two (2) years

(v) they have a desire to stay in South Australia and contribute to the future sustainability of rural South Australia, to be determined by the R.U.C.

(c) Any student who is not eligible for an allowance as outlined may apply to the board for special circumstance allowance.

(i) The board may grant up to ten (10) special circumstance allowances per semester

(ii) Only one special circumstance allowance may be granted to any one student during the duration of his/her study.

(d) Any breach of the above guidelines or any fraudulent information given to the board will result in the student in question having to repay the allowance he/she received, as well as, pending the severity and intention of the said student, criminal action

(i) Any criminal action taken will be at the discretion of the RUC

(ii) The student in question will be charged under the Law Consolidation Act 1935

RUC

9. (1) A committee shall be established, known as the R.U.C, The Rural University Committee;

(a) The Committee shall comprise of;

(i) the Minister for Education

(ii) the Minister for Regional Development

(iii) the Minister for Employment, Training and Further Education

(iv) Vice Chancellors of Each of the Three South Australian-based Universities

(v) The CEO of TAFESA

(vi) A South Australian University Representative from the National Union of Students

(vii) the Minister for Economic Development.

(viii) Representatives from each South Australian Regional Development Board

(b) the Committee shall meet monthly on a date to be determined by the committee

(c) the Committee shall oversee the implementation of the objectives of the bill, as well as hear and decide on any discrepancies which occur in the implementation process.

Youth Concession Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to provide concession benefits to young people earning low incomes to make services more affordable and for related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This Bill may be cited as the Youth Concession Bill 2007

2. Commencement

This Bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of the Act

The object of this Act is to provide a concession card to young people, making services listed under Clause 4 more affordable and accessible to young people fitting the eligibility criteria in Clause 5.

4. Interpretation:

In this bill, unless the contrary intention appears;

“Young people” and *“youth”* are those aged between 12 and 25 years.

“Concession card” is a card presented to receive discounted rates stated in clause 4

“Working full-time” is working 36 hours or more per week

“Working part-time” is working less than 25 hours per week

“Studying full-time” is attending an accredited form of study exceeding 12 hours per week contact time

“Studying part-time” is attending an accredited form of study less than 12 hours per week contact time

“Volunteering” is being a registered volunteer and giving ones time up to complete tasks and jobs for an organisation for no monetary gain.

"Australian permanent resident" is someone who has applied and received Australian Permanent Resident status from the commonwealth and has been living in Australia of a minimum of two years as a permanent resident.

"Contact time" time spent with a teacher or lecturer in a classroom or appropriate place.

PART II

5. Eligibility for concession card

(1) Young people are eligible if they are:

- (a) between the ages of 12 and 25
- (b) living at home and:
 - (i) Working Full-time and earning under \$300 per week
 - (ii) Working Part-time and earning under \$300 per week
 - (iii) Studying Part-time and earning under \$300 per week
 - (iv) Studying Full-time and earning under \$300 per week
 - (v) Volunteering 15 hours per week and earning under \$450 per week.
- (c) living out of home and:
 - (i) Working full-time and earning under \$450 per week
 - (ii) Working Part-time and earning under \$450 per week
 - (iii) Studying Part-time and earning under \$450 per week
 - (iv) Studying Full-time and earning under \$450 per week
 - (v) Volunteering 15 hours per week and earning under \$450 per week.
- (d) an Australian permanent residents

6. Ineligibility for concession card:

- (1) Those gaining income from the government exceeding \$300 living at home or \$450 living away from home.
- (2) Those not undergoing study, employment, volunteer or other work placement options.
- (3) If they are not a permanent Australian resident.

7. Services

- (1) Recreational, sporting and entertainment facilities will offer an equal discount for Youth Concession Card holders as Full-time student cardholders if they offer a concession rate already.
- (2) Public transport services will offer the same discount to Youth Concession Cardholders as Full-time student cardholder.
- (3) Youth Concession Cardholders will receive concession rates if already offered for Australian Nationally accredited courses with it the exception of university and TAFE tertiary courses.
- (4) Students will receive 50% off of taxi rides equivalent to pensioner rate

8. Income Testing

- (1) Young people applying for the Youth Concession Card must declare their weekly taxable income when applying to the Office for Youth. A bank statement (if available) and statement of earnings from an employer or declaration of payment from Centrelink must back up income declarations.

9. Sunset clause

- (1) In two years approaching the end of the financial year there will be a review of this legislation. The Office for Youth being the relevant body will under take the review consulting a variety of stakeholders. These stakeholders include:
 - (a) Young people using the Youth Concession Card
 - (b) Services proving discount due to the Youth Concession Card.

Youth Media Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to create a youth-orientated media service that promotes the services and participation of young people across South Australia, and for related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This Bill may be cited as the Youth Media Bill 2007

2. Commencement

This Bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of Act

The objects of this Act are:

- (1) to create a media service that;
 - (a.) promotes youth services
 - (b.) promotes safe youth orientated activities in the community
 - (c.) encourages and promotes youth participation in South Australia

4. Interpretation

In this Bill, unless the contrary intention appears;

“**Schools and Educational Services**” means any educational facility as recognised by the Department of Education

“**Youth Participation**” means when young people volunteer to participate in the community in which they live

“**Youth Services**” means any government or non-government organisation that’s purpose is to provide services for young people

PART II
IMPLEMENTATION

5. Magazine

(1) Under supervision of a committee a magazine will be printed.

(a) The magazine will be distributed to, but not limited to

- (i) schools and educational institutions;
- (ii) youth service centres and similar venues
- (iii) Youth Advisory Committees
- (iv.) sporting clubs and other similar associations which attract a number of young people

(b) The design of the magazine will be outsourced to a graphic design company. The successful company will be required to demonstrate the following criteria:

- (i) youth orientation and passion
- (ii) a passion and vision for South Australia
- (iii) appropriate budget for the project, to be determined by the committee

(c)The magazine will contain, but is not limited to:

- (i) articles from youth services and Youth Advisory Committees across South Australia
- (ii) government information, provided by Office for Youth
- (iii) news and current affairs, and opinion pages written by young people across South Australia

6. Internet

(1) The website layout will be created by a government-based website designer, and will be overseen by the committee

(2) The website will be accompanied by a *myspace* page dedicated to young people and managed by a young person; to come from within the committee and all published articles by the young person must be put before the committee or Office for Youth representative prior to posting

(a) The Website and *myspace* will contain, but is not limited to:

- (i) articles from youth services and Youth Advisory Committees across South Australia
- (ii) government information, provided by Office for Youth
- (iii) news and current affairs, and opinion pages written by young people across South Australia

7. Support for Volunteers

(1) In order for the magazine and website to be youth-friendly, young people from across South Australia will be asked to send in articles, both of recreational and of informative relevance to young people across South Australia;

(a) The committee will decide, with input from Office for Youth when required, on successful articles for publication

(i) Any young person submitting an article must state any relationships they have to any member of the committee or Office for Youth, upon submission

(ii) Successful article writers will be given an honorarium, to be established by the committee, in consultation with Office for Youth

(b) The final decision on the appropriate nature of any opinion-based pieces will be made by the Office for Youth

(i) Writers may be asked to re-word articles to avoid legal scrutiny.

8. Commercial Advertising

(1) Private businesses are able to advertise events for young people, however

(a) all Local Government YAC events must take priority over paid advertisements

(b) paid advertisers must demonstrate a desire to encourage young people away from anti-social behaviour

(c) all funds raised from private advertisers must go back into the growth of the magazine and website

9. The Committee

(1) The committee will be created under the Office for Youth, and will be made of 10 young people from across South Australia;

(a) the positions will be advertised in both metropolitan and rural newspapers

(b) any rural persons wishing to apply may be subsidised for transport to and from meetings

(i) young people from minority backgrounds will be encouraged to apply,

(c) applicants must apply for the committee and treat the application process, such as that of a job interview, and attach a resume and cover letter which covers the following criteria;

(ii) passion for young people in South Australia

(ii) passion for the future of South Australia

(iii) an understanding and comprehension of English, backed by study at school to the level equivalent with their year level.

