

34th ANNUAL TENNESSEE YMCA

MIDDLE SCHOOL

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

SPONSORED BY THE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT



May 7, 2021

Democracy must be learned by each generation.

TENNESSEE YMCA

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Sponsored by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement

May 7, 2021 CONFERENCE AGENDA

9:00 – 9:15AM	Orientation and Training
9:15 – 11:45AM	House & Senate Committees
11:45 – 12:30PM	Lunch
12:30 – 3:00PM	House & Senate Sessions Blue House (H1-3) Red House (H4-6) Blue Senate (S1-3) Red Senate (S4-6)
3:00- 3:15PM	Closing Ceremony

Tennessee YMCA Middle School Youth In Government

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Conference Agenda	2
Program Administration	4
MS YIG Roster	5-11
Understanding the Committee Process	12
Script for Debate	13-14
Format for Debate	15
Rules of Procedure	16-18
Table of Motions	19
Committees	20-162
House 1	20-33
House 2	34-45
House 3	46-55
House 4	56-68
House 5	69-81
House 6	82-91
Senate 1	92-102
Senate 2	103-114
Senate 3	115-127
Senate 4	128-139
Senate 5	140-152
Senate 6	153-162

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MIDDLE SCHOOL

YIG ROSTER

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Comm	Bill #
Abram	Grace	Collegiate	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-1
Abubucker	Liya	Clarksville Academy	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-8
Acuff	Cooper	ECS	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-8
Adams	Ashlee	ECS	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-1
Addison	Kate	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-2
Allen	Grace	St. Georges	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-5
Amraotikar	Anshuman	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-5
Amsalem	Ya'el	Harpeth Hall School	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-2
Anam	Syeda	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-9
Anderson	Sean	Collegiate	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-4
Arreola	Daleth	Collegiate	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-4
Arthur	Charlie	ECS	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-3
Asbell	Evan	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-7
Ashwin	Akash	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-7
Balaje	Ajay	Sunset Middle School	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-5
Barber	Hana	St. Marys	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-6
Barkakati	Manvik	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-1
Bathina	Suryansh	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-1
Bauer	William	ECS	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-1
Beagler	Lily	Grace-St. Lukes	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-1
Beaupre	Lawson	St. Georges	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-6
Beckham	Sarah Beth	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-8
Benson	Larry	St. Georges	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-1
Betapudi	Naomi	St. Marys	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-4
Billions	Mark	MUS	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-9
Boals	Samantha	ECS	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-7
Bone	Simmons	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-3
Brink	Susannah	ECS	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-8
Brown	Griffin	ECS	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-6
Bryan	Sophia	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-9
Burns	Hudson	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-5
Bush	Henry	Grace-St. Lukes	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-3
Bush	I.T.	Brentwood Academy	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-1
Bush	John	Grace-St. Lukes	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-3
Butler	Walter	ECS	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-4
Callaghan	Shelby	ECS	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-1
Camp	Maddie	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-9
Campero	David	Collegiate	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-4
Carpenter	Selena	St. Georges	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-1
Castillo	Samantha	Collegiate	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-5
Cheek	Noah	ECS	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-8
Cheirs	Will	ECS	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-6
Cherukara	Azariah	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-4
Chitreddy	Ashwika	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-9
Clay	Carrington	ECS	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-3
Clinton	Sarah Grace	ECS	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-2
Cochran	Caroline	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-7
Cochran	Ella Grace	ECS	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-8
cole	Lana	St. Georges	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-5
Coleman	Kinsley	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-6
Consolo	Mary Clark	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-2
corbin	hudson	St. Georges	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-2
Cormier	Roderick	Brentwood Academy	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-1
Cotten	Chloe	ECS	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-9

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Comm	Bill #
Cox	Lucas	ECS	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-7
Crews	Ethan	St. Georges	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-4
Crosby	Henry	ECS	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-7
Cröse	Rollin	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-6
Culbertson	Cami	St. Marys	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-1
Cutchin	Kaitlyn	St. Georges	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-9
Dabbs	Sophie	ECS	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-5
Dalsania	Dev	St. Georges	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-7
Dangi	Naavya	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-9
Davidson	Sam	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-7
Davis	Darrell	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-7
Davis	Devin	Collegiate	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-5
Davis	Griffin	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-2
Davis	Riley	ECS	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-8
Dean	Whit	ECS	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-3
Deorah	Yash	Sunset Middle School	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-6
Donaldson	Kerri	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-7
Dorrill	Jed	ECS	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-8
Dunavant	Lucy	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-6
Dunlap	Will	Grace-St. Lukes	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-3
Durrett	Rollin	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-3
Elliott	Ayden	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-3
Englert	Genevieve	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-1
Fields	Sara Mae	St. Marys	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-3
Fischer	Trip	ECS	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-8
Fitzpatrick	Gavin	St. Georges	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-2
Flowers	Alyssa	Grace-St. Lukes	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-3
Ford	Karsyn	ECS	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-6
Ford	Lydia	Grace-St. Lukes	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-1
Fore	Evie	Grace-St. Lukes	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-1
Fowler	Jack	ECS	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-8
Freeman	Blake	Cordova Tutorial	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-5
Garner	James	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-4
Gary	Sam	Grace-St. Lukes	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-7
Getman	Will	St. Georges	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-7
Gorham	Molly	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-2
Gorman	Riley	Sunset Middle School	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-2
Grant	Sam	St. Georges	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-6
Green	Joshua	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-2
Green	Katelyn	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-9
Griffin	Mashad	St. Georges	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-1
Grigson	Bella	ECS	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-1
Guyton	Simone	Grace-St. Lukes	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-7
Haggerman	Jack	Grace-St. Lukes	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-7
Hammond	Todd	Brentwood Academy	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-7
Harden	Clara Scott	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-1
Harris	Austin	St. Georges	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-7
Herrmann	Jack	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-4
Higginbotham	Lily	ECS	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-3
Holliday	Lilly	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-1
House	Henry	ECS	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-5
Iyengar	Maya	St. Marys	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-3
Jalem	Aditya	Sunset Middle School	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-4
Jimenez	Ivan	Collegiate	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-1

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Comm	Bill #
Johnston	Cammie	Clarksville Academy	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-8
Jones	Brady	Collegiate	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-5
Jones	Hope	Clarksville Academy	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-4
Juckett	Jackson	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-3
Jurewicz	Kathleen	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-3
Kilaru	Rohan	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-6
Kilaru	Varun	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-5
Kilmurray	Sarah	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-4
Kim	Jinny	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-3
Kim	Rian	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-1
Kingree	Grace	Harpeth Hall School	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-2
Klco	Jayna	St. Georges	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-6
Kodali	Anish	Woodland Middle School	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-4
Kodukula	Anirudh	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-5
Kong	Birou	St. Marys	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-1
Kripalani	Sonia	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-9
Kukulka	John	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-7
Kumble	Sowmil	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-9
Kusumanchi	Srikar	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-6
Lam	Katie	St. Marys	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-4
Lanyon	Sam Franklin	Brentwood Academy	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-7
Lara-Garcia	Danelli	Collegiate	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-3
Larson	Arabella	St. Georges	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-6
Leavitt	Oliver	MUS	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-7
Lee	MD	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-4
Lee	Spencer	Clarksville Academy	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-4
Lenoy	Elgin	Woodland Middle School	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-4
Levatino	Lexi	ECS	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-5
Lewis	Connor	St. Georges	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-5
Lewis	Jody	ECS	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-7
Liuchan	Khalia	Brentwood Academy	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-4
Lundy	George	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-6
Luton	Mary	St. Georges	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-8
Mabie	Kyle	ECS	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-4
Magness	Ava	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-3
Malott	Gavin	St. Georges	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-2
Manella	Lindsay	ECS	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-1
Mariencheck	Grant	ECS	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-8
Masters	Jade	St. Georges	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-7
McClain	Lila	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-5
McDonald	Trey	MUS	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-9
McNamee	Miles	St. Georges	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-8
Mcoy	Derrick	St. Georges	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-2
Mefford	Wilson	ECS	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-3
Melson	Julia	Harpeth Hall School	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-2
Menon	Darsh	Woodland Middle School	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-4
Merkle	Mason	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-5
Merriweather	London	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-1
Michael	Madoc	MUS	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-2
Miller	Nicholas	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-2
miraglia	sam	St. Georges	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-5
Miraglia	Will	St. Georges	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-6
Mirza	Lily	St. Marys	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-3
Misra	Vedant	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-6

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Comm	Bill #
Mitchell	John	Brentwood Academy	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-1
Mohan	Varshini	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-9
Morin	Isla	Grace-St. Lukes	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-8
Morrison	Isabella	St. Georges	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-1
Moss	Emmanuel	ECS	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-7
Motley	Klarke	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-2
Moutoux	Stephen	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-2
Mukerji	Dak	Sunset Middle School	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-4
Mulrooney	Hayden	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-8
Murphy	Owen	ECS	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-1
Nothaus	Owen	Sunset Middle School	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-2
Okokhere	Jonathan	Sunset Middle School	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-4
Omer	Aadil	MUS	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-2
Orcholski	Bo	ECS	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-1
Ostner	Ashlynn	St. Marys	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-3
Otieno	Elly	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-5
Pallera	Campbell	ECS	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-6
Palmer	Emanuel	St. Georges	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-4
Parish	Landon	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-2
Park	Ellie	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-3
Pate	Elise	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-8
Payne	Emery	St. Georges	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-1
Peregoy	Sam	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-1
Picha	Deglan	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-6
Polepalli	Aneek	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-7
Porter	Meredith	ECS	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-3
Pradeep	Aditya	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-4
Prado	Monica	Collegiate	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-3
Pryor	Jackson	St. Georges	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-8
Puerto-Soto	Denis	Collegiate	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-5
Raucher	Hayes	ECS	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-2
Redd	Hayden	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-6
Regel	Natalie	ECS	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-1
Remigailo	Dasia	Collegiate	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-1
Rhodes	Jasper	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-8
Rhodes	Pippa	St. Georges	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-8
Rodgers	Laurel	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-8
Rolfe	Noah	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-6
Ross	Seth	ECS	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-4
Rosser	Jordyn	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-2
Routen	Brooke	Grace-St. Lukes	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-7
Rowland	Meredith	ECS	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-2
Royston	Landon	ECS	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-8
Rubin de la Borbolla	Aiden	St. Georges	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-5
Rude	Katelyn	ECS	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-7
Rusch	Jeremiah	Cordova Tutorial	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-2
Saenger	Liza	St. Georges	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-5
Sagafi	Saraphine	Grace-St. Lukes	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-8
Sahay	Dewang	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-1
Sallee	Elena	St. Georges	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-5
Sanders	Maddi	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-7
Sandoval	Victoria	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-8
Sathiyandrakumar	Kaushik	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-4
Sawhney	Aditi	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-9

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Comm	Bill #
Sawyer	Ellie	Cordova Tutorial	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-5
Schaffler	Lanie	Grace-St. Lukes	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-3
Scmiedicke	Sarah	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-8
Scott	Ryan	ECS	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-5
Scrugum	Langston	Grace-St. Lukes	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-3
Scull	Sam	ECS	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-9
Sebert	Rio	Brentwood Middle School	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-3
Shelton	Drew	ECS	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-8
Short	Gathan	Brentwood Academy	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-1
Showalter	Quinn	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-1
Shrivastava	Divya	Woodland Middle School	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-9
Shrivastava	Darsh	Woodland Middle School	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-4
Simpson	Anna	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-9
Singh	Abhisri	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-9
Singh	Agamya	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-9
Slater	Rachel	ECS	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-3
Sleigh	Ivy	Clarksville Academy	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-4
Smith	Denton	St. Georges	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-7
Smith	Harrison	ECS	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-6
Smith	Jake	Grace-St. Lukes	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-8
Smith	West	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-6
Snow	Wesley	ECS	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-8
Sorgenfrei	Graham	ECS	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-4
Srinivasan	Tejas	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-9
Stansell	Lily	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-3
Stooksbury	Riley	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-2
Storz	Austyn	St. Georges	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-8
Stovall	Jake	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-2
Sumesh	Devanshi	Woodland Middle School	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-9
Superi	Victor	Sunset Middle School	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-6
Swanigan	Siddiq	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-1	BSB/1-2
Tatum	Mary Jackson	Harpeth Hall School	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-2
Taylor	Fletcher	MUS	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-7
Taylor	Hannah	ECS	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-8
Thomas	Evan	St. Georges	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-2
Todd	Claire	ECS	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-1
Todd	Keller	ECS	Red Senate	S-5	RSB/5-6
Truitt	Malik	ECS	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-7
Twiford	Drews	ECS	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-5
Ungelsby	Virginia	Grace-St. Lukes	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-3
VanSteenberg	Livi	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-2
Vaughn	Jacob	Cordova Tutorial	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-2
Veazey	Sarah	ECS	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-7
Vidal	Laila	St. Georges	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-6
Vidal	Kaia	St. Georges	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-9
Villa	Melissa	St. Georges	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-8
Vining	Elaine	Grace-St. Lukes	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-1
Volety	Krishna	Woodland Middle School	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-5
Wabwire	Michael	Collegiate	Red House	H-6	RHB/6-4
Wallace	Sophie	St. Marys	Red House	H-4	RHB/4-6
Watlington	Evelyn	Harpeth Hall School	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-9
Weathersby	Will	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-5
Webb	Haley	St. Georges	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-8
Weidenhoffer	Abbey	St. Georges	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-4

Last Name	First Name	School	Component	Comm	Bill #
Weston	Jonathan	Collegiate	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-5
White	Kaitlin	St. Georges	Blue House	H-1	BHB/1-6
Wilkins	Beckett	ECS	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-3
Williams	Leala	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-4	RSB/4-8
Williamson	Lilly	St. Georges	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-5
Wilson	Jaiden	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-8
Wilson	Michael	ECS	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-8
Wolaver	Jack	St. Georges	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-2
Wolfkill	Kate	St. Marys	Blue Senate	S-3	BSB/3-3
Wooten	Brooklynn	St. Georges	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-8
Wright	Logan	ECS	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-1
Yates	Marlon	St. Georges	Blue House	H-3	BHB/3-8
Young	Addison	St. Georges	Red Senate	S-6	RSB/6-5
Young	Allison	St. Georges	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-5
Zafer	Dar	Grace-St. Lukes	Red House	H-5	RHB/5-8
Zhang	Anna	St. Georges	Blue House	H-2	BHB/2-7
Zhao	Ethan	St. Georges	Blue Senate	S-2	BSB/2-4

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

Three rounds - Con/pro debate

One minute - Summation

II. House/Senate

Two minutes - Introduction

Two minutes - Technical Questions

Five rounds - Con/pro debate

One minute - 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							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
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16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							

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 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. Patrons should not use props of any kind while presenting their bills.
- C. 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).
- D. 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 from other components (Governor's Cabinet, Supreme Court) may only speak with permission of the CCE staff.
- 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 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. Motions should be made after one of the previous actions.
- 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. 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 during the conference.

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 and calendar committee 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.

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



HOUSE COMMITTEE 1



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Selena Carpenter, Isabella Morrison
School: St. George's**

An Act to Further Prevent Animal Cruelty

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:

4 a) Animal Abuse: Causing physical harm to an animal with a malicious intent.

5 b) Animal Neglect: The intentional cruelty of knowingly depriving an animal
6 of their basic needs including denying food, water, shelter, socialization, and
7 veterinary care.

8 c) Multiple Offender: Someone who has been charged with animal abuse or
9 animal neglect two or more times.

10
11 Section 2) This act prohibits abuse inflicted upon all domesticated animals
12 within the state of Tennessee.

13
14 Section 3) Under this act, the penalty of animal abuse is a fine of \$1,500
15 USD per animal. The fine for animal neglect is \$750. Repeat offenders will be
16 fined with an extra \$500 USD. If a dead animal who clearly died from animal
17 abuse or animal neglect is found on the property of an offender, they will be
18 charged with an extra \$700 USD per animal.

19
20 Section 4) If an individual animal or multiple animals is found dead as a
21 result of neglect or abuse, the person deemed responsible will be the
22 property owner where the animal remains were found. As a result, the
23 offender will serve 12 to 18 months in prison. Individuals guilty of multiple
24 offenses will serve 24 months in total.

25
26 Section 5) This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
27 generate revenue resulting from fines. 15% of fines collected will be donated
28 to the Tennessee Animal Sanctuary.

29
30 Section 6) If enacted, this bill would have minimal financial cost to the state
31 of Tennessee due to the fact that animal control officers are already
32 employed by the state.

33
34 Section 7) This act shall take effect on July 1, 2021, or the beginning of the
35 fiscal year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sarah Grace Clinton, Hayes Raucher, Meredith Rowland
School: ECS**

An Act to Protect Girls Sports

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 SECTION 1: Terms used in this act, unless context requires otherwise, shall
4 be defined as follows.

5 Male: a person bearing an X and Y chromosome pair in the cell nuclei

6 Female: a person bearing two X chromosomes

7 Transgender: noting or relating to a person whose gender identity does not
8 correspond to that person's sex assigned at birth

9 Transgender girl: a person who identifies as female though they are
10 biologically male.

11 Testosterone: a hormone that acts as the primary sex hormone in men,
12 primarily produced by the male testicles

13
14 SECTION 2: Sports have traditionally been divided into leagues to insure
15 fairness in competition between participants. Divisions have been based on
16 age, skill, size of school and gender to not only ensure comparable
17 opponents but also to protect the safety of all participants.

18
19 SECTION 3: In the past five years, there have been an increasing number of
20 transgender girls playing alongside girls in girls sports. These allowances
21 have been made in the effort to bring fairness and dignity to athletes who
22 identify as members of the opposite sex. And while every effort needs to be
23 made to allow these athletes to express their gender identity, allowing
24 transgender girls to compete alongside naturally born girls in sports creates
25 not only an unfair advantage for transgender girls, but also creates an
26 insurmountable hurdle for naturally born females to succeed in their chosen
27 sport.

28
29 SECTION 4: Males have approximately 40% greater muscle mass than
30 females, so even with testosterone suppression, transgender women athletes
31 have a muscle mass advantage over females. Specifically, this research
32 shows that, at minimum, transgender women athletes would have 28% more
33 muscle mass than females even with therapy. No study has reported muscle
34 loss greater than 12% with testosterone suppression even after 3 years of
35 hormone therapy.

37 SECTION 5: If enacted, this act would ensure that all athletes would compete
38 as their gender assigned at birth as an extension of their set biological
39 chromosomes, not their gender preference.

40
41 SECTION 6: This bill would have minimal financial cost to the State of
42 Tennessee.

43
44 SECTION 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby
45 repealed.

46
47 SECTION 8: This bill shall take effect on January 1st, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Kathleen Jurewicz, Ellie Park, Jinny Kim
School: Woodland Middle School**

**AN ACT TO IMPROVE ROAD AND BRIDGE CONDITIONS IN
UNDEVELOPED PARTS OF TENNESSEE**

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) Asphalt: A building material used in the construction of surfacing roads,
5 flooring, or roofing, etc.

6 B) Deficient: not having enough of a specified quality or ingredient/insufficient
7 or inadequate

8 C) GDP: GDP stands for "gross domestic product" and it is the total value of
9 goods and services provided in a country in one year.

10 D) Hard Infrastructure: The category of infrastructure dealing with bridges,
11 roads, etc.

12 E) Infrastructure: The basic physical and organizational structures and
13 facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a
14 society or enterprise.

15 F) Perpetual Pavement: A type of asphalt pavement that is designed and built
16 to last at least 50 years without any maintenance or major reconstruction.

17 G) Pothole: A depression in a road surface, usually asphalt pavement, where
18 traffic has removed broken pieces of the pavement. It is usually the result of
19 water in the underlying soil structure and traffic passing over the affected
20 area.

21 H) Wheel Rut: Grooves in the roads that form due to the tires constantly
22 wearing the roads out in the same pattern.

23
24 Section II: Roads and bridges pose a large problem in Tennessee as they are
25 not in stable condition and can be a danger to drivers. The 2021
26 Infrastructure Report Card for Tennessee states that 4.4% of all bridges in
27 Tennessee are structurally deficient, which is about 890 of the 20,226
28 bridges. Not to mention that 5% of the roads in Tennessee are in poor
29 condition with the drivers on those roads having to pay around \$209 per
30 year. On several roads and bridges around Tennessee, problems like potholes
31 and wheel ruts cause the roads to crack and become uneven. Roads in poor
32 conditions can be hard to navigate around and can also cause severe
33 accidents.
34

35 Section III: Under this act, road and bridge conditions in underdeveloped and
36 impoverished areas in Tennessee will be benefited from the use of more eco-
37 friendly alternatives of concrete. Since the replacement of already existing
38 and well-developed roads would be unproductive as they have already been
39 made, only roads in underdeveloped areas will have adjustments made. In
40 the case of undeveloped roads, the use of perpetual pavement will greatly
41 enhance the road conditions and is also eco-friendly. Perpetual pavement is a
42 type of asphalt that is designed to last at least fifty years without any
43 required maintenance. Research has shown that when perpetual pavement or
44 any other type of asphalt is mixed with recycled glass, the asphalt will be
45 sturdier and better secured. So, along with the use of asphalt on precarious
46 roads, the mixing of recycled glass will significantly decrease the chances of
47 issues like potholes and tire grooves. Perpetual pavement has been tested
48 and confirmed for its resistance to issues like forming cracks or crevices.

