

35th ANNUAL TENNESSEE YMCA

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

SPONSORED BY THE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT



NASHVILLE B
May 6, 2022

Democracy must be learned by each generation.

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

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TENNESSEE YMCA

MIDDLE SCHOOL

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Nashville, TN

May 6, 2022– TN State Capitol

CONFERENCE AGENDA

8:30 – 9:00 AM	Registration	Cordell Hull Cafeteria
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9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	Committee Meetings	
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H-1	House Committee 1	Cordell Hull House I
H-2	House Committee 2	Cordell Hull House II
H-3	House Committee 3	Cordell Hull House III
H-4	House Committee 4	Cordell Hull House IV
H-5	House Committee 5	Cordell Hull House V
S-1	Senate Committee 1	Cordell Hull Senate I
S-2	Senate Committee 2	Cordell Hull Senate II
S-3	Senate Committee 3	House Chambers
S-4	Senate Committee 4	Senate Chambers

12:00 – 1:00 PM	Lunch	See Advisor
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1:00 – 3:45 PM	Red House Red Senate Blue House Blue Senate	Cordell Hull House I Cordell Hull House III Cordell Hull Senate I Cordell Hull Senate II
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3:45 PM	Closing Ceremony	House Chambers
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Tennessee YMCA Middle School Youth In Government

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**NASHVILLE B
MIDDLE SCHOOL
YIG ROSTER**

Last	First	School	Component	Comm.	Bill Number
Ahern	JD	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-8
Alapati	Ishika	Harpeth Hall	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-2
Allen	Benjamin	HEMS	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-10
Aluya	Courtney	Walter J. Baird	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-3
Ashar	Hea	Sunset	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-3
Ashwin	Akash	Woodland	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-8
Aulino	Izzy	BMS	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-5
Austin	Kain	White House Heritage	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-8
Autry	Kaytlynn	Greenbrier	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-5
Bacigalupo	Sam	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-9
Baker	Quentin	Millcreek	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-5
Bala	Deepika	Sunset	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-3
Balaji	Deekshitha	Woodland	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-5
Baltz	Caroline	Greenbrier	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-1
Bardaus	Isabelle	HEMS	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-2
Barnes	Asher	Millcreek	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-9
Barnes	Chris	Spring Station	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-4
Bartusiak	Rachel	Spring Station	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-1
Bass	Sloan	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-11
Bates	Caroline	HEMS	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-3
Baugh	Davis	BMS	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-6
Bauman	Aiden	Millcreek	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-1
Beasley	Daniel	Spring Station	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-10
Bedi	Nankee	Sunset	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-7
Bell	Stone	Millcreek	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-1
Billington	JT	Millcreek	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-1
Binford	Kaitlyn	Brentwood Academy	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-1
Black	Madeline	HEMS	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-7
Blackwell	Lillie	HEMS	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-9
Blackwell	Nathan	Sunset	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-10
Blair	Macie	BMS	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-1
Bliss	Oliver	HEMS	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-6
Bolanos	Lexi	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-11
Bond	Blair	Walter J. Baird	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-11
Brooks	Brandon	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-9
Brown	Austin	Millcreek	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-9
Brown	Rowyn	Spring Station	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-10
Brummet	Addison	Walter J. Baird	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-12
Buchanan	Aubrey	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-9
Buckley	Maren	HEMS	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-11
Bussa	Vihaan	Woodland	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-8
Camp	Maddie	Harpeth Hall	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-2
Campbell	Cooper	Greenbrier	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-12
Campbell	Laura	Spring Station	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-1
Castillo	Lesley	SMS/IA	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-5
Cecil	Katherine	SMS/IA	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-4
Chadwick	Abby	Millcreek	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-12
Chakrabarti	Ishan	Rossvie	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-2
Chandramana	Sanjay	HEMS	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-1
Chitreddy	Ashwika	Woodland	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-6

Last	First	School	Component	Comm.	Bill Number
Church	Tim	Millcreek	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-11
Ciardi	Ellie	Millcreek	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-6
Clayton	Christine	Walter J. Baird	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-3
Cobb	Aiden	SMS/IA	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-5
Coffee	Caroline	Walter J. Baird	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-7
Compton	Dean	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-8
Condit	Brody	Walter J. Baird	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-3
Cook	Sadie	SMS/IA	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-10
Cook	Caroline	HEMS	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-6
Cooper	AnnaLeigh	HEMS	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-7
Corbo	Niko	BMS	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-6
Corn	Landon	Woodland	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-4
Costello	Crew	Millcreek	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-4
Craighead	Madison	Walter J. Baird	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-7
Creasman	Madison	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-9
Crichton	Robert	HEMS	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-10
Crow	Cassidy	HEMS	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-2
Cruz	Marlen	SMS/IA	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-5
Dailey	Holden	Millcreek	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-1
D'Amico	Quinn	HEMS	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-11
Dara	Sashank	Woodland	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-9
Daruwalla	Evan	Woodland	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-2
Davis	Anna Brooke	HEMS	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-11
Davis	Gracie	White House Heritage	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-8
Deffendal	Lucy	Walter J. Baird	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-7
DeHaven	Max	White House Heritage	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-8
Deitrich	Leyton	BMS	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-4
Delgado-Perez	Celina	Walter J. Baird	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-10
Deshwal	Avighna	Sunset	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-6
Dever	Lane	Millcreek	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-11
Dhawan	Aanya	Woodland	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-5
Dillard	Calvin	SMS/IA	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-5
Dilliard	Carson	HEMS	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-7
Dixon	Elijah	Walter J. Baird	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-11
Dolaptchiev	Andrea	HEMS	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-7
Doty	Ella	HEMS	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-8
Duke	Camden	Greenbrier	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-5
Dyamenahalli	Impana	Woodland	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-5
Ervin	Whitt	Millcreek	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-4
Esbenshade	Anna	BMS	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-1
Evans	Claire	HEMS	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-4
Evans	Emma	SMS/IA	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-5
Ewing	Zoe	SMS/IA	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-5
Fedorov	Jeffrey	Woodland	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-2
Fedorov	Steven	Woodland	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-11
Feinberg	laura	HEMS	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-7
Figler	Charlotte	Harpeth Hall	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-1
Fisher	Ada	Spring Station	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-1
Fisher	Kingsley	HEMS	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-6
Flippo	PT	East Robertson	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-12

Last	First	School	Component	Comm.	Bill Number
Gailbreath	Kennedy	Walter J. Baird	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-3
Gallars	Adam	Grassland	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-11
Gambill	Carlisle	Harpeth Hall	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-11
Gardner	Andrew	Brentwood Academy	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-1
Gardocki	Ryan	BMS	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-5
Garges	Anna	HEMS	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-6
Getsay	Charlie	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-8
Gigme	Maria	Sunset	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-10
Goitia	Haylee	Brentwood Academy	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-3
Goray	Shirin	Sunset	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-9
Gorman	Eian	Millcreek	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-4
Gorman	Riley	Sunset	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-10
Gray	Chloe	HEMS	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-10
Green	Anabelle	HEMS	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-3
Grigsby	Nate	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-9
Gross	Asher	Millcreek	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-4
Gummel	Clare	HEMS	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-7
Guo	William	Woodland	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-2
Gupta	Ruhee	Woodland	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-6
Gupta	Yash	BMS	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-5
Hagerty	Christine	Harpeth Hall	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-1
Ham	Allison	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-11
Hammel	Nathan	Millcreek	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-12
Hancock	Elijah	Walter J. Baird	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-12
Handa	Ethan	Millcreek	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-1
Harper	Ethan	Millcreek	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-5
Harris	Caroline	HEMS	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-7
Harris	Helena	Harpeth Hall	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-2
Harris	Raylee	Walter J. Baird	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-10
Hart	Noah	Millcreek	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-12
Haskin	Harper	Walter J. Baird	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-3
Heara	Nolan	HEMS	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-4
Hicks	Jaxon	Millcreek	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-4
Hill	Andrew	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-11
Hoggard	Nate	Spring Station	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-4
Holings	Halle	BMS	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-6
Holland	Austin	Woodland	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-4
Hollings	Hannah	BMS	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-5
Holmberg	Jane	Brentwood Academy	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-3
Horvath	Nolan	HEMS	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-4
Hromadka	Isabella	HEMS	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-3
Huffman	Casey	Millcreek	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-2
Jacobs	Ali	Walter J. Baird	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-11
Jalem	Aditya	Sunset	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-12
Jamal	Junaaid	Grassland	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-11
Jarrell	Charlie	Millcreek	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-1
Jawale	Aarush	Woodland	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-5
Jay	Anna	Woodland	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-6
Jepson	Mac	East Robertson	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-8
Jha	Utkarsh	Millcreek	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-2

Last	First	School	Component	Comm.	Bill Number
Johnson	Kennedy	Walter J. Baird	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-2
Joseph	Daniel	BMS	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-4
Joseph	Felix	Millcreek	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-7
Joshi	Sasha	Woodland	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-5
Joyce	Aiden	SMS/IA	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-3
Kath	Caroline	Harpeth Hall	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-11
Kedilaya	Vibha	Woodland	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-5
Kelley	Madisyn	Greenbrier	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-12
Keown	Andrew	HEMS	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-7
Khanna	Aarnav	Woodland	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-12
Kilaru	Varun	Woodland	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-2
Kim	Jinny	Woodland	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-12
Kim	Yuny	Woodland	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-12
King	Kinley	HEMS	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-8
Knotts	Madeline	HEMS	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-3
Kodali	Anish	Woodland	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-12
Kodukula	Anirudh	Woodland	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-9
Koenig	Katherine	HEMS	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-7
Krupin	Tatum	Brentwood Academy	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-3
Kukulka	John Paul	Woodland	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-4
Kumar	Shawn	Woodland	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-2
Kumble	Sowmil	Woodland	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-2
Kurkowski	Courtney	Woodland	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-9
Lassiter	Mack	Millcreek	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-1
Layus	Townsend	HEMS	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-9
Lee	Janie	Sunset	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-7
Lejano	Samantha	Woodland	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-9
Lemmons	Jodie	SMS/IA	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-5
Levy	Katelyn	HEMS	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-4
Lindemann	Caroline	Brentwood Academy	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-3
Lindsey	Mary Kidd	Harpeth Hall	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-1
Lindsey	Violet	HEMS	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-11
Little	Zoe	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-9
Lorente	Amalia	HEMS	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-9
Love	Taylor	SMS/IA	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-10
Madrid	Amelia	Woodland	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-2
Magdanz	Gracie	Jo Byrns	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-1
Majors	Kennedy	Millcreek	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-12
Maneval	Andrew	Millcreek	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-5
Mangrum	Charlie	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-11
Mann	Eliza	Harpeth Hall	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-8
Marina	Ryan	Grassland	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-11
Martina	Jocelyn	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-11
Martinez	Alexandre	SMS/IA	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-5
Massey	Ashley	Brentwood Academy	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-8
McCall	Malcolm	East Robertson	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-12
McCluskey	Marley	HEMS	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-9
McCormick	Jordan	Millcreek	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-6
McDaniel	Soren	Spring Station	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-4
Mckeown	Nya	Brentwood Academy	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-10

Last	First	School	Component	Comm.	Bill Number
Mehendale	Atharv	Woodland	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-9
Mekonnen	Sami	Millcreek	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-7
Meyer	Luke	Spring Station	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-4
Mickiewicz	Megan	BMS	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-6
Miller	Landon	Millcreek	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-12
Mills	Jeremiah	HEMS	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-10
Moles	Ryan	Greenbrier	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-1
Montgomery	Victoria	Woodland	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-11
Morency	Molly	HEMS	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-8
Motz	Max	Millcreek	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-12
Mozley	Dominic	Millcreek	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-9
Mukerji	Dak	Sunset	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-12
Mullen	Caleb	Millcreek	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-12
Murphy	Makayla	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-9
Nadryan	Hasmik	Millcreek	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-4
Nakka	Ishitha	Sunset	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-6
Nallaka	Harshita	Woodland	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-12
Nelson	Lilly	Jo Byrns	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-1
Nikolskaya	Elizavetta	HEMS	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-10
O'Cull	Zoe	Brentwood Academy	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-3
Ogunleye	Erick	Millcreek	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-4
Oh	Elana	Millcreek	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-4
Okokhere	Jonathan	Sunset	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-10
Omer	Kurez	SMS/IA	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-10
Oputa	Toben	BMS	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-6
Otero	Angel	SMS/IA	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-4
Padelski	Mason	Millcreek	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-9
Pandey	Anika	Woodland	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-2
Park	Ellie	Woodland	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-12
Parker	Owen	SMS/IA	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-5
Patel	Krina	Sunset	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-6
Patel	Shivam	Sunset	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-12
Pedi	Anish	Woodland	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-2
Perkins	Abby	Harpeth Hall	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-11
Pharr	Josiah	Millcreek	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-12
Pinnix	Ryan	Spring Station	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-7
Polepalli	Aneek	Woodland	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-8
Poli	Lilyana	Walter J. Baird	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-11
Pominville	Emma	Walter J. Baird	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-10
Posey	Ava	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-9
Powers	Tucker	Millcreek	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-3
Pujari	Karthik	Woodland	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-2
Puricelli	Eleanor	Harpeth Hall	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-8
Rahman	Taj	BMS	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-6
Rajkumar	Iniyan	Millcreek	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-7
Raymer	Aidan	Greenbrier	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-1
Rexrode	Caroline	Millcreek	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-2
Richardson	Maxwell	Woodland	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-4
Romans	Connor	BMS	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-6
Romine	Mason	HEMS	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-9

Last	First	School	Component	Comm.	Bill Number
Rothfuss	Libby	HEMS	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-3
Salvant-Richard	Tristan	Millcreek	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-5
Sam	Andrew	Sunset	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-10
Sanchez	Maricruz	SMS/IA	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-4
Sanders	Luke	Woodland	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-12
Schmid	Evan	Spring Station	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-10
Scholl	Charlotte	Sunset	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-9
Scott	Zita	White House Heritage	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-8
Sebert	Rio	BMS	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-6
Settle	Rebecca	Harpeth Hall	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-1
Shah	Ayan	BMS	Red House	H2	RHB/22-2-4
Shanmugapandian	Sahashyaa	Woodland	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-9
Shenkut	Heran	Millcreek	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-6
Sherer	Rylan	Greenbrier	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-5
Shin	Caleb	Millcreek	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-3
Shrivastava	Darsh	Woodland	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-12
Si	Adam	Millcreek	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-2
Simonetti	Joseph	Millcreek	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-6
Singh	Agamya	Woodland	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-5
Smith	Mac	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-8
Smith	Schaefer	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-11
Soerens	Madeleine	HEMS	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-6
Spiceland	Bowen	Millcreek	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-7
Spodeck	Sophie	HEMS	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-9
Spring	Isaac	HEMS	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-1
Squires	Katy Abby	HEMS	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-2
Stachurski	Roman	HEMS	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-9
Stacy	Margot	HEMS	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-6
Staggs	Anna	BMS	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-1
Stansell	Lily	Harpeth Hall	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-8
Stokes	Caralee	SMS/IA	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-3
Story	Heather	Sunset	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-9
Story	Riley	Woodland	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-9
Streeter	Dylan	HEMS	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-4
Taylor	Garrett	Millcreek	Red Senate	S2	RSB/22-2-2
Telles	Chris	SMS/IA	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-5
Terp	Evelyn	HEMS	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-9
Thompson	Blakely	Millcreek	Red House	H1	RHB/22-1-2
Timmermeier	Aliani	East Robertson	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-8
Trego	Makayla	Walter J. Baird	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-12
Tyagi	Neil	Woodland	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-11
Uhde	Christine	Millcreek	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-7
Upchurch	Clayton	Millcreek	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-4
Uzzaman	Ammar	Woodland	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-11
Vance	Gabriel	East Robertson	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-12
Vangala	Tanvi Reddy	Woodland	Red House	H5	RHB/22-5-2
Varn	Emery	Brentwood Academy	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-3
Veale	Brighton	Brentwood Academy	Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-8
Virmani	Keya	Woodland	Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-5
Vudattula	Karunya	Woodland	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-2

Last	First	School	Component	Comm.	Bill Number
Wackerlin	Cooper	Millcreek	Blue House	H3	BHB/22-3-11
Wadia	Deven	HEMS	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-10
Walden	Sam	Walter J. Baird	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-12
Walsh	Caroline	Harpeth Hall	Blue House	H5	BHB/22-5-11
Wang	Jessica	Harpeth Hall	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-8
Warful	Joshua	Millcreek	Red House	H4	RHB/22-4-4
Waters	Noah	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-8
Watlington	Evelyn	Harpeth Hall	Red Senate	S1	RSB/22-1-2
Weiler	Christina	Walter J. Baird	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-12
Willard	Ivy	HEMS	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-8
Williams	Abby	Greenbrier	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-8
Williams	Stephanie	Walter J. Baird	Blue Senate	S4	BSB/22-4-10
Winters	Hailey	Greenbrier	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-12
Witt	Charlotte	Brentwood Academy	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-1
Woodard	Caden	Millcreek	Red Senate	S3	RSB/22-3-1
Yearick	Harry	Millcreek	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-9
Young	Lily Grace	HEMS	Blue Senate	S1	BSB/22-1-7
Youngblood	Drew	Spring Station	Blue House	H4	BHB/22-4-7
Yu	Sora	Sunset	Blue Senate	S3	BSB/22-3-7
Zaring	Emma	HEMS	Red House	H3	RHB/22-3-2
Zhang	Johnny	SMS/IA	Blue House	H2	BHB/22-2-5

UNDERSTANDING THE COMMITTEE PROCESS

What should delegates do during committee?

1. Evaluate Bills

- Evaluate bills using the criteria on the ranking form, i.e., Presentation, Feasibility, Statewide Impact, Research, and Content.
- Will the end result be a meaningful contribution to a value-oriented society?
- Will it have a positive effect on a significant number of citizens?
- Is its issue worthy of legislative consideration?
- Is the bill in conflict with the Constitution? (And if so, then has the bill been written in the form of a Constitutional Amendment?)
- Does the bill provide for the concise accomplishment of its intended purposes?

2. Make Amendments

- Proposed amendments given in committee should be attached to the respective bill, with the proponents name(s) (persons offering the amendment) listed on the amendment. Any delegate may propose an amendment on any bill. The committee will vote on the proposed amendment. In order to submit an amendment for vote, use only the proper amendment form, and clearly indicate whether the amendment is FAVORABLE or UNFAVORABLE to its patrons.
- A majority vote is required to pass an amendment in committee. Proponents should be prepared to present and defend the amendment on the floor as debate will take place on an amendment if it is deemed unfriendly by the bill patrons.
- Committee proposed amendments will be considered on the floor.

3. Debate (The rules for debate are listed in the Rules of Procedure)

4. Rank Bills

- After each bill has been considered and some action has been taken, the committee will rank the respective bill. Red House/Senate bills will be ranked separately from Blue House/Senate bills.
- Each BILL TEAM will rank each bill on the ranking form provided, based upon the instructions given by the Chair. (This means each team will fill out only ONE ranking sheet.)
- Please be sure to write legibly on your ranking form. If there are any questions regarding legibility, the form in question will be thrown out.

SCRIPT FOR CCE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT DEBATE

by Tucker Cowden, MHMS

*Outside of this guide, consult additional TN YMCA CCE supplements and Robert's Rules of Order

*Script is written with the assumption of more than one patron for the bill. If there is only one presenting patron, change statements to the singular (i.e. "Does the Patron" instead of "Do the Patrons").

Overview

Youth in Government (YIG) debate should be seen in the context of the actual Tennessee General Assembly, where delegates act as State Senators and Representatives and the items debated are called **bills**. Because of this setting, YIG delegates should have well-developed opinions on important state issues. This applies especially to the bill that you are presenting. It should address not only an issue that the delegates think is important, but one that is relevant to the current affairs of Tennessee and could actually be introduced to the General Assembly, and it should be **very well-researched**. Furthermore, delegates are to be completely in character, acting as if YIG were the actual TN General Assembly (so refer to the conference as "the state of Tennessee" or "the House/Senate" (depending on which you are a delegate in)).

Asking Technical Questions (after being recognized by the chair)

Speaker: [States Name, States School, States **One** Question (must be a question that merits a response of yes, no, a number, a definition, or a short, expository rather than persuasive answer) (the question is directed to the presenting delegates)]

Con/Pro Debate (after being recognized)

*Delegates may take one or two of the three actions listed below (ask questions, speak to the floor, yield time to another delegate), but may not only yield time to another delegate (you can only ask questions or only speak, but cannot only yield time). Also, if you are yielding time, you must ask to do this **before** beginning your speech or questions, and then state that you yield your time when you are finished with the first part.

Speaker: (States Name, States School) and...

To Ask A Series of Questions

Speaker: Do the Patrons yield to a possible series of questions? (**Not:** “a series of possible questions,” or “a question.”)

Chair: They do so yield

Speaker: (To Patrons) (Asks Questions and receives answers for up to two minutes, depending on the committee/house’s time structure).

*It is important to note that questions asked as a Con speech should seek to criticize, or at least show skepticism for, the given bill. Those asked as a Pro speech should do the opposite, emphasizing the positive aspects of the bill.

To Address the Assembly

Speaker: May I address the floor?

Chair: That is your right.

Speaker: (Speaks to fellow delegates, not the patrons, for the allotted amount of time either in favor of (pro speech) or against (con speech) the bill).

*You should never use the words “Con” or “Pro” in your speech unless referring to “a previous con speaker,” etc. Con and Pro are not nouns or verbs that can be used to show your support or dislike of a bill (so **do not** say “I con this bill”).

To Yield Remaining time after one of the above to a fellow delegate:

Speaker: May I yield the remainder of my time to a fellow delegate?

Chair: That is your right. Please specify a delegate.

Speaker: [Names the delegate to be yielded to (refer to him/her by last name)]
(Takes first action)

*Delegates being yielded to should have the same opinion (pro or con) on the bill as the speakers that yield to them.

Motions (must be made before the last con speech)

Speaker: (Shouts) Motion!

Chair: Rise and state your motion.

Speaker: (States Name, States School, States Motion—see table of motions in delegate manual)

Chair: [Takes it from there (decides if the motion is in order or not, asks for a second to the motion, and conducts a vote, usually by voice acclamation)]

FORMAT FOR DEBATE

I. Committee

Two minutes - Introduction

Two minutes - Technical Questions

+/-Five minutes - Con/pro debate

One minute - Summation

Amendments

One minute - Introduction

Two rounds - Con/pro debate

One minute - Summation

II. General Assembly/Plenary

Two minutes - Introduction

One minute - Technical Questions

Three rounds - Con/pro debate

Two minutes - Summation

SAMPLE COMMITTEE RANKING FORM

Best 1...2...3...4...5 Worst

	Bill #	Innovation	Feasibility	Statewide Impact	Content & Research	Presentation	Total
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
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YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Introductory Note: Youth in Government (YIG) is modeled after the Tennessee General Assembly. The circumstances at YIG require many of its rules of procedure to vary from the practices of the General Assembly. In questions or issues not addressed by the following rules, the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement staff may look to other authorities for guidance.

I. Presentation of Bills or Resolutions

- A. Patrons of bills should make every effort to write a bill in compliance with the expectations of the YIG conference. The CCE staff may remove inappropriate or joke bills from the dockets of their respective chambers regardless of committee rankings.
- B. When presenting their bills, patrons should uphold expectations for appropriate behavior. Disruptive behavior is subject to disciplinary action.
- C. Patrons should not use props of any kind while presenting their bills.
- D. Patrons may yield extra time from their introduction to their summation. Delegates speaking “pro” on those bills may also yield time to the patrons’ summation. Unused time from the patrons’ summation is yielded to the presiding officer (chair).
- E. Patrons may invoke Patron’s Rights during debate on their bill when a delegate has offered factually incorrect information about the text of their bill. Patron’s Rights allows the patrons ten seconds of uninterrupted speaking time to offer correct information. The patrons must wait until the speaker has concluded their remarks before exercising these rights.

II. Amendments to Bills

- A. Patrons of bills may submit minor amendments to their bills immediately prior to presenting their bill to their appointed committee. These amendments should be limited to simple corrections and should not change the substance or intent of the bill. Once the patrons have begun their presentation, they may not submit amendments to their bill for the duration of the conference.
- B. The title of a bill may not be amended. Delegates must make every effort to ensure that proposed amendments do not make a bill omnibus.
- C. Any amendments must be written on the appropriate form, be legible, and be germane.
- D. Amendments must be recognized by the chair before the final round of debate on the bill, i.e. before the chair has recognized the last “pro” speaker.
- E. The patrons of the resolution must declare any amendment “friendly” (if they agree with the proposed amendment) or “unfriendly” (if they disagree).
 - 1. Friendly amendments may be passed without debate through voice acclamation.

2. Unfriendly amendments are debated in the appropriate format. The amendment's sponsor acts as the patron of the amendment, and the patrons of the resolution have the right to be the first con speaker in the debate.
- F. In chambers, the chair may recognize a maximum of two (2) amendments to any bill.
- G. Amendments must be in one of three forms:
 1. TO DELETE... You must be specific about what part of the bill you are deleting.
 2. TO INSERT... You must be give specific wording to be inserting and the specific location of where it is to be inserted.
 3. TO SUBSTITUTE... A combination of the above.
- H. If a bill is adopted in the first chamber and amended in the second chamber, it must return to the first chamber for consideration of the amendments. When the bill is returned to the first chamber, the patron should make one of two motions below. Both motions are debatable and require a simple majority for adoption. Rejecting the amendments of the other chamber removes the bill from the docket.
 1. "I move that the amendments be adopted and the bill be made to conform to the Senate/House version."
 2. "I move that the amendments be rejected."

III. Debating Bills, Amendments, and other Motions:

- A. Delegates to the General Assembly may speak when recognized by the chair. Delegates' remarks must be relevant to the items on the agenda at any given time. Delegates must raise their placard to be recognized by the chair before introducing motions or points of information.
- B. Once recognized, delegates must identify themselves to the session with their name and school.
- C. Delegates recognized as speakers in debate have the right to do up to two of the following things with their speaker's time. Speakers must inform the chair of their intentions before continuing to:
 1. Address the floor/session
 2. Ask the patrons of the bill a series of questions
 3. Yield the remainder of their time to another delegate in the session
 4. Make a motion or point of information. No other action may follow a motion or point of information.
- D. Speaker's time: unless otherwise indicated by the chair, each speaker shall have one minute to address the floor. Speakers who have been yielded time by another delegate may not yield any further time and may only choose one of the above actions. Unused speakers' time is yielded to the chair.
- E. Should delegates wish to debate a debatable motion other than the main motion, debate is limited to two rounds; each speaker shall have 20 seconds of speaking time; the delegate who originally made the motion has the right to be the first 'pro' speaker.

- F. Intent Speeches: delegates may submit intent speeches during debate on bills in chambers.
1. Intent speeches are limited to 2 minutes and delivered between the end of technical questions on the bill and the beginning of debate on the bill.
 2. Intent speeches may only address the chamber; intent speakers must identify themselves and request permission to address the floor.
 3. Intent speakers may not yield their time to another delegate, ask the patrons questions, or make a motion.
 4. Intent speeches do not count as rounds of debate.
 5. Delegates may only deliver one intent speech per day.

IV. Conducting Business

- A. Two-thirds (67%) of the assigned delegates shall constitute a quorum of the General Assembly and committees. A quorum must be present for any session to conduct the business on its docket.
- B. All delegates are expected to maintain decorum, i.e. appropriate behavior, during all sessions. Delegates behaving inappropriately are subject to disciplinary action by conference officers and the CCE staff. The Delegate Code of Conduct defines further expectations for appropriate delegate behavior.
- C. The CCE staff shall prepare the dockets for committees and chambers. The House, Senate, and their committees may amend their dockets in the following ways:
1. Add bills passed by the other chamber
 2. Postpone bills to a specific time. If a bill is postponed to a certain time, it automatically has the highest priority for consideration at that time.
 3. Amendments to the docket should be done only with clear, compelling reasons. The motion to amend the docket is not debatable and requires a simple majority to pass.

V. Motions

- A. These motions require a second. Motions shall be ranked as follows:
1. Adjourn
 2. Recess
 3. Previous Question
 4. Amendment
 5. Adopt a Bill (Main Motion)
- B. A motion shall be in order when it outranks all other pending motions. For instance, if a motion to recognize an amendment is pending, moving the previous question shall be in order. Motions require recognition from the chair.
1. Adjourn: A motion to adjourn must be made by the floor leader. It is non-debatable and shall be voted on immediately. It takes a simple majority for passage and should include the time the house is adjourning to, except for the final motion to adjourn, which shall specify no time (adjourn sine die).