Mental Health Workers Regional Incentive Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to increase mental health workers in regional areas, by providing an incentive and for related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This bill may be cited as Mental Health Workers Regional Incentive Bill 2007

2. Commencement

This bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of Act

The objects of this Act are to reduce the mental health worker shortage in regional areas by providing a basic up front incentive for mental health workers to settle in to their new job and area.

Interpretation

4. In this bill, unless the contrary intention appears:

“Incentive” shall mean a bonus payment made to entice an individual to undertake a particular action

“Regional” shall mean an area outside of metropolitan area, as defined by the Department of Regional Development

“Full time worker” shall mean an employee who works a minimum of 35 hours per week

“Part time worker” shall mean an employee who works a minimum of 17 hours per week

“Qualified” shall mean an individual who has an accredited degree in Social Work from a tertiary institution

“AMA” shall mean the Australian Medical Association

“CPI” shall mean the Consumer Price Index which provides the costs associated with living

PART II

INCENTIVE

5. Mental Health Workers Incentive

- (1) A full time mental health worker can receive up to \$6000 incentive per annum based on:
 - (a) If they have received a job as a mental health worker in a regional area.
 - (b) If they are relocating their place of residence to work in a regional area.
 - (c) If they have a partner and/or children that will be relocating with them.
 - (d) If the regional area requires a mental health worker in an emergency situation

- (2) A part time mental health worker can receive up too \$3000 incentive per annum based on:
 - (a) If they have received a job as a mental health worker in a regional area.
 - (b) If they are relocating their place of residence to work in a regional area.
 - (c) If they have a partner and/or children that will be relocating with them.
 - (d) If the regional area requires a mental health worker in an emergency situation

- (3) The individual amount that a worker will receive will be determined by the Board, in the context of the criteria outlined above.

- (4) The incentive will be terminated if the worker is no longer employed in the regional based area. This will be determined through the terminating process to be established by the Board.

6. Payment

- (1) Payment will be made in quarterly instalments to a qualified Mental Health Worker who is taking up a full time/part time position in a regionally based area. This payment will be an up front payment and the terms of this incentive will last for 12 months. This incentive cannot be renewed after the 12 month period.

7. Relocation bonus

- (1) A bonus relocation allowance will be given to assist a mental health worker to move to a regional area, if needed to relocate their place of residence. This allowance will be set at a minimum of \$2,500 but the Board will be responsible for establishing a framework in which a set of criterion will be implemented to appropriately administrate the relocation bonus.

PART III

MENTAL HEALTH INCENTIVE BOARD OF SA

8. The board

(1) The board will consist of:

- (a) The Minister for Mental Health or a representative
- (b) A mental health worker from a regional based area
- (c) A mental health worker from a metropolitan based area
- (d) AMA representative
- (d) Director of the Mental Health service, from Department of Health, or a representative
- (e) Non government based representative from Mental Health services

(2) The Board will be responsible for the following:

- (a) the establishment and the administration of the incentive, including the application process of the incentive and the distribution of payments
- (b) creating a database of mental health workers who are in receipt of the incentive and monitoring their continued residence and place of employment in a regional area
- (c) ensuring that incentives are indexed at the rate of CPI
- (d) providing an on-going review, with a minimum reporting date of every three months, of the incentives including reports to the Minister for Mental Health on the number of mental health workers the incentive has attracted to regional areas, the retention rate, and co-ordinating a survey of workers who receive the incentive to ensure that the incentive meets the communities need.

9. Sunset Clause

(1) After three years from proclamation this bill shall be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee, which will be discussed on the basis of the Review Report submitted by the Board to the Minister for Mental Health. The Minister will adopt the recommendation that the Board makes in regards to the continued implementation of the incentive.

State Strategic Plan for Essential Infrastructure Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to establish a binding strategic plan to promote public and private investment in essential infrastructure for the State of South Australia and for other purposes.

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1 Short Title

- (1) This Act may be cited as the State Strategic Plan for Essential Infrastructure Bill 2007

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3 Objects of Act

- (1) The objects of this Act are to:
 - (a) establish a long term plan for essential infrastructure projects within South Australia;
 - (b) require current and future Governments to create and continue essential infrastructure projects decreed necessary by the Parliament;
 - (c) ensure the 'cost' of any infrastructure or essential service reflects the entire social cost, which includes, but is not limited to environmental pollution;
 - (d) create surety of long term investment for private industry; and
 - (e) promote private investment in essential infrastructure projects.

4 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

“**Biofuels**” means petroleum based fuels that have been mixed with a minimum of 50% plant based organic material.

“**Carbon Abatement Scheme**” means the reduction in the use or reliance on Carbon Based Power, and Carbon Capture and Storage.

“Carbon Based Power” means the burning of carbon based fuels including but not limited to Coal, Natural Gas, Petroleum and derivatives of Petroleum for energy production, which includes, without limitation, mobile transport and electricity production.

“Carbon Capture and Storage” means the removal of Carbon from the atmosphere and storage in a form for a minimum period of 100 years.

“Carbon Credit” is the equivalent of 1 ton of atmospheric Carbon Dioxide.

“Carbon Trading Scheme” means the exchange of Carbon Credits in the free and open market.

“CBD” means the Central Business District.

“CPI” means Consumer Price Index as determined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from time to time.

“Electricity Producer” means an entity that produces electrical energy that is supplied for commercial or industrial consumption, howsoever generated.

“GWh” means GigaWatt hour, being a measure of the amount of electricity produced in a 1 hour period.

“HVDC” means High Voltage Direct Current, a form of electricity transmission that provides for low loss over large distances.

“Hydrogen Power” means the combination of Hydrogen with other chemicals for the purpose of generating energy.

“Light Rail” means a vehicle or vehicles with similar properties to Trams.

“Linear Park Bike Track” means the bicycle and pedestrian path within the Torrens River Linear Park.

“Nuclear Fuel Process” means the mining, refining, enriching, burning, reprocessing, depletion and storage of Uranium and the radioactive derivatives of Uranium and other related processes.

“Nuclear Power” means the production of electricity from the use of the Nuclear Fuel Process.

“Petrol Station” means all wholesale and retail outlets where Petroleum based fuels (including Petrol, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Diesel, etc.) are offered for sale.

“Primary Water” means fresh water of a quality safe for human consumption.

“Renewable Energy” means energy which is produced by a means of wind power, solar power, biomass, or geothermal power.

“Renewable Energy Fund” means the fund established under this act for the purpose of funding research and development of Renewable Energy.

“Reclaimed Water” means water captured as storm water runoff and residential, commercial and industrial waste water.

PART II

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

5 Nuclear Power

- (1) The Government must create a regulatory framework for the safe and efficient use of nuclear fuel to create electricity, which includes the entire nuclear fuel process, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) a levy of two dollars per megawatt hour of electricity produced through nuclear generation is to be collected and attributable to the long term safe and effective storage of radioactive waste;
 - (b) a levy of one dollar per megawatt hour of electricity produced through nuclear generation is to be allocated to the Renewable Energy Fund, which will annually fund research, development and trial sites for renewable energy;
 - (c) any Nuclear Power production must reprocess, to the extent that technology allows, waste products;
 - (d) the State’s electricity production must not at any point be generated by more than 80% Nuclear Power;
 - (e) any end of life waste products must be treated and stored in the safest manner known at the time, with such cost being borne by the proceeds of the levy imposed under paragraph 5(1)(a); and
 - (f) any nuclear fuel used or produced must not be used for weapon production, including but not limited to, thermonuclear, depleted uranium and radiological weapons.

