



youth parliament
YMCA Of South Australia

2012



Government
of South Australia
Office for Youth



YMCA
We build strong **PEOPLE**
strong **FAMILIES**
strong **COMMUNITIES**

Welcome to the Final Book of Youth Bills & Acts for 2012!

The 17th YMCA SA Youth Parliament passed six Bills, making them Youth Acts. Seven Bills passed in one house only and one Bill failed in both houses.

The most successful Bill was the Jump Racing Outlaw Act 2012 which had a collective forty-seven Aye votes, eleven Nay votes and one abstention vote across the two houses.

Youth Parliamentarians have put in a commendable effort to bring these Bills to Parliament and wish for the voice of young people to be heard!

For further information or feedback on any of the following Bills and Acts, please contact the YMCA Youth Development Manager on 8200 2500 or rebecca.schaefer@ymca.org.au

On behalf of the Youth Parliament 2012 Taskforce and the YMCA of South Australia,

A handwritten signature in grey ink that reads "Rebecca Schaefer". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Rebecca Schaefer
Youth Development Manager

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Bill Results

Youth Governor Motion of Public Importance

- Failed with 14 Ayes & 44 Nays

National Motion of Public Importance

- Passed with 34 Ayes, 22 Nays & 3 Abstentions

The Healthy Eating Bill 2012

- Failed in the Upper House with 7 Ayes & 22 Nays

- Failed in the Lower House with 12 Ayes & 18 Nays

SACE Completion Trust Fund Bill 2012

- Failed in the Upper House with 11 Ayes & 18 Nays

- Passed in the Lower House with 16 Ayes & 12 Nays

Rural Health Scheme Act 2012

- Passed in the Upper House with 16 Ayes, 12 Nays & 1 Abstention

- Passed in the Lower House with 19 Ayes, 10 Nays & 1 Abstention

Volunteers Recognition Bill 2012

- Passed in the Upper House with 16 Ayes & 13 Nays

- Failed in the Lower House with 2 Ayes, 27 Nays & 1 Abstention

Voluntary Euthanasia Bill 2012

- Passed in the Upper House with 18 Ayes & 11 Nays

- Failed in the Lower House with 9 Ayes, 18 Nays & 4 Abstentions

The Ban of Smoking Bill 2012

- Passed in the Upper House with 26 Ayes & 3 Nays

- Failed in the Lower House with 14 Ayes & 16 Nays

Jumps Racing Outlaw Act 2012

- Passed in the Upper House with 26 Ayes, 2 Nays & 1 Abstention

- Passed in the Lower House with 21 Ayes & 9 Nays

Tertiary Education Assistance Act 2012

- Passed in the Upper House with 16 Ayes & 12 Nays

- Passed in the Lower House with 18 Ayes, 11 Nays & 1 Abstention

Rural Transport Enhancement Act 2012

- Passed in the Upper House with 23 Ayes & 6 Nays

- Passed in the Lower House with 20 Ayes, 8 Nays & 2 Abstentions

Legalisation of Drugs Bill 2012

- Failed in the Upper House with 11 Ayes & 18 Nays & 1 Abstention

- Passed in the Lower House with 15 Ayes & 15 Nays

Rural Development Act 2012

- Passed in the Upper house with 19 Ayes & 11 Nays

- Passed in the Lower House with 25 Ayes & 5 Nays

Designated Special Materials Repository Bill 2012

- *Failed in the Upper House with 10 Ayes & 14 Nays*
- *Failed in the Lower House with 9 Ayes & 21 Nays*

Police Taser Bill 2012

- *Failed in the Upper House with 13 Ayes & 16 Nays*
- *Passed in the Lower House with 21 Ayes & 9 Nays*

Migrant Support and Cultural Awareness Act 2012

- *Passed in the Upper house with 28 Ayes & 1 Nay*
- *Passed in the Lower House with 20 Ayes & 10 Nays*



*The Office of His Excellency
Youth Governor Thomas Manning*

Declaration of the Youth Governor

*President,
Legislative Council
Parliament of South Australia
North Terrace*

*I desire the attendance of all honourable members of the House of Assembly and
Legislative Council, on the date 9 July 2012 at 10:00am, at the building known as
Parliament House, North Terrace, Adelaide, for the 18th Session of the South
Australian Youth Parliament.*

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas Manning", with a long, sweeping underline.

His Excellency Thomas Manning

Youth Governor Motion of Public Importance

His Excellency, the Youth Governor Thomas Manning, directs and invites the Government of the Youth Parliament of South Australia to move & discuss;

*“That an **individual 28 and younger**, must, to operate machinery or drive a motor vehicle **not have present in their blood or saliva** or body **ANY** alcohol or illicit drugs that could potentially impair their actions.”*

Considering arguments and facts for and against

For

- ❖ A zero drink driving limit on all drivers 20 and under would help save lives.
- ❖ 14 European countries already have a zero limit for younger drivers – they also permit a trace in the bloodstream just in case the driver has used mouthwash or a material that contains trace amounts of alcohol.
- ❖ There was a 19% reduction in crashes in Canada when the drivers aged between 16 and 19 were banned from having an alcohol content in their blood.
- ❖ Alcohol affects the cellular development of individuals and by not making a standpoint – the risks of danger increases. It is better to stand for something than fall for everything.
- ❖ At 28 the body, both mentally and physically has a better resilience to alcohol then when you are younger.
- ❖ This also gives some driver to become more experienced in their driving.

Against:

- ❖ What happens with the morning after? How can you be certain if you have a small trace of alcohol in your blood – how can we be sure that technology is 100% certain or definite?
- ❖ Some foods and drinks can have small amounts of alcohol and trace materials present that could affect the machines.
- ❖ Enforcing a zero limit could risk criminalizing those who only have a few or 1 drink and drive safely – this is an implied discrimination to those that act safely and enjoy drinking safely.
- ❖ More attention should be paid to the mental and physical health of many young people and preventing them to drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs could assist the influence that these substances play on their lives.
- ❖ Making a stance to assist young people in how they act through clear measures from the Government that cares about its citizens – most certainly those with a risk of losing their lives.
- ❖ Moderating alcohol consumption and usage is a better social manipulator than abstinence.

National Motion of Public Importance

“That this House calls upon the Australian Government to legalise same-sex marriage in Australia”

Considering arguments and facts for and against

For:

- ❖ That this issue has been around for many, many years and we are still in no better a position.
- ❖ Currently in 2012, eleven countries allow same-sex couples to marry nationwide: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, South Africa and Sweden.
- ❖ It is a human rights issue, where people have the right to equality before the law.
- ❖ It should be a non-issue because it doesn't actually affect anybody but those in the relationship itself.
- ❖ 2010 polls show that 60% support gay marriage.
- ❖ In 2004, the Marriage Act 1961 was amended to ensure that any foreign same-sex marriage is not recognised under Australian law.
- ❖ Tasmania is the first Australian state or territory to recognise same-sex marriages performed in other jurisdictions. The Tasmanian parliament unanimously passed the legislation in September 2010.

Against:

- ❖ It goes against traditional society's view on a union between a man and a woman.
- ❖ Some argue its sacrilegious.
- ❖ It can negatively impact on the traditional family life and have negative effects on children with homosexual parents.
- ❖ Could increase health concerns and the transmission of illnesses.
- ❖ 2010 polls show that 37% are against same sex marriage.
- ❖ The Marriage Act 1961 defines marriage as the union between a man and a woman.
- ❖ Most people who have contracted HIV were exposed through male homosexual contact. (ABS)
- ❖ Australia has no national registered partnership or civil union scheme.

The Healthy Eating Bill 2012

A Bill for an Act to promote healthy eating and reduce the consumption of unhealthy foods, 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 Act may be cited as the *Healthy Eating Act 2012*.

2) Commencement

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

3) Objectives of the Act:

The objects of the Act are;

- a) To decrease unhealthy eating and obesity levels and increase the general healthiness and wellbeing of the population of South Australia through:
 - i) The creation of a Government Body to facilitate the implementation of the Healthy Eating Bill
 - ii) Implementing a card system that inhibits over and excess consumption of fast food
 - iii) Increasing awareness of healthy eating via a Government operated Website.
 - iv) Implementing permanent healthy menus in fast-food restaurants to ensure healthy options
 - v) Subsidising and lowering prices for healthy foods in convenience stores and local supermarkets through the use of price ceilings.

4) Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention applies;

“Committee” means the Healthy Eating Committee

“Permanent residency” means person visa status upon entering a country or state (for example: South Australia) which the said person is allowed to reside indefinitely of which he or she is not a citizen

“W.H.O” means the World Health Organization

“Natural foods” means foods that naturally occurring

“Organic food” means foods that are naturally occurring, free from pesticides, herbicides and hazardous chemicals

“Medicinal foods” means foods that are health-promoting or have disease-preventing properties beyond the basic function of supplying nutrients

“Multi-site Food Business” means businesses which primarily trade fast food, from five or more separate locations within South Australia

“Youth” means people aged between 12 years and 25 years of age

“Blanket Agreement” means an agreement that will cover all of those involved, without exception or fluctuations within the agreement

“IGA” means Independent Grocers Alliance

PART II
COMMITTEE OF HEALTHY EATING

5) Independent Government Body and Website

- a) The Committee of Healthy Eating will be established.
- b) The Committee of Healthy Eating will consist of the following:
 - i) The Minister for Youth
 - ii) The Minister for Health and Ageing
 - iii) Three certified Doctors
 - iv) Three certified Nutritionists.
- c) The Committee of Healthy Eating may have a staff which may include, but is not limited to the following expertise as required:
 - i) Health
 - ii) Youth
 - iii) Legal
 - iv) Administrative.
- d) The Committee will be responsible for:
 - i) Creation and implementation of the Card System
 - ii) Creation of the Healthy Eating & Life Style Website
 - iii) Creation and implementation of permanent Healthy Menus
 - iv) Introduction of a price ceiling and the administration of the purchasing process.
- e) A Healthy Eating & Lifestyle Website will be created and maintained by the Committee and will include, but not be limited to:
 - i) Parent, Carers and teacher information about weight loss
 - ii) Information regarding the new scheme and card development
 - iii) Information regarding the Committee and its actions
 - iv) Local sporting and recreational venues
 - v) Relevant youth training programs regarding health and nutrition
 - vi) 5 ways to a Healthy Lifestyle slideshow presentation by a recognized dietician
 - vii) Healthy and affordable shopping
 - viii) Healthy suggestions for meals and school lunches
 - ix) Links to various weight loss and nutrition companies and websites
 - x) A portal to which your personal information regarding your fast food consumption.

6) The Card System and Healthy Menus

- a) A card system will be introduced in order to inhibit excess consumption of fast food in multi-site food businesses:
 - i) The card will set a weekly limit on consumption of unhealthy foods which will be determined by the Committee
 - ii) The card system will mimic the current pay pass system

- iii) The card, when scanned, will enable an automatic display of identification on screen for an attendant to verify
 - iv) All personal information contained on this card up to and including records of fast food consumption, will be contained on a secure database to ensure safety, confidentiality and privacy
 - v) The database will track and monitor consumption of fast food and maintain the limits set by the Committee
 - vi) In collaboration with new technology developed for the card itself, new technology will also be developed to display calories used and remaining for the week (similar to a bank account)
 - vii) This information will be able to be accessed through a portal on the Healthy Eating and Lifestyle website.
- b) Fast food restaurants and chains determined by the Committee who classify as multi-site food businesses serving fast food will be consulted and will be made to include at least 40% of their menu as 'Healthy Options', deemed so by the Healthy Eating Committee:
- i) Healthy food is defined as food that abide by the following regulations created by W.H.O
 - (1) Foods that are nutritionally fortified
 - (2) Food that is natural
 - (3) Food that is organic
 - (4) Medicinal foods
 - ii) The Traffic Light System will be used by the Healthy Eating Committee in order to create these 'Healthy Menus' and ascertain which food items acquire which rating and how much of a certain food can be consumed on a weekly basis. The traffic light system has three levels;
 - (1) Green – Low in fats, sugars and/or salt
 - (2) Orange – Moderate in fats, sugars and/or salt
 - (3) Red – High in fats, sugars and/or salts
 - iii) The Healthy Eating Committee will also take into account artificial colours, flavours and preservatives when creating guidelines for the Healthy Menus and the guidelines and the guidelines for these menus will be at the full discretion of the Committee.

7) Discounted Fresh Food and Price Ceilings

- a) A blanket agreement and price ceiling will be imposed on all fresh-foods groceries including, but not limited to;
 - i) Coles Supermarket
 - ii) Woolworths
 - iii) Foodland
 - iv) IGA associated Groceries.
- b) The agreement will be determined between the supermarkets and the Committee and will have target of lowering the prices between 10% and 15%

- c) Healthy foods to be included but not limited to;
 - i) Fresh fruits and vegetables
 - ii) Health supplements
 - iii) Health bars
 - iv) Low fat and fat free dairy products.

8) Sunset Clause

- a) Two years after proclamation, this Bill shall be reviewed by the Legislative Review Committee.

SACE Completion Trust Fund Bill 2012

A Bill for an Act to create a SACE completion trust fund to promote retention in the SACE program, improved academic outcomes, 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 Act may be cited as the *SACE Completion Trust Fund Act 2012*.

2) Commencement

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

3) Objects of the Act

The Objects of this Act are:

- b) To create a Government funded trust fund for all students gaining their SACE accreditation
- c) Create a relevant incentive for the completion of the SACE program with increased grade standards
- d) Increase SACE completion rates
- e) Support future opportunities and investment.

4) Interpretation

In this act, unless the contrary appears,

“SACE” means South Australian Certificate of Education

“The Committee” means The SACE Trust Fund Board

“Trust Fund” means the SACE Completion Trust Fund

PART II CREATION OF THE TRUST FUND

5) Establishment of a Trust Fund

- a) A trust fund will be created for students who finish their SACE can access, named the *SACE Completion Trust Fund*.

6) Allocation of Funds

- a) Funds will be allocated to each student that finishes SACE, based on their grades.

PART III
PROVISIONS REFERRING TO THE COMMITTEE

7) Name of the committee

- a) The name of the committee shall be *The SACE Trust Fund Board*.

8) Membership of the committee

- a) The committee will consist of a:
- i) Representative of the Department for Education and Child Development
 - ii) Representative of the Department of Treasury and Finance
 - iii) Representative of Catholic schools of South Australia
 - iv) Representative of Independent Schools of South Australia
 - v) Independent chair chosen by the committee.

9) Role of the committee

- a) The committee will determine the amount that the trust fund will be annually.

10) Special Provisions

- a) The committee may make special provisions for;
- i) Students with a disability
 - ii) Students from a low socio-economic background
 - iii) Students from homes where English is not the first language
 - iv) Students who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

PART IV
PROSCRIBED ACTIVITIES FOR TRUST FUND USE

11) Allowed activities

- a) The Trust Fund may exclusively be used for:
- i) Compulsory education costs
 - ii) Textbooks and other course reading material
 - iii) Stationary
 - iv) Transport for education, including overseas student exchange, organised through an education provider
 - v) Housing costs, including a home loan deposit
 - vi) A laptop, tablet or mobile device
 - vii) Compulsory work expenses, including uniforms.

PART V
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

12) Term of Trust Fund

- a) After 5 years, the remaining money will be returned to consolidated revenue.

13) Sunset Clause

- a) After 5 years, this bill will be reviewed by the Minister for Education.

Rural Health Scheme Act 2012

An Act to improve the quality of health services in rural and remote areas of 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 Act may be cited as the *Rural Health Scheme Act 2012*.

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:

- a) To create more and improve upon pre-existing healthcare services in rural and remote SA through:
 - i) Providing incentives to attract more doctors and specialists to work in the aforementioned areas
 - ii) Providing and distributing equipment to areas in need of it
 - iii) Establishing volunteer SAAS branches in small towns in the aforementioned areas.
- b) To make healthcare services more accessible through obliging all clinics to offer some form of bulk-billing.
- c) To lower the demand for healthcare services by introducing health and wellbeing education, integrated into primary and secondary school subjects.

4) Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears;

“SAAS” means the South Australian Ambulance Service

“RHAC” means the Rural Health Advisory Committee

“Healthcare Professionals” means a professional of the medical or allied health fields who offers the prevention, treatment, and management of illness and the preservation of mental and physical well-being.

“Rural” means areas of land that are not urbanized

“Remote” means a place that is distant from any people, activities or buildings

“Healthcare facility” means any location in which medicine is regularly practiced ranging from small clinics and doctor’s offices to urgent care centres and large hospitals

“Medical clinic” means a healthcare facility that its primarily devoted to the care of outpatients

“SHARE” means Sexuality, Sexual Health and Relationships Education

“Educational facility” means any facility in the State that provides education to the

youth of South Australia that caters to youth of any age, any degree of physical ability or sexual orientation

PART II

INCREASING AMOUNT OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS AND EQUIPMENT

5) Incentives for healthcare professionals

- a) Healthcare professionals will receive a higher salary when working in rural or remote areas.
 - i) The increased salary will be based on the current salary with an added percentage of that based on the area they are working in
 - ii) The state will be divided into different areas each with its own percentage increase
 - iii) The areas and percentages will be designated by the RHAC.
- b) Housing or rent assistance will be available to healthcare professionals relocating to a rural or remote area.
 - i) The amount provided will be based on the area and be decided by the RHAC.