49
50 Section IV: The improvement of infrastructure will greatly contribute to the
51 state's GDP. When more goods and services can move at longer distances on
52 better-secured roads, more people can afford goods and services causing the
53 GDP to increase. It has also been found that infrastructure is a key to
54 success in economic development as undeveloped and inadequate
55 infrastructure restricts economic growth by 1.5 to 2 percent every year.

56
57 Section V: This law will cost at least \$4.5 million when dealing with the costs
58 for just transportation and infrastructure utilities in impoverished parts of
59 Tennessee. In general, infrastructure in Tennessee needs at least \$58.6
60 billion including the categories of education, health, recreation, and economic
61 development, etc. Out of that \$58.6 billion, at least \$33.8 billion is required
62 for the development and work on hard infrastructure. And out of that \$33.8
63 billion, a minimum of \$4.5 million will be needed for the further construction
64 of undeveloped roads in Tennessee. This law will not improve road conditions
65 throughout all of Tennessee, but rather, will only improve road conditions in
66 undeveloped areas. That would estimate to \$4.5 million with that amount
67 being the minimum total cost.

68
69 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in opposition or conflict with this act are
70 hereby repealed.

71
72 Section VII: This act will be put into effect immediately upon becoming a law
73 with the public welfare requiring it.
74



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Naomi Betapudi, Katie Lam
School: St. Mary's**

AN ACT TO INCREASE PUBLIC SCHOOL NEW TEACHERS' STIPEND

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: Definition of terms:

a) Stipend is a predetermined amount of money paid to certain individuals, in this case, new teachers, to help offset some of their expenses.

b) New teacher is a full-time, K-12 teacher completely new to the teaching field.

Section 2: Teachers are given only \$100 to spend for instructional supplies on October 31st of the school year. Prior to this date, most teachers are spending out-of-pocket money to provide for their students.

Section 3: If enacted, this bill will provide a \$500 minimum stipend for new public school teachers.

Section 4: This bill would allow new teachers to buy school supplies such as pencils, paper, posters, and other classroom necessities.

Section 5: There are 78,000 public school teachers in Tennessee, and of that number, 13,260, or 17%, are new teachers.

Section 5: This bill would cost \$5.5 million, less than 0.1% of Tennessee's annual education budget, and would be funded by the Tennessee Department of Education.

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

Section 7: This act shall take effect August 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Devin Davis, Denis Puerto-Soto, Jonathan Weston
School: Collegiate**

An Act to End Solitary Confinement in Tennessee

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:

4 a.) Solitary confinement - This is when a prisoner is put into a room that they
5 cannot interact with anyone in the prison. This punishment can be highly
6 detrimental to a person's state of mind.

7
8 Section 2: If enacted this bill will end all use of solitary confinement as a
9 punishment in Tennessee. It will also release all prisoners in solitary
10 confinement to either a normal or special cellblock.

11
12 Section 3: Solitary confinement has been shown to cause long term mental
13 and emotional trauma on prisoners who are subjected to this form of
14 punishment. Long term (anything more than 24 hours) exposure to solitary
15 confinement is the very definition of cruel and unusual punishment and
16 therefore violates the 8th Amendment's protections against such acts. We
17 are better than this Tennessee!

18
19 Section 4: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee will be nothing. The
20 TN State Department of Corrections already budgets for oversight of
21 correctional institutions. If a private prison or a state run correctional facility
22 does not conform to this law they will be fined \$100,000 per offense. Fines
23 will double for a second offense and a third offense will result in a state
24 review.

25
26 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

27
28 Section 6: This act shall take effect June 1st, 2021, the public welfare
29 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Arabella Larson, Laila Vidal, Kaitlin White
School: St. George's**

**AN ACT TO PRIVATIZE ISSUING DRIVERS LICENSES AND LEARNERS
PERMITS**

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 Privatize: Transfer (a business, industry, or service) from public to private
5 ownership and control.

6 Driver's Licenses: A document permitting a person to drive a motor vehicle.

7 Learners Permit: A restricted license that is given to a person who is learning
8 to Drive

9 Issuing: Supply or distribute (something).

10 Department of Motor Vehicles(DMV): A state-level government agency that
11 administers vehicle

12 Registration and driver licensing.

13
14 Section 2) This act will eliminate the Department of Motor Vehicles(DMV)
15 power to issue license permits and instead
16 privatize issuing drivers' licenses and permits. This will improve everyone's
17 experiences, create
18 competition, and limit wait time for individuals trying to obtain a license or
19 learner's permit. The Government will
20 still provide the Tennessee state seal required to make official licenses and
21 learner's permits.

22
23 Section 3) This act will not require any funding from the state of Tennessee
24 however it will save
25 Tennessee money as the state government will not have to pay for DMVs or
26 workers at DMVs.

27
28 Section 4) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
29 repealed.

30
31 Section 5) This act will take place on April 27, 2021



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



Sponsors: Akash Ashwin, Aneek Polepalli, John Paul Kukulka
School: Woodland Middle School

AN ACT TO INCREASE USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

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

2 Renewable Energy: energy from a source that is not depleted when used,
3 such as wind or solar power.

4 Factory: a building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or
5 assembled chiefly by machine.

6 Tennessee: a state in the central southeastern US.

7 Dollar: the basic monetary unit of the US, Canada, Australia, and certain
8 countries in the Pacific, Caribbean, Southeast Asia, Africa, and South
9 America.

10 Wind farm: A wind farm is a group of wind turbines in the same location used
11 for the production of electric power. A large wind farm may consist of several
12 hundred individual wind turbines distributed over an extended area. Wind
13 turbines use around 0.3 hectares of land per MW, but the land between the
14 turbines may be used for agricultural or other purposes.

15 Solar farm: an installation or area of land in which a large number of solar
16 panels are set up in order to generate electricity.

17 Hectare: a metric unit of square measure, equal to 100 acres (2.471 acres or
18 10,000 square meters).

19 Megawatt/mw: a unit of power equal to one million watts, especially as a
20 measure of the output of a power station.

21 Repeal: revoke or annul (a law or congressional act).

22
23 Section 2.) The State of Tennessee will require any factory within the state of
24 Tennessee must convert at least 12% of their energy to any form of
25 renewable energy.

26
27 Section 3.) This bill will go into effect 1 year after farms are finished
28 constructing.

29
30 Section 4.) If any factory is unable to meet the criteria, they must pay a fine
31 starting of \$100 per month. This price will go up 20% more each month the
32 factory is unable to meet the criteria after the first month. The cap for this is
33 \$200,000 per month.

34
35 Section 5.) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
36 repealed.

37
38 Section 6.) The government will pay to have 10 wind farms, and 20 solar
39 farms across the state of Tennessee for factories to use. Each wind farm will
40 be 1.5 million dollars for each MW. Each solar farm will be \$500,000 per
41 acre. We plan on having 2 acre solar farms. We plan on having 2 MW for
42 each wind farm. This will add up to \$50 million in all.

43
44 Section 7.) We will be charging factories \$10.29 for each kilowatt used from
45 our farms.

46
47 Section 8.) 1 year after the bill is in effect, there will be an evaluation
48 regarding if we need to increase or decrease certain aspects of our bill. These
49 aspects could include the cost per kilowatt, or how much percent of the
50 business need to be charged by renewable energy. Other aspects will also
51 apply.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Mary May Luton, Jackson Pryor, Miles McNamee
School: St. George's**

**An act requiring churches to publicize how the donation money is
spent.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1) Terms in this bill are defined as follows:

4 Church: A building for the public and more specifically Christian worship.

5 Donation: An amount of money given to a charity and/or company from a
6 donor/donors.

7 Transparent/Transparency: (Of a company or organization) open to the
8 public for scrutiny.

9 Publicize: Make public to only members of the church.

10
11 Section 2) This act will require churches to tell donors how their donation
12 money will be spent to limit churches spending money that should be going
13 towards another purpose.

14
15 Section 3) Under this act, the penalty for not being transparent to a donor
16 would be giving the money back to the donor, and telling donors where the
17 money is going.

18
19 Section 4) This act will not require funding from the state.

20
21 Section 5) All laws and parts in conflict are hereby repealed.

22
23 Section 6) This act shall take effect immediately on becoming a law.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sam Scull, Chloe Cotten
School: ECS**

An Act to Require Debate in Public Tennessee High Schools

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 Debate - a formal discussion on a particular topic in a public meeting in
6 which opposing arguments are put forward.

7 Curriculum - the subjects comprising a course of study in a school

8
9 Section 2: Social trends in the nation point to a growing need for the study of
10 public debate. With much of the current curriculum devoted to the
11 memorization of dates, formulas and facts, students have either lost the
12 ability to form independent opinions or do not feel they have a voice to
13 express them. The heightened political climate in our nation has left many
14 feeling that unpopular opinions are synonymous with hate speech, and that
15 anyone who disagrees with their opinion has disrespected them.

16
17 Section 3: The study of debate helps students in many ways. 1. It helps their
18 public speaking skills. 2. It helps them articulate their thoughts. 3. It encourages
19 research into varying opinions. 4. It helps students face disagreement in a
20 healthy, structured format. 5. It helps students gain critical thinking tools.

21
22 Section 4: In Tennessee, debate is most commonly an extracurricular club
23 attended after school and most often within the private school system. No
24 official system exists to teach debate as a class in the public school system,
25 where students finding their voice is incredibly difficult.

26
27 Section 5: If enacted, debate would be added to the core curriculum for
28 graduation in the State of Tennessee. The course would serve as a one
29 semester elective to be taken at any point in their high school career.

30
31 Section 6: This bill would have minimal financial cost to the State of Tennessee
32 other than the initial cost of \$100,000 to research and establish the curriculum.

33
34 Section 7: All laws are parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

35
36 Section 8: This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2022.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 2



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Elaine Vining, Evie Fore, Lydia Ford
School: Grace-St. Lukes**

**A RESOLUTION TO INCREASE ACCESSIBILITY OF RECYCLING IN
TENNESSEE**

1 BE IT RESOLVED/ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: All terms in this resolution shall be defined as follows:

4 Recycling: the action of converting waste into usable material.

5 Recycling bins: Containers used to hold recyclable materials until picked up
6 or dropped off at a recycling center.

7
8 Section 2: An increase in number of recycling bins in Tennessee. This will
9 encourage many people to recycle, causing less trash and waste of otherwise
10 usable materials.

11
12 Section 3: This process would take three years and have a high upfront cost.

13
14 Section 4: 80 million dollars to be taken out of the forty one billion dollar
15 budget for Tennessee. (As of 2020, there was a billion dollar surplus in the
16 budget, this money will come from this surplus.)

17
18 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this
19 resolution/act are hereby repealed.

20
21 Section 6: This law will go into effect November 15, 2022, the public welfare
22 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Riley Gorman, Owen Nothaus
School: Sunset Middle School**

An act to strengthen Tennessee gun safety

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

2
3 (SECTION 1) Any contraction with the intent of firing a projectile and looking
4 with the realism of a gun can not exceed 800 FPS or it will be considered a
5 weapon, You may not also bring this into the public where it can be visibly
6 seen unless being able to tell that it is fake from a distance of 50 meters.
7

8 (SECTION 2) following up on this statement, any weapon that exceeded 800 FPS or a
9 real weapon, must be carried in that person's home or residence. If that person is taking
10 their weapon outside of their property, for hunting, etc. Must be carried in a concealed
11 steel case, with a seal lock, and with no projectiles/ammo nearby or in the case.
12

13 (SECTION 3) The weapon must also be carried at least 6 feet away from you
14 and must have a permit with the case or on your person.
15

16 (SECTION 4) If a weapon is found in the case with the case unlocked,
17 punishments will result in a \$5,000 to \$7,000 fee, with a possible license
18 revocation regarding the severity.
19

20 (SECTION 5) In the case you are pulled over by any unit of law enforcement,
21 you must immediately show your license, ID, and gun license, with telling the
22 officer where your weapon case is located.
23

24 (SECTION 6) Every year you MUST refresh your gun license, if you refresh late
25 your license will be revoked and will limit the chance of receiving one back. The
26 refreshment must also include multiple forms and a total of 30 hours of training.
27

28 (SECTION 7) You must be 21 years or older (exceeding ex-military/ law
29 enforcement) to own a weapon with the FPS over 800 and must attend a
30 specific 300-hour course, and a 500-hour session of a private trainer.
31

32 (SECTION 8) If in the process of purchasing a weapon you must purchase from a
33 verified store by the Tennessee Government and must have a license beforehand.
34

35 (SECTION 9) Any cost or payment involved will be paid by the Tennessee
36 Government and shall take effect April 16, 2021.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Danelli Lara-Garcia, Monica Prado
School: Collegiate**

An Act to Enforce Just Review Under Death Penalty Cases

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:

4 a.) Death Penalty - a punishment of execution to a person convicted of a
5 capital crime.

6 b.) Court of Appeals - a court to which appeals are taken into federal circuit
7 or a state

8
9 Section 2: If enacted this bill will ensure that each court case is justly served.
10 Either it shall decrease executions or increase executions, but it will better
11 ensure that not one person is wrongly convicted of a crime.

12
13 Section 3:

14 When a person is convicted of a criminal act in a court of law that person has
15 the constitutional right to appeal their conviction. However, while the courts
16 are legally required to appoint a lawyer for a general sessions criminal trial
17 no lawyer is appointed for an appeal. The effect of this being that generally
18 only wealthier individuals can afford to appeal a criminal conviction. This of
19 course has obvious racial implications as people of color are less likely to file
20 an appeal in a criminal court case. This law seeks to mandate that criminal
21 convictions resulting in a sentence of death be automatically accepted to the
22 TN Court of Appeals for review and that the state of TN provide a court
23 appointed lawyer for people who are unable to provide their own counsel.

24
25 As of March 2021, there are 49 convicted prisoners on Death Row in TN. The
26 average inmate is on death row for 15 years. The average cost of
27 incarcerating a prisoner on death row is \$90,000 a year. This bill seeks to
28 lessen the time a prisoner will spend on death row, by speeding up the
29 appeals process.

30
31 In addition this bill seeks to fulfill the 5th Amendment of the US Constitution
32 which provides a speedy trial for all people charged with criminal acts. This
33 bill will seek to cut an inmate's time on death row in half, by providing a
34 speedy appeals trial, which will either exonerate the criminal, lessen their
35 sentence, or confirm the lower court's sentence of death.

37 Section 4: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee will be nothing.
38
39 The state of Tennessee already funds the TN State Court of Appeals,
40 meaning it will not put the Government and its people into further debt. The
41 passage of this bill may bump other criminal appeals lower down in the order
42 of hearing; however, the issue at hand, the sentence of death, is a matter
43 which should take precedent.
44
45 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
46
47 Section 6: This act shall take effect upon enactment, the public welfare
48 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Abbey Weidenhoffer, Ethan Crews, Emanuel Palmer
School: St. George's**

**An act to allow the state of Tennessee to charge a person with two
murders if the victim was pregnant at the time of death.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:

4 A) Murder: is the unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by
5 another.

6 B) Pregnant: Is the term used to describe the period in which a fetus
7 develops inside a woman's womb or uterus.

8
9 Section 2: When a pregnant woman is murder the state will be able to
10 charge the person accused of the crime with two murders. Depending on the
11 person accused of murder this will determine the years this person will have
12 in prison.

13
14 Section 3: This will allow for stronger sentencing for the person that is found
15 guilty.

16
17 Section 4: For this bill will not cost the state anything.

18
19 Section 5: All laws and parts of law in conflicts with this act are hereby
20 repealed.

21
22 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law with
23 public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Anirudh Kodukula, Krishna Volety, Anshuman Amraotikar,
Varun Kilaru
School: Woodland Middle School**

**AN ACT TO INCREASE FINES FOR DRIVERS WITH REPEATED TRAFFIC
VIOLATIONS AND CHANGE OF SUSPENSION RULES**

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 Driving License- A document permitting a person to drive a motor vehicle; a
5 driver's license.

6 Driving Points- Points that are added up on a driver's license due to traffic
7 violations.

8 Traffic Offense/Violation- An act that occurs when drivers don't follow laws
9 that regulate vehicle operation on streets and highways.

10 Fine - a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law

11 Citation /Ticket- Written document issued by a police for not obeying traffic
12 laws.

13
14 Section III: In the past decade more than 10,000 cases of traffic fatalities
15 have occurred in Tennessee . The fatal and serious injury crashes have
16 increased by 10.1percent (2021) from the previous year. The daily rate of
17 traffic fatalities involving teen drivers (13-19) have increased from 25 to 33
18 from 2020 to 2021.

19
20 Section III: The current fines for traffic violation range between 25 dollars to
21 146.50 dollar depending on the violation. This fine is not enough to
22 discourage people from continuing to commit traffic offenses. To counter this,
23 the present fines for traffic violations shall be escalated by 10 percent for
24 each offense after the first offense. In case of speeding offenses, the fine
25 shall be escalated by 20 percent each time after the first offense.

26
27 Section IV: Also drivers are given points ranging from 1 to 8 for some
28 violations. As per this bill, the drivers (adults) who have accumulated 9
29 points or more in a year will be sent a notice of proposed suspension.
30 However, they are given an opportunity for a hearing. For juvenile drivers,
31 the notice is sent after 6 points accumulation. But after 3 points
32 accumulation, they will be sent a notice to attend a defensive driving school
33 course for 4 hours. If they fail to do so, then they will be sent a notice of
34 proposed suspension with an opportunity for a hearing.

35
36 Section V: The fines that have been collected from the violators will increase
37 revenue as well as decrease the chance that people will commit traffic
38 violations. Over time the bill will encourage the traffic violators to follow
39 correct speeds and rules , thereby decreasing the number of accidents and
40 fatalities.

41
42 Section VI: Reckless driving has caused many accidents, and fatalities in
43 Tennessee. The state pays around 3-5 percent costs associated with each
44 crash. The traffic crash death costs (medical and work loss) in 2018 for
45 Tennessee are around 1.5 billion dollars. 25percent of the revenue collected
46 from increased fines will be put up in a fund for crash victims. The increased
47 revenue further is to be utilized towards improved traffic devices and
48 promotions on driver safety across the state in addition to the funding
49 provided by Tennessee Department of Transportation.

50
51 Section VII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

52
53 Section VIII: This bill shall take effect from May 30 , 2021 , the public
54 welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Karsyn Ford, Campbell Palleria
School: ECS**

Mandatory Cardiovascular Screening for High School Athletes

1 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
4 be defined as follows:

5 a) EKG: an electrocardiogram - a noninvasive test of electrical activity in the
6 heart.

7 b) Sudden Cardiac Death (SCD): is a sudden, unexpected death caused by
8 loss of heart function.

9 c) TSSAA: Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association.

10
11 Section 2: This bill would require all students participating in TSSAA sports in
12 their first and third year of participation to get EKG screenings along with
13 yearly physicals. This would identify athletes at risk for sudden cardiac death.

14
15 Section 3: The cardiovascular screening would also include: an evaluation
16 that includes questions about family and personal history, including heart-
17 related symptoms such as fainting or chest discomfort a physical exam in
18 which doctors measure blood pressure and check the blood vessels and
19 heart, including listening for heart murmurs This screening would flag
20 individuals who should be referred to a cardiologist for further evaluation.

21
22 Section 4: This will not cost the State of Tennessee any money. Athletes pay
23 for their own sports physicals. An EKG costs \$15. A government grant will be
24 available for students unable to pay.

25
26 Section 5: All laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby
27 repealed.

28
29 Section 6: When signed into law, this bill will go into effect on July 1, 2021
30



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Will Getman, Anna Zhang, Jade Masters
School: St. George's**

An act to substitute 50% of our factories' power sources with clean energy sources (over the course of 10 years).

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

2
3 Section 1: Terms included in this act will be defined as follows:

4 A. Clean energy - A source of energy that is renewable and creates zero
5 emissions, i.e., solar energy, wind energy, hydro energy, tidal energy,
6 geothermal energy.

7 B. Factory - a building, or group of buildings, where power is generated
8 chiefly by a machine or machines.

9 C. Tennessee Department of Energy - the department that controls and
10 oversees all uses of energy throughout Tennessee.

11
12 Section 2: Over the course of ten (10) years, at least 50% of all factories, in
13 Tennessee, must convert to a clean energy source.

14
15 Section 3: The Tennessee Department of Energy will be held responsible for
16 enforcing the law, even if randomly, they will notify certain factories and
17 inform them of the new law. Factories that do not comply, within the time
18 given, will receive a warning and will have 90 days to convert or they will be
19 fined one thousand (1,000) dollars a week until the energy source is
20 changed.

21
22 Section 4: This act will not require funding from Tennessee, but may earn
23 revenue from paid fines.

24
25 Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
26 repealed.