6 Carbon Based Power

- (1) Carbon Based Power may continue to operate on the condition that retailers of Carbon Based Power forfeit a Carbon Credit for each ton of carbon dioxide subsequently emitted to the atmosphere by the sale of Carbon Based Power.
- (2) Retailers of Carbon Based Power that fail to forfeit a Carbon Credit pursuant to subsection 6(1) above will have committed an offence, punishable by a fine of \$100, per ton of carbon dioxide unaccounted for, with the value of such fine indexed to CPI from the time of proclamation of this Act.

- (3) Directors of corporate bodies found to have committed an offence under subsection 6(2) above, must personally and jointly, pay a fine of equivalent value to the fine issued under subsection 6(2) above.
- (4) Any fines issued under subsections 6(2) and 6(3) must be provided to the Renewable Energy Fund.

7 Carbon Trading Scheme

- (1) A Carbon Trading Scheme, measured by carbon emitted to the atmosphere in tons of carbon dioxide, must be established by 2010.
- (2) Such a Carbon Trading Scheme pursuant to subsection 7(1) above will be a cap and trade scheme where:
 - (a) Carbon Credits are annually issued to retailers of Carbon Based Power, on an industry and pro rata basis of market share, at the level of the total carbon dioxide emission of all Electricity Producers as at the year 2000;
 - (b) the total Carbon Credits issued under paragraph 7(2)(a) above will reduce by 2% for each subsequent year of operation of the Carbon Trading Scheme until the year 2025, at which time the rate of reduction must be reviewed by the legislature;
 - (c) the spot price for the issuing of an additional Carbon Credit will equal the value of fifty dollars at time of proclamation, and must be index to CPI, with such funds being provided to the Renewable Energy Fund;
 - (d) additional Carbon Credits may be created by Carbon Abatement Schemes within South Australia;
- (3) On the establishment of an equivalent national Carbon Trading Scheme, South Australian Carbon Credits may be traded within such a national scheme.

8 Renewable Energy

- (1) A rebate will be offered for power generated through the use of renewable energy.
- (2) The Government must provide for an investment scheme such that a minimum of 20% of base load production comes from Renewable Energy by the year 2020.
- (3) A minimum of 25% of the Renewable Energy Fund must be devoted to research and development of Renewable Energy technologies.

9 Mobile Fuels

- (1) Hydrogen Power must be encouraged by Government initiatives, which includes but is not limited to:

- (a) subsidies for the production of Hydrogen for commercial sale;
 - (b) requiring all Petrol Stations to offer Hydrogen for sale by 2012; and
 - (c) removal of all State duties and taxes on the purchase and running costs of Hydrogen Powered vehicles.
- (2) Biofuels must be available at all Petrol Stations within 2 years of proclamation of this Act.
 - (3) All Biofuels must include a 50% reduction in government excise attaching to those fuels.

10 Distribution

- (1) The Government must, for proposed Renewable Energy projects with a combined capacity of 1 GWh or greater, provide the capital funds for a HVDC transmission line to link such Renewable Energy projects to the South Australian electricity grid, on the condition that the Renewable Energy projects be guaranteed to be completed.
- (2) Such capital funds, as provided pursuant to subsection 10(1), may be recouped by the placement of a levy on electricity transmitted through such lines such that the capital cost, maintenance costs and interest on the capital charged at CPI is recouped in a 50 year time period.

PART III WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

11 Replacement of aging infrastructure

- (1) The Government must match, dollar for dollar, profit raised from the Water Utilities and devote such funding for the identification and replacement of ageing water infrastructure.

12 Reclaimed Water

- (1) The Government must create infrastructure for the capture, storage, treatment and distribution of Reclaimed Water.
- (2) Any such Reclaimed Water distribution infrastructure will provide Reclaimed Water for purposes including the watering of gardens, use in toilets, and for other purposes that do not include the use of water for hygiene or drinking purposes.

- (3) Funding must be provided for developing storage of storm water, for use as Reclaimed Water, beneath the State's road networks.
- (4) Rain water tanks must be installed on all residential, commercial and industrial properties with a land area greater than 400m². Such rain water tanks must:
 - (a) have a storage capacity proportional to the land area;
 - (b) have a minimum capacity of 5 kilolitres;
 - (c) be installed within 2 years of proclamation of this act; and
 - (d) be connected to the building's water supply for purposes not including human consumption.

13 Primary Water Supply

- (1) The Government must investigate and report to Parliament on the possible location and feasibility of further dams, inside and outside the State of South Australia, for the supply of Primary Water to Adelaide, within 1 year of Proclamation of this Act.
- (2) The Government must publicise:
 - (a) the occurrence of current human induced water reuse and or recycling supplied to South Australian dams for Primary Water use; and
 - (b) all available scientific material on the health effects of such water reuse and or recycling,within 1 year of proclamation of this Act.
- (3) The Government must, 3 months after publication of information on water reuse and or recycling referred to in subsection 13(2), hold a televised debate which includes panels of scientific experts on each side of the debate with the question for debate being:
 - (a) "Should the practice of water reuse and or recycling, into domestic water storage and supply, be utilised in this State".
- (4) The Government must, within 1 month of the televised debate required by subsection 13(3), hold a state referendum on the practice of water reuse and or recycling into Primary Water storage.
- (5) The referendum question must be:
 - (a) "Yes/No: Should the practice of water reuse and or recycling, into domestic water storage and supply, be utilised in this State?"

- (6) The Government must implement such infrastructure, practices and procedures that are necessary to implement the result of the referendum referred to in subsection 13(5).

PART IV

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

14 North-South Corridor and Eastern Link

- (1) The Government must establish a North-South freeway to allow for easy road based transportation linking the Northern and Southern suburbs of Adelaide.
- (2) This link must extend no less than to Montague Road in the North, and to the Northern end of the Southern Expressway in the South.
- (3) The Government must establish an Eastern link, linking the South-Eastern Freeway with the future North-South Freeway, or provide a suitable alternative to link the North-South Freeway to Murray Bridge and beyond.

15 Southern Expressway

- (1) The Government must develop the current Southern Expressway such that traffic flows in both directions.
- (2) Lanes created to allow for bi-directional traffic flow must double the existing lanes, and in no way reduce the flow of traffic in any one direction once completed.

16 Rail Transport

- (1) The Government must upgrade the current diesel rail network by electrifying all metropolitan rail systems on the conditions that:
 - (a) all existing 2000, 2001, 3000 and 3001 class engines and cars must be retro fitted to allow to operate on an electric rail system; and
 - (b) the Government must investigate the purchase of modern electric engines and cars.
- (2) The current passenger interstate train terminal based at Keswick must be closed and resituated within the Adelaide Railway Station complex within 2 years of proclamation of this Act.
- (3) The Government must extend the metropolitan rail network to link Victor Harbour, Mt. Barker, and Nuriootpa with a regularly serviced rail link.

- (4) Trains providing the services under subsection 16(3) above must service those stations no less than four occasions daily Monday to Friday and no less than twice daily Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays.
- (5) The Government must investigate the development of a high speed rail system linking regional South Australia with the metropolitan rail network.

17 Light Rail

- (1) The Government must develop a Light Rail link between the Adelaide Airport, the Adelaide Railway Station, and Victoria Square. This Light Rail link may be:
 - (a) privately funded and maintained; and
 - (b) levied to allow for public and/or private investment, with such levy passed on to commuters at the discretion of the Minister for Transport.
- (2) The Government must develop a Light Rail link from the Adelaide CBD to Football Park, Westlake's (or such other name as it may be called from time to time) which connects to the city's existing Light Rail network.
 - (a) This link may utilise the existing Woodville to Grange train line, providing that alternative transportation options are offered to those who may be affected by any such change.
- (3) The Government must develop a Light Rail link to Outer Harbour which connects to the city's existing light rail network.
 - (a) This will include the removal of the existing train line from Adelaide Station to Outer Harbour, which must be replaced by a bike/pedestrian way similar to that of the Linear Park Bike Track.
 - (b) The new Light Rail line must utilise the Port Road medium strip where possible.