6) Providing equipment

- a) Rural and remote healthcare facilities will be able to apply for equipment through the RHAC, on condition that they:
 - i) provide evidence of a significant requirement for the stipulated piece of equipment, and;
 - ii) provide evidence of financial difficulty in purchasing the stipulated piece of equipment.
- b) The RHAC will conduct an investigation into each application and where appropriate purchase and distribute the equipment.
- c) Rural and remote healthcare facilities may also apply for the upgrading or maintenance of equipment through the RHAC;
 - i) Equipment administered by the RHAC is the responsibility of the healthcare facility receiving it. If maintenance of the equipment is required it must be applied for separately.

PART III

INCREASING AVAILABILITY OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES

7) Bulk billing

- a) In areas where there is only one medical clinic, that facility must offer bulk billing to some degree;
 - i) It is not compulsory to offer bulk billing to all patients. The system of bulk billing is adaptable to the clinics preferences, subject to subsection (2)
 - ii) Patients possessing a current Medicare and Health Care card must be given the option of bulk billing.
- b) In areas where there is more than one medical clinic, at least one facility must offer bulk billing at the discretion of the medical professionals in charge of these facilities.

8) Compulsory Ambulance Cover

- a) The minimum amount of ambulance cover will be deducted at the time of joining a relevant health insurance provider (e.g. Medibank Private, Bupa, etc.) or at a time previously arranged by the applicant and the provider.
- b) If by any means anyone who doesn't have ambulance cover by the end of the current financial year, a penalty tax of 1% will be added on top for those taxpayers who earn above the Medicare Levy Surcharge to encourage individuals to take out private health insurance.

PART IV EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

9) Health Course

- a) A course will be implemented in all educational facilities in South Australia to educate everyone about the issues that all young people face every day. The course will teach students about what to look for and how to assist their fellow students if they are having any issues;
 - i) As an integral part of this course, it will cover sexual health by introducing a program that will increase positive attitudes, knowledge about relevant issues, skills and the behaviour and intention that is intrinsically linked with sexuality, sexual decision making, sexual health and relationships among the students that attend all the relevant educational facilities. It will be based on the SHARE program that has been run in the United Kingdom and Western Australia (specifically the University of Western Australia).

Volunteer Recognition Bill 2012

A Bill for an Act to increase recognition and respect for all volunteers throughout 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 Act may be cited as the *Volunteer Recognition Act 2012*.

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:

- a) Increase recognition and awareness of volunteers and the valuable economic benefits of their contribution to the state of South Australia by:
 - i) Launching a new volunteer accreditation standard to both improve the perception of volunteers within the community and provide accredited volunteers with appropriate training, support and recognition
 - ii) Initiating a large scale awareness campaign across traditional and social media to promote the role of volunteers and the new volunteer accreditation standard.

4) Interpretation

In this Act unless the contrary appears;

“Volunteer” means a resident of South Australia who undertakes unpaid work which contributes to South Australian communities in a positive way to the exclusion of work experience, mandatory community service, internships and the like.

“Volunteer accreditation standard” means a qualification standard with criteria that is implemented by the volunteer accreditation standards reference group

“Volunteer accreditation standards reference group (VASRG)” means a group responsible for implementing and upholding the Volunteers Accreditation Standard made up of representatives from the Office for Volunteers and volunteer engaging organisations along with volunteers identified by the Office for Volunteers as role models in South Australia and is appointed by the Minister for Volunteers.

“Free stuff” means super cool stuff that you wouldn’t understand

“Traditional media” means print and broadcasted media

“Social media” means social networking sites, and the World Wide Web

“Recorded hours” means unpaid working hours recorded and agreed to by both the volunteer and the organisation

“Early planning” means the preproduction of the advertising campaign

“Other recognised training” means training relevant to the volunteers field of volunteer work

“Registered organisation” means a licenced organisation with a volunteer who has applied for the Volunteer Accreditation Standard

“Out of pocket costs” means costs covered by the volunteer as an individual

“Registration” means an application for the Volunteers Accreditation Standard that has been approved by the Office for Volunteers.

“The Minister” means the Minister for volunteers

“Accreditation” means the gained qualification of Volunteers accreditation standard

“Standard” means the Volunteers Accreditation Standard

“Applicant” means a volunteer applying for the ‘Volunteer Accreditation Standard’ or a supervisor of an organisation applying on behalf of their volunteer

PART II

VOLUNTEER ACCREDITATION STANDARD

5) Entitlements

- a) Volunteers who achieve the accreditation standard will be eligible for:
 - i) A Welcome pack targeted at the volunteer and their registered organisation provided by the Office for Volunteers, that includes information on rights, responsibilities, related networks
 - ii) Criminal History Screening, Child Safe Environments and First Aid training supplied by the Office for Volunteers at no cost to the volunteer. This training will be recognised and accepted by all organisations engaging volunteers in South Australia, reducing the need for volunteers to complete training multiple times. Volunteers who can prove out of pocket costs for the above stated mandatory training and government checks completed prior to their successful registration will have their training costs reimbursed by the Office for Volunteers on approval of their successful registration.
 - iii) Other recognised training at a 50% discount subsidized by the Office for Volunteers
 - (1) A ‘Volunteer Accreditation ID Card’ entitling the holder to a concession price on public transport, at cinemas and other places where concession prices are applicable. The ‘Volunteer Accreditation ID card’ is valid for one year and a new card will be issued at the end of the expiry period given that volunteer still meets the ‘Volunteers Accreditation Standard’. Organisations who refuse to offer volunteers holding an Accreditation ID card a concession price will be fined according to existing legislation.

6) Applications

- a) All applicants must submit an application to the Volunteer Accreditation Standards Reference Group.
- b) All applicants must provide appropriate support material from the core organisation for which they volunteer as part of their application for the Volunteer Accreditation Standard.
- c) Appropriate Support Material to be determined by the members of the Volunteer Accreditation Standards Reference Group.
- d) Volunteer Accreditation Standards Reference Group must reply to the applicant in writing stating whether the applicant was:

- i) Approved and a three month probation period will begin seven days after the response is sent out to the applicant
- ii) Declined, stating why the application has failed.
- e) Deliberately providing wrong or misleading information will result in the application being rejected and the possibility of criminal charges at the discretion of the Volunteers Accreditation Standards Reference Group.

7) Probation period

- a) Seven days after a response is sent to an approved applicant the volunteer will begin a 3 month probation period under which a volunteer will:
 - i) Receive a temporary Volunteer Accreditation card, which will expire at the end of the probation period. Other benefits will not be valid until the applicant is notified of a successful completion of the probation period
 - ii) Volunteer a minimum of 20 recorded hours a week or equivalent, totalling a minimum of 240 hours over the 3-month probation period
 - iii) Record their hours on a time sheet and have it verified by their supervisor at the organisation
 - iv) Send their time sheets with their recoded hours to the volunteers' accreditation standards reference group at the end of the probation period.
- b) The VASRG must reply to an application in writing upon the completion of the probation period stating whether the application was:
 - i) Approved and a welcome pack will be sent out to the volunteer informing them that they have reached the Volunteer Accreditation Standard and will now be eligible for all benefits
 - ii) Declined, stating why the application was not passed.
- c) Deliberately providing wrong or misleading information will result in the application being rejected and the possibility of charges at the discretion of the Volunteers Accreditation Standards Reference Group.

8) Sustained eligibility

- a) In order for a volunteer to sustain the Volunteer Accreditation Standard, they must send away all time sheets to the VASRG once annually up until the date of 3 weeks prior to the expiry of their Volunteer Accreditation ID card;
 - i) If a volunteer no longer meets the standard they will no longer be eligible for benefits and their Volunteer Accreditation ID card will not be renewed.
 - ii) If a volunteer still meets the standard then their Volunteers Accreditation ID card will be renewed and they will continue to receive benefits until otherwise stated by the VASRG

9) Eligibility

- a) To achieve accreditation volunteers must:
 - i) Contribute a minimum of 20 recorded hours or the equivalent per week to approved organisations in South Australia
 - ii) Record their volunteer hours on a time sheet and have them verified by a supervisor of the organisation.

10) Volunteer Accreditation Standards Reference Group

- a) The Volunteer Accreditation Standards Reference Group will include representatives from The Office for Volunteers, Volunteer engaging organizations and volunteers identified by the Office for Volunteers as role models in South Australia.