27
28 Section 6: This act shall take effect on October 1st once approved.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Haley Webb, Brooklynn Wooten, Melissa Villa
School: St. George's**

An Act to Criminalize the Consumption of Alcohol While Pregnant

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:

Alcohol - a colorless volatile flammable liquid that is produced by the natural fermentation of sugars and is the intoxicating constituent of wine, beer, spirits, and other drinks, and is also used as an industrial solvent and as fuel.

Criminalize - turn (an activity) into a criminal offense by making it illegal.

Pregnant - (of a woman or female animal) having a child or young developing in the uterus.

Consumption: the using up of a resource - industrialized countries should reduce their energy consumption.

Preterm birth - A birth that occurs before the 37th week of pregnancy.

Jeopardized - To put (someone or something) into a situation in which there is a danger of loss, harm, or failure.

Alcohol rehabilitation program- A program designed by professionals that helps people who are addicted to alcohol learn how to stop.

Fetal alcohol syndrome- a condition in a child that results from alcohol exposure during the mother's pregnancy.

Section 2: 1 in 71 pregnant women in the United States reports binge drinking. This can cause the child's brain development to change and be harmed, health problems, preterm birth, low birth weight, and birth defects of the mouth and lip. Drinking during pregnancy also increases the risk of sudden infant death syndrome. This bill will make it illegal for pregnant women to consume alcohol.

Section 3: If a baby is born with fetal alcohol syndrome or it could be otherwise proven, then the mother/guardian loses custody of the child. The child is then put into foster care until the mother/guardian completes a licensed alcohol rehabilitation program and proves that they stay sober for a total of 3-6 months.

Section 4: The average cost it takes to put a child in foster care. Regular foster care board rates for Tennessee are currently set at \$25.38 per day for children aged 0-11 and \$29.09 per day for children twelve and older. Current

37 special circumstances board rates are \$27.92 for children 0-11 and \$32.00
38 per day for kids who are twelve and older.

39
40 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

41
42 Section 6: Immediately upon action of the bill.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Mark Billions, Trey McDonald
School: MUS**

An act to make it illegal to waste police resources

1 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:

2 a) Class C misdemeanor: Under Tennessee's laws, class C misdemeanors are
3 the least serious misdemeanors, punishable by up to 30 days in jail, a fine of
4 up to \$50, or both. (Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-35-111 (2019)).

5 b) Infraction- A charge under a misdemeanor, which does not usually consist
6 of a trial, usually results in fine

7 c) Police resources- Time, money, or materials given to police to enforce the law.

8 d) Minor Discomfort- A small act that is only inconvenient and not harmful in
9 any way

10
11 Section 2: This bill aims to reduce the number of non emergency 911 calls
12 by punishing those over 18 who decide to waste police resources by
13 punishing them in order to prevent it in the future.

14
15 Section 3: If a responding officer believes that there was a misuse of police
16 funds, the caller is issued a citation, and after 3 convicted citations, they will
17 be charged with a class C misdemeanor.

18
19 Section 4: The citation will be dealt with in open court where the defendant
20 can be declared guilty or innocent

21
22 Section 5: This bill will carry no charge, and will make positive revenue for
23 the government through fines.

24
25 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby
26 repealed.

27
28 Section 7: This bill will take effect upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 3



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Emery Payne, Larry Benson, Mashad Griffin
School: St. George's**

**An act to allow NCAA athletes to be compensated to profit from
name, Image, and Likeness.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATIVE:

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:

4 NCAA: (National Collegiate Athletic Association) is a nonprofit organization
5 that regulates student athletes from up to 1,268 North American institutions
6 and conferences.

7 Athletes: a person who is trained or skilled in exercises, sports, or games
8 requiring physical strength, agility, or stamina.

9 Name, image, likeness: name, image and likeness" are three elements that
10 make up a legal concept known as "right of publicity." Right of publicity
11 involves those situations where permission is required of a person to use
12 their name, image or likeness.

13
14 Section 2:

15 This law will allow college athletes to be paid by companies that use their
16 name, image, or likeness without the athletes being penalized by the NCAA.

17
18 Section 3:

19 No penalty for this bill.

20
21 Section 4:

22 No cost for this bill.

23
24 Section 5:

25 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Aadil Omer, Madoc Michael
School: MUS**

An Act to Provide Food for Homeless Shelters

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

2 a) Best By Dates: the dates recommended that you use the product by for
3 best taste

4 b) Food Deserts: an urban area in which it is difficult to buy affordable or
5 good-quality fresh food

6 c) Rainy Day Fund: budget set aside by the government to cover for
7 whatever it may deem worthy

8 d) Tax Cuts: a reduction in the rate of tax charged by a government

9
10 Section 2) This act will allow provisions for homeless shelters from various
11 food stores etc., and as defined in section 1, food they consider expired can
12 be donated to homeless shelters.

13
14 Section 3) In addition, a new division of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
15 will be added. This new division will consist of food inspection programs that
16 will inspect the food that will be going to these homeless shelters.

17
18 Section 4) The initial cost of this bill will be \$120 million, acquired from the Rainy
19 Day Fund. In the years following, the net cost will be on a decreasing scale
20 because the formation of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation Food Inspection
21 Division, which will also be paid for by the Rainy Day Fund, will be complete.

22
23 Section 5) The money from the Rainy Day Fund, as mentioned in Section 3,
24 will go toward transportation of food and the formation of the Tennessee
25 Bureau of Investigation. The set money in the Tennessee Rainy Day Fund for
26 the 2021-2022 year is \$1.5 billion.

27
28 Section 6) If a company does not comply, offer tax cuts for those locations so
29 that they have incentive to comply. This money will be covered by the Rainy
30 Day Fund. Not only will there be an incentive to comply, but by enforcing
31 these cuts, the economy will most likely rise because it will boost spending.

32
33 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

34
35 Section 8: This law will be put into force upon passage, the public welfare
36 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Henry Bush, Will Dunlap
School: Grace-St. Lukes**

LIMITING NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF BIG BUSINESSES

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2

3 Section 1: All terms in this Resolution shall be defined as follows:

4

Big Business is hereby defined as large-scale or important financial or
commercial activity.

5

6 Environmental sustainability is hereby defined as the responsibility to
7 conserve natural resources and protect global ecosystems to support health
8 and wellbeing, now and in the future.

9

Inspection is hereby defined as careful examination or scrutiny.

10

11 Section 2: This bill will require every major business in the state to submit to
12 an annual inspections regarding the environmental sustainability of their
13 business.

14

15 Section 3: The consequences of this bill may include a minor decrease in the
16 scale of the mass productions of certain common resources.

17

18 Section 4: This bill will cost about 1,000 a year.

19

20 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this resolution/act
21 are hereby repealed.

22

23 Section 6: This law will go into effect immediately after passage, the public
24 welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Aditya Jalem, Dak Mukerji
School: Sunset Middle School**

An Act To Improve Tennessee's Highway Infrastructure

1 Section 1: This act will increase gas taxes from 27.4 cents per gallon to 31
2 cents per gallon. Increasing gas taxes will lead to more money for highway
3 maintenance, saving many lives.

4
5 Section 2: Refusing to cooperate with this bill will be fined \$50 and a
6 warning, and if it repeats they will be fined no less than \$200 and two nights
7 in jail.

8
9 Section 3: No funding will be needed for this bill, but revenue may result
10 from fines.

11
12 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

13
14 Section 5: This act shall take effect July 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
15 it.

16
17 Section 6: If asked by a state official officer, residents must prove that taxes
18 have been paid for by showing previous money transactions and checks.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Henry House, Drews Twiford, Ryan Scott
School: ECS**

An Act to Provide Bike Only Lanes for Cyclists

1 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
4 be defined as follows:a) Cycling Lane: A lane created for use by cyclists only.
5 It must be at least 10 feet away from any road.

6
7 Section 2: Acknowledging that it is very dangerous for cyclists to ride on the
8 road, this bill provides for the creation of cycling lanes.

9
10 Section 3: Cycling lanes will be made 10 feet away from any road that has a
11 speed limit at or over 45 miles per hour.

12
13 Section 4: Cyclists must follow the same laws vehicles do. Cycling on main
14 roads is only permitted when there is no cycling lane on the road.

15
16 Section 5: A \$125 ticket will be given to any cyclist who does not follow this
17 law.

18
19 Section 6: Cycling lanes will be funded by 15% of traffic tickets in Tennessee,
20 until the lanes are completely funded.

21
22 Section 7: When signed into law, this bill will go into effect on July 1, 2022
23



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sam Grant, Jayna Klco
School: St. George's**

A BILL TO BETTER ALLOCATE TAX MONEY IN SCHOOL SYSTEMS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 School systems- K-12 Public Schools

6 Redistribution of taxes- Regrouping of school funds

7 Older Schools- 20 years or older

8
9 Section 2: Millions of dollars are spent each year on new schools. 15% of
10 funds budgeted towards education should be used to renovate the older
11 schools in need of renovations.

12
13 Section 3: Be it enacted that all city/county school systems must better
14 allocate taxpayer dollars. School systems in the state that do not follow this
15 plan will lose 15% of the money received from the state.

16
17 Section 4: Two percent of taxpayer dollars goes toward education. This bill
18 will have no cost, as the amount of money isn't increasing/decreasing, the
19 money is just being regrouped.

20
21 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act hereby repealed.

22
23 Section 6: This bill shall take effect on August 1, 2021, before the beginning
24 of the school year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Henry Crosby, Lucas Cox, Katelyn Rude, Sarah Veazey
School: ECS**

An Act to Promote School Choice

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 A. School Choice- is a term for pre-college public education options,
6 describing a wide array of programs offering students and their families
7 voluntary alternatives to publicly provided schools, to which students are
8 generally assigned by the location of their family residence.

9 B. Promote- further the progress of (something, especially a cause, venture,
10 or aim); support or actively encourage.

11
12 Section 2: Currently, school districts are paid a set price per student for the
13 education of that child. The price is set by the Basic Education Program and
14 uses various factors such as attendance to distribute school funding. The
15 price per student on average is about \$9,600 per pupil.

16
17 Section 3: Sadly, 65% of Tennessee schools are falling behind. Literacy
18 Rates stand at 86.80%. The Achievement-Level Percentages and Average
19 Score Results for Tennessee are 36% below the national average. Children
20 who are sent to failing schools because of where their primary residence is
21 are being cheated out of a better life.

22
23 Section 4: Children in low income communities cannot afford private
24 education and are therefore locked into failing districts. Public schools have
25 been closed during the pandemic. Private schools have been open.

26
27 Section 5: If enacted, a school choice voucher system would be put into
28 place. Tthe funds allocated by the state for the education of the child will be
29 set aside to be used at the discretion of the parents. At the beginning of the
30 school year, the parent will inform the Department of Education directly
31 which school their child will attend. This decision will apply to that school
32 year.

33
34 Section 6: The funds will follow the student either to a public school district
35 or to a private school. All funds needed to send the student to a private

36 institution in excess of the state allocation will be the sole responsibility of
37 the guardians of the child.

38
39 Section 7: The act would require no additional costs to the state of
40 Tennessee, but it would require reallocation of expenditures within the
41 Department of Education budget.

42
43 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
44 repealed .

45
46 Section 9: This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2021, or the beginning of the
47 fiscal year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Marlon Yates, Austyn Storz, Pippa Rhodes
School: St. George's**

**AN ACT TO MAKE THE WEARING OF MASKS OPTIONAL IN PUBLIC
PLACES**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
2

3 Section 1: Terms in this bill are defined as follows:

4 Masks - a covering made of fiber or gauze and fitting over the nose and
5 mouth to protect against dust or air pollutants, or made of sterile gauze and
6 worn to prevent infection of the wearer or (in surgery) of the patient.

7 Public places - A public place is generally an indoor or outdoor area, whether
8 privately or publicly owned, to which the public have access by right or by
9 invitation, expressed or implied, whether by payment of money or not, but
10 not a place when used exclusively by one or more individuals for a private
11 gathering or other personal purpose.

12 Coronavirus - Coronavirus: a type of common virus that infects humans,
13 typically leading to an upper respiratory infection (URI.)

14 Optional - available to be chosen but not obligatory.
15

16 Section 2: This bill will remove the requirement to wear masks in public places.
17

18 Section 3: This bill has no penalty.
19

20 Section 4: This act will not require funding from the state budget.
21

22 Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed
23

24 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law with
25 public welfare requiring it.
26

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 4



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Genevieve Englert, Clara Scott Harden, Lilly Holliday
School: Harpeth Hall School**

An Act To End Police Brutality

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1:

4 In 2016, 224 unarmed people were killed by the police in Tennessee, and
5 57% of those people were African American or Latino. In Germany, where
6 they have one of the lowest crime rates, these police officers are required 2-
7 4 years of training. From 2010 through 2011, 15 citizens were fatally shot by
8 police officers in Germany. In the first five months of 2015, 19 unarmed
9 black men were shot by the police in America. If the US's population was
10 ratio'd to Germany's population, which is about 25 percent of America's,
11 there would have been about 5 unarmed black people shot, compared to
12 Germany's 15 people shot over all races, armed or unarmed, in over four
13 times longer the amount of time than the US. In Norway, they are required
14 to complete 3 years of training. In 12 years, there were 18 police shootings
15 in Norway, and police officers threatened to shoot 813 times as an
16 alternative to pulling the trigger.

17
18 Section 2:

19 Already officers should train for 1 month. New officers should train for 1
20 year, and the minimum training time is 480 hours.

21
22 Section 3:

23 The Community Oriented Policing Service U.S. Department of Justice was
24 established by Congress in 1994. They have invested over \$14 billion in
25 community policing over the years. There are 15,976 officers in Tennessee.
26 This department will grant us money to help pay for the longer training of
27 police officers.

28
29 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby
30 repealed.

31
32 Section 5: This act shall take effect January 1, 2022. the public welfare
33 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Jacob Vaughn, Jeremiah Rusch
School: Cordova Tutorial**

**AN ACT TO AMEND T.C.A. § 49-2-122 MAKING AUTOMATED
EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR MANDATORY FOR CHILD CARE
FACILITIES AND SCHOOLS IN TENNESSEE**

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: (a) Current
4 law- section 49-2-122 states that all public schools are required to have an
5 Automated External Defibrillator. (b) Automated External Defibrillator (AED)-
6 lightweight, battery-operated, portable device that checks the heart's rhythm
7 and sends a shock to the heart to restore a normal rhythm. (c) Sudden
8 Cardiac Arrest (SCA) - abrupt loss of heart function, breathing and
9 consciousness. (d) Childcare Facility - Any facility with the responsibility and
10 care for more than 15 children at a time (daycare programs, parents day out
11 programs; does not include in-home daycare)

12
13 Section 2) This act will require all child care facilities, private schools and
14 public schools to have a working Automated External Defibrillator on the
15 premises; one (1) AED per floor of the building.

16
17 Section 3) Due to the increased success of resuscitation of persons
18 experiencing an SCA with an AED versus CPR alone, it is necessary for the
19 protection of children and teachers in a childcare facility or educational
20 institution to have access to a working AED.

21
22 Section 4) The installation of life-saving AEDs will be supervised by a licensed
23 technician and will be inspected annually to ensure proper function. AEDs are
24 to be installed in an easily accessible area, preferably near to where physical
25 activity is most likely to occur.

26
27 Section 5) The installation and maintenance of AEDs in all public elementary,
28 middle schools, and high schools in Tennessee will be funded through the
29 local district Board of Education budgets. State funding can be made
30 available for underprivileged schools currently receiving state or federal aid.
31 Private childcare facilities or schools will be required to purchase necessary
32 AEDs for their facilities.

33

34 Section 6) Training will be given annually to designated individuals within the
35 school or childcare facility. Those individuals will not be liable for any civil
36 liability for any personal injury that results from an act or omission that does
37 not amount to willful misconduct or gross negligence.

38
39 Section 7) If AEDs are not installed or found in working condition in a
40 childcare facility or private school, the facility will be subject to a \$5,000 fine
41 or face closure after multiple offenses.

42
43 Section 8) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
44 repealed.

45
46 Section 9) This act shall take effect on August 1, 2021.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Alyssa Flowers, Virginia Ungelsby, Lanie Schaffler,
Langston Scrugum
School: Grace-St. Lukes**

AN ACT TO LET MENTAL HEALTH EXPERTS ANSWER 911 CALLS

1 BE IT RESOLVED/ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: All terms in this resolution shall be defined as follows:
4 Mental Health - your emotional, psychological, and social wellbeing.
5 911 call centers- place where 911 calls are answered by operators

6
7 Section 2: This act will allow mental health experts to answer 911 calls of
8 this kind before they are dispatched to police officers.

9
10 Section 3: If this bill were to be passed, a lot more lives would be saved. This
11 is because police officers do not always know how to deal with certain mental
12 health situations and do not have the training to do so, and people could die
13 if they did not end up getting help with things like anxiety and depression.
14 Regular 911 operators don't know how to deal with less common situations
15 like dealing with manic depressive people. Because of the pandemic,
16 everyone is stuck inside of their homes dealing with themselves and no way
17 to get help from friends or professionals. But, if we had 911 dispatchers who
18 were also mental health experts, these people who are dealing with things
19 like depression, anxiety, and many other mental health things could have
20 someone to talk to and a possibility of their lives being saved.

21
22 Section 4: (2,520 operators averaging 20.81 p/hr= 62929.44 a year \$
23 158,582,188.80 for all employees in total so round up to \$200,000,000
24 money given to that department 1,000-1,500 for therapist and 400-520 911
25 operators hours of training. 400,000,000

26
27 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this
28 resolution/act are hereby repealed.

29
30 Section 6: This law will go into effect immediately after passage, the public
31 welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Anish Kodali, Elgin Lenoy, Darsh Shrivastava, Darsh Menon
School: Woodland Middle School**

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY IN TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section I: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall
4 be defined as follows:

5 Nuclear Power Plant - A nuclear power plant is a facility that converts atomic
6 energy into usable power.

7
8 Section II: Currently, more than half of the state's energy comes from
9 nonrenewable sources such as coal and natural gas. There are 2 operational
10 nuclear power plants providing 40% of Tennessee's power. That can be
11 improved.

12
13 Section III: Currently, the cost of producing the state's residential use energy
14 is about \$40,000 USD. If Tennessee switches to more nuclear energy, the
15 cost can be closer to \$25,000 USD (\$24,963).

16
17 Section IV: The cost of building a nuclear power plant is about \$6.5 billion
18 USD. This money will come from the TN Department of Energy's budget. The
19 power plant will pay itself off in about 10 years.

20
21 Section V: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

22
23 Section VI: This act shall take effect as soon as this bill is ratified.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sam Miraglia, Lana Cole, Aiden Rubin de la Borbolla
School: St. George's**

An act to not have to pay income tax before turning 18

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 Section 1) Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows: A) Income Tax:
4 Tax levied by a government directly on income, especially an annual tax on
5 personal income. Minors: A person under the age of full legal responsibility.
6 Under the age of 18. Taxation Without Representation:

7
8 Section 2) This bill excludes minors from paying income tax in the state of
9 Tennessee.

10
11 Section 3) If you cash in your income tax falsely as a minor, you not only
12 have to pay the tax back to the government, but you have to pay a \$200 fine
13 the first time, and \$500 the second time, and the third time you pay an \$800
14 fine.

15
16 Section 4) When this law is enacted, it will cause the government a loss of
17 around 850 million. To make back this money, our committee proposes that
18 we give 1.5% extra tax to anyone's household income that is over 15 million
19 dollars annually, and an extra 3.5% for anyone that makes over 500,000
20 million dollars.

21
22 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
23 repealed.

24
25 Section 6) All W-2 forms in the state of Tennessee should be altered with a
26 checkmark box that asks if you are under 18. The employer and employee
27 will be held responsible for checking the accuracy of the information. If W-2
28 information is false, then both the Employer and Employee will be held
29 accountable.

30
31 Section 7) All minors will be responsible for filing for a tax refund during a
32 two-month block at the end of the year. If the majority of the work year is
33 spent as a minor, the employee may cash in for a 100% tax refund as a
34 minor.

35
36 Section 8) This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sophie Wallace, Hana Barber
School: St. Mary's**

AN ACT TO REQUIRE A YEARLY DRIVER'S SAFETY TALK IN HIGH SCHOOL

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: Terms used in this bill are defined as follows:

a) Drivers Education is a course of study for high school students that teaches the techniques of driving a vehicle, along with basic vehicle maintenance, safety precautions, and traffic regulations and laws.

Section 2: Tennessee traffic accident deaths have been rising since 2019, and in 2020, there were 175,063 traffic accidents, and 42,371 of those traffic accidents caused injuries.

Section 3: Traffic accidents are the leading cause of death worldwide for people aged 15-29. Yearly, 1.35 million people die from car accidents around the world. In Tennessee, 1,200 people died due to traffic accidents in 2020.

Section 4: Simple safety precautions taught in drivers education helps to prevent traffic accidents and fatalities caused by these accidents.

Section 5: Drivers education is proven to reduce fatalities and traffic accidents. Wearing a seatbelt while in a moving car reduces the risk of death by 45%. Students who attend driver's education are 24% less likely to get in a fatal car crash, 16% less likely to get in an accident, and 75% less likely to get a traffic ticket.