18 Funding of Transport Infrastructure

- (1) Revenue raised through motoring offences must directly assist in the funding of all Public Transport Infrastructure contained within this Act, except where current law prohibits.
- (2) Revenue raised through the sale of public transport tickets must directly assist in the funding of all Public Transport Infrastructure contained within this act.
- (3) Revenue raised through public transport fines must directly assist in the funding of all Public Transport Infrastructure contained within this Act.
- (4) The Government must not exclude the introduction of toll roads when public or private funds are used to develop Freeways.

19 High Speed Transport Hubs

- (1) The Government must provide a high speed public transport infrastructure, linking suburbs with the CBD of Adelaide, which includes but is not limited to:
 - (a) terminals for buses and trains;
 - (b) facilities for car parking; and
 - (c) land for commercial and retail development.

20 Underground Metro

- (1) The Government must, and in conjunction with section 19, provide an underground train system for public transport to and from the CBD to the suburbs.
- (2) Such underground metro must include a ring loop which captures all inner city suburbs.

PART V FUTURE VISION

21 Future Vision

- (1) The Future Vision Committee is established.
- (2) The Future Vision Committee is independent of Government.
- (3) The Future Vision Committee must report to Parliament on a regular basis, but no less than once per quarter, on:
 - (a) the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this Act;
 - (b) the future essential infrastructure requirements of the State of South Australia; and
 - (c) such other matters as necessary and as the Future Vision Committee think fit.

Rural Transport Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to create bus services in different regional Local Government Associations, and for related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This Bill may be cited as Rural Transport Bill 2007

2. Commencement

This Bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of Act

(1) The objects of this Act are to:

- (a) to create bus services for each regional Local Government Association
- (b) to provide transport for rural people without transport to access regional centres
- (c.) to provide a committee to deal with any disputes between regional Local Government Associations

4. Interpretation

In this Bill, unless the contrary intention appears;

“Feasibility Study” means a study to determine the need or desire of a good or service

“Local Government Association” means the State association representing Local Government

“Regional Centre” means any regional town which hosts a population greater than 5000 people

“Regional Local Government Association” means the regional Associations of Local Government, as defined by the Local Government Association

“Schools and Education Facilities” means any educational institution, as defined by the Department of Education

PART II
BUS SERVICE

5. Area Zones

(1) The division of areas which are entitled to receive the bus service, as defined by the Local Government Association, are as follows:

- (a) South East Local Government Association
- (b) Eyre Peninsula Local Government Association
- (c) Murray and Mallee Local Government Association
- (d) Southern and Hills Local Government Association

(2) The outback areas trust is also entitled to receive the bus service

6. Feasibility study

(1) Through each regional Local Government Association, a feasibility study will be conducted; (a) the feasibility study will determine the most suitable bus service for the region. They

include, but are not limited to;

- (i) a timetabled circular route which passes through each area at a specific time each day. This service must be flexible to incorporate going off route to pick people up from specific housing locations
- (ii) a demand-based route. This service would require people to ring up and book a bus service in advance of seven (7) days or within reason

(b) the feasibility study will determine the size of the bus

- (i) if the feasibility study finds a need for more than one bus service for a region, it will be up to the LGA's discretion to allow a second service
- (ii) if the feasibility study in an area finds no interest in any such service it is not required to host a service.

(2) The feasibility study must include, but is not limited to, input from the following groups

- (a) young people from each different council area
- (b) schools and educational facilities
- (c) senior citizen groups
- (d) South Australian Farmers Federation regional sub-committees
- (e) CWA

(3) The feasibility study must include input from at least 10 percent of the population outside rural centres, whom this service is designed for

(4) The feasibility study must find:

- (a) the number of people who are likely to use the services
- (b) the reasons for people using this service
- (c.) the age demographic of people who are likely to use the services
- (d) if any other private businesses are currently providing such a service to any parts of the region in question.

(5) The outcomes of the Feasibility study must be presented to the LGA no later than six (6) Months from the proclamation of this bill.

7. Over-seeing of the services

(1) Every regional Local Government Association which hosts a bus service will be eligible to receive funding to employ a support person, who's role will be;

- (a) to report on a monthly basis to the LGA on the progress and success of the bus services
- (b) to coordinate the running of the bus services, including
 - (iii) employment of bus drivers
 - (ii) organising safety checks and maintenance work of buses, as required
 - (iii) on-going reviews of the bus routes, or taking bookings, depending on the nature of the service in a particular region
- (c) to report to the regional Local Government Association on a regular basis, this will be determined by how regularly the Association meets.

(2) The nature of the employment will be at the discretion of the LGA with input from each regional Local Government Association, based on the outcomes of the feasibility study, and the type of bus service required by the region.

8. Overseeing Committee

(1) A central committee will be established

- (a) The committee shall comprise of;
 - (i) one representative from each regional Local Government Association
 - (ii) one representative from the Local Government Association
 - (iii) the Minister or a person representing the Minister for Local Government

- (iv) the Minister or a person representing the Minister for Transport
- (v) the Minister or a person representing the Minister for Youth
- (b) The committee shall meet on a needs basis, to be determined by the Local Government Association, or as requested by three (3) Regional Local Government Associations.
 - (i) the committee will discuss any issues which arise from any of the regional areas, in effort to create a uniformed successful transport service across all Regions.
 - (ii) the Committee will also deal with any disputes between the Local Government Association and any Regional Local Government Associations, in relation to funding of Coordinator Positions, or actual bus services.

Cross Cultural Awareness Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to increase the level of cross-cultural awareness amongst the South Australian community and for other related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This bill may be cited as the Cross Cultural Awareness Bill 2007

2. Commencement

This bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of Act

The objects of this Act are:

- (1) to establish the Cross Cultural Awareness Committee (CCAC)
- (2) to increase the awareness of cultural differences and to provide information about how to prevent all forms of discrimination.
- (3) to provide fully funded compulsory cultural awareness training workshop to teachers, police, employers and all government agencies and service providers.

4. Interpretation

In this Bill, unless the contrary intention appears:

“Minister” means the Minister for Multicultural Affairs

“CCEC” means the Cross-Cultural Education Committee

“CCATP” means the Cross Cultural Awareness Training Package

“CALD” means culturally and linguistically diverse

“SAPOL” means the South Australian Police

“DECS” means the Department for Education and Children’s Services

“SSABSA” means the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia

“Settlement Service Provider” means a government or non-government organisation that provides services to newly emigrated individuals

PART II
COMMITTEE

5. Cross-Cultural Education Committee

(1) The Minister will create the Cross-Cultural Education Committee (CCEC) to:

- (a) develop three (3) models of the Cross Cultural Awareness Training Package (CCATP),
- (b) consult with the local Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities in South Australia in order to have a broader understanding around cultural issues,
- (c) recruit and provide the appropriate training for Cross Cultural Awareness trainers,
- (d) assist the Minister in reviewing the CCATP and making recommendations if required.

(2) The CCE Committee shall consist of:

- (a) 6 representatives from various ethnic communities,
- (b) 1 representative from the South Australian Police (SAPOL),
- (c) 1 representative from the Department of Education and Children Services (DECS),
- (d) 1 representative from Business SA,
- (e) 1 representative from SA Unions,
- (f) 1 representative from the Office of Multicultural Affairs,
- (g) 1 representative from a Settlement Service Provider,
- (h) 2 young people.

(3) The Minister will be responsible for the recruitment process and will appoint representatives to the CCE Committee based on their experience, knowledge and/or background.