PART III AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

11) Awareness Campaign

- a) The Office for Volunteers along with the Minister for Volunteers will initiate, drive and deliver an awareness campaign across traditional and social media to promote the role and value of volunteers and share the new volunteer accreditation standard.
- b) The campaign will follow recent successful community engagement models such as those used during the South Australia Strategic Plan Consultations.
- c) The Volunteer Accreditation Standards Reference Group will support the early planning and implementation of the awareness campaign.

12) Sunset Clause

- a) This bill shall be reviewed by the Volunteer Accreditation Standards Reference Group and the Minister for Volunteers five years after proclamation.

Voluntary Euthanasia Bill 2012

A Bill for an Act to legalise conditional voluntary euthanasia within the state of South Australia and for related purposes.

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

PART I PRELIMINARY

1) Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Voluntary Euthanasia Act 2012*.

2) Commencement

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

3) Objectives of Act

The objects of the Act are:

- a) To legalise the act of performing euthanasia by qualified Medical Practitioners.
- b) To develop processes for Voluntary Euthanasia.
- c) To increase the number of South Australians who donate their organs.

4) Interpretation

In this Bill, unless the contrary intention appears:

“Euthanasia” means the act of humanely and painlessly terminating the life of a patient.

“Patient” means the person to be euthanised.

“Qualified Euthanist” means a person who has undergone formal training to administer euthanasia.

“Organ Donor’s Agreement” means to authorise the removal of organs

“Quality of Life” means as determined by the medical tribunal

“Medical Practitioner” means a physician registered with the Medical Board of Australia

“Medical Tribunal” means a medical tribunal as established in this act.

PART II LEGALISATION OF EUTHANASIA

5) Legalisation

- a) The act of performing euthanasia on a patient shall no longer be considered criminal in hospitals in the state of South Australia.

PART III
EUTHANASIA

6) Eligibility

- a) A patient suffering from a terminal illness or poor quality of life may request a procedure during which they will be euthanized;
 - i) A medical practitioner will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to suggest euthanasia to a patient or next of kin, either directly to the patient or next of kin themselves or indirectly through an associate unless all prior treatment options have been exhausted.
- b) Upon request of euthanasia a medical tribunal shall be formed in order to assess the whether the patient suffers from a terminal illness or poor quality of life;
 - i) The patient shall be required to undergo psychological evaluation prior to approval of request
 - ii) A request will be denied if the patient is shown to suffer from a mental illness and do not suffer from an applicable condition.
- c) If a patient is mentally incapable of requesting euthanasia then the decision is passed to their next of kin or one with power of attorney over the patient.
- d) If the patient is under the age of 18, the responsibility of the decision is that of the patient's caregiver and/or legal guardian. For such a decision to be made both the patient caregiver and/or legal guardian and the patient must agree in full with the decision.

7) Organ Donation

- a) Upon request of euthanasia, a patient must sign an Organ Donor's Agreement for their request to be considered valid.

8) Euthanasia Process

- a) Prior to administering euthanasia the patient must be appropriately anesthetised and medically sedated.
- b) All organs suitable for transplantation shall be removed.
- c) Organs deemed unfit for transplantation shall be donated to scientific inquiry.
- d) The patient's life shall then be terminated via a means deemed the most effective whilst retaining the utmost humanity and dignity.

PART IV
APPOINTED PERSONNEL

9) Medical Tribunal

- a) Upon request of euthanasia a medical tribunal shall be formed;
 - i) This shall include two medical practitioners that were not originally assigned to the patient
 - ii) The tribunal shall also include a registered clinical psychologist or registered psychiatrist to perform an assessment of the patient's mental and affective condition
 - iii) The specific medical tribunal shall be disbanded upon conclusion of the treatment.

10) Qualified Euthanist

- a) A medical practitioner can apply for training to become a qualified euthanist;
 - i) This training shall be decided by the medical academic community and must include a psychological evaluation.
- b) Qualified euthanists must undergo psychological evaluation;
 - i) They must be evaluated after their first treatment
 - ii) They must undergo further psychological evaluation after a number of treatments determined by the treating psychologist or upon request
 - iii) If the qualified euthanist is deemed incapable of continuing their practice they shall have their license permanently revoked and they will no longer be permitted to administer treatment.

11) Review

- a) A Joint Selection Committee will be appointed to consider the impact of this Act, 24 months after the commencement date.

The Ban of Smoking Bill 2012

A Bill for an Act to ban smoking in busy public areas and public transport designated waiting areas and for related purposes.

TO 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 Act may be cited as the *Ban of Smoking Act 2012*.

2) Commencement

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

3) Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are:

- a) To provide a healthy and smoke free environment for people using public transport and in busy public areas.
- b) To reduce the harmful effects of cigarettes to non-smokers in the immediate vicinity and encourage smokers to quit smoking.

4) Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears,

“Smoking Free Zones” mean a designated area where smoking is not allowed.

“Minister” means the Minister for Health and Ageing

“The Committee” means the Fresh Air Committee

PART II BAN OF SMOKING IN PUBLIC AREAS

5) Banning of smoking in public places:

- a) Smoking shall be banned from the following;
 - i) All public transport designated waiting areas which include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Bus stops
 - (2) Train stations
 - (3) Tram stations
 - ii) Busy Shopping areas which include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Rundle Mall
 - (2) Central Market
 - iii) Any other area as designated by the Fresh Air Committee.

6) Establishment of the Fresh Air Committee

- a) The Fresh Air Committee will be established.

7) Responsibilities

- a) The Committee is responsible for determining the scope of smoking free zones in the vicinity of public places and public transport designated waiting areas.
- b) The Committee is responsible to the Minister for Health & Ageing.

8) Membership

- a) The committee will consist of 4 members:
 - i) 1 member from The Department for Health and Ageing
 - ii) 1 member from The Department of Transport and Infrastructure
 - iii) 1 member from Adelaide Metro
 - iv) 1 member to be an expert in the relevant field.

9) Create a designated smoking area

- a) The Committee will also be responsible for the creation of designated smoking areas where people can smoke and which will be covered and is not exposed to busy public areas.
- b) The committee is hereby granted the ability to set its own agenda and organisational process and is to be supplied with the resources it requires by the minister for Health.
- c) The committee must report to the Minister for Health and Ageing. All designated smoking areas must be approved by the Minister for Health and Ageing.

10) Breach of the Provision of The Act

- a) A maximum fine of \$200.00 to be issued to those found in breach of the provisions of this Act.

11) Sunset Clause

- a) This bill shall be reviewed by a join selection committee five years after proclamation.

Jump Racing Outlaw Act 2012

An Act to ban jump racing and ensure the safety of animals subjected to jump racing, currently and in the future 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 Act may be cited as the “*Jump Racing Outlaw Act 2012*”.

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:

- (a) To Ban all forms of animal jump racing.
- (b) To ensure that future events for jump racing are cancelled,
- (c) To ensure the future safety of all animals involved in jump racing, and
- (d) To educate the community as to why we are banning jump racing – (through schools)

4) Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary appears;

“**Jump racing**” means any sport in which an animal has to jump obstacles.

“**Safety**” means the complete mental and physical health and wellbeing of any and all animals involved in jump racing.

“**Ban/ Outlaw**” means to put in a state of illegality.

“**Participation**” means the act of training or entering an animal in a jump race

“**RSPCA**” means the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

“**AWL**” means Animal Welfare League

“**Schools**” means any primary, secondary or tertiary education centre willing to receive the presentation

“**Council Areas**” means in each South Australian Electorate

“**At risk**” means that there is a high potential that the animal will be put down due to a potentially debilitating injury, when they could be healed instead

“**Holding Jumps Races**” means the act of instituting a jumps race

“**Untainted land**” means any land which isn’t in any way contaminated or potentially harmful to the animal’s safety

“**Sanctuary**” means The Roaming Plains Of Free Ex-Jump Animals

“**Volunteers**” means anyone who willingly gives up their time for no monetary gain.

“**Farming expertise**” means a person has had sufficient experience on a farm to be able to coordinate farm activity.

“**Qualified**” means anyone who has prior education and experience in their

particular field of expertise

“Relocated” means any animal that has been moved from one place to another

“Owner” means the person who has bought the animal

“Race injuries” means any affliction or injury caused by an animal’s participation in jumps racing

“Healed” means an injured animal will be medically treated by a veterinarian until it is at full health

“Well-being” means the complete mental and physical fitness of an animal

“Off premises” means any place which is not on property of The Roaming Plains Of Free Ex-Jump Animals

“Treated” means put into the care of a veterinarian for the process of healing

“Fed appropriately” means provided with ample food and nourishment to keep up the well-being of the animals in accordance to veterinary standards

“Under instruction” means the feeding of the animal shall be advised by the veterinarian that has assessed the animal and shall be undertaken by the staff of The Roaming Plains Of Free Ex-Jump Animals

“Community centres” means a place in the council area which is used for community events, such as; town halls, sporting clubs, etc.

