

67th Annual Tennessee YMCA

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Sponsored by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement



April 2-5, 2020

Democracy must be learned by each generation.

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67th Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

A Tennessee YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Program

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Thursday, April 2, 2020

8:00 AM	Officer Meeting	DT Brentwood/Franklin
8:00 – 10:00 PM	Luggage storage Advisor Hospitality	Tennessee Ballroom Vanderbilt Boardroom
8:30 – 10:00 AM	Conference Registration	DT Ballroom Foyer
10:00- 11:00 AM	Opening Session	Cumberland Ballroom
11:00- 1:00 PM	House Lunch Senate/Court/GovCab/Press/Lobby Meetings	
Senate	S-1 Senate Committee 1 S-2 Senate Committee 2 S-3 Senate Committee 3 S-4 Senate Committee 4 Governor's Cabinet Supreme Court Appellate Court Justice Deliberation Room Lobbyists Press Corps	Salon A Salon B Salon C & D Salon E Hartmann Gallery Nashville Brentwood/Franklin Bellevue Robertson Davidson
1:00- 3:00 PM	Senate/Court/GovCab/Press/Lobby Lunch House Meetings	
House	H-1 House Committee 1 H-2 House Committee 2 H-3 House Committee 3 H-4 House Committee 4 H-5 House Committee 5 H-6 House Committee 6 H-7 House Committee 7	Salon A Hartmann Gallery Salon B Brentwood/Franklin Salon C&D Salon E Nashville
3:00- 4:30pm	Gubernatorial Debate	Cumberland Ballroom
4:30 – 6:30 PM	House Dinner Senate/Court/GovCab/Press/Lobby Meetings Advisor Dinner	See locations above Vanderbilt/Volunteer
6:30 – 8:30 PM	Senate/Court/GovCab/Press/Lobby Dinner House Meetings	See locations above
8:30-10:00 PM	Closing Session	Cumberland Ballroom
10:00 PM	Delegation Meetings Officer Meeting	See book Cumberland Ballroom
10:30 PM	All delegates in rooms *Pizza will be delivered to your room if you ordered it*	Doubletree Hotel

Friday, April 3, 2020

VOTING POLLS OPEN UNTIL 5:30PM

8:00 – 9:00 AM	Advisor Breakfast	Tennessee Ballroom
9:00 – 11:00 AM	Committee meetings	
Senate	S-1 Senate Committee 1	Cordell Hull House I
	S-2 Senate Committee 2	Cordell Hull House III
	S-3 Senate Committee 3	Cordell Hull Senate I
	S-4 Senate Committee 4	Cordell Hull Senate II
	Governor's Cabinet	Cordell Hull House V
	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
	Press Corps	Cordell Hull House IV
House	H-1 House Committee 1	Salon A
	H-2 House Committee 2	Hartmann Gallery
	H-3 House Committee 3	Salon B
	H-4 House Committee 4	Brentwood/Franklin
	H-5 House Committee 5	Salon C&D
	H-6 House Committee 6	Salon E
	H-7 House Committee 7	Nashville
	Lobbyists	Robertson
11:30 AM	All-Conference Session	House Chambers
	State of the State Address	
	Governor Claire Kim	
	Keynote from Holly Korbey	
12:30 PM – 2:30 PM	Lunch on your own	Local Restaurants
2:30 – 5:30 PM	All meetings convene	
	Blue House in Session	Cordell Hull House I
	Blue Senate in Session	Cordell Hull House III
	White House in Session	Cordell Hull Senate I
	White Senate in Session	Cordell Hull Senate II
	Red House in Session	House Chambers
	Red Senate in Session	Senate Chambers
	Governor's Cabinet	Cordell Hull House V
	Lobbyists	Legislative Library
	Press Corps	Cordell Hull House IV
	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
	YIG Bowl	Cordell Hull House II
5:30-7:30 PM	Dinner on your own	Local Restaurants
7:30- 8:00 PM	Governor's Address	Cumberland Ballroom
	Gubernatorial Candidate Speeches	
8:30 PM	Delegation Check-In	See Advisor
8:30PM	Governor's Ball	Cumberland Ballroom
	Quiet Room	Brentwood/Franklin
10:30 PM	All delegates in rooms	DoubleTree Hotel

Pizza will be delivered to your room if you ordered it

Saturday, April 4, 2020

VOTING POLLS OPEN UNTIL 5:30PM

8:15AM	Officers Meeting	Cordell Hull House V
8:00 – 9:00 AM	Advisor Breakfast	Tennessee Ballroom
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM	All meetings reconvene Blue House in Session Blue Senate in Session White House in Session White Senate in Session Red House in Session Red Senate in Session Governor's Cabinet Lobbyists Press Corps Supreme Court YIG Bowl	Cordell Hull House I Cordell Hull House III Cordell Hull Senate I Cordell Hull Senate II House Chambers Senate Chambers Cordell Hull House V Legislative Library Cordell Hull House IV Supreme Court Cordell Hull House II
9:30 – 9:45AM	Governor's Press Conference	Cordell Hull House V
12:00 – 2:00 PM	Lunch on your own Lobbyists Luncheon	Hartmann Gallery
2:00 – 5:30 PM	All meetings reconvene	See Above
5:30 – 7:30 PM	Dinner on your own	Local Restaurants
7:30PM	Delegation Check-In	See Advisor
8:00PM	Conference Dance YIG Bowl Championship Tomfoolery Committee Quiet Room	Cumberland Ballroom Cumberland Ballroom Nashville Brentwood Franklin
10:30 PM	All Delegates in Rooms *Pizza will be delivered to your room if you ordered it*	DoubleTree Hotel
10:30PM – 2:00AM	Final Supreme Court Case Governor's Budget Meeting	Brentwood Franklin Robertson

Sunday, April 5, 2020

7:00 AM	Luggage Room Open	Cumberland Ballroom
8:00 – 9:00 AM	Advisor Breakfast	Tennessee Ballroom
8:15 AM	Officer Meeting	Cordell Hull House V
9:00 – 9:15AM	Governor's Press Conference	Cordell Hull House V
9:00 – 11:00 AM	Blue House in Session Blue Senate in Session White House in Session White Senate in Session Red House in Session Red Senate in Session Governor's Cabinet Lobbyists Press Corps Supreme Court	Cordell Hull House I Cordell Hull House III Cordell Hull Senate I Cordell Hull Senate II House Chambers Senate Chambers Cordell Hull House V Legislative Library Cordell Hull House IV Supreme Court
11:00 AM	All-Conference Session for Closing Ceremony	House Chambers

67th General Assembly of the YMCA Youth in Government

GOVERNOR

CLAIRE KIM

CHIEF OF STAFF

YOSHI D'SOUZA

HOUSE LEADERSHIP

Speaker of the Red House

Nicholas Clancy

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red House

Caroline Couch

Floor Leader of the Red House

Mai Wheeler

Speaker of the White House

Elvyn Agboto

Speaker Pro-Temp of the White House

Jack Fernandez

Floor Leader of the White House

Matthew Shipley

Speaker of the Blue House

Rand Shakhtour

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue House

Olivia Felker

Floor Leader of the Blue House

Talya Bulut

HOUSE STAFF

Blue/White Chief Engrossing Clerk

Trey Brown

Chief Clerk of the Red House

Alyxis Smith

Chief Clerk of the White House

Elena Campos

Chief Clerk of the Blue House

Saanya Srivastava

Red House Sergeant at Arms

Olivia Rhee

White House Sergeant at Arms

Joshua Rodriguez

Blue House Sergeant at Arms

Abby Mendez

SENATE LEADERSHIP

Lieutenant Governor of the Red Senate

Sam Horner

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red Senate

Solmin Kim

Floor Leader of the Red Senate

Jason Kuchtey

Lieutenant Governor of the White Senate

Joseph Rodriguez

Speaker Pro-Temp of the White Senate

Simra Kazmi

Floor Leader of the White Senate

Mac McIlwain

Lieutenant Governor of the Blue Senate

David Taylor

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue Senate

Claire Lee

Floor Leader of the Blue Senate

Ansley Skipper

SENATE STAFF

Red Chief Engrossing Clerk

Nicholas Key

Chief Clerk of the Red Senate

Kelly Dao

Chief Clerk of the White Senate

Reid Chandler

Chief Clerk of the Blue Senate

Deya Rassul

White Senate Sergeant at Arms

Jermiya Gaines Stevenson

Blue Senate Sergeant at Arms

CJ Johnson

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Vijdan Gill

Associate Justices

Tessa Bentley

Fawwaz Omer

David Ware

Senior Appellate Justice

Nicole Curlee

Appellate Justices

Elsie Shaw

Anissa Jayathilake

Attorney General

Harmon Colvett

Solicitor General

Dzifa Dumenyo

PRESS CORPS

Managing Editor

Kylee Laws

Social Media Director

Esther Sobowale

Video Director

Margaret Couloubaritsis

Blog and Copy Editor

Reilly Hummell

LOBBYIST

Head Lobbyist

Lillice Wilson



State of Tennessee

Claire Kim
Governor

My fellow Tennesseans,

It is my honor to be the first to thank you for participating in the 67th annual Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government Conference. I am ecstatic that all of you have demonstrated such passion as delegates of this conference. Although we won't have the opportunity to walk the halls and sit in the chairs of our own legislators in one of the most magnificent functioning capitols in this nation due to the recent outbreak of COVID-19, I firmly believe that Youth in Government stands as a once-in-a-lifetime experience to be involved in civic engagement.

Youth in Government has been an integral part of my high school experience. Ever since my freshman year, the program has not only allowed me to learn about various aspects of our government system and have distinct outlooks on democracy, but has also empowered me to grow as an individual. I hope that this conference can provide the same experience for you all. I hope that you all witness the impact of the legislation that is so closely knitted into our daily lives. I hope you notice how, regardless of gender, nationality, race, sexual orientation, or political alignment, we all gather here because we believe in what this state could be. But most of all, I hope that each and every one of you leaves this conference with life-long friendships. I can assure you that people you meet here will be some of the most brilliant and inspiring people from across the state.

During Youth in Government, we have the unique opportunity to practice civic engagement as we discuss policies, debate legislation and make legal arguments to improve Tennessee's today for a better tomorrow. During this conference, we will meet others who share similar political views and learn from those with different ones. But regardless of which "side we are on," we will all bond with one another through writing bills, sharing stories, and advocating for one another. We will practice the political skills we will need to construct the Tennessee that we hope to live in one day. I challenge all of us to use our voices respectfully and to promote what we truly believe this state is capable of becoming.

In the midst of a world plagued by political turmoil and a devastating pandemic, progress almost seems impossible. As the communities around us move towards blatant polarization and suffer from a global outbreak of a disease, you might fear that we are straying away from progress. While it is true that we cannot fix every problem or heal perfectly just from our work here at this conference, we can strive to take crucial steps towards creating change. The reason is simple: because we are the generation that is capable of rebuilding and strengthening Tennessee.

Whether you are a new delegate to this conference or an excited veteran, remember to approach this conference with an open mind. Listen to the ideas of others, discuss with one another, and enter with a mindset focused on learning. Send me an email to discuss political issues or any questions, comments, or concerns you have. Additionally, feel free to use other officers as resources. We are all here to make sure that you feel welcomed within this community. I encourage you to use the coming weeks to voice your political opinions, step out of your comfort zone, and take advantage of the opportunities that are given to you.

Above all, I hope that you all leave this experience with one certainty: the future is in our hands and we are capable of change.

Best Regards,

Claire Kim

Claire Kim

Governor of the 67th Annual Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government Conference



WELCOME *from the* GOVERNOR

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the State of Tennessee, it is my pleasure to welcome the participants and guests of the 67th Annual YMCA Youth in Government Conference. As a long-time YMCA volunteer, I am thrilled to see YIG in action as Governor. I hope that you enjoy your time in Nashville, especially our beautiful State Capitol and the Cordell Hull State Office Building.

As you gather this year from near and far, I hope you find inspiration as you listen to your peers, participate in debates, and interact with others who care about making Tennessee the best it can be. I trust that you will use this experience to become responsible, respectful, and engaged citizens in your communities. I am certain that you will make our state proud.

Maria and I send our very best wishes. We hope this weekend is full of fascinating conversations, good friends, and fun.

Warmest regards,

Bill Lee

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TENNESSEE YMCA
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
DELEGATE ROSTER

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Abelow	Juliana	Hume Fogg Academic	Governor's Cabinet	Correction		
Adams	Ivy	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 1	RSB/20-1-2
Adams	Cameron	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-2
Adams	Ashley	Loretto	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-8
Adkins	Maci	Dickson County	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-6
Agboto	Elvyn	MLK Magnet	Officer	Speaker of the White House		
Ahanj	Antonio	Nolensville	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-6
Ahmed	Aryaan	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-2
Ahmed	Sawan	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-7
Ailshie	Clayton	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-7
Alali	Heba	John Overton	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-2
Alammouri	Bushra	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-1
Alexander	Jessica	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-1
Ali	Saad	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-1
allen	cate	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-4
Al-shagawa	Ahmed	John Overton	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-2
Alvis	Adam	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-7
Anderson	Emma	Dickson County	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-4
Anderson	Olivia	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-1
Anderson	Arden	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-5
Anderson	Hallie	St. Mary's	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-10
Angeles	Daylet	MLK Magnet	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-3
Apple	Abigail	St. Mary's	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-4
Argueta	Andrea	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-2
Arnold	Samuel	Summit	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-5
Aslin	Meghan	St. Mary's	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-6
Ausderau	Madeline	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 4	RSB/20-4-4
Bagai	Neal	USN	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-6
Bagwell	Jack	Dickson County	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-4
Bahan	Elena	MLK Magnet	Governor's Cabinet	Health		
Ballard	Anabelle	Nolensville	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-6
Barba	Diana	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-4
Barnes	Rose	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-2
Barragan	Jennifer	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-6
Beattie	Nick	Nolensville	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-1
Beesley	Preston	Currey Ingram Academy	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 2	RSB/20-2-7
Begue	Ethan	Currey Ingram Academy	Governor's Cabinet	Education		

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Bell	Elli	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-6
Bell	Maddie	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-1
Bell	Ivy	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-9
Beller	Bailey	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-1
Bennett	Jaci	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Bentley	Tessa	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Officer	Associate Justice		
Betz	Kate	Webb	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-2
Bitting	Emma	Loretto	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-8
blackstock	sadie	John Overton	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-5
Blen	Stella	St. Mary's	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-5
Booker Hancock	Tajiana	Hume Fogg Academic	Press Corps	Press		
Booth	Jolie	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-2
Borra	Divakar	MLK Magnet	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Bradford	Jack	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-5
Brantley	Trista	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-8
Brewington	Cody	Dickson County	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-2
Bricker	Sophie	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-1
Brickey	Caroline	Hutchison	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Bright	Madison	Hutchison	Press Corps	Press		
Brinson	Camille	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-2
Britt	Ethan	Nolensville	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Brown	Bryant	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-4
Brown	Trace	Hendersonville	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-3
Brown	Trey	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Officer	White/Blue Chief Engrossing Clerk		
Brown	Mary-Hunter	JPII	Press Corps	Press		
Brown	Tristan	Hendersonville	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 3	RSB/20-3-1
Brown	Gracie	Hillsboro	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-3
Brownlee	Jane	Hendersonville	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-5
Bruner	Eleanor	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-1
Bruner	Olivia	Webb	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-1
Brunson	Connor	Webb	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-3
Buell	Warner	JPII	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 2	RSB/20-2-1
Bulut	Talya	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-4
Bulut	Talya	Hillsboro	Officer	Floor Leader of the Blue House	House 7	BHB/20-7-4
Burgess	Brody	Dickson County	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-2
Burgess	Lawson	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-7
Burkhart	Allie	St. Mary's	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-6

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Burleson	Caleb	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-7
Burnett	Sara Kate	Hutchison	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Burrus	Eve	Currey Ingram Academy	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-3
Cameron	McClain	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-1
Campbell	Patrick	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-8
Campos	Elena	St. Mary's	Officer	Chief Clerk of the White House		
Carls	Georgia	St. Mary's	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-6
Carpenter	Lucas	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Carr	Matthew	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-4
Carter	Ella	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-1
Caruthers	Phoenix	White House	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-8
Carvalho	Natalie	Rossview	Press Corps	Press		
Cavaleri	Patrick	Nolensville	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 1	RSB/20-1-6
Caxaj Puac	Lisbeth	John Overton	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-1
Cela	Ethan	Davidson Academy	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-2
Cervantes	Paola	John Overton	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-9
Chandler	Reid	MUS	Officer	Chief Clerk of the White Senate		
Chandler	Will	MUS	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-1
Chapman	Maya	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-2
Chapman	Josh	Webb	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-6
Charkhkar	Armin	JPII	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-3
Chen	Rachel	MLK Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 4	RSB/20-4-6
Chen	Michelle	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-4
Chester	Jalia	Rossview	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-2
Chintalapudi	Shreya	Webb	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-5
Chism	April	MLK Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-4
Choate	Sara	Dickson County	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-4
Chomsky	Isaac	USN	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-8
Chung-Bruehl	Jonathan	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-4
Clancy	Niles	USN	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-6
Clancy	Nicholas	USN	Officer	Speaker of the Red House		
Clippinger	Blythe	MLK Magnet	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-3
Cloonan	Bryce	MLK Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-4
Coile	Murphy	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-4
Cole	Luke	JPII	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-3
Cole	Mark	MLK Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-5
Colvett	Harmon	MUS	Officer	Attorney General		

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Combs	Winnie	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-7
Combs	Natalie	John Overton	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Comden	Curry	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-9
Conn	Isabella	Nolensville	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-7
Cook	Alan	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-7
Cork	Riley	JPII	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-1
Cotter	Keelee	Dickson County	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-4
Couch	Caroline	Hutchison	Officer	Speaker Pro Temp of the Red House		
Couloubaritsis	Margaret	St. Mary's	Officer	Video Director		
Courtney	Chloe	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-1
Crabb	Ashleigh	JPII	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-9
Crawford	Molly	Webb	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-2
Crouch	Kinslei	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Press Corps	Press		
Crum	Calla	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-5
Culwell	Clarence	Davidson Academy	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-2
Curlee	Nicole	Hutchison	Officer	Senior Appellate Justice		
Dahima	Parth	MUS	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-4
Dai	Wei	USN	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 1	RSB/20-1-7
Dailey	Peter	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-6
dalby	nancy	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-1
Damaso	Krysthal	John Overton	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-9
Dao	Kelly	MLK Magnet	Officer	Chief Clerk of the Red Senate		
Dao	Alex	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-3
Dark	Peter	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Daugherty	Ella	MLK Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-6
Davidson	Olivia	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-2
Davis	Jillian	Hendersonville	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-1
Davis	Layla	JPII	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-2
Dawson	Taylor	Currey Ingram Academy	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-4
DeBuse	Jessica	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-2
Deens	Samantha	Dickson County	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-6
Del Angel	Henry	John Overton	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-2
Del Pino	Natalia	MLK Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-6
DeLoach	Taylor	Dickson County	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Denham	Chloe	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-9
Deppen	Jinny	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-1
DeSha	Rainey	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-10

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Devlin	Delaney	Centennial	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-2
DeWit	Emily	JPII	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-3
Dibiase	Christian	Webb	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-6
Dinwiddie	Alicia	Summit	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-5
discepoli	eve	John Overton	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-5
Dodge	Jane	Hutchison	Governor's Cabinet	Economic & Community Development		
Dodson	Hannah	Rossview	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Dorminy	Maddie	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-4
Doyle	Will	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-7
Driggs	Preston	John Overton	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-2
D'Souza	Yoshi	USN	Officer	Chief of Staff		
DuBois	Kaylie	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-3
DuBois	Alex	JPII	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-1
DuLaney	Emma	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-4
Dumenyo	Dzifa	Hume Fogg Academic	Officer	Solicitor General		
Dyer	Jack	JPII	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 4	RSB/20-4-3
Easter	Kaylee	Rossview	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Eberting	Juliana	Webb	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-2
Edwards	Connor	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-7
Eichman	James	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-6
Eichman	Charles	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-11
Eigen	Philip	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-9
Ekanem	Oscar	MLK Magnet	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-6
Emmert	Noah	MUS	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-1
Esquivel	Sarah Kate	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-2
Ess	Gabriella	Hume Fogg Academic	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Esval	Suze	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-3
Evans	Cameron	MUS	Press Corps	Press		
fahey	ryan	Hillsboro	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-6
Fairhead	calvin	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-6
Farah	Ommay	Hume Fogg Academic	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Farghaly	Fabricio	Hillsboro	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 1	RSB/20-1-4
Fayyaz	Arslan	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-3
Feaster	Philip	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-2
Fedoseev	Sergi	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-1
Fedoseeva	Katerina	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-2
Felker	Olivia	Webb	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue House		

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Fernandez	Jack	MUS	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the White House		
Fethi	Khalid	MLK Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-3
Fields	Roxanna	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-3
Fish	Tevy	JPII	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-2
Flake	Connor	Davidson Academy	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-2
Flanagan	Owen	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Press Corps	Press		
Flautt	Quinn	Webb	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-4
Fleming	Thesharia	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-1
Floyd	Gabrielle	USN	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-1
Folsom	Marcela	MLK Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-3
Forkum	Lyla	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-8
Fox	Oscar	USN	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-7
Franck	Greydon	USN	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-10
Frank	Annabelle	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-7
French	Lauren	USN	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-5
Frias	Isabella	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Friedman	Erica	USN	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-1
Fuller	Emma	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Furr	Olivia	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-5
Gaines Stevenso	Jermiya	Davidson Academy	Officer	Sergeant at Arms of the White Senate	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-3
Galbreth	Carly	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-2
Gamboa	Gabriella	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-7
Garcia	Ana	MLK Magnet	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-9
Garmon	Amy	White House	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-8
Garretson	Alex	JPII	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-3
Garrett	Jordan	Hume Fogg Academic	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Garton	Layah	JPII	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-4
Gerhart	Gracie	St. Mary's	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-5
Gilani	Shumaila	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-9
Gill	Vijdan	MUS	Officer	Chief Justice		
Gilmer	Emi	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-1
Gilmer	Lila	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-5
Gonzalez Salinas	Yenni	USN	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-5
Goodowens	Lily	Rossvie	Press Corps	Press		
Gordon	Michael	USN	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Gowan	Cat	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-2
Green	Emery	Webb	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-7

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Greene	Gareth	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-6
Gregory	Nicholas	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-1
Griffin	Anne	USN	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Griffith	Kylie	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-3
Grimes	Bena	Hutchison	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Grubbs	Sara	JPII	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-3
Grubbs	Hannah	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-8
Guillen	Rebecca	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 2	RSB/20-2-5
Gullahorn	Drew	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-1
Gumm	Ashlyn	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-8
guo	victoria	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-4
Guy	Gabrielle	Centennial	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-4
Ha	Thu	Webb	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-3
Hall	Abigail	Springfield	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-2
Hall	Hope	Dickson County	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Hall	Sophia	Summit	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-5
Halliday	Emma	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-3
Hallum	Sam	MLK Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-3
Hamilton	Kief	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-4
Hamilton	Claire	Webb	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-4
Hana	Sandy	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-4
Hankins	Olivia	St. Mary's	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-10
Hanson	Leonard	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-3
Harp	Ryan	Webb	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-6
Harper	Kiara	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-9
Harris	Emma	USN	Governor's Cabinet	Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities		
Harvey	Kate	White House	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-7
Harvey	Noah	John Overton	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-2
Hashiguchi	ViVi	Hume Fogg Academic	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 3	RSB/20-3-5
Hasty	Bennett	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-5
Hawrami	Ravan	Hume Fogg Academic	Press Corps	Press		
Hayes	Mia	Summit	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-5
Heckers	Lucas	USN	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Hemingway	Seth	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-2
Henley	Jack Haden	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-6
Henry	Kate	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-9
Henson	Ian	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-6

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Herculano Houze	Lucas	Hillsboro	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-6
Herrera	Keanu	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-5
Herring	Kyler	MUS	Press Corps	Press		
Herron	Emma	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-3
Hewavithana	Sithmi	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-7
High	caroline	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-5
High	Dylan	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-8
Hines	Audrey	Hume Fogg Academic	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Hoag	Sylvie	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-3
Hoang	Cayla	MLK Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-1
Holden	Caroline	Currey Ingram Academy	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-4
Holley	Gwen	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-5
Holman	Ethan	Dickson County	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-6
Hood	Griffin	MUS	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-11
Horner	Sam	USN	Officer	Red Lieutenant Governor		
Horstman	Sydney Kate	Webb	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-3
Horton	Hannah	Davidson Academy	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-2
Horton	Erica	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-10
Houston	Kate	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Press Corps	Press		
Houston	Laura	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Press Corps	Press		
Howard	Christian	MUS	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-11
Howell	Jia	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-6
Hoyt	Rebecca	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-4
Huang	Alex	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-5
Huang	Jonathan	MUS	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-4
Hudson	Emily	Hume Fogg Academic	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Hull	Katie	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Hummell	Reilly	Hillsboro	Officer	Blog and Copy Editor		
Hummell	Reace	Hillsboro	Press Corps	Press		
Hunt	Lainey	Hillsboro	Press Corps	Press		
Hunt	Virginia	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-4
Hutton	Ericka	Davidson Academy	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Ikeda-Sanchez	Jorge	Summit	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-5
Ingram	Kalen	St. Mary's	Governor's Cabinet	Human Resources		
Irwin	Taylor	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-4
Isaacs	Laura	St. Mary's	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Ishino	Simon	Hendersonville	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-1

