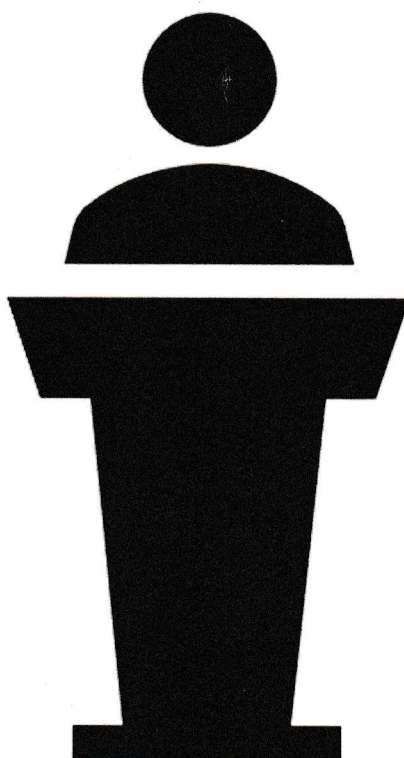


YMCA SOUTH AUSTRALIA

# Junior Parliament 2017

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Bill Book





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South Australia

## Outlawing Greyhound Racing Bill 2017

### Brief

“There are extensive animal welfare problems inherent in the Australian greyhound racing industry. These problems include – but are not limited to – high injury and euthanasia rates, illegal live baiting and the administration of banned or unregistered substances.”<sup>1</sup>

The object of this bill is to prohibit Greyhound racing in South Australia. To ensure that Greyhound racing is not practiced in the state, this bill aims to establish a police squad, named the “Greyhound Squad”, which will be responsible for conducting investigations, administering penalties and performing arrests based on breaches of this Act.

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<sup>1</sup> RSPCA n.d., *Greyhound Racing In Australia*, accessed 9 October 2017, <<https://www.rspca.org.au/greyhound-racing-south-australia>>.

South Australia

# Outlawing Greyhound Racing Bill 2017

A BILL FOR

An Act to ban all forms of greyhound racing in South Australia; and for related purposes.

**The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:**

## **Part 1—Preliminary**

### **1—Short Title**

This Act may be cited as the *Outlawing Greyhound Racing Act 2017*.

### **2—Commencement**

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

### **3—Object of the Act**

The objects of this act are to—

- (a) ban the racing of greyhounds in South Australia;
- (b) introduce penalties for non-compliance; and
- (c) facilitate the adoption of greyhounds that have left the racing industry.

### **4—Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***Greyhound*** means a dog of the greyhound breed commonly raised in Australia;

***Greyhound Squad*** means the police squad in charge of conducting investigations, administering penalties and performing arrests based on breaches of this Act; and

***Greyhound racing*** means a sport in which greyhounds race around a circular or oval track in pursuit of a moving target in which spectators bet on the outcome.

## **Part 2—Prohibition of Greyhound Racing**

### **5—Prohibition**

The practice of greyhound racing is prohibited under this Act.

### **6—Penalties**

An offence under this Act is, for a—

- (a) first offence, punishable by—
  - (i) a fine up to \$6,000;
  - (ii) a prison sentence up to four months in prison;
  - (iii) seizure of any dogs and property involved in the offence; and
- (b) second offence or subsequent offence, punishable by—
  - (i) a fine up to \$10,000;
  - (ii) a prison sentence up to six months; and
  - (iii) seizure of any dogs and property involved in the offence.

## **7—Enforcement**

- (1) The Greyhound Squad shall be established and consist of police officers whose sole task is to carry out the enforcement of the objects of this Act.
- (2) The Office of the Commissioner for Greyhounds shall be established.
- (3) The Commissioner's duties shall include ensuring the Greyhound Squad are investigating breaches of this act and that penalties are being enforced.

## **Part 3—Rehoming Greyhounds**

### **8—Retraining Programs**

Funding shall be provided to establish a program for retraining greyhounds so that they are of a suitable temperament to be rehomed.

### **9—Background Checks**

Prospective owners shall undergo background checks to ensure that rehomed greyhounds are treated humanely.

## **Part 4—Sunset Clause**

### **10—Sunset Clause**

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

South Australia

## Indigenous Product Tax Bill 2017

### Brief

The indigenous people have a rich cultural history built over thousands of years utilising the Australian natural flora and fauna and techniques they have developed.

It is regrettable that since European settlement in Australia, the cultural artefacts and icons that define the indigenous people have been exploited by those of non-indigenous descent for commercial and social purposes with little regard for their sanctity and integrity.

Indigenous product-based enterprises have strong potential for growth in Australia and can provide the Australian indigenous population with opportunities for employment and improving their economic circumstances.

This bill aims to promote opportunities for the growth of indigenous product-based enterprises and encourage the respectful and appropriate use of indigenous cultural artefacts and icons by those of non-indigenous descent.

This will be achieved through a tax of twenty percent on any products using the traditional and culturally significant methods of the indigenous people and being marketed as being an indigenous Australian product by anyone of non-indigenous descent.