6 Sub Committees of the CCEC

(1) The CCE Committee will be responsible for creating three (3) sub-committees to advise the CCE Committee on the CCATP. The three (3) sub-committees shall be

- (a) ‘Educating Youth’ Sub Committee
- (b) ‘Educating New Arrivals’ Sub Committee
- (c) ‘Educating Public and Private Sector’ Sub Committee

(2) Each Sub Committee of the CCE Committee will consist of representatives from the relevant areas, such as for the:

(a) 'Educating Youth' Sub Committee which could consist of:

- (i) young people
- (ii) youth workers
- (iii) teachers
- (iv) representatives from SSABSA

(b) 'Educating New Arrivals' Sub Committee which could consist of:

- (i) new migrants and/or refugees, particularly young people
- (ii) settlement service provider employees
- (iii) Multicultural Youth SA

(c) 'Educating Public and Private Sector' Sub Committee which could consist of:

- (i) public servants such as teachers, police officers, government employees, nurse
- (ii) business representatives, union representatives

(3) All three (3) sub committees of the CCE Committee will be appointed by the Minister, based on recommendations made by the CCE Committee. The amount of representatives on each sub committee will be determined by the CCE Committee.

(4) The sub committees of the CCE Committee will be responsible for tailoring the CCATP to the relevant audience, to ensure that the audience is receptive to the CCATP and that it is developed with the different audiences in mind.

7. Administration of CCATP

(1) The Minister will be responsible for setting up a specific division within the Office of Multicultural Affairs with the responsibility of co-ordinating the administration of the CCATP.

(2) The CCATP will be delivered by professionally trained individuals who are recruited and trained by the CCE Committee.

PART III
MISCELLANEOUS

8. SSABSA Accreditation

(1) SSABSA will be required to develop the curriculum plan for 'Cultural Studies', which will be considered compulsory in order for a student to gain their SACE Certificate. The curriculum plan will be modelled on the CCATP developed by the 'Educating Youth' Sub Committee.

9. Penalties

(1) The CCE Committee will be required to recommend a penalties scheme that will be implemented by the Minister within twelve (12) months of the CCE Committee being established. Such penalties will be implemented to deter individuals from avoiding cross-cultural awareness training and to ensure individuals take their responsibilities seriously towards better understanding of cultural differences.

10. Sunset Clause

(1) The CCE Committee will be responsible for reviewing the CCATP within three (3) years of the CCE Committee being established. This review will form part of the overall review required to be undertaken by the Minister, with a report to be tabled in Parliament no later than fifty four (54) months of the CCE Committee being established.

River Torrens Wetlands Initiative Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to establish and sustain environmental biodiversity and protection through the restoration of wetlands

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This bill may be cited as the River Torrens Wetland Initiative Bill 2007.

2. Commencement

This bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

3. Objects of the Act

The objects of this Bill are:

- (1) environmental restoration and protection of the Torrens
- (2) improving biodiversity in and around the river Torrens.
- (3) raising awareness about the environment in the community.
- (4) promoting tourism through the increased biodiversity of the Torrens
- (5) creating an ascetically pleasing river.

4. Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears;

“Artificial Wetlands” means temporal to permanent shallow areas of water, not exceeding six meters, of marsh, fen, mangrove forests, estuaries or reed marsh

“Deep Water” means greater than six meters in depth.

“Shallow Water” means no more than sixty centimetres in depth.

“Permanent Wetland” means a wet environment which is inundated or saturates throughout the entire year.

PART II

5. Administrations

(1) The committee shall be established by the Natural Resource Management Committee and called the River Torrens Wetlands Management Board.

(2) This board shall have a minimum of seven members. The Minister for Environment and Conservation will be responsible for presiding over the board.

(3) The board shall be reserved for one member of the natural resources committee, and the remaining six members are to be local council constituents. Of these local council constituents there must always be one youth, one female and one male.

(4) Members are to be appointed by the Natural Resource Management Committee.

(5) The seven members of the board are entitled to vote and decide on issues, the Minister for Environment and Conservation is not entitled to vote, though he or she may attend meetings and provide guidance.

(6) The board is obligated to carry out all wetland development specified in schedule 7 and encouraged to broaden the wetland initiative beyond these bounds.

6. Finance

(1) The auditor general shall audit the accounts and financial statements of the River Torrens Management Board.

7. Wet Lands

(1) Artificial wetlands are to be situated in the locations marked as proposed wetlands. (See Appendix 1)

(2) Artificial wetlands are to be structured under the following guidelines.

(a) The six sections are to be established in each wetland. The plants specified are a guide and the board may deviate from these for plants more appropriate to the area.

(i) deep water (ribbon weed, pondweed)

(ii) the water (liverworts, microscopic algae, plants without roots)

(iii) water surface (floating duckweed, floating fern)

(iv) shallow water (waterwort, rushes, reeds)

(v) waters edge (sedges, rushes, knot weed, grasses, and amphibious shrubs)

(vi) rarely wet (trees, grasses, pasture weeds, legumes)

(b) The artificial wetlands shall be established as permanent wetlands.

8. Publicity

(1) The River Torrens Management Board will produce and distribute pamphlets, which outline the wetlands development program, to the constituents of councils along the River Torrens.

(2) The River Torrens Management Board will contact schools in councils along the River Torrens and inform them of the development program and how they can become involved.

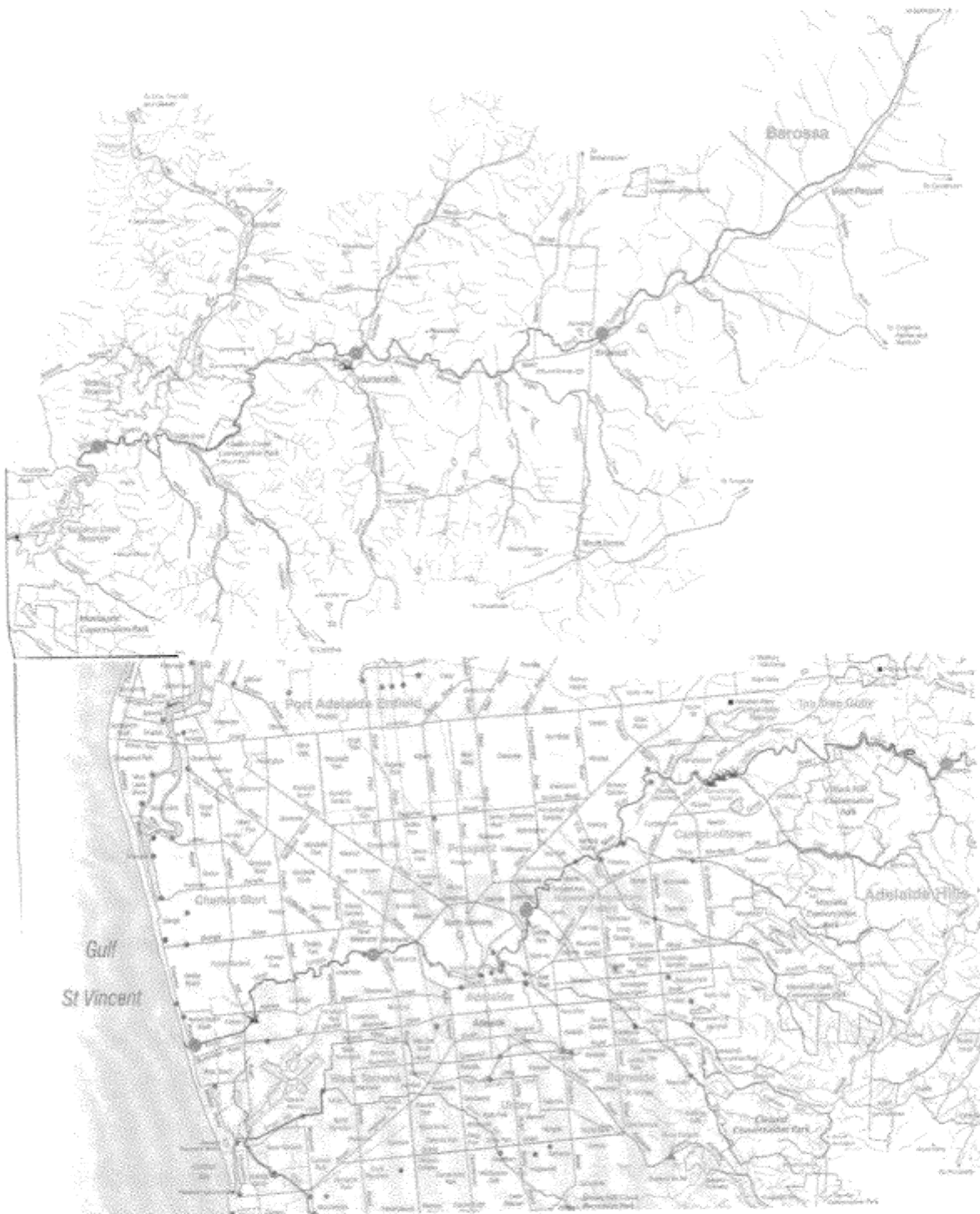
9. Sunset Clause

(1) Four years from proclamation this bill shall be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