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Ismail	Najma	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-7
Jackson	Kaitlyn	MLK Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-4
Jackson	Chesney	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-10
Jackson	Luke	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-8
Janjua	Hamza	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-7
Jayathilake	Anissa	Hume Fogg Academic	Officer	Appellate Justice		
Jegannathan	Srimaaye	Nolensville	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-6
Jelsma	Olivia	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-2
Jenkins	Caitlyn	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-2
Jiminez	Brianna	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-2
Johnson	Tre	MUS	Officer	Sergeant at Arms of the Blue Senate	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-6
Johnson	Emma	Dickson County	Press Corps	Press		
Johnson	Izabella	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-5
Johnson	Denya	John Overton	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-1
Johnston	McKnight	MUS	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-11
Jones	Mary Hannah	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-10
Jones	Tyki	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-3
Jones	Madi	Webb	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-7
Kastner	Josie	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-5
Kauffman	Hawkeye	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-6
Kazmi	Simra	JPII	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the White Senate		
Keele	Trevor	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-1
Keith	Kaela	St. Mary's	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-1
Kelley	Andie	Centennial	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-4
Kelly	Isabella	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-4
Kenigson	Remy	USN	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Keuler	Tate	USN	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-8
Key	Nicholas	USN	Officer	Red Chief Engrossing Clerk		
Khetsavanh	Lexis	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-2
Khyr	Ommay	Hume Fogg Academic	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Kidwell	Reagan	Currey Ingram Academy	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-7
Kiernon	Fiona	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-3
Kile	Gabbi	Webb	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-2
Kim	Lisa	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-3
Kim	Luke	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-2
Kim	Michael	USN	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-6
Kim	Solmin	John Overton	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red Senate		

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Kim	Claire	USN	Officer	Governor		
Kim	Hannah	Centennial	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-2
King	Aubrey	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-1
Kodali	Ashvin	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-2
Koelling	Zac	White House	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-7
Korbey	Holden	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-11
Korisapati	Sourya	Nolensville	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-1
Kouser	Navaal	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-7
Kraft	Cameron	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-1
Kritikos	Amanda	JPII	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-5
Kuchtey	Jason	USN	Officer	Floor Leader of the Red Senate	Senate 4	RSB/20-4-8
Kuhnhehn	Ella	Hume Fogg Academic	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 4	RSB/20-4-7
Lagisetty	Karan	MLK Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-1
Laird	Cole	Davidson Academy	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-2
Lamb	Carson	JPII	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-3
LaMountain	Charlie	St. Mary's	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-1
Latham	Hayden	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-7
Latif	Akbar	MUS	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-6
Lawrence	Cam	St. Mary's	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-1
Laws	Kylee	Loretto	Officer	Managing Editor		
Lee	Claire	St. Mary's	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue Senate		
Lee	Anna Beth	Webb	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-6
Lee	Gloria	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-5
Lenard	Audrey	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-7
Levy	Dov	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-2
Li	Sophie	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-3
Li	Iris	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-3
Li	Greta	USN	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Liddell	Conner	Dyer County	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-4
Light	Gabe	MLK Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-1
Lim	Victoria	MLK Magnet	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-8
Link	Gretchen	Hillsboro	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Lirag	Dia	Springfield	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-2
Littleton	Olivia	Dickson County	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-6
Liu	Jeffrey	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-2
Lockert	Eli	JPII	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-4
Lonergan	Cullen	MUS	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Long	Brayden	Loretto	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-5
Lorge	Aileen	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-6
Lynch	Joshua	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-10
MacMillan	Cade	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-3
Maher	Allie	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-7
Maldonado	Joanna	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-4
Malik	Zara	Currey Ingram Academy	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 2	RSB/20-2-4
Mamolo	PB	JPII	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-3
Mandrus	Niels	Webb	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-6
Martin	Benjamin	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-2
martin	Jennifer	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-1
Martinez	Sofia	Hillsboro	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-3
Massad	Elena	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-6
Matthies	Greta	USN	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-7
Maxwell	Ava	Hutchison	Press Corps	Press		
Maynard	Isabel	Currey Ingram Academy	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-7
McCarthy	Shea	JPII	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-5
McClure	Edie	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-1
McGowan	Reid	MUS	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-6
McGrath	Samuel	JPII	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 2	RSB/20-2-1
Mcilliwain	Mary	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-4
McIllwain	Mac	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Officer	Floor Leader of the White Senate	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-6
McMillan	Cole	USN	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 2	RSB/20-2-2
McMillan	Ainsley	USN	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-7
McSurdy	Eloise	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-1
Medina	Dominika	Hume Fogg Academic	Governor's Cabinet	Finance & Administration		
Mehany	Sarah	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-8
Menad	Yasmine	Hendersonville	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-5
Mendez	Abby	Hume Fogg Academic	Officer	Sergeant at Arms of the Blue House	House 7	BHB/20-7-5
Meng	Nina	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-4
Merkel	Ella Clare	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-5
Methvin	Sadie	Loretto	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-8
Meyers	Ellie	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-6
Milan	KJ	MUS	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-2
Milionis	Lia	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-3
Miller	Arden	St. Mary's	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-5
Miller	Cole	Currey Ingram Academy	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-3

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Miller	Drew	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-10
Miller	Paige	Webb	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-4
mills	paige	Nolensville	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-5
Mishra	Parth	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-5
Mohamed	Suad	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-7
Mohan	Hita	St. Mary's	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-5
Momot	Maya	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-7
Monroe	Erin	St. Mary's	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Mooney	Nola	MLK Magnet	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-8
Morgan	Rebecca	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-1
Moseley	Kyla	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-3
Myers	Conner	White House	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-8
Nakagawa	Leala	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-2
Narayan	Riya	USN	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Nathan	Jay	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-7
Neal	Sydney	USN	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-7
Neal	Abigail	St. Mary's	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-6
Nelson	Lucy	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-7
Nessari	Andrew	JPII	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-4
Nguyen	Lindy	MLK Magnet	Press Corps	Press		
Nguyen	Melina	MLK Magnet	Press Corps	Press		
Nguyen	Daniel	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-6
Nguyen	Nicolas	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-1
Nichols	Charlie	MUS	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-6
Nisperos	Jacie	JPII	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-4
Nolan	Connor	Centennial	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-2
Oaks	Abigail	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-4
Obrohta	Lance	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Oeur	Colin	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-1
Okokhere	Christian	Nolensville	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Oliphant	Jack	JPII	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-3
Omar	Nia	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-5
Omer	Fawwaz	MUS	Officer	Associate Justice		
Ores	Vincent	MUS	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-7
Orton	Gemma	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-2
Oswalt	Jackson	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-4
Ottinger	Sara	St. Mary's	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-1

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Ozari	Ocean	Currey Ingram Academy	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-3
PANIN	EVA	Webb	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-7
Panjwani	Amal	St. Mary's	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-5
Parks	Christopher	MUS	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-1
Parsons	Elizabeth	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Paschal	Madisyn	Dyer County	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-4
Patel	Karina-Maya	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-5
Patel	Ria	St. Mary's	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Patel	Riya	Dickson County	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-6
Patel	Sahira	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-7
Patel	Sneh	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-7
Paul	Samy	MUS	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-7
Pennington	Lily	JPII	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-3
Perkins	Hazel	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Perkins	Vincent	MUS	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-1
Perry	Ben	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 3	RSB/20-3-2
Petrouske	Evan	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-6
Petrouske	Kaylee	Hillsboro	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Pham	Linh	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-7
Phillips	Genevieve	Centennial	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-4
Phillips	Lily	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-1
Pierce	Caroline	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-7
Pillai	Rishi	Nolensville	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 3	RSB/20-3-3
Pinkley	Kaelyn	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Piper	Anna Douglas	St. Mary's	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-6
Pirvulescu	Alexander	MLK Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-5
Plambeck	Uma	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-2
Powell	Caroline	Webb	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-8
Pradhan	Yash	Webb	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-2
Pratt	Virginia	St. Mary's	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Preston	Thomas	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-4
Pryor	Evan	Nolensville	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-4
Qian	Kevin	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-2
Ramchandren	Saroja	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-7
Ramirez Diaz	Ana	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-2
Ramsay	Kyan	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-5
Ransom	Ricky	MUS	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-2

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Rassul	Deya	Hume Fogg Academic	Officer	Chief Clerk of the Blue Senate		
Ratliff	Phillip	USN	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-7
Reagan	Sadie	Hendersonville	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-3
Reddy	Arnav	USN	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Reed	Renee	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Rettke	Travis	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Governor's Cabinet	Revenue		
Reynolds	Hayden	Dickson County	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-4
Rezaee	Rose	St. Mary's	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Rhee	Olivia	USN	Officer	Sergeant at Arms of the Red House	House 2	RHB/20-2-7
Rhoten	Sydney	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 2	RSB/20-2-5
Rich	Josie	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-6
Richards	Lillie	JPII	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-9
Richardson	Jordan	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-6
Roberts	Angela	St. Mary's	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-1
Roberts	Lilly	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 4	RHB/20-4-7
Rodriguez	Joshua	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Officer	Sergeant at Arms of the White House	House 2	WHB/20-2-2
Rodriguez	Joseph	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Officer	White Lieutenant Governor		
Rogers	Emily	St. Mary's	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-8
Roller	Harrison	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
roller	kate	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-9
Rose	Madelyn	Centennial	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-4
Rosen	Jake	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-4
Ross	Erika	St. Mary's	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-1
Ross	Jayden	MLK Magnet	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-6
Rossin	Tristan	Nolensville	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-5
Roth	Avery	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-6
Roth	Sam	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-2
Rothschild	Livi	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-1
Roumen	Libbey	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-1
Rowe	Sophia	Davidson Academy	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 4	RSB/20-4-1
Roy	Erin	St. Mary's	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-1
Rudolph	Frederick	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-4
Rutherford	Lucy	Davidson Academy	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Saakian	Ella	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-2
Saakov	David	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-6
Sacks	Emma	Hillsboro	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 4	RSB/20-4-2
Saenz	Cole	MUS	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Sahihi	Lily	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-6
Saito	Naomi	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-6
Salman	Alyaan	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-4
salveson	lily	Nolensville	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-5
Sam-Ogaga	Ruke	MLK Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 1	RSB/20-1-3
Sanders	Isabelle	Hillsboro	Governor's Cabinet	Childrens Services		
Sankari	Mohamed	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 7	BHB/20-7-6
Savage	Audrey	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-2
Schaub	Macey	Dickson County	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-6
Schneier	Avi	John Overton	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-2
Schuessler	Will	MUS	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
See	Michael	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-1
Seger	Jack	Hendersonville	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-3
Sekmen	Mert	MLK Magnet	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Sekwat	Eden	Hume Fogg Academic	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-1
Semich	Jaden	White House	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 1	RSB/20-1-1
Seng	Merry	John Overton	Press Corps	Press		
Senthilkumar	Sowmya	Webb	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-3
Shah	Anjali	St. Mary's	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-8
Shahebrahimi	Sadaf	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Shakhtour	Rand	Hume Fogg Academic	Officer	Speaker of the Blue House		
Shan	Stella	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-2
Shanaman	Kate	St. Mary's	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-5
Shannon	Elijah	Loretto	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-5
shashi	suchetha	MLK Magnet	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-1
Shaw	Elsie	Sale Creek	Officer	Appellate Justice		
Shelton	Bobby	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-8
Shi	Rena	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-1
Shimer	Anna	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-8
Shipley	Matthew	JPII	Officer	Floor Leader of the White House	House 7	WHB/20-7-5
Shippen	Avery	Hume Fogg Academic	Press Corps	Press		
Si	Haijun	Nolensville	Governor's Cabinet	Tourist Development		
Siddiq	Talal	MUS	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-7
Siddiqui	Sidd	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Governor's Cabinet	Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services		
Siew	Gabriela	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-3
Simbeck	AmyBeth	Loretto	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Simmons	Anna	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-1

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Simmons	Jordan	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 6	RHB/20-6-5
Singh	Kevlar	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-5
Sipos	Maia	JPII	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-5
Sivakumar	Aakash	MLK Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 2	RSB/20-2-6
Skarda	Elise	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-2
Skarda	Langdon	USN	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-10
Skipper	Ansley	St. Mary's	Officer	Floor Leader of the Blue Senate	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-3
Slade	Lily	Webb	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-3
Smith	Gabby	St. Mary's	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-5
Smith	Camille	St. Mary's	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-1
Smith	Alyxis	Hume Fogg Academic	Officer	Chief Clerk of the Red House		
Smith	Serena	Summit	Press Corps	Press		
Smith	Rianne	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-6
Smith	Maggie	Loretto	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-8
Smythe	Mckenna	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-8
Snyder	Savannah-Rae	Hume Fogg Academic	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-3
Sobowale	Esther	Hume Fogg Academic	Officer	Social Media Director		
Solomon	Nathan	MLK Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-4
Sovine	Kennedy	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-3
Spivey	Laterrica	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-10
Srivastava	Saanya	St. Mary's	Officer	Chief Clerk of the Blue House		
St. Clair	Duncan	Hillsboro	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 3	RSB/20-3-6
Stephens	Emma Anne	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-4
Stewart	Lily	Hume Fogg Academic	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Stokely	Parker	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 3	RSB/20-3-7
Stone	Sara	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-3
Story	Peyton	Hume Fogg Academic	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-1
Stringfield	Connor	Dickson County	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-4
Stuart	Nathan	Webb	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-5
Sullivan	Michael	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-6
Sullivan	Spencer	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-8
Summers	Schafer	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-8
Summers	Hayden	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Tadrous	Marina	Nolensville	Governor's Cabinet	Transportation		
Tailor	Bianca	Webb	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 4	BSB/20-4-2
Tarleton	Steven	USN	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-10
Taylor	David	Nolensville	Officer	Blue Lieutenant Governor		

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Taylor	Connor	Hillsboro	Press Corps	Press		
Taylor	Grayson	Webb	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-1
Telles	Daniel	Springfield	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-2
Tennent	Sofia	MLK Magnet	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-9
Tesauro	Nicholas	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-4
Theilen	Grace	Hendersonville	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-1
Thomas	Lea	St. Mary's	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-6
Thome	Lily Grace	Webb	White House	Representative	House 1	WHB/20-1-8
Thompson	Colin	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-5
Tidwell	Rose	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-9
Toale	William	Summit	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 1	RSB/20-1-5
Tolsma	John	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-7
Torode	Ella	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-6
Torode	Gideon	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-6
Torode	Rillian	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-1
Touliatos	Alexandra	St. Mary's	White House	Representative	House 3	WHB/20-3-5
Truss	Kathryn	Hillsboro	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-6
Tucker	Isaac	Loretto	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 2	RSB/20-2-3
Uhlhorn	Garner	MUS	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-7
Valacheril	Delisha	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Varga	Balazs	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 3	RSB/20-3-4
Vega	Laura	John Overton	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Villanueva	Victoria	John Overton	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-9
Virk	Maha	St. Mary's	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-5
Vitello	Robert	Loretto	Governor's Cabinet	Veterans Affairs		
Vora	Aashi	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 3	BHB/20-3-7
Vora	Anusha	Webb	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-6
Vuong	Dandy	MLK Magnet	Press Corps	Press		
Ward	Grace	Centennial	Red House	Representative	House 2	RHB/20-2-5
Ware	Annslee	JPII	Blue House	Representative	House 6	BHB/20-6-4
Ware	David	Hillsboro	Officer	Associate Justice		
Waring	Lillian	Nolensville	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-7
Warren	Jude	USN	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-8
Webb	Lily	Davidson Academy	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-3
Wehby	Noah	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 3	WSB/20-3-7
Welch	Michael	Nolensville	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-5
West	Eve	Hutchison	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
West	Lydia	USN	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-3
Westerman	Emma	Hendersonville	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-3
Wettengel	Mason	JPII	White Senate	Senator	Senate 1	WSB/20-1-6
Wheeler	Mai	Hume Fogg Academic	Officer	Floor Leader of the Red House	House 1	RHB/20-1-7
Whitcomb	Kate	Webb	White Senate	Senator	Senate 4	WSB/20-4-7
White	Gabrielle	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-7
White	Mischa	Hutchison	Press Corps	Press		
Whitehead	Dallas	Hillsboro	Blue House	Representative	House 2	BHB/20-2-5
Wickstrom	Haley	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-6
Wilkes	Johnny	Webb	White House	Representative	House 6	WHB/20-6-2
Williams	Andrew	JPII	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-8
Williams	Lucy	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-3
Williams	Alexandria	John Overton	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-1
Williams	Emily	Merrol Hyde Magnet	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-1
Willingham	Reagan	Merrol Hyde Magnet	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-8
Wilson	Lillice	Hume Fogg Academic	Officer	Head Lobbyist		
Winder	Clayton	Hillsboro	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-5
Wineland	Reese	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-2
Winters	Finn	Webb	Blue House	Representative	House 1	BHB/20-1-7
Winters	Analia	JPII	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-3
Wisby	Erika	Hume Fogg Academic	Lobbyist	Lobbyist		
Woodard	Nicholas	JPII	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 1	BSB/20-1-8
Woodward	Isabella	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-11
Wyrick	Avery	Webb	White House	Representative	House 5	WHB/20-5-4
Xu	Peter	USN	Blue House	Representative	House 4	BHB/20-4-2
Xu	Andrew	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 3	BSB/20-3-7
Yarbro	Christopher	MUS	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-7
Yaren	Nolan	MUS	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-7
Yocum	Gannon	Nolensville	White House	Representative	House 4	WHB/20-4-3
York	Melanie	Hillsboro	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
York	Charlotte	Hillsboro	Governor's Cabinet	Environment & Conservation		
Young	Alora	Hillsboro	White House	Representative	House 7	WHB/20-7-9
Yu	Sheerea	USN	Drowota Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Yusuf	Anisa	John Overton	Red House	Representative	House 1	RHB/20-1-2
Zafer	Sophia	St. Mary's	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-5
Zakaria	George	Nolensville	Red House	Representative	House 7	RHB/20-7-4
Zaptin	Jack	MUS	Blue House	Representative	House 5	BHB/20-5-7

YIG Tristar Delegate Roster

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Comm	Bill Number
Zarreh-Eghbali	Kimia	Hume Fogg Academic	Red House	Representative	House 3	RHB/20-3-2
Zein-Sabatto	Sana	MLK Magnet	White Senate	Senator	Senate 2	WSB/20-2-1
Zhang	Stephanie	MLK Magnet	Governor's Cabinet	Human Services		
Zhang	Sue	Hume Fogg Academic	Red Senate	Senator	Senate 4	RSB/20-4-5
Zhao	Kerry	MUS	White House	Representative	House 2	WHB/20-2-1
Zhou	Lou	MUS	Blue Senate	Senator	Senate 2	BSB/20-2-2
Zinke	Aasha	USN	Red House	Representative	House 5	RHB/20-5-3

ABCs of YIG

App: There's an app for that! YIG has an app that helps you keep up to date on everything happening at the conference. The app has a digital Bill Book, interactive agenda, restaurant maps, real time bill tracking and more. If you have not downloaded it, ask an officer how to download the app.

Amendments: Modification of a bill or resolution by adding or deleting the language of proposed legislation. Delegates make amendments by obtaining amendment form from the chair/officer, completing the form, and then returning the form to the chair/officer. Please consult the Table of Motions in your Bill Book to recognize the amendment. If you have any questions about Parliamentary Procedure, please ask an Officer.

Awards Committee: One advisor per school is asked to serve on the awards committee. The awards committee observes delegates in debate throughout the weekend and chooses award winners during the awards meeting.

Bill Book: Each delegate received a conference bill book upon arrival at the conference. The bill book contains the agenda, rosters, bills, ballots, debate tips, and more. Before you ask a question, check to see if your Bill Book has the answer. If you lose your bill book, you may obtain a new one for \$5 at the info desk.

Budget: The YIG Youth Governor is required to complete and pass a budget using Tennessee's actual budget for the previous fiscal year. All bills must have a fiscal line item so that the Governor has enough information to put together the Budget. The Budget is presented in the Red and White Chambers on Sunday morning.

Code of Conduct: All delegates signed a Code of Conduct before attending. If you need to read it again, you can find it in your Bill Book.

Committee: This is the first round of debate for a bill. Committees occur on Thursday, and are a smaller session than the House and Senate chambers (on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday). Bills in Committee are ranking, and the best ranked bills will be presented in the House and Senate chambers.

Closing Session: This is the formal session to end YIG. Awards and newly elected officers are announced. It is located in the House Chambers and is required for all delegates.

CONA: Conference on National Affairs. CONA is a national YMCA program that brings students from over 40 states to Black Mountain, North Carolina for one week to debate issues of national importance. Only 25 delegates can attend from each state. Our 25 delegates are chosen from all 3 YIG conferences. Being selected to attend CONA is the highest honor at YIG and a reward for hard work and excellence. Students selected to attend are considered the best of the best.

Conference Staff: Conference staff are students who have graduate from high school and come back to volunteer with YIG. They wear orange name tags and are tasked with helping CCE staff ensure that the Code of Conduct is being following. In addition, they are component mentors, helpful guides, and super-fast pizza deliverers. Conference staff can be a thankless job, so please be kind to them throughout the weekend. We hope delegates think about coming back as conference staff in the future!

Curfew: Curfew begins as soon as session is dismissed each evening. If session is dismissed before the time noted in the agenda, then curfew begins early. Delegates are not allowed to leave their room during curfew except for an emergency. Curfew lifts at 6 am.

Damages: If there are damages anywhere in the hotel, Capitol, or Cordell Hull building, please report it to YMCA staff immediately.

Decorum: Delegates are required to keep decorum during debate. This means that at all time delegates should be attentive, polite, and respectful. Delegates should not behave in such a way that they disturb the assembly or make the chair's job more difficult. This includes but is not limited to: talking during debate, rude comments, joke speeches, making distracting motions, or using point of information incorrectly.

Delegation Meetings: If the agenda calls for a Delegation meeting or check in, please find your advisor. Your advisor will most likely have announcements and directions for delegates.

Dietary Restrictions: If you have dietary restrictions, please make sure your advisor is aware.

Dress Code: Please adhere to the Dress Code stated in the Code of Conduct (in your Bill Book). Dress code is business attire, or the kind of clothing you would wear to a business meeting with the Governor of Tennessee.

Emergencies and Illness: If there is an emergency, delegates should contact their advisor first. Advisors should then contact CCE staff. If a delegate is sick, he/she should contact their advisor.

Evacuation Plan: The evacuation plan is in your Bill Book and in the Advisor Guide. Please consult if necessary.

Fines (Mandatory Donations): The CCE collects "Mandatory Donations" (aka fines) during conference to raise money for the CCE Scholarship Fund (that gives out over \$140,000 in financial aid each year so students can attend MUN/YIG). Officers will ask delegates to give a mandatory donation for being late, being rude or disrespectful, or (in advanced chambers) incorrect Parli-Pro. Officers will also do mini-fundraisers for the scholarship times throughout the conference.

Fire Alarms: There are no drills. Treat every alarm like a real fire. Please calmly follow the directions of State Troopers, officers, hotel staff, or conference staff to get to safety.

First Aid: CCE staff is trained in basic first aid. However, the CCE does not distribute medicine to students. If you need Band-Aids however, we might have some at the info desk.

Food: Delegates are given free time during meals. Delegates may consult the app to find restaurants for Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner.

Governor's Packet: The Governor releases a packet of bills that are in alignment with his/her platform. These bills have the Governor's favor and are encouraged to be passed so that they may be signed into law.

Gubernatorial Debate: The Gubernatorial Debate occurs on Thursday night. All candidates for Governor participate in this debate. Candidates are given topics to research ahead of time, but do not know specific questions until the moderator asks them on stage.

Hotel Housekeeping: The Housekeeping department works overtime when hundreds of teenagers are staying in the hotel. Please be considerate of the housekeeping staff by keeping your room as clean as possible, putting all trash in trash cans, and re-using towels. Delegates are encouraged to tip the Housekeeping staff.

Info Desk: The Info Desk is the home base of the CCE Staff during the conference. If advisors or delegates need anything, the Info Desk is a good place to start.

Intent Speaker: An intent speaker is a person recognized in advance to prepare a 2 minute speech, either pro or con, for a given proposal in the House and Senate chambers. The chosen intent speakers shall make the first pro and con speeches for each proposal. Sign up for intent speeches and see who is chosen for those speeches on the conference appl.

Joint Session: This is the formal session to begin our legislative agenda. The Governor gives the State of the State. It is located in the House Chambers and is required for all delegates.

Judicial Opinion: An opinion issued by the court that does not have the effect of adjudicating a specific legal case, but merely advises on the constitutionality or interpretation of a law.

Judicial Review: Review by the Tennessee Supreme Court of the constitutional validity of a legislative act or law

Lost and Found: Lost and Found is located at the info desk.

Maps: The conference app has hotel, Cordell Hull, and downtown Nashville maps for your convenience.

Motions: A formal proposal by a member of a deliberative assembly that the assembly take certain action. Your officers will train you with regards to how to make a motion, but you may also consult the Table of Motions in your Bill Book as well.

Nametags: All delegates receive a name tag upon arrival at the conference. Delegates must wear nametags at all times for entry to conference sessions. NOTE- State Troopers will not let anyone into Cordell Hull or the Capitol without a YMCA YIG Name Tag. If you lose your name tag, you may receive a replacement for \$1 at the info desk.

Officer: Officers are the elected leaders of each component. Officers are all high school students who were voted into office at the previous year's conference.

Omnibus: The Tennessee State Constitution requires that bills in the legislature can only address one subject, and that the title of a bill describe the content of the bill. Bills that don't conform to either requirement are described as "omnibus" and are unconstitutional. The only valid "omnibus" bill at YIG is the Governor's Budget Proposal. So what does that mean? Give your bills titles that either clearly describe its contents or clearly describe its purpose, and then write clauses that directly address the subject in the bill title.