“Maintain” means to keep order to the premises, landscaping, repairs, animal handling, etc.

PART II JUMP RACING

5) **Outlaw of jump racing**

- a) All jump racing is to be outlawed in South Australia.
- b) The act of holding jump races in South Australia shall be punishable;
 - i) Punishment shall be at a minimum \$50,000 and at maximum \$250,000 and a two year jail sentence.
- c) Participation in a jumps race shall be punishable;
 - i) Punishment shall be at minimum \$2,500 and at maximum \$10,000.
- d) Punishment within the set bounds shall be at the discretion of a judicial body.

PART III SAFETY OF ANIMALS

6) **The Protection of Animals**

- a) From untainted land that the government acquires, a large sanctuary shall be established and named “The Roaming Plains of Free Ex-Jump Animals”;
 - i) The Roaming Plains of Free Ex-Jump Animals shall henceforth be referred to in text as the RPFEJA .
- b) The Roaming Plains Of Free Ex-Jump Animals shall be managed
 - i) By volunteers
 - ii) By employees with farming expertise who can manage all of the animals within the bounds of the sanctuary
 - iii) By qualified veterinarians who will be employed as permanent full time workers at the RPFEJA.

- c) All at-risk ex-jumps animals shall be relocated to the RPFEJA in a manner which will ensure their safety.
- d) Any ex-jump animal that an owner chooses to sell may be bought by the RPFEJA.
- e) Any ex-jump animal with race injuries shall be healed in the most humane manner, they shall be checked by a veterinarian to ensure the well-being of the animal;
 - i) Animals owned will be assessed prior to relocation according to the severity of their injuries. Animals may be treated off-premises if relocation should put the animal's safety at risk.
- f) Animals in this sanctuary will be fed appropriately, under instruction of a veterinarian;
 - i) Food will be acquired by government funding and any appropriate community donations
- g) Once an animal is declared fit and healthy by a veterinarian, it may be sold to a new owner on the following grounds;
 - i) There will be enough land for them to exercise on,
 - ii) The new owner will have the financial security necessary for looking after the animal
 - iii) The prospective new owner will be assessed relating to the care of the animal;
 - (1) The animal may be adopted to him/her on a trial basis, so the prospective new owner can be checked that they are caring for the animal acceptably
 - (2) After this trial period of no more than a month, the animal will either be rescued or will remain in the care of its new owner.
- h) Appropriate information about the animal including past injuries, and possible future health risks from jumps racing etc. shall be collated into a document which will be given to the prospective owner prior to adoption.

PART IV COMMUNITY EDUCATION

7) Presentation for schools

- a) A presentation shall be prepared by a representative from the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries with the help of the RSPCA.
- b) This presentation will be directed at schools and community centres.
- c) These presentations shall occur once in each council area, beginning in the areas which have the highest jump racing activity. This shall be from the day of proclamation and shall be spread out over the duration of 2 years;
 - i) Further need for presentations will be determined at the end of this time period.
- d) The presentation shall include the consequences of jump racing and shall have a strong message as to why jump racing has been outlawed.

PART V TRIBUNAL FOR WELFARE ISSUES

8) Tribunal

- a) A tribunal shall be established under the name "The Jumps Welfare Tribunal".
- b) The Jumps Welfare tribunal shall consist of;
 - i) A member from the AWL

- ii) A member from the RSPCA
 - iii) A retired jumps racing jockey
 - iv) A representative from the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
 - v) An ex-jumps race animal trainer
 - vi) A veterinarian.
 - vii) A member of the judicial arm of government.
- c) The tribunal shall be heavily involved in the promotion of animal safety and welfare.
 - d) The tribunal shall be involved in the selection of volunteers for RPFEJA who will maintain the area and animals.
 - e) The tribunal shall also be involved in the enactment of laws surrounding jump racing.
 - f) The tribunal shall also settle any community disputes, by judicial review from the member of the judiciary.

9) Sunset Clause

- a) Five years from proclamation this bill shall be reviewed by the jumps welfare tribunal.

Tertiary Education Assistance Act 2012

An Act to provide free tertiary education to all South Australian students who attend a Tertiary Education Provider registered in the State of 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 1 PRELIMINARY

1) Short Title

This Act may be cited as the *Tertiary Education Assistance Act 2012*.

2) Commencement

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

3) Objects

The objects of the Act are:

- a) To provide free education to all South Australian students in a South Australian Tertiary Institution.
- b) To establish The Tertiary Education Advisory Commission to review and oversee the implementation of the *Tertiary Education Assistance Act 2012*.

4) Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears;

“Assisted Tertiary Education Scheme” means the scheme established by the Government of South Australia to provide funding to all registered Tertiary Education Providers registered in South Australia.

“Budget Estimates Committee” means the South Australian Joint Standing Committee on Budget Estimates.

“SATAC” means the South Australian Tertiary Admissions Centre.

“ATAR” means Australian Tertiary Admissions Rank.

“Tertiary Education Provider” means a registered higher education provider registered in the State of South Australia.

“Tertiary” means any University, TAFE, Vocational Education Training (VET), Bible College and others listed with DIISRT and DECD.

“DIISRT” means Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education.

“DECD” means Department for Education and Child Development.

“South Australian Student” means any student residing in South Australia who is undergoing Tertiary education, who holds Australian Citizenship, has resided in South Australia for a period of thirty six (36) months or more immediately prior to commencing their study and is enrolled to vote in any South Australian Electorate.

“South Australian Tertiary Entrant” means a South Australian Student who has either attained an ATAR or passed a STAT approved test to be admitted to a Tertiary Education Provider.

“Approved Test” means a test that has been deemed appropriate to prove the capabilities of South Australian Students entering Tertiary Education, for example TABS and STAT tests.

“Calendar Year” means the year commencing on the 1st January and finishing on the 31st December of the same year.

“The Commission” means The Tertiary Education Advisory Commission.

PART II ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCHEME

5) Student Intake

- a) Commencement of the scheme will start at the beginning of the calendar year after proclamation of *The Tertiary Education Assistance Act 2012*.
- b) Payment of fees by the government will commence from the day immediately following the census date for the entirety of study costs for the calendar year;
 - i) Students will be reimbursed/have their HECS HELP debt cancelled for study costs accrued for the entirety of the year in which the bill is proclaimed.
- c) Student intake will begin upon acceptance into a recognised Tertiary Education Provider;
 - i) Students will apply for a course at the recognized Tertiary Education Provider through SATAC and the application will be considered as per usual.
- d) Students will be expected to maintain a pass grade average minimum for each topic to ensure the continuation of government funding for their course;
 - i) If the student fails a topic twice, they will be obligated to pay for that particular topic if they wish to enrol for a third time
 - ii) Payment can be processed through the HECS HELP scheme or
 - iii) In full payment up front to the required office.
- e) Students residing in other states or territories other than the state of South Australia can still apply and enrol in South Australian Tertiary Institutions;
 - i) Fees will not be covered by this scheme and fees will be paid in full by the student or by the HECS HELP scheme.
- f) International student’s application, enrolment, and payment will remain unchanged as stated in the *Higher Education Support Act 2003*.

6) Funding

- a) Payment for the entirety of South Australian Student fees will be provided by the Government of South Australia direct to the respective Tertiary Education Provider;
 - i) Full Time and Part Time load South Australian Students will be eligible for this scheme.

PART III
THE TERTIARY EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

7) Tertiary Education Advisory Commission

- a) A Tertiary Education Advisory Commission is to be established and is to consist of the following members:
 - i) Vice Chancellor or equivalent of each Tertiary Education Provider, registered in South Australia
 - ii) South Australian Minister for Education and Child Development
 - iii) South Australian Shadow Minister for Education and Child Development
 - iv) Two Quality Assurance Officers.

- b) Two full time positions will be created and will be known as Quality Assurance Officers;
 - i) These positions will be appointed by The Tertiary Education Advisory Commission:
 - (1) The Council will consist of the following:
 - (a) Vice Chancellor or equivalent of each Tertiary Education Provider, registered in South Australia
 - (b) South Australian Minister for Education and Child Development
 - (c) South Australian Shadow Minister for Education and Child Development
 - ii) Once appointed the two Quality Assurance Officers will become a part of the council
 - iii) The Quality Assurance Officers will be elected for a period of four (4) years; and may serve a maximum of two (2) terms, amounting to eight (8) years in such position
 - iv) The Quality Assurance Officers are to liaise with South Australian Students about the Tertiary Assistance Scheme
 - v) The Quality Assurance Officers will collate all information and present back to the Commission for review of the scheme.