Section 6: This act would send a speaker to each school in Tennessee once a year, informing high schoolers of safety precautions for driving. Five speakers will be hired.

Section 7: The total cost for this bill is approximately \$506,160.

a) Fee for one \$720 session for each of the 703 high schools in Tennessee.

b) This cost is feasible as it is 0.009% of the \$5.6 billion 2021 K-12 education budget.

Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

Section 9: This act shall take effect August 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Samantha Boals, Jody Lewis
School: ECS**

An Act to Ban Vaccine Passports

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 Vaccine Passport- A passport to prove a person has been vaccinated, giving
6 that person more freedom to gather in public places and travel.

7 Ban- To prohibit, forbid, or bar; interdict.

8 COVID-19- An acute respiratory illness in humans caused by a coronavirus,
9 capable of producing severe symptoms and in some cases death, especially
10 in older people and those with underlying health conditions.

11 The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996- The Health
12 Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) Privacy,
13 Security, and Breach Notification Rules are the main Federal laws that
14 protect the patient's health information.

15
16 Section 2: The concept of a "Vaccine passport" has recently been introduced
17 by legislators as a means of identifying those citizens who have been fully
18 vaccinated against the Covid-19 virus. While the federal government is not
19 able to enforce a mandatory vaccination, discussion has been heard of
20 opening up societal privileges for those who have been vaccinated. Possible
21 usages included the ability to travel or to patronize certain businesses or
22 events.

23
24 Section 3: While a vaccine passport would be a helpful tool to identify
25 vaccinated populations, the idea that a private citizen should have to divulge
26 their personal health information to certain businesses for access to services,
27 is an infringement on their right to privacy.

28
29 Section 4: The Vaccine Passports are unconstitutional because they interfere
30 with HIPAA. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
31 (HIPAA) and Privacy, Security, and Breach Notification Rules are the main
32 Federal laws that protect the patient's health information. The Privacy Rule
33 gives patients rights with respect to their health information. The Privacy
34 Rule also sets limits on how personal health information can be used and
35 shared with others. The Security Rule sets rules for how a patient's health

36 information must be kept secure with administrative, technical, and physical
37 safeguards.

38
39 Section 5: If enacted, this bill will prohibit the use of vaccine passports in the
40 State of Tennessee.

41
42 Section 6: This bill would have minimal financial cost to the state of TN.

43
44 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
45 repealed.

46
47 Section 8: This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Cammie Johnston, Liya Abubucker
School: Clarksville Academy**

An Act To Raise The Fine For Animal Cruelty

1 Section 1:

2 There is a growing problem of animal cruelty in our state. It is estimated that
3 there are between 2,000-9,000 new cases of animal abuse every year.
4 Leaving about 250,000 animals to fall victim every year. This needs to
5 change.

6

7 Section 2:

8 We propose raising the current fine for an offence to \$1500 dollars and
9 raising the maximum jail time to 24 months in jail depending on the severity
10 of the case. This will not only bring in more revenue to the state but will also
11 further discourage repeat offenders.

12

13 Section 3:

14 This will cost the state only the amount of money that it will require to
15 possibly house the inmates for an extra six months.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Kaia Vidal, Kaitlyn Cutchin
School: St. George's**

An Act to Amend Act 4-1-412; The Tennessee Heritage Protection Act

Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA youth legislature:

Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:

- a) Memorial(s) - any structure such as a fountain, statue, bust, or sculpture in a public space.
- b) Public space - Land belonging to individual cities and/or the state
- c) Waiver - the act of abandoning a known right
- d) Petition - a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority with respect to a particular cause
- e) Commission - bring something into working condition
- f) Property - the amount of land designated specifically for individual memorials.
- g) Bust - a sculpture of a person's head, shoulders, and chest.

Section 2: During 2020 there were over 38 statues torn down and as political and social unrest continue, it is likely that this number will rise. Right now, there are only preventative measures in place when dealing with the unauthorized dismantling and/or destruction of public monuments; there are no official punishments. The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that there is a sufficient consequence for every individual/party involved in the desecration and/or destruction of public memorials and/or monuments.

Initially, the offenders who are found guilty and held responsible for physically defacing said statue will incur a fine of no less than \$1,000 and no more than \$10,000. The amount of the fine will be dependent on the amount of damage done to the memorial and surrounding city and/or state property. Charged individuals will also be responsible for property clean-up within a three-month time frame. Should clean-up not occur, charged individuals will receive an additional fine ranging between \$200 to \$500. Charges will continue to accrue each month the clean-up remains incomplete. If the perpetrator has committed repeat offenses, the fine range will shift up to a minimum of \$5,000 with a maximum of \$10,000. In the case that the prior scenario has already taken place and another offense occurs, the person in violation will face no less than three weeks in jail.

People who were involved in the tearing down of the memorial but did not physically handle it will get a fine from \$200 to \$500. The exact amount will

37 be judged by how involved the individual was. For example, if the individual
38 provided any of the tools used to commit the act knowing what the tools
39 were going to be used for, they will face a higher fine. If the perpetrator tried
40 to blame the deed on another person/party an additional fine anywhere from
41 \$300 to \$600 will be added to their punishment.

42
43 Section 3: The current Tennessee Heritage Protection Act (Act § 4-1-412)
44 protects all memorials, which include statues, parks, busts, sculptures, and
45 fountains. In order to transfer, remove, or do anything other than clean and
46 provide routine maintenance, it is necessary to petition for a waiver.
47 Specifically, individuals and/or groups must provide public notice of their
48 want for a petition on their website and in at least one newspaper. For
49 additional details regarding Act § 4-1-412, please refer to the Tennessee
50 Code Annotated.

51
52 Section 4: If amended, this bill would have minimal financial cost to the state
53 of Tennessee.

54
55 Section 5: This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
56 generate revenue resulting from fines.

57
58 Section 6: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2021, or the beginning of the
59 fiscal year.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 5



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: William Bauer, Owen Murphy, Logan Wright, Bo Orcholski
School: ECS**

An Act to Create a Four-Day School Week

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act unless context requires otherwise shall be
4 defined as follows:

5 A. School - an institution for educating children.

6 B. Depression - a mental condition characterized by feelings of severe
7 despondency and dejection, typically also with feelings of inadequacy and guilt,
8 often accompanied by lack of energy and disturbance of appetite and sleep.

9 C. Anxiety - a nervous disorder characterized by a state of excessive
10 uneasiness and apprehension, typically with compulsive behavior or panic
11 attacks.

12
13 Section 2: Currently, schools in Tennessee meet 5 days a week, with
14 schedules running Monday through Friday. Student hours of engagement
15 average 7 hours a day for academic learning with many students opting to
16 participate in after school clubs and sports for an additional 3 hours.
17 Consistent running of this schedule has led many Tennessee school-aged
18 children to become depressed or express anxiety about having enough time
19 to achieve their academic and athletic requirements.

20
21 Section 3: Research from the Center of Disease Control says 9.1% of teens
22 have social anxiety disorder, 7.6% of teens have separation anxiety, 2.3%
23 of teens have panic disorder, 2.2% of teens have anxiety specific to school.

24
25 Section 4: We propose a change within the Tennessee Department of
26 Education where students would attend school Tuesday, Wednesday,
27 Thursday and Friday. No classes would be held on Monday.

28
29 Section 5: Many states have experienced success from moving their school
30 week to 4 days: districts in Ohio, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, and Oregon.
31 Cutting back services to four days a week helps districts reduce overhead
32 costs, particularly in the categories of building operations and maintenance,
33 transportation and food service. Although a report from the Education
34 Commission of the States declares the overall savings would be small (an
35 average savings of between 0.4% and 2.5%) the difference can lead to big
36 savings. In Duval County School District in Jacksonville, Florida, moving to a

37 four-day week produced only a paltry-sounding 0.7 percent savings. But that
38 figure translated to a budget reduction of \$7 million.

39
40 Section 6: Compacting school into just 4 days a week leaves more time for
41 kids to spend with family friends and outside interests. Teachers have more
42 time to prepare lessons and collaborate during the day. Looking forward to a
43 three-day weekend each week leads to greater work-life balance for
44 teachers, which leads to improved staff morale and a positive impact on what
45 is taught in classrooms.

46
47 Section 7: If enacted, this bill would have potential savings to the State of
48 Tennessee in the amount of \$5.5 million.

49
50 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

51
52 Section 9: This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Gavin Fitzpatrick, Gavin Malott, Jack Wolaver
School: St. George's**

An Act to Remove Cash Bail

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 Cash-Bail: The required amount of money, set by a judge to be paid to
5 release someone waiting to be prosecuted from custody.

6 Released of their own recognizance: When someone is released without a
7 cash-bail, and expected to come back for the trial.

8
9 Section 2) This act will remove cash-bail from the American Legal System
10 due to the discrimination it implements on to the less financially stable
11 sections of communities. If a person is released of their own recognizance,
12 and does not return for their trial, they can be given a cash-bail. This is the
13 only time cash bail is permitted.

14
15 Section 3) The act will restrict the use of cash-bail in court.

16
17 Section 4) If enacted, this bill wouldn't require any immediate funding,
18 though it would cut off the slight added-income given through people on bail
19 not appearing in court.

20
21 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
22 repealed.

23
24 Section 6) This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law with
25 public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Maya Iyengar, Lily Mirza
School: St. Mary's**

AN ACT TO INITIATE A FIVE-CENT FEE ON PLASTIC BAGS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this bill are defined as follows:

4 a) Microplastics: (noun) extremely small pieces of plastic debris in the
5 environment resulting from the disposal and breakdown of consumer
6 products and industrial waste

7
8 Section 2: The average American family uses 1,500 single-use plastic bags
9 per year, each for an average time of 12 minutes, but these bags take over
10 500 years to decompose.

11
12 Section 3: Only 1% of bags are recycled, and the rest are sent to landfills or
13 pollute the environment, killing millions of animals each year.

14
15 Section 4: Plastic bags release harmful microplastics, which have many
16 negative health effects on humans and animals, including cell damage and
17 compromised immune function.

18
19 Section 5: Eight states have already placed bans or regulations on single-use
20 plastic bags.

21
22 Section 6: If enacted, this bill will initiate a 5-cent fee per plastic bag sold in
23 all grocery stores, gas stations, restaurants, and other commercial locations
24 in Tennessee. It will incentivize customers to use reusable bags, which are
25 widely available, rather than pay for plastic bags.

26
27 Section 7: From each sale, 2 cents will be returned to the business that
28 supplied it, 2 cents will be donated to the Tennessee Environmental
29 Protection Agency, and 1 cent will be reserved for administrative purposes.

30
31 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

32
33 Section 9: This act shall take effect January 1, 2022, the public welfare
34 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Daleth Arreola, David Campero
School: Collegiate**

**An Act to Make Public Transportation More Accessible for Poverty
Stricken Citizens**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

2 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:

3 a.) Bus Card - The TN Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will issue
4 a magnetically encoded payment card used for public transportation in the state
5 of TN.

6 b.) Eligible - Having the right to do or obtain something; satisfying the
7 appropriate conditions.

8
9 Section 2: If enacted this bill will offer people who qualify for an EBT card the
10 option to purchase a bus card at a highly reduced cost to be used for all public
11 transportation services in the state of Tennessee.

12
13 Section 3: Participants will receive a Bus Card every six months for the price of
14 \$10. This Bus Card will offer poverty stricken citizens the opportunity to commute
15 to and from work, school, job interviews, and grocery stores and anywhere else
16 they may need to go without the burden of having to use what little money is
17 available to them on transportation. Replacement cards maybe procured at no
18 expense from the local TN Department of Health and Human Services in person
19 by showing a photo ID. This is the same place that distributes the EBT Cards for
20 which the person must qualify for in order to obtain the Bus Card.

21
22 Section 4: Funds obtained by the state as payment for the Bus Cards will be
23 redistributed to the municipalities in which the bus cards were sold to help cover
24 the loss of revenue resulting from the increase in passengers using the new state
25 issued cards. This money is to be earmarked for the municipal district's public
26 transportation service.

27
28 Section 5: This project will cost the state of Tennessee nothing except the printing
29 of Bus Cards. This act may result in a loss of revenue for local transportation
30 agencies; however, increased movement and economic opportunities for citizens
31 in poverty should economically benefit localities as a whole.

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 January 1st, 2022, the public welfare
36 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Lilly Williamson, Liza Saenger, Allison Young
School: St. George's**

AN ACT TO BASE PROPERTY TAX ON THE AMOUNT OF LAND OWNED

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1) Terms in this act should be defined as follows:

4 a) Property tax: A tax levied on real or personal property

5 b) Land : the part of the earth's surface that is not covered by water, as
6 opposed to the sea or the air

7 c) owned: the act, state, or right of possessing something

8 d) Value: The monetary worth of something

9
10 Section 2) This act will base property tax on the amount of land that is
11 owned as opposed to taxing things that are built on the land.

12
13 Section 3) The value of the land will be based on the average price of land in
14 the state.

15
16 Section 4) This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
17 generate revenue resulting from fines.

18
19 Section 5) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

20
21 Section 6) This act will be in effect as of January 1, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Lawson Beupra, Will Miraglia
School: St. George's**

**AN ACT TO INCREASE THE ANNUAL WAGE SCALE OF EDUCATOR
SALARIES IN TENNESSEE**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1:

4 Wage Scale - The amount of american dollars by which a salary increases
5 annually.

6 Educator - Any public school teachers

7 Salaries - A fixed amount of money paid to a worker on a monthly or bi-
8 weekly basis, often measured in the total amount paid to someone
9 throughout the span of a year.

10
11 Section 2:

12 This bill will effectively create a set amount of money by which a public
13 education's annual wage is by law required to increase.

14
15 Section 3:

16 The sum of the annual increase must add up to a minimum of \$2500 per
17 year. The money required for this increase will be delegated to the school's
18 respective district school board by which it is then the responsibility of the
19 School Board to ensure that said raise is enforced by the school for which the
20 educator in question works for.

21
22 Section 4: The total amount of funding required per year in order to make
23 this possible would be \$99,609,000. The funding would come from the
24 Tennessee lottery of education's total amount of money made per year. This
25 could be mitigated by further delegating government funding to the state
26 board of education and by giving more of the annual tax budget towards said
27 board. All thought this would not produce any money, this would greatly
28 increase the quality of education and educator life.

29
30 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

31
32 Section 6: This act shall take effect on the beginning of the next public school
33 year



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Emmanuel Moss, Malik Truitt
School: ECS**

An Act to Combat Drug Addiction

1 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
4 be defined as follows:

5 Addiction: a treatable chronic medical disease involving complex interactions
6 among a person's brain, environment, and life experience.

7 Rehabilitation or Rehab: The action of restoring someone to health or normal
8 life through training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness.

9
10 Section 2: Efforts to prevent addiction and substance use disorder in
11 Tennessee takes many forms. From the impactful work done with young
12 people by the Substance Abuse Prevention Coalitions to the training and
13 naloxone distribution performed by the Regional Overdose Prevention
14 Specialists, prevention at its essence is reducing risk factors and increasing
15 protective factors.

16
17 Section 3: Unfortunately, current programs lack the longevity and
18 thoroughness to allow the patient to come to conquer addiction, or the
19 treatment is difficult to access. Up to 55% of drug addicts in Tennessee have
20 gone to jail for addiction rather than getting the help they need.
21 Neighborhood centers focusing on addiction do as much as possible with their
22 limited resources and locations to get victims of drug addiction the help they
23 need as treatment.

24
25 Section 4: If enacted, this bill will open 25 new neighborhood centers in the
26 State of Tennessee to be more prevalent in neighborhoods to offer
27 consistent, more thorough treatment and rehabilitation in addition to the
28 treatment that the State of Tennessee currently offers.

29
30 Section 5: The cost of each facility will average \$250,000 a year in both
31 facilities, staffing and administrative expenses. Total cost to the state of
32 Tennessee will be \$6,250,000 a year.

33
34 Section 6: Costs of running the facility will be supplemented through private
35 insurance dedicated to clients wrestling with addiction. Blue Cross / Blue
36 Shield and the Medi-Cal insurance offer comprehensive coverage for rehab

37 and treatment benefits that is comparable to all private insurance. They even
38 cover experimental treatment and clinical trials.

39
40 Section 7: It is our hope that with additional resources, citizens struggling
41 with addition will be able to follow through with their therapy into complete
42 recovery.

43
44 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
45 repealed.

46
47 Section 9: This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2022, or at the beginning of
48 the fiscal year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Jake Turner Smith, Isla Morin, Saraphine Sagafi, Dar Zafer
School: Grace-St. Lukes**

AN ACT TO BAN FRACKING IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

2
3 Section 1: Terms

4 FRACKING: the process of injecting liquid at high pressure into subterranean
5 rocks, boreholes, etc. so as to force open existing fissures and extract oil or gas.

6 BAN: To make it illegal.
7

8 Section 2: Our bill will help the environment in numerous ways, including
9 preventing the destruction of beautiful landscapes, and preventing air and
10 water pollution by banning fracking.
11

12 Section 3: The consequences of banning fracking are a loss of Job's in
13 Tennessee, and a possible change in the economy. Companies might have to
14 adapt
15

16 Section 4: This bill will not cost the government any money.
17

18 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this act are
19 hereby repealed.
20

21 Section 6: This law will go into effect a year after the bill has passed to give
22 fracking companies time to clean up and go, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Anna Simpson, Evelyn Watlington, Maddie Camp
School: Harpeth Hall School**

**A Resolution To Give Maternity, Miscarriage, and Stillbirth Leave Pay
In The State Of Tennessee**

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 a) Maternity Leave- The twelve week period during which a mother gives
5 birth to or adopts a child

6 b) Established Business- "any activity or enterprise entered into for profit. It
7 does not mean it is a company, a corporation, partnership, or has any such
8 formal organization, but it can range from a street peddler to General
9 Motors."

10
11 Section 2) Under this act, all companies with a minimum of fifty employees in
12 the entirety of the business will be required to pay a percentage of the
13 employee's pay while on maternity leave. These employees will receive 70%
14 of their weekly pay for the first four weeks, \$2,000 of this money will be
15 paid by the Tennessee Government, and 50% of weekly pay in the last eight
16 weeks. These payments need to be made on the women's normal pay
17 schedule.

18
19 In order for this program to take effect within a business, the business must
20 have been established for a minimum of five years. During these years, a
21 company must set aside as much as they see fit for this program to be
22 successful within the business.

23
24 A woman is only eligible to receive funds for her first four pregnancies,
25 excluding miscarriages and stillbirths. This act does not apply to those who
26 are a surrogate or are planning an abortion. If a woman were to have a
27 stillbirth or a miscarriage, she is entitled to three days of paid leave that does
28 not tap into vacation or sick days. She will be paid the amount that she
29 would earn on a normal work day those three days. If she wishes to have a
30 longer leave, any extra time outside of those days will count as vacation
31 days.

32
33 This program will help the State of Tennessee because taking a leave of
34 absence is a period of time where a person would not otherwise receive pay.
35 Taking a leave without pay can take a major financial toll on these women

36 and their families during this time. By using this program, these people can
37 have more financial stability in this time of change.

38
39 Section 3) If a woman who meets the requirements is on maternity leave
40 wishes to receive funds, is denied that request, and still does not have the
41 money at the end of her leave, the company will pay 2/3 of the
42 amount she would have received up front and the remaining 1/3 over
43 the course of one year from the date the punishment takes effect. The
44 company will also pay a fine of \$2,500, half of which goes to the woman and
45 the other half goes to the government.

46
47 Section 4) This act will be aired immediately on the news and the
48 government's social media platforms. Each business will receive an email
49 from their state representative with the details of this act, its requirements,
50 and how it applies to their business.

51
52 Section 5) The money for this act will be coming from the Health and Social
53 Services portion of the budget. The companies will pay the aforementioned
54 percent of their regular pay and the government will pay \$2,000 as part of
55 the funds for every woman. This act will cost \$7,680 from the business for
56 one woman over the course of the twelve week period.

57
58 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws that interfere with this act are hereby
59 repealed.

60
61 Section 7) This act will take effect May 7, 2022.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 6



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Claire Todd, Bella Grigson, Natalie Regel, Lindsay Manella
School: ECS**

**An Act to Assist Public Officials to Identify Hearing Impaired
Tennessee Drivers**

1 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
4 be defined as follows:

5 a) Hearing Impairment: a partial or total inability to hear.
6

7 Section 2: Upon passage of this act, two car decals will be issued to hearing
8 impaired drivers on request by the driver. These decals will assist public
9 officials (first responders, law enforcement officers, etc.) to quickly and
10 efficiently identify Hearing Impaired Tennesseans. This will enable these
11 public officials to better manage emergency situations involving Hearing
12 Impaired Tennesseans.
13

14 Section 3: There will be no cost associated with this bill. The decals will be
15 paid for by the Hearing-Impaired Tennessean at a cost of 25c per decal.
16

17 Section 4: All laws or parts of law in conflict with this bill are hereby
18 repealed.
19

20 Section 5: When signed into law, this bill will go into effect on July 1, 2021.
21



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Evan Thomas, Derrick McCoy, Hudson Corbin
School: St. George's**

An Act to allow children to attend a public school of their choice.