Some good bill titles: "A Bill to Amend TCA 12-34-56"; "A Bill to Increase Funding for K-12 Education in Tennessee"; "A Bill to Regulate Commercial Dog Breeding in Tennessee"

Some bad bill titles: "A Bill to Make Tennessee More Awesome Than It Already Is"; "A Bill to Delay Procrastination"

Opening Session: This is the kick-off session for YIG. This session introduces you to your officers, makes important conference announcements, and allows candidates to give their campaign speeches. It is required for all delegates.

Parliamentary Procedure (Parli-Pro): The body of rules, ethics, and customs that governs how debate operates in committee, house, and senate chambers. Please refer to the YIG Rules of Procedure in your Bill Book for our guidelines. If you have questions, please ask an officer.

Pass/Fail: In the House and Senate Chambers, bills are presented for passage or failure(not ranked like in committee). If a bill passes in the House, it must then pass in the Senate (and vice versa) before being presented for the Governor to sign. If a bill fails in either chamber, then it will not proceed on to the next step.

Pizza: Delegates who get hungry after curfew should order pizza (\$10.00 for either a large pepperoni or a cheese) through the YMCA CCE. The Conference staff will deliver the pizza to your hotel rooms at curfew. Note- You MAY NOT order pizza through anyone other than us. Pizza NOT ordered through the CCE will be confiscated. Pizza can be ordered online via the conference app or at the info desk until 6:00pm each night.

Placards: Every delegate will receive a committee placard and a chamber placard. Delegates must use this placard to be called on for debate. Officers will not call on delegates who have drawn on their placard. If a delegates loses his/her placard, they may obtain (at the info desk for \$1) a generic "Delegate" placard to use for the remainder of the conference.

Quorum: Tennessee requires a quorum of two-thirds of all the members is required to conduct any business. If a chamber does not meet quorum, officers must wait until quorum is met to continue.

Seat Assignments: Delegates have assigned seats during House and Senate sessions. These may be found on the conference app. If delegates do not sit in their assigned seat, they will be asked for a mandatory donation. Any delegate who continues to ignore the seating assignments will be brought to the CCE staff.

Swag: We sell fabulous YIG gear for you to have throughout the year. Get your sweatshirts, t-shirts, and stickers at the Swag desk (near the info desk).

Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA): Tennessee's set of state laws is collectively called the Tennessee Code Annotated.

Tomfoolery Committee: This is a committee for joke bills. Tomfoolery occurs during the dances on Friday and Saturday night.

Unconstitutional: Not according or consistent with the Tennessee Constitution. The Attorney General and Solicitor General assist with determining if a bill is constitutional or unconstitutional.

Veto: The Governor may veto a bill that has passed both House and Senate. If this occurs, please consult your officers on proper procedure to overturn a veto.

Visitor Policy: The CCE visitor policy is outlined in the Code of Conduct. No visitor in high school is permitted to visit without a note from a parent. Any visitor not in high school must obtain a visitor's pass from the Info Desk, or they will be asked to leave.

Voting: Voting is your civic duty! Voting takes time! Voting requires you to go somewhere other than your chamber! As in real life, voting can be a bit of an inconvenience, but all delegates are strongly encouraged to vote for next year's officers. Each component has an assigned voting machine, so ask your officers if you are confused as to where to go. Many races are decided by 1, 2 or 3 votes, so every vote counts!

YIG Bowl: YIG's version of Quiz Bowl. Schools are welcome to enter as many teams as they want. Each entry is \$50 and goes towards the CCE Scholarship Fund. Teams consist of 4 people, but schools are welcome to rotate members throughout the weekend. The two final teams compete in front of the entire conference on Saturday night.

ELECTION 2020

GUBERNATORIAL RUN-OFF

-When will the polls be open?

All day Friday, starting at 9:30 am

-When will the polls be closing?

At 5:00pm on Friday

REGULAR ELECTION

-When will the polls be open?

All day Saturday, starting at 9:30 am

-When will the polls be closing?

At the end of session, 5:30 pm

****Remember- Voting is by component.**

Red Chamber delegates will vote in the Capitol.

Blue & White Chamber delegates will vote in Cordell Hull.

Supreme Court, Lobbyists, Press Corps, & GovCab will vote in their component with their Component Leader.

TRI-STAR BALLOT

****DENOTES OFFICES FOR WHICH YOU WILL BE VOTING**

GOVERNOR**

Juliana Abelow
Ethan Begue
Simra Kazmi
Solmin Kim
Holden Korbey
Ansley Skipper

RED LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

Yenni Gonzalez
Matthew Shipley

WHITE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

Olivia Felker
Hannah Grubbs
Anisa Yusuf

BLUE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Heba Alali

BLUE SPEAKER PRO-TEMP OF THE SENATE

Chris Yarbro

SPEAKER OF THE RED HOUSE**

Saanya Srivastava – St. Mary's
Deya Rassul – HFA
Lily Grace Thome – Webb

SPEAKER OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Griffin Hood – MUS
Sarah Mehany – HFA

SPEAKER OF THE BLUE HOUSE

Sowmya Senthilkumar – Webb

RED HOUSE FLOOR LEADER

Trista Brantley – JPII

RED SENATE FLOOR LEADER

Erica Friedman – USN

WHITE HOUSE FLOOR LEADER

Phillip Eigen – Hillsboro

WHITE SENATE FLOOR LEADER

Lyla Forkum – HFA

BLUE SENATE FLOOR LEADER

Lydia West – USN

BLUE HOUSE FLOOR LEADER

Alora Young – Hillsboro

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 chambers or 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.

1. Adjourn: A motion to adjourn must be made by the floor leader. It is non-debatable and shall be voted on immediately. It takes a simple majority for passage and should include the time the house is adjourning to, except for the final motion to adjourn, which shall specify no time (adjourn sine die).

2. Previous Question: This is the method for ending debate immediately. It requires a two-thirds majority to pass. The previous question may be moved on any of the motions that rank below it. However, if more than one motion is pending, the person moving the previous question should specify which motion the previous question applies to. For instance, if there is a motion to amend a bill, the previous question may be moved on the motion to amend or the motion to adopt the bill. If it is moved on the motion to adopt the bill, it implicitly includes the motion to amend. If the previous question is adopted, the house will first vote on the amendment and then on the motion to adopt the bill. If the previous question applies only to the amendment, the house will vote on the amendment then continue debating the bill. **Note:** moving the previous question ends debate. The sponsors' summation is not part of the formal debate, so a successful previous question motion will begin the sponsors' summation. Should the chamber wish to forego the summation, then a motion to suspend the rules to that effect is in order.

3. Main Motion: This is the actual consideration and vote on whether or not to adopt a bill as presented to the house by its sponsors. The bill is debatable and is subject to all motions listed above.

C. Incidental Motions and Points: Incidental motions are matters which need to be brought before the house immediately. They must pertain to the business before the house. They have no rank among themselves and outrank all other motions, except to recess or adjourn. Only one incidental motion may be pending at a time.

1. Point of Order: If a delegate feels the rules of order are not being applied, s/he may make a point of order, requesting the chair to make a ruling on the question involved. If the chair does not recognize the infraction, s/he may ask the delegate to explain the complaint. This motion does not require a second. This point should be used constructively and with discretion.

2. Appeal: After the chair has made a ruling on a matter, such as a point of order, the chamber can review that decision. The appeal is subject to the general rules of debate, and the chair may explain the decision. The chair does not have to relinquish the chair during the discussion. It takes a 2/3 majority to overrule the Speaker's decision.

3. Suspend the Rules: When the house desires to consider a motion or do something that would violate these rules, it can suspend the Rules. A motion to suspend the rules requires a second and requires a two-thirds majority for passage. A motion to suspend must include the purpose for suspending the rules. Once that purpose has been accomplished, the rules are automatically back in effect.

4. Point of Personal Privilege: A request to make the debate surrounding more comfortable (ex. If a delegate is not speaking loud enough, the room is too hot or too cold, etc.) This point should be used with discretion.
5. Point of Information: A request for facts affecting the business at hand – directed at the chair. This point should be used with discretion.

VI. Voting

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

VII. Miscellaneous:

- A. Companion Bills: The CCE staff may appoint as Companion Bills any bills submitted to different chambers of the Youth in Government by different sponsors that have the same intent and content. In such cases, should each chamber pass its Companion Bill, both bills shall be sent to the Governor's Cabinet without being sent to the other chamber for its approval. Should one Companion Bill be amended by one house, then the patron of the Companion Bill in the other house should use the motion to adopt the other chamber's amendments described above.

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.

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.

FORMAT FOR DEBATE

I. Committee

Two minutes - Introduction

Two minutes - Technical Questions

+/-Five minutes - Con/pro debate

One minute - Summation

Amendments

One minute - Introduction

Two rounds - Con/pro debate

One minute - Summation

II. General Assembly/Plenary

Two minutes - Introduction

One minute - Technical Questions

Three rounds - Con/pro debate

Two minutes - Summation

SAMPLE COMMITTEE RANKING FORM

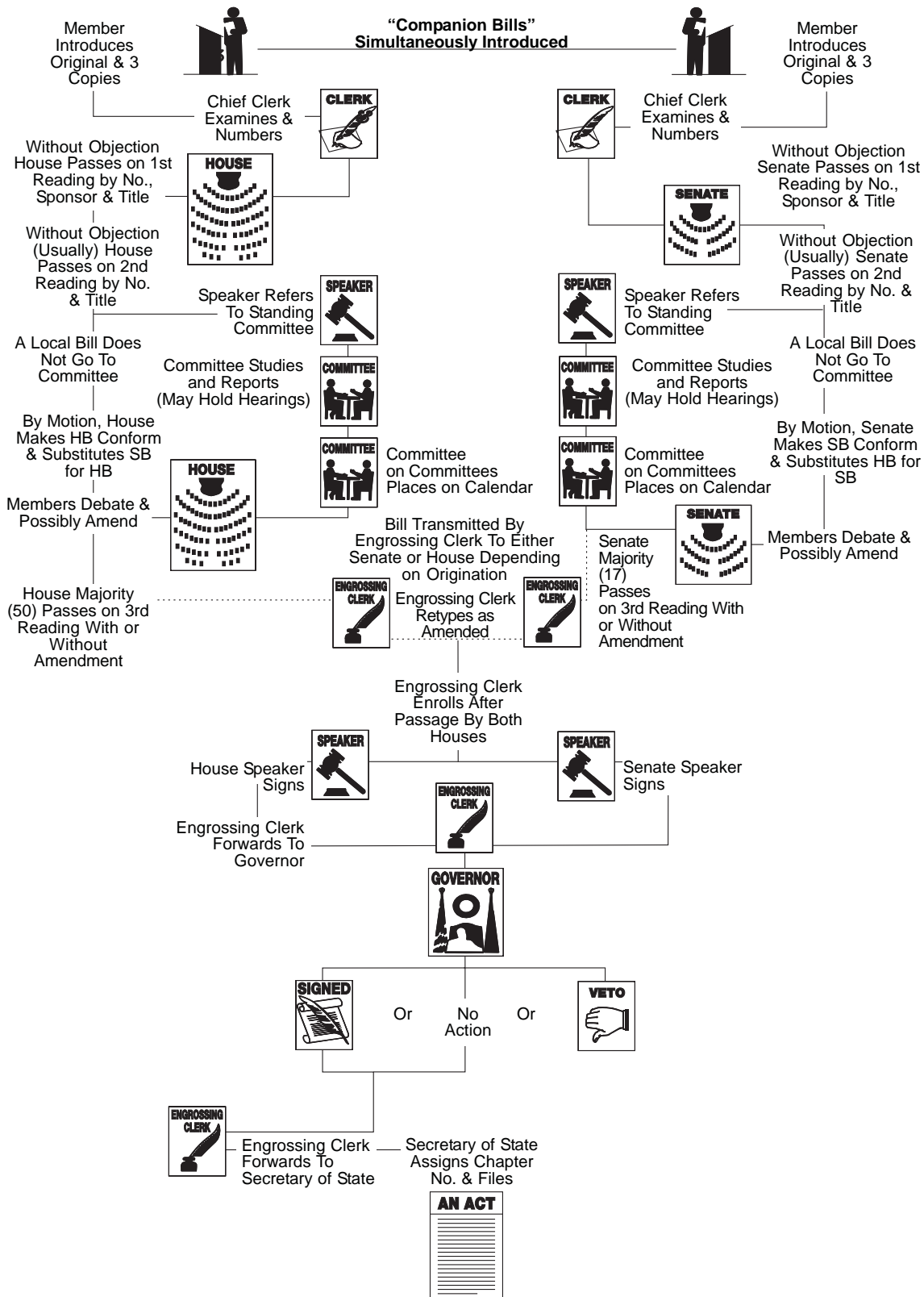
Best 1...2...3...4...5 Worst

	Bill #	Innovation	Feasibility	Statewide Impact	Content & Research	Presentation	Total
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							

How a Bill Becomes a Law in the General Assembly

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SENATE



LEGISLATIVE GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Act: A statute (law) enacted by the legislature and signed by the governor or after 10 days allowed to become law without his signature.

Adjournment: Termination of a session for that day, with the hour and day of the next meeting being set prior to adjournment.

Amendment: Modification of a bill or resolution by adding or deleting the language of proposed legislation.

Appropriations Act: An act which appropriates money from the state treasury during a fiscal year to implement the state operating budget. Money may be provided for other items of expenditure, such as local projects, through this act.

Bill: A bill is proposed legislation introduced to enact a new law or change or repeal an existing law.

Original: The bill introduced into the legislature and used throughout the legislative process until engrossed.

Engrossed: A bill as passed by a house with corrections or adjustments made for amendments.

Enrolled: A bill as finally passed by both houses and prepared for signature of the presiding officers of both houses and transmittal to the governor for signature or veto.

Prefiled: A bill filed between legislative sessions with the chief clerk of either house. Prefiled bills are numbered and printed in preparation for the session.

Budget: The budget is the recommended appropriations of state revenues presented by the Governor to the General Assembly in the form of a document for its consideration during the legislative session. It is filed with the chief clerks in the form of a bill and known during the budget process as the Appropriations Bill.

Calendar:

Consent: A bill calendar used to allow rapid floor consideration for final passage of noncontroversial bills.

Regular: Written calendars (lists of bills to be considered for third reading) required to be posted in the Senate Chamber at least 24 hours prior to consideration by the Senate or in the House Chamber at least 48 hours prior to consideration by the House. Senate rules limit the Senate calendar to 14 general bills, plus holdovers, while House rules place the maximum at 25, including any bills held over from previous calendars or any bills set by special order and excluding only those bills "bumped" or objected to on a Consent Calendar.

Chief Clerk: A non-member selected by the speaker of each house to serve as its administrative officer. Bills are filed with the chief of each house.

Committee: A group of legislators of one or both houses which conducts studies and/or makes recommendations to the Senate and/or House.

Conference: A committee composed of members of both houses created to propose to the two houses a means to resolve differences in a bill when the one house does not concur in amendments made by the opposite house which refuses to recede from its action. Members are appointed by the speakers of each house.

Joint: A committee composed of members of both houses.

Select: A committee established by the speaker of a house composed of members of that house for a designated purpose.

Standing: A permanent committee of the Senate or House with subject matter jurisdiction defined by rules of its house, which functions both during and between legislative sessions to conduct public hearings on proposed legislation, review proposed administrative rules, make its own studies of problems, make reports and recommendations to the house it serves.

Companion Bill: Identical copies of a bill introduced in both the Senate and House.

Executive Order: A written document issued by the governor to effectuate a purpose over which he has authority.

Fiscal Note: A statement prepared by the Fiscal Review Committee submitted in connection with a bill, resolution or amendment to indicate its fiscal effect or estimated dollar implications as to cost or revenue.

Fiscal Year: The twelve-month period for which appropriations, budgets and financial reports are made. The state's fiscal year commences on July and ends the following June 30.

Item Veto: Power exercised by the governor to veto specified items (single amounts of money) of an appropriation bill, while signing the remainder of the bill into law.

Legislative Intent: The purpose for which a measure is introduced and/or passed.

Majority: A constitutional majority in the Tennessee Senate is 17 votes; in the House, 50 votes.

Resolution:

Joint: Legislation requesting a study or expressing the views or sentiments of both houses but originating in one house. After passage, the joint resolution (e.g. House Joint Resolution 55 or Senate Joint Resolution 34) is signed by both speakers and the governor.

Simple: Legislation expressing the views of one house. After passage, a House Resolution or Senate Resolution is signed by the respective speaker of the house.

Session:

Regular: The 90-legislative-day session held over a two-year general assembly. A general assembly will convene on the second Tuesday of January in an odd-numbered year, meet for an organizational session, and recess for about two weeks. Upon returning, the general assembly will typically meet until mid-to-late May when it adjourns. In an even-numbered year, no organizational session or recess will take place, and regular session will usually end around mid-to-late April depending upon the number of legislative days used.

Extraordinary: A session of the legislature held in the interim between regular sessions, called for a specific number of days by the governor or upon petition of two-thirds of the members elected to each house. It is restricted to matters specifically enumerated in the call. Frequently referred to as a special session.

Sine die Adjournment: Final adjournment at the completion of a session.

Suspension of the Rules: Parliamentary procedure whereby actions can be taken which would otherwise be out of order. A two-thirds vote of each body present and voting is required to adopt a motion to suspend the rules

Title:

Brief description of a bill's contents appearing on a bill. A bill's content cannot be any broader than its title.

Vote: Formal expression of will or decision by the legislative body.

Yield: The relinquishing of the floor to another member to speak or ask a question.

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)]

AWARDS DISTRIBUTION & CRITERIA

Distribution:

Outstanding Bill in the Red, White, and Blue House
Outstanding Bill in the Red, White, and Blue Senate
Outstanding Statesperson in the Red, White, and Blue House
Outstanding Statesperson in the Red, White, and Blue Senate
Outstanding Attorney Team
Outstanding Written Argument
Jenny Faenza Outstanding Justice Award (Chosen by the Court component leader)
Outstanding Lobbyist (Chosen by the Lobbyist component leader)
Outstanding Press Member (Chosen by the Press Corps leader)
Outstanding Governor's Cabinet Member (Chosen by the GovCab leader)
National Affairs Delegates
National Affairs Alternates
Ambassador Joe M. Rogers Servant Leadership Award (Chosen by Officers)

Outstanding Bill Criteria

Bills are considered for awards based on the following factors:

- Feasibility
- Statewide Impact
- Correct Written Format
- Evidence of Research
- Submission by Conference Deadline
- In keeping with the YMCA core values of Honesty, Caring, Respect & Responsibility

Outstanding Statesperson Criteria

Delegates are considered for awards based on the following criteria:

- Cooperative & Respectful approach to legislation and peers
- Use of proper parliamentary procedure
- Positive Attitude
- Excellent Communication
- Leadership by example with regard to conference rules and regulations
- Bill submitted by Conference Deadline
- Behavior in keeping with the YMCA core values of Honesty, Caring, Respect & Responsibility

National Affairs Criteria

- Must meet general criteria for both Outstanding Bill & Statesperson
- Sophomore, Junior, or Senior in High School
- Must have participated in Youth in Government at least 1 year prior to current YIG.
- Has made an outstanding contribution to the TN YMCA YIG and/or to their local YIG club

YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT

The purpose of the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement is to educate its participants on the processes of government at the city, state, national, and international levels, in the hopes of beginning what will be a lifetime of civic engagement for our alumni.

Given such, a code of conduct has been developed to help ensure that every delegate receives the maximum benefits possible as a result of their participation. This code of conduct is applicable to adults as well as student delegates. With that in mind, the following code of conduct has been adopted:

- All individuals participating in the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Conferences will conduct themselves in a respectable and positive manner and present a good and decent reflection of themselves, their school, and their community. Any delegate in violation of this should expect consequences.
- All participants share equally the responsibility for their actions when violations of the code are witnessed. Those who decide to be present when a violation occurs, shall, by their choice, be considered a participant in the violation. In this program there are no "innocent by-standers."
- Plagiarism of outside sources will not be allowed for any delegates. If evidence of plagiarism exists, delegates can expect to be disciplined by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement. Authors of plagiarized documents will be dismissed from the conference.
- All bill and resolution submissions should be serious in nature and align with Y core values. Submission of resolutions or bills that CCE staff deems offensive, disrespectful, not serious in nature, or otherwise violating the Y core values will result in the entire team being deregistered from the conference.
- Dress code for the conference is business attire. Business attire includes: Suits, dresses, long skirts, blouses or sweaters, blazers, slacks, and appropriate dress shoes.
- Business attire does NOT include: Jeans, skirts shorter than 1 inch above the knee, strapless or spaghetti strap style tops, bare midriffs, bare backs, sandals, flip-flops, athletic shoes, Converse sneakers, or Birkenstocks.
- Possession and or use of alcoholic beverages, drugs (unless prescribed), tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or pornography by any participant will result in an immediate expulsion from the conference. Any participant who is expelled from the conference will be sent home at his or her own expense. Parents and school administration will be notified of the expulsion as soon as possible, and students should be aware they might also be subject to further disciplinary action by their respective schools with regard to specific school policies. If necessary, the CCE will contact local law enforcement to help handle any situation.
- All delegates are to participate in all scheduled events. This includes the nightly activity.
- No boys allowed in girls' rooms or girls allowed in boys' rooms. Violation of this rule is grounds for expulsion.
- No delegate may leave his or her room after curfew except for an emergency. If you have an emergency you must notify your adult advisor and the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Executive Director.
- Students are not allowed to leave the conference without written permission from school administration.
- No participant may drive or ride in ANY vehicle during the time they are at a CCE conference this includes bicycles, taxis, Ubers/Lyfts, and friends' vehicles who are not attending the conference.
- Nametags must be worn visibly at all functions.
- No food, drink, or gum shall be permitted in any session.
- Physical, psychological, verbal, nonverbal, written, or cyber bullying is prohibited.
- Social media shall only be used in a positive and encouraging manner. Any participant involved in any way dealing with negative activity toward the CCE program or any participant in the CCE program will be held responsible for the violation and will be disciplined accordingly, up to and including legal action.

- All participants who bring cell phones or other electronic devices to the conference must respect and follow the technology policies of the CCE.
- Drones and any other remote controlled devices are strictly prohibited.
- Noise must be kept to a minimum in all hotel rooms and hallways. YMCA or other conference staff will investigate any complaints waged by other hotel guests.
- ABSOLUTELY no throwing anything over the balconies of the hotel. No climbing on balconies or ledges.
- Destruction of personal property, hotel, or other property will result in immediate expulsion. Any delegate responsible for damages must make restitution and will be held accountable for any legal actions that follow. Hotel rooms are registered to the conference and are subject to search by the CCE staff at any time. All conference participants, guests, bags and vehicles at the conference are also subject to search by the CCE staff at any time.
- Delegates may not order pizza from anyone other than the CCE.
- Visitor Policy: If a student under the age of 18 or still in high school wishes to visit a CCE conference, he/she must have a parent/guardian directly contact CCE staff prior to the conference. Any visitor over the age of 18 and no longer in high school must present a valid driver's license to the CCE info desk to receive a visitor's badge. Visitors are only allowed to attend conference sessions. Visitors are not allowed to attend evening social events. Visitors are never permitted in participant hotel rooms.
- Use of the Tennessee State Capitol sound system is prohibited. Tampering with the components of the sound systems (microphones, cords etc) is prohibited. Violation of this regulation is grounds for expulsion.
- Use of the Tennessee State Capitol voting machines is strictly prohibited. No touching or pushing buttons in chamber seats. Violation of this regulation is grounds for expulsion.
- CCE elections are a conference wide event. All elections and campaigns will proceed following the YMCA core values of honesty, caring, respect, and responsibility. Any campaign violating these values will be removed from the ballot.
- Violation of any conference guidelines may result in dismissal from the conference and or the suspension of your school for the next CCE Conference.
- Violation of any conference guidelines may result in the removal of a student from the conference awards list.
- The YMCA Center for Civic Engagement staff reserves the right to make amendments to the Delegate Code of Conduct at any time.

WAIVER

We acknowledge that CCE events will be held at different venues and that transportation maybe provided between venues. The transportation will be provided by third parties with whom YMCA will contract or certified YMCA staff. We agree that we will hold YMCA harmless against, and agree not to name YMCA as a defendant in any action arising out of or related to, any injury, harm, damage, loss or expenses of any nature incurred in connection with such transportation activities.

I grant permission for photographs, written/art work, quotes, videos or other media which may include my child, to be used in media releases which benefit the YMCA of Middle Tennessee.

I have read and will adhere to all guidelines:

Delegate Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Print Name: _____

Parent Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Print Name: _____

School: _____

Parent Phone Number(s): _____

YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

2019 Tennessee Premier Delegation



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Dahlia Barton
Mary Katherine Brown
Caroline Couch
Kate Dansereau
Cheyenne Deibert**
Samantha Dreussi
Meredith Dunn
Audrey Gao
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Regan Orr
Elizabeth Qiao
Garrett Schneider
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Hyungtaek Shin**
Emily Stoddard

***Denotes Special Congratulations to:**

***Outstanding Statesman**

****Outstanding Proposal**

*****PRESIDING OFFICER ALTERNATE CONA 2020**

2020 SPONSOR YOUR SEAT

The following legislators agreed to donate the conference fee for at least one student at the 2020 Youth in Government Conferences. We are so grateful for the continued support of our state legislators.

SENATOR Bailey

SENATOR Briggs

REPRESENTATIVE Carter

REPRESENTATIVE Freeman

SENATOR Gresham

SENATOR Haile

REPRESENTATIVE Halford

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SENATOR Reeves

SENATOR Robinson

SENATOR Rose

SENATOR Stevens

SENATOR Swann

SENATOR Watson

REPRESENTATIVE Weaver

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COMPONENT LEADERS

The Center for Civic Engagement would like to send a special thank you to our 2020 Youth In Government Component Leaders!