- c) The Tertiary Education Advisory Commission will appoint an independent person from outside of a particular political party or tertiary institution, to be the Commissioner of the Tertiary Education Advisory Commission;
 - i) The Commissioner will be appointed by the members of The Commission for a period of no more than four years with no option of a second term.
 - ii) The Commissioner must have had previous experience in a Tertiary Education Provider
 - iii) The Commissioner's task is to ensure that Government Grants and funding to Tertiary Education Providers registered in South Australia are spent appropriately on educational activities and tools.

- d) Every two years the Commissioner will authorise The Commission to conduct a review to ensure that Tertiary Education is well funded and that courses are provided to a high standard with the information supplied by the Quality Assurance Officers;

- i) The review will provide recommendations to the South Australian Government on the needs of Tertiary Education Providers and academic needs of South Australian Students on the basis of the information provided by the bi-annual review.
- e) The Commission will establish a means test to ensure a fair process of review of all South Australian Tertiary Education Providers.

8) Sunset Clause

- a) The South Australian Parliament will review the *Tertiary Education Assistance Act 2012* during the Budget Estimates Committee every four years.

Rural Transport Enhancement Act 2012

An Act to implement and increase public transport in rural communities, 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 Act may be cited as the *Rural Transport Enhancement Act 2012*;

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:

- a) To establish a public transport service in the regional and rural areas of South Australia.
- b) To provide service provider(s) and the community with the tools to assist in improving transport services in rural and regional areas.
- c) To provide the youth of South Australia with the means to access quality education and employment.

4. Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

“Rural and/or Regional” means all areas of South Australia outside the capital city of the State

“Public transport” means a service including of buses, trains and trams and is to be understood as transport that is both inexpensive and available to all members of the community.

“Youth” means people aged between 16 and 25.

“Service Provider(s)” mean the companies whom are contracted to provide public transport

PART II RURAL TRANSPORT ENHANCEMENT BOARD

5) The Commissioner for Rural Transport Enhancement

- a) The Commissioner for Rural Transport Enhancement will be established;
 - i) The Commissioner’s role is to implement and increase the availability of public transport for rural and regional areas and have extensive experience and expertise in the development and maintenance of a public transport system
 - ii) The Office of the Commissioner for Rural Transport Enhancement will be established

- iii) The Commissioner may appoint a staff; however, the responsibility of the actions of the aforementioned staff shall lie with the Commissioner. Members of the Office of the Commissioner are bound by the rules and guidelines of the *Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act 1995*
- iv) The Commissioner shall be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the assent of both Houses of the South Australian Parliament to serve a term of four years. Successive terms may be served and the Commissioner shall only be removed from office pursuant to the Statute and guidelines of a Supreme Court Justice pursuant to the *Constitution Act 1934* and the *Supreme Court Act 193*.
- v) The Commissioner must report to Parliament annually on the effectiveness of the operations undertaken in the previous financial year and the strategies in place for the next financial year.

6) The Board for Rural Transport Enhancement

- a) The Board for Rural Transport Enhancement will be established to advise and support the Commissioner in their pursuit of the Objects of this Act;
 - i) The Board shall consist of eight members who shall have pertinent professional experience and expertise in the areas identified as relevant by the Commissioner and shall have the focus of recommending to the Commissioner all avenues to ensure the successful implementation of this act
 - ii) The Board shall meet at least seven times a year and shall have all relevant administrative and fiscal requirements supported by the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
 - iii) The Board shall be appointed by the Commissioner in conjunction with discussions with the Minister and Shadow Minister for Transport and Infrastructure.

PART III

ENHANSEMENT OF PULPIC TRANSPORT

7) Implementation of the Scheme

- a) The Commissioner and the Board will conduct a six-month review into the townships and cities of rural South Australia in order to effectively maximise the impact of public transport routes;
 - i) In such cases where the Commissioner and the Board decide it practical, several townships may share a public transport
 - ii) All routes and timetables are to be decided by the Commissioner and the Board.
 - iii) Ticketing prices are to be set in accordance with ticketing prices in the Greater Adelaide Metropolitan Area. The same subsidised prices will be provided upon the presentation of;
 - (1) A Tertiary, Secondary or Primary student identification card
 - (2) A Concession card
 - (3) A Seniors Card
 - iv) Following the initial six-month review process, a further six-week appeal process will be granted for affected parties if they feel that their needs have not been effectively met by the Commissioner and the Board.

PART IV
PUBLIC INFORMATION AND ENGAGEMENT

8) Information sessions

- a) Before the commencement of the act, local meetings will be held to inform and advertise to citizens about the plan.
- b) The meetings will include an information pack about what is proposed to happen and surveys about routes that local citizens think are necessary.

9) Advertisement

- a) Advertising campaigns will occur across the state to advertise the new facilities; these campaigns will include but not be limited to:
 - i) Primetime television advertisements
 - ii) Social Media
 - iii) Posters in rural areas.
- b) All advertisements in rural areas will include more detail and references for further information.

PART V
TENDER OPPORTUNITIES

10) Tender Process

- a) Private operators will undergo the standard tender process in order to provide transport services.

Legalisation of Drugs Bill 2012

A Bill for an Act to legalise and regulate the production, distribution and consumption of drugs, 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 Act may be cited as the Legalisation of Drugs Act 2012.

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 to increase public safety and welfare in relation to the use of drugs through:

- a) The legalisation of drugs.
- b) The regulation of production, distribution and consumption of drugs.
- c) The promotion of public awareness of the dangers and detrimental effects of drugs.

4) Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears;

“Composition” means the chemical make-up.

“Consumption” means any action which includes, but is not limited to, ingestion, injection, inhalation and use of suppository.

“DASSA” means Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia.

“Distributor” means a legal entity with a current distribution annual license.

“Drug” means any chemical substance that crosses the blood–brain barrier and acts primarily upon the central nervous system where it affects brain function, resulting in changes in perception, mood, consciousness, cognition, and behaviour.

“Drug Free Zones” means any public space where by regulation the consumption of regulated drugs is illegal.

“Good Manufacturing Practices” means the integrated management control system inclusive of the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the manufacture, packing, storage, and installation of all finished devices intended for human use.

“Good Distributing Practices” means the integrated management control system inclusive of the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the transport, storage, and sale of all finished devices intended for human use.

“High Risk” means any point on the scale where by multiplying the dependency axis by the physical harm axis is greater than 4.

“Legal Entity” means either a person or a Company.

“Licensed Premises” means a legal entity with a current distribution annual license which allows the sale, and consumption on private premises, of regulated drugs.

“Producer” means a legal entity with a current production annual license.

“Recognised needle disposal boxes” means a needle disposal box produced by, or by the authority of, DASSA.

“Regulated Drugs” means drugs which are scaled below “high risk” in the scale.

“RoPoD” means the Regulation of Production of Drugs Council.

“The Scale” means *The Rational Scale to Assess the Harm of Drugs, 2007*.

“Zones” means an area.

PART II

LEGALISATION OF DRUGS

5) Legalisation of Drugs

- a) The production, distribution and consumption of regulated drugs will no longer be illegal.
- b) Possession of the instruments used for the consumption of regulated drugs will no longer be illegal.
- c) DASSA must scale new drugs as they become known to DASSA on the scale.

PART III

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

6) Regulation of Production of Drugs committee

- a) A committee will be established made up of no more than 15 and no less than 6 members.
 - i) Members of this committee will be appointed by the Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse
 - ii) The committee will be known as the Regulation of Production of Drugs committee.

7) Regulation of Production

- a) A legal entity must secure an annual production license to produce a regulated drug.
- b) The producer must be in compliance with good manufacturing practices.
- c) RoPoD will be responsible for determining the standard compositions for regulated drugs.
- d) Random audits on the composition of regulated drugs produced will be conducted by DASSA.
- e) A producer who is found to have produced a regulated drug which fails to meet the standard composition of regulated drugs is guilty of an offence.
- f) Producers will be required to package the drugs in a standard as determined by RoPoD.

8) Regulation of Distribution

- a) A legal entity needs to secure an annual distribution license to sell a regulated drug;
 - i) RoPoD will be responsible for the issuing of licenses.
 - ii) RoPoD will have the discretion of issuing licenses allowing the sale of regulated drugs only along with licenses allowing the sale and consumption of regulated drugs on private premises.