2. **Previous Question:** This motion ends debate immediately if passed. It requires a two-thirds majority to pass. The previous question may be moved on any of the motions that rank below it. However, if more than one motion is pending, the person moving the previous question should specify which motion the previous question applies to. For instance, if there is a motion to amend a bill, the previous question may be moved on the motion to amend or the motion to adopt the bill. If it is moved on the motion to adopt the bill, it implicitly includes the motion to amend. If the previous question is adopted, the house will first vote on the amendment and then on the motion to adopt the bill. If the previous question applies only to the amendment, the house will vote on the amendment then continue debating the bill. **Note:** The sponsors' summation is not part of the formal debate, so a successful previous question motion will begin the sponsors' summation. Should the chamber wish to forego the summation, then a motion to suspend the rules to that effect is in order.
 3. **Main Motion:** This is the actual consideration and vote on whether or not to adopt a bill as presented to the house by its sponsors. The bill is debatable and is subject to all motions listed above.
- C. **Incidental Motions and Points:** Incidental motions must pertain to the business before the house. They have no rank among themselves and outrank all other motions, except to recess or adjourn. Only one incidental motion may be pending at a time. Incidental motions require recognition from the chair.
1. **Point of Order:** If a delegate feels the rules of order are not being applied, s/he may make a point of order, requesting the chair to make a ruling on the question involved. If the chair does not recognize the infraction, s/he may ask the delegate to explain the complaint. This motion does not require a second. This point should be used constructively and with discretion.
 2. **Appeal:** After the chair has made a ruling on a matter, such as a point of order, the chamber can review that decision. The appeal is subject to the general rules of debate, and the chair may explain the decision. The chair does not have to relinquish the chair during the discussion. It takes a 2/3 majority to overrule the Speaker's decision.
 3. **Suspend the Rules:** When the house desires to consider a motion or do something that would violate these rules, it can suspend the Rules. A motion to suspend the rules requires a second and requires a two-thirds majority for passage. A motion to suspend must include the purpose for suspending the rules. Once that purpose has been accomplished, the rules are automatically back in effect.
 4. **Point of Personal Privilege:** A request to make the debate surrounding more comfortable (ex. If a delegate is not speaking loud enough, the room is too hot or too cold, etc.) This point should be used with discretion.
 5. **Point of Information:** A request for facts affecting the business at hand – directed at the chair. This point should be used with discretion.

VI. Voting

- A. Each delegate seated in chambers and committees has one vote on all motions.
- B. Delegates should not abstain on votes on bills or amendments without a clear reason for doing so. Abstentions are effectively 'wasted' votes. There are no abstentions on procedural motions.
- C. The majority required to pass motions is found on the Table of Motions in the bill book and the Delegate Manual.
- D. During voting procedure, delegates should not leave or enter the room until the results of the voting have been determined by the chair.
- E. Majorities: any bill or amendment shall require a simple majority (more ayes than nays) to pass with these exceptions: 1) Any bill proposing an amendment to the Tennessee State Constitution, and 2) a motion to reconsider a bill to overturn the Governor's veto. These actions require a constitutional majority for passage. For the purposes of YIG, a constitutional majority shall be a majority of voting members on the chamber's roster (50% +1). Abstentions count as 'nos' in a constitutional majority.

VII. Miscellaneous:

- A. Companion Bills: The CCE staff may appoint as Companion Bills any bills submitted to different chambers of the Youth in Government by different sponsors that have the same intent and content. In such cases, should each chamber pass its Companion Bill, both bills shall be sent to the Governor's Cabinet without being sent to the other chamber for its approval. Should one Companion Bill be amended by one house, then the patron of the Companion Bill in the other house should use the motion to adopt the other chamber's amendments described above
- B. Combined Bills: Bills on similar topics cannot be combined at the conference. Debate can consider the merits of other passed or upcoming legislation in that chamber.
- C. Debate on bills cannot contain outside information from after the Final Deadline.
- D. Omnibus: The Tennessee State Constitution requires that bills in the legislature can only address one subject, and that the title of a bill describe the content of the bill. Bills that don't conform to either requirement are described as "omnibus" and are unconstitutional. Therefore, a bills titles should describe its contents or clearly describe its purpose, and then write clauses that directly address the subject in the bill title
- E. (Gubernatorial Veto):
 - 1. The YIG Governor may exercise their constitutional right to veto legislation passed by both houses. If the governor vetoes a bill, they shall communicate that veto along with a brief written statement explaining their decision to the Chief Engrossing Clerk and presiding officers of each legislative chamber. Legislative chambers shall be informed of the governor's veto through the reading aloud of the governor's statement during the session.

2. The original sponsor of the vetoed bill has the right to move to reconsider the bill for the purpose of overturning the governor's veto. The sponsor must communicate their decision to exercise that right to the floor leader and speaker/chair of the chamber.
3. The floor leader shall make a motion to reconsider the bill in question for the purpose of overturning a veto. This motion requires a second and is debatable with a maximum of two rounds of pro and con speakers. Speakers' time is limited to 30 seconds for each speaker. The original sponsor of the bill has the right to be the first pro speaker.
4. After debate on the motion, the vote on the motion shall be the vote to overturn the veto. This combines the procedural motion with the main motion. As such, the following conditions must be met: a) a placard vote must be conducted; b) the motion must have a constitutional majority to pass, and thus override the veto (see VI.E above).
5. Once the chamber of origin of the bill has passed the motion, then the clerk shall communicate the results to the other legislative chamber, which must repeat the procedure. If both chambers vote to overturn the veto, the clerks shall communicate the chambers' actions to the Governor and the bill shall become a law.

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

TABLE OF MOTIONS

Motion	When Another has the Floor	Second	Debatable	Amendable	Vote	Reconsider
Main Motion (Bill or resolution)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Only with permission from CCE staff
Adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority	No
Amend	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes
Appeal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2/3	n/a
Postpone to a certain time	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	n/a
Previous Question (end debate)	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
Recess	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority	No
Reconsider	No	Yes	Yes	No	2/3	No
Point of Personal Privilege	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Suspend the Rules	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3	No
Withdraw Motions	No	No	No	No	Majority	n/a
Point of Information	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Point of Order/ Parliamentary Inquiry	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

BRIEF DEFINITIONS:

Adjourn: this action ends the session and is only in order with the permission of the CCE staff.

Appeal: a legislative body may appeal a decision of its presiding officer if 2/3 of its members think that the chair has made an incorrect ruling on a procedural matter.

Reconsider: motions to reconsider any motion are only in order with the permission of the CCE staff.

Point of Personal Privilege: this point should be used to address delegates' comfort or ability to participate in the conference session, i.e. climate control issues, PA volume, etc.

Suspension of the Rules: a successful motion to suspend the rules affects only the main motion at hand. Suspended rules are 'back' once voting/ranking procedures are complete.

Point of Information: these points are questions directed to the chair for factual information relevant to the debate at hand. The chair may redirect the question to a delegate who is likely to have an answer.

Point of Order: these points are questions directed to the chair asking for clarification of rules of procedure.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 1

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-1-1
		Red Senate
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐		
Rachel Bartusiak, Laura Campbell, Ada Fisher Spring Station Middle School		

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT FREE HIV AND AIDS EDUCATION AND TESTING OPPORTUNITIES IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS WITHIN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: All public high schools (grades 9-12 or ages 14-18) will be required to offer a course on
- 4 HIV, and the following aspects of it: a) Prevention and Safety b) Treatment and Recovery
- 5 c) Testing and Symptoms.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: The specifics of the course and its guidelines are to be set by the Tennessee
- 8 Department of Education.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: The addition of this would require curriculum added and teachers to be trained.
- 11 Curriculum writers would be allowed 16-24 paid work hours, or 2-3 business days to write one unit
- 12 regarding this topic, costing the Tennessee Department of Education no less than \$576, and no
- 13 more than \$864. Training would be mandatory for the 485 public high schools of Tennessee, and
- 14 for each, one personal health teacher. Each trained teacher would cost \$50 to attend one
- 15 workshop, for a total of \$24,250 for training. Altogether, the implementation of HIV and AIDS
- 16 education would cost \$25,114.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: This act shall take effect Jun 1, 2022; the future of public health and welfare requiring
- 21 it.
- 22

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-1-2
		Red Senate
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐		
Evelyn Watlington, Ishika Alapati, Maddie Camp, Helena Harris Harper Hall School		

A Resolution to Add a Well-being Class to the Middle School Curriculum

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms used in this act are defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Well-being class: A class where students learn how to take care of themselves mentally and
- 6 physically
- 7 Mental illness: "any of a broad range of medical conditions" that are marked primarily by sufficient
- 8 disorganization of personality, mind, or emotions to impair normal psychological functioning and
- 9 cause marked distress or disability and that are typically associated with a disruption in normal
- 10 thinking, feeling, mood, behavior, interpersonal interactions, or daily functioning"
- 11 Sex Education: An education for middle school students about sex and their bodies.
- 12 Self Defense: The act of physically defending oneself when but in a harmful situation.
- 13 Coping Skills: Methods used to deal with mental and emotional problems.
- 14 Sex: "the different biological and physiological characteristics of males and females, such as
- 15 reproductive organs, chromosomes, hormones, etc."
- 16 Gender: "the socially constructed characteristics of women and men - such as norms, roles and
- 17 relationships of and between groups of women and men." as well as their preferred pronouns.
- 18
- 19 Section 2) Under this act, middle school students in the state of Tennessee will participate in a
- 20 well-being class taught by the school counselor(s). It will be a 75 course class that the schools will
- 21 work into their schedule as they wish. Students will learn about mental and physical health,
- 22 emotional well-being, sex education, and basic self defense. This class and the information
- 23 included in it, will also teach many other valuable lessons for balance and safety in life, added in
- 24 as each individual counselor sees fit.
- 25
- 26 In the mental health portion of the class, students will discuss what defines a mental illness, ways
- 27 to prevent mental illness, and healthy coping skills. Physical health will focus on establishing what
- 28 a balanced diet is, how to plan nutritious meals, different types of workouts, and designing their
- 29 own workout based on their knowledge. This portion of the class is required for all students.
- 30
- 31 For the sex education class, student will be separated by their sex, not their gender. (Please see
- 32 terms above for the definitions as used here.) To participate in sex education as well as self
- 33 defense, each student must have a signed consent form from their parent or guardian that will be
- 34 issued by the state. If a student's parent or guardian chooses for them not to participate in this
- 35 class, they will be given an alternative task and will be put in another classroom with teacher
- 36 supervision.
- 37
- 38 The basic self defense module in the curriculum will entirely come from the book Teaching Self-
- 39 Defense in Secondary Physical Education by Joan L. Neide. All lessons must be completed as per

40 the book's instructions. One copy of this book will be provided to the counselor(s) from every
41 public middle school in the state of Tennessee by the Tennessee state government. The permission
42 form included in the book for this section must be signed by a parent or guardian of the student.
43 As stated in the paragraph above, if a student's parent or guardian chooses for them not to
44 participate in this class, they will be given an alternative task and will be put in another classroom
45 with teacher supervision.
46
47 Section 3) This act will be enforced by the Tennessee Department of Education. If a student fails
48 to participate in these classes, they will be penalized by staying late on a day of the teacher's
49 choice and making up for their missed class(es).
50
51 Section 4) This aforementioned information will be sent home in a letter with all students for their
52 parents and will be emailed to their parents. As well as an email from their district council
53 members when the bill is passed.
54
55 Section 5) The money necessary for this act will come from the K-12 Education portion of the 2022
56 budget. It will cost \$2,602.60 in total.
57
58 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws that interfere with this act are hereby repealed.
59
60 Section 7) This act will take effect at the beginning of the 2022-2023 school year.
61

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RSB/22-1-3
		Red Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐
Caralee Stokes, Aiden Joyce SMS/IA		

An Act to Award a Bonus to Teachers in Tennessee

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
2
3 Section 1: Terms of this act will be defined as follows:
4 A. Retention Rate- the ratio of the number of retained persons to the
5 number at risk.
6 B. Tennessee Budget Surplus- money in the Tennessee budget that has not been allocated to a
7 specific purpose.
8 C. Certified Teachers- Licensed teachers in the state of Tennessee, that have a license to teach
9 scholars.
10
11 Section 2: This act will enable the state of Tennessee to issue a \$1,000 bonus for all current
12 certified teachers to improve the retention rate of 60% and encourage all teachers. The state of
13 Tennessee will set a retention goal of 85%, and work towards that goal.
14
15 Section 5: This act acknowledges that fewer people are joining the teaching profession, over half
16 of all US teachers are considering leaving the profession as of February 2022 due to pandemic
17 related stressors, and only 43% of teachers are satisfied with the profession.
18
19 Section 4: The checks will be issued from the state budget surplus directly to teachers.
20
21 Section 5: These checks will be funded by the Tennessee budget surplus of \$2,000,000,000 and
22 will cost \$62,132,000, approximately 3.1% of the annual budget surplus.
23
24 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
25
26 Section 7: This bill will take effect May 10, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
27

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-1-4	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
Nolan Hearn, Dylan Streeter, Nolan Horvath Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School		

No more open alcoholic drinks in your car/vehicle

- 1 We have been Enacted by the TN YMCA Youth In Government Society.
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Definitions: open alcoholic drinks: Open alcoholic beverage container means a bottle,
- 4 can, or another receptacle that contains any amount of alcoholic beverage and: That is open or
- 5 has a broken seal or The contents of which are partially removed
- 6
- 7 Section 2) Our law is to prevent people from having injuries or even death from open alcoholic
- 8 containers in the car. There can not be drunk people in the car if they have an open alcoholic
- 9 drink or if the driver is drunk they will not be able to drive the car and someone would have to pick
- 10 them up.
- 11
- 12 Section 3) This law mainly prevents people from severe injuries. Also, we are trying to prevent
- 13 open alcoholic drinks from being in their vehicles this will cause fewer injuries or less accidental
- 14 mistakes.
- 15
- 16 Section 4) We should be able to pass this law because it will help society because it would prevent
- 17 injuries. We are just trying to improve each and everyone's society.
- 18
- 19 Section 5) How do you know if someone is drunk driving? Here is how, Almost striking an object,
- 20 curb, or vehicle. Stopping without cause or erratic braking. Drifting in and out of traffic lanes.
- 21 Signaling that is inconsistent with driving actions.
- 22
- 23 (Section 6) The fines that shall be punished: 1 Offense: If there is a drunk driver they shall be
- 24 fined \$800 plus \$150 for an open alcohol container. If there is no open alcohol container it shall
- 25 just be \$800. Also, there will be additional charges if there is a crash or an injured victim.
- 26
- 27 (Section 7) All laws or parts in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 28
- 29 (section 8) The fines for the passengers will also include \$150 for an open alcohol container and a
- 30 \$350 fine if they are drunk. If they cause a crash the driver shall be fined for driving this
- 31 passenger. They shall be fined \$200.
- 32
- 33 (Section 9) This law will begin on January 1, 2023.
- 34

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-1-5	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
Izzy Aulino, Yash Gupta, Hannah Hollings, Ryan Gardocki Brentwood Middle School		

An Act to Ban the Use of Gay and Trans Panic Defenses in State Court Proceedings

- 1 Now, therefore, be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I) Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a. LGBTQ: A group of people consisting of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgenders, and queers.
- 5 b. Gay and Trans Panic Defense: a criminal defense strategy asking a judge or jury to find that a
- 6 defendant's violent actions are to be blamed on a victim's sexual orientation or gender
- 7 identity/expression.
- 8
- 9 Section II) Whereas, many LGBTQ people have faced violence from discrimination which can lead
- 10 to death and serious mental trauma;
- 11 Whereas, people who have committed murder or abuse against LGBTQ people have had all
- 12 charges dismissed through the use of the Gay and Trans Panic Defense;
- 13 Whereas, violent behavior should not be legally excused by prejudice or discrimination or blamed
- 14 on the victim's identity;
- 15
- 16 Section III) The Gay and Trans Panic Defense is hereby statutorily barred as a defense to violent
- 17 behavior in all criminal and civil County, City, and State court proceedings in the State of
- 18 Tennessee.
- 19
- 20 Section IV) If the Gay and Trans Panic Defense is brought up in a court of law, it will be declared
- 21 inadmissible by the judge and cannot be used to disprove guilt.
- 22
- 23 Section V) Any attempted use of this defense or the introduction of evidence in support of such a
- 24 defense may be grounds for a mistrial.
- 25
- 26 Section VI) This will cost no funds or additional money to implement. This bill will be implemented
- 27 by the judicial branch in Tennessee.
- 28
- 29 Section VII) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 30
- 31 Section VIII) This act shall take effect June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 32

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-1-6	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
HOUSE	PASS ☐	FAIL ☐
SENATE	PASS ☐	FAIL ☐
Joseph Simonetti Millcreek Middle School		

An Act to Make a Student Bill of Rights

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3 SRO: School Resource Officer
- 4 Student: Anyone who studying at a school or college
- 5 School/College: A place where students go to learn or study
- 6 Detention: The punishment of being kept before or after school
- 7 Public school: A school supported by public funds or taxes
- 8 School officials: Someone who works at the school or college (teachers)
- 9 Resources: Books, basic school supplies, and Computers or Chromebooks
- 10 School Environment: A clean, safe, staffed school/college to learn in
- 11 District: A political and administrative division of a state
- 12
- 13 Section 2) This Act will institute the following Bill of Rights for all students attending public schools
- 14 in Tennessee:
- 15 1) All students must be able to have access to necessary resources to help them learn. If the
- 16 student can't access the resources then they will be provided by the school. If the school can't
- 17 provide resources then the state will.
- 18 2) All students have the right to have their voices heard by school officials. That includes having
- 19 the right to have opinions shared with the entire district.
- 20 3) Students must have a good school environment to learn in. If a public school can not afford to
- 21 keep the school well kept then money will be provided by the State to make improvements.
- 22 4) Students who are in detention may not be given strange or unusual punishment.
- 23 5) K-12 schools will not raise the price of lunches for one student over \$3.00.
- 24 6) At least one SRO must be at the school during school hours no matter what to make sure ALL
- 25 children are protected.
- 26
- 27 Section 3) If the school district or school official cannot follow all Rights 1-5, they will pay a fine of
- 28 \$1,000 per offense.
- 29 If an SRO cannot follow Right 6, the school will pay a fine of \$2,000 for every day an SRO is not at
- 30 a school.
- 31
- 32 Section 4) This bill will cost no amount of money, but may generate revenue resulting from fines.
- 33
- 34 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws that are in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 35
- 36 Section 6) This bill will take into effect on July 1, 2023.
- 37

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BSB/22-1-7	
	Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
HOUSE	PASS ☐	FAIL ☐
SENATE	PASS ☐	FAIL ☐
Katherine Koenig, Andrea Dolaphtchiev, Lily Grace Young, Caroline Harris Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School		

An Act to Ban the Overpricing of Feminine Products

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government,
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Pink Tax- a price discrepancy that calls out products and services marketed to women that cost
- 5 more than identical or almost identical versions marketed to men
- 6 Feminine Hygiene Products- women's personal care products used during menstruation. This
- 7 includes pads, tampons, menstrual cups, and other products.
- 8 Overpricing- the action or practice of requiring a person or company to pay an excessive price for
- 9 a product or service
- 10 Toxic Shock Syndrome- A rare, life-threatening complication of certain bacterial infections. It may
- 11 be caused by tampons being left in or wearing pads for longer than recommended, encouraging
- 12 bacteria to grow.
- 13 Yeast Infection- A vaginal fungal infection that causes irritation, discharge, intense itchiness,
- 14 weaker immune system, and many more symptoms that could lead to death.
- 15
- 16 Section 2: This act shall make feminine hygiene products more affordable and accessible in
- 17 Tennessee. Manufacturers of feminine hygiene products will be required to follow all regulations
- 18 enforced in this act.
- 19
- 20 Section 3: Over-taxation of feminine products has caused a multitude of complications in the State
- 21 of Tennessee. The taxation on many feminine hygiene products has caused an unfair and
- 22 unnecessary financial burden on women. As stated in Tennessee Journalist - The Cost of Being a
- 23 Woman, "The tax rate for hygiene products in Tennessee is 7%, according to a proposed bill's
- 24 fiscal note. This means that women in Tennessee are spending around \$120 each year on period
- 25 products". This is costly for the 36% of women in the state of Tennessee that can not afford these
- 26 products. Also, many other organizations such as homeless shelters, orphanages, hospitals, and
- 27 other establishments.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: Due to the unnecessary, additional costs of feminine products, women may need to
- 30 extend the use of their available feminine hygiene products. This could lead to many life-
- 31 threatening health complications such as toxic shock syndrome. An article written by Healthline
- 32 states "Trapped moisture provides a breeding ground for bacteria and fungus, and wearing a pad
- 33 for too long can lead to an infection, including a yeast infection. A damp pad and friction can also
- 34 cause irritation or the dreaded pad rash and make you more susceptible to infection."Many of
- 35 these infections can cause serious harm to women across the state of Tennessee. This shows the
- 36 life-threatening conditions that millions of women are forced into due to the unfair and detrimental
- 37 over-taxation of feminine products.
- 38

39 Section 5: Due to the rising price of women's health care products, companies will be banned from
40 pricing women's hygiene products over 5% higher for similar or the same product cost as male
41 hygiene products.
42
43 Section 6: The penalty for going above 5% of pricing on women's hygiene products will be a fine of
44 \$5.00 USD per unit sold. If a company has violated these policies twice then the fine would then
45 be raised to \$20.00 USD. The next infraction will be \$50.00 and will continue to triple henceforth.
46
47 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
48
49 Section 8: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2022.
50

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	BSB/22-1-8	
		Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	
Akash Ashwin, Vihaan Bussa, Aneek Polepalli Woodland Middle School			

An Act To Ban Death Penalty In Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: Terms in this bill will be defined as follows:
4 Death Row Inmate: Prisoner accused of federal misconduct and charged with a death of their
5 choice.
6 Exonerated: The act of finding a criminal innocent after they served their punishment. Execution:
7 the carrying out of a sentence of death on a condemned person.
8 Expenditure: The act of spending funds
9 Death Penalty: execution of an offender sentenced to death after conviction by a court of law of a
10 criminal offense
11
12 Section 2: Due to false evidence and wrong convictions the death penalty had been wrongly given
13 at times. Three Tennessee inmates have been wrongfully put on death row, and since they were
14 executed, they have lost their lives for crimes they did not commit.
15
16 Section 3: Tennessee is the 6th most crime-inducing state in the USA, with 9.6 murders per
17 100,000 people. 10 out of 12 states that do not have the death penalty have lower murder rates.
18
19 Section 4: We declare that the death penalty system shall be removed.
20
21 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
22
23 Section 6: This bill does not require the expenditure of Tennessee's limited budget. This law may
24 result in less money spent on the penal system.
25
26 Section 7: The bill shall take effect on January 1st, 2023.
27
28 Section 8: Fifteen years after this bill is enacted, in January 2038, the state of Tennessee shall
29 have a revision, where they would look at any changes in crime rates, to see if further action is
30 necessary.
31

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-1-9	
			Blue Senate	
Sam Bacigalupo, Zoe Little, Nate Grigsby, Ava Posey Millcreek Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Increase Sentence and Fines for Vehicular Homicide

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this bill are defined as follows:
- 2 Vehicular Homicide- The purposeful killing of people while operating a vehicle while drunk, under
- 3 the influence of drugs, or sober.
- 4 Class B felony is 8-30 years imprisonment and a \$25,000 fine.
- 5 Class A felony is 15-60 years imprisonment as well as a \$50,000 fine.
- 6 Homicide is the purposeful killing of another person.
- 7
- 8 Section 2) Law 55-10-401 addresses the act of Vehicular Homicide, with a sentence of 8-30 years
- 9 imprisonment and a \$25,000 fine, equal to a Class B felony. An upgrade to a 15-60 year
- 10 imprisonment and up to a \$50,000 fine, which is equivalent to a Class A felony, will be
- 11 implemented.
- 12
- 13 Section 3) Upgrading to a Class A felony will prevent drunk driving, driving under the influence of
- 14 illegal substances, and reckless driving. Said offenses cause 4 deaths, and 16 major injuries in
- 15 Tennessee each year.
- 16
- 17 Section 4) Prison sentence will be in the classification of a Class A felony, with the sentence time
- 18 being determined by the judge, based on the severity of the incident. The fine will also depend on
- 19 the severity of the incident; anywhere from a \$35,000 fine to a \$50,000 fine.
- 20
- 21 Section 5) Following the prison sentence, an era will be probation implemented for the offender.
- 22 This will clarify that their mental state is capable of adjusting back to civilian life.
- 23
- 24 Section 6) Possibility of parole will be permitted, due to a large sentence.
- 25
- 26 Section 7) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed upon the passage
- 27 of this Act.
- 28
- 29 Section 8) The changes to law 55-10-401 will go into effect on September 28, 2022, allowing time
- 30 for Law Enforcement to prepare countermeasures for infractions.
- 31

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-1-10	
			Blue Senate	
Celina Delgado-Perez, Emma Pominville, Raylee Harris Walter J. Baird Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Place a 5ft Fence Around Elementary School Playgrounds

- 1 BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1. A 5ft fence is to be put up around every playground, and/or play area that is commonly
- 4 used or serves any danger to a student/teacher. Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 5 Danger - the possibility of suffering harm or injury
- 6 Waiver - an act or instance of waiving a right or claim.
- 7 Provision - the action of providing or supplying something for use
- 8
- 9 Section 2. The funding will be issued by the Education board, the Tennessee Department of Safety,
- 10 and any sponsors such as restaurants, stores, local businesses, etc.. The playground must have a
- 11 fence for the kids' protection and their safety. The fence shall be 5ft (or higher) and it may be
- 12 wooden or metal.
- 13
- 14 Section 3. The Consequences for not following these reforms can be having to pay a fine of \$500
- 15 per month until the fence is put up and approved by an inspection company. The area is to not be
- 16 used until an inspection is passed, and is in records that the area is passed.
- 17
- 18 Section 4. "RULES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
- 19 CHAPTER 0520-12-01 STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL ADMINISTERED CHILD CARE" This states that
- 20 schools have to have a four foot fence or a barricade, but we want to take this a step farther and
- 21 make it a law of Tennessee to help keep kids safe at all times. ("The outdoor play area must be
- 22 enclosed by a fence or barricade at least four (4) feet in height. The Department may in at its
- 23 discretion grant a waiver from this provision when the Department determines that the lack of
- 24 such fence or barricade poses no apparent or potential risk to children.")
- 25
- 26 Section 5: Fencing will cost about \$2,200 to \$5,600 for each elementary school property in
- 27 Tennessee, depending on what business is chosen to have the fence installed.
- 28 - Wood fencing To have it installed
- 29 \$13.16 per linear foot (4 ft fence) (Range: \$11.85 - \$14.47)
- 30 \$11.50 per linear foot (6 ft fence) (Range: \$10.00 - \$13.00)
- 31 - Chain fence/metal to have it installed
- 32 \$11.06 per linear foot (4 ft fence) (Range: \$9.24 - \$12.87)
- 33 \$7.75 per linear foot (6 ft fence) (Range: \$5.50 - \$10.00)
- 34
- 35 Section 6: This act will take effect 5/6/22 immediately upon passage of the general welfare
- 36 requiring it.
- 37
- 38 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the act are hereby repealed.
- 39

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BSB/22-1-11	
	Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Senate ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
Schaefer Smith, Andrew Hill, Sloan Bass Brentwood Academy		

An act to repeal the state sales tax and implement a state income tax

- 1 Section 1: Terms used in this act are defined as follows:
- 2 a) Sales tax: A tax on receipts from the sales of goods and services, established by the
- 3 Government.
- 4 b) Income tax: A tax levied on incomes, especially an annual government tax on personal
- 5 incomes.
- 6 c) Department of Revenue: The principal tax collecting and tax law enforcement for the states
- 7 about taxes for individuals, corporations, and tax professionals.
- 8
- 9 Section 2: Currently in Tennessee the sales tax is 7%.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: Our bill will repeal the sales tax and replace it with a 5% income tax.
- 12
- 13 Section 4: Under the current tax system poorer people are paying a higher percentage of tax than
- 14 wealthier people. This change will make the tax structure fairer for all Tennesseans.
- 15
- 16 Section 5: The Tennessee Department of revenue will help implement this law.
- 17
- 18 Section 6: Additionally, our bill will result in more tax revenue than the current sales tax.
- 19
- 20 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 21
- 22 Section 8: this act will take effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 23