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Lobbyists

Jess Newman

Press Corps

Allison Jennings

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Lindy Yang

Awards Committee

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Yoshi D'Souza, Chief of Staff

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Divakar Borra – Martin Luther King Magnet School

Erika Wisby – Hume Fogg Academic

Erin Monroe – St. Marys School

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Gretchen Link – Hillsboro High School

Kaylee Petrouske – Hillsboro High School

Lily Stewart – Hume Fogg Academic

Mert Sekmen – Martin Luther King Magnet School

Rose Rezaee – St. Marys School

Virginia Pratt – St. Marys School

Justice Frank F. Drowota

SUPREME COURT

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Senior Appellate Justice: **Nicole Curlee**

Associate Justices: **Tessa Bentley, Fawwaz Omer, David Ware**

Appellate Justices: **Elsie Shaw, Annisa Jayathilake**

Attorney General: **Harmon Colvett**

Solicitor General: **Dzifa Dumenyo**

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Ommay Farah & Ommay Khyr – Hume Fogg Academic

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TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 1

Sam Horner



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Jaden Semich
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: White House High School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE TENNESSEE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO TAKE
MANDATED YEARLY PHYSICALS.**

Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

SECTION 1) Terms in this act will be defined as followed:

A) Physical exams are designed to examine a person's physical ability to do work. These physicals will consist of the doctor using tools to look in the officer's eyes, ears, nose, and throat. They'll also listen to the officer's heart and lungs as well as testing the officers motor functions and reflexes. If the doctor believes that the officer meets all the requirements of the exam, they will pass them for the exam.

B) The physical ability test is a required obstacle course all officers have to take, and pass before they are able to graduate out of their respected academy. Once they pass the physical ability test they will not have to retake the physical ability test for the rest of their career.

C) The Tennessee law enforcement officers that are included: State Troopers, County Sheriffs, City Officers, and the TBI (Tennessee Bureau of Investigation).

SECTION 2) Implementing this law would require Tennessee law enforcement officers to get a physical exam each year after they graduate from the police academy. Implementing this law would ensure that by January 1st of each year, law enforcement officers would maintain the right physical health to perform their duties as an officer until the retirement age of fifty five, or twenty years of service. Upon failure, the first offense will be a verbal conference with the head superior of the officer, the second offense will be a professional reprimand of the officer, and the third offense will be a termination of the officers position. The physicals will be funded by the state government, municipalities, and counties so the payment for the physicals will not come out of the officers budget.

SECTION 3) There are currently 150,976 law enforcement officers sworn in the state of Tennessee, which would require \$3,963,120 to come out of the state budget in order to enact this bill, but will still require the municipalities and counties to pay for some of the costs for the physicals. Each individual physical costs on average \$35. If the officer's insurance covers the cost of the physical, then the state funds will not need to go to the payment of those officer's physicals. The budgeted amount from the state is for those whose insurance does not cover it, any extra money from the budgeted amount will be saved for future payments.

SECTION 4) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5) This act shall take effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



Sponsors: Ivy Adams

Committee: Senate - State & Local Government

School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School

**An Act to Readjust Voting Age Requirements For Tennessee Presidential
Primary Election.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

2
3 Section 1: Whereas, according to the United States Census Bureau, only 20.8%
4 of Tennessee voters in the 2016 presidential election were between the ages of
5 eighteen and twenty-nine years, and
6

7 Section 2: Whereas 17 states - namely, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware,
8 Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico,
9 North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, Vermont, and West Virginia -
10 currently permit seventeen-year-olds to vote in state primary elections and
11 caucuses if they will reach eighteen years of age by the national election day,
12

13 Section 3: This act will allow registered seventeen-year-old voters to cast their
14 ballot in the election cycle's Tennessee primary election if they will reach 18 year
15 of age by the national presidential election day.
16

17 Section 4: This act will not change the other requirements for voter eligibility set
18 forth by state and federal procedures.
19

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

22 Section 6: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2024.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Ruke Sam-Ogaga
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AUTOMATIC VOTER REGISTRATION AND SPREAD
AWARENESS TO THE IMPORTANCE OF VOTING TO YOUTH.**

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

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

4 Automatic Voter Registration (AVR): A paperless system for registering voters at
5 state agencies.

6 Voter Registration Agency: organizations or agencies that provide voting
7 registration services to applicants.

8 National Voter Registration Act (NVRA): This law advances voting rights in the
9 United States by requiring state governments to offer voter registration
10 opportunities to any eligible person who applies for or renews a driver's license
11 or applies for public assistance.

12
13 Section 2: This act establishes an automatic voting system that registers eligible
14 voters digitally. In Tennessee eligible voters are required to be: citizens of the
15 United States, a Tennessee resident, 18 years or older before the next election,
16 not have been convicted of a felony, and not be adjudicated incompetent by a
17 court of competent jurisdiction.

18
19 Section 3: Under an automatic voter registration system, eligible voters are
20 automatically registered, by default, to vote whenever they interact with
21 government agencies, primarily the DMV. Once registered the voter will be sent
22 a mail informing; and at that point may decide to opt-out of automatic voter
23 registration.

24
25 Section 4: When registration has been completed the voters registration
26 information is digitally transferred to Tennessee's voter registration database
27 through scheduled uploads.

28
29 Section 5: This act if applied allows the state of Tennessee to better comply with
30 the National Voter Registration Act which requires state governments to offer
31 voter registration opportunities to any eligible person who applies for or renews
32 a driver's license or applies for public assistance.

33
34 Section 6: In order to spread awareness concerning the importance of voting; all
35 Tennessee high schools will be required to hold an annual assembly that will
36 highlight the importance of voting on both a local and national level.

37

38 Section 7: If passed, the bill will need a budget of an estimated amount of
39 2,000,000 dollars.

40

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

42

43 Section 9: This act will be enacted upon becoming a law.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Fabricio Farghaly
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Amendment to the Tennessee Human Rights Act (THRA) to make
Gender expression and Identity a protected class.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government

2
3 Section 1: Terms used in the act will be defined as such:

4 Gender Identity: The Personal embodiment or sense of gender that an individual
5 will identify with.

6 Gender Role: (Commonly Accepted Definition)-"A social role encompassing a
7 range of behaviors and attitudes that are generally considered acceptable,
8 appropriate, or desirable for people based on their biological or perceived sex"

9 Gender Expression: The manner by which an individual conducts their behaviors,
10 mannerisms, interests, appearance, and overall demeanor with specific regards
11 to a particular gender present on a social and cultural level. These facets of one's
12 identity can be expressed through gender by embodying stereotypical roles
13 associated with a particular gender role.

14 Discrimination: Non-justified or unjust treatment of individuals based on a
15 character trait (in this instance being the expression of gender) generally carried
16 out through malfeasance on the individual or the prevention of accessibility of
17 public or private commodities and amenities.

18
19 Section 2: All Clauses in the Tennessee Human Rights Act detailing or verbatim
20 expressing a list of bases upon which an individual cannot be discriminated
21 against will be augmented with the clause "Gender Identity and Expression" in
22 addition to the protected classes of: "race, color, creed, religion, sex, national
23 origin, age, familial status, and disabilities" effectively making individuals who
24 may embody an unorthodox form of gender expression or identity which may be
25 contrary to preconceived or assigned gender at birth a protected class in the
26 state of Tennessee.

27
28 Section 3: There are no discernible or relevant costs to this bill in particular

29
30 Section 4: This would be mandated and enforced through the Tennessee Human
31 Rights Commission akin to all other disputes regarding protected classes in
32 Tennessee

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

35
36 Section 6: This bill will go into effect June 1, 2020



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate



Sponsors: William Toale
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Summit High School

**AN ACT TO AMEND TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED, TITLE 36, CHAPTER 1,
PART 1, RELATIVE TO CHILD PLACEMENT.**

1 AN ACT TO AMEND TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED, TITLE 36, CHAPTER 1, PART
2 1, RELATIVE TO CHILD PLACEMENT

3
4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

5
6 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

7 Adoption: The act by which an adult formally becomes the guardian of a child
8 and incurs the rights and responsibilities of a parent.

9 Foster Care: A system enabling a child without parental support and protection
10 to be placed with a person or family to be cared for, usually by local welfare
11 services or by court order.

12 Religion: The belief in and worship of a superior being or deity.

13 Child-Placing Agency: Any institution, society, agency, corporation, or facility
14 which places children in foster homes for temporary care or for adoption.

15 Child: Any persons age 17 or younger.

16 License: A yearly permit issued to an agency giving care to children. Licensing is
17 based on achievement in meeting required standards developed and published
18 by the Department of Child Services.

19
20 Section II: All religiously-based child placement agencies shall no longer receive
21 government subsidies, grants, or any form of monetary support while continuing
22 to support any religion or denying potential adoptive or foster parents based
23 upon those beliefs.

24
25 Section III: This amendment would require no funding from the state.

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

29
30 Section V: This resolution shall take effect on June 1st, 2020, the public welfare
31 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Patrick Cavaleri
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Nolensville High School**

AN ACT TO REDUCE TAXES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

Small Business- The definition of a small business is subject to change based on their fit. A small business has 75 or fewer employees per location, and the company as a whole needs to generate under 150,000 dollars per year to stay eligible. Exceptions include: farms (privately owned with less than 120 acres of land), businesses not founded in Tennessee, and payday loan companies.

Primary sector businesses are limited to one tax exempt location, Secondary sector businesses are limited to two locations, and Tertiary sector businesses are limited to three locations.

Tax reduction- Tax reduction is a monetary reduction which reduces taxable income. The tax for small business will be cut to 3.25% instead of 6.5%. This cut doesn't include the individual city tax that may occur in Tennessee.

Department of Revenue- Federal agency responsible for handling revenue generated from the taxation of citizens and businesses. This agency is also responsible for the collection of a wide variety of taxes. Each state has its own department of revenue that collects local and state taxes.

Tax Evasion- Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals, corporations, and trusts. Tax evasion often entails taxpayers deliberately misrepresenting the true state of their affairs to the tax authorities

Section 2: This act requires a tax reduction on small businesses (see section 1a). Businesses that meet the required characteristics must be provided a tax reduction by the government of Tennessee.

If a business experiences a change in which it no longer meets the requirements for the tax reduction, the government of Tennessee will cancel the tax reduction for that business.

If a company that is not eligible for the tax reduction decreases in annual profits, the Tennessee Government will issue that company a tax reduction if requirements are met.

Section 3: The Department of Revenue is not required to provide tax reductions to a business if all requirements are not met.

Section 4: Businesses will lose the tax reduction if they exceed the parameters laid out in section 1, § a.

38

39 Section 5: Businesses will lose the tax reduction after 5 years to ensure their
40 business is fit to survive in the economy. This will prevent businesses that are
41 not strong or are being used for fraud from continuing.

42

43 Section 6: If enacted, this bill will be budgeted from the Department of Revenue
44 (see section 1c)

45

46 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
47 repealed.

48

49 Section 8: This bill will be enacted on April 15, 2020, the national deadline for
50 tax filing.

51

52 Section 9: The tax reduction will be applied to the first company established
53 under a certain person's name, created in Tennessee after the enactment of this
54 bill.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Wei Dai
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: University School of Nashville**

**AN ACT TO REFORM VOTING IN TENNESSEE BY IMPLEMENTING THE
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VOTING METHOD AND REMOVING THE WTA
(WINNER-TAKES-ALL) SYSTEM.**

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

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

5 a) Tennessee Congressional Districts - An area of land drawn by a state
6 legislature in co-ordinance with the 2010 Congressional Apportionment Brief,
7 Table 1, written by the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Census Bureau.
8 The total number of congressional districts must be numerically equal to the
9 Representatives that Tennessee is entitled, according to the 2010 U.S.

10 government Congressional Apportionment brief, or any subsequent government
11 determined Congressional Apportionment brief thereafter. Congressional Districts
12 must be in agreement with all federal laws.

13 b) Congressional District Method - A method of distributing a state's electoral
14 votes during a presidential election. According to this method, the state would
15 allocate 2 electoral votes to the candidate winning the statewide popular vote,
16 while the allocation of the remaining electoral votes would be determined by
17 each Congressional district's, as defined in Section 1a, respective popular vote
18 winner.

19 c) WTA (Winner-Takes-All) - A method of distributing a state's electoral votes
20 during a presidential election. According to this method, the state would allocate
21 all electoral votes to the candidate winning the statewide popular vote.

22 d) Electoral Votes - Votes allocated to states for the purpose of deciding a
23 presidential winner. The number of electoral votes is determined by the number
24 of state senators and representatives combined, in agreement with the U.S.
25 Government approved 2010 or thereafter Congressional Apportionment Brief.

26
27 Section 2: This act will require the following:

28 To adopt the Congressional District Voting Method in the State of Tennessee, as
29 described in Section 1b.

30
31 Section 3: In the event that there are changes to district borders and/or the
32 number of congressional districts, the Congressional District Voting Method will
33 remain in effect as Tennessee's official voting method as defined in Section 1b,
34 and will adapt under the supervision of the State Legislature.
35

36 Section 4: This act will not necessitate any additional funding. It will operate with
37 the same budget that was allocated to the WTA (Winner-Takes-All) method in
38 the State of Tennessee. Any costs incurred by implementing this act will be
39 covered by the operating budget of the Tennessee Department of State.
40
41 Section 5: This act will be in effect immediately upon enactment by the State of
42 Tennessee.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate



Sponsors: Sourya Korisapati, Nick Beattie
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Nolensville High School

**AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION I AND II OF ARTICLE IX IN THE TENNESSEE
STATE CONSTITUTION.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a) Gospel: the teaching or revelation of Christ.

5 b) Minister: A person authorized by a church or religious organization to perform
6 functions such as teaching of beliefs; leading services such as weddings,
7 baptisms or funerals; or providing spiritual guidance to the community.

8 c) Article IX: A section of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee which
9 describes qualities of candidates running for any government position in the
10 state of Tennessee that could potentially lead them to disqualification.

11
12 Section II: Section I of Article IX states the following: Whereas ministers of the
13 Gospel are by their profession, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought
14 not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister
15 of the Gospel, or priest of any denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat
16 in either House of the Legislature.

17
18 Section III: Section II of Article IX states: No person who denies the being of
19 God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the
20 civil department of this state

21
22 Section IV: The restriction of non-believers and ministers of the Gospel from
23 holding an office of the civil department is a direct violation of the first
24 amendment of the U.S Constitution.

25
26 Section V: This act will not require any funding.

27
28 Section VI: The passage of this act will effectively repeal Section I & II of Article
29 IX, allowing ministers of the Gospel and non-believers in the existence of a god
30 to campaign, run, be elected and hold a government position.

31
32 Section VII: All laws in conflict with this act shall be amended.

33
34 Section VIII: This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate



Sponsors: Rose Barnes, Kevin Qian
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Hume Fogg Academic

An act to make mandatory the itemization of hospital bills issued by all hospitals 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 follows:

4 Itemized Bills - Include specific details on the services you were provided,
5 including dates and charges for each item of service.

6 Summary Bills- Include only a summary of charges with a final charge at the
7 end. The body of the bill has a few generic categories and no codes.

8 Service codes - Medical code sets that are used to report medical, surgical, and
9 diagnostic procedures and services to entities such as physicians, health
10 insurance companies and accreditation organizations.

11
12 Section 2: All hospitals in Tennessee will be required to replace standard
13 summary billing statements with itemized bills. Each itemized bill must list each
14 charged procedure received by the patient and provide the necessary service
15 codes.

16
17 Section 4: Summary bills may still be issued per request of the patient.

18
19 Section 5: The enactment of the law will require no expenditure of state funds.

20
21 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

22
23 Section 7: This bill will go into effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Gracie Brown, Sofia Martinez
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Hillsboro High School**

An act to repeal penalties towards organizations that submit 100 or more incomplete or deficient registration forms..

1 An act to repeal penalties towards organizations that submit 100 or more
2 incomplete or deficient registration forms.

3
4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

5
6 SECTION 1 - Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

7 a. Deficiency or incompleteness of registration forms: A form's lack of accurate or
8 complete personal information, which includes applicant's name, address, date of
9 birth, declaration of eligibility and signature.

10 b. Voter registration drives: The distribution and collection of voter registration
11 forms, making voting more accessible to a community.

12 c. Canvassers: People collecting the voter registration forms.

13 d. The election commission: A commission funded and regulated by the
14 Metropolitan Nashville government. The commission is in charge of approving
15 election plans, ensuring compliance of state and local election laws, and
16 certification of all voting machines and election results.

17
18 SECTION 2 - Organizations in charge of voter registration drives who pay
19 canvassers should be exempt from all penalties, civil and criminal, for the
20 submission of 100 or more incomplete or deficient registration forms.

21
22 SECTION 3 - The election commission will cease all varieties of penalty towards
23 all voter registration drives, regardless of deficient or incomplete voter
24 registration forms.

25
26 SECTION 4 - This bill is fiscal neutral.

27
28 SECTION 5 - The law HB 1079/SB 0971 will be repealed.

29
30 SECTION 6 - All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby
31 repealed.

32
33 SECTION 7- This bill would be effective as of November 1st, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Jake Rosen
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER PLATFORM TO
PROMOTE COMMUNITY SERVICE.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

a) Non-profit institution: an organization dedicated to furthering a particular social cause registered with the State as a 501C3

b) 501C3: The term for a non-profit organization according to the Federal Tax Code

c) Tennessee Volunteer Platform ('TVP'): A digital platform that consists of a website and mobile app, which matches volunteers with community service projects offered by Tennessee-based non-profit institutions. The TVP will incentivize volunteerism by rewarding volunteers with Volunteer Coins.

d) Volunteer Coins ('VolCoins'): a form of digital currency one earns for volunteering for a Tennessee-based non-profit institution.

e) Service Rewards: items or experiences people can purchase with VolCoins (such as trips, hotels, concert tickets, sporting event tickets, celebrity meet and greets, gift cards, etc.)

Section 2) This bill will initiate funding for the creation of the Tennessee Volunteer Platform.

Section 3) The Tennessee Volunteer Platform will allow volunteers to set up a profile, in which they can specify their skill sets, areas of interest, geographic location, and availability. Additionally, non-profit institutions will set up profiles which contain the name of the agency, the agency's primary contact, and the agency's mission.

Section 4) Non-profits will be able to publish service opportunities to the Tennessee Volunteer Platform. Details such as the service opportunity's location, date, time, scope of work, requirements for volunteers (age, skill set), and amount of volunteers needed will be displayed in the TVP.

Section 5) Volunteers whose profile matches the project requirements will receive a notification, text message, and/or email alert from the TVP, informing them of the volunteer opportunities that match and the amount of VolCoins the volunteer would receive per hour. Volunteers can click 'yes' if they would like to

participate, or 'no' if they would prefer not to. Volunteers will also have the option of searching the platform manually for service opportunities.

Section 6) The State Government will determine the amount of points per hour volunteers receive based on the importance of the task. This will be updated to reflect changes in community needs.

Section 7) Upon the volunteer's arrival at the project site, he/she will check in with the non-profit's primary contact. After the volunteer completes his/her work, the primary contact will then log the amount of hours he/she worked into the Tennessee Volunteer Platform. The volunteer will then be awarded his/her VolCoins.

Section 8) Volunteers can redeem their VolCoins via the TVP digital store. VolCoins can be used to purchase service rewards. These service rewards will be funded by the State.

Section 9) The Tennessee Department of Human Services will be responsible for managing the TVP, and promoting it to both Tennesseans and Tennessee-based non-profit institutions.

Section 10) This bill will require an additional \$8,100,000 per year, and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Human Services budget. This cost accounts for the Service Rewards, platform hosting and maintenance, one initiative director, two technical support workers, one platform promoter, and one rewards manager.

Section 11) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 12) This act shall go into effect on January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Olivia Furr, Josie Kastner
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

AN ACT TO REQUIRE CHANGING TABLES IN ALL PUBLIC RESTROOMS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

Section 1: Terms

Terms in this act are defined as follows:

- a) Changing table- a piece of furniture with a flat surface designed for on which a baby or young child is placed to have their diaper changed
- b) Public restroom- a room or small building with toilets and sinks that does not belong to a particular household, rather, the toilet is available for use by the general public
- c) Non-public restroom- Restrooms required for employees at a business establishment, but not necessarily for the customers. In this case, establishments must make a sign indicating the lack of a public-access restroom

Section 2: Requirements

Once this bill is enacted, all public restrooms will be required to have at least one changing table in every restroom within the facility. This includes male, female, family, and all restrooms not marked for a specific gender.

If a facility has multiple restrooms, only one of each type (male, female, and family) is required to have a changing table accessible. In this case, either the restrooms with or without changing tables must have a sign indicating where alternate changing tables can be found. These establishments can choose to have changing tables in all restrooms of each type, but only one for each will be mandated by law.

Section 3: Exceptions

- a) This act does not apply to non-public restrooms
- b) This act does not apply to buildings for which alterations would be considered prohibited
- c) As for restrooms in which new construction is considered "infeasible" to install, there must be signage directing users to alternate restrooms within the facility

Section 4: In Accordance with Disabled Facilities

Such requirements shall be subject to any reasonable accommodations that may be made for individuals in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Section 5: Non Compliance

Restroom maintenance and establishment overseers, such as representatives of the Department of Sanitation, will ensure that buildings are following these codes and report to their local departments

a) First failure to comply will result in a \$500 fine

b) Second failure to comply will result in a \$1000 fine

c) Third failure to comply will result in a \$5000 fine

d) Fourth failure to comply will result in the mandated closure of the facility until requirements outlined in this act are met

Section 6: Fiscal Cost

If additional representatives for overseeing the carrying out of these requirements are needed, the Department of General Services will provide this funding.

Revenue gained by the state as a result of the fines shall be allocated to the discretionary spending fund.

Section 7: Repealing Clause

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

Section 8: Effective Date

This act shall take effect January 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Hawkeye Kauffman, Mason Wettengel
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

Public Transport Connecting Nashville to Surrounding Cities.

1 Section 1: Gain the support through the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
2 The passing of this act will repurpose Nashville railways to function as public
3 transportation for citizen's commute to work. The use of public transport would
4 increase the efficiency of traffic flow and decrease the amount of time it takes to
5 enter cities surrounding Nashville. This also limits the amount of cars that are on
6 the road in the inner city. Allowing more parking to be open for people that need
7 to drive to work.

8 This also saves gas and allows less chemicals to be put into the air, making the
9 environment safer for people.

10
11 Section 2: The railway is connected to surrounding cities such as Franklin,
12 Gallatin, and Lebanon. Public transport rail carts would cost \$150,000 per
13 cart. The Public transports will have various stops between destinations that
14 would cost \$2 million each. The carts would run from Nashville to Gallatin,
15 Franklin, and Lebanon with stops midway of each destination.

16
17 Section 3: The total cost for all of the public transport carts will be \$1,350,000
18 with nine carts. The total cost of the public transport stops would be \$18,000,000
19 with nine stops. This brings the total cost to \$19,350,000. The cost of a ticket to
20 ride would be \$5 per trip.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate



Sponsors: Oscar Fox, Phillip Ratliff, Sydney Neal
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: University School of Nashville

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH NEW STANDARDS FOR THE LOCATION OF WASTE
MANAGEMENT FACILITIES.**

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) Waste management facility: landfills containing solid and/or hazardous waste

5 (b) Hazardous waste: waste that is dangerous or potentially harmful to our
6 health or the environment

7
8 Section 2: New licensing permits for Tennessee waste management facilities will
9 only be awarded to proposals of facilities to be built in zip codes where the
10 median income (as per the most recent United States Census) is greater than or
11 equal to the top quartile income of the state writ large

12
13 Section 3: (a) Private landfill and hazardous waste facility contractors must stop
14 accepting new waste by January 1, 2025

15 (b) Landfills must be filled and hazardous waste facilities closed
16 by the aforementioned contractors

17
18 Section 4: The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation's
19 Division of Waste Management shall oversee the licensing of such waste
20 facilities; TDEC will monitor the new facilities for compliance with existing
21 environmental standards

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 immediately upon passage, the public
26 welfare requiring it



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Emily Rogers, Anjali Shah
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: St. Marys School**

**AN ACT TO SECURE TENNESSEE'S ELECTIONS THROUGH A PAPER
RECEIPT SYSTEM.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) Help America Vote Act - A 2002 federal law that called on states to upgrade their voting systems to secure against election tampering
- b) Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) - a permanent paper record showing all votes cast by the elector
- c) Mandatory Risk-Limiting Audit - a statistically based audit technique that cuts down on the number of ballots to be audited, while also providing statistical confidence that the election result is correct.
- d) Direct-Recording Electronic (DRE) Machines - voters select their choices onscreen, transmitting the data straight into the voting machine's memory.

Section 2: The State will provide \$9.5 million upfront and an additional \$3 million over three years to train election workers and retrofit all the DRE machines used in the state of Tennessee with a Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT).

Section 3: The money requested by this bill will be taken from the \$22 million already allocated to Tennessee from the Help America Vote Act.

Section 4: The VVPATs will print out a receipt that the voter will use to verify their candidate choice and then turn the receipt into a locked ballot box to be scanned and counted by election workers in the event a review or recount is needed.

Section 5: The vendors who provide each county with VVPATs will be screened according to regular state standards.