Appendix I

KEY

- Proposed Wetland
- ✎ Established Wetland
- Pollution Control



Gambling Restrictions Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to reduce the incidence of problem gambling within South Australia and for related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This bill may be cited as the Gambling Restrictions Bill 2007

2. Commencement

This act will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

3. Objects of Act

The objects of this Act are:

- (1) to decrease the amount of money spent by problem gamblers through:
 - (a.) the introduction of a smart card limiting the amount of cash gambled in a set income period;
 - (b.) introduction of a database to identify problem gamblers and to assist in finding them help;
 - (c.) gaming room employees suggesting problem gamblers seek assistance with their addiction;
 - (d.) freezing the number of poker machines located in local pubs and clubs;

4. Interpretation

In this Bill, unless the contrary intention appears;

“*Income Period*” means the period of time between each time the individual’s primary incomes is received.

“*Living Expenses*” incorporates, but is not limited to rent, food, utilities, transport, education expenses, etc.

“*ORS*” means the Office for Recreation and Sport.

“*PIN*” means a Personal Identification Number.

“*Problem Gambler*” means any individual in debt through gambling on a regular habitual basis.

PART II SMART CARD

5. Card Application

(1) Anyone seeking to gamble through poker machines, keno, Instant Scratchie, lottery tickets, or like means must apply through the ORS to obtain a gambling smart-card. Individuals must be at least 18 years to apply for a card.

6. Application Form Declarations

(1) On the application form individuals must declare:

- (a.) their average weekly income and that of any partner;
- (b.) number of dependants and their ages
- (c.) living expenses
- (d.) pre-existing liabilities

(2) If there is any change in your personal circumstances should be reported to the ORS within a period of 2 weeks. Information within the application form shall be cross referenced with the Australian Tax Office, Centrelink, and other relevant agencies.

7. Limits

(1) Upon the application form an individual must nominate a desired limit for their gambling smart-card. If there is an existing spouse he/she must co-sign on the application form. The ORS in exceptional circumstances may veto the limit if it is deemed excessive given the income and expenses declared upon the application.

(2) The following issues must be taken into consideration before the ORS formulates the individuals gambling limit:

- (a.) by individuals request for a voluntary limit and, or ban
- (b.) the aforementioned issues within the application form declarations
- (c.) past credit history, including any bankruptcies

8. Smart Card

(1) The smart-card shall be used for gambling access purposes only. It shall not be used to hold any gambling credits, but rather merely to enforce gambling limits.

9. Poker Machine Access

(1) By default, poker machines shall remain in an "inactive" state, whereby any coins inserted into the machine shall be immediately rejected. In order to gamble on a poker machine, an individual must approach a gaming room attendant, to activate a machine they wish to play. The individual must then swipe their smart-card which shall allow them to insert coins up to the value of their current limit into the machine.

(2) The value of cash inserted into the machine shall be deducted off the card limit, and the value of any cash returned by the machine shall add to the limit, thus facilitating responsible gambling of winnings. Upon reaching the smart-card limit, the poker machine shall return to its "inactive" state, and the individual shall be unable to gamble until the start of the next income period.

10. Alternative Gambling Access

(1) To purchase any keno, Instant Scratchie, lottery ticket or related product, the smart-card must be swiped prior to purchase. The limit shall be lowered by the amount of the purchased gambling product(s), and conversely increased by any winnings reclaimed. If the purchase of any of these products exceeds the smart-card limit, the transaction shall be denied.

PART III

GAMBLING DATABASE

11. Database Creation

(1) A database of individuals and wider community gambling habits and transactions shall be established. This shall be comprised of data from smart-card use. Total amounts gambled and any returns shall be uploaded to the database.

12. Identifying Problem Gamblers

(1) Data shall be used by the ORS to identify gamblers who consistently reach their set limit. These gamblers may be advised to seek help or support from counsellors, gambling help-lines and or other related services.

13. Social Trend Analysis

(1) Wider data of community gambling habits shall be used by the ORS in formulating future gambling policies. These policies should have a specific focus on educating individuals and communities on the dangers of excessive gambling, and the effect it has upon gamblers family, friends and the wider community.

PART IV

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

14. Gaming Room Attendants

(1) Gaming room attendants shall be encouraged to suggest in a non-confrontational manner that regular patrons which gamble excessively should consider seeking help from gambling addiction services. The employee shall be protected from employer punishment, if there are reasonable grounds to suspect a gambling addiction.

15. Poker Machine Freeze

(1) A freeze on the number of poker machines shall be implemented such that no new poker machines shall be installed in existing local pubs and clubs. Any new pubs and clubs seeking the installation of poker machines within their premises shall consult with the ORS. If it is found that these new poker machines have significantly increased the extent of problem gambling within that community then the number of machines in that premises shall be reduced.

16. Privacy

(1) Security of personal information is of the highest concern and shall be protected through, but not limited to the following measures:

- (a.) the unique PIN and smart-card shall be issued from the ORS in separate deliveries.
- (b.) access to the database, application forms, etc shall be limited to the authorised ORS employees only, and only when issuing the smart-card or analysing and identify problem gamblers
- (c.) in the event of a lost smart-card, it shall be cancelled immediately and a replacement card shall be issued promptly afterwards.

17. Penalties

(1) Any unauthorised access to this confidential data shall be prosecuted in accordance with the existing Information Privacy Principles. Any false declaration upon application forms may be prosecuted for fraud under the Criminal Law Consolidation Act.

Assistance for Children of the Mentally Ill Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to ensure the professional evaluation of children of the mentally ill in order to provide referral to and to encourage awareness of relevant counseling and support services with a view to decreasing intergenerational mental illness and for related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This Bill may be cited as the Assistance for Children of the Mentally Ill Bill 2007.

2. Commencement

This Bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

3. Objects of Act

(1) The objects of this Act are

- (a) to make counselling and support services reliably available to the children of parents with mental illnesses. This will be achieved by:
 - (i) introducing the compulsory assessment of all children of mentally ill parents for mental illnesses.
 - (ii) providing readily available information about mental illnesses, counselling, support services and life skills workshops.

4. Interpretation

In this Bill, unless the contrary intention appears,

'Child' means any person under the age of 18.

'Parent' means the legally recognised parent, guardian or long-term carer of a child or any other person who has been responsible for a substantial portion of the care of the child for a period of at least one year.

'Type One health practitioner' means a fully qualified psychologist or psychiatrist who is legally recognised in South Australia.

'Type Two health practitioner' means a fully qualified psychologist, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse or counsellor who is legally recognised in South Australia.

'Life skills' means an individual's ability to cope with stressful and confronting situations, their ability to form stable relationships and their ability to deal appropriately with conflict and adverse situations.

'Acute mental health crisis' means the swift deterioration of a person's mental illness to a point where the ongoing physical safety of the mentally ill person or the persons around them is put at risk.