- iii) The Department of Treasury and Finance will be responsible for setting the price of annual licenses.
- b) The distributor must be in compliance with good distributing practices.
- c) Any person who tampers with the packaging of a regulated drug will be guilty of an offence.

9) Regulation of Consumption

- a) A minor who is found to be in possession of, or to have consumed, a regulated drug will be guilty of an offence.
- b) Public areas may be designated as drug free zones to be determined by local councils.
- c) Any person who is found to be consuming a drug in a drug free zone will be guilty of an offence.
- d) A licensed premise can determine which regulated drugs they will allow to be consumed within their premises.
 - i) A licensed premise may allocate zones within their premises where people can utilise different methods of consumption
 - ii) Licensed premise has the right the right to refuse entry to, or eject, patrons from their premises for not complying with internal rules.
- e) DASSA will be responsible for the production of needle disposal boxes.
- f) A person who does not dispose of a used needle in a recognised needle disposal box is guilty of an offence.

PART IV PROMTION OF PUBLIC AWARENESS

10) Advertising campaigns

- a) Public Awareness campaigns on the dangers and detrimental effects of using drugs will include, but not be limited to;
 - i) Television commercials
 - ii) Radio advertisements
 - iii) Public signs
 - iv) School educational visits
 - v) Newspaper advertisements.
- b) DASSA will be responsible for the public awareness campaigns.

11) Sunset clause

- a) The Act will be reviewed by the Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse 254 days and 9 hours after proclamation.

Rural Development Act 2012

An Act to provide equal opportunities for and ensure retention rates of residents of regional and rural South Australia.

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 Act may be cited as the *Rural Development Act 2012*.

2) Commencement

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

3) Objects

The objects of this Act are:

- a) To ensure people living in rural areas have the opportunity to access tertiary education.
- b) To entice rural and regional residents to return to regional and rural areas upon completion of their studies.
- c) To ensure development of regional and rural areas does not lead to the exploitation of primitive arable land.
- d) To establish a committee of farmers, educators, tertiary administrators and youth to oversee the implementation and successful continuation of the Bill.

4) Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

"NRM" means Natural Resource Management Boards

"RDA" means Regional Development Australia

"SAFF" South Australia Farmers Federation

"Student" means any person studying at a Tertiary institution

"Tertiary institution" means any university or TAFE in Australia

PART II RURAL RETENTION

5) Scholarships

- a) Students from rural areas will have access to scholarships provided by the South Australian Government to subsidise accommodation costs in Adelaide for the duration of their tertiary studies.
- b) Residents of rural and regional South Australia will have access to a series of scholarships that will allow for them to participate in appropriate personal development programs. These include, but are not limited to:
 - i) Academic and Professional Development opportunities

- ii) Development of skills in sport or the arts.

6) Retention of University Students

- a) Students from regional and rural South Australia that elect to return and work in a regional or rural area after completing tertiary studies for at least 5 years will be able to apply for a scholarship to go towards their HECS debt and to future expenses.

PART III SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

7) Sustainable Development

- a) Before a land development can be undertaken in regional areas, the developers must apply for approval from the Rural Assistance Committee and allow for any environmental analysis required to be undertaken.

PART IV THE COMMITTEE

8) Establishment

- a) A committee will be established to oversee the implementation and ongoing compliance to this bill, the committee will be called the Rural Assistance Committee.

9) Membership

- a) The members of the committee will include, but are not limited to;
 - i) The Minister for Regional Development
 - ii) Members from the RDA
 - iii) Members from the SAFF
 - iv) Relevant personnel from Australian tertiary institutions
 - v) Current or formal members of the NRM board from rural and regional South Australia
 - vi) Local government councillors from regional and rural South Australia
 - vii) Residents (including youths) from regional and rural South Australia
 - viii) School councillors/principals from schools in regional and rural South Australia.

10) Responsibilities

- a) The committee will be responsible for:
 - i) Establishing accommodation scholarships for tertiary students are paid to the accommodation provider
 - ii) Establishing scholarships for regional students are equally distributed
 - iii) Establishing scholarships for personal development are used for correct purposes, and are supporting opportunities that are beneficial to the recipient
 - iv) Establishing a rural retention fund to be paid to relevant returning students
 - v) Communicating with the relevant development companies to ensure that all developments are reviewed for environmental concerns or productive land is not destroyed
 - vi) Processing applications for scholarships and land developments
 - vii) To determine what personal development programs are appropriate.

11) Sunset Clause:

- a) Two (2) years from proclamation this bill shall be reviewed by the Office for Regional Affairs.

Designated Special Materials Repository Bill 2012

A Bill for an Act to legislate for and incrementally introduce environmentally responsible Crown Special Repository facilities for the safe storage of designated materials and for other purposes.

TO 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 1 PRELIMINARY

1) Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Designated Special Materials Repository Act 2012*.

2) Commencement

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

3) Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are;

- a) To better enable and to ensure South Australia is able to adequately investigate energy security solutions for the future
- b) To establish facilities for designated materials in a safe, secure and environmentally neutral manner
- c) To establish and authorise mechanisms for the proceeds of wealth generated by this Act to be distributed for the collative marginal benefit of State infrastructure projects.

4) Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears;

“Auditor-General” means the person for the time being holding, or acting in, the office of Auditor-General

“Authorised officer” means a person who is an authorised officer under this Act by virtue of appointment as such or *ex officio*

“Crown Land” has the same meaning as in Part 1 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2009*

“Court” means any judicial body which has jurisdiction over South Australia

“Designated material” means any substance, element or material which has been declared by the Minister to be classified as such for the purposes of this Act

“Education” includes any project, facility or initiative overseen by the Minister responsible for Education

“The Fund” means the *Legacy Infrastructure Investment Fund*

“Health” includes any project, facility or initiative overseen by the Minister responsible for Health

“Infrastructure” includes any project, facility or initiative overseen by the Minister responsible for Infrastructure

“The Minister” means the Minister for the time being responsible for the administration of the *Environmental Protection Act 199*

“Public entity” means any entity which must submit to audit from the Auditor-General under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*

“The Under Treasurer” means the person for the time being holding or acting in the office of Under Treasurer

PART II ADMINIATRATION

5) Delegation

- a) The Minister may delegate a power or function vested in or conferred on the Minister by or under this Act—
 - i) to a particular person or body; or
 - ii) to the person for the time being holding or acting in a particular office or position.
- b) A power or function delegated under this section may, if the instrument of delegation so provides, be further delegated.
- c) A delegation—
 - i) may be absolute or conditional; and
 - ii) does not derogate from the power of the delegator to act in a matter; and
 - iii) is revocable at will by the delegator.

6) General

- a) The provisions prescribed by this Division shall apply to all Committees which have been established under this Act.

7) Terms and conditions of office

- a) A member of the Committee will be appointed on conditions determined by the Governor for a term, not exceeding 5 years, specified in the instrument of appointment and, at the expiration of a term of appointment, is eligible for reappointment.
- b) The Governor may appoint a suitable person to be a deputy of a member of the Committee and that person, while acting in the absence of that member, will be taken to be a member of the Committee with all the powers, rights and duties of the member of whom the person is deputy.
- c) The Governor may remove a member of the Committee from office for—
 - i) a breach of, or non-compliance with, the conditions of the member's appointment; or
 - ii) mental or physical incapacity to carry out satisfactorily the duties of the member's office; or
 - iii) neglect of duty; or
 - iv) dishonourable conduct.
- d) The office of a member of the Committee becomes vacant if the member—
 - i) dies; or
 - ii) completes a term of office and is not reappointed; or
 - iii) resigns by written notice addressed to the Minister; or
 - iv) is removed from office pursuant to subsection (c).

8) Reporting

- a) The Committee must, not later than a date stipulated by the Minister, in each year present to the Minister a report on the administration of the Fund notwithstanding any other provisions to prepare and disclose reports with respect to the Fund contained within this Act.
- b) The Minister must cause a copy of the report to be laid before each House of Parliament within 12 sitting days after the Minister receives the report.

PART III

ENERGY SECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

9) Establishment

- a) The *Energy Security Advisory Committee* is established.

10) Membership

- a) The Committee consists of ten members appointed by the Governor, of whom.
 - i) one (the presiding member) must be an officer or employee of the Department
 - ii) one must be a person with expertise in the field of environmental sciences
 - iii) one must be a person with expertise in the field of energy law
 - iv) one must be a person with expertise in the industrial uses of radiation
 - v) one must be a person with expertise in the scientific uses of radiation
 - vi) two must be people with expertise in renewable energy technology
 - vii) one must be a person with expertise in energy security
 - viii) one must be a person with expertise in base load power generation
 - ix) one must be a person with expertise in public relations and communications.