Section 6: All election workers will be trained to use the new equipment by a mandatory one-hour training session to be added to their regular election training

35 Section 7: The Tennessee Election Commission will enforce a mandatory risk-
36 limiting audit using these paper ballots to ensure there was no election
37 tampering with regard to the DREs.
38
39 Section 8: These ballots will also be used in the event that concerns are raised
40 over election integrity.
41
42 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
43
44 Section 10: This act shall take effect on January, 1st 2021, the public welfare
45 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Sara Ottinger, Camille Smith
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: St. Marys School**

**AN ACT TO FORM A POLICY REGARDING SEXUAL ASSAULT AND
HARASSMENT ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES.**

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 Sexual assault- an act in which an individual sexually touches, coerces, or forces
5 another individual with lack of proper consent

6 Sexual harassment- offensive sexual behavior that is viewed by the victim as
7 inappropriate or unwelcome

8 Personnel- any employee working on a public transportation vehicle

9 Public transportation vehicle- any vehicle open to the general public as a means
10 for travelling, which includes (but is not limited to): city buses, trolleys, trams,
11 passenger trams, rapid transit, and ferries

12
13 Section 2: A statement within the vehicle, addressing that "no form of sexual
14 assault or harassment will be tolerated upon said vehicle" must be present upon
15 the vehicle.

16
17 Section 3: Opportunities for passengers to confidentially file complaints through
18 the internet or means of electronic communication should be implemented,
19 giving the victim the choice to remain anonymous if he/she so pleases.

20
21 Section 4: Individuals who choose to act inappropriately on public transportation
22 vehicles are required to be dealt with by the personnel, who reserve the privilege
23 to prohibit future travels upon such vehicles and are allowed to contact law
24 enforcement if necessary.

25
26 Section 5: This bill will require little to no money from the state.

27
28 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

29
30 This act shall take effect on August 14th, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Abigail Hall, Daniel Telles, Dia Lirag
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: Springfield High School**

**AN ACT TO GRANT UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS THE PRIVILEGES OF A
VALID TENNESSEE DRIVER'S LICENSES.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

5 I.) Undocumented Immigrant: any person residing in the United States who
6 cannot present any legal permission whatsoever to remain within the United
7 States. This includes persons who have come with a legal visa (work
8 authorization, tourist visa, etc.) and did not abandon U.S. soil upon the
9 expiration date of the visa, and also includes those who came without any
10 authorization whatsoever.

11 II.) Civic Exclusion: the act of ignoring, denying, or excluding an individual or a
12 group of individuals from participating in civic activities or exercising the right to
13 benefit from the basic necessities of transportation, education, and health
14 because of their race, ethnicity, place of origin, religion, sex, ideology, or political
15 opinion.

16 III.) Discrimination: the cruel and unfair treatment of an individual or a group of
17 individuals because of their race, ethnicity, place of origin, religion, sex,
18 ideology, or political opinion to the extent of treating the individual worse than
19 the remainder of the population.

20 IV.) Driver License: an authorization issued by the state's government granting a
21 person the complete and total authority to drive a vehicle within the state's
22 territory. In the case of a U.S. citizen, the same can also be used as an
23 identification. In the case of an undocumented immigrant, a consular
24 identification is required to prove the identity of an individual.

25 V.) Consular Identification: identification issued by the country of origin of an
26 individual testifying to the nationality of the individual and his/her presence
27 abroad. While date of renewal varies by country, most countries require their
28 citizens to renew their consular identification every four years. For any
29 undocumented immigrant, this document can be used as an identification, as
30 long as the document has not expired.

31 VI.) Proof of Residence: a document or series of documents that can be used to
32 confirm the residence of an individual in the state over an extended period of
33 time. This may include, but not limited to utility bills, house and/or hospital
34 payments, proof of school attendance, etc. This information may be used as long
35 as they meet the required deadlines on dates and quantity.

36 Section 2: All undocumented immigrants within the state of Tennessee will be
37 eligible to obtain a driver's license specifically for undocumented immigrants as
38 long as they can provide sufficient proof of residence in the state of Tennessee
39 and meet the allotted requirements of eligibility.

40
41 Section 3: The allotted requirements for eligibility for a driver's license are the
42 following: 1) The individual will have to provide at least three documents
43 testifying that the individual has resided in the state of Tennessee for at least 5
44 years. These documents include but are not limited to utility bills, house or
45 hospital bills, or any other document that proves the person has lived in the
46 state for the past five years. For minors, only a document stating that he or she
47 has attended a school within the state for the past 5 years is required. 2) The
48 individual will have to prove that he or she has had fewer than 5 minor offenses,
49 no major offense and no DUI. 3) The individual will be required to present a valid
50 and current consular identification from his or her nation of origin. 4) The
51 individual will have to successfully pass both the theoretical and practical tests
52 required by the state with a satisfactory rate of proficiency. If the individual does
53 not speak English fluently, he or she may take the theoretical test in the
54 language of preference offered by the state. If the person is illiterate, then the
55 individual is allowed to take it orally. 5) The cost for this license will be \$28, just
56 as for any resident in the state of Tennessee.

57
58 Section 4: The individual's picture and fingerprints will be included in his or her
59 license. This information will not be given to Homeland security with the purpose
60 of incarcerating or deporting the individual without a valid reason, such as a
61 criminal offense, and without due process of the law.

62
63 Section 5: The license issued to the undocumented immigrant will not be able to
64 be used as a valid identification. The individual will be required to use his or her
65 consular identification as a means of identification.

66
67 Section 6: This license will include a specification as to what kind of license it is.
68 This specification will not be used to incriminate the individual of any offense
69 pertaining to his or her legal status in the United States.

70
71 Section 7: Any and all acts of discrimination or intolerance against the bearer of
72 this license is seen by the state of Tennessee as an intolerable, unacceptable act
73 and will be punishable anywhere from an \$800 fine to \$8,000, depending on the
74 severity of the case.

75
76 Section 8: The budget for this act will be no greater than \$1,000,000, which will
77 cover the expenses of communications and education, and will enter into effect
78 promptly as of the first of January of the year 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Analia Winters, Sara Grubbs
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

**An Act to Implement a Program to Prevent Recidivism in the Juvenile
Prison System 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 be
4 defined as follows:

5 Recidivism: the tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend

6 Juvenile: person under the age of 18

7 Juvenile Justice System: a tribunal having authority to pass judgements for
8 crimes that are committed by children or adolescents who have not attained the
9 age majority

10 Tennessee Department of Corrections: cabinet level agency within the Tennessee
11 state government responsible for the oversight of convicted offenders in
12 Tennessee

13 Tennessee Department of Child Services: state agency of Tennessee that
14 operates services for children and youth

15 Quarterly check-ins: a home visit, mental and physical health screening, and a
16 job and education status review

17
18 Section II: The Tennessee Department of Corrections will implement a program
19 with the focus of transitioning children out of the juvenile prison system and
20 reducing recidivism rates. This program implements quarterly check-ins.

21
22 Section III: If a juvenile is identified as a concern, the Tennessee Department of
23 Juvenile Corrections will partner with the Tennessee Department of Child
24 Services to help the child receive the proper accommodations they need.

25
26 Section IV: The program will be carried out by the Tennessee Department of
27 Corrections and the Tennessee Department of Child Services. These groups will
28 work with pre-established local authorities.

29
30 Section V: This act will cost the state of Tennessee a total of \$5, 200,000 in the
31 year of establishment, and \$3,000,000 for each following year.

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

34
35 Section VII: This act shall take effect on May 10, 2020 for juveniles being
36 released from juvenile detention centers after completing their sentence.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Taylor Irwin, Kief Hamilton
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Hillsboro High School**

Making Tennessee state animal cruelty guidelines more strict.

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: when someone tortures, maims or grossly overworks any
5 animal, fails unreasonably to provide necessary food, water, care or shelter for
6 any animal in the person's custody, abandons unreasonably any animal in the
7 person's custody, transports or confines any animal in a cruel manner; or inflicts
8 burns, cuts, lacerations, or other injuries or pain, by any method, including
9 blistering compounds, to the legs or hooves of horses in order to make them
10 sore for any purpose including, but not limited to, competition in horse shows
11 and similar events.

12 b) psych evaluation: A mental health assessment, where a professional, such as
13 a family doctor, psychologist, or psychiatrist checks for mental health problems

14
15 Section 2: Convicted abusers of animals shall be required to have a court-
16 ordered psych evaluation following their conviction. If they are sentenced to jail
17 time, the evaluation will be conducted at the corrections facility. If not, the
18 evaluation will take place at the convict's expense.

19
20 Section 3: The psych evaluation shall be conducted by a licensed medical
21 professional such as a family doctor, a psychologist, or a psychiatrist within two
22 weeks of the guilty conviction. Failure to do so shall be punishable by up to a
23 \$2500 fine.

24
25 Section 3: This bill is fiscal neutral

26
27 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

28
29 Section 5: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2020



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Tristan Rossin, Michael Welch
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Nolensville High School**

**AN ACT TO INSTITUTE A DEFERRAL LAW AND EXPAND ONLINE TICKET
PAYMENTS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

Section 1) Terms used in this act are defined as followed:

A) Deferral law- a law put in place allowing certain tickets to be paid off without having points added to your license

B) Commercial Drivers License- A commercial driver's license is a driver's license required to operate large, heavy, or placarded hazardous material vehicles in commerce

Section 2) in the case that you receive a ticket for a traffic violation you will be able to pay a sum of \$200 and must follow any mandated restrictions to not have points added to your license

Section 3) these tickets will be able to be paid online based on if you are eligible for this act.

Section 4) if you are denied the ability to utilize the deferral law you can appeal in court and have your ticket reviewed by a judge

Section 5) you can only utilize this act within 30 days of receiving this ticket and can only use the deferral law once every 6 months

Section 6) you will not be eligible for the deferral law if you committed any of the following if You have a Commercial Drivers License (CDL), You are currently in a Deferral program, You have already participated in the program in the last 6 months, You are currently or have ever been classified as a habitual traffic violator or are cited for any of the following infractions: Failure to Yield to an Emergency Vehicle, Railroad Crossing Violations, Passing a School Bus, No Insurance, Driving while suspended as an infraction, Work Zone Violations when workers are present

Section 7) If you were speeding at 25 miles per hour (mph) or more above the speed limit then you may also be additionally required to also attend a driver's improvement course or do community service.

36 Section 8) if you violate any mandated terms the fine will be doubled and you
37 will be unable to use the deferral law for 2 years
38
39 Section 9) any profit made by this law will go to the Tennessee state education
40 fund.
41
42 Section 10) the deferral law is optional and can be denied if you do not want to
43 use this law.
44
45 Section 11) this will not apply to any out of state drivers
46
47 Section 12) all laws in conflict with this act must be amended or repealed to
48 accommodate this law
49
50 Section 13) this law will take effect on January 1, 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Kathryn Truss, Naomi Saito, Jia Howell
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: Hillsboro High School**

An Act to Prohibit Use of Hearing-Inhibiting Devices While Operating A Vehicle.

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 Prohibition- the action of forbidding something

5 Inhibit- to hinder, restrain, or prevent

6 Hearing-Inhibiting Devices- in-ear headphones, ear-surrounding headphones,
7 communication headsets, or other devices that attenuate outside noise.

8
9 Section 2: All individuals will be prohibited from wearing hearing-inhibiting
10 devices while actively operating a Class 1-13 vehicle while in Tennessee.

11
12 Section 3: This prohibition does not apply to any of the following:

13 A person operating authorized emergency vehicles

14 A person operating special construction equipment or waste collection equipment
15 who is wearing a safety helmet or safety earplugs

16 A person wearing hearing protectors that are specially designed to reduce
17 harmful noise levels. The plugs must be designed in a way that doesn't block out
18 sirens from an emergency vehicle or horns from other motor vehicles.

19 A person using a device that assists the hard of hearing

20
21 Section 4: Violation of this law will result in a fine of \$190.00

22
23 Section 5: The enactment and enforcement of this law will be set by the Tennessee
24 Department of Transportation

25
26 Section 6: This bill is fiscal neutral.

27
28 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed

29
30 Section 8: This act shall take effect on July 5, 2020, the public welfare requiring
31 it.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate



Sponsors: Isabella Conn, Lillian Waring
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Nolensville High School

A BILL TO MAKE RAPE A CLASS A FELONY.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a.Rape-Sexual penetration without the victim's consent; defendant knows the
5 victim is mentally or physically incapacitated, or is accomplished by fraud.

6 b.Aggravated Rape - Sexual penetration of a victim using force, coercion, a
7 weapon, causing physical injury, or while aided by another person and using
8 force or coercion, or knowing the victim is mentally or physically incapacitated.

9 c.Class A Felony - 15-60 years in prison and a fine not more than \$50,000
10 (aggravated rape), life in prison without the possibility of parole (aggravated
11 rape of a child).

12 d.Class B Felony - 8-30 years in prison and a fine no more than \$25,000 (rape,
13 aggravated sexual battery).

14
15 Section 2: Non-aggravated rape will change classification from a Class B felony
16 to a Class A felony, making it the same class as aggravated rape.

17
18 Section 3: Following this Bill's passage, all Judges will be immediately informed;
19 any rape cases occurring will follow this new law and the presiding Judge will
20 inform the court of this change.

21
22 Section 4: This change in Class will require no funding from the state.

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 following its passage.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Nicholas Woodard, Andrew Williams
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act to Increase the Funding of the Tennessee Highway Patrol.

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 be
4 defined as follows:

5 Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP): protects and enforces the traffic laws of the
6 State of Tennessee.

7 Patrolman: employee of THP who's responsibility includes field work such as
8 patrolling the highways, issuing citations, investigating and reconstructing traffic
9 crashes, performing searches and seizures, and inspecting and weighing
10 commercial vehicles. Other activities include pupil transportation safety, security
11 of state officials, drug-abuse resistance education, and assistance to educators in
12 reducing gang and individual violence.

13
14 Section II: Increase the budget of the Tennessee Department of Safety by
15 \$10,000,000 for the 2021-2022 fiscal year for the purpose of a 10% increase in
16 Highway Patrolman salary and necessary equipment updates.

17
18 Section III: This act shall require \$10,000,000 for additional funding to the
19 Tennessee Department of Safety.

20
21 Section IV: All laws or part of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

22
23 Section V: This act shall take effect on July 1st, 2021.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 2

Solmin Kim



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate



Sponsors: Warner Buell, Samuel McGrath
Committee: Senate - Transportation and Safety
School: Pope John Paul II High School

An Act to Improve Pedestrian Safety.

1 Be It Enacted By The Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government

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

5 Crosswalk: a painted or marked part of the road where pedestrians have the
6 right to walk

7 Traffic Signal: Automatic lights used to regulate the flow of traffic

8 Stop Sign: Traffic sign used to notify drivers to stop.

9
10 Section II: All roads that receive state funding are required to add crosswalks at
11 all intersections that have stop signs or traffic signals.

12
13 Section III: These crosswalks may be added when improvements are made to
14 the road, such as regularly scheduled repaving.

15
16 Section IV: All crosswalks must be completed by the start of the 2025 fiscal
17 year.

18
19 Sections V: \$1,000,000 will be set aside for the Tennessee Department of
20 Transportation (TDOT) to offset the cost of these projects.

21
22 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.

23
24 Section VII: This law shall take effect on July 1st, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Cole McMillan
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: University School of Nashville**

An Act to Institute Election Day Voting Registration.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- a) Registration Application - Voter Registration Form SS-3010
- b) Election Day Worker - Individual employed by a County to assist with proper and orderly voting
- c) Electronic Poll Book - May refer to either the digital register of registered voters or the physical piece of technology used by individuals to access the register.

Section 2: An individual who is eligible to vote may register on election day by appearing in person at the polling place for the precinct in which the individual resides, by completing a registration application, making an oath stating that the individual has not already voted in the election(s) in question, and by providing proof of residence. An individual may prove residence for purposes of registering by:

1. Showing a Tennessee driver's license or Tennessee identification card issued through the department of transportation; or
2. Showing any document which contains a valid address in the precinct together with a picture identification card; or
3. Showing a current valid student photo identification card from a postsecondary educational institution in Tennessee accompanied with a current student fee statement that contains the student's valid address in the precinct.

Section 3: Create a new designation of Election Day Worker, entitled Voting Registrar, to assist individuals in the completion of the registration application and to register voters in the electronic poll book or to receive and mail the registration application if the electronic poll book is not available. The Voting Registrar will be paid \$150 plus \$30 per assigned training class.

Section 4: This act will cost approximately \$600,000 to be funded through the General Fund.

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

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



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate



Sponsors: Isaac Tucker
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Loretto High School

An Act to Combat the Use of Heroin in Tennessee.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA youth in government

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

4 heroin- a highly addictive analgesic drug derived from morphine, often used
5 illicitly as a narcotic producing euphoria.

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

8
9 Section 2) Under this act, a separate charge will be established for bringing
10 heroin into the state if the prosecution determines that was done so with the
11 intent to sell. The individual will not be eligible for parole until halfway through
12 their sentence.

13
14 Section 3) Individuals convicted of selling between 2-100 grams of heroin will
15 not be eligible for parole before serving at least half of their 5 to 10 year
16 sentence. Individuals caught selling over 100 grams will face a sentence of up to
17 20 years.

18
19 Section 4) A 'Good Samaritan' clause will be established. This will encourage
20 individuals to call for help for individuals who overdose, and will shield people
21 from prosecution for other potential drug related offenses when they call for
22 help. Both individuals in this potential scenario would not be charged with any
23 drug related charges, and the person who is under the influence of an illicit
24 substance will be placed into rehabilitation.

25
26 Section 5) Additionally, 25 Million will be allocated from the annual state budget
27 to state run rehabilitation facilities to make treatment more widely available to
28 those who need it.

29
30 Section 6) This act shall take effect July 1st, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



Sponsors: Zara Malik
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: Currey Ingram Academy

AN ACT TO IMPROVE ELECTION SECURITY.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

4 Election Security: Safety regarding elections, including making sure all votes are
5 counted accurately, making sure no polling locations are attacked either digitally
6 or physically, and making sure no interference is experienced in the voting
7 process.

8 Malware: Software that can negatively impact digital data on electronic devices.

9 Cyber Security: Security regarding computers and other digital devices, including
10 protection against malware and other illegal attacks on data.

11
12 Section 2) The State of Tennessee recognizes that election security is vitally
13 important for our democracy. It is important in order to protect the integrity of
14 our state elections. Tennessee's voting machines are susceptible to malware and
15 hacking, causing possible damage or possible election fraud, both of which can
16 be dangerous in our democratic process.

17
18 Section 3) All elections in the State of Tennessee must be done solely with paper
19 ballots in order to prevent any elections from being interfered in, as paper ballots
20 can not be digitally corrupted.

21
22 Section 4) \$20,000,000 shall be spent on protecting election campaigns from
23 electronic attack. With this money, candidates can be allocated state funds upon
24 request to set up cyber security systems. An additional \$10,000,000 will be
25 allocated to creating a state Election Security Commission with ten full-time
26 members, including nine commissioners and one commission chair. An additional
27 \$500,000 will be set aside in order to fund the transition from voting machines
28 to paper ballots across the State of Tennessee.

29
30 Section 5) This act shall require \$30,500,000 from the general fund.

31
32 Section 6) All pieces of legislation in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Sydney Rhoten, Rebecca Guillen
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**An Act to Increase Funding for Domestic Abuse Programs and Shelters
in Tennessee.**

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

Domestic Violence: violent or aggressive behavior within the home, typically involving the violent abuse of a spouse or partner.

Shelter: a place giving temporary protection from danger.

Conviction: a formal declaration that someone is guilty of a criminal offense, made by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law.

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant: STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants are awarded to states to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims.

Section 2: This act would increase access to trained professionals in areas that may not otherwise have access to shelters, therapists, etc. This will include: Placing individuals trained in how to address both immediate physical dangers to victims, as well as psychological impacts of domestic abuse. These individuals may be placed in public locations already accessible to surrounding areas. This may include churches, schools, colleges, community centers, etc.

These trained individuals will undergo 40 hours of state-mandated training that will equip them with the skills necessary to address fields of domestic abuse, sexual violence, and child abuse. They will have information on shelters, therapists, and various other resources that may help victims.

Teachers at Tennessee public schools will be further trained on how to spot and address signs of domestic abuse among students.

Speakers will periodically visit public middle schools, public high schools, and state colleges and universities to inform students on the signs of domestic abuse and of the resources that might be available to them. The resources available will expand with the passing of this bill.

Resources may include but are not limited to, counseling, therapy, shelters, and legal counsel.

Section 3: This act will place 20 new shelters across Tennessee. The State of Tennessee, through eminent domain, will repossess and seize bank-owned property for the use of public good for some of the 20 shelters. The others will be placed in rural areas throughout Tennessee where shelters and help are limited.

37 Section 4: This will cost the State of Tennessee \$178 million. However, this cost
38 is expected to be countered, by an estimated \$120 million, by the reduced
39 spending in healthcare for domestic abuse victims expected to result from this
40 bill. This cost will cover building a portion of the 20 shelters at \$500,000 per
41 shelter, as well as cover salary for around 3-5 workers per shelter at a \$40,000
42 yearly rate. This bill will also give each shelter \$10,000 as a startup to grow and
43 advance their programs.

44
45 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

46
47 Section 6: This act will go into effect on July 1st, 2020, the start of the fiscal
48 year, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Aakash Sivakumar
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**An Act to Implement Needle Exchange Programs to Prevent the Spread
of Bloodborne Infections..**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

Needle Exchange Program (NEP): A program that allows persons over 18 to exchange used hypodermic needles and syringes for clean hypodermic needles and syringes

Sharps: Hypodermic needles and syringes; devices used to puncture skin for medical purposes

Sharps Container: a container made of sturdy plastic used for the disposal of sharps

Bloodborne Infections: Infections or diseases that are spread through contact with blood, such as HIV or Hepatitis C.

FDA: U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Section II: The Department of Health will, in conjunction with local governments, be responsible for establishing, maintaining, and supervising needle exchange programs (NEPs) in order to prevent drug overdoses and the spread of bloodborne infections.

Section III: All NEPs must provide consumers with information about safe sharps disposal, as well as provide one or both of the following: 1) onsite disposal, 2) provision or sale of sharps containers that meet FDA guidelines. All NEPs must also be able to provide information about addiction rehabilitation services to participants.

Section IV: Adults 18 and older may obtain hypodermic needles and syringes for personal use if obtained from a physician, pharmacist, or authorized needle exchange programs (NEPs). There are no limits on the number of syringes or needles that a participant may obtain.

Section V: NEP participants will not be subject to criminal prosecution for possession of needles, syringes, or any other paraphernalia determined by the Department of Health to aid in the prevention of drug overdoses, disabilities, or bloodborne infections as a result of injections.

36 Section VI: No public entity, its agents, or its employees will be subject to
37 criminal prosecution for distribution of needles, syringes, or any other
38 paraphernalia determined by the Department of Health to aid in the prevention
39 of drug overdoses, disabilities, or bloodborne infections as a result of injections.
40

41 Section VII: Local law enforcement will be able to provide input on NEPs to the
42 Department of Health to inform discretionary actions and spending.
43

44 Section VIII: The Supervisor of each NEP will be required to report biennially to
45 the Department of Health, providing relevant statistics about bloodborne
46 diseases linked to needle sharing. The public will be notified in advance via their
47 local health department website of these reports to ensure community
48 awareness.
49

50 Section IX: The establishment and management of these NEPs will cost
51 \$2,600,000, \$1,500,000 of which will be funded through the Department of
52 Health budget, and \$1,100,000 of which will be funded by the Substance Abuse
53 and Mental Health Safety Administration block grant to Tennessee.
54

55 Section X: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
56

57 Section XI: This act shall take effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Preston Beesley
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: Currey Ingram Academy**

**AN ACT TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION TO ESTABLISH PARTY
SPECIFIC RESERVE FUNDS FOR THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Party Reserve Fund - a fund that is owned by the Tennessee state government
5 but is subject to special rules involving a political party.

6 Section 34 - a new section that shall be added to the Tennessee Constitution
7 under article II

8
9 Section 2: The Tennessee Constitution shall be amended to have a Section 34
10 under Article II. The text of Section 34 shall be: The legislature of the state of
11 Tennessee may create funds of a type called party reserve funds. All party
12 reserve funds must be assigned to one political party when created, and no party
13 reserve fund shall be created that is assigned to a political party if there is
14 already a party reserve fund assigned to that political party. All party reserve
15 funds have the special condition that any bill that would withdraw money from a
16 party reserve fund may be vetoed by a member of the political party to which
17 the fund is assigned if that member is the Tennessee House Majority Leader,
18 Tennessee House Minority Leader, Tennessee Senate Majority Leader, or
19 Tennessee Senate Minority Leader. Any bill that would deposit money into a
20 party reserve fund may not take effect any sooner than the last day in the fiscal
21 year it is passed in. The total amount of money deposited into party reserve
22 funds by bills passed in a fiscal year shall not exceed the difference between the
23 total revenue for the state and the total expenses for the state in that fiscal year.

24
25 Section 3: This will not require any budget increases.

26
27 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

28
29 Section 5: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Sana Zein-Sabatto, Cayla Hoang
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

An Act to Improve the Safety and Well-Being of IDD Individuals.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- a. I/DD: Intellectual and developmental disabilities
- b. Developmental disabilities: Physical and/or mental impairments that begin before age 22 and alter or substantially inhibit an individual's capacity to perform activities of daily living, such as self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self-direction, or economic self-sufficiency.
- c. Intellectual disabilities: As below-average cognitive ability that manifests before age 18 and is characterized by an intelligence quotient (IQ) of 70 or below, along with significant limitations in the ability to adapt and carry on everyday life activities.
- d. Audit: An official inspection of an individual's or organization's accounts, typically by an independent body; this is also known as a background check.
- e. Caregiver: A paid assistant or family member who provides for adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities.
- f. Caregiver background check: focuses on the applicants criminal past.

