Junior Parliament 2016

Bill Book

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Indigenous Culture Education Act 2016

Brief

This bill will create awareness, as well as knowledge for the youth of South Australia on Indigenous Australian culture and customs. The aim is to teach the rich history of Indigenous Australians and their journey as the oldest surviving culture on earth; and eventually create an open awareness and acceptance of all cultures not just indigenous Australians but all races with in Australia.

Indigenous Culture Education Act 2016

A BILL FOR

An Act to educate the youth of South Australia in a school based learning program to teach about indigenous culture; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Indigenous Culture Education Act 2016*.

2—Commencement

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

3—Object of this Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) To introduce a section in HASS curriculum to educate on indigenous Australian culture; and
- (b) Create a greater awareness of indigenous Australian culture.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

Culture means the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society;

Curriculum means the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college;

HASS means history and social studies;

Indigenous Australian means any person who identifies as indigenous Australian or Torres Strait Islander

Subject Week means three hours of class time per week

Youth the ages of which one attends school from year 4 to year 12

Part 2— Specialised Teaching Staff

5— Employees

Employees will be needed who have correct and thorough knowledge of Indigenous Australian culture.

6— Indigenous Australian Elders

The teachers will be approved by aboriginal elders in the subject in Indigenous culture and life experience within the culture.

7—Years of Study

This part of the HASS subject will be taught to grades—

- (a) 3-4 requiring two full subject weeks per year;
- (b) 5-7 requiring three full subject weeks per year; and
- (c) 8-10 requiring four full subject weeks per year.

Storm Water Pollution and Redirection Act 2016

Brief

Storm water is a major issue, polluting the natural ecosystem of South Australia's oceans.

This bill aims to not only stop storm water from reaching the ocean, but store and clean the water to be kept for irrigation of farming land and deposited into the Murray River to boost the river's ever struggling size.

By employing regional people currently without work or under employed. This bill will also offer new jobs and job experience, increasing South Australian industry, which has in the past year seen the closure of the Port Augusta power station and Whyalla's faltering Arrium mining industry.

Storm Water Pollution and Redirection Act 2016

A BILL FOR

An Act to employ unemployed persons in regional South Australia; to redirect and store storm water; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the Storm Water Polluting and Redirection Act 2016.

2—Commencement

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

3—Object of this Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to redirect and store storm water; and
- (b) to provide employment opportunities.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

Pollution means any substance or object that contributes to the degradation of the ecosystem;

Storm Water means excess water left over after a storm;

Redirection means creating a blockage and/or channel to move water from its natural path; and

Unemployment means persons who are currently unemployed and/or people who don't enough money to sustain a household.

Part 2—Ministerial Roles

6—Employment

The Minister for Infrastructure will liaise with the Minister for Employment to employ as many unemployed persons as is practicably possible for all following sections in this act.

7—Storm Water Management

Responsibility lies with the Minister for Infrastructure to—

- (a) redirect the storm water catchment system;
- (b) provide an alternative catchment source;
- (c) construct a water filtration facility; and
- (d) hire personnel.

Transgender Safe Housing and Education Bill 2016

Brief

This bill aims to raise awareness of transphobia and the detrimental effects it has towards a person's wellbeing by altering primary and secondary education curriculum to include trans topics in sexual education and wellbeing subjects. This bills also aims to establish safe houses for temporary accommodation for transgender youth who are forced out of home.

Transgender Safe Housing and Education Bill 2016

A BILL FOR

An Act to establish safe housing for transgender youth and to raise awareness in the school environment; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the Transgender Safe Housing and Education Bill 2016.

2—Commencement

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

3—Object of this Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to change primary and secondary school curriculum to include transgender sex education and wellbeing; and
- (b) to provide safe housing for transgender people at risk.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

Cisgender means denoting or relating to a person whose self-identity conforms with their biological sex;

Gender means a spectrum, with male and female at opposite ends, in which one falls based on their personal identity;

Gender Neutral means suitable for, applicable to pr common to all genders on the spectrum;

Sex means the distinction between XX chromosomes (female) and XY chromosomes (Male) assigned at birth; and

Transgender means denoting or relating to a person who self-identity does not conform unambiguously to conventional notions of male or female genders.

Part 2—Curriculum

5—Curriculum

Primary and secondary schools will be required to teach, in their health and sexual sciences course—

- (a) the difference between cis and trans;
- (b) terminology;
- (c) sex and gender definitions; and
- (d) gender neutral bathrooms.

6—Safe Housing

Responsibility lies with the Minister for Youth to—

- (a) provide temporary housing for transgender youth;
- (b) provide employment opportunities;
- (c) provide access to health and support services.

Nuclear Waste Storage Act 2016

Brief

This bill aspires to create a wealthy and prosperous South Australia, by providing a global deposit for nuclear waste and by-products. At present, nuclear waste material such as those generated by medical facilities and in nuclear fission reactors is often stored on sight or in local areas. Without a localised system of storage, there exists a market to capitalise on nuclear waste storage.

This bill proposes that private South Australian companies be allowed to build nuclear waste deposits under a strict list of rules and regulations. These facilities will be safe and will provide jobs for South Australians.

Nuclear Waste Storage Act 2016

A BILL FOR

An Act to create a system of regulations for storing nuclear waste is South Australia; and for related purposes.

The Youth Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the Nuclear Waste Storage Act 2016.

2—Commencement

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

3—Object of this Act

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to create a set of guidelines for a safe deposit facility;
- (b) to create more jobs for South Australia; and
- (c) to generate extra funds for South Australia.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

Nuclear Waste means the by-product of a nuclear reaction; and

Safe means as unlikely to fail as is possible with today's technologies.

Part 2—Facilities

5—Storage Facility Requirements

The Minister for the Environment will be responsible for creating a set of guidelines dictating what constitutes a safe . These guidelines will include, but not be limited to—

- (a) building storage facilities as safely as possible;
- (b) permitting construction only in the case that the site is 100km or more from any local township;
- (c) restricting construction of storage facilities above large bodies of groundwater; and
- (d) localising the site by restricting access by means of some barrier.

6—Penalties

- (1) It is an offense under this act to violate any of the guidelines listed in Section 5.
- (2) If found guilty of an offense, the sentenced company may be—
 - (a) ordered to immediately cease construction;
 - (b) ordered to cease operations until all safety standards are met;
 - (c) fined up to \$1,000,000 per township in a 100km radius of the deposit; and
 - (d) fined up to \$5,000,000 to the State.