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BSB/22-1-12	
	Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Senate ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
Harshita Nallaka, Jinny Kim, Yuny Kim, Ellie Park Woodland Middle School		

AN ACT TO IMPROVE THE RECYCLING SYSTEM

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I: A large percentage of waste sent to landfills in Tennessee is composed of recyclable
- 4 items. Approximately seventy-five percent of the waste stream is recyclable, yet only thirty
- 5 percent is recycled. For example, in Davidson County, the statistics showed the waste generated in
- 6 2020 was more than one million tons of trash. Out of this number, eighty-three percent of the
- 7 waste ended up in landfills, and the other seventeen percent was the amount that got recycled or
- 8 composted. This percentage is alarming compared to national statistics, where the average
- 9 recycling rate is thirty-six percent.
- 10
- 11 Section II: In Tennessee, a law for recycling incentives was passed in 2013 yet has proven
- 12 ineffective. The law has been in effect for nearly a decade. However, there has been an increase in
- 13 recyclable materials in landfills rather than a decrease. As a solution, we propose that recycling be
- 14 mandated in public places, including but not limited to restaurants, fast food places, and parks. For
- 15 example, paper, bottles, magazines, newspapers, soda cans, etc. will be mandatory to recycle.
- 16 This mandate will prove effective in reducing the amount of recyclable material in landfills.
- 17
- 18 Section III: To further drive recycling efforts, each county will have trucks stationed for recycling
- 19 purposes. The Tennesseean and announcements in public places will notify residents of the trucks'
- 20 locations. The trucks will be parked in public areas and easily accessible to residents. Residents of
- 21 the counties will be able to drop their recyclable materials there. They will also have an organized
- 22 sorting system based on the type of material. At the end of each week, the trucks will drive to the
- 23 closest recycling facility in the area. Then the trucks will deposit the contents at the recycling
- 24 centers.
- 25
- 26 Section IV: This bill will cost a maximum of \$15 million USD. This money will be funded by the
- 27 state government and will be used for the following: buying trucks, hiring truck drivers, and
- 28 paying the truck drivers for the first week.
- 29
- 30 Section V: All laws or parts of laws conflicting with this bill will hereby be repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section VI: This bill will take effect immediately on becoming a law.
- 33

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 2

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-2-1	
			Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐				
Stone Bell, Mack Lassiter, Charlie Jarrell, Aiden Bauman Millcreek Middle School				

An Act to Increase the Number of Intruder Drills/Active Shooter Drills in Tennessee Schools

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3 Intruder refers to someone who is unrightfully on property that they are not allowed to be on.
- 4 Fire Drill is a practice participated in by the entirety of a school's student body and staff,
- 5 demonstrating measures used to protect students during a fire.
- 6 Intruder Drills are in a similar vein to fire drills but simulate an armed person(s) within school
- 7 premises.
- 8
- 9 Section 2) This bill will change the number of fire drills and intruder drills in Tennessee schools,
- 10 changing the current numbers to eight intruder drills and four fire drills.
- 11
- 12 Section 3) \$7,500 fine for the first offense. On the second offense, there will be another fine of
- 13 \$7,500 and the principal of the offending school will be fired.
- 14
- 15 Section 4) There are no costs associated with this bill, but there may be revenue generated from
- 16 fines.
- 17
- 18 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 19
- 20 Section 6) Goes into effect: July 1st, 2022
- 21

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-2-2	
			Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐				
Adam Si, Garrett Taylor Millcreek Middle School				

AN ACT TO REMOVE NON-COMPETE AGREEMENTS

- 1 An Act to Address and prosecute misinformation
- 2
- 3 (1) "Misinformation" means any statement to mislead or manipulate the public;
- 4 (2) "Commissioner" means any appointed delegate from a county assigned to manage cases of
- 5 misinformation
- 6 (3) "Misinformation that can cause harm" means any misinformation that can hurt a person, like
- 7 believing bleach cures autism.
- 8 District
- 9 (4) "Misinformation against the state or federal government" is information that can harm the state
- 10 or federal government, like a conspiracy theory against the government.
- 11 (5) "Lethal Misinformation" is any information that can kill, like anti-masker and vaccine rhetoric.
- 12 (6) "Misinformant" is any person who willingly misinforms the public.
- 13
- 14 (Section 1) This act intends to address and prosecute misinformation against the state and person.
- 15 Misinformation can directly harm the public's knowledge and tarnish trust in the state government.
- 16
- 17 (Section 2) A politician that lies to attain leverage on their voters or mislead them will be labeled
- 18 as a misinformant and can be criminally disciplined if they continue to misinform.
- 19
- 20 (Section 3) A committee shall assemble in all counties to manage cases on a local level. The
- 21 committee shall designate its members by selection from its specified county. The given
- 22 committee must submit sample cases to a civil court every month. The committee is encouraged
- 23 to organize events or programs to inform people about misinformation and provide preventative
- 24 resources.
- 25
- 26 (Section 4) A record of assembled misinformation cases will become available to the public to
- 27 increase awareness. The website that contains the information will also include a function that
- 28 allows the public to report instances of misinformation. This function would have a system to
- 29 monitor public reports and dispose of unlawful or incorrect suggestions.
- 30
- 31 (Section 5) To discourage the abuse of this act, commissioners can not purposefully alter the
- 32 records to fit a narrative or falsely claim a case of misinformation without discipline. Discipline
- 33 would include criminal charges and the sacking of the commissioner.
- 34
- 35 (Section 6) First-time offenders will only be fined and allocated media restrictions. If the offender
- 36 continues to misinform, maximum penalties will take effect. Penalties include but are not limited
- 37 to; media restrictions, fines, prison sentences, seizure of property, and disposal of licenses. Minors
- 38 who misinform may see media restrictions but nothing on their record.
- 39

40 (Section 7) The media must accurately portray all events, whether they align with its views or
41 not. If the media modifies or manipulates the information they broadcast, they will attain
42 restrictions to broadcasting. A website that encourages or supports misinformation has to stop
43 pushing the given claims or show a warning that their information is false.

44
45 (Section 8) The bill's implementation is in two stages. The first stage will include a site to report
46 misinformation and a public committee to review cases of misinformation. This stage will last for
47 five to eight months, depending on public reception. The second stage will implement all sections
48 of the bill throughout the state. This section will take effect over two years.

49
50 (Section 9) All bills or laws that do not agree with this bill stand repealed.

51

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RSB/22-2-3
Anabelle Green, Libby Rothfuss		Red Senate	
Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act to Improve Mental Health Among Tennessee Youth

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government,
2
3 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
4 Implement - To put a decision, plan, or agreement into action.
5 Suicide - Death caused by injuring oneself with the intent to die.
6 Assessment - The evaluation or estimation of the nature, quality, or ability of someone or
7 something.
8 District - An area of a country or city, especially one regarded as a distinct unit because of a
9 particular characteristic.
10 Public Welfare- the term used to denote the different tax-supported programs that provide cash
11 assistance or services to individuals and families who are deemed eligible on the basis of their
12 income and assets
13
14 Section II: All public Middle and High schools in the state of Tennessee will hereby be required to
15 offer a mental health assessment to students twice a year within the first month of each semester.
16
17 Section III: The Tennessee Department of Education shall set educational standards for social-
18 emotional learning that must be met by the school districts.
19
20 Section IV: All Tennessee school districts will be required to submit a mental health assessment to
21 the Tennessee Department of Education before release. Refusal to comply by any Tennessee public
22 school district will result in a halt on all state funding towards the district.
23
24 Section V: The program does not require additional budget requests by the Department of
25 Education or funding from outside departments.
26
27 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
28
29 Section VII: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2022, the public welfare requires it.
30

		35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government				RSB/22-2-4	
Claire Evans, Katelyn Levy Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School				Red Senate			
				ACTION ON THE BILL			
				HOUSE		SENATE	
				Pass ☐ Fail ☐		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO APPLY A LIFE SKILLS CLASS TO ALL PUBLIC MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2 I. Section 1) Terms to be used in this act shall be defined as the following:

3 Manners- a person's outward bearing or way of behaving toward others.

4 Life Skills- A skill that is essential for everyday life.

5 Cotillion- A formal dance from the 18th century that teaches manners.

6 Finance- The management of money, in a bank, online, and in general.

7 Cope- To deal beneficially with something difficult.

8 Course- Classes of study for one subject.

9 Specialization- An area of expertise a person has.

10 Department of Education- an organization that oversees public K-12 education.

11 Class Credits- A way to show students have met academic requirements.

12 Co-ed- Boys and Girls educational class.

13 II. Section 2) Currently no public middle and high schools have a life skills class. Our bill will make
14 it mandatory that all public middle and high schools will offer a course in life skills; it will be an
15 optional class.

16 III. Section 3) This course will be semester-long. It will include everything listed below. It will be a
17 co-ed class or if that can't happen, then it will be decided by the school. Should we include it is
18 only for public schools????

19 IV. Section 4) The teachers shall make their schedules, by following the requirements.

20 V. Section 5) The standards for this course will be set by the Tennessee Department of Education.
21 This course will include: Cotillion, Home Economics, Job Specialization, Time Management, how to
22 cope with real-life problems, and how to take care of a family. Children need to learn to solve hard
23 problems, take care of themselves, handle credit scores, cook, and handle finance. Children need
24 more responsibility to prepare themselves for real life.

25 VI. Section 6) This will cost Roughly \$9,000 per school. This will be funded by the Tennessee
26 Department of Education fund. In all this will cost about \$10,000,000 in all between the 1,052
27 public middle and high schools. This money will be for the field trips, appliances, and other
28 necessities. There will be extra money built into the budget and if the money is not all used it will
29 go to the district the school is under. There is about \$2,000 built into the budget if something
30 breaks or happens that requires money.

38 VII. Section 7) The appliances will cost around \$5,000, \$1,000 for food/ingredients, \$3,000 for
39 appliances, and \$1,000 for other necessities.

40 VIII. Section 8) The field trips will cost about \$2,000. There will be 4 field trips each for 4 hours.
41 The field trips will be to facilities and offices that will show them certain jobs they can take on and
42 manage if they choose to work. The destinations of the trips will be decided by the school and if
43 needed the district officials.

44 IX. Section 9) The classrooms shall include ideas and objects that equip students with the skills to
45 face life. The classroom equipment shall include cooking appliances which would include we would
46 prefer oven stoves and fridges for cooking, personal finance books for teaching them how to
47 handle money, and mock events for certain experiences that these skills might help them with.
48 Life benefits are crucial for the new generations to come because they need responsibility and
49 accountability in their lives.

50 X. Section 10) All laws or parts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

51 XI. Section 11) This class will give students class credits. Middle school students will get high
52 school credit by taking this course. High school students will get college credit by taking this
53 course. This will help them with their academic record and graduate high school.

54 XII. Section 12) This act shall take effect on the 2022-2023 school year, or if more time is needed,
55 then the 2023-2024 school year, the public welfare requires it.

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 Calvin Dillard, Aiden Cobb SMS/IA	RSB/22-2-5
		Red Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO ENFORCE PROPER REUSE AND STORAGE OF COAL ASH

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, will be defined as follows,
- 4 A. CCR - Also known as Coal ash, coal waste after coal is combusted
- 5 B. CCR Pollution - When CCR is not properly disposed of whether intentional or unintentional
- 6 C. Encapsulated Reuse - Reuse of CCR is whenever CCR is bound or in a solid form
- 7 D. Unencapsulated Reuse - Reuse of CCR in sludge, particle, or other unbound form
- 8 E. Dry CCR Storage - Placing CCR in landfills
- 9 F. Wet CCR Storage - Mixing CCR with water and placing it in ponds
- 10
- 11 Section 2: This is an act for any organization, business, or other entities that has or will produce
- 12 Coal Ash to properly recycle or store Coal Ash for future recycling. This will benefit the
- 13 environment and will work hand in hand with current commitments to replacing Coal Ash causing
- 14 facilities. Any entities that produce CCR will be required to recycle the CCR by 2038.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: Companies will be responsible for safe storage and reuse of CCR, and bi-weekly
- 17 inspections will be held at all CCR producing areas and storage facilities to ensure the quality of
- 18 storage and reuse.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: This act will also include a fine of \$10,000 per ton of CCR on any company that does
- 21 not adhere to the guidelines stated. Repeated Violations increases the fine by \$2,500 for every 3
- 22 Violations. Exceptions may be made if the violation was caused by outside forces.
- 23
- 24 Section 5: Any cost to the state of Tennessee will be paid for by fines or surpluses of the state.
- 25
- 26 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: This act will go into effect November 30, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 29

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 Rio Sebert, Connor Romans, Davis Baugh Brentwood Middle School	RSB/22-2-6
		Red Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REFORM TENNESSEE'S PROCESS OF DRAWING ELECTION MAPS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section one terms in this bill unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows;
- 5 Gerrymandering- when a party in power (re)draws district maps that unfairly
- 6 benefit a certain group or party over the other.
- 7 Political Scientist-an expert or student of political science
- 8 Political science-the branch of knowledge that deals with systems of government, and the analysis
- 9 of political activity or behavior.
- 10 Community- a person's local area, county, region, etc.
- 11 Community leaders- A leader that mainly focuses on but is not limited to their local area, county,
- 12 or region
- 13 Population scientist- a scientist who studies statistics, population density, and growth of a
- 14 population
- 15
- 16 Section two: this law would create a panel of ten people to draw election maps when
- 17 necessary.
- 18 This panel would be called The Tennessee state committee on the drawing of election maps
- 19 These people would be chosen by each state party, five for each state party.
- 20 These people would be political scientists, community leaders, and organizers, population
- 21 scientists, etc. Excluded: all politicians
- 22
- 23 Section three: the fiscal line of this bill would be 70,000 US Dollars total for the salary of the
- 24 members. Each member would get 7,000 US dollars.
- 25 This money would be from the finance and administration department of Tennessee
- 26 Government.
- 27
- 28 Section Four: All district maps can be struck down by the Tennessee state courts or any other
- 29 court that is recognized by the state government.
- 30
- 31 Section five: for a map to pass through this committee it would be agreed upon by seven of the
- 32 ten members
- 33
- 34 Section six: committee members would only be able to serve a maximum of two tenures as a
- 35 member of the committee, and no more.
- 36
- 37 Section seven: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 38

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-2-7	
			Blue Senate	
Christine Uhde Millcreek Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Protect the LGBTQIA+ Community

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3
- 4 LGBTQIA+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual/Aromantic, etc.)- an
- 5 inclusive term that includes all gender identities and sexualities
- 6 Discrimination- The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things.
- 7 Gender identity- the gender of which someone aligns with; does not correlate with
- 8 pronouns or assigned sex at birth
- 9 Sexual Orientation/Sexuality- Someone's identity relating to the gender(s) that they are sexually
- 10 attracted to typically.
- 11
- 12 Section 2) This bill is intended to protect the LGBTQIA+ community by making general
- 13 discrimination, discrimination of employment, and discrimination of housing illegal.
- 14
- 15 Section 3) When renting or selling a house to anyone, their gender identity/sexuality will no longer
- 16 be a valid reason to call off the contract. When employing someone, it will also no longer a valid
- 17 reason to not hire them for their gender identity or sexual orientation. You also will not be able to
- 18 fire them for those reasons. General discrimination of the LGBTQIA+ community will also not
- 19 prohibited.
- 20
- 21 Section 4) Any sort of discrimination will be allowed to be brought to the attention of local law
- 22 enforcement. This can be reported no more than three months after it has happened. If someone
- 23 is discriminatory in a work environment, they will be fired from their position, and fined anywhere
- 24 between 3,500 to 4,500 USD per offense. Any other forms of discrimination will just be punished
- 25 with a fine anywhere between 1,500 to 2,000 USD per offense.
- 26
- 27 Section 5) It will not cost any money to enact this bill, however revenue may accumulate from
- 28 fines.
- 29
- 30 Section 6) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed
- 31
- 32 Section 7) If passed, this bill will take place by June 1, 2022.
- 33

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-2-8	
			Blue Senate	
JD Ahern, Noah Waters Brentwood Academy			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An act to legalize the ability to remove DPF systems from diesel vehicles

- 1 Section 1: Terms used in this act are defined as follows:
- 2 A) DPF- Diesel Particulate Filter
- 3 B) DEF- Diesel Exhaust Fluid
- 4 C) Emissions- The production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.
- 5 D) Urea- Urea, also known as carbamide, is a safe, useful compound with a significant history. It
- 6 is a naturally occurring molecule that is produced by protein metabolism and found abundantly
- 7 in mammalian urine
- 8 E) Deionization ("DI Water" or "Deminerlization") simply means the removal of ions. Ions are
- 9 electrically charged atoms or molecules found in water that have either a net negative or
- 10 positive charge.
- 11 F) C.A.R- Clean Air Act
- 12
- 13 Section 2: Every year paper plants and coal plants emit millions of pounds of carbon dioxide into
- 14 the air. Also, every year small business owners that own diesel trucks are fined for removing their
- 15 dpf systems from their vehicle. This might not seem like a huge problem or an irrelevant problem,
- 16 but let me tell you, it is. Diesel Exhaust Fluid or (DEF) for short is composed of 32.5 percent urea
- 17 and 67.5 percent deionized water. Essentially those are fancy words for water and urine being put
- 18 into a vehicle.
- 19
- 20 Section 3: Now as you might expect that makes these vehicles have a shorter lifespan because of
- 21 the soot being recirculated into the engine. Causing millions of Americans to need to go back to
- 22 the dealership only years later to purchase a new truck. Now with these hammering emissions
- 23 restrictions and vehicle companies making it increasingly difficult to take the DPF system off it
- 24 seems as if they want their vehicles to have a shorter lifespan, so they make more profits. This is
- 25 not only from General Motors, Ford, and Dodge but also from semi-truck brands. Such as
- 26 Freightliner, Peterbilt, and Kenworth all making DPF systems a part of their truck.
- 27
- 28 Section 4: When you delete a truck people might think that it affects the air poorly. Now it does
- 29 but not as much as you think. Coal plants alone accounted for 30% of global CO2 emissions.
- 30 Which is easily findable on most of the Department of Energy's reports for 2018-Present. Now
- 31 when comparing to what all the deleted trucks in the world produce regarding CO2 emissions is
- 32 not a definitive number, it is much lower than all the coal plants combined let me assure you that.
- 33 Now when you also compare that to how much it would save people money and increase lifespans
- 34 of these vehicles for hardworking Americans it shows us that the reward outweighs the risk by vast
- 35 amounts.
- 36
- 37 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed, the public welfare
- 38 requiring it. This includes repealing the Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-201-120
- 39

40 A) Cutting the requirement to comply with the EPA's C.A.R act regarding DPF systems
 41 B) No longer enforcing the fine of up to \$2500 from the EPA for removing a DPF system
 42
 43 Section 6: This act will take effect May 1, 2022, giving a grace period of 6 months to clear all
 44 citations relative to the act.
 45

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	BSB/22-2-9
		Blue Senate
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Anirudh Kodukula, Atharv Mehendale, Sashank Dara Woodland Middle School		

AN ACT TO PROMOTE CULTIVATION OF HEMP AS AN ALTERNATIVE OF WOOD

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section I : Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

4 Deforestation: The action of clearing a wide area of trees in a forest for a certain purpose.

5 Hemp: Botanical class of Cannabis sativa cultivars grown specifically for industrial use.

6 Hemp Wood: Wood that is made from either the hurds or the fiber of the hemp plant

7 Timber: Wood prepared for use in building and carpentry.

8 Carbon Dioxide: A colorless, odorless gas produced by burning carbon and organic compounds and

9 by respiration.(CO2)

10 Kilo Hectare (Kha): A unit of land area equal to 1000 hectares (10,000 square meters.)

11 Resin: Any natural or synthetic organic compound consisting of a noncrystalline or viscous liquid

12 substance.

13

14 Section II: Tennessee is one of the top three hardwood lumber-producing states in the U.S.

15 However, deforestation in Tennessee is occurring as a result of logging companies using timber

16 for construction. From 2001 to 2020, Tennessee lost 624 Kha of tree cover equivalent to a 10%

17 decrease in tree cover since 2000. Also Tennessee produced 215Mt (Metric Tons) of CO2

18 emissions. As the amount of tree cover decreases in the state, the amount of carbon emissions

19 increases drastically. The city of Nashville itself produces 9.3 Metric tons of CO2.

20

21 Section III: In order to save trees and protect the environment , we propose an alternative called

22 hemp wood. Hemp fiber is 10 times stronger than wood fiber. Hemp is much lighter and less

23 expensive than wood. Hemp grows much faster than timber and it also has a low flammability and

24 a strong carbon storage capability. To cultivate, it only requires a low amount of water and it can

25 be harvested in 12 weeks. One acre of hemp planted for 40 years has 400% more usable fiber

26 than one acre of trees through their 40-year life cycle. Hemp fibers are compressed and

27 strengthened with soy-based resin, a glue-like substance. Hemp has a great potential to help our

28 planet.

29

30 Section IV: The proposal to grow hemp in 5000 acres will involve an expenditure of \$5,000,000

31 funded by the TN Department of Environment and Conservation. Estimated production expenses

32 per acre of hemp would be \$286. Based on sensitivity analysis (depending on price and yield), the

33 net returns per acre range from -\$116 to \$473. So in order to motivate the farmers to experiment

34 with the cultivation of hemp, we have to compensate them for initial low net returns and also for

35 the lost revenue on their conventional crops. So taking an example of Soybean farmers, whose

36 estimated net return is around \$806 per acre, we propose to compensate the farmers who are

37 ready to experiment by offering them a rate of \$600 per acre. We propose to start with 5000

38 acres at first, thereby the expenditure will amount to approximately \$1,500,000 and the

39 would go first to relatives who are classed fit to care for the child, then to a foster home and
40 eventually a foster family.
41
42 Section 5: This bill does not require any financial cost.
43
44 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
45
46 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
47

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the YMC	BSB/22-2-11
	Blue Senate	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐
Elijah Dixon		
Walter J. Baird Middle School		

An Act to Penalize 4 or Subsequent DUIs

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (JUNIOR YOUTH ASSEMBLY) OF THE STATE OF
2 TENNESSEE, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME.
3
4 The purpose of my bill is to make the roads safer for families and to save the people who are
5 trying to drive under the influence.
6
7 Section 1. A vehicle has to be explained for this bill to make sense. A motor vehicle is a land
8 vehicle that has the capability of traveling at a speed over 25 miles per hour. This bill should work
9 because it has worked for other states for example Iowa made a law similar to mine and it worked
10 by dropping their numbers drastically.
11
12 Section 2. We will bill the criminals that break what is stated in the bill. Drivers under 21 will also
13 be included in this bill, because of the bill in place now. The bill in place now states that people of
14 the age 18 to 21 will just get a license suspension for 1 year and a fine of 250 dollars. My bill will
15 take the fines that we get from the criminals and pay for the bill.
16
17 Section 3. Extra officers will also be needed so we have more of a chance of catching criminals
18 breaking the law. On average in TN there are 15,976. With my bill it may raise to about 16,000 or
19 16,500. If there is an excess of officers then they will be distributed among 21TN. These officers
20 will also have to get paid. These officers' salaries are about 64k a year.
21
22 Section 4. People that are pulled over and get a DUI (driving under the influence) and the police
23 records state that the person has 4 or subsequent DUI charges, they shall be detained, get a class
24 D felony, and be fined up to 5000 dollars. And if they relapse and come back to the courtroom
25 then Casey's Law will be in place to make sure they do not do it again. Casey's law states that if
26 the addict is continuing to relapse than a close friend or family member will lawfully intervene and
27 can request rehabilitation or probation to help the addicted loved one
28
29 Section 5. This act will take effect May 6th, 2022 the general welfare requiring it.
30
31 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the act are hereby repealed
32



35th General Assembly

of the

Tennessee YMCA

Youth in Government



the

YMCA

Anish Kodali, Darsh Shrivastava, Aarnav Khanna, Luke Sanders

Woodland Middle School

BSB/22-2-12

Blue Senate

ACTION ON THE BILL

HOUSE

Pass ☐ Fail ☐

SENATE

Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE RESIDENTIAL USE OF SOLAR ENERGY IN TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section I: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:

4 Buy-back System: The system in which parties, such as the government, can purchase unused

5 energy from citizens.

6 Federal Tax Credit: A system which allows homeowners to deduct 26% of their solar energy

7 system cost from their federal taxes.

8 Solar Field: An area of solar panels that converts the sun rays into energy that can be used to

9 power homes and cars.

10 Solar Power: Energy generated from the sun using solar panels.

11 Solar Panel: A panel that captures sunlight and converts it into electricity.

12 Tax Credit: An amount of money that can be offset against a tax liability.

13

14 Section II: Currently, more than half of the state's energy comes from nonrenewable sources such

15 as coal, natural gas, and oil. These produce greenhouse gasses which destroy the ozone layer,

16 make air not safe to breathe, and will not be a stable source of energy in the future. Along with

17 that, Solar energy is a reliable source of energy and will continue to exist in the future.

18

19 Section III: Under this bill, solar panels and farms would be installed throughout Tennessee and on

20 homes. To buy solar panels, a contract would be struck between the state government & a solar

21 panel company to provide Tennessee with solar panels. Then, with the resident's consent, the

22 government would sell and install the solar panels to the residents at a discounted price. Then,

23 solar panels would be installed on half the households in TN with the resident's consent. The

24 government would also select pieces of land where there isn't much human or wildlife activity to

25 build solar farms upon. There would be one solar farm per county and each solar farm would be

26 one acre in area.

27

28 Section IV: Currently, the average utility bill in Tennessee costs around \$123 monthly and \$1476

29 yearly. With the federal tax credit, the cost would be \$10,360 along with taking out a portion of

30 the homeowners taxes. Every month, homeowners can expect to save around \$130 on electricity,

31 saving around \$1,560 yearly.

32

33 Section V: The total cost of solar panels on households and solar farms would be \$94.36 million

34 USD. The funding of this bill would come from the OEP (Office of Energy Programs) and the time to

35 build all the solar farms in all counties and install solar panels would take around six months. The

36 amount of energy produced by both the solar panels and solar farms would be around 84

37 terawatts per year which is

38

39 Section VI: This act applies to residents of Tennessee who are ready to implement solar energy

40 and to all HOA programs and communities in Tennessee to allow solar panels to be installed onto

41 homes.