Section 2: With the passage of this act, the State of Tennessee will improve upon the direct care and safety of IDD individuals

- a. The Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities is required to perform background checks; sex offender abuse and other registry checks; and work history and credentials checks timely

Section 3: The Human Resources Division and the Department of Intellectual Developmental Disabilities (DIID) will work collaboratively to create a uniform statewide policy on the means of background checks in developmental centers and community homes

- a. Audits and reviews are mandated by the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury
- b. Background Checks, administered by Tennessee Bureau of Investigations, will be updated annually
- c. Departmental employees, volunteers, contract workers, and caregivers are required to submit to the following background checks and records:
 - i. work history and references, academic records, and professional credentials and certifications, as well as

- 37 ii. the sex offender registry, abuse registry, felony offender
38 information list (FOIL), list of excluded individuals/entities (LEIE), and
39 substantiated investigations records inquiry (SIRI)
40 iii. The applicant should obtain the criminal background check no earlier
41 than 60 days prior to submitting the DIDD New Provider application.
42

43 Section 4: Caregivers who are physically, emotionally, or mentally abusive
44 towards IDD individuals will have their license revoked.
45

46 Section 5: The addition of this course will not be of any cost towards the
47 Department of IDD or the State of Tennessee seeing that each applicant is
48 responsible for paying the cost of his/her own criminal background check.
49

50 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
51

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



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Hannah Kim, Delaney Devlin, Connor Nolan
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Centennial High School**

An Act to Limit the Risk of Death by Opioid Overdose in Tennessee Public High Schools.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

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

4 a) Opioid- a compound resembling opium in addictive properties or physiological
5 effects- morphine, heroin, and codeine

6 b) Naloxone- a synthetic drug similar to morphine, which blocks opiate receptors
7 in the nervous system

8 c) NARCAN® (naloxone HCl) Nasal Spray- the first and only FDA-approved nasal
9 form of naloxone for the emergency treatment of a known or suspected opioid
10 overdose.

11 d) NARCAN® Nasal Spray Schools Program- Each State Department of Education
12 or individual school can prepare high schools, colleges and universities across
13 the country for an opioid overdose emergency by stocking NARCAN® Nasal
14 Spray. In an effort to support this cause, every high school throughout the
15 country has access to 2 cartons of Nasal Spray (4 doses) and up to 4 cartons (8
16 doses) for Title IV, degree-granting 2- and 4-year institutions at no cost.

17 Through an educational grant to the National Association of School Nurses
18 (NASN), a free Naloxone in Schools Toolkit was developed to assist school nurses
19 in educating students, parents, faculty, staff and all community stakeholders
20 about the risks of prescription and illicit opioid medications in the community.

21 e) The "Good Samaritan" Law- civil immunity law centered on the lifesaving
22 medicine naloxone, including four key components:

23 I. Grants immunity from civil suit to providers who prescribe naloxone to
24 a patient, family member, friend or other person in a position to assist
25 giving the medicine naloxone.

26 II. Allows the Department of Health to provide training and instruction on
27 how to use naloxone.

28 III. Requires you to receive basic instruction, including taking the quiz and
29 printing the certificate, on how to give naloxone.

30 IV. Grants a "Good Samaritan" civil immunity for administering the
31 medicine to someone they reasonably believe is overdosing on an opioid.

32 f) Kit of Narcan - One kit of Narcan includes two doses. Each dose is 4 milligrams
33 of nasally administered Naloxone.

34
35 Section 2: All Tennessee public high schools will be required to equip Naloxone in
36 the form of Narcan nasal spray.

37
38 Section 3: School nurses will be trained to recognize signs of an opioid overdose.
39 Signs of opioid overdose include but are not limited to, irregular breathing
40 patterns, fainting and clammy skin, and administering the drug through nasal
41 passages. The training of the administration of the drug will be provided by the
42 Tennessee Department of Health under the "Good Samaritan" Civil Immunity
43 Law.

44
45 Section 4: In the case of overdose, 1 dose of Narcan would be administered to
46 the overdose victim. A dose of Narcan lasts 30 to 90 minutes, enough time for a
47 student to be taken to the Emergency Room.

48
49 Section 5: The first four doses will be gifted by Narcan and the Clinton
50 Foundation, and every 3 years the Tennessee Department of Health will pay
51 \$70,000 to replenish stock for every public high school in Tennessee.

52
53 Section 6: Any high school that is running low on stock may request to have
54 more transferred from a school that has a surplus to replenish stock and treat
55 any future cases.

56
57 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

58
59 Section 8: This act shall take effect June 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Jermiya Gaines Stevenson
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Davidson Academy**

AN ACT TO SET ASIDE APARTMENTS FOR THE HOMELESS.

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

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): As according to the official website, the federal agency responsible for national policy and programs that address America's housing needs, that improve and develop the nation's communities, and enforce fair housing laws.

Homeless citizens: According to the HUD, an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation

Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements

Is exiting an institution where they have resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution

City-Funded Apartments: Apartment complexes that are constructed through means of local government funding and grants from HUD.

Self-help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP): A program that authorizes HUD to make competitive grants to national and regional nonprofit organizations that have experience in providing or facilitating self-help housing opportunities.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): A HUD program that provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities, and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate- income persons.

Section 2: Under this act, 5-7% of units in city-funded apartment complexes in the state of Tennessee are to be allocated to housing homeless citizens, with this applying to all complexes with a minimum of 40 rental units.

Section 3: Property manager and/or management company of apartment complex are to conduct potential applicant screening as they would with any other applicant.

Section 4: Should a resident violate the lease, they are to be sent a notice of violation and notice of right to a reasonable accommodation, similar to any other

37 tenant. In cases of unsuccessful tenancies, property manager and/or
38 management company are to assist in alternative housing search.

39
40 Section 5: This act will have little fiscal impact as the state of Tennessee receives
41 HUD funding from the federal government; funds for this program can be
42 allocated through grants available through the programs such as SHOP and
43 CDBG, in addition to other HUD programs under the Tennessee Housing
44 Development Authority

45
46 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflicts with this are hereby repealed.

47
48 Section 7: This act shall take effect August 1, 2021, at the start of the next fiscal
49 year



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Genevieve Phillips, Gabrielle Guy
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: Centennial High School**

**AN ACT TO PROHIBIT ADOPTION AGENCIES FROM DENYING SERVICE TO
LGBT INDIVIDUALS/COUPLES, SOLELY DUE TO CONFLICTING
RELIGIOUS BELIEFS HELD BY THE AGENCY.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

LGBT- An individual of some form of homosexual orientation or a transgender individual

Gender identity- An individual's perception of their gender

Sexual Orientation- The gender(s) in which an individual is sexually attracted to ie. heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual

Faith-Based Organization- Any organization that is rooted in the values and beliefs pertaining to a certain religion ie. Catholicism, Christianity, Islam

Section 2) Adoption agencies, both private licensed or public, in the State of Tennessee are prohibited from denying service to LGBT couples solely on the basis of the religious beliefs held by the said adoption agency.

Section 3) If the agency provides evidence that the couple would be unfit to raise a child, OTHER than their sexual orientation or gender identity, they may deny service to the couple.

Section 4) Adoption agencies found in violation of this act will be fined \$25,000 per infraction and are eligible to have legal action taken against them by the opposing party.

Section 5) This act will not require funding from the state budget but may generate revenue resulting from fines.

Section 6) All legislature found in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, including but not limited to

Section 7) This act will go into effect immediately following its approval.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Gloria Lee, Calla Crum, Gwen Holley
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE DECLAWING OF CATS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

a) Declawing- the removal of the end bones of the toes in the front paws, which severs the tendons, nerves and ligaments of the paw, resulting in intense and chronic pain and other serious medical and psychological issues.

b) Onychectomy- the declawing of animals

c) Legitimate Medical Reasons- medical conditions which would be treated by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of his professional practice i.e tumors, non retractable claws, acute nail infections, or other similarly critical conditions

Section 2) This act will prohibit veterinarians from performing an onychectomy on cats except for when legitimate medical reasons are present.

Section 3) Under this act, the penalties for declawing cats would be the following:

a) Veterinarians who perform a declawing will be fined \$1000.

b) Upon their third violation of this act, the offending veterinarian's license would be revoked.

Section 4) The act will require the Tennessee Department of Health to notify all veterinarians of this law and monitor their practices.

Section 5) This act will not require funding from the state budget but may generate revenue resulting from fines.

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

Section 7) This act will go into effect January 1st 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



Sponsors: Sriramaa Jegannathan, Anabelle Ballard
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Nolensville High School

**AN ACT TO BRING FORTH AWARENESS CONCERNING COMMON
COSMETIC CHEMICALS.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- A) Formaldehyde: a chemical found in nail polish and hair straighteners, provokes allergic reactions and linked to a variety of diseases. It disrupts hormones, studies have found exposure in urine
- B) Petroleum: a liquid mixture found in skin and hair care, it is linked to cancer with long term use. An impurity found in 22% of all petroleum-based cosmetics is a possible human carcinogen and known animal carcinogen.
- C) Propylparaben: a preservative used in skincare, makeup, and haircare. It reduces fertility and disrupts hormones.
- D) Fragrance: a liquid that changes the smell of a product. It has been linked to endocrine disruption and cancer
- E) Hydroquinone: a crystalline compound found in facial skincare and brightening products, used to lighten skin pigment. It is banned in the European Union and Japan and is cytotoxic, meaning when overused, it kills chromosomes and cells.
- F) Phthalates: a group of chemicals used in hundreds of products and causes hormonal disruption in men and women, linked to cancer
- G) P-phenylenediamine: Used in darkening hair dyes. Has coal-tar derivative associated with severe allergic reactions and sensitivity
- H) Avobenzone: a chemical used in the majority of sunscreens. It is unstable and breaks down easily. It causes free radical damage (destructive molecules that can harm cells, triggering early aging and cancer).
- I) Oxybenzone: chemical often found in sunscreen; it can penetrate from the skin to bodily systems
- J) Environmental Working Group: American activist group that specializes in research and advocacy in the areas of agricultural subsidies, toxic chemicals, drinking water pollutants, and corporate accountability.

Section 2:

- a) Currently, 80,000 chemicals are registered for use in consumer products; most of these do not have any health or safety data, especially those ingredients used in beauty.
- b) There are more rules governing the chemicals we spray on crops than the chemicals we use on our bodies. This is due to the major lack of regulation done

by the FDA in the field of cosmetics. The most prominent act against hazardous ingredients in beauty products by the FDA was an astounding 80 years ago. The law, passed in 1938, only prohibited the sale of cosmetics with any "poisonous or deleterious substance," or any "filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance," meaning the Food and Drug Administration has only banned nine cosmetic ingredients for safety reasons from public use.

c) The European Union has banned over 1500 chemicals, while the United States of America has only curbed 11, the last reform being over 30 years ago. These bans being enforced against bithionol, mercury compounds, vinyl chloride, halogenated salicylanilides, zirconium complexes in aerosol cosmetics, chloroform, methylene chloride, chlorofluorocarbon propellants, and hexachlorophene.

d) The chemicals found in the majority of beauty products have been linked to serious health problems, including cancer, reproductive and neurological harm, and developmental delays.

e) According to the Environmental Working Group, women put an average of 168 chemicals on their face and body, with men putting on an average of 85 chemicals. This ensures the general population's exposure to the potentially harmful effects of the named chemicals.

f) Currently, the FDA requires cosmetics to have an "ingredient declaration," which is a list of all the product's ingredients. This law is intended to make sure consumers have information they can use to compare the value of different products and make informed choices. However, this is often overlooked and poorly regulated. Along with this, customers often are not aware of the meaning, and potential effects, of listed ingredients.

g) A study in 2018, done by the United Kingdom Center for Health, discovered that 60% of breast cancer tumors contain parabens preservatives used to prevent bacteria and mold in some face cleansers and lotions but shown to disrupt important hormones in the body. Parabens are used in approximately 85% of all beauty products.

Section 3:

This act requires cosmetic companies to:

- a) Display a warning label on their products that contain formaldehyde, petroleum, propyl parabens, hydroquinone, phthalates, P-phenylenediamine, avobenzene, or oxybenzone in any percentage.
- b) Display this information legibly and with additional details about the specified chemical.
- c) Receive approval by the Department of Health of Tennessee for the label.

Section 4:

a) The purpose of this act is to ensure the welfare of the general population. All of the chemicals listed above, which are found in the vast majority of all beauty and skincare products, have been linked to detrimental effects on health, specifically when used long term.

b) This bill serves as a stepping stone to pursue more adamant regulations on cosmetic ingredients, and hopefully, an eventual ban on all such products containing not only named chemicals but hundreds more.

c) By providing these labels, we can educate the people of Tennessee on what they are using on their bodies, and promote a healthier, safer, and more conscious state.

d) Tennessee will strive to serve as an example for other states since no other bill similar to this one has previously existed.

Section 5:

If a cosmetic product is not in compliance with this act:

a) The company will have to immediately file a new label that will be administered on their products containing these chemicals

b) A fine will be determined after review by the Department of Health

Section 6: If enacted, this bill will have no fiscal repercussions on the state of Tennessee.

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

Section 8: This act shall take effect on June 1st, 2021 the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Will Doyle, Lawson Burgess
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AN EXCISE TAX ON VAPOR PRODUCTS WHICH
CONTAIN NICOTINE..**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

Electronic cigarette: A battery operated device that contains a solution of nicotine, flavorings, and other chemicals, which is turned into a mist that can be inhaled into the lungs. Is not considered a tobacco product.

E-liquid: Also known as e-juice or vape juice, a solution of nicotine, flavorings, propylene glycol, and/or vegetable glycerin, which is heated to create an aerosol inhaled by the user.

Excise tax: Flat-rate tax applying to specific goods, services, and activities.

Vapor Product: Any noncombustible product containing nicotine or any other substance that employs a mechanical heating element, battery, electronic circuit, or other mechanism, regardless of shape or size, that can be used to produce or emit a visible or non-visible vapor. Also includes vapor cartridges containing e-liquids.

Section 2: This act would implement an excise tax of \$0.05/liquid milliliter of e-liquid on all vapor products.

Section 3: All retailers of vapor products shall pay to the Tennessee Department of Revenue the excise tax for the privilege of selling vapor products containing nicotine in the state of Tennessee.

Section 4: The vapor products taxed include any closed system product pre-filled with nicotine-containing e-liquid, and any prefilled vapor cartridge containing nicotine, substance containing nicotine used to refill a vapor cartridge, or other container of a solution containing nicotine.

Section 5: The excise tax will not apply to any vapor products that do not contain nicotine.

Section 6: The excise tax established by this act is separate from the tax which exists for cigarettes and other tobacco products as defined by Tennessee Code Annotated § 67-44-1001 (2)(A) and § 67-4-1001 (2)(B).

36 Section 7: If enacted, this act would generate between 10 and 20 million in
37 available funds for the state.
38
39 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.
40
41 Section 9: This act shall take effect on January 1, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Lyla Forkum, Sarah Mehany
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Change Legal Age of All Marriage in Tennessee to 18.

BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) Age of Consent: Legal age of consent in Tennessee is 18, but the 4 year age gap is legal relating to a minor and a legal adult.
- b) Common Law Marriage: When a couple has lived together for a period of time and, to friends, family, and community, is seen as "married" without holding a marriage license or going through the process of being married.
- c) HB0189 / SB1376: "Marriage - As enacted, clarifies that a marriage license may not be issued for an applicant under 17 years of age; defines "parent" for purposes of parental consent to marriage of a minor; deletes obsolete requirement that marriage license application of a minor be mailed to the minor's parent and held for three days before issuance of license. - Amends TCA Title 36, Chapter 3."
- d) Statutory Rape: this is defined as sexual intercourse with a minor, in Tennessee rape is considered statutory if sexual intercourse is preformed with a child between the ages of 13 and 18 by someone who is at least four years older.
- e) Cohabitation: the act of living with someone and having a sexual relationship without being married.
- f) Parental Consent: Parental consent for a person who is between the ages of 16-18 is required to be legally married in the state of Tennessee.
- g) Special Court Request: Children under the age of 16 who want to get married are required to get a waiver signed by the court permitting the marriage. This can occur in cases of: statutory rape of a close friend, a teen pregnancy, and arranged marriages.

Section 2: This act will require all marriages under the consensual age be illegal even with parental consent. This act will not permit marriage through special court requests. This act is a total marriage ban for anyone under the age of 18 no matter the circumstances.

Section 3: This act will not make common law marriage for children under the age of 18 illegal, but any sexual relations between partners in the statutory rape range will still be consider statutory rape and can be charged even if couple define themselves under common law marriage. Cohabitation of a couple in the statutory rape age range can also be filed as statutory rape.

38

39 Section 4: This act will prohibit any marriage under the legal age of consent in
40 Tennessee.

41

42 Section 5: All people under the current legislation who are in the age range of
43 below 18 will remain married by the law and require no action from the state to
44 redefine their marriage.

45

46 Section 6: This will require no funding from the state.

47

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

49

50 Section 8: This act will take effect as soon as it is signed into law.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Patrick Campbell, Spencer Sullivan
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

Decriminalizing Marijuana in Tennessee.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Decriminalization- the action or process of ceasing to treat something as illegal or as a
5 criminal offense

6
7 Section 2: All adults twenty-one and older will be able to purchase and consume marijuana
8 in Tennessee legally.

9
10 Section 3: Residents will be able to purchase up to 30 grams of marijuana plant material,
11 edibles totaling no more than 500 mg of THC, and five grams of cannabis concentrate
12 products.

13
14 Section 4: Non-residents will be able to purchase half of those amounts

15
16 Section 5: Consuming marijuana in public is illegal. However, Consumption in private
17 residences will be legal.

18
19 Section 6: Marijuana will only be sold through medical marijuana cultivators and
20 dispensaries will be allowed to sell to adults when licenses are approved.

21
22 Section 7: People convicted of possession of under 30 grams prior to legalization will be
23 referred to the Prison Review Board for pardon. If pardon is granted their record will be
24 expunged. Those convicted of 30 grams or greater can petition for expungement themselves.

25
26 Section 8: Marijuana and Cannabis-infused products with less than 35% THC will be taxed at
27 10% of the purchase price. Cannabis-infused products with more than 35% THC will be
28 taxed at 20% of the purchase price. Marijuana with more than 35% THC will be taxed at
29 25% of the purchase price. Medical marijuana is exempted from these taxes

30
31 Section 9: Taxes collected will be used in Human services (31.7%), public health and
32 environment (20.7%), education (16.4%), local affairs (15.5%) and other statewide
33 infrastructure (15.7%)

34
35 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with are hereby repealed.

36
37 Section 11: This act shall take effect April 20, 2021 the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Sergi Fedoseev, Nicholas Gregory
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Hillsboro High School**

Reducing Youth Homelessness in Tennessee.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

a) Homelessness: the state of having no home.

b) Youth: Individuals between the ages of 13 and 25.

c) STREAM: The State of Tennessee Real Estate Asset Management program acquires and disposes real property for all Tennessee state departments

d) TN Department of Strategic Real Estate Planning: The office is responsible for developing the annual strategic real estate plan for the general government portfolio, and works with STREAM to evaluate new and existing government properties.

e) Staffed shelter: A shelter that offers 24/7 care, and a variety of services and programs, which is operated by a team of full-time employees.

f) Discretionary grant: A grant that is awarded by a federal agency to a recipient or organization.

Section 2: This act will set aside 1.5 million dollars for a grant program to convert surplus government properties into youth homelessness shelters. These surplus properties shall be identified by STREAM, and site selection, financial analysis, and budget consulting shall be conducted by the TN Department of Strategic Real Estate Planning. Five possible sites that are fit to hold up to 25 youths shall be selected, and will be available for use by a private nonprofit organization pending the approval of the grant board.

Section 3: The guidelines for grant applicants recommend the inclusion of programs that provide: 24/7 supervision of youths, therapeutic and social consultation, providing licensed foster care parents, and a source of daily meals. These facilities are required to provide participants a place to stay in a shelter for up to 30 consecutive days.

Section 4: Grant applicants shall send in applications with detailed financial plans and social programs, and they shall be reviewed by the commission on children and youth. The applications will be judged based on the guidelines in section 3.

Section 5: This bill requires 1.5 million dollars in funding from the commission on children and youth (section 316.01) in the Tennessee Department of health and social services. A year after the funds are allocated, the commission on children

38 and youth shall reevaluate the amount of funds, and recommend adjustments
39 they deem necessary.
40
41 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed
42
43 Section 7: This act will take effect July 1, 2020



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Lou Zhou, Aryaan Ahmed, Jeffrey Liu
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Memphis University School**

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH OPIOID MAINTENANCE CENTERS IN TENNESSEE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

- 4 a. Opioid — A class of drugs of highly addictive which are usually used as
5 painkillers for moderate to severe pain
6 b. Opioid Maintenance Centers -- Rehabilitation Centers created for the
7 specialization of Opioid Treatment and Rehabilitation
8 c. Methadone -- Painkiller used in the treatment of Opioids as both a painkiller
9 and a narcotics drug addiction treater
10 d. Medical Professional -- Any acting employee working in the Medical field with a
11 license to practice from the state of Tennessee
12 e. Schedule II Controlled Substances — Substances with a high risk of abuse but
13 also have legitimate medical purposes, including codeine, morphine, and other
14 opioids
15 f. Controlled Substance -- A drug or chemical whose manufacturing, possession,
16 or use is regulated

17
18 Section 2: This act will fund the creation of three, state-run, Opioid Maintenance
19 Centers used in lieu of incarceration

- 20 a. Instead of regular incarceration, offenders of nonviolent Schedule II Controlled
21 Substances with the most severe cases of addiction will be housed at these
22 Opioid Maintenance Centers until declared clean by a medical professional
23 b. Salaries at these centers will be equivalent to current rates the Department of
24 Corrections uses for rehabilitation
25 c. The development and oversight of these Opioid Maintenance Centers will be
26 led by the Tennessee Senate Health and Welfare Committee in conjunction with
27 the Tennessee House Corrections Committee
28 d. Each Opioid Maintenance Center will be headed by a designated
29 superintendent selected by the Tennessee Senate Health and Welfare Committee
30 i. Each superintendent must make quarterly reports on the process and the fiscal
31 situation on each to this committee

32
33 Section 3: Opioid Maintenance Centers will be given fifteen thousand (15,000)
34 dollars per patient and a starting grant of four million (4,000,000) dollars in
35 order to properly fund and set up facilities and personnel required
36

37 Section 4: Random, semiannual reports will be made by examiners sent by the
38 Tennessee Department of Health to assess quality, current funding, possible
39 issues, and give an annual report, including fiscal numbers, on these Opioid
40 Maintenance Centers

41
42 Section 5: This expansion of Rehabilitation will initially cost twelve million dollars
43 (12,000,000) with an additional with an annual, variable cost

44
45 Section 6: For the initial cost of setup and cost of Opioid Treatment Centers, 8
46 million dollars (8,000,000) being funded through the Tennessee Department of
47 Health, and four million dollars (4,000,000) being funded through the Tennessee
48 Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services,

49
50 Section 7: To fund the annual costs of this bill, a 10% portion of the annual
51 Tennessee budget surplus at the end of the fiscal year will be funded into the
52 financial budget of the Tennessee Department of Health the following fiscal year
53 a. In situations where no budget surplus is made available for use in this bill, or
54 the 10% share is not enough to cover annual costs, the remaining annual costs
55 will be split as a 60/20/20 percent share between the Department of Health
56 (60%), Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (20%), and
57 the Department of Corrections (20%)

58
59 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed

60
61 Section 9: This bill will be enacted by the state upon passage, and Opioid
62 Maintenance Centers must be active and running by April 21, 2024



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Ansley Skipper
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: St. Marys School**

An Act to Amend TCA 2.1, 2.13 to Allow Ballot Access for Minor Parties.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government:
2

3 SECTION 1: Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 2-1-104(a), is amended by
4 deleting subdivision (23) and substituting instead the following language:
5 (23) "Recognized minor party" means any group or association that has
6 successfully petitioned by filing with the coordinator of elections a petition which
7 shall conform to requirements established by the coordinator of elections, but
8 which must at a minimum bear the signatures of five thousand (5,000)
9 registered voters, and on each page of the petition, state its purpose, state its
10 name, and contain the names of registered voters from a single county;
11

12 SECTION 2: Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 2-1-104(a), is further amended
13 by deleting subdivision (30) and substituting instead the following language:
14 (30) "Statewide political party" means a political party at least one (1) of whose
15 candidates for an office to be elected by voters of the entire state in the past six
16 (6) calendar years has received a number of votes equal to at least one and one-
17 half percent (1 ½%) of the total number of votes cast for gubernatorial
18 candidates in the most recent election of governor.
19

20 SECTION 3: This act would come at no additional cost to the state seeing as
21 administrative costs relating to altering ballots occur at every election.
22

23 SECTION 4: This act would take effect immediately upon being enacted, allowing
24 for minor parties to meet these requirements beginning with the August 6, 2020
25 county, state, and federal primary election, the public welfare requiring it.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate



Sponsors: April Chism, Kaitlyn Jackson
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School

**AN ACT TO PREVENT VAPE OR E-CIG COMPANIES FROM PLACING
ADVERTISEMENTS WITHIN A 5 MILE RADIUS OF ANY SCHOOL ZONE IN
TENNESSEE.**

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

2 Vape- to inhale vapor through the mouth from a usually battery-operated
3 electronic device

4 Electronic cigarette- a battery-operated device that is typically designed to
5 resemble a traditional cigarette and is used to inhale a usually nicotine-
6 containing vapor

7 Billboard- to promote by a conspicuous display on or as if on a billboard

8 School zone- area on a street near a school or near a crosswalk leading to a
9 school that has a likely presence of younger pedestrians

10 "Real Cost Campaign" - goal was to educate at-risk teens about the harmful
11 effects of cigarette smoking

12 FDA- food and drug administration
13

14 Section 2) If enacted, this bill would impose a ban vape or electronic cigarette
15 advertisements within a 5 mile radius from any school zone in Tennessee.
16

17 Section 3) As 40 percent of high schoolers have used a vape or electronic
18 cigarettes. These products appeal to students as most aren't educated on the
19 negative effects these products have.
20

21 Section 4) The Food and Drug administration has banned sales of flavored Vapes
22 of E- cigarettes. Affective August 10, 2018 advertisements for e-cigarettes and
23 vapes must include a warning that nicotine is addictive. The FDA also requires
24 the warning to take up 20 percent of the advertisement.
25

26 Section 4) This Act will begin in Nashville as it is a populus and home to Metro
27 Nashville Public Schools the 2nd largest district in Tennessee. If there is a
28 significant change in the amount of students we plan to continue placing the ban
29 in all school districts across Tennessee.
30

31 Section 5) This Act will work alongside FDA's first tobacco prevention campaign,
32 "The Real Cost"
33

34 Section 6) This act will go into effect starting before the start of the next school
35 year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Sophia Zafer, Stella Blen
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: St. Marys School**

AN ACT TO RAISE THE MINIMAL AGE OF ADULT COURT TRANSFER.