11) Functions

- a) The functions of the Committee are—
 - i) to advise the Minister in relation to South Australia's energy security position
 - ii) to advise the Minister in relation to the viability and opportunity costs associated with renewable energy sources
 - iii) to investigate the energy generation capabilities and its applicability to South Australia
 - iv) to advise the Minister in relation to best practices of integrating alternative fuel sources into South Australia's base load power generation capabilities
 - v) to investigate and report on any other matters relevant to the general functions of this Committee at the request of the Minister or of its own motion.

PART III

DESIGNATED MATERIALS

12) Declarations

- a) The Minister may at any time declare any material or substance as a designated material for the purposes of the administration of this Act.
- b) The Minister will develop a series of guidelines and practices to ensure that the operations undertaken under this Act are done so appropriately.

PART IV
SA LEGACY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FUND

13) Establishment

- a) The *South Australian Legacy Infrastructure Investment Fund* is established.

14) Credits of amounts to the Fund

- a) There must be credited to the Fund—
- i) money appropriated by an Appropriation Act to the Fund
 - ii) revenue generated by a Special Repository storage fees
 - iii) money which authorises the transaction of funds from the Consolidated Account to the Fund
 - iv) deposits made to the Fund
 - v) revenue generated by financing or investing activities made with authorisation from the Minister on advice made by the *Legacy Infrastructure Investments Consultative Committee* in exercising their functions in respect to the Act
 - vi) any other source of funds generated by any means which has been authorised by—
 - (1) the Minister; or
 - (2) the Treasurer.

15) Debits of amounts to the Fund

- a) The Minister may authorise such direct payments on advice by the *Legacy Infrastructure Investments Consultative Committee* for the following purposes—
- i) infrastructure
 - ii) health
 - iii) education.

PART IV
CROWN SPECIAL REPOSITORY FACILITIES

16) Location

- a) The Minister may nominate and approve of a location to be designated to be a Crown Special Repository Facility by—
- i) acquiring land in a form prescribed by the *Land Acquisition Act 1969*; or
 - ii) utilising Crown Land in a form prescribed by the *Crown Land Management Act 2009*.

17) Designated Materials

- a) Once constructed a Crown Special Repository Facility shall accept designated materials in a manner prescribed by this Act for the purposes of storage in accordance with the Code of Best Practice prescribed under the Act.

18) Administration

- a) The Minister may prescribe any methods which they deems necessary in order to facilitate the proper administration and functions of a Crown Special Repository Facility.

Police Taser Bill 2012

A Bill for an Act to ensure the safety of all South Australians and South Australian police officers by the implementation of Tasers and for related purposes.

BE ENACTED by the Youth Governor of the Government 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 Act may be cited as the *Police Taser Act 2012*.

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 to ensure the safety practises of the usage of police tasers through;

- a) Compulsory Taser training for police officers.
- b) Forming a police Taser commission.
- c) Requiring every police on duty to carry a Taser gun.

4) Interpretation

In this Act unless contrary intention appears:

“The Commissioner of Police” means the person for the time being holding, or acting in, the office of Commissioner of Police;

“Firearm” means as described in the Firearms Act of 1977.

“The Taser review committee” means the committee established in this act.

“Taser safety course” means the course established in this committee that all police officer must complete before being able to use a taser

“South Australia Police” means as described in the Police Act 1998

“Police officer” – means as mentioned in the Police Act of 1998

PART II POLICE TASER REVIEW COMMITTEE

5) Establishment

- a) The Tasers Review Committee is established.

6) Membership

- a) The committee will consist of ten members, appointed by the Governor in Executive Council, of whom—
 - i) The Commissioner of Police

- ii) The Minister for Police or a representative of their Office that is to report the Minister no later than 2 business days after the Meeting has elapsed
- iii) One must be an individual with experience in trauma and emergency medicine
- iv) Two must be police officers currently active in the South Australian Police
- v) Remaining members are to be members of the Community that the Governor deems fitting to sit upon the Committee
- vi) The Committee is subject to the same regulations and terms of office as other Executive appointed Committees.

7) Responsibilities

- a) The committee is hereby granted the ability to set its own agenda and organisational process and is to be supplied with the resources it requires by the Minister for Police.
- b) The Committee is to provide to Parliament annually before the start of November a report of its findings, research, fiscal and accounting practices and Committee membership to Parliament. This report is to be tabled by the Minister or their parliamentary representatives in the Parliament.

PART III COMPULSORY TASERS

8) Compulsory Tasers

- a) Police officers in the field are to carry a Taser.

9) Requirements

- a) To carry a Taser, a police officer will need to have completed and passed the taser safety course.
- b) All police officers that are in the field are obliged to carry and be prepared to use a Taser at any moment.

PART IV TASER TRAINING

10) Mandatory Training

- a) A Taser safety course to be added as a mandatory requirement to becoming a police officer.
- b) All new police officers as of the date of proclamation of this Act will be required to complete the Taser safety course.
- c) Current police officers are to be supported by the Taser Review Committee and must complete their training no longer than 6 months after the Proclamation of this Act.
- d) The Taser safety course to administered and delivered by the Taser Review Committee.
- e) Police officers that have not successfully passed and completed the Taser Safety Course are not allowed to discharge, carry or arm themselves with a Taser.

PART V
USAGE OF TASER

11) Taser Deployment

- a) An officer is prohibited from deploying a taser, unless the officer is satisfied with the information at hand, that no lesser force will be effective in eliminating the imminent risk of serious injury; and other less serious intervention techniques will not be effective in eliminating the risk.
- b) Tasers are to be used in the following situations, where possible;
 - i) Instead of using a firearm
 - ii) When the person in question can't be subdued by other reasonable means
 - iii) When the person in question is an imminent risk of serious harm either to a member of the public, a police officer or the person on whom the taser will be used.
- c) Police officers are to understand and acknowledge that taser weapons can serious injury in situations. As part of the judgement but police officers are to take the action that has the best cause of action to save lives with the information at hand.
- d) A police officer may reload and redeploy secondary electrical rounds until the individual is subdued and no longer a threat to themselves, bystanders or the community.

12) Post deployment

- a) If the person is showing distress after being tasered, an ambulance is to be called.
- b) A review by the Tasers Review Committee is to be completed after every Taser deployment.

13) Review

- a) A Joint Selection Committee will be appointed to consider the impact of this Act, 24 months after the date of proclamation.

Migrant Support and Cultural Awareness Act 2012

An Act to increase cultural awareness and to increase high school retention ratios amongst migrant students and for related purposes.

TO 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 Act may be cited as the *Migrant Support and Cultural Awareness Act 2012*.

2) Commencement

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

3) Objects of the Act

The objects of this Act are:

- a) To increase cultural awareness and understanding through:
 - i) Introduction of cultural awareness classes in primary schools.
- b) Increase high school retention ratios for migrant students through:
 - i) Introduction of more support staff for migrant students in high schools.

4) Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears,

“**ESL**” means English as a Second Language.

“**Minister**” means the Minister for Education and Child Development

“**Students**” means a student with migrant or refugee background

PART II CULTURAL AWARENESS

5) Primary Schools

- a) The Department for Education and Child Development will develop a new mandatory subject to be taught in all Primary schools across South Australia which will cover but not be limited to;
 - i) Equality
 - ii) Inclusiveness
 - iii) Humanity
 - iv) Understanding of different cultures
 - v) The negative consequences of bullying, harassment & racism .
- b) The Cultural Awareness teachers must meet criteria which includes but is not limited to;
 - i) Born in Australia or a resident for a minimum of 6 years
 - ii) Have undertaken a cultural awareness training program

- iii) Have a basic understanding of different cultures either through study or firsthand experience.
- c) The Cultural awareness classes will be taught from reception to grade 7 and will be for 1 hour every week;
 - i) Each year levels class will be adjusted so to be relevant and accessible for their level of education and comprehension.
- d) Guest Speakers from different cultural groups will be invited where possible to give more in-depth understanding of their respective cultures.
- e) The Department for Education and Child Development will develop and offer the required cultural awareness training to any teacher who would like to teach this subject.

PART III

ACADEMIC SUPPORT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

6) High Schools

- a) Any Secondary schools with student(s) from migrant or refugee backgrounds will be required to provide:
 - i) Extra staff for classroom support for migrant and refugee students as required
 - ii) Classroom support will be available for any class a student requests assistance in
 - iii) Access to counselling and support networks for ESL students.
- b) A Staff member will be appointed in each school where the additional support is being provided to oversee the student(s) and ensure they are getting adequate support to achieve their potential.

7) Sunset Clause

- a) This Act shall be reviewed by the Minister five years after proclamation.