42

43 Section VII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

44

45 Section VIII: This act shall take effect as soon as this bill is ratified.

46

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 3

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RSB/22-3-1	
		Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐		ACTION ON THE BILL SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	
Caden Woodard, Ethan Handa, JT Billington, Holden Dailey		Millcreek Middle School	

An Act to Create Half-Days on Fridays in Public Schools

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3 Public School - A school in the state of Tennessee supported by public funds.
- 4 Half-Day - A three and a half hour school day.
- 5 Business week - a week that consists of Monday through Friday
- 6
- 7 Section 2) This bill requires that in all public schools, every Friday must be a half day consisting of
- 8 three and a half hours, beginning at the same time as any other morning during the week.
- 9
- 10 Section 3) All schools or school districts found in violation of this bill will lose state funding in the
- 11 amount of \$15,000 per week for every week they are not in compliance.
- 12
- 13 Section 4) This bill will not incur any costs, but may generate revenue resulting from fines.
- 14
- 15 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 16
- 17 Section 6) If passed, this bill will become effective on July 1, 2023.
- 18

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RSB/22-3-2	
		Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐		ACTION ON THE BILL SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	
Varun Kilaru, Sowmil Kumble, Karunya Vudattula, Shawn Kumar		Woodland Middle School	

An Act to Reduce the Spread of Fentanyl

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Fentanyl: A powerful opioid drug used in the treatment of severe pain.
- 5 Pharmaceutical: A substance used in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease and for
- 6 restoring, correcting, or modifying organic functions.
- 7 Endowments: An income or form of property given or bequeathed to someone.
- 8
- 9 Section II: To prevent the illegal acquisition of Fentanyl, the enactment of this bill would establish
- 10 a project in coordination with the Tennessee Department of Health to administer a new law that
- 11 requires a centralized data source for all the fulfillment orders of the drug Fentanyl. The Tennessee
- 12 Department of Health will require that every pharmacy is to update this data source every time a
- 13 prescription for Fentanyl is filled.
- 14
- 15 Section III: If it is recorded that a patient were to obtain Fentanyl through multiple pharmacies
- 16 within their prescription's indicated time interval, then it is required that we flag this patient in this
- 17 digital record. Subsequently, this patient will not be able to fill another dose of Fentanyl until the
- 18 patient's prescription is renewed. We require that the government should govern this data source
- 19 to protect the patient's privacy and the integrity of the data.
- 20
- 21 Section IV: This bill requires roughly 10,000 dollars, to run and operate this centralized data
- 22 source. We call upon the TN Department of Health to provide this funding through the surplus of
- 23 the TN budget.
- 24
- 25 Section V: Those found breaking or evading this law will be sentenced to 1 year of probation with
- 26 an additional fee of 5000 dollars. Further punishments will include jail time and an increased fine
- 27 of 50 percent for each misconduct.
- 28
- 29 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 30
- 31 Section VII: This act shall take effect July 1st, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 32

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-3-3
	Tucker Powers, Caleb Shin Millcreek Middle School	Red Senate	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Legalize Marijuana for Medical Use

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3
- 4 Marijuana - cannabis, especially as smoked or consumed as a psychoactive (mind-altering) drug
- 5 Physician - a person qualified to practice medicine
- 6
- 7 Section 2) This bill will make it legal in the State of Tennessee for a person to obtain marijuana-
- 8 based treatments for any type of cancer as prescribed by a physician.
- 9
- 10 Section 3) This bill does not have any applicable punishments.
- 11
- 12 Section 4) This bill does not have any costs associated with it, but it may generate revenue
- 13 resulting from taxes on medical marijuana products.
- 14
- 15 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 16
- 17 Section 6) This bill will become effective one month after passage.
- 18

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-3-4
	John Paul Kukulka, Austin Holland, Maxwell Richardson, Landon Corn Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REQUIRE CONVICTS TO BE GIVEN THE CHOICE BETWEEN INCARCERATION AND REHABILITATION FROM SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as it is followed:
- 4 A) Rehabilitation: The act of restoring someone to health or normal life through training and
- 5 therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness.
- 6 B) Convict: A person legally held in prison as a punishment for crimes they have committed or
- 7 while awaiting trial.
- 8 C) Incarceration: The state of being confined.
- 9 D) Substance Abuse: Uncontrolled use of alcohol, illegal drugs, or prescribed drugs that affect
- 10 normal daily life.
- 11 E) Individual: A single human being as distinct from a group, class, or family.
- 12 F) Felony: A crime, typically one involving violence, is regarded as more serious than a
- 13 misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death: The
- 14 distinction between felonies and misdemeanors usually depends on the penalties or consequences
- 15 attached to the crime.
- 16 G) Drug: A medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or
- 17 introduced to the body.
- 18 H) Prison Sentence: A judicial sentence committing an offender to prison.
- 19 I) Non-Violent: Using peaceful means rather than force, especially to bring about political or social
- 20 change.
- 21
- 22 Section II: Individuals who have been convicted of crimes related to non-violent substance abuse,
- 23 who have not committed any other felonies, most often serve prison time but are still addicted
- 24 upon leaving prison. Tennessee is among the top 10 states with drug-related arrests and is ranked
- 25 in the top 10 states for the highest drug use and addiction. Rehabilitation would qualify as a
- 26 component of the state mental health budget, under which Tennessee spends less than 40 other
- 27 states per patient. According to the Department of Corrections, Tennessee continues to spend
- 28 \$926 million on incarcerating prisoners. However, most prison rehabilitation is unsuccessful,
- 29 because 76.9% of state drug offenders are rearrested after five years. We continue to spend
- 30 \$24,800 per prisoner per year, while the cost for effective rehabilitation is \$4,500. Unlike prison
- 31 rehabilitation, drug treatment facilities are much more successful with 92% of patients being
- 32 treated effectively. Poorly treated convicts could result in more government funding for keeping
- 33 them in prison, while the more humane and cheaper option would be to enable individuals accused
- 34 of drug abuse to choose between a prison sentence or rehab.
- 35
- 36 Section III: Under this act, convicts accused and convicted of a drug abuse felony will be allowed
- 37 to opt for rehabilitation in a drug treatment facility or serve time under incarceration. This bill will
- 38 not only improve our state's statistics and effectiveness for cleaning convicts accused of drug

39 abuse, but will also increase the available budget for the Tennessee government, which could be
40 spent towards the following, but not limited to, improved infrastructure, education, and recreation.
41 This bill will also provide mandatory treatment programs as alternatives for incarceration for all
42 non-violent drug offenders. We could alternatively be using this excess funding to construct further
43 rehab facilities, also increasing the availability of rehabilitation and increasing the efficiency of
44 treatment.

45
46 Section IV: The added choice between rehabilitation and incarceration for individuals accused of
47 substance abuse would further allow for tax-paying citizens to rejoin society as law-abiding
48 citizens, while also cutting back on further government spending on incarceration.

49
50 Section V: This law will cost at least \$3.5 million when totaling the cost of constructing new
51 rehabilitation and drug treatment facilities to ensure the capacity isn't exceeded, transporting the
52 convicts to the rehab centers, and improving rehabilitation quality. Of the excess funds created by
53 saving money due to the cutback on convicts, these funds can be spent elsewhere. This includes,
54 but is not limited to: the Tennessee Department of Education, Tennessee Department of Health,
55 and the Tennessee Department of Corrections. The excess funds can also go to further improving
56 the quality of detention centers, or increasing the number of rehabilitation centers.

57
58 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

59
60 Section VII: This act will be put into effect immediately upon becoming a law.

61

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RSB/22-3-5
Chris Telles Orellana, Emma Evans, Zoe Ewing		Red Senate	
SMS/IA		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act to Ban the Sell and Cultivation of Pyrus Calleryana

1 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

- 2 a. Pyrus Calleryana - a genetically engineered pear tree, native to China and Vietnam;
3 commonly referred to as "Callery Pear" or "Bradford Pear".
4 b. Noxious Weed: a plant that is not valued where it is growing and is harmful to all (or most)
5 organisms in the same ecosystem.
6 c. Deracination - to uproot from a natural (geological, social, cultural) environment.
7 d. Herbicide: a substance that is toxic to plants, used to eliminate unwanted vegetation.
8 e. Greenhouse license - License that allows person to grow or propagate nursery stock or
9 annual plants for sale or distribution on a commercial basis.
10 f. Nursery license - License that allows person to grow or propagate nursery stock or annual
11 plants for sale or distribution on a commercial basis.
12 g. Plant dealer license - License for a person who is not in control of a nursery stock or annual
13 plants to sell, offer for sale, distribute, and/or hold the plants for distribution on a commercial
14 basis.
15 h. Landscaper license - License for work as a landscaper.
16 i. Class E Felony - Least serious felony and only sanctions person a fine of up to \$3,000.
17 j. Grandfathering - Someone or something is exempt from a new law.

18
19 Section 2: This species of pear tree not only cross pollinates with other species and renders the
20 offspring fruitless, but it also grows rapidly, harming the state's agriculture, economy, and
21 environment.

22
23 Section 3: The cultivation and selling off[BS1] the Pyrus Calleryana will be illegal in the state of
24 Tennessee and its borders.

25
26 Section 4: The Pyrus Calleryana will make the utmost priority of eradication among all invasive
27 organisms in the noxious weed list of the State of Tennessee.

28
29 Section 5: All selling and planting of any Pyrus Calleryana will be outlawed within state borders.
30 Distribution of such will be considered a Class E felony.

31
32 Section 6: Existing variants of the Pyrus Calleryana will be uprooted. A notice must be issued to
33 any farmers or forest owners of whom may be affected by land or legal properties and will receive
34 a replacement of another species.

35
36 Section 7: Be it burning or the provision of herbicides, the State of Tennessee must permit the
37 appropriate means necessary to ensure that the invasive species will not reproduce after
38 deracination. This being said, only citizens of Tennessee will be able to remove this tree, with
39 permission of the state.

Section 8: The estimated cost for removal procedures, which includes chemical treatment (herbicides) and physical treatment, asked from the Tennessee Department of Agriculture is \$250,000. No additional cost is included for education on the subject, now that the collected fines will pay for educational programs.

Section 9: This will be immediately enacted by the state upon passage, and grandfathering in the time of 2 years will be given to the holders of the following licenses: greenhouse license, nursery license, plant dealer license, and landscaper license.

Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

Section 11: This act shall take effect, August 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.

53

53

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government 	RSB/22-3-6 Red Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Ellie Ciardi, Jordan McCormick, Heran Shenkut	
Millcreek Middle School	

AN ACT TO PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST TAXPAYER FUNDED DISCRIMINATION FOR SERVICES

- 1 This act will protect people against being refused products or services due to their religion,
2 LGBTQ+, age, gender, disability, race, or beliefs by private agencies that receive state or
3 government tax funding.
4
- 5 All organizations that are taxpayer funded shall not be allowed to discriminate against citizens
6 based on the organizations belief structure.
7
- 8 If people report provable discrimination against them, the organization shall lose its taxpayer
9 funding for a period of time to allow for it to adjust their practices to come into compliance with
10 the law.
11
- 12 In the case of a second provable violation, two strikes means permanent loss of public funding.
13

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-3-7
	Nankee Bedi, Sora Yu, Janie Lee Sunset Middle School	Blue Senate	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT OF CREATING MORE GREENWAYS AND SIDEWALKS FOR THE SAFETY OF PEDESTRIANS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 SECTION 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Highways- the main road connected to major towns or cities
- 5 Greenways- paved pathways made for the use of pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles
- 6 Pedestrians- a person walking along a road or in a developed area
- 7 Non-motorized vehicles- walking and bicycling, and variants such as skates, skateboards, push
- 8 scooters and hand carts, etc.
- 9
- 10 SECTION 2: Every time highways are constructed or repaired there must be a portion of the
- 11 money going towards building more greenways to increase the amount of mileage on greenways
- 12 and sidewalks and to better ensure the safety of pedestrians and non-motorized in the state of
- 13 Tennessee.
- 14
- 15 SECTION 3: A portion of the money that goes toward the development and the construction of
- 16 highways must be used for building greenways and sidewalks only for the use of pedestrians and
- 17 non-motorized vehicles.
- 18
- 19 SECTION 4: Tennessee contributed \$16.7 billion to the construction of highways in 2021, 5% of
- 20 the money (about \$170 million) should be used to build greenways
- 21
- 22 SECTION 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 23
- 24 SECTION 6: This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 25

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-3-8
	Dean Compton, Mac Smith, Charlie Getsay Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Benefit Persons Addicted to Nicotine in the State of Tennessee

- 1 Section 1: terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 2
- 3 A. Nicotine- a toxic colorless or yellowish oily liquid that is the chief active constituent of tobacco.
- 4 It acts as a stimulant in small doses, but in larger amounts blocks the action of autonomic nerve
- 5 and skeletal muscle cells. It is the principle element in cigars, cigarettes, e-cigars, pipes, and
- 6 vapes. Nicotine is highly addictive.
- 7 B. Health Incentive Tax- A government induced tax to limit or entirely eliminate an undesired
- 8 product from the market for the health and well-being of the many. (In the case of this act the
- 9 undesired product is nicotine)
- 10 C. Smuggler- A criminal that illegally transports usually banned or expensive goods in order to
- 11 make untaxed profit.
- 12
- 13 Section 2: This act will create a health incentive tax increasing the current nicotine sales tax
- 14 (6.6%) tenfold instead of a complete ban, in which case the drug would simply be smuggled back
- 15 into the state and create untaxed profit for those who wish to make their money illegally and take
- 16 advantage of the addicted and impoverished.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: In order to be sensitive of the difficult livelihoods of those impoverished and addicted to
- 19 nicotine products we propose the expansion and advertisement of Nicotine addiction rehabilitation
- 20 clinics where the addicted can learn how to maintain a healthy, nicotine-free lifestyle.
- 21
- 22 Section 4: Our program aims to be an addition to the preexisting state rehabilitation programs in
- 23 the form of innovative, new classes specifically designed for those addicted to nicotine. If done
- 24 properly no additional costly construction of entirely new facilities will be necessary. Recipients of
- 25 this program will be able to pick times that best suit their schedules because we all have jobs and
- 26 personal lives that must be respected. This program will be able to accommodate any schedule
- 27 due to the larger number of professionals that we will be able to hire for any day or time of the
- 28 week. Each patient will be cared for on an individual level as opposed to the older programs that
- 29 use a broader more institutionalized system and, at the end of our course, will be able to break
- 30 free from the chains of addiction.
- 31
- 32 Section 5: This bill will require \$15,000.00 every year as well as all profits from the new Health
- 33 incentive ta in order to best fit the needs of all the various kinds of people entering our newly
- 34 expanded programs and our care to be free of the lasting damage and crippling effects that
- 35 nicotine addiction can cause. This bill seems small for a project of this magnitude, but most of
- 36 the necessary expenses will be paid by the sales tax increase as explained in section two. The
- 37 funding for this bill itself will come from the Tennessee Department of Health and Safety budget.
- 38

39 Section 6: In the event of a discovery of a smuggling operation in order to evade the health
40 incentive tax explained in section two and make untaxed profit, a fine of two hundred dollars will
41 be exacted from the smuggler or smugglers and a potential jail time of up to a year.
42
43 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
44
45 Section 8: This act shall take effect on June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
46

		35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA				BSB/22-3-9	
Youth in Government				Blue Senate			
Amalia Lorente, Evelyn Terp, Sophie Spodeck, Lillie Blackwell				ACTION ON THE BILL			
Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School				HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail		SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail	

AN ACT TO ENABLE A HIGHER MINIMUM WAGE

1 BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1)
4 Minimum wage -minimum wage is the lowest amount of money an employee can be paid legally
5 Enable- giving someone or something the ability or authority to do something.
6 Economy- the wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in terms of the production
7 and consumption of goods and services.
8 Act- to take action or to do something.
9 Fund- Particular amount of money saved for one particular purpose
10 Motivation- reasons for acting in a specific way. Or the willingness of someone and what they have
11 done.
12 Subsidized- an organization or activity that is supported financially.
13 Small Business- is a privately owned company that has fewer employees and makes less money
14 Tax break- reducing the amount of tax you pay for advantage in businesses or work
15
16 Section 2) Tennessee has a minimum wage of 12 dollars an hour. We want to change this to 15
17 dollars an hour.
18
19 Section 3) This money will be funded by the customer but as well as stores may raise their prices,
20 in the beginning, the government may subsidize small businesses by giving them tax breaks.
21
22 Section 4) It will affect our economy by raising workers' motivation and it can give families a more
23 reliable structure to provide their money to provide for essentials. This will also bring more people
24 out of poverty so that they won't have to worry about their financial struggles, and can work on
25 things that matter most to them in life, not these little abnormalities.
26
27 Section 5) This bill will be enacted on February 20th, 2023.
28
29 Section 6) This will cost anywhere between 2-4 million dollars depending on how many small
30 businesses are in the state of Tennessee by 2023.
31

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-3-10	
			Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐				
Robert Crighton, Deven Wadia, Benjamin Allen, Jeremiah Mills Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School				

An Act to Increase Safety and Accountability on Tennessee Roadways

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government,
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Dashboard - A dashboard is a panel facing the driver of a vehicle, containing instruments and
- 5 controls
- 6 Automobiles - Automobiles are road vehicles, typically with four wheels, powered by an internal
- 7 combustion engine or electric motor and able to carry a small number of people, excluding
- 8 motorcycles.
- 9 Dashboard Cameras - Dashboard Cameras are cameras put or installed in the dashboard, or front,
- 10 of a vehicle
- 11
- 12 Section 2: All citizens of the state of Tennessee must install dashboard cameras within 14 days of
- 13 purchasing or registering a motor vehicle with the Department of Motor Vehicles. Enforcement of
- 14 this law shall remain with state and local law enforcement officers throughout the state of
- 15 Tennessee. Tennessee motorists found out of compliance with this regulation shall be charged with
- 16 a class D misdemeanor, resulting in a fine of \$100 per infraction.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: The Tennessee Department of Transportation will partner with a dashboard
- 19 manufacturing company to provide Tennessee motorists with a discounted price on mandatory
- 20 dashboard cameras. Information about purchasing dashboard cameras will be provided by the
- 21 Tennessee Department of Transportation and can be found at the local Department of Motor
- 22 Vehicles.
- 23
- 24 Section 4: The bill will be enacted without any cost to the state or local government.
- 25
- 26 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: This bill will be enacted on December 7th of 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 29

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-3-11	
			Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐				
Ali Jacobs, Lilyana Poli, Blair Bond Walter J. Baird Middle School				

An Act to Reform School Food Health Checks

- 1 Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1. Health checks will be required to take place three times a year. The first health checks
- 4 will be 6 weeks after school starts, the second during Christmas break or around Christmas break.
- 5 And the last one 6 weeks before school ends. These health checks will be required to serve school
- 6 food. "Healthy" means to not be served raw, rotten, spoiled, expired, etc. There are around 1909
- 7 elementary, middle, and high schools in Tennessee. This bill does not include private schools.
- 8
- 9 Section 2. All school foods in the state of Tennessee are hereby required with the passage of this
- 10 Act, to serve better food and get health checks three times a year are in motion. Health checks
- 11 done by The Tennessee Division of Environmental Health will be required
- 12 to take place three times a year.
- 13
- 14 Section 3. Violation of this Act shall be punishable as a fine as well as they are not allowed to
- 15 serve
- 16 that meal until the food/ food preparing area is up to code. Any school found, or failing,
- 17 neglecting, or complying with any order of the department lawfully issued, is charged with a fine
- 18 price of \$50-\$250 fine shall be charged if health inspections are failed depending on how many
- 19 parts are failed and how bad it is failed. If all 3 health checks failed the head manager will be fired
- 20 and a new head manager will be hired.
- 21
- 22 Section 4. This Act shall take effect upon signature of the Youth Governor.
- 23
- 24 Section 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.
- 25

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			BSB/22-3-12
Cooper Campbell, Madisyn Kelley, Hailey Winters Greenbrier Middle School		Blue Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to reduce the out-of-pocket expense for first responders to receive mental health services.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA youth in government:

2

3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

4 First responders: Police, Firefighters, EMT's, and Paramedics will be classified as first-responders

5 for this bill.

6 Copay- the payment made by a beneficiary (first-responders) in addition to that made by an

7 insurer.

8 Insurer- the company that underwrites an insurance risk; the party in an insurance contract

9 undertaking to pay compensation

10 Mental Health Therapist-Any individual licensed in the state of Tennessee to provide mental health

11 services.

12

13 Section 2: All insurance carriers in the state of Tennessee will be required to make no copay

14 charges to the insured individual for the first 12 visits to a state certified mental health therapist.

15

16 Section 3: The state of Tennessee will cover the cost of the individual's copay for the first 12 visits

17 to a mental health provider. After the initial 12 visits, the first responders will have to pay their

18 traditional copay.

19

20 Section 4: The requirements for being recognized as a certified mental health provider will be

21 outlined by the state of Tennessee.

22

23 Section 5: Currently, sources of stress for emergency responders include witnessing human

24 suffering, risk of personal harm, intense workloads, life-and-death decisions, and separation from

25 family.

26

27 Section 6: If enacted, the first responders will be able to receive more of the needed mental health

28 services that are caused from the stressors that manifest themselves from their high-risk jobs.

29

30 Section 7: If enacted, first responders will have more disposable income for themselves and their

31 families with this act.

32

33 Section 8: If enacted, the much-needed stress prevention and management facilitated by mental

34 health therapists will be crucial for responders to stay well and to continue to help in emergency

35 situations. This will be beneficial for the safety and security of the state of Tennessee.

36

37 Section 9: Estimating that each co-pay costs an approximate 35.00 dollars a visit, and that there

38 are an estimated 200,000 first responders who work in the state of Tennessee, the estimated

39 maximum amount annually for the state is 2,400,000 times 35 dollars = 84,000,000 million

40 dollars.

41

42 Section 10: The act will require funding from the state budget. Currently, Tennessee's state

43 government budget is 52.5 billion dollars. 84 million dollars divided by 52.5 billion is 0.0016 or

44 0.16 percent of the budget.

45

46 Section 11: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

47

48 Section 12: This law takes effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.

49

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 4

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-4-1
			Red Senate
Anna Esbenshade, Anna Staggs, Macie Blair Brentwood Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Senate ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to increase the Tennessee education budget in order to create sustainable funding for one to one technology devices for all Tennessee public school K-12 students.

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1:
- 4 a. Student: An individual that is in the Tennessee Public School System from kindergarten to
- 5 twelfth grade.
- 6 b. Comparable device: Similar technology to what a Google Chromebook provides for students, or
- 7 a tablet device that fulfills the needs of teaching given Tennessee counties curriculum.
- 8 c. Fiscal Year- The state's fiscal year begins July 1st and ends June 30th.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: All Tennessee Public schools will be required to provide each student a Google
- 11 Chromebook or comparable device during the academic school year, which can in addition be
- 12 brought home.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: The yearly cost for the Chromebook or comparable devices would be estimated at
- 15 \$245,000,000 dollars, which is \$240 dollars per student, times 1,000,000 Tennessee public school
- 16 students, plus an additional 2% increase to cover lost, broken, or stolen devices in each county.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: Funding will be derived from increasing the Tennessee General Education Budget in the
- 19 fiscal year of 2023-2024.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon passing, however be implemented for the
- 24 2023-2024 academic school year.
- 25

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-4-2
			Red Senate
Ishan Chakrabarti Rossview Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Senate ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to establish a Center for Men's Health under Tennessee Department of Human Services

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this Act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 Health: Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the
- 6 absence of disease or infirmity (World Health Organization -WHO), 1948).
- 7 Suicide: Death caused by self-directed injurious behavior with any intent to die because of the
- 8 result of the behavior (2021 Tennessee Department of Health: Suicide Prevention Report).
- 9 Obesity: An excessively high body weight relative to height. Body mass index (or BMI) is a
- 10 measure used to compare weight to height (Department of TN, WIC Data and Statistics, 2022).
- 11 Incarceration: Long-term confinement of convicted and sentenced offenders (US Department of
- 12 Justice, 2022).
- 13 Prison: An institution under Federal or State jurisdiction whose primary use is for the confinement
- 14 of individuals convicted of a serious crime, usually in excess of one year in length, or a felony
- 15 (Legal Information Institute, Cornell University, 2022).
- 16 Jail: A confinement facility of a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency whose primary use
- 17 is to hold persons pending adjudication of criminal charges, persons committed to confinement
- 18 after adjudication of criminal charges for sentences of one year or less, or persons adjudicated
- 19 guilty who are awaiting transfer to a correctional facility (Legal Information Institute, Cornell
- 20 University, 2022).
- 21 Educational Institution: A school (including a technical, trade, or vocational school), junior college,
- 22 college or university that is: operated or directly supported by the United States; operated or
- 23 directly supported by any State or local government or by a political subdivision of any State or
- 24 local government; or approved by a State agency or subdivision of the State, or accredited by a
- 25 State-recognized or nationally recognized accrediting body (Legal Information Institute, Cornell
- 26 University, 2022).
- 27 Counseling psychologist: A generalist health service specialist (HSP) in professional psychology
- 28 that uses a broad range of culturally-informed and culturally-sensitive practices to help people
- 29 improve their well-being, prevent and alleviate distress and maladjustment, resolve crises, and
- 30 increase their ability to function better in their lives (American Psychological Association-APA,
- 31 2022).
- 32 Epidemiologist: A professional who studies (scientific, systematic, and data-driven) distribution
- 33 (frequency, pattern) and determinants (causes, risk factors) of health-related states and events
- 34 (not just diseases) in specified populations (neighborhood, school, city, state, country, global), and
- 35 applies data to control health problems (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-CDC, 2022).
- 36 Certified Health Education Specialist (CHES ®): A specialist with specified education and degree
- 37 who teaches behaviors that promote wellness, develop and implement strategies to improve the
- 38 health of individuals and communities, and complements the work of health care providers,

39 policymakers, and human resource personnel (National Commission for Health Education
40 Credentialing-NCHEC, 2022).

41

42 Section 2: This Act will establish a Center for Men's Health under Department of Health Services.
43 Men's health in the State of TN is adversely affected. According to Tennessee Department of
44 Health: Suicide Prevention Report, the rate of suicide in males (28.3 per 100,000) is 3.6 times
45 higher than in females (7.9 per 100,000). Of the 69,385 domestic violence cases reported in 2020
46 in the state of TN, 71.5% of the victims were females, and most likely perpetrated by men.
47 Obesity rates are also slightly higher among boys in early childhood, 20.4% boys within the age of
48 5 are obese, and this rate only increases with age, and 34.4% of adult male population in TN has a
49 body mass index of 30.0 or higher based on reported height and weight. Men also have much
50 higher incarceration rates than women, both for simple crime and violent crimes. According to the
51 Sentencing Project, there were approximately 23,615 men in TN prisons and jails, as against
52 2,734 women.

53 Establishment of a Center for Men's Health will improve mental and physical health conditions
54 among boys and men in TN. It will also help in lowering crime committed by men, and consequent
55 incarceration rates. Men's mental and physical health directly and equally affect men, women and
56 other genders. Therefore, creating a dedicated center for men's health and wellness will lead to a
57 healthier, more productive, and inclusive society.

58

59 Section 3: Under the Act, the following actions will be taken:

60 Every educational institution starting from middle school level, must house at least one male
61 counselor and/or licensed counseling psychologist, either on payroll or on consultancy basis. If
62 unable to provide a bi-weekly time of consultation, the student in need may seek consultancy from
63 a private practitioner at the expense of the institution.

64 Middle and high schools must provide health education especially focusing on men's physical and
65 mental health issues, independently and in conjunction with women's health issues. Educational
66 institutions will work with higher education institutions across the state to bring in certified health
67 education specialists to impart this training to existing health education teachers.

68 All higher education institutions must start a Gender Studies program that includes specific
69 courses and research on men's health, and must rename any existing programs from Women's
70 Studies to Gender Studies, and include men's issues as well. If unable to change the existing
71 programs to include men's issues as well, the higher education institution in question may lose
72 state funding for the women's studies program.

73 Every county health department will employ a counseling psychologist and a general physician
74 specializing on men's health for people using Medicaid. Smaller counties with budgetary constraint
75 may make arrangements with neighboring bigger counties. If the county health department fails to
76 provide gender-specific counseling and other medical consultancy, the person in need may seek
77 consultancy from a private practitioner that will then be reimbursed under Medicaid program.

78

79 Section 4: To implement this Act, following budgetary commitments must be made by the state of
80 TN. Initial cost to implement the Act will be \$1.5 million, and recurring cost will be \$1 million per
81 year.

82 Center director and a minimum of four staff: an epidemiologist, a health services researcher, a
83 community health education specialist, and an admin assistant.

84 A physical office and a virtual presence (website, LinkedIn, etc.)

85 Health education curriculum planning for middle and high schools.

86 School and college counselors.

87 Medical service providers in county health departments.

88

89 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

90

91 Section 6: This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2023, to give the Department of Human
92 Services time to establish a physical office and hire a Center Director.