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

2
3 Section 1): Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 Public Schools: a school supported by public funds and only people who live
6 in the area are able to attend.

7 District: an area of a country or city, especially one regarded as a distinct
8 unit because of a particular characteristic.

9 Enroll: officially register as a member of an institution or a student on a
10 course.

11
12 Section 2): This bill will allow the children of Tennessee to choose which
13 public school they want to attend.

14
15 Section 3): Children that live in the district get the first option and choice to
16 go to public schools in their district.

17
18 Section 4): After students that live in a district have made their school
19 choice, students from outside of the district can come in and fill up any
20 spaces that are left.

21
22 Section 5): Students who choose to go to a school outside of their district
23 must provide their own transportation.

24
25 Section 6): This bill will not cost the tax payers anything.

26
27 Section 7): All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
28 Repealed.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Ayden Elliott, Simmons Bone, Lily Stansell, Rollin Durrett
School: Harpeth Hall School**

**An Act to Increase the Amount of Guidance Counselors in Public
Middle Schools in Tennessee**

1 Be it enacted by the YMCA TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act are defined as follows:

4 Mental health- a person's condition with regard to their psychological and
5 emotional well-being

6 Guidance counselor- a person who gives help and advice to students about
7 educational and personal decisions

8
9 Section 2: 50% of mental health problems begin by age 14, and the best time
10 to fix a problem is from the very beginning.

11 The CDC has stated that the most common mental health issues that begin in
12 middle schools are ADHD, anxiety, and depression.

13 If the counselors have fewer people to focus on, they can pay more attention
14 to their allotted students and therefore recognize if they are struggling
15 mentally.

16 If mental health issues are not dealt with, the students have a higher risk of
17 self-harm or suicide.

18 The average counselor to student ratio in public middle schools in Tennessee
19 is 1:350 and this act will lower it to 1:250.

20
21 Section 3: This act mandates all public middle schools must have a guidance
22 counselor to student ratio of 1:250.

23
24 Section 4: This will cost approximately \$9,093,270 and funding will come
25 from the increased state education budget for 2021

26
27 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

28
29 Section 6: This act shall take effect on the August 1, 2021



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sean Anderson, Michael Wabwire
School: Collegiate**

**An Act to Promote the Creation of Farmer's Markets in Poverty
Stricken Neighborhoods**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:

4 a.) Food deserts - Poverty stricken areas with people that struggle to live on
5 low incomes and lack proper nutrition and transportation.

6 b.) Farmers markets - Indoor or outdoor markets where farm products such as
7 produce are sold to the local community at discounted rates. Local farmers and
8 distributors are allowed to sell produce at wholesale cost without charging tax.

9 c.) Grocery store - A market where food and household supplies are sold.

10 d.) Shop owner - A person who owns and operates a shop which sells
11 products to people.

12
13 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will give shop owners who open up farmers
14 markets near their local food deserts an opportunity to pay no business or
15 income taxes to the government in the 5 years after they open up their markets.

16
17 Section 3: This bill seeks to attack the growing public health crisis
18 exacerbated by the rise of food deserts in our state's urban areas. Families
19 living in poverty stricken areas are left with few options to purchase healthy
20 food, this in turn leads to health problems such as malnutrition and diabetes
21 in our population's poorer classes. These health problems are then passed on
22 to our states Medicare system where healthcare costs skyrocket. This is a
23 simple, low cost effort to combat this problem.

24
25 These businesses will offer healthier food options to their customers. This will
26 provide a healthier lifestyle option for people living in these neighborhoods
27 who often lack adequate transportation to access traditional grocery stores.

28
29 Section 4: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee will be nothing. The state will
30 simply not tax entrepreneurs who have invested in these particular types of businesses.

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 January 1, 2022, the public welfare
35 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Connor Lewis, Grace Allen, Elena Sallee
School: St. George's**

An act to make it illegal for minors to buy energy drinks

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 Illegal - contrary to or forbidden by law, especially criminal law.

6 Minor - a person under the age of 18

7 Energy Drinks - any of various types of beverage that are considered a
8 source of energy, especially a soft drink containing a high percentage of
9 sugar and/or caffeine or other stimulant.

10
11 Section 2: This law will make it illegal for anyone under 18 to buy an energy
12 drink.

13
14 Section 2: All stores and restaurants selling energy drinks should check a
15 person's ID before letting them buy said energy drink

16
17 Section 3: Under this act, the penalty for selling an energy drink under the
18 age of 18 is first a warning. If it happens again it would be a Class A
19 Misdemeanor in Tennessee. Which is 1 year in jail and a \$2,500 fine.

20
21 Section 4: This act will not require any funding from the state budget but
22 may generate revenue resulting through fines

23
24 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

25
26 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately after it gets passed.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Victor Superi
School: Sunset Middle School**

**An Act To Require CoreCivic To Require It to put all of its correctional
employes through proper training and Set Proper Food Standards**

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. CoreCivic - The Private Company That Owns Tennessee Prisons And Makes
5 a Profit From Them

6

7 Section 2 : All officers working for CoreCivic will be mandated to undergo
8 state certified training that will be set by the Tennessee Department of
9 Corrections. This will be done in order to combat the fact that there have
10 been an alarming amount of reports about uncertified and sometimes
11 abusive workers. The hiring of an unqualified worker could result in a \$2,000
12 fine.

13

14 Section 3 : Along with that, CoreCivic will also be mandated to follow food
15 standards put in place for schools in order to make sure that they are not
16 cutting costs on food in order to make a profit. There have been many food
17 complaints and it is very important that we can ensure they are not cutting
18 costs on food.

19

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

21

22 Section 6 : This act shall take effect immediately after its passing



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Dev Dalsania, Austin Harris, Denton Smith
School: St. George's**

AN ACT TO LEGALIZE CASINO GAMBLING

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1) Terms used in this bill shall be defined as follows:

4 Gambling: Games of chance (Usually for money).

5 Casino: A public room or building where gambling games are played.

6
7 Section 2) This bill will allow casinos to operate legally in Tennessee.

8
9 Section 3) A portion of the money made will go to funding public schools.

10
11 Section 4) 0.5-1% of the money made by the casinos will be given to the
12 Tennessee Department of Education to give to the public schools.

13
14 Section 5) One must be at least 21 to gamble.

15
16 Section 6) This bill will not require any funding from the state but in fact it
17 will make the state a profit.

18
19 Section 7) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby
20 repealed.

21
22 Section 8) This bill shall take effect as soon as possible upon becoming legal
23 for casinos to operate in the state.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Grant Mariencheck, Jed Dorrill, Landon Royston, Noah Cheek
School: ECS**

An Act to Add the Intermediate Unrestricted Drivers Licence to E-Services

1 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
4 be defined as follows:

5 Intermediate Unrestricted Driver's License - The driver's licence issued by the
6 state most often at the age of 17 that removes many of the restrictions put
7 in place by the Restricted Licence.

8 Intermediate Restricted Drivers Licence - The driver's licence issued by the
9 state most often at the age of 16 that approves a residents ability to drive.

10 E-Services - services offered by the DMV through the internet

11 DMV - (Driving and Motor Vehicles) The division of the Department of Safety
12 and Homeland security that issues driver's licenses.

13
14 Section 2: To obtain a drivers license in the State of Tennessee, a resident
15 must pass a series of knowledge tests and road tests. Unless the driver has
16 been granted a hardship license, the typical teen driver will obtain a driver's
17 permit at age 15 and a Intermediate Restricted Drivers Licence at the age of
18 16. At this point, the driver is accountable for any tickets or moving
19 violations that occur while they are driving and all penalties are added to
20 their driving record.

21
22 Section 3: With each of the aforementioned licenses, the applicant must
23 make a physical trip to their local DMV for testing. Testing often takes hours
24 of waiting in crowded establishments to be seen. Wait times for scheduled
25 tests can range up to a month.

26
27 Section 4: Currently, 17 year-old drivers are eligible for the Intermediate
28 Unrestricted Driver's Licence, but must visit a DMV to obtain the licence.
29 After waiting in line, the driver has their record checked and, if cleared, is
30 issued the new licence. No additional knowledge tests or road tests are
31 administered.

32
33 Section 5: The Intermediate Unrestricted Drivers Licence affirms that the
34 bearer is at least 17 years-old and that they have held an Intermediate
35 Restricted License for one year. In addition, they cannot have accumulated

36 more than six points on their driving record or been issued two seatbelt
37 violations.

38
39 Section 6. Current E services include: Driver application, renewal, duplicate
40 licences, scheduling and many other services. These services have been
41 used for many years and have helped reduce time spent at the DMV.

42
43 Section 7: If enacted, this act would add the request for an Intermediate
44 Unrestricted Drivers Licence to the services offered over the internet. The
45 checking of a driver's record is something that can be determined online and
46 does not require the physical presence of the driver at a DMV.

47
48 Section 8: If enacted, this bill will potentially reduce the DMV crowding and
49 wait times.

50
51 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
52 repealed.

53
54 Section 10: This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 1



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Grace Abram, Ivan Jimenez, Dasia Remigailo
School: Collegiate**

An Act to Ban the Usage of Execution by Electrocution in Tennessee

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:

4 a.) Electric Chair - A method of prisoner execution consisting of a chair and
5 electrodes attached to the head and leg.

6
7 Section 2: If enacted, it would make the electric chair banned as a method of
8 execution in the state of Tennessee. This bill will affect TN prisons which
9 perform executions, prisoners on death row, and the families of victims
10 waiting for executions.

11
12 Section 3: In recent years the Chemicals necessary to perform lethal
13 injection have become difficult to procure. The chemicals Are made in Europe
14 in capital punishment is banned in Europe. Therefore the companies that
15 make the drugs will no longer sell them in the US. Tennessee has executed
16 five prisoners by electrocution since November 1st 2018. Tennessee is one
17 of five southern states in the US that still allows this form of execution.
18 Electrocution has been banned in the other 45 states, at the Federal level,
19 and in every other country in the world. Death by electrocution is considered
20 a war crime according to the Geneva Convention.

21
22 The electric chair is an inhumane method of execution. There are reports of
23 victims being pried off of the chair after execution and their skin falling off.
24 The use of an electric chair is the very definition of cruel and unusual
25 punishment. As a state, we are in violation of the Eighth Amendment. Let's
26 change this and bring our state into the 21st century.

27
28 Section 4: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee will be nothing.

29
30 Other forms of execution will take the place of the Electric Chair; however, these
31 forms of execution are already funded by the State Department of Corrections.

32
33 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

34
35 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage, the public
36 welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Siddiq Swanigan, Joshua Green, Landon Parish
School: St. George's**

An act to make the penalty for driving on a suspended license

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 Driver's Licence- A document that permits you to drive.

5
6 Section 2: The new solution to the problem that we have is called the License
7 Redemption Act. This act brings more money into businesses and also gives
8 suspended license drivers a chance to redeem themselves to get a license.

9
10 Section 3: If you don't have a license and the police pull you over and you
11 don't have one, they will take you to the police station and tow your car over
12 there and you will have to sign papers to go take a driver's license test again.
13 If you refuse to do it you will have to serve a month in jail while doing
14 community service. Then you would get your license back and have to pay a
15 150\$ fine. If you accept you will take a driver's license test and if you pass,
16 you will be offered a job to pay off the 150\$ fine. When you pay it off, you
17 will be able to keep the job. If you fail that test, you will be offered another
18 chance to pass it. If you still fail, you will be sent to community service to get
19 your license back and have to pay the 150\$ fine. This Act is fair and just to
20 everyone. This offers redemption to anyone and those who refuse will be
21 served justice for endangerment.

22
23 Section 4: This Bill will be funded 300,000\$ through the senators of
24 Tennessee budget.

25
26 Section 5: The law prior to this bill will be repealed and replaced with this
27 one.

28
29 Section 6: This act will take place on May 30, 2022, the public welfare will be
30 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: John Bush
School: Grace-St. Lukes**

**AN ACT TO SAVE AMERICAN RETIREMENT AND CREATE EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY WEALTH FOR ALL AMERICANS**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2

3 Section 1: All terms in this resolution shall be defined as follows:

4

4 Wealth: Savings plus assets minus debt

5

5 Poverty: A state or condition in which a person or community lacks the
6 financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living

7

7 Investment: An asset acquired with the goal of generating income or
8 appreciation

8

9 Inflation: A general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of
10 money.

10

11 Index funds: A portfolio of stocks designed to mimic the composition and
12 performance of a financial market index

12

13

14 Section 2: Funds of \$3,375 would be invested at birth in zero-cost equity
15 index funds; be prohibited from withdrawal until retirement, would compound
16 tax-free for 65 years or more and would provide retirement assets of more
17 than \$500,000 thousand dollars at age 65. These assets would be distributed
18 month to month in 3,300 packages. This program will replace social security.

19

20 Section 3: This program would have a high upfront cost

21

22 Section 4: 273 million 275 thousand dollars or 1.5 percent of the health and
23 social services budget of Tennessee upfront that will give us a return of 40
24 billion 499 million 959 hundred 500 dollars

25

26 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this act are
27 hereby repealed.

28

29 Section 6: This law will go into effect on January 1, 2022, the public welfare
30 requiring it.

30



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Khalia Liuchan, MD Lee, James Garner
School: Brentwood Academy**

**An Act to Require all Public Schools in Tennessee to Have a
Permanent School Resource Officer**

1 Section 1: Terms in this act are as follows:

2 A. School Resource Officer- sworn law enforcement officers responsible for
3 safety and crime prevention within a school.

4 B. SRO- the acronym for School Resource Officer

5 C. Public School- a school supported by public funds, including charter
6 schools.

7
8 Section 2: All public schools need an active SRO as a permanent position.

9
10 Section 3: This will increase the health, safety, and education of public-
11 school students across the state.

12
13 Section 4: This act will be supervised by the Tennessee Department of
14 Education through yearly reports.

15
16 Section 5: If districts are not in compliance with this act, school's safety
17 funding can be taken away at the discretion of the TDE.

18
19 Section 6: \$30,000,000 will be set aside in the budget to fund this act.

20
21 Section 7: The state will pay 25% of the salary for the $\frac{3}{4}$ of the first year of
22 each new SRO.

23
24 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

25
26 Section 9: This law will take effect at the start of the 2021-2022 school year.

27



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Mason Merkle, Hudson Burns, Elly Otieno
School: St. George's**

AN ACT TO HAVE REGISTRATION FOR YOUR FIREARM

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:

- 4 a) Firearm - A portable projectile weapon of which works by the firing pin
5 opening with a spring hitting a cap in the back of a bullet/ projectile when
6 that happens a loud noise is emitted and there is a muzzle flash.
7 b) Registration - the action or process of registering or of being registered.
8 c) Repealed - to rescind or annul by authoritative act.

9
10 Section 2: This act will require those who purchase a gun to register their
11 firearm with the government with a card stating this is their gun and they
12 bought it legally. This card will be issued and administered/printed by all gun
13 stores, shooting ranges, and police stations.

14
15 Section 3: The penalty for not having registration for your firearm is \$800.
16 Another penalty is for someone who tries to print their own registration cards
17 because there will be a chip in the real one that states it is real. All officers
18 will have a chip scanner with them at all times. Their time would be 3 years
19 in jail with a \$750 fine.

20
21 Section 4: The cost would be the printing of the cards themselves. If
22 someone is trying to get a card there will probably be a 1-5 day delay and a
23 paper registration will be used in that time.

24
25 Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
26 repealed.

27
28 Section 6: This law should take effect in 1-2 months so there are enough
29 cards printed and the word is spread through news, media, and people,
30 through police programs and news casts.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Yash Deorah
School: Sunset Middle School**

AN ACT TO COUNTER ANIMAL CRUELTY

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 Abuse: cruel and violent treatment of a person or animal.

5 Agriculture: Plant and livestock production is the study, craft, and practice of
6 agriculture. Agriculture was a key factor in the growth of sedentary human
7 society, as it allowed people to live in cities by creating food surpluses from
8 domesticated species.

9 FSIS: Food Safety and Inspection Service

10
11 Section 2) Animals being tested on for products will be completely halted.
12 Testing products, including testing covid vaccines, and oxycontin, on animals
13 have been rendered unnecessary by scientists and cause harm to animals.

14
15 Section 3) Agricultural industries must be inspected annually by appointed
16 officials from the FSIS. This is to assure that the owners aren't abusing or
17 unethically handling their animals, such as having rings shot through pigs'
18 noses.

19
20 Section 4) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

21
22 Section 5) This act will take effect June 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Sam Davidson, Maddi Sanders, Darrell Davis
School: St. George's**

An Act to gradually increase Minimum Wage by 50 cents a year for 6 years.

1 Being enacted by gradually increasing the Minimum Wage by 50 cents a year
2 for 6 years.

3
4 Section 1) Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
5 Minimum Wage: The lowest wage permitted by law or by a special
6 agreement (such as one with a labor union)

7
8 Section 2)
9 This bill will increase the minimum wage 50 cents for six years

10
11 Section 3)
12 The minimum wage will max out at \$10.25 in six years.

13
14 Section 4)
15 This act will cost nothing and benefit the government because the cost of the
16 product will cost more making the tax cost more.

17
18 Section 5)
19 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

20
21 Section 6)
22 This bill shall take place on January 1st, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Cooper Acuff, Susannah Brink, Riley Davis, Drew Shelton
School: ECS**

An Act to Combat Teen Anxiety and Depression in Teens

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 Depression-state of feeling sad, a common and serious medical illness that
6 negatively affects how you feel, the way you think and how you act

7 Self harm-the act of purposely hurting oneself (as by cutting or burning the
8 skin) as an emotional coping mechanism.

9 Online School-education that uses one or more technologies to deliver
10 instruction to students who are separated from the instructor and to support
11 regular and substantive interaction between the students.

12 Human connection-an energy exchange between people who are paying
13 attention to one another, which has the power to deepen the moment,
14 inspire change and build trust.

15 Anxiety-a feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease, typically about an
16 imminent event or something with an uncertain outcome.

17
18 Section 2:

19 In March of 2020, students were sent home from public schools to complete
20 their school year remotely. While the academic learning gap widened and
21 athletic opportunities waned, a darker and more sinister trend took hold in
22 the lives of our youth, that of increased teen anxiety and depression.

23
24 Section 3:

25 One in five Tennessee kids have expressed mental health issues, yet less
26 than half have received treatment or support. In Tennessee, self-harm is the
27 2nd leading cause of death between 10 and 17 year olds. There has been a
28 24% increase for the self-harm rate in Tennessee since 2015 with teen girls
29 composing more than 50% of that number. In Memphis, the self-harm rate
30 per 100,000 is 7.9% which is above the national rate.

31
32 Section 4:

33 Sources of anxiety and depression causing recent self-harm acts stem from
34 the following: lack of acknowledgment during the pandemic, not being able
35 to attend school and the benefits that come with it, not being able to play
36 sports, lack of activeness, little to no affection and acknowledgement in the

home, not being able to meet people due to the virus, and all other negative restrictions that the pandemic has applied on the youth of Tennessee.

Section 5: Teachers, who were in the position to notice changes in behavior in their students while students met in person, now find themselves isolated from them. They are unable to assess the feelings of their students through daily internet course work.

Section 6: If enacted, the following protocol would come into play during extended periods of school closures. Public school teachers shall be required to meet with students, at a minimum of once a week for half an hour, one on one, in order to set up basic human connection. This requirement will help to make the students feel heard/understood, which will hopefully help them cope with their feelings of depression. Statistics from the Tennessee Public Schools Association confirms a 16:1 teacher to student ratio, meaning that if each teacher could be assigned 16 students to make contact with each month, the entire student body could be easily reached.

Section 7: Tennessee public school teachers will receive learning sessions where they can be trained in recognizing and handling students with severe depression or anxiety. These classes will be taught by a new task force funded by the Department of Education called TADA (Teen Anxiety and Depression Association)

Section 8: This bill would require the funding of the TADA task force. We predict that to get their foundation running and continuing it over the years, we would provide for them 2.2 million dollars in annual operating funds. After the first fiscal year, it would require \$800,000 per annum.

Section 9:

All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 10:

This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2021, or at the beginning of the fiscal year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Ashwika Chitreddy, Sophia Bryan, and Aditi Sawhney
School: Woodland Middle School**

An Act to Ensure A Yearly Fund for Farmers

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.) Coronavirus Food Assistance Program: A program given by the USDA to
5 help give a greater share towards farming operations and to help improve
6 USDA pandemic assistance.

7 b.) USDA: USDA is an abbreviation for United States Department of
8 Agriculture.

9 c.) Certified farms: Farms that mark their products with their certified
10 program label.

11
12 Section 2: All schools must require a yearly donation from students and
13 faculty towards this act.

14
15 Section 3: The USDA will be asked to help participate in this and help
16 increase the number of volunteers as well.

17
18 Section 4: The amount of money that we need would be 250K to distribute
19 \$10,000 towards the 25 certified farms within TN.

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 on July 1st, 2021, the public welfare
24 requiring it.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 2



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Manvik Barkakati, Rian Kim, Suryansh Bathina, Dewang Sahay
School: Woodland Middle School**

**An Act To Require All Businesses In Tennessee To Provide Paid
Maternity Leave**

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 Paid Maternity Leave- A period when a woman is legally absent from work
5 before and after she has a baby, and during which she is paid.