'Life-partner' means spouse, domestic partner within the meaning of the Family Relationships Act 1975 or any other person that has been participating in a mutually acknowledged relationship with the person for at least three years.

'Child advocate' means a suitable healthcare worker who will attend the assessment to protect the child's interests.

PART II

COMPULSORY LIFE SKILLS ASSESSMENTS

5. Compulsory Assessment Notifications

(1) A compulsory assessment notice shall be issued by the relevant department when all the following conditions are met:

- (a) the child meets the compulsory assessment criteria as set out in Section 7 and
- (b) one of the following conditions is met:
 - (i) the detention of a parent under the Mental Health Act 1993 Section 12 Subsection 5 on the date of Proclamation or after.
 - (ii) the voluntary admission of a parent under the Mental Health Act 1993 for a period of two weeks or more from the date of Proclamation.
 - (iii) on the professional recommendation of a medical practitioner.

(2) Should an appointment not be made by or for a child for an assessment within one calendar month of a compulsory assessment notification or should an appointment be made and a child not attend the appointment within two calendar months of a compulsory assessment notification, the Youth Court will be employed to secure the attendance of the child at an assessment within one calendar month.

6. Assessment Components

- (1) A life skills assessment shall consist of two components.
 - (a) the first component shall be conducted only by a Type One qualified health practitioner and shall involve:
 - (i) the psychological evaluation of the child to assess their relevant life skills and ability to cope with the additional burdens imposed by their parent's illness.
 - (b) the second component shall be conducted by a Type One or Type Two qualified health practitioner and shall involve:
 - (i) the provision of information and materials that detail, in an age appropriate format, the availability of support services for the families and children of the mentally ill.
 - (ii) the provision of information that explains, in an age appropriate format, how a child can respond to any acute mental health crisis that they may witness in their parent. *This information should be delivered verbally and, where appropriate, in written format.*
 - (iii) the provision of information relating to their parent's specific mental illness where applicable as per Section 9.
- (2) Where at all practicable, in the event that any two or more children with the same parent with a mental illness are to undergo a compulsory life skills assessment, said assessment should be conducted by the same assessor(s).
- (3) A life skills assessment should be completed within one and a half hours, excluding any waiting or travelling time.
 - (a) appeals for the postponement or exemption from the life skills assessment must be made in writing to the Youth Court.

7. Compulsory Criteria

- (1) A person is said to meet the compulsory criteria if they meet all of the following conditions:
 - (a) the person must have been a resident of South Australia for at least two years prior to the time of referral; and
 - (b) the person must be between the ages of five and eighteen at the time of the referral; and
 - (c) the person must not have been assessed within the two years prior to the date of the assessment
 - (i) an exemption to this part may be made if, in the opinion of a medical practitioner, there has been a significant deterioration or change in the nature of the effect of the

parent's mental illness on the child. The medical practitioner must specifically note this deterioration or change in their referral letter.

PART III
VOLUNTARY LIFE SKILLS ASSESSMENTS

8. Voluntary Assessments

(1) The life skills assessment shall be made available to any person who wishes to refer themselves to the program under the following conditions:

(a) that they are willing and able to provide written assurances that either:

(i) they have a parent with a mental illness; or

(ii) they have a life-partner with a mental illness; or

(iii) any other significant influence in their life suffers from a mental illness, and this significant person is deemed appropriate by the relevant department.

(b) that they have been a resident of South Australia for at least two years prior to the time of referral.

(c) that, in the view of both the relevant department and the Minister, the provision of such an assessment would not unduly impact on the ability to provide assessments to those who meet the priority criteria or those being assessed under a compulsory assessment notification.

9. Priority Criteria

(1) A person is said to meet the priority criteria if they meet all the following conditions:

(a) the person must have been a resident of South Australia for at least two years prior to the time of referral; and

(b) the person must be under the age of 25 at the time of the referral; and

(c) the person has a letter of referral issued by a medical practitioner within the previous twelve months. Such a letter of referral must only be offered if:

(i) to the best of the medical practitioner's knowledge at least one of the parents of the person suffers from a debilitating mental illness; and

(ii) in the medical practitioner's professional opinion the person's health (mental or otherwise) is currently affected by their parent's illness; and

(d) the person must not have been assessed within the two years prior to the date of the assessment

(2) an exemption to this subsection may be made if, in the opinion of a medical practitioner, there has been a significant deterioration or change in the nature of the effect of the parent's mental illness. The medical practitioner must note this deterioration in their referral letter.

10. Provision of Medical Notes to Assessors

(1) Prior to a life skills assessment being conducted, the primary assessor should obtain such information concerning the parent's mental illness as is relevant to the provision of the life skills assessment. This information should be obtained with due relevance to the following:

- (a) where at all possible the consent of the mentally ill parent(s) should be obtained to facilitate the provision of the relevant medical notes to the assessors.
- (b) here consent cannot or has not been granted, the assessor must provide the child with general information applicable to a range of mental illnesses.
- (c) where the child volunteers information about their parent's illness or unusual behaviours, the assessor
 - (i) may modify the content to suit the information given, but
 - (ii) must still provide all the general information that would otherwise be provided, and
 - (iii) must not use the information given to provide a diagnosis of any sort to the child.

11. Parental Rights for Compulsory Assessments

(1) Upon the issuance of a compulsory assessment notice the relevant department must ensure that the parent(s) have been provided with the Compulsory Assessment Informational Document as detailed in Section 11. If requested or deemed necessary by the relevant department, this document must be accompanied with a verbal explanation of the information within it.

(2) During a mandatory life skills assessment:

- (a) where the young person being assessed is under the age of 18:
 - (i) the assessor may require the parent(s) of the child being assessed to leave the assessment room if, in the assessor's professional opinion, the presence of the parent(s) is detrimental to the assessment process.
 - (ii) if the child's parents are not present for any portion of the assessment, a child advocate must be present for the duration of the assessment for which the parent is absent, and
 - (iii) at least two adults must be present in the room at all times.

12. The Compulsory Assessment Informational Document

(1) The relevant department shall prepare a Compulsory Assessment Informational Document subject to the following:

- (a) the document must be approved by the relevant Minister at the following times:
 - (i) when any change is made to the content, format, or editing of the document.
 - (ii) no more than two years after the previous approval
 - (iii) whenever the Minister so desires.
- (b) the relevant department and the Minister shall ensure that the document is presented and prepared in such a fashion that it is readily understandable to the parent(s) affected.
- (c) the relevant department and the Minister shall ensure that the document contains the following information:
 - (i) a reference to this act; and
 - (ii) a description of the life skills assessment process. This description must include, but is not limited to including:
 - 1. the nature of the evaluation to be carried out; and
 - 2. the nature of the information to be disseminated to the child.
 - (iii) the parent's legal rights as affected by this Bill.
 - (iv) the contact details of:
 - 1. the relevant department, or relevant section of the department; and
 - 2. the relevant Minister; and
 - 3. the relevant locations where the parent may make an appointment for the child's assessment
 - (v) the reasons for which a compulsory assessment notice can be issued.
 - (vi) the process of appeal.

PART IV

PROVISION OF INFORMATION FOR MENTALLY ILL PARENTS

13. Provision of Information for Mentally Ill Parents

(1) All parents newly diagnosed with a mental illness are to be provided with information relating to the availability of the life skills assessments by the diagnosing medical practitioner.

Statutory Obligation for Post-Guardianship Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to extend the statutory obligation of the Minister, to provide services to young people formerly under guardianship to the age 25 and for related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This Bill may be cited as the Statutory Obligation for Post-Guardianship Bill 2007

2. Commencement

This Bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

3. Objects of Act

The objects of this Bill are:

(1) to provide children and young people formerly in care with assistance to transition to independence in the following areas:

- (a.) housing,
- (b.) finance,
- (c.) home management,
- (d.) health,
- (e.) accessible transport,
- (f.) education/training,
- (g.) employment and job search,
- (h.) well being.