93

94

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-4-3	
		Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	
Madeline Knotts, Isabella Hromadka, Caroline Bates Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School			

An Act To Support Tennesseans Without Housing Living With In-State Borders

- 1 Section 1) Terms to be used in this act shall be defined as the following:
- 2 a) Homeless: A single individual or a group of people living without housing.
- 3 b) Housing: A physical structure that requires an address, electricity, running water, and is being
- 4 lived for a constant period.
- 5 c) Grant: For the government to give money to the people.
- 6 d) Residency: To own land or housing.
- 7
- 8 Section 2) All known homeless citizens in Tennessee will be given a government grant of \$300
- 9 monthly for a limit of 2 years or until they own a residency. If the citizen is still homeless and has
- 10 no sign of attempting to get an occupation after two years their monthly grant will be ended. If it
- 11 is found that the money given has been used to buy any illegal possessions their grant will be
- 12 ended immediately.
- 13
- 14 Section 3) 950 people will be hired to find the people without residency in Tennessee and give
- 15 them their grants. This will be a part-time job for the people and their weekly hours will be 4 hours
- 16 a week they will be earning \$35,000 a year. When looking for the people they will be viewed for
- 17 the past days to make sure they are not faking their lack of residency. When trying to contact the
- 18 homeless citizens they will find the person and try to notify them by email first, if they do not have
- 19 a device then the people hired to go to the citizen and inform them of the grant.
- 20
- 21 Section 4) All together 10,532 citizens in Tennessee are struggling to get by and are lacking a
- 22 home. All 10,532 people who have no home in Tennessee have a debit card to which 300 dollars
- 23 will be added to it each month for 2 years.
- 24
- 25 Section 5) All of this is going to cost 33.5 million dollars and the current budget is 38.6 billion.
- 26
- 27 Section 6) This bill will take effect in January of 2023 and the people will be interviewed, hired,
- 28 and trained for the job after that date and the grant will start to be given in April 2023.
- 29

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-4-4	
		Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	
Chris Barnes, Nate Hoggard, Soren McDaniel, Luke Meyer Spring Station Middle School			

AN ACT TO PROVIDE BROADBAND FOR RESIDENTS IN NEED

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Broadband-- A high-capacity transmission technique using a wide range of frequencies, which
- 5 enables a large number of messages to be communicated simultaneously. Broadband in Tennessee
- 6 is defined as 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps upload speed.
- 7 FTTP-- Fiber To The Premise
- 8 Grant - a sum of money given by a government or other organization for a particular purpose.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: This act will establish widely available broadband for areas and residents in need in
- 11 Tennessee. This act is a continuation of The Tennessee Emergency Broadband Fund to be
- 12 implemented by; the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development;
- 13
- 14 Section 3: Broadband will be provided and paid for via Tennessee's Emergency Broadband Fund -
- 15 a grant given to several companies in 2022. The grant will fund a wide addition of internet
- 16 connections to areas of Tennessee that lack broadband;
- 17
- 18 Section 4: Providing Broadband to the underserved or unserved households of Tennessee cost
- 19 approximately \$491.7 (592 million with inflation) million (Lowest cost estimate, 25/3 Wireless
- 20 connection) to \$1.71 billion (2.04 billion dollars with inflation) (Highest cost estimate, 25/3 FTTP),
- 21 depending on the variation of broadband being provided. (Estimate from 2016). Tennessee is
- 22 currently using \$400 million in federal funds for the aforementioned grant for Tennessee's
- 23 Emergency Broadband Fund, which is being extended in this bill;
- 24
- 25 Section 5: Companies given the grant and/or funds will provide broadband to rural areas and/or
- 26 areas that have insufficient broadband internet. They will do so mostly via FTTP, but also Hyper
- 27 Fiber/Wireless connection;
- 28
- 29 Section 6: Eligibility will be decided based on the companies the grant is given to; however, most
- 30 of the grant funds will be going towards providing broadband for anyone in counties such as
- 31 Hamble County, Putnam County, and Coffee County (including more not listed in the bill), which
- 32 lack access to high-speed internet;
- 33
- 34 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed;
- 35
- 36 Section 8: This act shall take effect August 1st, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 37



35th General Assembly

of the

Tennessee YMCA

Youth in Government



the

YMCA

Impana Dyamenahalli, Keya Virmani, Sasha Joshi, Agamya Singh

Woodland Middle School

RSB/22-4-5

Red Senate

ACTION ON THE BILL

HOUSESENATE

Pass

Fail

Pass

Fail

AN ACT TO PRESERVE THE TENNESSEE RIVER, FORESTS, AND LAKES IN EAST TENNESSEE

- 1 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 2 Micropollutants- Biological or chemical contaminants that make their way into ground and surface
- 3 waters in trace quantities (at or below the microgram per liter level) as a result of human
- 4 activities.
- 5 Microplastics- small plastic pieces less than five millimetres long which can be harmful to our
- 6 ocean and aquatic life.
- 7 Habitat conservation- a management practice that seeks to conserve, protect and restore habitats
- 8 and prevent species extinction, fragmentation or reduction in range.
- 9 Sustainability- refers to the ability to continue over a long period of time.
- 10 Indemnification- compensation for harm or loss.
- 11 Preservation- protects the environment from harmful human activities.
- 12 Environmental ethics- philosophy that studies the conceptual foundations of environmental values
- 13 as well as more concrete issues surrounding societal attitudes, actions, and policies to protect and
- 14 sustain biodiversity and ecological systems.
- 15
- 16 Section II: There have been many difficulties in maintaining fresh water throughout the
- 17 Tennessee River and other lakes as well. Obstacles such as improper storage, illegal dumping in
- 18 landfills, and spills at manufacturing facilities have influenced many lives in the state.
- 19
- 20 Section III: There are about 18,000 microplastic particles per cubic meter of water in the
- 21 Tennessee River. This is one of the highest microplastic concentrations ever recorded in a major
- 22 river setting across the entire globe. In the state's 2020 report, pollution in the river jumped to
- 23 55.4%, meaning more than half of the waterways that they sampled were too polluted to support
- 24 their basic functions. This bill will make it illegal to pollute in state parks.
- 25
- 26 Section IV: Although some of Tennessee's lakes are clean, there are many dangerous lakes where
- 27 swimming and fishing can be threatening because of the potentially dangerous pollutants and
- 28 bacteria, such as Mercury, can be found.
- 29
- 30 Section V: Tennessee's ground covers about 52% of forests, and there are 15 state forests, so
- 31 improving the portion is important as well. Tennessee frequently uses clearcutting meaning they
- 32 remove every tree from the area. This can be quite harmful for the environment. It has a great
- 33 effect on the atmosphere by releasing harmful gasses. It also leads to nutrition leakages to water
- 34 bodies, which can affect wildlife in the rivers.
- 35
- 36 Section VI: To prevent this problem from further damage, our delegation will increase pollution
- 37 fines and have severe consequences. To take out the pre existing damage, we will add filtration

38 systems and use mulch and vegetation to keep soil from washing away. This will cost about

39 10,000 USD and a lot of effort from our community. We will also reduce clearcutting significantly.

40

41 Section VII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed

42

43 Section VIII: When signed into law, this bill will immediately be taken upon action.

44

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-4-6
	Red Senate		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
HOUSE		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE
		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	
Ruheee Gupta, Ashwika Chitreddy, Anna Jay			
Woodland Middle School			

An Act To Reduce Gun Violence Within TN

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Felony- a crime considered more seriously, usually involving violence.
- 5 Honorably discharged- a service member who received a high rating for exceeding required
- 6 standards/performance.
- 7 2nd Amendment- amendment allowing the right to bear arms.
- 8 Permit- legal authorization (usually on paper) for someone to do something (gun use).
- 9
- 10 Section II: Guns are known to be the 2nd-leading cause of death among children, with Tennessee
- 11 having the 14th highest rate of gun homicide deaths within the U.S itself. The 2nd amendment
- 12 that contains the right to bear arms was passed in the year of 1791. Technology, people, and life
- 13 itself have all changed throughout this duration of time, although this rule remains. The right to
- 14 bear arms ensures one's safety, although this state and its people have received the backlash of it
- 15 going into the wrong hands. During the year of 2020, around 611 shootings occurred- a drastic
- 16 increase compared to 417 cases the year before. Overall in an average year, 1,193 people die and
- 17 2,220 are wounded/fatally injured due to gun violence and misuse. As the rate of gun deaths in TN
- 18 has increased 28% in just 9 years, this can be posed as a serious state-wide conflict.
- 19
- 20 Section III: The delegates of our group believe that the best course of action would be to decrease
- 21 the easy access towards guns in TN. As many households in TN contain weapons for self-defense,
- 22 we ask that a stricter process must be set in order to acquire them. This involves a required
- 23 permit from the buyer, identification of him/her/other, and verification of taking a government gun
- 24 usage class. Our main goal is making these classes a necessity, easy to go to, while not
- 25 completely restricting citizens their rights towards the usage of guns.
- 26
- 27 Section IV: As TN stands to have the 8th-highest societal cost of gun violence in the U.S at \$1,346
- 28 per person, it sums up to costing TN \$9 billion for gun deaths and injuries. The classes we wanted
- 29 the TN government to require would be \$25 per registration. The money estimated to support
- 30 these classes would suffice towards \$800,000. This money would cover facilities, staff, equipment,
- 31 etc.
- 32
- 33 Section V: If enacted, fatality due to gun violence would exhibit a significant decline, allowing a
- 34 greater stability that the government has over this state.
- 35
- 36 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section VII: This act shall take effect on November 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-4-7
	Blue Senate		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
HOUSE		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE
		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	
Madeline Black, Carson Dilliard, Laura Feinberg, Clare Gummel			
Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School			

An Act to Lower Insulin Prices in Tennessee

- 1 Be It Enacted By The Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature,
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 Diabetes - A disease in which the body's ability to produce or respond to the hormone insulin is
- 5 impaired, resulting in abnormal metabolism of carbohydrates and elevated levels of glucose in the
- 6 blood and urine.
- 7 Insulin - A hormone produced in the pancreas by islets of Langerhans, which regulates the amount
- 8 of glucose in the blood. The lack of insulin causes a form of diabetes.
- 9 Type 1 Diabetes - A chronic condition in which the pancreas produces little to no insulin. Type 1
- 10 diabetes occurs most often in adolescence. Type 1 diabetes is also required to buy insulin in either
- 11 a vial or an insulin pen.
- 12 Insulin Pen - An insulin pen is an injection device with a needle that delivers insulin into the
- 13 subcutaneous tissue. The subcutaneous tissue is the tissue between your skin and muscle and is
- 14 found all over the body.
- 15
- 16 Section 2: All insulin prices shall be issued to a cap price of \$27 per millimeter of Insulin. The
- 17 Tennessee Department of Health shall regulate and enforce this price cap by establishing a penalty
- 18 for all pharmacies if they are found out of compliance. If pharmacies breach the cap price of \$27
- 19 per millimeter, they will incur a fine of \$625 per infraction.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: Typically an insulin pen will hold 3 mL of insulin.
- 22
- 23 Section 4: Type 1 diabetics must use insulin every day, often 4-5 times per day. Insulin pens are
- 24 more convenient, less painful, and are easier to store than vials. Because of these reasons, most
- 25 diabetics prefer to use pens more than vials. Some patients with type 1 diabetes need to use more
- 26 insulin than others because of the severity of their diagnosis. If you take regular insulin or longer-
- 27 acting insulin, you should generally take it 15 to 30 minutes before a meal.
- 28
- 29 Section 5: The most popular insulin pen is the Lantus Solostar 3ML of 100 unit/ml solution pen-
- 30 injector that costs about \$109.04. Upon opening this insulin pen, it takes 28 days for the insulin to
- 31 expire. If a type 1 diabetic can not afford multiple insulin pens there could be serious
- 32 consequences for rationing the insulin. Insulin rationing can lead to many complications including
- 33 diabetic ketoacidosis, which can lead to death.
- 34
- 35 Section 6: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2022 and will be enforced by the Tennessee
- 36 Department of Health. Companies that breach the rules of this bill will receive a \$625 fine.
- 37

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the
Abby Williams	
Greenbrier Middle School	
BSB/22-4-8	
Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL	
HOUSE	SENATE
Pass ☐	Pass ☐
Fail ☐	Fail ☐

PLACEHOLDER

1 PLACEHOLDER
2
3

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the
Madison Creasman, Brandon Brooks, Makayla Murphy, Aubrey Buchanan	
Millcreek Middle School	
BSB/22-4-9	
Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL	
HOUSE	SENATE
Pass ☐	Pass ☐
Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act To Require Mandatory Mental Health/Suicide Awareness Classes In Tennessee's High Schools

1 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
2 follows:
3 a) Mandatory- required by law or rules
4 b) Mental Health- psychological well-being and satisfactory adjustment to society and the ordinary
5 demands of life
6 c) Suicide- the intentional taking of one's own life
7 d) Therapist/Counselor- a person trained in the use of physical methods
8
9 Section 2: Before they are eligible to graduate, all high school students in Tennessee must be
10 required to take and complete a mental health/suicide awareness class.
11
12 All students must take this class once per week for the entire year or twice per week for a
13 semester. Students might need to take this class more frequently if their mental health has not
14 shown growth, as determined by school counselors.
15
16 School counselors will be trained to teach this class.
17
18 Section 3: School counselors are able to teach this class, but funding in the amount of three
19 million dollars will be needed in order to ensure creation of the curriculum and proper training.
20
21 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
22
23 Section 5: The law will take effect July 1, 2022.
24

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BSB/22-4-10
		Blue Senate
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐		
Stephanie Williams Walter J. Baird Middle School		

An Act for Adding Fine Art classes into Schools in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (JUNIOR YOUTH ASSEMBLY) OF
- 2 THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY
- 3 OF THE SAME:
- 4
- 5 Section 1. This Act will expand the Tennessee Fine Art Curriculum as followed. This Act will add Art
- 6 classes into exploratory classes and requires the Tennessee Board of Education, Principals, The
- 7 BEP program, and the school's budget
- 8
- 9 Terms in this Act will be defined as followed.
- 10 Exploratory Class: Exploratory courses are classes that allow students to explore different topics
- 11 that they will pursue further in high school
- 12 BEP: The Basic Education Program is a funding program using student enrollment for obtaining
- 13 money for schools
- 14 Classroom budget: State money that is provided to teachers by their district or their state.
- 15
- 16 Section 2. All Principals will choose 1-2 fine art classes for their school.
- 17 Principals will inform the board of education of their decision. Schools that don't add these classes
- 18 will pay \$200 dollars less each time from their school budget.
- 19
- 20 Section 3. Art classes will be taken place during exploratory or extracurricular class time(any time
- 21 available) and will be considered as one. Art classes will only prepare students for the high school
- 22 art curriculum. Students will be scheduled into the class if they have above average or average
- 23 GPA.
- 24
- 25 Section 4. The BEP program will add additional funding to the classroom budget for teachers who
- 26 teach more than 1 subject in these art classes. (\$88 - \$100 per class)
- 27 Teachers will teach prior to the classes with a limit of 25 students per class.
- 28 Teachers will receive \$300 as a classroom budget.
- 29
- 30 Section 5. The Board of Education will write in the new middle school curriculum for these classes
- 31 (Visual Art., culinary, Sculpture, Theater). The Board will need to approve these classes before
- 32 they're established in the school. The board will pay \$518 - \$618 for the budget per class,
- 33 (including teacher's payment, school supplies, and the average budget of a class)
- 34
- 35 Section 6. This Act shall take effect upon the signature of the Youth Governor.
- 36
- 37 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.
- 38

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BSB/22-4-11
		Blue Senate
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐		
Jocelyn Martina, Lexi Bolanos, Charlie Mangrum, Allison Ham Millcreek Middle School		

An Act to Make All Caution Lights Last Five Seconds

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3
- 4 a) Caution Light - a signal to warn drivers that a red light is coming; a yellow light
- 5
- 6 Section 2) Extend the time in which a yellow light is active to five seconds rather than three
- 7 seconds.
- 8
- 9 Section 3) The punishment is a fine of \$1000 per day if a caution light fails to run less than five
- 10 seconds. Local county governments will be responsible for paying these fines if they are not in
- 11 compliance with this act.
- 12
- 13 Section 4) This act will not incur any costs, but may generate revenue resulting from fines.
- 14
- 15 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 16
- 17 Section 6) This Act will become effective July 1, 2023.
- 18

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-4-12
	Blue Senate	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐
Aditya Jalem, Daksh Mukerji, Shivam Patel Sunset Middle School		

An Act To Help Fund Health Insurance Prices

1

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2

3

Section 1) Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:

4

a) Insurance: Something providing protection against a possible eventuality.

5

6

Section 2) This bill could save the lives of many people, because the average price of medical

7

insurance is very high.The average cost of health insurance for an individual is \$456 which is not

8

affordable for many families. This act could especially help pay for the insurance of cancer patients

9

who have very high insurance rates.

10

11

Section 3) This act will require \$100 million to provide for hospitals with patients who cannot

12

afford the prices each month to pay for procedures.

13

14

Section 4) This bill will require the general fund of the state of Tennessee to help patients who

15

need help to pay their own insurance.

16

17

Section 5) This act will need funding from the state, and will not receive any revenue.

18

19

Section 6) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

20

21

Section 7) This act shall take effect on July 1, 2022 upon becoming a law, the public welfare

22

requiring it.

23

24

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 1

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-1-1	
			Red House	
Charlotte Figler, Christine Hagerly, Rebecca Settle, Mary Kidd Lindsey Harpeth Hall School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Prevent Opioid Overdose

- 1 Be it enacted by the 2022 Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Opioid - substances that act on opioid receptors producing morphine-like effects, usually used for
- 5 chronic pain
- 6 PEG scale - A system to assess a patient's pain using 3 questions 1. Pain average 2. Interference
- 7 with Enjoyment of life 3. Interference with General Activity
- 8
- 9 Section 2: This act requires a form to be completed every 6-8 weeks continuously after
- 10 prescription checking up on the prescriber's patients during their time taking opioids.
- 11
- 12 Section 3: The Tennessee Medical Association (TMA) will create a standard form sent out to all
- 13 prescribing doctors via email. It is a doctor's responsibility to send out this form, for it is required
- 14 by law. This form will include PEG scale format questions that doctors can revise due to how well
- 15 their patient is doing on the medicine.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: Doctors can add or take away questions as time goes on and their patient adjusts and
- 18 ages on the medicine. Here is a sample question: Have you been experiencing any of the following
- 19 while taking this medicine? 1. Feeling sleepy or tired 2. Itchiness or rashes 3. Vertigo 4. Stomach
- 20 discomfort etc.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: The patient may choose an email, physical form, or an in-person meeting with their
- 23 doctor to fit their needs.
- 24
- 25 Section 6: After the doctor gets that form back, they can modify the treatment plan to the
- 26 patient's answers on the form. If the patient lies or states incorrect information they are under the
- 27 law and will suffer consequences such as fines, or even court and jail time.
- 28
- 29 Section 7: While this form will not solve overdoses, it will keep the patient in check and make sure
- 30 they are on the right treatment plan for them.
- 31
- 32 Section 8: This act will not cost any amount of money.
- 33
- 34 Section 9: After becoming a law, doctors will go through a course of training on what questions to
- 35 ask when meeting a client, regular protocol about opioids, and other relevant things with our topic.
- 36 This act will go into effect immediately for each individual doctor after they complete the training,
- 37 the public welfare requiring it.
- 38

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-1-2	
			Red House	
Utkarsh Jha, Casey Huffman, Caroline Rexrode, Blakely Thompson Millcreek Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Add Trees And Make it Illegal to Cut Down Dead Trees in State Parks

- 1 Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth In Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a. Preserve - to conserve; not destroy
- 5
- 6 Section 2: In state parks, it should be illegal to cut down dead trees, as the roots of the dead trees
- 7 provide soil stability for living trees to live.
- 8
- 9 Section 3: Trees surrounding state parks, but aren't part of state parks will be preserved for
- 10 environmental issues (climate change, wildlife, etc . . .) and to protect the beauty of the state
- 11 parks.
- 12
- 13 Section 4: Tennessee state park services will be planting 5 tree seeds monthly. They should also
- 14 plant different tree seeds per month. These will also be placed where the dead trees are.
- 15
- 16 Section 5: There will be park rangers that roam around the state parks to see if anyone is
- 17 chopping down dead trees.
- 18
- 19 Section 6: Anyone who is found cutting down dead trees or surrounding trees are fined \$1000. If it
- 20 continues, the person committing the crime will go to jail for 2 weeks.
- 21
- 22 Section 7: This will be enforced on August 1st, 2022.
- 23

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RHB/22-1-3
			Red House
			ACTION ON THE BILL
			HOUSE SENATE
Courtney Aluya			☐ Pass ☐ Fail
Walter J. Baird Middle School			☐ Pass ☐ Fail

An Act to Increase the penalty for animal abuse.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (JUNIOR YOUTH ASSEMBLY) OF THE STATE OF
TENNESSEE, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME:

4 PURPOSE: To decrease the number of animal slaughter and abuse.

Section 1 Terms in this act. The law states that cruelty is defined by Cruelty shall be defined for the Purpose of this Act, as the pleasure of inflicting pain or suffering to a person or animal. Animal abuse can include deliberately hurting or harming an animal. However, it also refers to Situations where a human fails to properly take care of an animal under their care. That neglecting an animal is also considered a form of abuse

- 1 Many animals die every day in and around Tennessee.
- 2 The prohibition of killing any animal unnecessarily or cruelly. Though some States require it to be
- 3 evil or reckless to be animal abuse.

4 Or the abuse may be intentional or unintentional. Other states have increased the penalties when
5 the abuse can be reckless.

According to the law, poor body condition and noticeable trauma are part of animal cruelty. This also includes lack of food or water, lack of shelter, sanitation, abandonment, or if the animal is tied or and a padlock is chained around the animal's neck.

Section 2 This act requires more animal control. This bill cost around \$42,890 for additional staff and 20 animal control. The donors are ASCAP.

2 More animal control will be hired to enforce this bill with their yearly payment being \$42,445 each
3 for an additional 20 staff.

4 We will start with a 20 staff first then we will evaluate this every year to see if it gets better or
5 worse.

Section 3 Violation of this Act before the changing of this bill was a class A misdemeanor. Though I believe it should be changed to a class C felony. A class C felony is a conviction up to Years and a maximum fine up to \$10,000.

0 The killing, slaughtering or abusing of an animal will be charged a fine and jail time.

Section 4: This Act shall take effect upon signature of the Youth Governor. So, all together this Bill cost around \$43,810 to enact. Then the cost for Animal control is \$43,000 yearly. Extra 818 For the actual forming of the bill.

Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 6: This act will take effect May 2022 (immediately upon passage, random date) the general welfare requiring it.

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government 	RHB/22-1-4 Red House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Crew Costello, Asher Gross, Jaxon Hicks, Eian Gorman	
Millcreek Middle School	

An Act to Amend Tennessee's Constitution to Always Allow the Death Penalty

1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
2 follows:
3 Death Penalty - the punishment of execution, administered to someone legally convicted of a
4 capital crime.

Section 2) This Act begins the process of amending Tennessee's Constitution to always allow the death penalty, adding the following language into the Constitution:

Section 3) Amendments can be proposed in either chamber of the Tennessee General Assembly.

0

1 If a majority of the members of both houses approve of a proposed amendment, that amendment

2 must then be referred to the next session of the legislature that meets after the next election of

3 members of the legislature.

5 Proposed amendments have to be published six months previous to the election that intervenes
6 between the first session and the second session of the legislature that considers the amendment.

8 When the second session of the legislature considers the amendment, "two-thirds of all the
9 members elected to each house" must approve of it to put it before voters.

1 If that happens, the proposed amendment is placed on the statewide ballot at "the next general
2 election in which a governor is to be chosen."

3 The proposed amendment is enacted if it gains more "yes" votes than "no" votes and if the "yes"
4 votes equal "a majority of all the citizens of the state voting for governor."

Section 4) There are no costs associated with this Act.

Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6) This Act becomes effective upon completion of the process to amend the Constitution.

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-1-5
			Red House
Alex Martinez Hernandez, Lesly Acevedo Castillo, Marlen Gallardo Cruz, Jody Lemmons SMS/IA			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Redefine Sex Trafficking into a Separate Crime and Reclassify Participation as a Class A Felony

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Class B Felony: Class B felonies in Tennessee are punishable by imprisonment for a period of eight
- 5 to 30 years, in addition to a fine of up to \$25,000. example: carjacking, sex trafficking, and money
- 6 laundering.
- 7 Class A Felony: Those convicted of a class A felony may face imprisonment for a period of 15 to 60
- 8 years and be required to pay a fine of up to \$50,00. Example: rape of a child under then 13,
- 9 aggravated kidnapping, and act of terrorism.
- 10 Sex Trafficking: a person who is engaged in the illegal transportation of people from one country
- 11 or area to another for the purpose of sexual exploitation
- 12
- 13 Section 2: The state of Tennessee will redefine participation in sex trafficking as its own individual
- 14 crime and classify it as a class A felony.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: Tennessee HB1416- created a class A felony for aggravated human trafficking and no
- 17 release. Our goal is to redefine one part of aggravated human trafficking, isolating commercial sex
- 18 trafficking, into its own crime. We further seek to extend the applicable age for this punishment
- 19 from 12-18 years of age to 0-18 years of age to protect all children.
- 20
- 21 Section 4: This bill is created to change;
- 22 1: trafficking for a commercial sex Act,
- 23 2: promoting a prostitution of a minor.
- 24 There is no parole eligibility for a person taking part in commercial sex trafficking.
- 25
- 26 Section 5: This bill will not require funding.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 29
- 30 Section 7: This act will take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.
- 31

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-1-6
			Red House
Kingsley Fisher, Madeleine Soerens, Oliver Bliss Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐

An Act To Prepare Students For College

- 1 (Section I): Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3 Resume-a formal document that a job applicant creates to itemize their qualifications for a position
- 4 College- an educational institution or establishment, in particular one providing higher education or
- 5 specialized professional or vocational training.
- 6 Unemployment- the state of being without employment
- 7 S.A.T(Scholastic Aptitude Test)-an exam of a student's academic skills, used for admission to US
- 8 colleges
- 9 A.C.T(American College Testing)-an entrance exam used by most colleges and universities to
- 10 make an admissions decision
- 11
- 12 (Section II) Every government-funded public high school in Tennessee would be required to
- 13 administer a class available to high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors. The students would
- 14 decide what year they would want to take it, or if they take it at all.
- 15
- 16 (Section III) This class would assist the students in writing, planning, revising, and finalizing their
- 17 college essays, and applications. The class would also help students look at what colleges want in
- 18 students who attend there. Optional study time/help, and discovering top college choices for
- 19 students would also be provided, including help from the student's peers and teachers.
- 20
- 21 (Section IV) This class would also help students apply for scholarships and grants. This would
- 22 include the same amount of attention as anything else being taught.
- 23
- 24 (Section V) The class requires a large area for the students to work in so that however many
- 25 students want to participate, no matter what, the space shouldn't be crowded.
- 26
- 27 (Section VI) The class would require an advisor who has gone to college. The advisor who has
- 28 most recently graduated from college and who already works at the school is preferred however
- 29 they have permission to opt-out if they are not interested in the job.
- 30
- 31 (Section VII) The class also must-have materials such as a copier, printer, paper, and writing
- 32 utensils. Not only that, but the class should have computers or some sort of connection to the
- 33 internet if they aren't already provided at the school.
- 34
- 35 (Section VIII) Every high school student would have the option to take this class or take the other
- 36 study time. If there is not enough time to add the class, it will take place during a free period (if a
- 37 free period is provided).
- 38
- 39 (Section IX) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

40 (Section X) This bill shall take effect at the beginning of the 2022-2023 school year or the
41 beginning of the fiscal year.
42
43

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BHB/22-1-7
Madison Craighead, Caroline Coffee, Lucy Deffendal		Blue House
Walter J. Baird Middle School		ACTION ON THE BILL
		HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐
		SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO LIMIT CONSTRUCTION NOISE IN SCHOOL ZONES DURING SCHOOL HOURS.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Example: a. Civic Engagement- promoting the quality of life in a community through political and
4 non political processes
5 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
6 Construction Noise- any noise created by the site that is over 100 decibels (could be created from
7 blasting, transportation, etc.)
8 School Zone- a two-mile radius around the school
9 School Hours- thirty minutes prior to the start of the school day and thirty minutes after the end of
10 the school day
11
12 Section 2: Violation of this act will result in fines on a daily basis of the violation. Fines will
13 increase as the number of offenses increases. The fine schedule will be as follows: The fee will be
14 \$1,000 per day and will increase in \$500 increments until the tenth offense. On the tenth offense,
15 their construction permit will be revoked.
16
17 Section 3: The monies collected from these fines will be given to the school within that zone or
18 split equally among the schools in that zone if there is more than one.
19
20 Section 4: This act poses no financial burden on the state.
21
22 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
23
24 Section 6: This bill shall take effect on August 1, 2023 the general welfare requiring it.
25

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BHB/22-1-8	
	Blue House	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐		
Ashley Massey, Brighton Veale Brentwood Academy		

AN ACT TO RAISE MINIMUM WAGE FOR THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 2 a. minimum wage- the lowest amount of money per hour an employee can be paid
- 3 b. Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development- a state government office in
- 4 charge of pay, taxes and unemployment
- 5
- 6 Section 2: The minimum wage within the state of Tennessee is currently \$7.25 for all businesses.
- 7
- 8 Section 3: Minimum wage will be raised to \$13.75 for almost all citizens.
- 9
- 10 Section 4: Businesses who employ people under the age of eighteen (18) will not be required to
- 11 pay them the increased minimum wage. Small businesses with an employee count of 250 or less
- 12 will not be exempt from this law.
- 13
- 14 Section 5: This change in law will be enacted by the Tennessee Department of Labor and
- 15 Workforce Development.
- 16
- 17 Section 6: The increase of minimum wage will not cost the government any money.
- 18
- 19 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 20
- 21 Section 8: This act shall take effect on June 1, 2022.
- 22

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BHB/22-1-9	
	Blue House	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐		
Marley McCluskey, Mason Romine, Roman Stachurski, Townsend Layus Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School		