6
7 Section 2) The State of Tennessee will have to require businesses to give a
8 paid maternity leave for at least 20 weeks.

9
10 Section 3) The mother will have to receive at least 2/3 of her original pay
11 and receive the full health and insurance benefits of the job. If she works on
12 an hourly wage she will be paid based on the average hours worked before
13 leave.

14
15 Section 4) Any company that violates this law shall pay the mother 2 extra
16 months of her average monthly pay. In addition, If the company fails to
17 provide due payment, the State of Tennessee may fine the business
18 accordingly.

19
20 Section 5) This act will not require any funding from 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 be enacted by the State of Tennessee as soon as the
25 bill is passed.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE



Sponsors: Nicholas Miller, Klarke Motley
School: St. George's

AN ACT TO RAISE FINES FOR LITTERING

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1.) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 a.) Littering - make (a place) untidy with rubbish or a large number of
6 objects left lying about.

7 b.) Fine- punish (someone) by making them pay a sum of money, typically
8 as a penalty for breaking the law.

9
10 Section 2.) This bill will raise the max fine for littering from \$2,500 to
11 \$5,000.

12
13 Section 3.) Under this bill, the penalty for littering will result in a fine from
14 \$100-\$5,000.

15
16 Section 4.) This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
17 generate revenue resulting from fines.

18
19 Section 5.) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
20 repealed.

21
22 Section 6.) This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law with
23 public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Rio Sebert
School: Brentwood Middle School**

**An act to increase the state minimum wage from 7.25\$ to 12.00\$ and
to offer help to small businesses**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA youth in government

2

3 Section 1: This act requires For all businesses in Tennessee to require a
4 12.00\$ minimum wage.

5

6 Section 2: This act requires the Tennessee government to give financial
7 support to business.

8

9 Section 3: This will cost 1,500,000 and come from the Tennessee
10 Department of Economic and Community Development.

11

12 Section 4: this act requires the creation of a webpage that helps businesses
13 get the financial support they need.

14

15 Section 5: this act requires that if law is disobeyed without reason (if the
16 businesses has the available funds to)punishment may vary from 5000\$ to
17 1000\$ per offense.

18

19 Section 6: this act requires that any businesses with 1 to 50 employees will
20 get 5% tax credits.

21

22 Section 7:all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

23

24 Section 8:this act shall take effect August,1,2021.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE



Sponsors: Ethan Zhao, Sarah Kilmurray
School: St. George's

An act to require background checks for all private gun sales and transfers.

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.) Private Gun Seller- A person who is not a licensed gun dealer that sells
5 guns.

6 b.) Background Check-A process used by federally licensed gun dealers to
7 verify that an individual is who they claim to be, as well as checking and
8 confirming the validity of someone's criminal record to make sure that they
9 can legally buy a gun.

10 c.) Gun- a weapon incorporating a metal tube from which bullets, shells, or
11 other missiles are propelled by explosive force, typically making a
12 characteristic loud, sharp noise.

13 d.) Firearm- a rifle, pistol, or other portable gun

14 e.) Gun Transfer- the transfer of a gun from an unlicensed individual residing
15 in one state to another unlicensed individual residing in the same state.

16 f.) NICS- National Instant Criminal Background Check System

17 g.) TBI- Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

18 h.) ATF- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) is
19 the federal agency primarily responsible for administering and enforcing the
20 criminal and regulatory provisions of the federal laws pertaining to
21 destructive devices (bombs), explosives, and arson.

22 i.) ATF Form- a form prescribed by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms,
23 and Explosives, required to be completed when a person proposes to
24 purchase a gun from a gun seller

25
26 Section 2: Private gun sellers must perform background checks for all gun
27 buyers and transfers under any circumstances.

28
29 Section 3: Violators will face anywhere from 6 months-10 years in jail
30 depending on what the buyer does with the gun. If the buyer does not
31 commit any crimes, the violator will face less jail time. However, if the
32 customer commits illegal actions with the gun, the buyer will face more jail
33 time.

34
35 Section 4: Sellers will be unable to sell guns if they violate this act.

36
37 Section 5: The addition of this bill will cost no money. This act will generate
38 revenue from the fines that violators will pay.
39

40 Section 6: Police officers will be responsible to enforce the law and work with
41 the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and the
42 Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) to make sure private sellers follow
43 the law.
44

45 Section 7: When a person tries to buy a gun from a private seller, the seller
46 must contact NICS or the TBI electronically or by phone. The prospective
47 buyer fills out an ATF form, and the seller relays that information to the NICS
48 or TBI. The staff of the background check organizations performs a
49 background check on the buyer. That background check verifies the buyer
50 does not have a criminal record or isn't otherwise ineligible to purchase or
51 own a firearm.
52

53 Section 8: Gun transfers will also require background checks by sellers. The
54 gun cannot be transferred until an ATF form is filled out and sent to
55 background checks organizations for verification, just like buying a gun.
56

57 Section 9: Violators will be subject to fines based on the number of guns they
58 have sold. If a seller illegally sells 1-5 guns, they will be faced with a
59 \$50,000 fine. If they sell 6-10 guns, they will be faced with a \$100,000 fine.
60 If they illegally sell more than 10 guns, they will face a \$150,000 fine and
61 have a mandatory jail time of 3 years.
62

63 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
64

65 Section 11: This act shall take effect immediately.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE



Sponsors: Lexi Levatino, Sophie Dabbs
School: ECS

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE ALL TENNESSEE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS
TO HAVE AN ANTI-CYBER BULLYING PROGRAM IN EFFECT**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: Terms used in this act unless the context requires otherwise shall be defined as follows:

- a) Public School: a school supported by public funds.
- b) Private School: a school supported by a private organization or private individuals rather than by the government. A school supported wholly by the payment of fees.
- c) Cyber bullying: described as intentional harm inflicted through electronic media, affects almost half of all U.S. teens. It is often motivated by prejudice and hate, and some of the most serious cases of cyber bullying are the result of bias based on the target's race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation and the like. Whether cyber bullying is related to identity-based group membership, however, or more universal characteristics such as appearance or social status, online social cruelty can produce devastating consequences for the targets and may be a precursor to more destructive behavior, including involvement in hate groups and bias-related violence.
- d) Penalty: a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract.

Section 2: If enacted this bill shall require all schools in the State of Tennessee to have an anti-cyber bullying program in effect. The program should include interactive workshops and the creation of guidelines for dealing with cyber bullying in a practical and comprehensive manner.

Section 3: The penalty for noncompliance shall be \$2,000. Offenders will be reported to the Tennessee Board of Education.

Section 4: This bill shall be funded through the penalties from schools that do not comply.

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

Section 6: This act shall take effect July 1, 2021 the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: George Lundy, Kinsley Coleman, Lucy Dunavant
School: St. George's**

**An act to prevent law enforcement from unreasonable searches of
vehicles**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in government

2

3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows

5 Law enforcement- the activity of some members of government who act in
6 an organized manner to enforce the law by discovering, deterring,
7 rehabilitating, or punishing people who violate the rules and norms governing
8 that society.

9 Motor Vehicles- Any vehicle that you need a license to drive

10

11 Section 2: Under this bill law enforcement would only be able to search a
12 vehicle if the person is being arrested.

13

14 Section 3: This bill will not cost the taxpayers anything.

15

16 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed

17

18 Section 5: We want this bill to be accessed as soon as possible, or right when
19 it is published from the law enforcement.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Oliver Leavitt, Fletcher Taylor
School: MUS**

An act to require stores to put the total price on price tags

1 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
2 defined as follows:

3 Total price: price of sales item and tax added together

4 Price tag: the tag that has the cost of item

5 Sales tax: 9.25% of the product's price

6 Producer: Company that produces the goods

7 Local business: a business with stores owned and operated solely in the state
8 of Tennessee

9
10 Section 2: Stores will be required to place the total price of a good on the
11 shelf where a good is sold

12
13 Section 3: The producers of these goods will not be required to change price
14 tags on the goods since these can be shipped statewide

15
16 Section 4: Stores will be fined \$50,000 for the first infraction of this bill, and
17 this price will increase by \$5,000 for each offense. Local businesses will not
18 be held to the same standard, local businesses will be fined \$5000 for the
19 first infraction, and this price will increase by \$500 for each offence

20
21 Section 5: Inspections will be conducted annually by the Tennessee Bureau
22 of Investigation

23
24 Section 6: Will only cost money to the store, because they will have to print
25 the price tags

26
27 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict of this bill will hereby be
28 repealed

29
30 Section 8: This act shall take effect July 1, 2021, to give stores time to
31 adjust



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Ella Cochran, Hannah Taylor
School: ECS**

An Act to Fine Smoking in Vehicles While Driving

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government:

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 Graduated fine - A financial penalty that increases with every infraction
6 Vehicle - any car, truck, or motor vehicle
7

8 Section 2: At last polling, 19.9% of Tennesseans smoke tobacco. That is
9 approximately 1,058,300 people. With the growing restrictions on smoking
10 in public spaces, smokers are increasingly choosing to smoke in their cars.
11

12 Section 3: It is the consensus of most driving instructors that hand
13 positioning on the steering wheel is most important as it leads to stability
14 and control of the vehicle. When airbags were introduced, the correct
15 position on the wheel became known as 10 and 2, as it refers to placement
16 on a clock. Both hands in these positions became regarded as the best and
17 safest plan. Smoking, obviously, would require one hand to be of the wheel
18 during the lighting and smoking and disposal of a cigarette.
19

20 Section 4: Current law does not prohibit the use of tobacco products while
21 driving a vehicle. For a driver to engage in smoking while driving, the driver
22 is restricted to the use of one hand while steering. The drivers attention is
23 partially diverted to avoiding being burned or dropping ash inside the vehicle.
24 This lack of attention and improper handling of the vehicle is an obvious
25 threat to the driver and the other vehicles on the road
26

27 Section 4: If enacted, this bill would make it a Class C misdemeanor to
28 smoke inside a vehicle while operating the vehicle. The misdemeanor will
29 carry a fine of \$25 for the first offense and a graduated scale of penalties for
30 each additional conviction. \$50 / second offense. \$75 / third offense.
31

32 Section 5: If enacted, the bill will potentially raise \$8 million in fines each year.
33

34 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
35

36 Section 7: This proposed act will take effect July 1, 2022



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Naavya Dangi, Katelyn Green, Sonia Kripalani, Divya Shrivastava
School: Woodland Middle School**

AN ACT TO RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE IN TENNESSEE

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 Minimum Wage - the lowest wage permitted by law or by a special
5 agreement

6 Inflation - a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of
7 money

8 SNAP - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; provides nutrition
9 benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can
10 purchase healthy food and move towards self-sufficiency

11
12 Section II: Currently, the minimum wage in Tennessee is seven dollars and
13 twenty-five cents per hour, which is the federal minimum wage. Tennessee is
14 one of twenty-two states that uses the federal minimum wage, which has
15 remained the same for over a decade. One dollar in Tennessee is worth less
16 than one dollar in many other states, several of which have a minimum wage
17 higher than Tennessee. Raising the minimum wage has, in most cases, not
18 affected inflation. In fact, the federal minimum wage of the United States has
19 not kept up with the nation's inflation rate. Taking inflation into account, the
20 minimum wage in the United States is worth seventeen percent less than it
21 was ten years ago. If someone making seven dollars and twenty-five cents
22 an hour worked for forty hours a week, they would earn a weekly wage of
23 only two-hundred and ninety dollars. This is not enough to support a healthy
24 lifestyle.

25
26 Section III: This act will raise the Tennessee minimum wage to ten dollars
27 gradually over the course of five years, as to not cause any major impact to
28 the economy. The minimum wage will raise twenty five cents to seven dollars
29 and fifty cents per hour in 2022, and will increase by fifty cents each year
30 until 2027 (eight dollars in 2023, eight dollars and fifty cents in 2024, nine
31 dollars in 2025, nine dollars and fifty cents in 2026, and ten dollars in 2027).

32
33 Section IV: Increasing the minimum wage would raise the income of about
34 560,000 workers in Tennessee. It will also lower the amount the state spends
35 on social safety net programs such as SNAP and reduce economic inequality,
36 which will lead to economic growth. Other states that have raised their

37 minimum wage in the past years have seen great benefits, and Tennessee
38 will likely see similar outcomes.

39
40 Section V: This act has no fiscal impact.

41
42 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
43 repealed.

44
45 Section VII: This act shall take effect January 1, 2022, on which the
46 minimum wage will be raised to seven dollars and fifty cents. The minimum
47 wage will continue to increase by fifty cents each year on the first of January
48 until 2027, in which the minimum wage will reach ten dollars per hour.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 3



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Shelby Callaghan, Ashlee Adams
School: ECS**

An Act to Restrict the Distribution of Disability Passes and Disability Fraud.

1 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
4 be defined as follows:

5 Disability- : a physical, mental, cognitive, or developmental condition that
6 impairs, interferes with, or limits a person's ability to engage in certain tasks
7 or actions or participate in typical daily activities and interactions.

8 Disability passes - a legal document that extendeds disability benefits to the
9 bearer

10 Disability fraud - an attempt to garner benefits from a government program
11 without meeting the criteria.

12
13 Section 2: Currently, Tennessee residents have to take a test that consists
14 of five questions to qualify as being disabled. If you have enough work to
15 qualify for disability benefits, SSA.gov uses a step-by-step process involving
16 five questions to determine if you are disabled. The five questions are: based
17 on work, health and conditions.

18
19 Section 3: The disability applicants are given a questionnaire that consists of
20 5 questions.

21 Are you working? 2. Is your condition "severe"? 3. Is your condition found
22 in the list of disabling conditions? 4. Can you do the work you did
23 previously? 5. Can you do any other type of work?

24
25 Section 4: SSA considers Tennessee residents medical conditions, age,
26 education, past work experience, and any transferable skills they may have.
27 If applicants can't do other work, the SSA will decide if they are disabled. If
28 Tennessee residents can do other work, the SSA decides that the applicant
29 doesn't have a qualifying disability and their claim will be denied.

30
31 Section 5: Currently, 45-50% of disability applicants will receive benefits,
32 whether they have been confirmed by a certified physician as disabled or not.
33 The potential for abuse is abundantly clear.

35 Section 6: In enacted, this act would require doctors to verify the patient's
36 disabilities. All tests to establish eligibility for state funds should be factual
37 and not opinion-based. Specialists would be charged with making evaluations
38 on an applicants disability independently, but in consideration of, the
39 opinions expressed in the applicants questionnaire.
40

41 Section 7: All laws are parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
42 repealed.
43

44 Section 8: This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Livi VanSteenberg, Molly Gorham, Kate Addison
School: St. George's**

**AN ACT TO MAKE THE GAY PANIC DEFENSE ILLEGAL IN THE STATE OF
TENNESSEE**

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) LGBTQ+- an acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer.

5 b) Gay/Trans Panic Defense - a legal tactic which claims that a victim's
6 sexual orientation or gender identity not only explains-but excuses-a loss of
7 self-control by the perpetrator.

8 c) Perpetrator- a person who carries out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act.

9 d) Hate crime- a crime, typically one involving violence, that is motivated by
10 prejudice on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, or other grounds.
11

12 Section 2: The Gay Panic Defense will be revoked within the state of
13 Tennessee for the mental and physical safety of the LGBTQ+ community.
14

15 Section 3: The passing of this bill will prevent a perpetrator in Tennessee
16 from using the Gay Panic Defense to excuse their actions based off of the
17 victim's sexual orientation or gender identity (or lack thereof). Diminished
18 capacity is inarguably not a defense for a clear hate crime, and should not be
19 treated as such. Additionally, self defense cannot be an argument when
20 torture and unnecessary force is used. The melanin in a woman's skin should
21 not cause her death, nor her gender, nor should who she was born to love.
22 Through this action, discrimination in the eyes of the law will also be reduced
23 based on arbitrary conditions outside of the case and prevent personal bias
24 from entering Tennessee courts.
25

26 Section 4: The enactment of the Gay Panic Defense will not require monetary
27 gain or loss by any individual party.
28

29 Section 5: The Gay Panic Defense Law is hereby enacted.
30

31 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby
32 repealed.
33

34 Section 7: This bill shall take effect July 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE



Sponsors: Kate Wolfkill, Ashlynn Ostner, Sara Mae Fields
School: St. Mary's

**AN ACT TO EDUCATE TENNESSEE'S SENIOR CITIZENS IN
TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: Terms used in this bill are defined as follows:

a) A senior citizen is a person 70 years of age and older.

b) Technology includes desktop computers, laptops, cellular phones, and tablets, and these products' systems.

Section 2: If enacted, this bill will propose technology classes for Tennessee's senior citizens.

Section 3: In 2021, 16.5% of Tennessee's population consists of senior citizens.

Section 4: As of 2017, 67% of citizens 65 years and up had Internet.

Section 5: The senior citizen classes will be held at all 289 libraries in Tennessee.

Section 5: For one month, one two-hour class will be held every week.

Section 6: Each class will be supervised by a trained educator. For each two-hour class, the educator will be paid \$15 per hour.

Section 7: The cost will be approximately \$35,000 for the 289 educators and for advertising.

Section 8: Tennessee's 2020 overall education budget is \$10.6 billion.

Section 9: The \$35,000 requested for this program is not even 1% (0.00033%) of Tennessee's current education budget.

Section 10: Advertisement will be through places of worship, local shops and stores, local libraries, and newspapers.

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

Section 12: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



Sponsors: Kaushik Sathiyandrakumar, Aditya Pradeep, Jack Herrmann, Azariah Cherukara
School: Woodland Middle School

**An Act to Regulate and Purify Water in Drinking Sources in
Tennessee**

1 Be it enacted by the 2021 YMCA Youth in Government

2
3 Section I: Terms used in this act shall be defined as followed:

4 Pollutant - a substance that pollutes something, especially water or the
5 atmosphere.

6 Contamination - the action or state of making or being made impure by
7 polluting or poisoning.

8
9 Section II: The freshwater sources of Tennessee are in a dire state.
10 Tennessee's water quality is extremely contaminated and affects almost all
11 regions of the state. The Tennessee Department of Environment and
12 Conservation (TDEC) has estimated that about 30 percent of the state's
13 streams are of such poor water quality that they cannot support a healthy
14 population of fish and other aquatic wildlife, and almost 40 percent are not fit
15 for human recreation. A leading cause of water pollution in the Tennessee
16 River is stormwater runoff that collects and delivers substances such as
17 pesticides and fertilizers into the river, therefore, one step in reducing
18 pollution in the Tennessee River is minimizing and carefully managing
19 chemical and pesticide use for our lawn care. Ten harmful contaminants were
20 found in the water supplies in 30 Tennessee towns or water utilities,
21 according to a report released by the Environmental Working Group, or EWG,
22 an independent nonprofit organization. The Tennessee River is a great source
23 of water for its residents. However, according to ewg.com, the Tennessee
24 River is the fourth dirtiest river in the United States. In addition, 5.1 million
25 residents rely on the Tennessee River as their water source. Currently, the
26 Cumberland River is the city's drinking water source. However, an additional
27 threat of sewage is applied to the Cumberland River. According to News
28 Channel 5, there have been 498 total overflow violations - releasing an
29 estimated 83 million+ gallons of sewage into the river.

30
31 Section III: We believe the best course of action is to create reservoirs
32 around Tennessee that will not only tackle the problem of water
33 contamination but will also boost our economy and lower the unemployment
34 rate by creating new jobs for residents. Three reservoirs will be implemented

35 and built around the state. The reservoirs will test, purify, and supply pure,
36 clean water. The reservoirs will purify water through natural purification
37 through sedimentation of particles, photolysis, and substance degradation.
38 Therefore, not only will the reservoirs make the water drinkable for humans,
39 but they will also purify the water for all aquatic wildlife in our lakes and
40 rivers. The benefits of reservoirs are immense.

41
42 Section IV: The price of three reservoirs would be around 300,000 dollars,
43 averaging out to about 100,000 dollars per reservoir. This will be funded
44 through the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. Any
45 money that is not used will be put back into the Tennessee Department of
46 Environment and Conservation.

47
48 Section V: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
49

50 Section VI: Following the implementation of the reservoirs, general upkeep
51 including routine clearing of sediment and any other maintenance needed will
52 be handled by the TDEC.

53
54 Section VII: This act will take effect as soon as possible after ratification, in
55 addition to public approval.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



Sponsors: Samantha Castillo, Brady Jones
School: Collegiate

An Act to Prohibit Gay and Trans Panic Defense

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:

4 a.) Gay and Trans Panic Defense - a legal tactic used in part from the
5 defendant to justify their violent action(s) taken against the victim that
6 renders the victim's gender identity and/or sexual orientation as the main
7 stimulant of the defendant's actions

8 b.) Defense of Insanity/Diminished Capacity - a defense within the Gay and
9 Trans Panic Defense that states the defendant that committed the crime or
10 violent action(s) was momentarily impaired from thinking logically upon
11 knowing the victim's gender identity and/or sexual orientation

12 c.) Defense of Provocation - a defense within the Gay and Trans Panic
13 Defense that the advancement of a non-violent sexual action from the victim
14 provoked the defendant to act violently

15 d.) Defense of Self-Defense - a defense within the Gay and Trans Panic
16 Defense that the sexual orientation and/or the gender identity made the
17 defendant feel threatened and believe the victim would have caused bodily
18 harm

19
20 Section 2: If enacted this bill will prohibit any reference or use of the Gay
21 and Trans Panic Defense in any court in the State of Tennessee involving
22 criminal trial or procedures.