(2) to ensure that children and young people formerly in care have access to and knowledge of their personal information

(3) to allow for the continuity of existing care arrangements and relationships by providing financial, family and other support beyond the age of 18 years

4. Interpretation

(1) In this Bill, unless the contrary intention appears;

“Minister” means the Minister for Families and Communities

“In care” means care a child or young persons who is in alternative care

“Out of home care” means care provided for a child and or young person on a residential basis:

- (a.) by or through a government or non-government agency; or
- (b.) in a foster home (including a foster home provided by a member of a child’s family),
- (c.) and includes care provided in a detention facility for a child who is there in lawful detention and care provided under independent living arrangements made for a child under the minister’s guardianship.

“Carer” means someone who cares for child and or young person on a day-to-day basis.

“Guardianship” means where a court order has been granted that the minister will be the legal guardian of the child and or young person.

“Designated Agency” means the agency that has supervisory responsibility for a child or young person under the guardianship of the minister.

“Chief Executive” means the person for the time being holding or acting in the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Department for Family and Community Services.

PART II

5. Provision of assistance after leaving out-of-home care

(1) The Minister is to provide or arrange such assistance for children of or above the age of 15 years and young persons who leave out-of-home care until they reach the age of 25 years as the Minister considers necessary having regard to their safety, welfare and well-being

(2) Appropriate Assistance may include:

- (a.) provision of information about available resources and services, and
- (b.) assistance based on an assessment of need, including financial assistance and assistance for obtaining accommodation, setting up house, education and training, finding employment, legal advice and accessing health services, and
- (c.) counselling and support

(3) The Minister has discretion to continue to provide or arrange appropriate assistance to a person after he or she reaches the age of 25 years. **Note:** The assistance may be provided under section 6 by a designated agency.

(4) The Minister may cause to be published guidelines specifying the circumstances in which assistance may be granted under this section

6. Leaving out-of-home care

(1) The designated agency having supervisory responsibility for a child or young person must prepare a plan, in consultation with the child or young person, before the child or young person leaves out-of-home care.

(2) A plan is to include reasonable steps that will prepare the child or young person and, if necessary, his or her parents, the authorised carer and others who are significant to the child or young person for the child's or person's leaving out-of-home care.

(3) The designated agency is to implement the plan when the child or young person leaves out-of-home care.

7. Access to personal information

(1) On leaving, or after having left, out-of-home care, a child or young person is entitled to have access, free of charge, to personal information relating directly to the child or young person in any records kept by:

(a.) the designated agency that had supervisory responsibility for the child or young person,
or

(b.) his or her authorised carer, or

(c.) the Chief Executive of the Department, if the child or young person was under the parental responsibility of the Minister and the Department was not the designated agency that had supervisory responsibility for the child or young person.

(1A) In this section, a reference to records kept by a designated agency includes a reference to records formerly kept by the agency and delivered to the Chief Executive as referred to in section 9 (3).

(2) The designated agency is to provide an appropriate person to support and assist the child or young person at the time when access to the information occurs.

(3) Information under this section is to be provided orally or in writing, as the child or young person concerned elects.

8. Entitlement to certain documents

(1) On leaving, or after having left, out-of-home care, a child or young person is entitled to possession, free of charge, of the originals of documents held in a file of personal information by the designated agency that had supervisory responsibility for the child or young person, by his or her authorised carer or by the Chief Executive, if the child or young person was under the parental responsibility of the Minister, including his or her birth certificate, school reports, medical reports, and personal photographs.

9. Retention of records

(1) Each designated agency must keep the records made by it in relation to the placement of a child or young person in out-of-home care for 30 years after the designated agency ceases to be responsible for the placement of the child or young person.

(2) At the expiration of the 30 year period or, if, within that period, the agency ceases to be designated agency, it must deliver the records required to be kept under this section to the Chief Executive.

(2A) The Chief Executive must ensure that the designated agency that was responsible for supervising a child or young person in out-of-home care is given access to the records of that child or young person:

- (a.) that have been delivered to the Chief Executive, or
- (b.) that have been authorised by the Chief Executive to be deposited in the records repository nominated by the Chief Executive,
- (c.) if the designated agency requests the records in order to comply with a request under section 7 or 8

(3) Records delivered to the Chief Executive in accordance with this section are State records for the purposes of the State Records Act 1997. However, subsection 2A applies despite the provisions of that Act.

South Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Youth Advisory Council Bill 2007

A bill for an Act to create and implement a South Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Youth Advisory Council and for other related purposes

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Youth Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I
PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title

This bill may be cited as the South Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Youth Advisory Council Act 2007.

2. Commencement

This bill will come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation

3. Objects of Act

The objects of this Act are to create and implement a council that will address the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in South Australia. It will provide the South Australian Government and other agencies with a consultation mechanism through which it can access the views of young indigenous people on various issues that are relevant to South Australian policies and programs.

4. Interpretation

In this bill, unless the contrary intention appears:

"SAATSIYAC" shall mean the South Australian Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Youth Advisory Council

"Young Indigenous people" shall mean Indigenous people aged between 12 and 25

"Independent agency" shall mean any non government run agency, organisation, commission, board or other independent establishment in South Australia

"Regional" shall mean outside the Adelaide Metropolitan area

"The Minister" shall mean the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation

"Consultation" shall mean a formal conference or discussion between 2 or more people

“Division” shall mean the Division of Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation which falls under the Department of Premier and Cabinet

PART II
FUNCTION

5. Creating the Council

- (1) The South Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Youth Advisory Council (SAATSIYAC) will be established to represent the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Youth community in South Australia.
- (2) The council will be established by an independent agency chosen by the Division of Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation.
- (3) The independent agency will be chosen with regard to the agency’s specific work with and for young people in South Australia on the basis of consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders and communities and Aboriginal Services within South Australia and will work with the Division and the Minister
- (4) The initial creation will be set up in complete consultation with Indigenous young people in South Australia
- (5) SAATSIYAC will consist of:
 - (a.) 16 individual Indigenous young people from all over South Australia
 - (b.) at least half (50%) of those members must be represented from regional areas across South Australia
 - (c.) members can be sought from the different Indigenous language groups within South Australia
 - (d.) young Indigenous people working within Aboriginal services in South Australia
- (6) Interpreters will be used as required for members of SAATSIYAC but will have no position within SAATSIYAC.
- (7) SAATSIYAC shall meet no less than once a month

6. Appointment of Council Members

(1) Upon the commencement of this bill, initial representatives to SAATSIYAC shall be appointed through a nomination, selection and interview process and will be selected by the independent agency, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders and Aboriginal Services within South Australia. In addition it will work with the Division and the Minister to select members.

(2) Initial representatives shall hold office for a period of two years.

7. Implementation of the Council

(1) The council will be implemented and run by the independent agency in complete consultation with Indigenous young people and Indigenous services representing young people and community elders in association with the Minister and Division.

(2) Funding will be provided by the Division, with the amount to be \$70,000 for every 12 month period.

(a) This amount will include the funding of a part time Indigenous worker to administrate the council

(3) Members will have all their expenses covered including travel costs, accommodation, support and honoraria for all council members.

(4) A financial review will be done at the end of every 12 month period to determine costs associated with running the council. Increases or decreases will be made upon recommendation of the independent agency and Indigenous community organisations and Elders.

8. Functions of the committee

(1) SAATSIYAC shall serve as:

(a.) an advisor to the Government of South Australia on issues, advice, advocacy and policy in relation to Indigenous Affairs and any other matters that is likely to have a significant impact upon young Indigenous people and Indigenous communities in South Australia.

(b.) body with the interests of Indigenous young people and thus empowered to address the needs of Indigenous young people in South Australia

(c.) an advocate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities of South Australia, with a particular focus on young people

(d.) provide a basis of Indigenous leadership and essentially are Youth Ambassadors and role models to the young Indigenous community of South Australia.