An Act To Resolve School Crimes

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this resolution shall be defined as follows:
- 2 School Crimes - "School violence is youth violence that occurs on school property, on the way
- 3 to/from school, school-sponsored events, or during a school-sponsored event. A young person can
- 4 be a victim, a perpetrator, or a witness to school violence. School violence may also involve or
- 5 impact adults."- Understanding School Violence - CDC
- 6 School Vandalism - "The term school vandalism refers to willful or malicious damage to school
- 7 grounds and buildings or furnishings and equipment. Specific examples include glass breakage,
- 8 graffiti, and general property destruction."- School Vandalism & Break-ins | ASU Center for
- 9 Problem-Oriented Policing
- 10 Neglect - People not giving enough attention to the results of their actions will happen to cause
- 11 them not to learn from their mistakes and do it again.
- 12
- 13 Section 2) Student punishments for school crimes include the following:
- 14 Large Fine - A large fine is an amount of money someone has to pay for their consequences or
- 15 crimes.
- 16 If a student committed a school crime then the penalty would be three strikes. First, they would
- 17 get fined \$2,500 and talk with the principal, teacher, then parents. and warning for suspension.
- 18 Secondly, if they did a school crime again they would get fined \$3,000 and talk with the principal,
- 19 teacher, then parents. And if there is a 3rd strike then a fine of \$5,000 and a talk with the
- 20 principal, teacher, then parents about being suspended or expelled.
- 21
- 22 Section 3) The Consequence For School Vandalism
- 23 Students that do school vandalism penalty would be fined money, fix/clean/undo what they did to
- 24 cause the school vandalism, and warned for being expelled or suspended.
- 25
- 26 Section 4) The Amount of Cost
- 27 The amount of cost going into this bill will be around 80 million dollars to get the kind of safety all.
- 28 schools need.
- 29
- 30 Section 5) What Will The Result Be When This Bill Is Passed The Result of this bill being passed will
- 31 lower the number of school crimes on school campuses during, before, or after school hours.
- 32
- 33 Section 6) The Day This Bill Will Take Place This bill will take effect on August 5, 2022, (The first
- 34 day of school 2022) the public welfare requires it.
- 35

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-1-10	
			Blue House	
Maria Gigme, Andrew Sam Sunset Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE MINIMUM WAGE IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act will be defined as followed:
- 4 Minimum Wage: The lowest wage permitted by law or by a special agreement
- 5 Wage theft: The failure to pay workers the full wages to which they are legally entitled.
- 6 Fiscal Year: A year as reckoned for taxing or accounting purposes.
- 7
- 8 Section 2) The purpose of this bill is to raise the minimum wage for workers in the state of
- 9 Tennessee to \$13 per hour for all employees, private and public. Currently, the average minimum
- 10 wage in Tennessee is \$7.25. For counties with larger populations, the bill will be implemented
- 11 more quickly.
- 12
- 13 Section 3) Counties with a population above 465,000 people, will increase minimum wage by \$2
- 14 per year till it reaches \$13 per hour for all employees. For counties with a population below
- 15 465,000 the increase will be \$2 per year cents per year until it reaches \$12 per hour for all
- 16 employees. Individuals guilty of committing wage theft will be fined \$50,000 dollars.
- 17
- 18 Section 4) Starting in fiscal year 2025, the hourly rate will be increased according to the annual
- 19 cost of living adjustment (COLA) determined by the Social Security Administration.
- 20
- 21 Section 5): This bill will not have a cost to the State of Tennessee.
- 22
- 23 Section 6): All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 7): This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 26

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-1-11	
			Blue House	
Mohammed Uzzaman, Steven Fedorov, Victoria Montgomery, Neil Tyagi Woodland Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An act to require accurate TNReady Testing

- 1 [SECTION 1] terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 2
- 3 TCAP/TNReady: The TCAP tests (Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program) designed to
- 4 assess true student understanding and not just basic memorization and test-taking skills. TCAP
- 5 measures student understanding of our state standards. TCAP EOC assessments are given to help
- 6 measure how much a student grows academically in a particular content area.
- 7
- 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT,
- 9
- 10 Judging by the results of the test, as well as complaints from teachers and students alike, there is
- 11 something not liked about the Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program, commonly known
- 12 as TNReady, or TCAP*.
- 13
- 14 What is to blame for this? There are plenty of reasons, one being the fact that errors occur due to
- 15 the lack of wifi accessibility. Additionally, teachers and students are forced to cram information in
- 16 before the testing date without fully processing it; due to the testing period being too soon and too
- 17 short.
- 18
- 19 [SECTION 2] To begin with, a priority should be making wifi more accessible for students all across
- 20 the state. Budget can interfere with this. The government should not put schools aside when
- 21 considering how to spend their money. The girls and boys learning in schools are the future of the
- 22 world and they can't afford to be slowed down by things like slow wifi. Oftentimes, wifi in schools
- 23 goes out suddenly without explanation or reparations. This causes students to miss out on
- 24 important work time. If you walk into any good company, you can rest assured that this would
- 25 never happen. Why is it not the same for schools?
- 26
- 27 [SECTION 3] terms in this will be defined as follows: Exams: TCAP
- 28 Additionally, exams are made all the more unpleasant due to the fact that testing periods are
- 29 short. If testing was later in the year, teachers would have more time to share the right
- 30 information, and many people would feel infinitely more confident about their exams. Furthermore
- 31 , students feel less rushed to learn all the material, Therefore they only review what they need to
- 32 and not what they already know.
- 33
- 34 [SECTION 4] In conclusion, this solution would cost about 13,000 dollars per school and will
- 35 provide a better future for kids all over Tennessee . We and many other individuals agree that
- 36 TCAP testing should be later in the year and WIFI should be more accessible statewide.
- 37
- 38 We hope that you agree with our perspective. Thank you for your time and consideration. We
- 39 hope you enjoyed this presentation.
- 40

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 PT Flippo, Gabriel Vance, Malcolm McCall East Robertson High School	BHB/22-1-12 Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐
--	--	---

AN ACT TO IMPOSE A TAX PLACED ON NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows.

4 Infrastructure- Infrastructure is the set of fundamental facilities and systems that support the

5 sustainable functionality of a country, city, or other area, including the services and facilities

6 necessary for its economy to function.

7 Residential building permit- An official approval issued by the local government agency that allows

8 you or your contractor to proceed with a construction or remodeling project on your property. Only

9 new residential home constructions will be affected by this infrastructure tax.

10

11 Section 2: All new residential building permits issued for the construction of a brand new

12 residential home in the state of Tennessee will incur a 1% infrastructure tax. The 1% tax will be

13 assessed at the final appraisal value of the home once completed.

14

15 Section 3: Over the past 20 years, Tennessee has experienced a population boom, growing from

16 5.7 million to 6.9 million, a 21% increase. This growth has placed major strains on the state

17 infrastructure. The state of Tennessee cannot withstand this growth pattern with the current

18 infrastructure set up and budget.

19

20 Section 4: According to the 2021 Report Card for America's Infrastructure, Tennessee's

21 infrastructure is rapidly deteriorating. The state needs to repair 4.4% of the bridges that are

22 structurally deficient. Maintenance needs to be carried out on the 276 dams that are considered to

23 be high-hazard potential as well as the 136 miles of levees which protect \$3.3 billion of property.

24 5% of Tennessee roads are in poor condition, and potholes are causing major damage to

25 travelling vehicles as well as safety concerns for motorcyclists.

26

27 Section 5: No cost for implementation of this new tax will be needed. The tax will be added to the

28 permit paperwork. Revenue from this residential building tax will be used to improve services and

29 facilities to keep up with the growing population.

30

31 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

32

33 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1st, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.

34

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 2

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-2-1
	Gracie Magdanz, Lilly Nelson Jo Byrns High School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO SHORTEN THE SCHOOL WEEK BY LENGTHENING THE SCHOOL DAY

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 School week- The number of days during the week a student will attend school.
- 5 School day- The amount of time including academic and non-academic time students will be
- 6 required to spend engaged in educational learning opportunities.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: All public-school districts will operate on a four day per week school schedule. Schools
- 9 will not be held on Mondays. These Mondays will be used for meeting purposes, staff professional
- 10 development, maintenance repairs, parent/teacher conferences, extra-curricular activities and
- 11 community service opportunities as decided by individual school districts. The 180-day school year
- 12 will be amended to 148 school days.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: The school day will be extended by one and a half hours to negate loss of learning due
- 15 to the changed school week. The National Conference of State Legislators report school days are
- 16 lengthened to deliver the same amount of instructional time over fewer days, as required by state
- 17 law, which allows schools to offer optional enrichment activities, tutoring, or schedule time for
- 18 teacher development during the fifth day.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: According to a publishing in Education Week, the four-day week is enormously popular
- 21 among parents and students. It typically saves districts a small but not intangible amounts of
- 22 cash. On their day out of school, students are able to work extra shift at their jobs, run errands,
- 23 and spend time with family. A study published in Education Finance and Policy 2015 reports
- 24 schools that switched to a four-day week schedule showed there is a discrete increase in the
- 25 percentage of students scoring proficient or advanced in math during the year in which the
- 26 schedule change took place, and this improvement persists over time.
- 27
- 28 Section 5: The proposed act will reduce the amount of spending in each district in the areas of
- 29 transportation, utilities, and nutritional programs. Attendance rates will be increased due to the
- 30 ability to schedule appointments during typical business hours on the dates school is not in
- 31 session. Teacher recruitment and retention will improve in rural school districts.
- 32
- 33 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 36

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-2-2
	Evan Daruwalla, Amelia Madrid, Anika Pandey, Karthik Pujari Woodland Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act of Protecting Labor Unions In Tennessee

- 1 Enacting Clause: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government.
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 Labor-Management Relations: The interaction of employees, their exclusive representatives, and
- 6 management to resolve, bilaterally, concerns affecting the working conditions of bargaining unit
- 7 employees.
- 8 Workers' Solidarity: Workers in a particular union act together to promote their common interests
- 9 in their workplace.
- 10 Labor Unions: An organized association of workers, in a trade or profession, is formed to protect
- 11 and further their rights and interests.
- 12 Sectoral Collective Bargaining: Sectoral Collective Bargaining is the aim of trade unions or labor
- 13 unions to reach a collective agreement that covers all workers in a sector of the economy. It
- 14 assists in creating an increase in labor unions' power and sets industry-wide standards while
- 15 allowing unions to make agreements with larger firms.
- 16 Sectoral Negotiations: An aim of trade unions or labor unions is to reach a collective agreement
- 17 that covers all workers in a sector of the economy in which the agreement is being made.
- 18
- 19 Section II:
- 20 The state of Tennessee shall be required to monitor the establishment's labor-management
- 21 relations and ensure they do not pass anti-labor union rules or force their employees away from
- 22 labor unions. Tennessee's Department of Labor and Workforce Development would monitor firms
- 23 in the state and report any misconduct and/or abuse to the state.
- 24
- 25 Section III:
- 26 Employers are forbidden from interfering with, restraining, or coercing their employees out of
- 27 assisting or forming labor unions. They must esteem their workers' solidarity. Employers and
- 28 companies are restricted from interfering with Sectoral Collective Bargaining and negotiations
- 29 between labor unions and individual firms. They must retain personal contentions on any topics
- 30 regarding sectoral negotiations for the formation of Labor unions. Sectoral collective negotiating
- 31 assists in escalating an organized labor union's power to increase wages, industry-wide standards,
- 32 and reach any other agreement that benefits a greater number of workers.
- 33
- 34 Section IV:
- 35 In the case that a labor union may be found to be abusing their power and/or not granting their
- 36 workers' benefits that would not be provided by their respective companies, they may be brought
- 37 before a State Court and be put through a trial. If found guilty, the Union shall be dissolved and
- 38 the leader or anyone to be helping him/her be fined up to \$50,000 depending on union size and
- 39 the number of members.

40 Section V. Fiscal Line Item:
41
42 The monitoring of businesses and promotion of labor unions in the state of Tennessee will cost the
43 state \$1.5 million in potential new jobs and infrastructure. This will be paid back in part by
44 increased tax revenue from newly acquired employees due to the business by business labor union
45 rise.
46
47 VI. Repealing Clause:
48 All laws and sections of conflict with this are hereby repealed.
49
50 VII. Effective Date:
51 This act shall take effect on Tuesday, July 5th, 2022, or at the start of the fiscal year, the public
52 welfare requiring it.
53

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RHB/22-2-3
Haylee Goitia, Caroline Lindemann, Tatum Krupin Brentwood Academy			Red House
			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Provide Funding for the Addressing of Potholes

1 Section 1: Terms used in this act are defined as follows:
2
3 a) Pothole- a deep natural underground cavity formed by the erosion of rock, especially by the
4 action of water
5 b) Bi-annual- occurring twice a year
6 c) State Department of Transportation- The executive division responsible for programs and
7 policies relating to transportation at the state level
8
9 Section 2: The state should provide a bi-annual service that checks main roads for potholes caused
10 by precipitation.
11
12 Section 3: The state department of transportation will require that counties check main roads for
13 potholes and fix them within 48 hours after 3 inches of rainfall within a 24-hour period.
14
15 Section 4: The state should also provide optional funding for counties to fix potholes on main
16 roads.
17
18 Section 5: The addition of this law will cost an allowance of \$2,000 per month if the counties
19 request it to be used to fix potholes in the area, and an additional \$20,000 per bi-annual check-up
20 for the state.
21
22 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
23
24 Section 7: This act shall take effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
25
26

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-2-4
	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL
Daniel Joseph, Ayan Shah, Leyton Deitrich		HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐
Brentwood Middle School		

An act to prevent the increasing percentage of School Vandalism through Tennessee Middle and High Schools

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth and Government

2

3 Section One:

4 Vandalism - Action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property.

5 Prevent - Keep someone or something from happening or arising.

6 Percentage - A rate, number, or amount in each hundred, and any proportion or share about a

7 whole.

8 Increasing - becoming greater in size, amount, or degree; growing.

9

10 Section Two:

11 The requirements of this act follow some sort of enforcement system around schools in Tennessee,

12 a way to track who and when someone committed the crime of vandalism in said school.

13

14 Section Three:

15 The Requirements to impose security are: Installing surveillance cameras around the walls of the

16 school and installing an alarm system. The supplier will be Axis Communications. The model of the

17 camera will be AXIS Communications P1447-LE 5MP Outdoor Bullet Network

18 Camera, 01054-001. The security camera installations will be performed by servicemen from Axis

19 Communications, if not possible in the school's area, the school's own IT will install them. At least

20 10 security cameras will be required per school. There will be 1 in each bathroom.

21

22 Section Four:

23 The implementation of this bill will require: approximately \$14,733,000 to install Security Cameras

24 around all public school buildings across the State of Tennessee. The money will be funded

25 through the Tennessee Department of Education. \$12,733,000 will be spent on the cameras while

26 an additional \$2,000,000 will be reserved in case of new schools are implemented. It will be

27 funded by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee.

28

29 Section Five:

30 Two different degrees will be used to decide on punishments. First Degree-writing on walls,

31 removal of minor parts of the bathroom (toilet paper, caps of sinks, etc.) Second Degree-removal

32 of large objects of the bathroom(urinals, toilet seats, soap dispensers, etc), destruction of tiles on

33 the floor, and permanent etching in the walls.

34

35 Section Six:

36 First-degree consequences include informing parents/guardians and detention. Second Degree

37 consequences include: ISS (in-school suspension), informing parent/guardian. Any Fines issued to

38 the responsible student will be paid by the student's parents/guardians.

39 Section Seven:

40 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed,

41 Save for the 4th Amendment And laws specified by the State government.

42

43

44 Section Eight:

45 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed,

46 Save for the 4th Amendment And laws specified by the State government.

47

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-2-5
			Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ SENATE Pass ☐ _____ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ _____ Fail ☐
Owen Parker, Johnny Zhang		SMS/IA	

AN ACT TO INITIATE THE FIRST HOUSING PROGRAM

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Homelessness: the state of having no home and lacking the proper necessities for living well and
- 5 lacking a place to sleep.
- 6 Homeless Person: An individual that does not possess proper housing or lives in places such as the
- 7 streets, or shelters and abandoned vehicles.
- 8 Accommodation: Any property that a person owns or occupies.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: This act seeks to provide accommodation without any preconditions, for a small group
- 11 of homeless individuals in Tennessee.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: This act seeks to help provide accommodation without any preconditions for homeless
- 14 people. This act will call on the Tennessee state government to provide \$1.5 million from the \$2-
- 15 billion-dollar surplus that Tennessee possesses, for two duplexes that can hold eight people each.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: This act will initiate a state-wide program called The First Housing Program. The aim of
- 18 The First Housing Program is to provide accommodation without any preconditions for homeless
- 19 individuals, which helps make it easier to find a job, take care of themselves, and take care of
- 20 mental problems that they might have.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: This act will require \$1.5 million dollars annually from the state budget surplus, to
- 23 initiate The First Housing Program, to help individuals by buying two duplexes housing 8 people
- 24 each, 16 in total along with the total utilities cost. This program would continue every year by
- 25 adding another pair of duplexes per year.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: We will also provide social workers with a salary of \$62,272 per year for the job of
- 28 setting up a program for them to get a job to help the homeless individuals of Tennessee to
- 29 become a functioning and contributing citizen of society.
- 30
- 31 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 8: This act shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.
- 34
- 35

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-2-6
			Red House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ SENATE Pass ☐ _____ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ _____ Fail ☐
Ishitha Nakka, Krina Patel, Avighna Deshwal		Sunset Middle School	

An Act To Decrease Water Pollution and Microplastics In Tennessee Water Sources

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 Water Pollution: Water Pollution is the contagion of water sources by materials, usually as a result
- 5 of human pursuit, on this wise, that negatively affects its significant uses.
- 6 Water Sources: Water resources are natural resources of water that are potentially useful as a
- 7 source of water supply. For the objective of this bill, inside of which the water filtration will be
- 8 placed, are the Tennessee River, Mississippi River, and Cumberland River.
- 9 Reusable Bags: any bag with handles that are specially designed and produced for multiple reuses,
- 10 and is either made of cloth or other washable fabric or made of durable material, including plastic
- 11 that is at least 3.0 mils thick.
- 12 Plastic Bags: A bag made of polythene or other injurious, non-compostable plastics that are made
- 13 for one-time use only.
- 14 Microplastics: extremely small pieces of plastic debris in the environment resulting from the
- 15 disposal and breakdown of consumer products and industrial waste.
- 16 Reverse Osmosis Filtration System: a process by which a solvent passes through a porous
- 17 membrane in the direction opposite to that for natural osmosis when subjected to a hydrostatic
- 18 pressure greater than the osmotic pressure.
- 19
- 20 Section 2: Under this act, water filtration systems that use reverse osmosis mechanics will be
- 21 executed in Tennessee's water sources explained above. This will grant permission for many
- 22 harmful pollutants to be removed. A Reverse Osmosis system will typically operate underwater
- 23 pressure ranging from 40 to 100 psi and will generate 10 to 75 gallons (45-340 Liters) per day for
- 24 point-of-use systems.
- 25
- 26 Section 3: An individual who is caught polluting the water, must be fined with a price between
- 27 \$800 to \$900.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: Due to the solution that requires the reversed osmosis system, the cost to install and
- 30 maintain it could put a value up to \$25,000.
- 31
- 32 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 6: This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 35

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BHB/22-2-8	
			Blue House	
Eleanor Puricelli, Eliza Mann, Jessica Wang, Lily Stansell Harpeth Hall School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		

A Bill to Increase Funding for Mentally Unstable Youth within the Juvenile Justice System

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Terms in this act are as follows:
- 4 Mental Health: a person's condition in regard to their psychological and emotional well-being.
- 5
- 6 The State decree that the funding to improve the mental health of the youth in the juvenile justice
- 7 system shall be expanded.
- 8
- 9 The current budget per Juvenile Detention Center is \$5,580, and the total for the entire Juvenile
- 10 Delinquent System is \$139,000.
- 11
- 12 The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services will oversee the execution of the
- 13 bill.
- 14
- 15 The funding will specifically go towards specialists in Pediatric Mental Health and calibrated
- 16 education for children and early adolescents.
- 17
- 18 The new yearly cost will be \$290,000 and will be provided from the Department of Mental Health
- 19 and Substance Abuse Services yearly budget.
- 20
- 21 This bill states that \$290,000 of funding is needed yearly for the mental health of children within
- 22 the Juvenile Delinquent Systems of Tennessee.
- 23
- 24 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby repealed.
- 25
- 26 This bill will go into effect on December 1st of 2022.
- 27

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BHB/22-2-9	
			Blue House	
Dominic Mozley, Austin Brown Millcreek Middle School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		

An Act to Increase the Punishment for Drug Dealers

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3 Drug/Controlled Substance - Means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in Schedules I
- 4 through VI of §§ 39-17-403 39-17-415
- 5 Drug Dealer - A person who sells illegal drugs
- 6
- 7 Section 2) All drug dealers convicted of selling drugs/controlled substances to two or more people
- 8 will automatically be charged with a Class D felony, which includes a fine of five thousand dollars
- 9 and a minimum of six years in prison.
- 10
- 11 Section 3) This Act will not incur any costs, but may generate revenue resulting from fines.
- 12
- 13 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 14
- 15 Section 6) If passed, this Act will take effect immediately.
- 16

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 Chloe Gray, Elizavetta Nikolskaya, Niko Corbo Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School	BHB/22-2-10	
		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Reduce the Number of Trees Cut Down Yearly and Increase the Amount Replanted

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this resolution shall be defined as the following:
- 2 a) Deforestation: is the total removal of trees or other vegetation from land.
- 3 b) Emissions: is the production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation.
- 4 c) Greenhouse gasses (GHGs): are gasses in the earth's atmosphere that trap heat.
- 5 d) Carbon dioxide (CO2): is a chemical compound as an acidic colorless gas with a density 53% higher
- 6 than dry air.
- 7 e) Acre: is a unit of measurement that typically measures land.
- 8
- 9 Section 2) Deforestation has not only caused a loss of animal habitats and wildlife extinction, but also
- 10 a decline in life quality, an increase in Climate change, global warming, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, soil
- 11 erosion, floods, and even acidic oceans and rain. If we do not change this soon our planet could be
- 12 extinct of trees by 2322. This is only in 300 years!
- 13
- 14 Section 3) Globally we cut down 54 million acres of trees which is about 15 billion trees per year. In
- 15 Tennessee, we cut down 12 thousand acres of trees per year which is around 40 million trees.
- 16 9,600,000 of these trees are wasted. Since 2016, an average of 28 million hectares of forest have
- 17 been cut down. That's one football field of forest lost every second!
- 18
- 19 Section 4) When forests are cut down, much of the tree's stored carbon dioxide is released into the
- 20 atmosphere again as CO2 (Carbon dioxide). This is how deforestation and forest degradation
- 21 contribute to global warming, climate change, and greenhouse gas emissions. Trees capture
- 22 greenhouse gasses (GHGs) like carbon dioxide, this prevents them from accumulating in the
- 23 atmosphere and warming our planet. Leaving them to rot on the forest floor or burning them creates
- 24 further emissions.
- 25
- 26 Section 5) Our law states that if you cut more than 10 million trees per year which is about 4 thousand
- 27 acres of trees you have to replant however many trees or acres you cut down to rebalance the number
- 28 of trees back to 10 million trees or 4 thousand acres. If a company decides not to replant the number
- 29 of trees, they will have to pay a fine of \$50 for every hundred trees cut down and \$100 for every acre
- 30 cut down and will have to pay for the trees themselves. If the number is uneven they will round up to
- 31 the nearest tenth. If they continue to do this then they will have to stop the project that they are
- 32 cutting the wood for and have a different department take over.
- 33
- 34 Section 6) Our law will take action on September 22, 2022.
- 35
- 36 Section 7) The cost for our bill will be 1 million dollars per year. The money will go to establishing our
- 37 bill, lawyers, and businesses to check that the rules are being followed. The U.S FOREST SERVICE
- 38 (Forest Management - Laws, Regulations & Policies), will manage this, and the government will fund it.
- 39

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 Adam Galters, Junaid Jamal, Ryan Marina Grassland Middle School	BHB/22-2-11	
		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO DISPOSE MICROPLASTICS FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a. Microplastics - non-biodegradable plastic fragments or microfibers less than 5 mm in length
- 5 which cause pollution in aquatic ecosystems and can last in the environment for hundreds or
- 6 thousands of years.
- 7 b. Electric skimmer - a strategically placed stationary unit to clean a larger marine space or
- 8 ecosystem that works around the clock to collect trash and oil into one easy-to-access location for
- 9 quick removal and disposal.
- 10 c. Reservoir - a large artificial lake used as a source of water supply, especially water for
- 11 supplying a community, providing recreation, irrigating land, furnishing power, etc.
- 12 d. Waterway - any navigable body of water, such as a river or canal, that ships or boats can
- 13 sail along.
- 14
- 15 Section 2: With about 18,000 microplastic particles per cubic meter of water, the Tennessee River
- 16 has one of the highest microplastic concentrations in the world, and therefore preserving the
- 17 Tennessee River should be an immediate priority for the state.
- 18
- 19 Just in the year 2016, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) recorded 65.5 million recreation visits.
- 20 Tennessee River reservoir recreation generates an average annual economic impact of \$11.9
- 21 billion as well as more than 130,000 local jobs, \$4.45 billion in labor income, and \$916 million in
- 22 state and local taxes.
- 23
- 24 The Keep the Tennessee River Beautiful (KTNRB) nonprofit organization removed 135,000 lbs. of
- 25 trash from our waterways in 2021 alone with the help of over 600 volunteers. The nonprofits and
- 26 volunteers should not have to be cleaning and removing trash from our river forever.
- 27
- 28 Section 3: The state of Tennessee will install 15 electric skimmers with each skimmer collecting
- 29 between 50 and 150 pounds of trash every day. All stationary machines will be installed in a
- 30 section of the river where trash such as single-use plastic bags, bottles, wrappers, and cigarette
- 31 butts, as well as mulch and sticks, collect. These installations will also filter out gasoline, oils, and
- 32 microplastics.
- 33
- 34 Marinas, campgrounds, and tourism sites will be responsible for maintaining the electric skimmers
- 35 and sending the microfibers of plastic and other recyclables to be recycled. The Tennessee
- 36 Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) will be responsible for providing resources,
- 37 support, and funding for the aforementioned entities running the skimmers.
- 38

39 Section 4: The price of installing 15 electric skimmers will be \$180,000 with the average cost of
40 \$12,000 per device. This will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Environment and
41 Conservation (TDEC).
42
43 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
44
45 Section 6: This act will take effect as soon as possible after ratification, in addition to public
46 approval.
47

		35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			BHB/22-2-12	
Josiah Pharr, Abby Chadwick, Kennedy Majors, Landon Miller						Blue House
Millcreek Middle School						ACTION ON THE BILL
				HOUSE		SENATE
				Pass ☐		Pass ☐
				Fail ☐		Fail ☐

An act to Make the Penalty for Child Abuse More Severe.