23 Courts dealing with criminal trials or procedures must require that no bias be
24 extended to an individual after learning their sexual orientation and/or
25 gender identity. Furthermore, defendants' comments or justifications based
26 on bias of the victims sexual orientation/gender identity will be rejected and
27 not seen as reliable to affect the jury's opinion or verdict.

28 Any tactical defense recognised as falling under Gay and Trans Defense
29 (refer to section 1) used by the defendant will not be recognised as sufficient
30 reasoning for the violent crime inflicted upon the victim and should not
31 impact the sentence given to the defendant in any way.

32
33 Section 3: On the date of March 31, 2021, Virginia outlawed the use of
34 gay/trans panic defense to lessen an offender's sentence or justify their
35 violence. This act shall apply to all aspects of the Gay and Trans Panic
36 Defense that uses the following defense tactics defined in section 1: Defense

37 of Insanity/Diminished Capacity, Defense of Provocation, and Defense of
38 Self-Defense.

39
40 Section 4: This bill has no effect upon the budget of the state of TN.

41
42 Section 5: Any usage of the Gay and Trans Panic Defense in a court will be
43 ruled as unjustifiable due to invalidity with no exceptions.

44
45 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage, the public
46 welfare requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: West Smith, Deglan Picha, Noah Rolfe
School: St. George's**

**An act for teachers to be reimbursed for spending money on school
supplies for students.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA youth in Government

2

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

4 a) Teacher - a person who teaches, especially in a school. Any public school
5 adult who teaches in the state of Tennessee.

6 b) School Supplies - School supply means an item commonly used by a
7 student in a course of study.

8 c) Reimbursement - A repayment of something someone has lost like a loan.

9 d) Student - A child who is learning from the teacher in the state of
10 Tennessee.

11

12 Section 2) Any public school teachers who spend their own money on school
13 supplies will be reimbursed. For this to happen then the teacher must have
14 the receipt on the supplies and show it to the state in order to be
15 reimbursed. The teacher would get the money from the state of Tennessee.

16

17 Section 3) The penalty of this law is if the teacher doesn't get reimbursed
18 then the government would get fined by the teacher for not getting
19 reimbursed.

20

21 Section 4) The cost of this varies from how much the teacher spends on the
22 supplies. If the teacher spends a lot of money on something then they should
23 be reimbursed that amount.

24

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

26

27 Section 6) This act shall take effect August 1, 2021 the public welfare
28 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Jack Haggerman, Sam Gary
School: Grace-St. Lukes**

A RESOLUTION TO END LOUD NOISE CREATED BY CARS

1 BE IT RESOLVED/ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: All terms in this resolution shall be defined as follows:

4 Muffler- an object to modify the sound output of a vehicle

5
6 Section 2: A motorized vehicle can not produce more than 110 db 6 inches
7 away from the Muffler. You will get 1 ticket and after the 2nd ticket any
8 muffler attached non permanently to a vehicle will be seized if it creates
9 more than 110db. If attached permanently it will be towed to a shop of the
10 owners choice.

11
12 Section 3: Less street racing, less noise pollution, public safety,

13
14 Section 4: This bill will cost \$214,764.74.

15
16 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this
17 resolution/act are hereby repealed.

18
19 Section 6: This law will go into effect January 1st, the public welfare
20 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
BLUE SENATE**



**Sponsors: Elise Pate, Sarah Schmiedicke, Jaiden Wilson
School: St. George's**

An act to prohibit faculty and staff of an educational establishment from searching and seizing any private property that belongs to a student, unless the faculty and staff have reason to believe someone is in immediate danger.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 Section 1) Terms in this bill are defined as follows:

4 a) Private Property: Personal electronic devices, which are considered owned
5 by student(s), backpacks/any bag brought on campus by student(s), the
6 student(s)' person, land or belongings owned by a person or group, and kept
7 for their exclusive use.

8 b) School campuses: the grounds, often including the buildings, of a college,
9 university, or school.

10 c) Educational establishments: property where students go to
11 learn/compete/participate in activities or sports.

12 d) Faculty and staff: anyone that works in/with educational establishments
13 (including coaches).

14 e) Immediate danger: the imminent danger of physical violence or
15 aggression towards self or others, which is likely to cause serious physical
16 harm.

17 f) Student(s): a person who is studying at a school or college, denoting
18 someone who is studying in order to enter a particular profession, a person
19 who takes an interest in a particular subject.

20
21 Section 2) This bill will prohibit unreasonable search and seizures of
22 student's/athlete's property.

23
24 Section 3) Faculty and staff will need permission from the students, parents,
25 or legal guardian.

26
27 Section 4) Under this bill, on the first offense, the faculty/staff member will
28 have a mandatory meeting with the student/athlete involved,
29 parent/guardian of the student/athlete, and the superintendent. On the
30 second offense, the faculty/staff member will have a three-day unpaid
31 suspension. On the third offense, the faculty/staff member's job will be
32 terminated.

33

34 Section 5) This bill will require a note on the faculty/staff member's job
35 description and signs clarifying this bill in every room in the school.
36
37 Section 6) This bill will require no funding from Tennessee taxpayers/state
38 government, but it will be up to the educational establishments to make the
39 signs.
40
41 Section 7) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
42
43 Section 8) This act will take effect upon the start of the upcoming school
44 year.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 4



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: John Mitchell, I.T. Bush, Roderick Cormier, Gathan Short
School: Brentwood Academy**

**An act to require all public high schools in Tennessee to have an
optional after-school STEM activity**

1 Section I: Terms used in this act are defined as follows:

2 A) STEM - an acronym for science, technology, engineering, and math. These
3 programs could include but are not limited to: math teams, robotics
4 programs, and science fairs.

5
6 Section II: This bill will require all public high schools to offer an after-school
7 STEM activity. These activities will be optional and enriching to the students.

8
9 Section III: Funding for this bill will require 1 million dollars from the
10 education budget. This money will be distributed proportionally to the schools
11 based on the number of students.

12
13 Section IV: The Tennessee department of education would be responsible for
14 making sure all public high schools are in compliance with these laws.

15
16 Section V: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby
17 repealed.

18
19 Section VI: This bill will take effect for the 2021 - 2022 school year.
20



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Stephen Moutoux, Jake Stovall, Griffin Davis
School: St. George's**

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE DEER HUNTING SEASON

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:

a. Deer hunting season- The span of time from November 21 to January 3 in which deer are allowed to be killed on public land by people 21 years or older using guns, muzzleloaders, or bows.

b. Muzzleloaders: A firearm in which the projectile is loaded into the muzzle of the gun.

Section 2: Deer cause a little over 1 billion dollars in property damage nationwide a year and kill 175 to 200 people in deer related accidents. In 2015, deer caused 31,408 car accidents across the state of Tennessee. Currently, a hunter can only kill 2 bucks and 5 doe. The hunting season in Tennessee is from November 21 to January 3.

Section 3: If this act is passed, it will increase the amount of buck that can be killed in the state of Tennessee to 4 and the amount of doe that can be killed to 7. The bill will also have the Tennessee deer season start two weeks early (November 7) and end two weeks later than normal (January 17).

Section 4: This addition of this act will cost the Tennessee government no money, and the government can increase the price of deer hunting permits from \$1,976 to \$2,726 due to the increased hunting period.

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

Section 6: This act shall take effect July 1, 2021, or the beginning of the fiscal year.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Whit Dean, Charlie Arthur, Wilson Mefford, Beckett Wilkins
School: ECS**

An Act to Provide Vocational Training for Qualified Prisoners

1 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
4 be defined as follows:

5 a) Qualified Prisoner: An inmate who is serving a term of at least 5 years for
6 a non-violent offense An inmate with positive behavior and a clean
7 disciplinary record after serving at least 1 year of their term.

8
9 b) Vocational Training: training for a specific vocation in industry or
10 agriculture or trade.

11
12 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will enable qualified prisoners in the State of
13 Tennessee to receive the vocational training of their choice while
14 incarcerated.

15
16 Section 3: Vocational training will enable prisoners to learn job skills so that
17 they will be employable upon release from prison.

18
19 Section 4: A maximum of 250 prisoners statewide may be enrolled in this
20 program at onetime.

21
22 Section 5: Funding for this bill will come from government grants and
23 donations from private corporations.

24
25 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby
26 repealed.

27
28 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2021 the public welfare requiring it



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Jonathan Okokhere
School: Sunset Middle School**

**An act to accept the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Medicaid expansion in
Order to Kickstart rural development**

1 Be it Enacted by The Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government.

2
3 Section 1: Definitions: ACA stands for the Affordable Care Act, a piece of
4 legislation passed during the Obama administration.

5 Subsidies: Most times subsidies are mentioned they will be referring to
6 Health Care subsidies which can be defined as money given to assist in the
7 payment of health insurance

8 Premiums: the amount paid for an insurance policy.

9 Medicaid: A program that provides healthcare coverage to many americans.

10 Medicaid expansion: Medicaid expansion is a program allowed by the ACA
11 that expands the range of those eligible for Medicaid coverage.

12
13 Section 2: The state of Tennessee is to accept all parts of the Federal
14 Government's ACA (Medicaid) expansion. Coverage is to be expanded as
15 specified by ACA.

16
17 Section 3: Studies show that it would increase the number of Tennessee
18 residents covered by Medicaid. This would in turn increase the affordability of
19 health care and increase the utilization of healthcare services.

20
21 Section 4: Furthermore ACA expansion would help more high risk and
22 underrepresented groups. To be more specific, ACA expanded Medicaid to
23 cover all Adults up to 138% of the Federal poverty level (\$17,609 for 2020).
24 This would insure 226,200 uninsured adults. That is 38% of Tennessee's
25 uninsured nonelderly adult population. This would greatly benefit childless
26 adults who were previously in the minority when it comes to the insured
27 population. This would also have implications in the lives of the elderly who
28 are at higher risk of health conditions. On top of that the elderly have the
29 least money to pay out of pocket. To more specific 19% of those covered by
30 this expansion will be elderly

31
32 Section 5: Moreover this would help stimulate Tennessee's rural economies.
33 In Tennessee over half of our counties are considered to be medically
34 underserved. This can be attributed to the mass closure of rural hospitals. In
35 the recent decade a total of 14 rural hospitals have been closed in

36 Tennessee. This means that many Tennesseans are living in areas without
37 nearby hospitals. This means that long commutes must be made in the case
38 of an emergency which increases the risk of further injury and even death.
39 This also increases the rates of infant mortality in completely preventable
40 circumstances. ACA medicaid expansion has been shown to reduce rural
41 regression and even stimulate economic growth by giving states the
42 resources they need to expand their healthcare infrastructure. ACA
43 expansion as mentioned earlier will increase usage of medicare which puts
44 more money into clinics and hospitals.

45
46 Section 6: Finally, the state of Tennessee would reduce their healthcare
47 expenses. Under the current medicaid plan 34 cents out of every dollar is
48 being paid by the state. Alternatively the state could pay ten cents out of
49 every dollar under ACA expansion. This means that Tennessee would save
50 twenty-four cents out of every dollar spent on healthcare.

51
52 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws contradicting this are hereby repealed this
53 bill to be effective August,12,2021, the public welfare requiring it.
54



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Ellie Sawyer, Blake Freeman
School: Cordova Tutorial**

**AN ACT TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF NURSE PRACTITIONERS A
DOCTOR MAY SUPERVISE**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows: (a) Nurse Practitioner - A
4 higher trained nurse who is qualified to treat certain medical conditions but is
5 required to be overseen by a doctor on a percentage of their patients. (b)
6 Oversee - A doctor is required to be available at all times to consult on cases
7 outside the defined area of the standard of care protocols adopted by the
8 clinic/physician collaboration; and thoroughly review the care rendered on a
9 number of patients, including patient history, current complaints, test results,
10 nurse practitioner protocols, performance, and outcomes. (c) Medical
11 facility - A place where medical practices are conducted on humans. (d)
12 Blind Review - Employees from the state will choose a time and date within
13 business hours to examine a physician's performance without the medical
14 facility knowing when to prevent unfair or untrue performance results. e)
15 Physician - a medically trained person qualified to practice medicine, also
16 known as a doctor.

17
18 Section 2: A single physician may only oversee four (4) nurse practitioners
19 simultaneously to prevent patient overload and inadequate supervisory
20 services to the newly established and rapidly expanding independent roles of
21 nurse practitioners. The purpose is to discourage nurse practitioners from
22 inadvertently overstepping educational, legal, and experience boundaries. In
23 addition, to encourage supervisory physicians to render greater quality
24 supervision and utilization of their higher training, experience, and education
25 for patients who need the benefit of those skills, resulting in safer, better
26 care in our communities.

27
28 Section 3: A physician must oversee at least 25% of a nurse practitioner's
29 annual patients including but not limited to reviewing the chart, chief
30 complaint, current medications, test results, and compliance with the
31 policies, procedures, and protocols agreed upon in the manual established in
32 the physician/nurse practitioner's clinic, and the care rendered by the nurse
33 practitioner. The physician may not procure a rubber-stamping or signature
34 replicating device and must personally affix his or her signature on each file.
35

36 Section 4: Post-review, the physician must keep a log of the cases reviewed
37 that is available to State Inspectors citing the name of the patient, the chief
38 complaint, and a summary of the care rendered and denoting whether the
39 care rendered was appropriate and corrective measures that need to be
40 taken. The physician must debrief the nurse practitioner on a minimum of
41 three cases per month in an After-Action Review, discussing specifically the
42 care approach, alternatives if available, and improvements for potentially
43 better outcomes.

44
45 Section 5: Every year, Employees from the state will conduct two (2) blind
46 reviews on-site at a nurse practitioner facility to ensure supervising
47 physicians and nurse practitioners are in compliance.

48
49 Section 6: Every three (3) months, supervising physicians will be required to
50 submit a single written report to the State of Tennessee Board of Medical
51 Examiners summarizing the performance of every Nurse Practitioner under
52 their supervision.

53
54 Section 7: These rules will be enforced by the Board of Medical Examiners in
55 the state of Tennessee and if there is a failure to comply, the medical facility
56 will be subject to a \$10,000 (Ten thousand dollars) fine, The supervising
57 physician will be fined 15,000 and a suspension of supervisory duties for
58 twelve (12) months.

59
60 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

61
62 Section 9: This act shall take effect August 1, 2022.
63



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Rollin Crose, Hayden Redd
School: St. George's

An Act to limit the amount of horsepower on all vehicles that are not government-issued

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 Horsepower: the power of an engine measured in terms of horsepower.

5 Government issue vehicles: any vehicles paid for by the government used by
6 government agencies.

7
8 Section 2) This bill will limit non-government vehicles to 36 horsepower.

9
10 Section 3) This reduction in horsepower will prevent non-government
11 vehicles from traveling more than 10 miles per hour over the speed limit in
12 Tennessee

13
14 Section 4) Auto - manufacturers will be responsible for implementing the
15 limit on the horsepower. Random inspections will be done by the department
16 of motor vehicles.

17
18 Section 5) Manufacturers will be fined \$10,000 each time they fail a
19 horsepower inspection. The money from the fines will be used to upgrade
20 roads in Tennessee. The cost of the taxpayers is \$50,000 to \$100,000 to
21 cover the salary of the inspectors

22
23 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
24 repealed.

25
26 Section 7) This act shall take effect January 1, 2022, the public welfare
27 requiring it.

28



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Simone Guyton, Brooke Routen
School: Grace-St. Lukes**

AN ACT TO CONVERT ALL OF TENNESSEE TO HYDROELECTRICITY

1 BE IT RESOLVED/ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: All terms in this resolution shall be defined as follows

4 Economy - boost the Tennessee economy because of potential jobs

5 Job opportunities - more plants means more needed to run the plants

6 Energy - Better the environment and air quality

7
8 Section 2: Better the air quality of Tennessee and decrease the use of fossil
9 fuels. Make electricity more accessible and affordable for citizens of
10 Tennessee. Increase job opportunities for those who need jobs, therefore
11 also increasing the economy of Tennessee. 12% of Tennessee is already
12 using hydroelectric power and there are 28 hydroelectric energy plants in
13 Tennessee.

14
15 Section 3: This will cost a lot of money and need land access to build more
16 hydroelectric power plants.

17
18 Section 4: 25 million for base cost and 15 million to be saved. 40 million in
19 total

20
21 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this resolution/act
22 are hereby repealed.

23
24 Section 6: This law will go into effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare
25 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Leala Williams, Victoria Sandoval, Jasper Rhodes
School: St. George's**

An act to end corporal punishment in Tennessee.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA youth and government.

2
3 Section 1) Terms in this act are defined as follows:

4 a) Corporal punishment or physical punishment is a punishment intended to
5 cause physical pain to a person. When practised on minors, especially in
6 home and school settings, methods include spanking or paddling. When
7 practised on adults, it may be practised on prisoners and slaves.

8 b) Paddling: beat (someone) with a paddle as a punishment.

9 c) Caning is a form of corporal punishment consisting of a number of hits
10 with a single cane usually made of rattan, generally applied to the offender's
11 bare or clothed buttocks or hands. Caning on the knuckles or shoulders is
12 much less common. Caning can also be applied to the soles of the feet.

13 d) Flagellation, flogging, whipping or lashing is the act of beating the human
14 body with special implements such as whips, lashes, rods, switches, the cat
15 o' nine tails, the sjambok, the knout, etc.

16
17 Section 2) This act will restrict the act of flagellation, flogging, whipping or
18 lashing (minor abuse/ assault in the state of Tennessee, and it will ban
19 corporal punishment in private, public, catholic, charter, special education,
20 magnet, Advanced Placement/International Baccalaureate, and independent
21 schools.

22
23 Section 3)

24 Class A felony) 15 to 60 years and a maximum fine of \$50,000.

25 Class B felony) 8 to 30 years and a maximum fine of \$25,000.

26 Class C felony) 2 to 12 years and a maximum fine of \$5,000.

27
28 Section 4) This act will require security inside school campuses and for all
29 whipping paddles to be removed from all school campuses.

30
31 Section 5) This bill will not cost any tax.

32
33 Section 6) This act shall take effect by January 1, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Varshini Mohan, Abhisri Singh, Agamya Singh
School: Woodland Middle School**

**AN ACT TO RESTRICT HUNTERS' PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL AND
PUBLIC AREAS**

SECTION 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, will be defined as follows

Recreational areas- Recreational areas would include land that is designed, constructed, designated, or used for recreational activities.

Repeal- To formally withdraw, or to take a law back.

SECTION 2: Hunters in close proximity to public and residential areas pose a serious safety threat, as well as being very disruptive. Hunters will not be allowed to hunt within a 200 yard radius of residential areas or places open to the public (Ex. recreational areas, schools, offices, etc.)

SECTION 3: The first time a hunter is caught hunting within a 200 yard radius they will be charged a fine of \$800 and will be given a warning. If they are caught a second time, they will receive a fine of \$1,800 and have their hunting license suspended for 1 month. If the hunter is caught a third time, they will be given 1 month in jail and will have their hunting license permanently revoked and their gun taken from them as well as being fined \$2000. In all of these scenarios, if the hunter is caught within a 150 yard radius, they will be fined an extra \$50 for every 20 yards closer, and for within a 90 yard radius they will be fined an extra \$100 for every 10 yards closer.

SECTION 4: All fines mentioned in this act will be managed by the areas local police department and the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency

SECTION 5: All laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed

SECTION 6: If this act is passed, all parts mentioned will take effect immediately.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 5



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Quinn Showalter, Sam Peregoy, London Merriweather
School: St. George's**

An act to ban billboards on Tennessee highways

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1) Terms used in this act should be defined as follows:

4 a) Billboards: a large outdoor board for displaying advertisements.

5 b) Places: within 300 yards of any highways or public roads

6
7 Section 2) This act will ban the use of billboards within 300 yards of any
8 highways or public roads.

9
10 Section 3) Billboards that are already in place will be allowed to remain, but
11 they can not be updated.

12
13 Section 4) This bill will not cost the taxpayers any funds.

14
15 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
16 repealed.

17
18 Section 6) This law will be put in place by January 1, 2022.



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Ya'el Amsalem, Grace Kingree, Julia Melson, Mary Jackson Tatum
School: Harpeth Hall School

**AN ACT TO ENFORCE THE SUPPLY OF FEMININE HYGIENE PRODUCTS
IN ALL PUBLIC-SCHOOL RESTROOMS**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

3 a. National School Lunch Program - Schools under this program provide
4 healthy lunches to students every school day.

5 b. Feminine Hygiene - products used to refer to the use of sanitary protection
6 for women's menstruations such as tampons, pads, panty liners, etc.