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. Tennessee Code Annotated Section 37-1-134(a)(1)(A) - After a petition has
5 been filed alleging delinquency; the [juvenile] court, may transfer the youth; to
6 be dealt with as an adult in the criminal court if: The youth was less than 14
7 years at the time of the alleged conduct and the alleged conduct is murder, rape,
8 aggravated rape, rape of a child, or aggravated rape of a child; The youth is 14
9 years of age but less than 17 at the time of the alleged conduct and the alleged
10 conduct is a serious felony offense...

11 b. Juvenile Court - A court of law responsible for the trial or legal supervision of
12 children under 18.

13 c. Adult Court - A court of law responsible for the trial or legal supervision of
14 adults ages 18 and above with some exceptions.

15
16 Section 2: Amend TCA Section 37-1-134(a)(1)(A) so that no child under the age
17 of 16 can be tried in adult court under any circumstances.

18
19 Section 3: This act will not be any additional cost to the state of Tennessee.

20
21 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

22
23 Section 5: This act shall take effect in the next fiscal year of the Tennessee
24 government.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate



Sponsors: Peter Dailey, Tre Johnson
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Memphis University School

**An act to provide more rehabilitation centers in poverty-stricken areas
in the state of Tennessee.**

1 SECTION 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
2 defined as follows
3 Rehabilitation centers- the action of restoring someone to health or normal life
4 through training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness.
5 Drug Addict- Drug addiction, also called substance use disorder, is a disease that
6 affects a person's brain and behavior and leads to an inability to control the use
7 of a legal or illegal drug or medication.
8 Mental disorder- A wide range of conditions that affect mood, thinking, and
9 behavior.
10
11 SECTION 2: This act will advocate for counties in the state of Tennessee to have
12 at least three rehabilitation centers
13
14 SECTION 3: This act will initially consist of supervisors from the Tennessee
15 department of mental health working with each county to discover the places
16 that require the services the most
17
18 SECTION 4: This act will be funded by using 10% of the Tennessee Health and
19 Social services department budget
20
21 SECTION 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed
22
23 SECTION 6: This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming law, the
24 public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Connor Edwards, Adam Alvis, Audrey Lenard
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO PROVIDE FREE MENSTRUAL HYGIENE PRODUCTS IN
SCHOOLS.**

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

2 A) Menstrual hygiene products- the products used to catch menstrual flow, in
3 this case sanitary napkins and tampons.

4
5 Section 2: This act requires public middle and high schools in Tennessee to
6 provide menstrual hygiene products at no cost in all bathrooms designated for
7 females and gender neutral bathrooms.

8
9 Section 3: This will cost an average \$4,300 for each school district to implement,
10 and under \$8,000 to keep the dispensers adequately stocked.

11
12 Section 4: The school district will bear the cost of installing and supplying
13 menstrual hygiene products, and if they are unable they may seek grants or
14 partner with a non-profit or community-based organization to fulfill this
15 obligation.

16
17 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

18
19 Section 6: This act shall take effect upon January 1, 2021.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 3

Joseph Rodriguez and Simra Kazmi



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Tristan Brown
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hendersonville High School**

An Act to Eliminate Standardized State Testing in Secondary Schools.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as followed:
4 TCAP/TNReady- (Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program) a
5 standardized testing program used in Tennessee public primary and secondary
6 schools running from third through eleventh grade.
7

8 Section 2: This act will restrict the TCAP/TNReady program to grades third
9 through eighth, with the elimination of the end of course assessments for those
10 in ninth, tenth and eleventh grade.
11

12 Section 3: The standards of any secondary school course in which currently has
13 an end of course standardized assessment will evaluated by the Tennessee
14 Department of Education and updated as needed.
15

16 Section 4: This act will not require funding from the state of Tennessee and as
17 standardized testing costs the state \$30 million each year, will have a positive
18 long term effect on the Department of Education budget.
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 January 1, 2022.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



Sponsors: Ben Perry

Committee: Senate - Finance, Ways and Means

School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM STATEWIDE EXCISE TAX ON ALL
CIGARETTE AND NON-CIGARETTE TOBACCO PRODUCTS.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Section 1: Terms in this Act shall be defined as follows:

a). Cigarette Product- Any product or derivative of a product that is defined as a thin cylinder of finely cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

b). Non-Cigarette Product- Any product or derivative of a product that contains tobacco that is not strictly defined as a cigarette which can include but is not limited to cigars, cigarillos, snus, chew, snuff, orbs, strips, sticks, hookah, or heated tobacco products.

c). E-Cigarette Product- Any product or cigarette-shaped device containing a nicotine-based liquid that is vaporized and inhaled, used to simulate the experience of smoking tobacco.

d). Excise Tax- An indirect tax paid on a good or service by the producer of the good or service, typically passed on to the consumer via price changes and collected by the local, state, or federal government. Specific excise taxes are a fixed dollar amount charged per a specific quantity while ad valorem excise taxes are charged as a certain percentage of the value of the product, typically wholesale or retail value.

Section 2: The federal excise tax on cigarette products is a specific excise tax of \$1.01 per 20-pack of cigarettes. The federal taxes on non-cigarette products vary in both type of tax and amount; however, these taxes are typically eight times as small as the excise tax on cigarette products for a typical purchase.

Section 3: The State of Tennessee excise tax on cigarette products is a specific excise tax of \$0.62 per 20-pack of cigarettes, the 7th lowest cigarette tax in the United States, whereas all other non-cigarette tobacco products are subject to a 6.6% ad valorem tax on the wholesale value, the lowest wholesale tobacco tax in the United States. The State of Tennessee currently does not have an excise tax on e-cigarettes.

Section 4: The state excise tax on all cigarette products sold in the State of Tennessee shall be increased from \$0.62 per 20-pack to \$1.41 per 20-pack. This will result in an average increase of total cost per 20-pack to consumers of approximately \$0.87 after sales tax is applied.

37 Section 5: The state ad valorem excise tax on all non-cigarette tobacco products
38 sold in the State of Tennessee shall be increased from 6.6% of the wholesale
39 price to 15.0% of the wholesale price.

40
41 Section 6: There shall be an ad valorem excise tax established on all e-cigarette
42 products sold within the State of Tennessee, to be set at a tax rate of 15.0% of
43 the wholesale price of e-cigarettes.

44
45 Section 7: This act will not have a negative fiscal impact on the State of
46 Tennessee, but will instead generate an estimated \$267,683,504 in addition to
47 the \$255,722,300 revenue already generated by the Tennessee cigarette and
48 non-cigarette excise taxes according to the 2019-2020 fiscal year budget,
49 totaling to approximately \$523,405,804 to be allocated to the general fund in the
50 2020-2021 fiscal year.

51
52 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

53
54 Section 9: This Act shall take effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Rishi Pillai
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Nolensville High School**

**AN ACT TO CREATE A TRUANCY INTERVENTION PROGRAM IN THE
PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.**

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:

Truancy: Any intentional unauthorized or illegal absence from compulsory education. It is typically absences caused by students of their own free will, and usually does not refer to legitimate "excused" absences, such as ones related to medical conditions.

Juvenile Court: A special court or department of a trial court which deals with under-age defendants charged with crimes or who are neglected or out of the control of their parents. The normal age of these defendants is under 18, but juvenile court does not have jurisdiction in cases in which minors are charged as adults.

Public School: Any elementary or secondary educational institution, and "public college" means any institution of higher education or any technical or vocational school above the secondary school level, provided that such public school or public college is operated by a State, subdivision of a State, or governmental agency within a State, or operated wholly or predominantly from or through the use of governmental funds or property, or funds or property derived from a governmental source.

Administrator: An officer, other than a board member, or employee of a local school district who either holds a position which requires a certificate (provided by the state) that authorizes the holder to serve as a school administrator.

Section 2: This act will create a truancy intervention program in public schools that involves tiers of pre-juvenile court programs designed to keep a truant child out of the court system, including programs to place an increased responsibility on parents.

Section 3: Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 49-6-3007, is amended by deleting subsection (e) in its entirety and substituting instead the following:
On or before the beginning of each school year, an administrator at every public school shall notify a student's parent that: If a student is absent from school without proper authorization or excuse for a total of 20 days during the school year, then the student may be subject to juvenile court.

36 The school is required to notify the parents of the attendance policy after a
37 series of 5 missed days of school. This notification is sent to parents after every
38 series of 5 days that a student has missed in the school year.
39 The parent of the student is held responsible to respond to any notices given to
40 them within a period of 2 weeks after the reception of the notice
41 Violation of any of these law may result conferences between the parent and the
42 school's administrators and trigger the first tier of the programs or possible court
43 involvement.

44
45 Section 4: Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 49-6-3009, is amended by
46 deleting
47 subsection (c) in its entirety; by adding the following new subsections:
48 As an alternative to criminal prosecution for educational neglect, a school district
49 shall adopt progressive truancy interventions for students who violate
50 attendance regulations. These interventions must be designed to: Address
51 student conduct related to truancy in the school setting and minimize the need
52 for referral to juvenile court.
53 The first tier of progressive truancy interventions is triggered by at least three
54 (3) unexcused absences within a school year;
55 The first tier of progressive truancy interventions will include:
56 A conference with the student and the student's parent or guardian;
57 Signed agreements (signed by student, parent, and administrator; ensuring that
58 all are held accountable) that ensure the student's attendance at school;
59 Regularly scheduled follow-up meetings to discuss the student's progress;
60 The following tiers of the program will include:
61 Individualized assessment of the student's history and an evaluation of the
62 reasons provided for the absence.

63
64 Section 5: The act will neither require funding from the state budget, nor need a
65 change in the existing resources for implementation.

66
67 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

68
69 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming law, the public
70 welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Balazs Varga
Committee: Senate - Finance, Ways and Means
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

THE TENNESSEE WAGE AND INCOME ACT OF 2020.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) Minimum wage- The lowest possible reimbursement an employer may give to an employee. No labor may be sold below minimum wage. Minimum wage is defined at an hourly rate.
- b) Federal minimum wage- The minimum wage at which all labor may be sold across the entire United States. Since 2009, the federal minimum wage has been \$7.25 per hour.
- c) Minimum wage in Tennessee- There is no current minimum wage law in Tennessee, and so employers in this state are required to adhere to the federal minimum wage at \$7.25 per hour.
- d) Gratuity- Also known as tipping, this is a function which attempts to reimburse service employees paid below minimum wage. Servers, waiters/waitresses, and delivery drivers are common jobs which rely on gratuity instead of a proper wage. These jobs are paid below minimum wage, and so the consumer must add gratuity to their check in order to fairly reimburse these employees.

Section 2: This act will create a minimum wage for the state of Tennessee, at \$8.75 per hour when this act takes effect. This minimum wage will increase gradually to \$11.00 per hour by 2024. This gradual minimum wage increase will be done accordingly:

- a) \$8.75 per hour on July 1, 2020
- b) \$9.25 per hour on July 1, 2021
- c) \$10.25 per hour on July 1, 2022
- d) \$10.75 per hour on July 1, 2023
- e) \$11.00 per hour on July 1, 2024

The Tennessee minimum wage can be further changed in the future by passage of new legislation. This act does not increase the minimum wage above \$11.00 per hour, at any date past 2024. All employers in the state of Tennessee are required to adhere to the state minimum wage. If the federal minimum wage exceeds the state minimum wage, then the state minimum wage is automatically increased to meet the federal minimum wage. This act establishes no exceptions to the state minimum wage.

38 Section 3: This act requires all servers, waiters/waitresses, delivery drivers, etc.
39 employed by restaurants and other service industries be paid to sufficiently meet
40 the Tennessee state minimum wage established by this act. This act prohibits
41 gratuity as a requirement by service industries.

42
43 Section 4: This act requires all full-time public school teachers, police officers,
44 and firefighters employed in Tennessee be paid a salary of at least \$50,000 per
45 annum. All relevant salaries which are currently below this amount must be
46 increased. Any new relevant employment must meet this salary. The Tennessee
47 state government will pay for the increase in public school teacher, police, and
48 full-time firefighter salaries.

49
50 Section 5: Employers which pay below the state minimum wage will be
51 prosecuted by the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development
52 (TDOL). Employees which are paid below the state minimum wage may contact
53 TDOL or they may seek legal action against their employer. TDOL is the
54 responsible agency for enforcing the state minimum wage. Employers which fail
55 to adhere to the state minimum wage will be prosecuted based on stipulations in
56 the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act.

57
58 Section 6: This act will cost an estimated \$129,888,920 to pay for increased
59 public school teacher, police, and firefighter salaries. This will be funded by the
60 Tennessee general fund. The state minimum wage is a mandate and will not
61 require funding.

62
63 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

64
65 Section 8: This act shall take effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: ViVi Hashiguchi
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Provide Comprehensive Sex Education in Public Schools.

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

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

4 a. Comprehensive Sex Education (CSE): a sex education instruction
5 method based on curriculum that aims to give students the knowledge,
6 attitudes, skills, and values to make appropriate and healthy choices in their
7 sexual lives.

8 b. Abstinence based sex education: sex education that, while medically
9 accurate, strictly promotes abstinence.

10
11 Section 2: Tennessee public schools will now teach comprehensive sex education
12 to their pupils in lieu of abstinence based.

13
14 Section 3: This law will require no expenditures of state funds.

15
16 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.

17
18 Section 5: This law will come into effect in the 2021-22 school year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Duncan St. Clair
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act to Establish Standardized Computer Science Courses for
Tennessee Public High Schools.**

Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government.

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

a) Standardized Curriculum - a consistent set of units and ideas for the computer sciences teachers to follow.

b) Computer Sciences - the study of computers, more particularly related to computer programming and cyber security in this case.

c) Educational Courses - classes that are taken by students in a high school setting.

Section 2: All Tennessee public schools will be able to directly request funding for the hiring of a computer sciences teacher. This teacher will be provided a base starting salary of \$55,000 annually.

Section 3: The hiring and interviewing process will be handled by the school. However, the promotion and advertisement of available jobs will be made using Tennessee Department of Education resources.

Section 4: The Tennessee Department of Education shall be responsible for creating a standardized curriculum for use by the computer sciences teacher. The courses will primarily focus on computer programming and cyber security.

Section 5: There will be a base yearly cost of \$5,500,000, taken from the Tennessee Department of Education budget, which will provide enough money for the hiring of 100 teachers total across 100 high schools.

a) In the event that there is more demand for teachers and a surplus of available teachers, the allocated budget can be expanded.

b) In the event that there is less demand for teachers or a lack of available teachers, the remaining allocated funds will be redistributed back into the Tennessee Department of Education budget.

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

Section 7: This act shall immediately take effect upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Parker Stokely
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO PROMOTE SAFE SEX ALONG WITH ABSTINENCE DURING THE
TEACHING OF SEX EDUCATION.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- a. Abstinence: the fact or practice of restraining oneself from indulging in something, in this case sex
- b. Safe Sex: sexual activity in which people take precautions to protect themselves against sexually transmitted diseases
- c. STD: an infection transmitted through sexual contact, caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites
- d. Monogamy: the practice or state of having a sexual relationship with only one partner

Section 2: Tennessee schools will now be required to teach other safe sex practices to students along with abstinence within the current curriculum, including:

- a. The use of condoms
- b. Birth control
- c. Testing regularly for STDs
- d. Monogamy

Section 3: Parents will still be able to review the curriculum and are able to decide whether their child should be present for these lectures or not, and will have to submit a written request stating their concerns to the principal of their school.

Section 4: These new additions to the current standards will apply to all schools affected by the set state curriculum currently.

Section 5: Sex education will continue to be taught to appropriate age groups, which usually consists of grades 7-12, through health or family wellness classes, depending on how the class is named at each individual school.

Section 6: This change will be of minimal cost, considering that the information is just adding on to the current curriculum and not entirely changing it.

Section 7: This act shall take effect starting the 2020-2021 school year, in order to start teaching this new information as soon as possible to students.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Eden Sekwat, Edie McClure
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO GRANT IN-STATE TUITION TO ELIGIBLE DACA STUDENTS.

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

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) - national program to protect eligible young undocumented immigrants that immigrated to the United States when they were children. This program protects these immigrants from deportation and grants them work permits.

Deferred Action: immigration status granted by the government that delays deportation

Undocumented Immigrant: a foreign-born person who does not have legal authorization to reside in the United States

In-state tuition: lower tuition offered to Tennessee residents for public Tennessee colleges and universities

Out-of-state tuition: higher tuition required for non-Tennessee residents for public Tennessee colleges and universities

International Student: students who chose to undertake all or part of their tertiary education in a country other than their own and move to that country for the purpose of studying. International students are required to pay out of state tuition.

Section 2: If enacted, this bill will allow undocumented immigrant students protected by DACA to pay in-state-tuition, as opposed to the increased price of out-of-state tuition.

Currently, undocumented immigrant students are required to pay out-of-state tuition for Tennessee colleges and universities.

Section 3: This act will grant in-state residency at public colleges and universities for undocumented immigrant students with DACA. They will no longer be considered international students and will be permitted to pay in-state tuition rates.

Section 4: An individual protected by DACA will be eligible for in-state tuition rates if the individual:

Attended a Tennessee school for at least three (3) years prior to graduation

Done any of the following:

Graduated from a Tennessee high school

Obtained a GED in Tennessee

Completed a high school curriculum in a home school program

Obtained a 19 on the ACT or 1000 on the SAT

38 Is planning on registering or enrolling in a Tennessee public university or college
39 Submits an affidavit stating the individual will apply to legalize their immigration
40 status as soon as they are eligible
41

42 Section 5: This act will not require funding from the state budget.
43

44 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
45

46 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public
47 welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Ricky Ransom, KJ Milan
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to Raise Childhood Literacy in the State of Tennessee.

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

3 Literacy: the quality or state of being literate, especially the ability to read and
4 write.

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

7
8 Section 2: The purpose of this bill is to raise childhood literacy in Tennessee and
9 to offer better learning opportunities for children.

10 A: This act will mandate that the government grant the department of education
11 8% of federal taxes for hiring more teachers.

12 B: This act will also be funded by the Basic Education Program (BEP), which will
13 generate a total amount of revenue needed per school system in Tennessee.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Kennedy Sovine, Kaylie DuBois
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act for Special Needs Educational Accessibility.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
2

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

4 A) Special needs: (in the context of children at school) particular educational
5 requirements resulting from learning difficulties, B) physical disability, or
6 emotional and behavioral difficulties.

7 School Attendance Zones: Outline where children in a particular neighborhood
8 will attend public elementary and middle school, junior high, or High school.
9

10 Section II: Kids with special needs will not be forced to go to the public
11 elementary, middle, junior high, or high school that they are zoned for if the
12 school in the zone does not meet their needs. These needs include:

- 13 A) Physical disabilities
14 B) Intellectual disabilities
15 C) Emotional disabilities
16 D) Psychological disabilities
17

18 Section III: Schools will not need extra funding to allow out of zone schools
19 children to attend their school.
20

21 Section IV: Schools will not add, unless they feel obligated to, extra bus routes,
22 classrooms, or services to accommodate the special need students.
23

24 Section V: Parents are solely responsible for the transportation, after school
25 care, pre-school care, and/or accommodations for their children as it is not the
26 responsibility of the school.
27

28 Section VI: Schools are allowed to reject the out of zoned children for the
29 following reasons:

- 30 A) There is not enough room or staff to accommodate the child.
31 B) They do not have the accommodations needed such as courses, trained staff,
32 or materials for the child.
33 C) There is not enough financing to allow the child to attend.
34

35 Section VII: If the school rejects the out of zoned child due to any of the reasons
36 in Section VI, they are encouraged to refer the child to another school which can
37 accommodate them.

38

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

40

41 IX: This act shall take effect immediately when becoming a law.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Caroline Holden, Taylor Dawson
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Currey Ingram Academy**

AN ACT TO REQUIRE PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BE VACCINATED.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

MMR Vaccine- The vaccine for mumps, measles, and rubella.

CDC- The Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the United States federal agency tasked with health protection.

Section 2) In order for their child to attend a public school in the State of Tennessee, each parent and/or legal guardian must ensure that their child has received the MMR vaccine.

Section 3) It is advised that all parents wishing to put their child into a public school follow the CDC schedule for the MMR vaccine. The State of Tennessee shall rely upon the CDC for information regarding the advised time frame in which a child must receive the MMR vaccine. According to the CDC, the MMR vaccine should be given to children at least twice, once between 12 and 15 months of age, and the second dose between four and six years of age. The second dose may be given as early as 28 days after the first vaccination.

Section 4) If a child is not up to date on the MMR vaccine according to the CDC, they must get at least one dose of the MMR vaccine before attending a public school.

Section 5) Proof of vaccination shall be provided by a note signed by the child's physician.

Section 6) If a child has health complications that prevent them from receiving the MMR vaccine, they may still attend a public school as long as the school is given a signed note from the child's physician stating that the child is unable to get the MMR health vaccine due to health complications. In order to prove that one's child has been vaccinated, a parent is required to bring in a certificate of proof from the child's physician confirming that the child has been vaccinated.

Section 7) If a parent and/or legal guardian's religious beliefs conflict with their child receiving the MMR vaccine, their child must still be given the MMR vaccine in order to attend public school. However, they may enroll their child into private schooling, homeschooling, or a charter school.

Section 8) All acts in conflict with this piece of legislation are hereby repealed.

Section 9) This act shall take effect July 1, 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Sadie Blackstock, Eve Discepoli
Committee: Senate - Education
School: John Overton High School**

Laptop Computers For All Attending Tennessee High School Students.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT.
2

3 Section 1:
4 MNPS-Metro Nashville Public Schools
5

6 Section 2: Each Tennessee high schools' students will be able to have a laptop
7 computer from the school through their years in their designated high school.
8

9 Section 3: There are 31 MNPS high schools, with 18,649 current attending students.
10 In addition to MNPS, there are currently 279,785 attending high school students in
11 the state of Tennessee.
12

13 Section 4: The laptop computer will be a Lenovo Chromebook C330, the average cost
14 for one is \$220, and will cost \$61.5 million. It may be possible to have a reduction of
15 cost due to the amount of computers being purchased. This will also be replacing the
16 amount of state issued textbooks, which is where this cost will be reduced. This bill
17 will be a trial run- it will be tried with MNPS high school students and will be tried for
18 four years. After four years, if academic scores are improved due to the use of the
19 laptops, the bill will be assessed for the entire state of Tennessee.
20

21 Section 5: The student will pay a guarantee at the beginning of their freshman year,
22 (+- 75\$/25\$ a year). If the student doesn't damage it during their 4 years of high
23 school, they're going to be able to have a part of their money back and will return the
24 laptop. If the student breaks it during their high school journey, they will have to turn
25 it back to the school to repair it, however they won't have to buy a new one.
26

27 Fiscal line item:

28 Section 6: This addition of this course will cost \$61.5 million and will be funded
29 through the Tennessee Department of Education's budget. All textbooks issued for the
30 high schools will be made into one class set, as the textbooks will be used online.
31

32 Repealing clause:

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

35 Effective date:

36 Section 8: This act shall take effect August 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Lucas Herculano Houzel, Ryan Fahey
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act to Provide Comprehensive Sexual Education in All Tennessee
Public Schools.**

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 Abstinence: The practice of restraining oneself from any sexual activity.

5 Age-appropriate: Information suitable to instruct students of a certain age group
6 based on intellectual level, emotional maturity, and experience of most students
7 of that age group.

8 Barrier methods: Methods of contraception including the diaphragm, cervical
9 cap, male condom, and female condom

10 Coercion: The practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or
11 threats.

12 Comprehensive sexual health education: Curriculum addressing physical, mental,
13 social, and emotional aspects of human sexuality with the goal of assisting
14 students to maintain and improve sexual health and make informed decisions.

15 Consent: Permission and comprehension towards the nature of the act with a
16 positive cooperation of sexual activity from the involved member(s).

17 Contraceptives: A device or drug serving to prevent pregnancy.

18 Discrimination: Making or showing an unfair or prejudicial distinction between
19 different categories of people.

20 Emergency contraceptives: Methods of contraception that can be used to prevent
21 pregnancy after sexual intercourse.

22 HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It can lead to acquired immunodeficiency
23 syndrome, or AIDS, if not treated.

24 Hormonal birth control: Prescription method of birth control containing synthetic
25 forms of hormones that naturally occur in the female body.

26 LEA: Local Education Agencies

27 Medically accurate: Verified by widely accepted scientific research, recognized as
28 accurate and objective by professional organizations and agencies with expertise
29 in the relevant field.