South Australia

# Indigenous Product Tax Bill 2017

A BILL FOR

An Act to introduce a tax on South Australian Indigenous products produced by non-indigenous people; and for related purposes.

**The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:**

## **Part 1—Preliminary**

### **1—Short Title**

This Act may be cited as the *Indigenous Product Tax Act 2017*.

### **2—Commencement**

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

### **3—Object of the Act**

The objects of this act are to—

- (a) introduce a tax on the sale of indigenous products manufacture by non-indigenous groups; and
- (b) direct profits as the result of this Act to local indigenous communities.

### **4—Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***Indigenous Products*** means products using the traditional and culturally significant methods of the indigenous people and being marketed as being an indigenous Australian product; and

***Minister*** means the Minister for Indigenous Affairs.

## **Part 2—Tax and Proceeds**

### **5—Tax**

All indigenous products sold by non-indigenous people will be subject to a twenty percent tax under this Act.

### **6—Role of the Minister**

Responsibility lies with the Minister to—



- (a) collect the proceeds of the tax under this Act and store it in a state fund;  
and
- (b) distribute the funds, collected by the state under this Act and distribute it  
in the form of grants to state-wide indigenous communities.

## **Part 4—Sunset Clause**

### **7—Sunset Clause**

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

South Australia

## LGBT+ Inclusivity Bill 2017

### Brief

This bill seeks to increase education in LGBT+ topics by adding to the current health curriculum. The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated that there were 48,000 same sex couples in Australia in June 2015. This reflects the increase of recorded same sex couples of 32% from 2006 to 2011 in Australia.<sup>2</sup> Yet currently, the education system focuses on heterosexual relationships. This leaves a hole in the education system where people who identify under the banner are ill-informed about their health, the range of gender identities and sexual orientation.

This bill works to resolve this issue by introducing new components of LGBT+ topics to current health lessons. This will be facilitated by increased training for teachers. The incorporation of these topics will help to normalise LGBT+ relationships. Understanding that health teachers may be underprepared to provide an LGBT+ friendly classroom, an effective and cohesive education course will be integrated into pre-existing teacher training.

It is clear that increased education will lead to an increased tolerance for members of the LGBT+ community.

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<sup>2</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2012). *Same-sex couple families: Reflecting a nation. Stories from the 2011 Census, 2012 – 2013* (Cat. No. 2071.0). Canberra: ABS. Retrieved from <[tinyurl.com/bubfrq7](http://tinyurl.com/bubfrq7)>

South Australia

# LGBT+ Inclusivity Bill 2017

A BILL FOR

An Act to improve the knowledge base of students and teachers through the high-school curriculum; and for related purposes.

**The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:**

## Part 1—Preliminary

### 1—Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *LGBT+ Inclusivity Act 2017*.

### 2—Commencement

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

### 3—Object of the Act

The objects of this act are to—

- (a) add LGBT+ topics into the existing health curriculum;
- (b) provide training to teachers regarding LGBT+ topics; and
- (c) introduce these courses throughout the stages of the health curriculum.

### 4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

*Course* means the program of topics relating to the LGBT+ community;

*Curriculum* means the compulsory material to be taught in all health lessons;

*Health Lessons* means all lessons relating to human growth and development, safe sexual practises and relationships; and

*Minister* means the Minister for Education and Child Development.

## Part 2—LGBT+ Education

### 5—Education Program

A program to educate all students about the range of gender identities, sexual orientations and tolerance for members of the LGBT+ community.

## **6—Role of the Minister**

Responsibility lies with the Minister to—

- (a) develop the education course by—
  - (i) consulting experts in the field of sexual health education such as but not limited to SHINE SA; and
  - (ii) create a program to educate teachers on this course.
- (b) ensure that the courses detailed in this Act are added to the South Australian health curriculum.

## **Part 4—Sunset Clause**

### **7—Sunset Clause**

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

South Australia

## Student Support Bill 2017

### Brief

The aim of this bill is to decrease the growing mental health issues that students are currently facing by employing full-time psychologists who will facilitate youth mental health sessions for students. This will allow students to conveniently access psychologists, who unlike school counsellors are experts in this area, with no cost at all. Alternatively, students may be forced to spend unaffordable amount of money if forced to visit psychologists outside of school.

South Australia

# Student Support Bill 2017

A BILL FOR

An Act to employ full time psychologists in schools; and for related purposes.

**The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:**

## **Part 1—Preliminary**

### **1—Short Title**

This Act may be cited as the *Student Support Act 2017*.

### **2—Commencement**

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

### **3—Object of the Act**

The objects of this act are to—

- (a) employ full-time psychologists for schools; and
- (b) facilitate mental health sessions for students.

### **4—Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

**Minister** means the Minister for Education and Health;

**Psychologists** means a trained therapist with a degree in Psychology; and

**Schools** means public and private schools.

## **Part 2—Psychologists in Schools**

### **5—The Role of Psychologists**

- (1) The employment of one psychologists per 75 students is mandatory under this Act.
- (2) No school may receive state funding unless they adhere to section 5, subsection 1 of this Act.