7
8 Section 2: Schools that rely on the National School Lunch program are often
9 in poverty. Families in poverty are often faced with the difficult decision to
10 buy food or feminine hygiene products.

11
12 Section 3: All public middle and high schools that fall into the National School
13 Lunch Program will be required to provide free feminine hygiene products in
14 all restrooms associated with those schools.

15
16 Section 4: This program will cost the Tennessee government \$5,241,600 per
17 year but will require no additional funding. Those who need extra funding will
18 receive it through the National School Lunch Program, which currently gives
19 schools the option to provide funding for feminine products. Schools that
20 receive this funding will be required to use that funding for feminine
21 products.

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

24
25 Section 6: This act shall take effect August 1, 2021, the public welfare
26 requiring it.

27



68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE



Sponsors: Ava Magness, Jackson Juckett
School: St. George's

An Act To Prevent Sitting On Death Row For More Than Three Years.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows.

5 Death Row - A prison block or section for prisoners sentenced to death.

6 Death Penalty - The punishment of execution, administered to someone
7 legally convicted of a capital crime

8 Parole - The release of a prisoner temporarily (for a special purpose) or
9 permanently before the completion of a sentence, on the promise of good
10 behavior

11
12 Section 2: This act will prevent people from sitting on death row for more
13 than three years. If by the end of those three years they have not been
14 executed they will be sentenced to life in prison with no parole.

15
16 Section 3: The cost related to this bill will be based on housing the convicted
17 criminal for life in prison.

18
19 Section 4: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
20 repealed.

21
22 Section 5: This bill shall take effect on all death penalty cases after January
23 01, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Graham Sorgenfrei, Walter Butler, Kyle Mabie, Seth Ross
School: ECS**

An Act to Abolish Standardized Testing

1 An Act to Abolish Standardized Testing

2
3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA IN GOVERNMENT

4
5 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
6 shall be defined as follows:

7 Examination: a formal test of a person's knowledge or proficiency in a
8 particular subject or skill.

9 Standardized Test: is any examination that's administered and scored in a
10 predetermined, standard manner. There are two major kinds of standardized
11 tests: aptitude tests and achievement tests. Standardized aptitude tests
12 predict how well students are likely to perform in some subsequent
13 educational setting.

14 Abolish: formally put an end to (a system, practice, or institution).

15 Classism: prejudice against or in favor of people belonging to a particular
16 social class.

17
18 Section 2: The Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program (TCAP)
19 Tests all students in the state from Kindergarten to 12th grade. Three of the
20 main purposes for administering the test according to the Department of
21 Education are "1. for the purpose of providing feedback about a student's
22 performance 2. Helping educators strengthen instruction and 3. Holding the
23 schools accountable to serving all students fairly."

24
25 Section 3: However, many problems still exist within the system, especially
26 as it pertains to serving all students.

27 Problem 1- Standardized tests don't provide any feedback on how to perform
28 better. No paperwork is returned to the guardians to show what questions
29 were missed.

30 Problem 2- Standardized tests occur in an artificial learning environment.
31 Most real-life problem solving is not multiple choice, timed or solved without
32 contributions from others.

33 Problem 3-Standardized tests create undue stress and anxiety. Students
34 who typically do well in school don't always test well on automated tests,
35 giving an unfair assessment of their skills. If students perceive they will not
36 perform well, their emotions are often reflected in their score.

37
38 Section 4: Standardized tests are often perceived as classist because they
39 favor wealthier school districts which offer better resources. A child in a
40 poorer performing school often receives personal scores that are often a
41 reflection of a broken school system and not their effort, Administering the
42 TCAP now, after months of Corona school closings would be merely a
43 reflection of private schools that stayed open versus public schools that were
44 not.

45
46 Section 5: Lastly, administering the TCAP is a week without learning. Kids
47 are already behind (especially due to the current Covid-19 pandemic.).
48 Taking an additional week off will again put them behind private school
49 students who have had in-person learning for the last year..

50
51 Section 6: If enacted, this bill would abolish standardized testing altogether.
52 The state approved curriculum for Tennessee schools will be the guidelines
53 for success in the classroom.

54
55 Section 7: If enacted, this bill will have minimal financial cost.

56
57 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
58 repealed.

59
60 Section 9: This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Ajay Balaje
School: Sunset Middle School**

**AN ACT TO IMPROVE CONCUSSION REGULATIONS IN TENNESSEE
YOUTH SPORTS**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this bill will be defined as follows:

4 Concussion-Traumatic brain injury that causes brain movement inside of the
5 skull

6 Licensed health care provider-Tennessee licensed medical doctor, osteopathic
7 physician, clinical neuropsychologist, or physical assistant with concussion
8 training who is a member of a health care team supervised by a Tennessee
9 licensed medical doctor or osteopathic physician.

10 Practice-Sport related activity with team and only with team, separate from
11 competition against any other teams

12
13 Section 2: All participants in youth sports will be required to attend a yearly
14 briefing on concussion safety protocol. Participants in contact sports are also
15 expected to read a separate, sport-specific manual on how to avoid
16 concussions in the specific sport.

17
18 Section 3: The standards for these briefings will be set by the Tennessee
19 Department of Health, as well as the Tennessee Commission on Children and
20 Youth.

21
22 Section 4: Youth sports participants should not be allowed to immediately
23 resume play in competitive games after being cleared by medical
24 professionals. Coaches should have the player in question play in at least one
25 practice session to gauge their playing ability.

26
27 Section 5: Players returning to play after four weeks or less with clearance
28 should be put on playing time restrictions so their injuries do not
29 reaggravate. These restrictions are to be decided by the coach and the
30 medical professional. Players returning after four weeks (28 days) or greater
31 may resume full playing time without restriction.

32
33 Section 6: Every head coach of a school sports team is required to attend 10
34 hours of concussion training preceding their athletic season. Assistant

35 coaches, if applicable to a sports team, are also required to attend said
36 training.
37
38 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
39
40 Section 8: This act will take effect June 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
41 it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



Sponsors: Griffin Brown, Will Cheirs, Harrison Smith, Keller Todd
School: ECS

An Act to Update Athletic Equipment in Public Schools

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Our bill is addressing athletic equipment for public schools should be renewed
4 every 5 years for every sport that is played at that school.

5
6 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
7 shall be defined as follows:

8 Athletic equipment - tools, materials, apparel, and gear used to compete in a
9 sport and varies depending on the sport.

10 Renew - to get rid of the old, and to upgrade to the new.

11
12 Section 2: In the state of Tennessee, there are approximately 1,700 public schools,
13 each sponsoring various sports teams for boys and girls. For each of those sports,
14 participants are required to use approved equipment and wear effective protective
15 gear. Much of the equipment and protective gear is provided through state funds.
16 Without the required equipment, sports become unplayable, and without protective
17 gear, serious injuries, including death, become inevitable.

18
19 Section 3: By sponsoring the school sport, the state of Tennessee needs to guarantee
20 that the equipment is up to date and reconditioned. The current state of equipment
21 and protective gear in Tennessee public schools has fallen beneath the bar of safety
22 for the students to use and desperately needs to be replaced. A system of renewal
23 needs to be established to ensure the safety of students wearing these items.

24
25 Section 4: If enacted, this bill would require all public schools offering a sport to perform
26 an audit of all current sports equipment and protective gear. All items that do not meet
27 the standard of safety must immediately be destroyed in order to avoid it being resold
28 or reused. All remaining items will be inventoried and inspected every 6 months.

29
30 Section 5: Each school will inform the state on the first school day of the calendar
31 year of the current status and deficiencies in their department. New items will be
32 reissued to each school's athletic department no later than July 1st of that year.

33
34 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

35
36 Section 7: This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2022 or the beginning of the fiscal year



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Sam Lanyon, Todd Hammond
School: Brentwood Academy**

An Act To End The Gun Show Loophole in Tennessee

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

2 a.) The Gun Show Loophole - The Gun Show loophole is a system when guns
3 at a gun show are for sale, and people can obtain them from a private dealer
4 without any background check whatsoever.

5 b.) Background Check - a process a person or company uses to verify that an
6 individual is who they claim to be, and this provides an opportunity to check
7 and confirm the validity of someone's criminal record, education,
8 employment history, and other activities from their past.

9
10 Section 2: A policy will take place limiting the amount of gun shows allowed,
11 restricting companies from being able to show off high-tech weaponry too
12 often. Also, a background check will become necessary for a gun to be
13 purchased.

14
15 Section 3: Without a background check, gun purchase will be prohibited, and
16 if caught with a gun illegally, a \$250 dollar fine will take place.

17
18 Section 4: These standards will be set by the State National Guard and
19 Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security.

20
21 Section 5: This act will not require funding, but rather cooperation from gun
22 companies and certain parts of State Government.

23
24 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

25
26 Section 7: This act shall take place July 1st, 2021, with public welfare
27 requiring it.

28



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Hayden Mulrooney, Laurel Rodgers, Sarah Beth Beckham
School: St. George's**

**An act to require DNA evidence for a person to be eligible for the
death penalty**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:

4 a.) DNA - a self-replicating material that is present in nearly all living
5 organisms as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the carrier of
6 genetic information.

7 b.)Death penalty - the punishment of execution, administered to someone
8 legally convicted of a capital crime.

9 C.) Illegal - contrary to or forbidden by law, especially criminal law.

10 d) evidence - something that furnishes proof : testimony specifically :
11 something legally submitted to a tribunal to ascertain the truth of a matter.

12 e.) convicted - the act or process of finding a person guilty of a crime
13 especially in a court of law

14
15 Section 2: In order for the death penalty to be impliminted there must be
16 DNA evidence used in the conviction.

17
18 Section 3: This law will not cost the taxpayers any money

19
20 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
21 Repealed.

22
23 Section 5: This act will take place immediately because there is no cost or
24 penalty.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



Sponsors: Sowmil Kumble, Tejas Srinivasan, Devanshi Sumesh, Syeda Anam
School: Woodland Middle School

An Act to Improve Homelessness

Homelessness has been a massive problem in the world. In Tennessee, there are up to 7,886 and 12 homeless per 10,000 people in the general population. Many people have had to live without homes for reasons such as poverty, no available jobs, and shortage of money. Also, some homeless people might have a lack of clothing to wear. Here in Tennessee, about 7,467 people are going homeless. Most states have more than that. The growth has been changing in Tennessee, the average was the same from 2011 - 2018, but then it slowed down in 2019. After 2019, 2020 came to have the same number of people going homeless before.

Cities in Tennessee

- Nashville - Average Population 2,298
- Memphis - Average Population 1,226
- Jackson - Average Population 1,026
- Knoxville- Average Population 743
- Chattanooga - Average Population 623
- Murfreesboro - Average Population 283
- Central Tennessee - Average Population 268
- Oak Ridge - Average Population 258
- Morristown - Average Population 798
- Appalachian Regional - Average population 360

This Chart shows the Cities in Tennessee and how much is the average population of each City. Notice how Nashville has the most people that are going homeless. In such a small city, there is a much bigger population of homeless people.

Here are some solutions that might work for homelessness:

1. First, we need to consider space. We should increase the number of shelters available to the homeless.
2. Affordable housing would be a longer-term solution. Let's increase the number of these units overall. If more people can afford to house, they won't be homeless.

- 37 3. Provide the homeless with permanent, affordable housing and wrap-
38 around services.
39
- 40 4. Donating to the Homeless, some of the few suggestions are Blankets,
41 clothing, socks, or any other type of things that we could contribute to the
42 homeless, and it also has to be something helpful.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 6



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Cami Culbertson, Birou Kong
School: St. Mary's**

**AN ACT TO AID STUDENTS WITH LOW ACT SCORES AND COLLEGE
STUDENTS**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this bill are defined as follows:

4 a) The ACT is a standardized college admissions test often taken in the
5 United States. The test scores range from one to thirty six.

6
7 Section 2: A minimum score of 17 must be achieved to be recommended for
8 a Tennessee state college or university.

9
10 Section 3: The purpose of this bill is to help students raise their ACT scores
11 while also helping college students in need of financial support with school.

12
13 Section 4: College students with a high school ACT score of 30 or above may
14 apply for the ACT student aid program. This program allows college students
15 with high ACT scores to tutor high school students with a preliminary practice
16 score of 17 or below in exchange for scholarship aid for their majoring
17 course.

18
19 Section 5: The high school students who have been tutored must get a score
20 higher than 17 on their ACT in order for the scholarship aid for the college
21 tutor to be applicable, and two study sessions per week over a two month
22 period prior to ACT testing week must be completed.

23
24 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

25
26 Section 7: This act shall take effect January 1, 2022, the public welfare
27 requiring it.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Mary Clark Consolo, Riley Stooksbury, Jordyn Rosser
School: St. George's**

**An Act for Tennessee Colleges to spend the same amount of money
for recruiting on men and women**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
2

3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:

4 Recruiting- Is the process in which college coaches add prospective student
5 athletes to their roster each off season

6 Tennessee Colleges- a four year college located in Tennessee
7

8 Section 2: Tennessee Colleges should be required to spend about the same
9 amount of money on women and men. The difference should be between 50
10 thousand dollars.

11
12 Section 3: Schools that do not follow this policy will be fined 500 on the first
13 offense and go up 1,000 following everytime this offense is broken.
14

15 Section 4: This will not cost any additional money to taxpayers in the state of
16 Tennessee.
17

18 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
19

20 Section 6: This bill shall take effect January 1, 2022.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Rachel Slater, Carrington Clay, Lily Higginbotham,
Meredith Porter
School: ECS**

An Act to Repeal the Pink Tax

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
4 shall be defined as follows:

5 Pink Tax: an extra amount that women pay for everyday items such as
6 razors, shampoo, haircuts, clothes, dry cleaning, etc. It takes form of
7 artificially elevated prices that women pay for he same product as men

8
9 Section 2: Women pay an estimated extra \$1,300 a year for essentially the
10 same products as men. Companies, knowing that women invest more in
11 their health and beauty products, are artificially inflating products sold to
12 women. Simply producing the same item in pink somehow increases some
13 Items from earplugs, bike helmets and even calculators from \$.50 to \$3.

14
15 Section 3: If enacted, this bill will prevent the deliberate price gouging by
16 companies who target women. Tennessee retailers would have to sell
17 identical products made for men and women at the same price.

18
19 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
20 repealed

21
22 Section 5: This bill, if enacted, shall take effect on July 1, 2021



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Spencer Lee, Ivy Sleigh, Hope Jones
School: Clarksville Academy**

An Act to change seatbelt safety laws

1 SECTION 1: The following terms are defined as follows:

2 Primary - "Of chief importance; principle."

3 Motor vehicle - "A road vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine;
4 an automobile."

5

6 SECTION 2:

7 More than 38,000 people between the ages of 1-54 die of a fatal car wreck
8 each year, making it the leading cause of death in the United States. The
9 chances of dying in a car wreck with your seatbelt on are 47 times less than
10 without. Tennessee Law 55-9-603 states that people over the age of 18 don't
11 have to wear a seat belt if you are sitting in the back seat.

12

13 SECTION 3:

14 We propose that we change Tennessee Law 55-9-603 to state that seat belts
15 must be required for all people in a motor vehicle while it is in motion.

16

17 SECTION 4:

18 This will be of no cost to the state of Tennessee.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Lila McClain, Addison Young, Will Weathersby
School: St. George's**

**An act to increase the punishment for a 2nd conviction of a sexual
assault against a minor.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 Section 1) Terms in this bill are defined as followed:

4 Sexual assault.. is any type of sexual activity or contact that you do not
5 consent to. Sexual assault can happen through physical force or threats of
6 force or if the attacker gave the victim drugs or alcohol as part of the
7 assault. Sexual assault includes rape and sexual coercion.

8 Minor any person who is under the age of 18

9 Criminal court- a court that has jurisdiction to try and punish offenders
10 against criminal law

11 Parole- when you are let out of prison early but if you get in trouble again
12 you have to finish your sentence.

13
14 Section 2) a person who has been found guilty in a criminal court of the
15 charges of sexual assault against a minor for the 2nd time will be sentenced
16 to life in prison with no chance for parole.

17
18 Section 3) The cost for this bill will be the same as the cost of housing
19 someone in jail for life.

20
21 Section 4) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
22 repealed.

23
24 Section 5) This bill shall take effect immediately after it is passed.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Srikar Kusumanchi, Rohan Kilaru, Vedant Misra
School: Woodland Middle School**

AN ACT TO REGULATE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

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 Title VI Act of 1964: No person in the United States shall, on the ground of
5 race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied
6 the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or
7 activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

8 Racism: prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against a person or
9 people based on their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group,
10 typically one that is a minority or marginalized.

11 Public environment: A location in which every citizen has access to visit.

12 Ku Klux Klan: a violent post-Civil War secret society founded in Tennessee in
13 1866 to upend the Black political and social power that was being established
14 during Reconstruction.

15 Confederate: a supporter of the Confederate States of America.

16
17 Section II: Racism is still a major issue within the educational system,
18 workplaces, public spaces or forums. The use of the Confederate flag
19 supports this as it represents the old, predominantly Southern belief that any
20 person of color is inferior to that of white people. Upon careful inspection,
21 busts or statues of Confederate leaders or avid Ku Klux Klan supporters and
22 leaders have been placed around Tennessee, essentially proving that racism
23 and discrimination based on the color of one's skin is not an idea lost in the
24 past. Rather, it serves to show that the State legislation condones an
25 outdated and unjust belief. Any efforts against this issue have been ignored
26 or ineffective.

27
28 Section III: We propose a new law that bans any form of racism in any public
29 environment. No words, images depicting racist scenes, or any phrases may
30 be stated, spoken, or discussed. Any race-offensive or racist comments,
31 words, retorts, remarks, quips, phrases, or threats will be identified as verbal
32 abuse and hence, illegal harassment. This can also be considered as
33 disorderly conduct. If deemed as harassment or disorderly conduct, an
34 appropriate punishment determined in court will be implemented.
35

36 Section IV: This bill will not require any fees as it is creating a new law for
37 the citizens of Tennessee to follow. Therefore, it will not put the economic
38 position of Tennessee at risk.

39
40 Section V: All laws or parts of laws in dispute with this are hereby revoked.

41
42 Section VI: This act shall take effect as soon as possible.



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



**Sponsors: Caroline Cochran, Evan Asbell, Kerri Donaldson
School: St. George's**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE BUSINESSES TO PAY ESSENTIAL HOURLY
EMPLOYEES TIME AND A HALF IF A QUARANTINE IS PUT IN PLACE.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATIVE:

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

- A) Employees: who have to work in order to keep society functioning
- B) Time And a Half: An employee's hourly wage plus half of the wage
- C) Quarantine: The government orders a shut down
- D) Pay: give (someone) money that is due for work done, goods received, or a debt incurred.
- E) Essential: Absolutely necessary, Extremely important
- F) Businesses: a person's regular occupation, profession, or trade.
- G) Act: take action; do something.
- H) Require: need for a particular purpose.
- I) Place: a particular position or point in space.
- J) Put: move to or place in a particular position.
- K) Hourly: An employee who is paid a certain amount of money per hour.

Section 2) Under this law if a quarantine was put into effect, businesses would be required to compensate essential hourly employees at a rate of time and a half.

Section 3) Companies that fail to meet this requirement will be penalized 1000\$ and be required to reimburse the employee for the money they shorted the employee.

Section 4) There will be no additional cost to the taxpayer.

Section 5) This act will not require funding from the state budget but may generate revenue resulting from fines.

Section 6) July 6th, 2024



**68th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
RED SENATE**



Sponsors: Mike Wilson, Wesley Snow, Jack Fowler, Trip Fischer
School: ECS

An Act to Make Tennessee a 2nd Amendment Sanctuary State

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1:

4 2nd Amendment: the Amendment to the United States Constitution that
5 establishes "The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

6 Sanctuary State: a state that refuses to abide by or assist in a federal law
7 that they deem unfair.

8 Executive order: a rule or law issued by the president having the force of law

9
10 Section 2: In April 2021, President Joseph Biden announced a number of
11 executive orders pertaining to the use of firearms in the United States. Orders
12 included the registering of self-assembled "ghost" firearms, and the use of
13 stabilizing braces for pistols. These executive orders are orders having the force
14 of law without going through Congress or the Judicial Branch for approval.

15
16 Section 3: The United States Constitution explicitly says that the right to bear
17 arms is a natural, God-given right and the duty of the government is to
18 guarantee that that right is not infringed on by man, even a president.

19
20 Section 4: In the past decade, the concept of sanctuary states have become
21 more prevalent. As a federal policy is unrolled, certain states have evaluated
22 them to decide whether those laws are in concert with their local values.
23 States have announced and implemented their mandates that no state taxes
24 or resources would be spent in support of federal laws they disagreed with.

25
26 Section 7: If enacted, this act would make Tennessee the 3rd state to
27 declare its status as a 2nd Amendment Sanctuary State after Arizona,
28 Alaska, Idaho, Kansas and Wyoming. No state or local taxes would be used
29 to enforce any additional federal gun laws that infringe upon the right of law
30 abiding citizens to own and carry guns.

31
32 Section 8: If enacted, this bill will have minimal financial cost to the state of Tennessee.

33
34 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

35
36 Section 10: This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2022.