1 Section 1:Child:A young human being below the age of puberty or below the legal age of maturity,
2 Rehabilitation:the action of restoring someone to health or normal life through training and
3 therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness.
4
5 Section 2: Every child who gets abused shall go to their next guardian or an orphanage.
6
7 Section 3: The more the child is abused or injured, the more the guardian will get fined, if the child
8 sustains mild injuries, the guardian will pay a \$5000 fine and will go to jail for 1 year, if the child
9 sustains heavy injuries, the guardian will face a 20000 dollar fine and will go to jail for 5 years,
10 and if the child is killed, the guardian will go to jail for life.
11
12 Section 4:If the guardian is armed with a firearm, he shall lose their permit and the weapon will be
13 taken away for the rest of his life
14
15 Section 5:This act will not require funding from the state or US government.
16
17 Section 6:The abuser must pay for all rehabilitation costs for the damage they caused to their
18 child.
19
20 Section 7: If the abuser has an annual income of 100,000 or more they must also pay for the
21 orphanage or other guardian for the next 3 years.
22
23 Section 8: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.
24
25 Section 9: This law will be enacted 6 months after its release.
26

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 3

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the
Andrew Gardner, Charlotte Witt, Kaitlyn Binford	
Brentwood Academy	
RHB/22-3-1	
Red House	
ACTION ON THE BILL	
HOUSE	SENATE
Pass ☐	Pass ☐
Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act to Strengthen the Gifted and Talented Programs of Tennessee Public Schools

- 1 Section 1: Terms used in this act are defined as follows:
- 2 a) M.A.P. testing- a Measure of Academic Progress, an adaptive online test already used in many
- 3 TN classrooms
- 4 b) Gifted and Talented Learning Program- Unique education opportunities for high-achieving and
- 5 successful students.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: All public schools under the jurisdiction of the State of Tennessee shall be required to
- 8 provide a Gifted and Talented learning program to further the education of the gifted population of
- 9 that school. At least one or more teacher(s) must be entirely responsible for the maintenance of
- 10 the programs.
- 11
- 12 Section 3: All Middle and High school students in public schools under the control of the state of
- 13 Tennessee will be evaluated biannually using MAP scores that are currently required and will be
- 14 allowed to join the programs should their score meet whatever criteria is set by their school.
- 15
- 16 Section 4: This addition will require \$30,000,000 entirely used for materials and additional
- 17 teachers. This is in replacement of the estimated 15 million dollars already being spent on Gifted
- 18 and Talented programs. However, currently there are no funds expressly dedicated to the entity.
- 19 Doubling the program will increase the number of students that engage with the school and make
- 20 it a better place for everyone. Tennessee already spends an enormous \$6.9 billion on education.
- 21 This is a quite minimal increase by percentage in the budget. However, it will have an incredible
- 22 impact on our public schools. It will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Education
- 23 budget.
- 24
- 25 Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this resolution are hereby repealed.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: This act shall take effect May 7, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 28

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the
Isabelle Bardaus, Katy Abby Squires, Cassidy Crow, Emma Zaring	
Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School	
RHB/22-3-2	
Red House	
ACTION ON THE BILL	
HOUSE	SENATE
Pass ☐	Pass ☐
Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act To Add Underground Shelters in Tennessee Schools

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature in Government,
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Natural Disaster: A natural event such as a tornado, flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes
- 5 great damage or loss of life.
- 6 Hazardous: risky; dangerous.
- 7 Dixie Alley: "Dixie Alley" includes tornado-prone states such as Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas,
- 8 Louisiana, and Tennessee.
- 9
- 10 Section 2) All public schools in the State of Tennessee are required to install underground natural
- 11 disaster shelters to keep all students safe in the event of a natural disaster.
- 12
- 13 Section 3) To create a safer environment for Tennessee Public School students during hazardous
- 14 conditions, all-natural disaster shelters on school campuses must have the capacity to hold all
- 15 enrolled students.
- 16
- 17 Section 4) Some of the consequences of not creating these shelters would include withholding the
- 18 the funds from the Public School districts.
- 19
- 20 Section 5) The construction of the natural disaster shelters will be paid for by the Public School
- 21 Districts, and will not increase the requested budget for the Tennessee Department of Education.
- 22
- 23 Section 6) All Public School Systems must comply with this safety regulation by January 1, 2024.
- 24

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-3-3
	Hea Ashar, Deepika Balamurugan Sunset Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REGULATE PUPPY MILLS AND THE CONDITIONS WITHIN

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Puppy Mill- A dog breeding facility that breeds puppies for profit, ignoring the needs of the pups
- 6 and their mothers
- 7 Fine- An amount of money that a person or business needs to pay to the government as
- 8 punishment for committing a crime
- 9 Law Enforcement- Agencies and their employees responsible for enforcing laws, maintaining public
- 10 order, and managing the public safety as possible
- 11
- 12 Section 2) This bill will improve conditions at commercial dog-breeding businesses.
- 13
- 14 Section 3) Under this act, the penalty for operating an unlicensed commercial dog-breeding
- 15 business that does not follow the legislation mentioned in Section 4 will be a \$100,000 fine, and if
- 16 the mill continues to disregard the standards set, an immediate shutdown of the mill. The
- 17 shutdown of mills will be coordinated with the local police departments and law enforcement.
- 18
- 19 Section 4) Guidelines for the puppy mills are as follows:
- 20 Animals must be regularly washed every 1-2 weeks and fed 2-3 times a day
- 21 Animals must be given exercise 1-2 times a day for at least 15 minutes
- 22 Puppies must be treated with care and stay by the mother's side till the age of 8 weeks
- 23 All animals must be given the proper vaccination at the needed time according to the Humane
- 24 Society of America.
- 25
- 26 Section 5) To pay for the additional enforcement required, puppy mills will be assessed a monthly
- 27 fee of \$1,000. Violation of this bill will be \$2,000 for the first offense and \$10,000 for additional
- 28 offenses. Revenue from any fines will also be to used pay for enforcement.
- 29
- 30 Section 6) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section 7) This bill shall take effect on July 2, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 33

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-3-4
	Whitt Ervin, Elena Oh, Hasmik Nadrayan Millcreek Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act To Prevent all Non-Domesticated Animals from being Transported Across the Border of Tennessee

- 1 It is unlawful for any person to import, possess, or cause to be imported into this state by any
- 2 type of live non-domesticated animal, or to sell, exchange or transfer any live non-domesticated
- 3 animal.
- 4
- 5 A person who possesses a valid wildlife rehabilitation permit issued by the agency may receive
- 6 non-domesticated animals from the wild for the purpose of helping and then releasing the animals.
- 7
- 8 A violation of this section would be a Class C misdemeanor.
- 9
- 10 A domesticated animal must be possessed by an owner.
- 11
- 12 An owner is someone who has legal right or property in an animal.
- 13
- 14 The fine for this is \$25,000.
- 15

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-3-5
	Rylan Sherer, Kaydlynn Autry, Camden Duke Greenbrier Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to increase student achievement and improve behavior in middle school students.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee Youth in Government:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 School Board-Local elected officials which oversee the administration of the local school district.
- 5 Block classes-Class times that consist of 90 minutes of curriculum and instruction.
- 6 Period classes-Class times that consist of 45 minutes of curriculum and instruction.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: Currently, schools in Tennessee are facing greater than average discipline referrals and
- 9 classroom disruptions as students transition back to full-time school attendance from the Covid-19
- 10 pandemic. There has been an increase in physical assaults, cyber-bullying, and verbal intimidation
- 11 throughout all schools in Tennessee.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: Currently, academic achievement scores have plunged to their lowest level in years
- 14 from the Covid-19 pandemic. Lower economic students were the most affected.
- 15
- 16 Section 4: According to research taking a 5-10-minute social/emotional break can increase
- 17 student's energy, productivity, and ability to focus.
- 18
- 19 Section 5: To address the status quo in classrooms, all public middle school will have a scheduled
- 20 10-minute "social/emotional"restoration period scheduled for the middle of block classes. All public
- 21 middle school will have a scheduled 5-minute "social/emotional"restoration period scheduled for
- 22 the middle of period classes.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: Teachers will monitor the social interactions of students as well as briefly review
- 25 assessment procedures for effectiveness regarding the day's lesson plan. All current discipline
- 26 policies for each respective school district will remain in effect.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: These breaks will be enforced by the local school board authority of each respective
- 29 district.
- 30
- 31 Section 8: The addition of this act will cost the state of Tennessee zero dollars to implement.
- 32
- 33 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 10: This act will take effect August 01, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 36

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-3-6
	Halle Holings, Taj Rahman, Toben Oputa Brentwood Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An act to Increase Punishment in Tennessee Schools for Illegal and Underage Controlled Substances and Drug Usage.

- 1 Whereas in Tennessee schools disciplinary policies and procedures for all students offenses must
- 2 be determined by the local board of education policy.
- 3
- 4 Now, therefore, be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 5
- 6 Section 1)Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 7 a) Drug: Medicine or other substance that has a physiological effect when ingested or introduced
- 8 to the body.
- 9 b) Controlled Substance: Medications that can cause physical and mental dependence
- 10 c) Illegal drugs: Amphetamine, Cocaine, Codeine, Methadone, Methamphetamine,
- 11 Morphine,Opium, Ritalin.
- 12 d) Minor: A person under a certain age, usually the age of majority, which legally demarcates
- 13 childhood or an underage individual from adulthood.
- 14 e) Drug rehabilitation: The process of helping an individual achieve the highest level of
- 15 independence and function without drugs.
- 16 f) Schedule one drugs: These are drugs that are most dangerous and have a high risk of addiction
- 17 or dependency with no legitimate medical use.
- 18 g) Schedule two substances: These drugs have a high risk of abuse but may have legitimate
- 19 medical uses.
- 20
- 21 Section 2)A first-time offender who brings illegal drugs or substances into any Tennessee school
- 22 will be required to complete 20 hours of community service, participate in one month of drug
- 23 rehabilitation classes, and will be sentenced to a minimum of 6 weeks of suspension. A second-
- 24 time offender who brings illegal drugs or substances into any Tennessee school will be required to
- 25 complete 30 hours of community service, 2 months of drug rehabilitation, and an additional
- 26 suspension up to 6 weeks A third-time offender who brings illegal drugs or substances into any
- 27 Tennessee school will be required to complete 50 hours of community service, participate in 3
- 28 months of drug rehabilitation classes, 8 weeks of suspension, and pay a fine of a 1000 dollars,
- 29
- 30 Section 3)This will only apply to students between sixth and twelfth grade.
- 31
- 32 Section 4)This will require no additional funds to be spent by the Health and Human Services
- 33 department . The bill will be implemented by the judicial branch in Tennessee.
- 34
- 35 Section 5)All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 36
- 37 Section 6)This act shall take effect August 7, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 38

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-3-7	
		Blue House	
AnnaLeigh Cooper, Andrew Keown Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Further Enforce Equal Payment of All Genders

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2

3 Section 1) Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:

4 Fine- to pay a certain amount of money as a punishment for something illegal or unlawful.

5 Unequal- when something or someone is not showing equality to all.

6 Gender- what your pronouns show about you. (she/her=female, he/him= male,

7 they/them=nonbinary)

8 Tips- when someone tells the government/law enforcement about something possibly illegal going

9 on.

10

11 Section 2) In the state of Tennessee women are generally paid less than their male co-workers

12 who have the same performance and same job. This will not be allowed in the state of Tennessee.

13 When a woman is underpaid compared to their male co-worker it creates an unequal society for

14 all. This goes against many laws already in place.

15

16 Section 3) Every 6 months the government will send out certain workers which will be expected to

17 view businesses and their payment systems. They will get tips from the workers in that specific

18 workplace and will proceed to investigate the business. In the event that the investigator has

19 found something that shows payment is unequal, they will convey the facts to another official who

20 will decide if and how much total money the business will be fined.

21

22 Section 4) In the event that a business is paying less to a female employee than a male employee

23 and they have the same position and are doing the same work, the business will be fined \$1000-

24 10000, depending on the company size, for every underpaid employee and the underpaid

25 employee will need to have a raise to match what the other employee makes because of the fact

26 that by law the other employee may not have their pay lowered to match the underpaid employee.

27 Once it is determined that the employer is paying an unequal amount then the employee will be

28 able to sue them to finalize being paid more. The employer will have to pay for all the costs of the

29 lawyers in the event that they are determined guilty.

30

31 Section 5) The Tennessee Equal Pay Act is an act that has already been put into place. The reason

32 this act is not very effective is that there is no direct penalty for not paying an equal amount of

33 money to both employees.

34

35 Section 6) Subsequent to researching this topic we have discovered that female employees are

36 paid 12 cents less than male employees working the same shift, job, and more.

37

38 Section 7) This will cost the price to pay the inspectors which would be a little more than \$60,000

39 a year and the amount that it costs to make a bill.

40 Section 8) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed

41

42

43 Section 9) This act shall take effect on January 1st of 2023, the public welfare requiring it.

44

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government			BHB/22-3-8	
	Kain Austin, Max DeHaven, Zita Scott, Gracie Davis Heritage Middle School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Make a Wellness Transition Plan Mandatory for Students Graduating High School

- 1 SECTION 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 2
- 3 Health and Wellness Class - The required 18-week, 1 credit course students must take in
- 4 Tennessee prior to graduating from high school.
- 5 LEA -- Local educational agency or LEA means a public board of education or other public authority
- 6 legally constituted within a State for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a
- 7 service function for, public elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school
- 8 district, or other political entity.
- 9 PE Class - The required 9-week, 1/2 credit course students must take -- typically in their senior year
- 10 -- in Tennessee prior to graduating from high school.
- 11 Transition Plan -- A transition plan focuses directly on the skills necessary to be successful in
- 12 adulthood, such as those needed to attend college, live independently and become involved in the
- 13 community.
- 14 Wellness Transition Plan - A transition plan that focuses on teaching graduating seniors how to
- 15 make doctor's appointments, how to obtain medical insurance, and how to incorporate exercise
- 16 into their adult lives by investigating facilities and recreational areas and events near their
- 17 projected college or adult housing.
- 18
- 19 SECTION 2: All public schools in Tennessee will be required to help graduating seniors from high
- 20 school create a wellness transition plan during either their health and wellness class or their PE
- 21 class starting in school year 2022-2023. Teachers found not helping students with a wellness
- 22 transition plan will be subject to disciplinary action by the teacher's school principal and/or director
- 23 of schools.
- 24
- 25 SECTION 3: This act will be enforced by the Tennessee Department of Education through local
- 26 educational agencies.
- 27
- 28 SECTION 4: This act will be classified as an unfunded mandate; individual wellness and physical
- 29 education teachers will write and implement a week-long lesson plan unit to facilitate the students'
- 30 creation of a wellness transition plan.
- 31
- 32 SECTION 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 SECTION 6: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the 2022-2023 school year.
- 35

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government			BHB/22-3-9	
	Sahashya Shammugapandian, Samantha Lejano, Courtney Kurkowski, Riley Story Woodland Middle School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO ENSURE HEALTHCARE IS AVAILABLE TO ALL TENNESSEE RESIDENTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 SECTION I: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 Healthcare- includes emergency room visits, preventative medicine, and prescription drugs.
- 5 Health insurance - provides coverage for regular medical services and doctor visits.
- 6
- 7 SECTION II: This act will:
- 8 Allow Medicaid and other providers to allow immigrants and others of such groups access.
- 9 Lower the price of healthcare for individuals that cannot afford it and provide financial support for
- 10 low income people.
- 11
- 12 SECTION III: This act would cost about \$537 per person to allow everyone healthcare access.
- 13 About 11% of Tennessee residents are uninsured as far as a health plan. This is about 666,116
- 14 people in Tennessee do not have health protection. This means the act would cost roughly
- 15 \$357,700,000 at most. This would cover full health protection costs for each individual who
- 16 potentially needs financial assistance in accessing healthcare. However, it is very likely the costs
- 17 would be lower than this. While this is financially difficult, it will ensure that every individual gets
- 18 the medical care they require.
- 19
- 20 SECTION IV: This act will be funded by the Federal government, as they fund approximately two-
- 21 thirds of TennCare.
- 22
- 23 SECTION V: This act will take effect on July 30, 2022
- 24

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-3-10	
			Blue House	
Daniel Beasley, Rowyn Brown, Evan Schmid Spring Station Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Give Juveniles Parole After Half of a Life Sentence

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Life Sentence: A formal court sentencing for any punishment that lasts 51 years in Tennessee
- 5 Parole: the release of a prisoner to the community by the Board of Parole (BOP) prior to the
- 6 expiration of the offender's sentence
- 7 Juvenile Life Without Parole (JLWOP): The act of sentencing a minor to life in prison without the
- 8 possibility of parole
- 9 Prefrontal Cortex: The gray matter of the anterior part of the frontal lobe that is highly developed
- 10 in humans and plays a role in the regulation of complex cognitive, emotional, and behavioral
- 11 functioning
- 12
- 13 Section 2: This act will allow juveniles who receive a life sentence to go up for parole after 25.5
- 14 years, which would be half of the juvenile's sentence.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: Giving minors a life sentence without parole violates the 8th amendment of the
- 17 Constitution, which bans the use of cruel and unusual punishment.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: The prefrontal cortex of a minor's brain does not fully develop until age 25. The
- 20 prefrontal cortex is the decision making part of the brain, and this makes it difficult for them to
- 21 make decisions that would normally arise when they are older and more developed.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: Giving juveniles a life sentence without a chance of parole is a disproportional
- 24 punishment, so it violates the 8th amendment of the Constitution. JLWOP and other lengthy
- 25 sentences keep them in prison for well past the point at which they have been rehabilitated and
- 26 well beyond any reasonable risk of re-offending.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: Miller v. Alabama was a court case that ruled that mandatory sentences of life without
- 29 the possibility of parole are unconstitutional for juvenile offenders. 25 states have already placed
- 30 restrictions on JLWOP.
- 31
- 32 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 8: This act shall take effect June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 35
- 36

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-3-11	
			Blue House	
Lane Dever, Tim Church, Cooper Wackerlin Millcreek Middle School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Limit Homework

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3 Homework: Work or study done in preparation for a certain event or situation
- 4 Classes: ELA, Math, Science, Social Studies
- 5
- 6 Section 2) This Act requires that homework should not take students more than an average of
- 7 thirty minutes per class. Schools will be given a warning after the first violation and given an
- 8 opportunity to comply with this law before fines are given. Tennessee's Department of Education
- 9 will be required to monitor schools and determine repeated violations.
- 10
- 11 Section 3) The first offense would be a warning, but the second offense and thereafter would be a
- 12 fine of \$500 per violation, which will be paid by the district.
- 13
- 14 Section 4) There are no costs associated with this act, but revenue may be generated from fines.
- 15
- 16 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 17
- 18 Section 6) Upon passage, this act will become effective on July 1, 2022.
- 19

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	BHB/22-3-12
Nathan Hammel, Caleb Mullen, Max Motz, Noah Hart		Blue House
Millcreek Middle School		ACTION ON THE BILL
Pass ☐ Fail ☐		HOUSE
Pass ☐ Fail ☐		SENATE

An Act to Give First Responders A Bonus of \$2,000 Every Five Years

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3 First Responders - police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians (EMTs)
- 4
- 5 Section 2) This act will give first responders a bonus of \$2,000 every five years.
- 6
- 7 Section 3) This bill will cost about 32 million dollars every five years or 6.4 million a year.
- 8
- 9 Section 4) This bill will be funded by a raise by 0.5% in sales taxes for Tennessee. The current
- 10 sales is 7% so the new sales tax would be 7.5%
- 11
- 12 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 13
- 14 Section 6) This bill will take effect one month after passage.
- 15

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 4

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-4-1
	Ryan Moles, Aidan Raymer, Caroline Baltz Greenbrier Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to assist low-income families with government assistance when inflation rises above 4 percent statewide from the previous year.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee Youth in Government:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Inflation-is the rate of increase in prices over a given period. Examples: Gasoline, milk, bread,
- 5 clothing, utilities.
- 6 EBT cards-Electronic Benefit Transfer or EBT is a system for delivering benefits to eligible
- 7 Tennesseans. Electronic Benefit Transfer is an on-line system in which food stamp and cash
- 8 assistance benefits are stored in a central computer database and electronically accessed by
- 9 customers at a point-of-sale machine via reusable plastic cards. In Tennessee, these EBT cards are
- 10 called Benefit Security Cards
- 11
- 12 Section 2: Currently, approximately 848,000 individuals in the state of Tennessee are enrolled in
- 13 the EBT card program. The average amount per person regarding EBT cards is 121.00 dollars a
- 14 month.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: The state of Tennessee will fund EBT cards an extra 20 dollars a week when inflation
- 17 rises above 4 percent compared to the previous year.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: If enacted, this bill will reduce the financial strain of purchasing necessities regarding
- 20 lower-income families whose incomes are fixed at poverty or below-poverty line levels.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: Currently, there is no consideration for low-income families when inflation rises
- 23 regarding everyday necessities.
- 24
- 25 Section 6: This act will only take effect when inflation for the current year is measured at 4
- 26 percent or more compared to the previous fiscal year.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: This act will require funding from the state budget.
- 29
- 30 Section 8: The extra amount of this bill will cost the state an extra 882 million dollars. Currently
- 31 the state budget is 52.5 billion dollars. The 882 million dollars proposed is .017 or 1.7% of the
- 32 state's budget.
- 33
- 34 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 35
- 36 Section 10: This act will take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 37

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-4-2
	Kennedy Johnson Walter J. Baird Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Require Equal Pay in All Businesses

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (JUNIOR YOUTH ASSEMBLY) OF THE STATE OF
- 2 TENNESSEE, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME:
- 3
- 4 Section 1. Salary shall be defined, for the purpose of this Act, as a fixed regular payment,
- 5 typically paid on a monthly or by weekly basis but often expressed as an annual sum, made by an
- 6 employer to an employee
- 7 Workplace Discrimination:: Fail or refuse to hire or discharge any person or otherwise to
- 8 discriminate against an individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of
- 9 employment because of such individual's race, creed, color, religion, sex, age or national origin
- 10
- 11 PURPOSE: To lower the rate of women to men wage gap by enacting a law to require equal pay
- 12 based on the job and business in the State of Tennessee. It is estimated that it will take 36 years
- 13 to close this gap. This law will shorten those years by 10-15 years.
- 14
- 15 Section 2. All businesses are required to make sure women and men are paid equally based on job
- 16 qualifications and how the work is done in the State of Tennessee. Any medical, family, or
- 17 maternity leave should be paid in full. Even with the Equal Pay Act businesses are still not giving
- 18 equal salary. The differences in industries or the jobs worked are some reasons that the wage gap
- 19 is a thing. Another reason is the difference of years in experience. As well as different hours
- 20 worked and discrimination
- 21
- 22 Section 3. Violation of this Act shall be punishable with a fine up to \$15000. Any business found
- 23 paying men more than women (doing the same job) or vice versa after the third offense will be
- 24 put under new management. Employees will have a raise until the money is made up, unless the
- 25 business does not have the money which would make sure they at least get paid the same until
- 26 said business can afford it. The Equal Pay Act of 1963, states that any employer that willfully
- 27 violates the act may face up to a \$10000 fine, imprisonment for up to six months, or both. This
- 28 shouldn't cost the state anything.
- 29
- 30 Section 4. This Act shall take effect upon signature of the Youth Governor.
- 31
- 32 Section 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.
- 33

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-4-3	
	Red House	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐		
Jane Holmberg, Zoe O'Cull, Emery Varn Brentwood Academy		

An act to economic identicalness

- 1 Section 1: Terms used in this act are defined as follows:
- 2 a) Economic Diversity: how different groups work together in the market
- 3 b) Tax Break: Taxes are eliminated for an amount of time
- 4 c) Small Business: a business that has no more than 1,500 employees and less than \$38.5 million
- 5 in average annual revenue
- 6
- 7 Section 2: The first week in May is national small business week. If there was a state tax break on
- 8 Saturday and Sunday of that week only in small businesses, it would help celebrate that week so
- 9 more shoppers would shop there.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: Dropping the taxes on Saturday and Sunday of small businesses week from small
- 12 businesses would encourage more small businesses to develop and grow.
- 13
- 14 Section 4: The benefits of having more small businesses are the following:
- 15 a) Create more economic diversity
- 16 b) Give our state more character
- 17 c) Attract tourist
- 18 d) Give small businesses a chance to compete with large chains.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 21
- 22 Section 6: This act will take effect immediately after passage, the public welfare requiring it.
- 23

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-4-4	
	Red House	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐		
Joshua Warful, Erick Ogunleye, Clayton Upchurch Millcreek Middle School		

An Act to Address and prosecute misinformation

- 1 (1) "Misinformation" means any statement to mislead or manipulate the public;
- 2 (2) "Commissioner" means any appointed delegate from a county assigned to manage cases of
- 3 misinformation
- 4 (3) "Misinformation that can cause harm" means any misinformation that can hurt a person, like
- 5 believing bleach cures autism.
- 6 District
- 7 (4) "Misinformation against the state or federal government" is information that can harm the state
- 8 or federal government, like a conspiracy theory against the government.
- 9 (5) "Lethal Misinformation" is any information that can kill, like anti-masker and vaccine rhetoric.
- 10 (6) "Misinformant" is any person who willingly misinforms the public.
- 11
- 12 (Section 1) This act intends to address and prosecute misinformation against the state and person.
- 13 Misinformation can directly harm the public's knowledge and tarnish trust in the state government.
- 14
- 15 (Section 2) A politician that lies to attain leverage on their voters or misled them will be labeled
- 16 as a misinformant and can be criminally disciplined if they continue to misinform.
- 17
- 18 (Section 3) A committee shall assemble in all counties to manage cases on a local level. The
- 19 committee shall designate its members by selection from its specified county. The given
- 20 committee must submit sample cases to a civil court every month. The committee is encouraged
- 21 to organize events or programs to inform people about misinformation and provide preventative
- 22 resources.
- 23
- 24 (Section 4) A record of assembled misinformation cases will become available to the public to
- 25 increase awareness. The website that contains the information will also include a function that
- 26 allows the public to report instances of misinformation. This function would have a system to
- 27 monitor public reports and dispose of unlawful or incorrect suggestions.
- 28
- 29 (Section 5) To discourage the abuse of this act, commissioners can not purposefully alter the
- 30 records to fit a narrative or falsely claim a case of misinformation without discipline. Discipline
- 31 would include criminal charges and the sacking of the commissioner.
- 32
- 33 (Section 6) First-time offenders will only be fined and allocated media restrictions. If the offender
- 34 continues to misinform, maximum penalties will take effect. Penalties include but are not limited
- 35 to; media restrictions, fines, prison sentences, seizure of property, and disposal of licenses. Minors
- 36 who misinform may see media restrictions but nothing on their record.
- 37
- 38 (Section 7) The media must accurately portray all events, whether they align with its views or not.
- 39 If the media modifies or manipulates the information they broadcast, they will attain restrictions to

40 broadcasting. A website that encourages or supports misinformation has to stop pushing the given
41 claims or show a warning that their information is false.
42
43 (Section 8) The bill's implementation is in two stages. The first stage will include a site to report
44 misinformation and a public committee to review cases of misinformation. This stage will last for
45 five to eight months, depending on public reception. The second stage will implement all sections
46 of the bill throughout the state. This section will take effect over two years.
47
48 (Section 9) All bills or laws that do not agree with this bill stand repealed.
49

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/22-4-5
	Red House	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐		
Aanya Dhawan, Vibha Kedilaya, Deekshitha Balaji, Aarush Jawale Woodland Middle School		

A Resolution To Increase Teacher Salary

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section I: Terms in this act are defined as follows
4 A)Teacher- An educator who teaches and looks after children ages 5-18
5 B)Salary- The amount of money received for doing work
6
7 Section II: The teachers have a job for which they don't get paid enough to do. They work hard
8 and are not acknowledged. They get a budget from the school each school year to buy any
9 supplies they need for the classroom. This budget is not part of the teachers salary. They receive
10 much less pay and money that is not used for school supplies is returned to the school. The
11 teachers often have to use their own salary to provide new supplies for their students.
12
13 Section III: Under this act teachers will receive 1% of state taxes which is approximately \$18.12
14 per hour. So our plan is to increase it from 1% to 2% of state taxes which is approximately \$36.25
15 per hour.
16
17 Section IV: It will allow teachers to fund school related purchases for improving their classroom
18 and helping them pay for students' materials when they have used the allocated budget.
19
20 Section V: There are roughly around 66,406 teachers in Tennessee's public schools. This will
21 increase current teachers' pay making them willing to stay and in the process of this act, we will
22 also attract more teachers which will help fix the problem of shortage of teachers. We need 4740
23 more teachers to bring to the schools.
24
25 Section VI: This bill will cost 1% of the state's taxes added to teachers' current salary. By doing
26 this the salary would be doubled.
27
28 Section VII: This bill is to take place at the beginning of the 2022 - 2023 school year. (Early
29 August 2022)
30

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-4-6
	Megan Mickiewicz, Nico Corbo Brentwood Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Restrict Water Pollution in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1:
- 4 Commercial Use- Any reproduction or purpose that is marketed, promoted, or sold and
- 5 incorporates a financial transaction.
- 6 Chemical Waste- Any solid, liquid, or gaseous waste material that, if improperly managed or
- 7 disposed of, may pose substantial hazards to human health and the environment.
- 8
- 9 Section 2: There shall be 450 acres of land dedicated to the protection of Tennessee waterways.
- 10 This land will be located in areas with low human population and dry weather.
- 11
- 12 Section 3: All chemical waste must be properly stored in 225 acres of land and dealt with
- 13 according to the specific chemical. Failure to comply will result in a fine of \$400,000 per ton of
- 14 waste produced.
- 15
- 16 Section 4: All sewage matter shall be stored and then maybe subsequently reused for commercial
- 17 use. 225 acres shall be sorted for these purposes. This land shall be purchased through land sales
- 18 and land owned by the state government.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: All non-organic garbage (i.e. plastic water bottles) must be gathered and disposed of by
- 21 those who littered said non-organic garbage. Littering will result in a 45 dollar fine if the littering is
- 22 extreme. Volunteering for the cleanup of non-organic waste will count as volunteering/service
- 23 hours for anybody.
- 24
- 25 Section 6: The funds shall be gathered through local fundraisers, such as an annual fair, and from
- 26 profits made from those who have broken this law and taxes. If proper funds cannot be raised,
- 27 then the Tennessee Department of Agriculture will be a backup.
- 28
- 29 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 30
- 31 Section 8: This act shall be enacted on May 15, 2022
- 32

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-4-7
	Ryan Pinnix, Drew Youngblood Spring Station Middle School	Blue House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Reclassify the Punishment of Criminal Littering

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in these act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Criminal littering: Criminal littering is littering in an amount more than five pounds (5 lbs.) in
- 5 weight or seven and one-half (7.5) cubic feet in volume and less than or equal to ten pounds (10
- 6 lbs.) in weight or fifteen (15) cubic feet in volume.
- 7 b) Class A Misdemeanor: Penalties can include up to eleven months and twenty-nine days in jail
- 8 and maximum fines of \$2,500.
- 9 c) Class B Misdemeanor: Penalties not greater than six (6) months or a fine not to exceed five
- 10 hundred dollars (\$500), or both, unless otherwise provided by statute
- 11 d) Pollution: The introduction of harmful materials into the environment. These harmful materials
- 12 are called pollutants. Pollutants can be natural, such as volcanic ash. They can also be created by
- 13 human activity, such as trash or runoff produced by factories. Pollutants damage the quality of air,
- 14 water, and land.
- 15
- 16 Section 2: This act will reduce the pollution and negative environmental effects that come as a
- 17 result of Criminal Littering. The trash, runoff, and other byproducts of Criminal Littering, leave a
- 18 plethora of environmentally damaging pollutants into the ecosystem. Litter in the environment
- 19 deteriorates the air, soil, and water quality around the world.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: An individual found guilty of Criminal Littering, will be charged with a Class A
- 22 Misdemeanor, instead of the previous charge of a Class B Misdemeanor.
- 23
- 24 Section 4: This charge may also include up to 60 days of trash cleanup. This to be decided by the
- 25 Judge or Jury.
- 26
- 27 Section 5: There are no needed funds, due to the fact that there are pre-existing facilities and
- 28 resources available, furthermore there may be revenue generated from the fines that are received.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law with public welfare requiring
- 33 it.
- 34
- 35

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	BHB/22-4-8					
		Blue House					
		ACTION ON THE BILL <table border="0"> <tr> <td>HOUSE</td> <td>SENATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pass ☐</td> <td>Pass ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fail ☐</td> <td>Fail ☐</td> </tr> </table>		HOUSE	SENATE	Pass ☐	Pass ☐
HOUSE	SENATE						
Pass ☐	Pass ☐						
Fail ☐	Fail ☐						
Molly Morency, Ella Doty, Kinley King, Ivy Willard Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School							

An Act to Ban Animal Testing

1 Section 1) Terms Used in This Act Shall be Defined as Follows:

- 2 a) Animal testing- Animal testing is when living animals get tested on things like household
3 cleaners and makeup. It can be used for biology and disease purposes.
4 b) Toxic substance - A poisonous cream, liquid, or spray that could kill or harm living things
5 including, animals and even humans.
6 c) Abuse- treating an organism with cruelty or violence,
7 d) Forcing- making a living thing do something without its consent.