### **6—The Role of the Minister**

Responsibility lies with the Minister to—

- (a) provide government grants to schools to fund the cost of hiring new staff;  
and
- (b) oversee the implementation of a series of one-on-one counselling sessions  
between psychologists and students.

## **Part 4—Sunset Clause**

### **7—Sunset Clause**

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



South Australia

## Pre-High School Reform Bill 2017

### Brief

The inequality between public schools, in both metro and rural areas is a disgrace. This is particularly apparent in schools that do not offer a full twelve-year curriculum but instead are exclusively primary or secondary schools. Students making the transition from primary to secondary school can find themselves lacking from mismatched education in primary school that does not equip them for high-school.

This bill aims to address these issues through three strategies; the standardisation of education, the transfer of the seventh grade into secondary school operations, and the reduction of class sizes.

South Australia

# Pre-High School Reform Bill 2017

A BILL FOR

An Act to introduce the standardisation of pre-high school education, and for related purposes.

**The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:**

## **Part 1—Preliminary**

### **1—Short Title**

This Act may be cited as the *Pre-High School Reform Act 2017*.

### **2—Commencement**

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

### **3—Object of the Act**

The objects of this act are to—

- (a) standardise pre-high school education;
- (b) move the seventh grade into high school operations; and
- (c) reduce class sizes and increase the number of teachers in schools.

### **4—Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

***Education Standardisation*** means to simplify the education program by offering one, uniform curriculum across the state from subject to subject and classroom to classroom;

***Minister*** means the Minister for Education and Child Development; and

***Pre-High School*** means primary and middle school.

## **Part 2—Standardisation of Education**

### **5—Education Standardisation**

Under this Act, all school curriculums state-wide will be required to conform to a singular curriculum to be decided by the Minister through the advice of The Board for Education, their experts and relevant authorities.

## **Part 3—Transfer of Seventh Grade into High School**

### **6—Provision**

Under this Act, all high schools will be required to offer the year seven curriculum as a part of their educational operations.

### **7—Maximum Class Sizes**

- (1) Under this Act, the maximum class size is twenty (20) students per one teacher.
- (2) Schools shall be granted additional funding to hire sufficient teachers to meet the provisions proscribed in s8(1).

## **Part 4—Sunset Clause**

### **8—Sunset Clause**

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

South Australia

## Youth Unemployment Bill 2017

### Brief

Unemployment rates of young people in South Australia are among the highest in the nation. The lack of employment opportunities for young South Australians has a negative flow on effect, both for the young person and the state.

The Youth Unemployment Bill aims to decrease unemployment rates in South Australia by implementing changes in the state's education system.

The quality of senior schooling has a huge impact on young people's futures. This Bill addresses a lack of support in secondary schools for young people and implements career counselling, incentives for businesses to provide work experience for students, and provides more flexibility for year ten students to select their own subjects.

Each school in South Australia will have a career counsellor, responsible for running relevant workshops and supporting students to identify future career pathways. The personalised support for young people will ensure they complete their secondary schooling with career-ready skills and knowledge and a clear plan for their future.

Connecting industry and education through a grants program will increase the number and calibre of work experience opportunities for young people, and reduce barriers and associated costs for businesses.

Young people will have increased control over the direction of their lives with greater flexibility over subject selection in year ten. This ensures that young people are developing the required skills and knowledge not only to succeed in their chosen career, but to negotiate their lives after schooling.

South Australia

# Unemployment Bill 2017

A BILL FOR

An Act to decrease unemployment rates in South Australia; and for related purposes.

**The Junior Parliament of South Australia enacts as follow:**

## **Part 1—Preliminary**

### **1—Short Title**

This Act may be cited as the *Unemployment Act 2017*.

### **2—Commencement**

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

### **3—Object of the Act**

The objects of this act are—

- (a) to introduce mandatory career counselling for schools around the state;
- (b) to financially support businesses to take on students seeking work experience; and
- (c) to allow year ten students to select their own subjects.

### **4—Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the contrary appears—

**DECD** means Department of Education and Child Development; and

**DSD** means Department of State Development.

## **Part 2—Career Counsellors**

### **5—Training**

DECD shall be responsible for establishing training for counsellors currently employed in schools or teachers with an interest in learning more, to equip them with the skills to also qualify them as career counsellors.

### **6—Duties**

Career counsellors shall be responsible for—

- (a) running workshops; and
- (b) hosting one-on-one sessions with students to help them identify future career pathways.

## **Part 3—Work Experience Facilitation**

### **7—Work Experience Grants**

The DSD shall provide grants to businesses, dependent on their size, covering any costs associated with providing opportunities for work experience for students.

## **Part 4—Subject Selection Provisions**

### **8—Free Selection of Subjects**

Students in the tenth grade shall be permitted to choose their own subjects on the advice of the career counsellor.

## **Part 5—Sunset Clause**

### **9—Sunset Clause**

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