8 Section Two) Legal

- 9 The law currently says that no matter how painful the tests are it is still allowed. There is also no
10 law that states they don't necessarily have to test on animals, so they can test on other things,
11 but the law still doesn't prohibit animals from being tested.

12 Section Three) Illegal

- 13 The animal warfare act has previously banned around 95% of the animal testing going on in the
14 USA, but we are wanting to ban it from all of TN. Businesses are not required to report any
15 animals under the AWA, so we don't even have a full conclusion on how many animals are being
16 harmed in the U.S. and specifically in Tennessee.

17 Section Four) Cost

- 18 Our law will cost 3 to 5 million dollars a year to make sure businesses are accountable, hire
19 people to enforce the law plus pick up donations for testing, and pay for an alternative for testing
20 on animals.

21 Section Five) Why Our law is Better

- 22 Our Law is stronger than the previous laws because we would send people out to ensure that all
23 animals in Tennessee are not being tested, we would make sure all animals are protected for this
24 reason, not just the 95% of animals that the previous law protected.

25 Section Six) Alternative

- 26 Instead of using innocent animals to test on, we will use human cells and tissues. We will get this
27 material from patients who have to have tissue and cells taken out due to surgery. So, if a patient
28 has to get those substances taken out no matter what, they can decide if they want to donate
29 them to a lab for testing. If during a medical procedure, tissue is extracted, that should not go to
30 waste, it should be used for a good cause. Many medical surgeries require tissue to be removed
31 such as a hysterectomy, a biopsy, mastectomy, and many more.

32 Section Seven) Status of the Tests

33 25 million animals are tested per year in the state of Tennessee (more warmblooded than
34 coldblooded in Tennessee)and 96% of the tests fail. This tells us how bad animal testing is. If this
35 number of animals is dying per year, soon a majority of our animals will be extinct or endangered.
36 If this isn't stopped, eventually the animals that go extinct will be replaced with more animals, and
37 the cycle will just continue. We need to protect our animals so this doesn't happen.

38 Section Eight) Our law

- 39 We would have people fill out consent forms in the hospitals, to see if they would like to donate
40 cells and tissue for the cause. Families can sign the form to turn it into the hospitals. That way,
41 there will be something to perform tests on, instead of animals.

42 Section Nine) When the law Takes Effect

- 43 This law shall take effect on January 1, 2023, with the state of Tennessee requiring it to take
44 charge from that day forth.

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	BHB/22-4-9	
		Blue House	
Harry Yearick, Asher Barnes, Mason Padeliski Millcreek Middle School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Change the Penalty for Speeding

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in act unless the context requires otherwise shall be defined as follows)
- 2 Driving a vehicle over the designed speed limit.
- 3
- 4 Section 2) Any individual that is currently going at a speed that breaks the speed limit may be
- 5 entitled to penalties that follow the warning, minor fees(that can be defined as up to 250) major
- 6 fees (that can be defined as up to 100\$-500\$) suspension of license(for up to 3 months) and jail
- 7 time (up to 5 months) if you do not comply penalties can be worse for you and whoever is helping
- 8 them.
- 9
- 10 Section 3) Speeding tickets rose a vast 12% over 2021 and this is distressing and can cause many
- 11 problems. This problem is causing destruction and injuries throughout Tennessee. The faster the
- 12 person is speeding the higher probability that someone will crash and hurt them or someone else.
- 13 Tennessee speeding deaths have risen over 20 percent from 2019 to 2021.
- 14
- 15 Section 4) The result we expect from our adjustment to this law is that we expect speeding in
- 16 Tennessee to drop in the number of accidents and deaths. We hope that the speeding will drop a
- 17 good 15 to 20 percent. In the coming year 2022.
- 18
- 19 Section 5) We will not require funding from the Tennessee state legislature
- 20
- 21 Section 6) All laws or parts or parts of laws are hereby repealed.
- 22
- 23 Section 7) This act will be put into effect on May 9, 2022.
- 24

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	BHB/22-4-10	
		Blue House	
Sadie Cook, Taylor Love, Kurex Omer SMS/IA		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO IMPROVE THE MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms of the act will be defined as follows:
- 4 A. Mental health - Psychological well-being and satisfactory adjustment to society and to the
- 5 ordinary demands of life
- 6 B. SEL curriculum - A curriculum that teaches Social-emotional skills and positive behavior and
- 7 coping devices
- 8 C. Mental health educator - a specialized counselor that teaches how to cope with mental health
- 9 issues and disorders
- 10 D. Tennessee \$2 billion surplus - The extra money from Tennessee's budget from 2022
- 11 E. CharacterStrong - SEL education made by a professional company to create encouraging habits
- 12
- 13 Section 2: All Tennessee schools will now be required to teach Social Emotional learning in grades
- 14 Pre-K-8.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: An additional Mental Health Educator will be hired to teach CharacterStrong SEL for 20-
- 17 30 minutes a week rather than a current staff member to improve the quality of the course during
- 18 a non-academic time.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: All Tennessee schools Pre-K-8 will be required to teach SEL such as CharacterStrong or
- 21 other similar programs.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: The addition of the new Mental Health Educator and the SEL curriculum will cost
- 24 approximately \$6,383,880 and will be funded through the Tennessee \$2 billion surplus which is
- 25 0.3% of the \$2 billion surplus. CharacterStrong is virtually free and the whole of the sum will be
- 26 spent on mental health educators' salaries
- 27
- 28 Section 6: All laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 29
- 30 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it
- 31

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Tennessee YMCA	BHB/22-4-11
		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐
Violet Lindsey, Maren Buckley, Anna Brooke Davis, Quinn D'Amico Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School		

An Act to Restrict Opioid Prescriptions

- 1 Be It Enacted By The Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government,
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Opioids - A compound resembling opium in additive properties or physiological effects
- 5 Prescribe (of a medical practitioner) - Advise and authorize the use of a medicine or treatment for
- 6 someone, especially in writing
- 7 Medical Permit - An occupational license that permits a person to legally practice medicine.
- 8 MME - Morphine Milligram Equivalent.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: This act shall only allow doctors to prescribe up to 1200 MME of opioids. They will pay a
- 11 fine of 1,000 USD each time the doctors break this law. The third time they will have their medical
- 12 license revoked.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: The state of Tennessee Department of Health will regulate and enforce the legal amount
- 15 of opioids being prescribed by doctors to their patients through the filing of prescriptions at
- 16 pharmacies. A monthly report, containing information of opioid prescriptions filled, must be
- 17 submitted to the Tennessee Department of Health by each pharmacy in the state of Tennessee.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: This bill doesn't increase the required budget for the Tennessee Department of Health.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: If there are any laws or parts of laws that contradict what is being said here then they
- 22 are hereby repealed.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: This bill will take effect on August 1st, 2022.
- 25

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Tennessee YMCA	BHB/22-4-12
		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐
Christina Weiler, Makayla Trego Walter J. Baird Middle School		

An Act To Safety & Reform Animal Shelters

- 1 PURPOSE: An act to ensure safety of animals in abused homes & animal shelter reform
- 2
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (JUNIOR YOUTH ASSEMBLY) OF THE STATE OF
- 4 TENNESSEE, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME:
- 5
- 6 Section 1. Sanitization - made clean and hygienic; disinfected
- 7 Functionable - for or ready to be use of service
- 8
- 9 Section 2. An act to ensure that animal shelters in the state of Tennessee need to have a
- 10 mandatory check in every 3 months. (Four times a year.) This must be mandatory for the
- 11 s'helter's to see how clean the conditions are and to see if the animals have been abused or
- 12 mistreated. This would also make it illegal for a kill shelter to kill any animals unless those who are
- 13 seriously ill or in pain such as being shot, and there is no hope in saving, be put out of misery. So
- 14 at kill shelters, it shall be illegal to kill an animal for any other reason unless the animal is deathly
- 15 ill or in a pain that cannot be prevented at that point. If any animals seem to be unclear, dirty or
- 16 in abused condition, it applies to this bill. This will be enforced during a health check. Animal
- 17 shelters should have clean crating areas, always consisting of bedding and food and water bowls.
- 18 If the shelter contains grooming areas, these showers should have no excessive dirt or mold and
- 19 must be functional. Each area after animals have been washed or groomed at them shall be
- 20 cleaned for sanitization reasons. Every animal housed in the shelter should always have at least
- 21 one hour of outside time, this shall only be overridden by harsh weather conditions, such as
- 22 thunderstorms, hurricanes, tornadoes, dust storms (etc). If the outdoor temperature is below
- 23 freezing, (32 degrees, Fahrenheit) The animals should only go outside to use the bathroom, and
- 24 the hour of outdoor time shall be replaced by inside play. This bill shall only apply to animal
- 25 shelters including boarding houses for the animals.
- 26
- 27 Section 3. Violation of this Act shall be punishable by a fine starting at 200 dollars and going up by
- 28 50 if this is broken more than once this fine will stop going up when the amount goes to 2,500 in a
- 29 very unlikely situation. For failing any of these health checks or letting a kill shelter stay open.
- 30 This would be a class A misdemeanor.
- 31
- 32 Section 4. This Act shall take effect upon signature of the Youth Governor.
- 33
- 34 Section 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.
- 35

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 5

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-5-1
	Sanjay Chandramana Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT INCENTIVE PAY BASED ON TEACHER EVALUATION

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Incentive Pay - performance-based compensation that rewards an employee for meeting set goals
- 5 or objectives.
- 6 Teacher Performance - performance in all credit courses in which the faculty member is hired to
- 7 teach.
- 8
- 9 Section 2: All public schools must require performance-based pay for ALL teachers/educators.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: The standards for the wages will be set by the Tennessee Department of Education.
- 12
- 13 Section 4: The addition of performance-based pay will cost \$10,000, all schools will continue to be
- 14 funded by the Tennessee Department of Education budget.
- 15
- 16 Section 5: All laws are parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 17
- 18 Section 6: This act shall take effect August 2, 2022 upon becoming a law with the public welfare
- 19 requiring it.
- 20

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-5-2
	Jeffrey Fedorov, Tanvi Reddy Vangala, William Guo, Anish Padi Woodland Middle School	Red House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

Health care decreasing : Negative impact on Tennessee

- 1 Tennessee is a great state, but is it great if we have a few major flaws? For example, the tenth
- 2 amendment states that you have the right to good health care. This is not being fulfilled for most
- 3 children and adults.
- 4
- 5 The Tennessee budget is 52.5 billion since our projects cost 20.4 Billion. ThisThis is good because
- 6 the average person gets 1,100\$ for their health care and that is not enough. And with this price
- 7 people get 3,000 dollars of health care .
- 8
- 9 In just TN, 5% of children do not get the basic healthcare which means that about 5 out of 100
- 10 kids in Tennessee are below the healthcare line. According to statista.com In 2020, some 11% of
- 11 the total population of Tennessee were uninsured. The largest part of Tennessee's population was
- 12 insured through employers, but all of these families living in poverty do not get suitable health
- 13 care insurance according to The Sycamore Institute 15.8 % of families under the poverty line get
- 14 proper health care insurance the remaining 84.2 % either receive barely any health care or no
- 15 healthcare at all.
- 16
- 17 The average cost of health insurance in Tennessee is \$6,232 per person based on the most
- 18 recently published data. For a family of four, this translates to \$24,256. This is \$750 per person
- 19 below the national average for health insurance coverage. Tennessee is not ranked highly
- 20 regarding healthcare when compared to other parts of the US. One report has ranked Tennessee
- 21 as 44th, based on cost, access, and outcomes. Another study conducted by USNews.com has
- 22 ranked 40th overall based on access, quality, and public health. Despite an overall aversion to
- 23 Obamacare, Tennessee's population has seen improved health insurance coverage under the
- 24 healthcare reform law. The state's overall uninsured rate has dropped from 13.9 % in 2013 to
- 25 9.5% in 2017, although it rose to 10.1% in 2018 and remained at that level in 2019.
- 26
- 27 Is health insurance expensive in Tennessee? In Tennessee, health insurance is 6% less expensive
- 28 compared to the U.S. average.
- 29
- 30 The average monthly cost for Tennessee residents is \$508, while the national average is \$541 per
- 31 month. While in Hawaii you pay residents can expect to pay an average of \$224.3 per person for a
- 32 major medical individual health insurance plan. Prices will vary and premiums can be lower if you
- 33 are in good health.
- 34
- 35 In conclusion, we cannot continue to ignore this pressing issue while our government insists on
- 36 spending money on less important things such as the love of the internet. This is why we urge you
- 37 to support this bill and give a chance at life to more Tennesseans. And be the savior of many kids
- 38 who have bad healthcare and are unable to live. We hope that this bill will become a reality.
- 39

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/22-5-3
		Red House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ SENATE Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐ ☐
Kennedy Gailbreath, Harper Haskin, Brody Condit, Christine Clayton		
Walter J. Baird Middle School		

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A MINIMUM GUIDANCE COUNSELOR TO STUDENT RATIO IN ALL TENNESSEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2

3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

4 a. Guidance Counselor- a full time employee of a public school whose job is to help provide

5 emotional support through counseling and through giving advice both personally and/or

6 educationally

7 b. Public school- a school that is maintained at the public expense for the purpose of educating the

8 children in a district or community

9

10 Section 2: The ratio of students to guidance counselors should be 250:1. A guidance counselor will

11 be added for every 250 students. If there are less than 250 students there should be at least one

12 counselor.

13

14 Section 3: This act imposes no financial burden on the state of Tennessee. However existing

15 districts will have to allocate these positions in their present budgets.

16

17 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

18

19 Section 5: The bill shall take effect on July, 15, 2023 the general welfare requiring it.

20

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/22-5-4
		Red House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ SENATE Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐ ☐
Katherine Cecil, Angel Otero, Maricruz Sanchez		
SMS/IA		

An Act to Provide Healthy School Lunches at All Schools in Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

4 Nutritional: relating to the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and

5 growth

6 NSLP: The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in public

7 and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions.

8 DGA: The Dietary Guidelines for Americans provide nutritional advice for Americans who are

9 healthy or who are at risks for chronic disease but do not currently have chronic disease.

10

11 Section 2: The Tennessee Department of Education will subsidize all public schools an extra 25

12 cents for every one student's daily lunch in addition to the NSLP funding in order to increase the

13 overall nutritional value of the meal according to the DGA, and to enhance taste and appeal to

14 students.

15

16 Section 3: The Tennessee Department of Education will add \$20,036,400 to schools nutrition

17 departments around the state, about 1% of the state budget surplus.

18

19 Section 4: All public schools will qualify for this raise in order to provide nutritional and healthy

20 food for all students.

21

22 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

23

24 Section 6: This act shall take effect June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.

25

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/22-5-5	
		Red House	
Quentin Baker, Ethan Harper, Andrew Maneval, Tristan Salvant-Richard Millcreek Middle School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

An act to end the ex parte orders for removal of children except under emergency circumstances

- 1 Section 1) Ex parte- with respect to or in the interests of one side only or of an interested outside
- 2 party.
- 3 Neglect- fail to care for properly.
- 4 Vulnerable- susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm.
- 5
- 6 Section 2) The Ex parte orders DCS should be eliminated unless the child is truly abusive and is
- 7 not considered neglect and vulnerable.
- 8
- 9 Section 3) They classify the orders by using the word neglect, but the child is not in immediate
- 10 harm (Neglect being financial struggles, abandonment, substance abuse, etc.)
- 11
- 12 Section 4) The reason we are doing this is to prevent children from being exposed to trafficking
- 13 and abuse that they were not previously going through in their home life.
- 14
- 15 Section 5) This act will stop foster home shortage, 60% of trafficking, abusive foster families, a
- 16 fair court order, and hopefully DCS
- 17
- 18 Section 6) This act will take effect August 23, 2022
- 19

 35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/22-5-6	
		Red House	
Anna Garges, Caroline Cook, Margot Stacy Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act To Provide TennCare for All Low-Income Patients

- 1 An Act To Provide TennCare for All Low-Income Patients
- 2
- 3 Section 1) TennCare- Tennessee's medicated program that provides healthcare to low-income
- 4 pregnant women, parents or caretakers of minor children, children and people who are elderly or
- 5 have a disability.
- 6
- 7 Section 2) Currently TennCare is only available to low-income pregnant women, parents or
- 8 caretakers of minor children, children and people who are elderly or have a disability. And we
- 9 want to extend that list. We would like to make it available for all low-income patients.
- 10
- 11 Section 3) Roughly 46 million people cannot afford necessary health care in the United States, and
- 12 more than 26,000 die a year from lack of health insurance. That is about one one-fifth of all
- 13 Americans. That is why we believe we need to extend the TennCare list so that we can help these
- 14 people who are suffering and need our help.
- 15
- 16 Section 4) The income limit for TennCare is based on your household size. A household of one is
- 17 \$18,075 a household of two is \$24,353 then a household of 3 is \$30,630 and a household of four
- 18 is \$35,245 etc. The annual budget for TennCare is approximately \$12.9 billion.
- 19
- 20 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 21
- 22 Section 6) This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023, with the state of Tennessee requiring it to
- 23 take charge from that day forth.
- 24

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-7
	Sami Mekonnen, Bowen Spiceland, Iniyan Rajkumar, Felix Joseph Millcreek Middle School	Blue House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Ban Plastic Grocery Bags In Major Grocery Stores

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3 a) Biodegradable - capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms;
- 4 compostable
- 5 b) Plastic grocery bags - grocery bags made out of at least 30% plastic
- 6 c) Grocery store - a company that employs more than 500 people and whose sales exceed seven
- 7 million dollars annually
- 8
- 9 Section 2) All grocery stores (as defined above) in the State of Tennessee will no longer use plastic
- 10 bags at checkouts.
- 11
- 12 Section 3) A \$25,000 fine per violation for every day in which a store continues using plastic bags,
- 13 and a \$25,000 increase for each violation thereafter.
- 14
- 15 Section 4) This bill does not present any costs, but will result in revenue generated from fines.
- 16
- 17 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 18
- 19 Section 6) If passed, this law will take effect on January 1st, 2023.
- 20

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-8
	Mac Jepson, Aliani Timmermeier East Robertson High School	Blue House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO BAN THE SELLING OF CONSUMABLE PRODUCTS CONTAINING RED 40

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Red 40- Synthetic color additive or food dye made from petroleum
- 5 Consumable product- Any product taken externally or internally.
- 6 ADHD- Attention deficit hyperactive disorder- A medical condition occurring through brain
- 7 development and brain activity that affect attention, the ability to sit still, and self-control.
- 8 Carcinogens- A substance that causes cancer in tissue
- 9
- 10 Section 2: All commercial businesses in the State of Tennessee will cease the sale of products
- 11 containing the synthetic color additive Red 40. This color additive contains no nutritional value and
- 12 may cause harm to the human body. Dyed foods will be considered adulterated under this law,
- 13 because the dyes make a food appear better or of greater value than it is, typically by masking the
- 14 absence of fruit, vegetables or other more costly ingredients.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: With the emergence of research, this food coloring has been linked to aggression and
- 17 mental disorders like ADHD in children. According to a comprehensive report published by The
- 18 Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), common food dyes pose risks of cancer,
- 19 hyperactivity in children, and allergies. Some dyes have caused cancers in animals, contain
- 20 cancer-causing contaminants, or have been inadequately tested for cancer or other problems.
- 21 Their continued use presents unnecessary risks to humans, especially young children.
- 22
- 23 Section 4: There will be no starting costs to enforce this ban. Retailers will be responsible for
- 24 communicating with their vendors and updating their stock items. Local law enforcement will
- 25 include stops to businesses on their patrol rounds. Violators of this ban will be cited and fined for
- 26 each violation. Business licenses will be revoked after three citations. Fines accrued will be given
- 27 to county public libraries to use for community involvement activities.
- 28
- 29 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 30
- 31 Section 6: This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 32

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-9
	Shirin Goray, Charlotte Scholl, Heather Story Sunset Middle School	Blue House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Regulate Puppy Mills

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section 1) A puppy mill is where dog breeders breed dogs in typically quick and poor conditions,

4 and then sell the dogs to buyers. Puppy mills are public dog breeding places that are distinguished

5 by quick breeding and do not have the best conditions.

6 Puppy mill breeders get a female dog and then mate her. They constantly keep on breeding the

7 female until she can't produce anymore, and then they put her down. If the female can't produce

8 at all, then they put her down right away, because she has no use anymore, and they cannot

9 make profit on her. They might also shoot or drown the dog. There are no current laws on puppy

10 mills.

11

12 Section 2) This bill is about banning puppy mills. Puppy mills are legal, but they need to be illegal

13 due to unfair and inhumane deaths. Puppy mills are responsible for hurting and killing innocent

14 dogs. In addition, the puppy mills often have poor living conditions for the dogs.

15

16 Section 3) The punishment most reasonable for puppy mills is to make the puppy mill owner and

17 breeders pay a fine of \$500-\$1,000 depending on the severity of the case and the condition that

18 the females, males, and puppies are in. If the cases are severe enough, and many of the dogs

19 cannot be saved, then they could have their USDA license removed. If it is taken into

20 consideration, the breeder could be taken to court to a further assessment.

21

22 Section 4) There should be no additional funds, but part of the fine should be donated to the

23 shelter that would be taking in and renourishing the dogs back to health.

24

25 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

26

27 Section 6) This act shall take effect on July 1, 2022 upon becoming a law, the public welfare

28 requiring it.

29

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-10
	Nya McKeown Brentwood Academy	Blue House	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐

PLACEHOLDER

1 PLACEHOLDER

2

3

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-11	
			Blue House	
Caroline Kath, Carlisle Gambill, Abby Perkins, Caroline Walsh Harpeth Hall School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		

An Act to Improve the Water Infrastructure of Tennessee

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Water main: a very large underground pipe used for supplying water to houses and factories
- 5 Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC): Cabinet-level agency within the
- 6 government of the U.S. state of Tennessee, headed by the Tennessee Commissioner of Environment
- 7 and Conservation
- 8 American Rescue Plan: a federal program that has given money to many states in the U.S. in order
- 9 to improve the infrastructure and economy of the country
- 10
- 11 Section 2: All cities in the state of Tennessee will be required to allow an annual inspection of the
- 12 major public water mains which transport water throughout their city. Their local water service will
- 13 be responsible for the inspection, and if the city doesn't have access to a local service, they can use
- 14 the one from the nearest other city.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: If leaks, structural deficiency, or pipe liner failures affect the water main or a specific part,
- 17 a new water main or part of a pipe will be installed. The city that the water main is required to cover
- 18 the installation cost and to replace the water main using certified personnel. The city will also report
- 19 back to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation in six months to confirm that
- 20 the water main is working. If the water main passes the inspection, they will continue the regular
- 21 annual inspections.
- 22
- 23 Section 4: The number of water mains in each city, inspections, and any recent installations will be
- 24 recorded in a TDEC database, so that the Department has a record of the water mains' conditions.
- 25 The recent water main replacements will not have another inspection for an additional five years.
- 26
- 27 Section 5: In 2021, the American Rescue Plan provided \$3.725 billion to Tennessee, and \$1.35 billion
- 28 was allotted to Tennessee's water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure projects. Cities will be
- 29 responsible for paying to replace their own water main. If a city does not have sufficient funds to pay
- 30 for the installation of a new water main, they will be aided by the ARP funds on a case by case basis.
- 31
- 32 Section 6: If the ARP funds run out, cities who don't have the funds to pay for the installation of a
- 33 new water main will receive money from the TDEC funds.
- 34
- 35 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 36
- 37 Section 8: The TDEC will begin to create their database on October 1, 2022. By November 1, 2022,
- 38 all cities will communicate the number of the major water mains in their city to the TDEC. The
- 39 inspections will begin on January 1, 2023, followed by any needed replacements.
- 40

	35th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-12	
			Blue House	
Elijah Hancock, Sam Walden, Addison Brummet Walter J. Baird Middle School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		

AN ACT TO MANDATE THAT MIDDLE SCHOOLERS CAN CLEP OUT OF THE STANDARD CLASSES

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE: THAT THERE SHOULD BE AN
- 2 OPTION TO CLEP OUT OF CLASSES FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL
- 3
- 4 Section 1: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 5 a). CELP-The College-Level Examination Program given by colleges to let students skip classes if
- 6 they know
- 7 b). TCAP- Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program to test the year comprehension of
- 8 students
- 9 c)pre-AP- preparation for advanced placement classes given in high school
- 10
- 11 Section 2: middle schooler's need the opinion to CLEP out of the standard classes. By CELPing out
- 12 they can get full credit for the class and still not have to take the class. This will give students the
- 13 opportunity to take advanced classes so they get better education in school. The student is only
- 14 eligible to request these tests if they are in any AP class for the subject they want to excel in . The
- 15 test will be the t-cap test from the previous year. If the student passes they will be allowed to take
- 16 the next grades class. Depending on their score they will be placed in pre-AP or regular classes. In
- 17 8th grade the students' class will be selected by the guidance counselor who can select a class that
- 18 will give the student high school credit.
- 19
- 20 Section 3: If the student passes they will be allowed to take the next grades class.
- 21
- 22 Section 4: this program will cost \$2,000 yearly and will be funded through the budget of the
- 23 tennessee department of education budget
- 24
- 25 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: The bill shall take effect on may 1, 2023, the general welfare requiring it.
- 28