30 Public School: School supported by funds from the Tennessee State Government

31 STI: Sexually Transmitted Infection

32
33 Section 2: All LEAs and public charter schools that serve grades K-12 are
34 required to provide students with a medically accurate, age-appropriate sex
35 education that teaches students:
36

- (1) The benefits of abstinence and delaying sexual activity;
(2) The importance of effectively using contraceptives and barrier methods to prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
(3) The age of consent, and that an affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in a sexual activity is required for valid consent;
(4) How sexual activity results in pregnancy and the effects of pregnancy;
(5) How to communicate with a parent or other trusted adult about sex;
(6) How to develop the relationship and communication skills to form healthy, respectful relationships free of violence, coercion, and intimidation; and
(7) How to make healthy decisions about relationships and sexual activity.

Section 3: This bill specifies that the sex education must be appropriate for students regardless of the student's gender, race, disability status, or sexual orientation. This bill requires the Tennessee Department of Education to develop a sex education curriculum that complies with this bill, and requires an LEA or public charter school to implement the curriculum developed by the department or to develop its own sex education curriculum that complies with this bill. If an LEA or public charter school develops its own sex education curriculum, then the LEA or public charter school must submit the curriculum to the department of education for approval. This bill prohibits an LEA or public charter school from implementing any sex education curriculum it has developed unless it has been approved by the department of education.

Section 4: Similar to present law, this bill requires each LEA and public charter school to notify parents of students who will receive the instruction that:

- (1) Sex education is required by state law; and
(2) The parent has the right to examine the instructional materials and to confer with the parent's student's teacher, school counselor, or principal about the sex education required under this section; and to excuse the parent's student from any or all portions of the sex education. A student who is excused from any or all portions of the sex education will not be penalized for grading purposes if the student satisfactorily performs alternative health lessons.

Section 5: This bill is fiscal neutral

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

Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Noah Wehby, Hayden Latham
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act to Improve School Safety 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 Protection Course: Class informing teachers the best way to protect themselves
5 and students in the event of an active shooter/attacker.

6
7 Section II: All teachers at public schools are required to take a Tennessee
8 Department of Education approved active attacker protection course.

9
10 Section III: Teachers may take a classroom course or an equivalent online
11 course.

12
13 Section IV: The Department of Education will curate a list of approved classroom
14 and online instruction modules, and make the list available to school districts.

15
16 Section V: \$3,000,000 will be set aside to the Department of Education to offset
17 the cost of this training.

18
19 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with are hereby repealed.

20
21 Section VII: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021 the public welfare
22 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Hannah Grubbs, Trista Brantley
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act to Provide Public Childcare.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 SECTION I: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:

4
5 Childcare: The action or skill of looking after children.

6 Public: Of or concerning the people as a whole.

7 Public Childcare: For this bill, public childcare means care established in
8 preexisting schools, with care from 6 am to 6 pm.

9
10 SECTION II: Tennessee Department of Education will institute a public childcare
11 program for all residents in the state of Tennessee.

12
13 SECTION III: This program entails that public childcare will be provided by the
14 Department of Education for all Tennessee residents ages 0-5.

15
16 SECTION IV: The estimated cost of implementing this program to the state will
17 be \$3,600,000,000 each year, with funding coming from municipal, county,
18 state, and federal funding sources.

19
20 SECTION V: All laws or part of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

21
22 SECTION VI: This act will go into effect January 1, 2021, the public welfare
23 requiring it.
24



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Gabe Light, Karan Lagisetty
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT READING PROGRAMS AFTER SCHOOL AND
DURING SUMMER BREAK.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Section I: All Tennessee public elementary schools in the state of Tennessee required to have literacy programs after school and during summer break

Section II: These programs will entail the following:

a) Students who are given the N (needs improvement) grade in ELA class will be requested to go to this program as well as students who chose to do so

b) These programs will take place at the elementary schools

c) Students who need transportation will be able to ride the bus

d) After school, this program will be once a week, on a day chosen by the school for approximately 1 hour

e) During summer break, this program will be on Saturdays for 2 hours.

f) Teachers will work with the Students by reading them and will create lesson plans that benefit each child

Section III: The addition of these programs will cost approximately \$100 per elementary school for various resources in addition to a \$15 per hour salary for Teachers during summer break and \$13 per hour for school bus drivers which would total in approximately \$1.2 million statewide per year

Section IV: The funding for this program will come from the Tennessee Board of Education

Section V: New positions will be made in order to run and sustain these programs

Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

Section VII: This bill shall take effect at the beginning of June 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Ethan Cela, Clarence Culwell
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Davidson Academy**

Firearms Safety Course.

1
2 AN ACT TO INSTITUTE FIREARMS SAFETY CLASSES IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF
3 TENNESSEE

4
5 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

6
7 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
8 defined as follows:

9
10 (A) The Firearms Safety Course (Basic): This will be a mandatory semester class
11 teaching the students importance of firearms safety and what to do when
12 confronted with one.

13 (B) Instructor Criteria: The requirements that a teacher need to meet in order to
14 teach a class.

15 (C) List of requirements: The required equipment in order to properly instruct a
16 class.

17 (D) Common Sense: The basic curriculum that teaches everything students need
18 to know about firearm safety.

19 (E) Krav Maga: Krav Maga is a military self-defense and fighting system
20 developed for the Israel Defense and Security forces derived from a combination
21 of techniques sourced from boxing, wrestling, Aikido, judo, and karate along with
22 realistic fight training.

23 (F) Self Defense: Students will learn how to properly disarm a shooter.

24
25 Section 2: The Firearms Safety Course (Basic): The Firearms Safety Course
26 (Basic) will be a mandatory semester class in all Tennessee High schools (grades
27 9-12). This class will teach kids the basics of firearms and what to do when
28 confronted with one. The class will be separated into two fields; the first is the
29 learning field (The Firearms Safety Course), and the second is the physical field
30 (Krav Maga). Parents may file a form to exempt their child from the physical
31 field based on religious beliefs or physical disabilities. Biased remarks will not be
32 a valid exemption from the physical field. This course will follow the Common
33 Sense curriculum. A final exam will test Students over the course. If the Student
34 fails the semester class, they will have to retake it the following semester.

35
36 Section 3: Instructor Criteria: Those who apply to become a firearms safety
37 instructor require both a bachelor's degree, the completion of the Firearm

38 Training Course provided by the NRA, and the completion of the Tennessee
39 Hunter Safety Course provided by the Tennessee Government. Completion of all
40 fields in the Firearm Training Course are mandatory. They will be offered
41 \$45,500 salary. Certified Krav Magra instructors are required for the self defense
42 portion of these classes. They will have to full time at 35 hours a week, Monday
43 through Friday. Krav Maga instructors require a brown belt level of skill and at
44 least 12 months of experience. They will be offered \$55,037 salary.

45
46 Section 4: List of Requirements: This will be a dedicated handbook giving
47 assistance to schools. This handbook will cover the required equipment to
48 prepare for the Firearm Safety Classes.

49
50 Section 5: Common Sense: Common Sense is the basic curriculum that will
51 teach students what a firearm is, the different kinds of firearms, how to properly
52 handle a firearm (given the situation), and how to properly disarm shooters as a
53 final stand.

54
55 Section 6: Self Defense: The self-defense portion of this class will teach students
56 how to properly disarm a shooter. This class will be taught throughout the school
57 week and will run off the fundamental basics of Krav Maga. No matter what
58 weapon the shooter possesses, students will take on different scenarios on how
59 to effectively fight and disarm the attacker. This will be taught as a Final Stand
60 method. Meaning that when all else fails (fleeing and hiding) and fighting is their
61 final option, the students will have the advantage.

62
63 Section 7: If enacted this bill will have a yearly cost of \$7,500,000 —
64 \$10,000,000 to budgeted from the Department of Education.

65
66 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

67
68 Section 9: This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law, all
69 schools are required to prepare for these classes by August 14th, 2022.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate



Sponsors: sadie reagan, trace brown
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hendersonville High School

AN ACT to require the state of Tennessee to fully fund the Basic Education Program.

1 WHEREAS, The Basic Education Plan is at least \$500 million behind where it
2 should be in terms of current funding.

3
4 WHEREAS, Teachers fund most of the school supplies in their classrooms due to
5 lack of funding

6
7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

8
9 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

10 BEP- Basic Education Program

11
12 Section 2: The state of Tennessee will be required to pay the annual 500million
13 dollar deficit in the BEP's funding.

14
15 Section 3: School systems will be required to fund money for public school
16 supplies.

17
18 Section 4: This addition will be funded by tax revenues and reserves, costing a
19 minimum of \$500,000,000 dollars annually.

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

23
24 Section 6: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the 2020-2021 school
25 year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Mary McIllwain, Abigail Oaks
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

AN ACT TO DELAY THE START TIMES OF SCHOOL STATEWIDE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: All public middle and high schools in the state of Tennessee start
4 times will be delayed to no earlier than 9am each morning (both central and
5 eastern time zones).

6
7 Section 2: Teenagers go through a change in sleep patterns, resulting in them
8 falling asleep and waking up later due to the later release of melatonin, a
9 hormone that makes you fall asleep. Because students have to wake up early for
10 school, their bodies will naturally get less sleep.

11
12 Section 3: Associate professor of neurology at the University of Washington, Dr.
13 Nathaniel Weston, stated that Washington experienced positive results and
14 successful changes to the sleep concerns at many school board meetings. In
15 addition, studies have shown that once start times were delayed, crash rates fell
16 by 16.5% (Nicholls 7).

17
18 Section 4: The time at which school is released will be determined by each
19 respective local school district, so long as the eight hour school day requirement
20 is met.

21
22 Section 5: The standards for that course will be set by the Tennessee
23 department of education.

24
25 Section 6: Budget in this bill will have no fiscal cost.

26
27 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

28
29 Section 8: This act shall take effect on August 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Parth Mishra, Kyan Ramsay, Kevlar Singh
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Memphis University School**

AN ACT TO PROVIDE PEER TUTORING TO STUDENTS IN NEED.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) SAT: a standardized test for college admissions in the United States; owned, published, and developed by the College Board.
- b) ACT: a standardized test for high school achievement and college admissions in the United States produced by ACT, Inc.
- c) Tennessee Department of Education: the state education agency of Tennessee.
- d) Peer Enrichment Tutoring (PET): a nonprofit organization designed by the Tennessee Department of Education that brings together students who have the top 95th percentile in their SAT or ACT to tutor other kids.
- e) Collage Board: American formed as the College Entrance Examination Board to expand access to higher education.

Section 2: The PET program will act as an optional way for students who've scored beneath the state average on the SAT or ACT to receive tutoring from their peers.

Section 3: Through the PET program, one will receive student-to-student tutoring on a weekly basis with online supplements (section 7).

- a) Students will be able to choose their tutors.

Section 4: Students shall be made aware of this program via the College Board and their schools.

Section 5: Students who have scored in the 85th percentile or above are eligible to fill tutoring positions.

- a) These peer tutors shall receive service hours for their work.
- b) In order to participate in the program, tutors must commit to one month of service.
- c) If missed, tutors will be required to reschedule their sessions, and if they fail to do so twice, they will not receive any service hours. They will additionally be barred from participating in the program for a month.

37 Section 6: The PET program will also include an interactive website that will allow
38 students to access resources over specific topics and communicate with their
39 peer tutors.
40 The PET website shall also serve as an alternative method of meeting with one's
41 tutor.
42
43 Section 7: There will be no cost for this program.
44
45 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
46
47 Section 9: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Michael Kim, Niles Clancy, Neal Bagai
Committee: Senate - Education
School: University School of Nashville**

**A RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH A STATE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM
CHILD SAFETY PROGRAM.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

Parental Abuse — (defined by the Children's Bureau) At the State level, child abuse and neglect may be defined in both civil and criminal statutes. This publication presents civil definitions that determine the grounds for intervention by State child protective agencies. At the Federal level, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) has defined child abuse and neglect as "any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caregiver that results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation, or an act or failure to act that presents an imminent risk of serious harm."

CPS— (Child Protective Services) provides protection for children who are at risk of, or are experiencing neglect, physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. The focus is on the safety of the child and support for parents to strengthen families and promote safe nurturing homes for children. They also assist in the following:

- Screens and investigates reports of abuse, neglect, or harm
- Assesses safety and risk
- Provides families with referrals to community resources
- Provides supportive services to children and families in their homes
- Provides out of home placement and permanency planning when necessary
- Provides services to help foster care youth transition to adulthood

Section 2: Public schools across the state will implement a curriculum change to include a class on educating children about various topics of personal safety.

Section 3: All Tennessee public schooling systems will issue questionnaires to their students to assess their current knowledge of practices to improve personal safety.

Section 4: Based on the answers to these questions, students will be placed in the class, given sufficient

Section 5: Depending on the amount of knowledge students have, or lack thereof, each school will create a class program to increase student awareness of personal safety practices and options to alert authorities of abuse/potential abuse situations.

37 Section 6: An estimated cost for this bill would be around 20,000,000 dollars to
38 implement the new class across public schools in Tennessee. This would be
39 funded by tax collected in Tennessee.

40
41 Section 7; New Curriculum Contents:

42 Children will be instructed on proper procedure to inform their teacher(s), a
43 trusted parent/guardian, or a public service worker — for middle school children
44 in grades 6-8 — of any situation needing the attention of an intervening actor(s),
45 i.e. law enforcement.

46 In addition to making sure that a child feels comfortable calling the police and/or
47 911 (by perhaps having a visiting police officer), they will also be told how they
48 can contact Child Protective Services at the nearest available location.

49 Children in grades 6-8 will be instructed on being aware of surroundings, and
50 dealing with approaching strangers.

51
52 Section 7: We will make it part of public service work training to be educated on
53 what to do if a potentially abused child comes to you looking for help.

54 Additionally we will make it easier for children to report abuse. These children
55 will be relocated into alternate care, such as the foster care system through CPS,
56 or their next of kin (after being referred for vetting by the local Child Safety
57 Program representative(s), and approved by Child Protective Services).

58
59 Section 8: All laws or sections of laws in conflict and/or contradiction with this
60 act are hereby repealed.

61
62 Section 9: This bill shall go into effect on July 1, 2020, or three beginning of the
63 fiscal year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Hamza Janjua, Andrew Xu
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Memphis University School**

The Right Way Schools Should Operate.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as followed

A. Stress: A state of mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or very demanding circumstance.

B. National Education Association (NEA): organization seeking to protect the interests of teachers and promoting higher educational standards throughout the U.S.

Section 2: Lowering school hours and the amount of homework given will apply to all public in the state of Tennessee, as schools in New York, California, Oklahoma, Georgia, Connecticut, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Minnesota have done. Also, Countries like Finland and Switzerland have similar school systems like this, and they have some of the best education system in the world.

Section 3: To help student not become sleep deprived and reduce the amount of stress in their lives.

A) Schools are to start one hour later than usual and end one hour earlier so that kids can have enough sleep and be able to accomplish all after school with ease.

B) Teachers are to give homework that should take 20 minutes or less and are taking in account that the students have after school activities.

C) School are to have at least one free period in which students can do anything they want to.

Section 4: For all the students who do have any after-school activities, they are required to do at least one sport or elective after school.

Section 5: To keep up with the material needed to be covered in a school year.

A) Teachers are to go over all the important parts of the notes.

B) School holidays are not decreasing but are staying the same size.

C) Students who are falling behind can meet with the teachers during their free period, before school, or after school.

Section 6: This bill will not cause the state of Tennessee any loss of money, but it might lower some cost because of the school closing and opening timing changing.

Section 7: All laws and actions in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Reagan Willingham, Anna Shimer, Schafer Summers
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

An Act to Broaden the Uses of Stockpile Days.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

4 Stockpile days: days that are built into the school year schedule by adding
5 minutes to the end of the school day, in case of schools needing to be closed;
6 Tennessee schools can't exceed 13

7 Rest days: any day from the stockpile days that can be used after all state
8 testing has been completed with no paperwork needed to be filled out for the
9 purpose of using the days

10
11 Section 2: This act will broaden the uses of the stockpile days in Tennessee
12 public school districts to be utilized for abundant sickness after the start of the
13 second semester and or as 'rest days' after the completion of state testing.

14
15 Section 3: This act allows TN district schools to use stockpile days as 'rest days'
16 as they deem necessary after state testing is finished if 7 or more stockpile days
17 are unused.

18
19 Section 4: Two stockpile days must be reserved in case of emergencies and are
20 therefore not to be used for rest days.

21
22 Section 5: This bill will cost nothing to Tennessee.

23
24 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

25
26 Section 7: This bill shall go into effect at the start of the 2020-2021 school year.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 4

David Taylor and Claire Lee



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



Sponsors: Sophia Rowe
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Davidson Academy

AN ACT TO DECREASE NUCLEAR WASTE OVER TIME.

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

- a) PWR — Pressurized water reactor; a nuclear reactor which uses pressurized water as its coolant.
- b) MSR — Molten salt reactor; a nuclear reactor which uses molten salts as its coolant
- c) LFTR — Liquid Fluoride Thorium Reactor; a nuclear reactor which uses molten fluoride salt slurries as its coolant and thorium mixed into molten salts as its fuel
- d) NRC — Nuclear Regulatory Commission; an agency of the United States federal government which is responsible for oversight and regulation of nuclear reactors.
- e) Agreement State — any state in the United States which complies with the NRC and to which the NRC licenses out certain responsibilities

Section 2: This act requires that any new nuclear reactors commissioned for commercial use in the state of Tennessee not be PWRs. Newly commissioned plants can include MSRs, especially LFTRs.

Section 3: This act does not affect existing nuclear reactors in the state of Tennessee, nor does it apply to research facilities. Existing nuclear power plants may run until they are decommissioned. Research facilities may commission PWRs at the discretion of the NRC, the DOE (Department of Energy), and any other federal or state agencies which may have the authority to do so by law.

Section 4: All future nuclear reactors must be compliant with the NRC, as established through the Agreement State program.

Section 5: This act will have no fiscal impact on the state of Tennessee, except foreseeable future maintenance costs, to be taken out of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation budget.

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

Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming law, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



Sponsors: Emma Sacks

Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources

School: Hillsboro High School

AN ACT TO COMBAT THE INVASIVE EMERALD ASH BORER.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- a) Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)- a jewel beetle native to northeastern Asia that feeds on ash species of trees and has been identified as an invasive species in Tennessee since 2010.
- b) Ash Tree- medium to large trees of the genus *Fraxinus* of the family *Oleaceae*.
- c) Biocontrol- a long-term management strategy used throughout the world for sustained control of invasive species.
- d) Emerald Ash Borer biocontrol agents- an egg parasitoid, *Oobius agrili*, and two larval parasitoids, *Tetrastichus planipennisi* and *Spathius galinae*.
- e) USDA- United States Department of Agriculture.
- f) Emerald Ash Borer Biological Control Release and Recovery Guidelines- a set of guidelines to releasing biocontrol agents to combat the EAB outlined by the USDA.
- g) USDA APHIS PPO Biological Control Production Facility- a facility in Brighton, MI, designed to produce EAB parasitoids for field release.
- h) Yellow pan traps (YPT)- these traps are used to capture insect specimens that are then tested to determine the extent of parasitoid establishment.

Section 2: This act requires the Tennessee Department of Agriculture to facilitate the planning, release, and post-release efforts of the three EAB biocontrol agents discussed above according to the guidelines set by the USDA.

Section 3: Each species of wasp should be released in twenty target areas to be determined by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture based on the factors below:

- a) Where local land permits can be obtained by the state of Tennessee for a timespan of three to five years,
- b) Where naturally forested areas, woodlots, wooded wetlands, and riparian zones are present,
- c) In wooded areas at least 40 acres in size,
- d) Where at least 25% of the trees are ash.

The pre-release site preparations outlined by the USDA will be conducted according to these guidelines above and by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture and any local third party workers deemed necessary by the Tennessee department of Agriculture.

Section 4: All wasps for release should be obtained through the USDA APHIS PPQ Biological Control Production Facility. The protocol for requesting wasps is specified by the Emerald Ash Borer Biological Control Release and Recovery Guidelines.

The timing of release for each species of wasp at each site is outlined below:

a) *Oobius Agrili*: should be released in the summer months up until the middle of August.

b) *Tetrastichus planipennisi* and *Spathius galinae*: should be released mid summer and continue as long as field conditions are favorable for adult oviposition (egg laying).

The number and frequency of release at each site is outlined below:

a) *Oobius agrili*: a minimum of 100 *Oobius* per week should be released for six weeks for a total of 600 released.

b) *Tetrastichus planipennisi* and *Spathius galinae*: 200 *Tetrastichus* and *Spathius* will be released every other week for five weeks for a total of 600 of each species released.

Section 5: Yellow Pan Traps will be constructed and placed at sites according to the Emerald Ash Borer Biological Control Release and Recovery Guidelines to monitor EAB populations.

a) At least fifteen YPTs should be placed at each site.

All post release data should be recorded and published according to the Emerald Ash Borer Biological Control Release and Recovery Guidelines.

Section 6: If enacted, this bill will have a total cost of \$100,000 to be budgeted by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture.

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

Section 8: This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Jack Dyer
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act to End Predatory Lending.

Be it Enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government:

Section I: terms used in this act will be defined as follows:

a) Predatory Lending: unscrupulous actions carried out by a lender to entice, induce and assist a borrower in taking a loan that carries high fees, a high-interest rate, strips the borrower of equity, or places the borrower in a lower credit rated loan to the benefit of the lender.

b) Payday Loans: A loan with an inordinately high interest rate lending an amount typically around \$500; these loans tend to target minimum wage workers, minorities, and those living in impoverished areas and trap them in a cycle of unpayable debt.

c) Small Loans: A loan not exceeding \$3,000 for a period of no longer than 36 months and 15 days

d) APR cap: The yearly interest rate legally allowed by the State of Tennessee; currently 460%

Section II: This act will modify the current APR cap of small loans to 10% APR from the previously existing cap of 460% in the state of Tennessee.

Section III: This act will set the penalty for any payday loan business or any other financial institution legally licensed under the state of Tennessee found using predatory lending practices or interest rates of over 10% on a small loan at \$100,000 per offense and the immediate revocation of state financial licenses.

Section IV: This act shall require no funding from the state of Tennessee.

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

Section VI: This act shall take effect at the beginning of fiscal year on July 1st, 2020. Any existing small loans agreed upon before July 1st, 2020 will be required to modify the terms of the agreement to fit the new APR cap of 10% within 2 weeks of the enactment of this bill or risk the penalties outlined in Section III.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Madeline Ausderau
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO END THE USAGE OF POLYSTYRENE PRODUCTS IN THE STATE
OF TENNESSEE.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

a.) Vendor: a person, company, or other organization offering goods and/or services for sale, encompassing both for-profit and nonprofit entities; examples of vendors affected by this act include, but are not limited to: restaurants & delis, cafeterias, food trucks, grocery stores, caterers, street vendors, other groups that serve food, hotels, motels & inns, hospitals, schools, coffee shops and cafEs

b.) Polystyrene: commonly referred to as "styrofoam"; a synthetic resin which is a polymer of styrene, used chiefly as lightweight rigid foams and films

c.) Disposable product: a product designed for a single use, after which being meant to be thrown away

Section 2: No vendor may sell, offer for sale, or otherwise distribute within the State any packing materials made, partially or entirely, from Polystyrene Foam. Distribution of packing materials includes using such materials to hold, cushion, or protect items to be packed in a container for shipping, transport, or storage.

Section 3: Vendors, Government Facilities, and Government Contractors within the State of Tennessee may not provide their goods in or provide separately any disposable product made from polystyrene. The provision of these disposable products must instead use certified recyclable, biodegradable, or compostable materials in place of polystyrene products.

Section 4: Products made from polystyrene that are wholly encapsulated or encased by a more durable material are exempt from the provisions of this act. Examples include, but are not limited to surfboards, life preservers, and craft supplies, which are wholly encapsulated or encased by a more durable material, and coolers encased in hard plastic.

Section 5: Following the enactment of this act, there will be a six-month-long adjustment period for vendors to complete necessary product transitioning. By the end of adjustment period, polystyrene materials must be replaced with recyclable/biodegradable/compostable alternatives. Products made solely of rigid plastic, made of pulp or paper with or without a plastic or wax coating, or

certified compostable by the Biodegradable Products Institute are considered compliant with this act.

Section 6: During this adjustment period, there will only be unofficial warnings issued; official warnings and fines will not begin until the end of the adjustment period.

Section 7: During this adjustment period, vendors may apply for depletion permits, enabling vendors to deplete their excess polystyrene stock after the end of the adjustment period. They may not, however, accrue new polystyrene stock.

Section 8: If a vendor does not generate above \$500,000 in revenue per fiscal year and can prove there is no financially feasible alternative, or a vendor can prove that there is public health and safety requirement or medical necessity present that demands certain use of a polystyrene product, that vendor may request a waiver (permit) from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), valid for one year following the granting of the waiver. The granting of the waiver will be at the discretion of TDEC, and is not guaranteed to be renewed. The waived vendor must present their waiver to the respective inspector during the time of inspection so as to avoid being fined.

Section 9: This act will be enforced as an additional requirement of the preexisting monthly health inspections made by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture and the biannual inspections made by the Tennessee Department of Health's Environmental Health Program, as well as non-compliance reports made by consumers, therefore accruing no additional cost to the state.

Section 10: If a vendor is found to have polystyrene products without the appropriate permit after the end of the adjustment period, that vendor shall be guilty of an infraction, and is liable to being fined as follows:

- a.) not more than \$200.00 for a first violation
- b.) not more than \$400.00 for a second violation in the same year
- c.) not more than \$1000. 00 for each subsequent violation in the same 12-month period year

In determining the exact fine on an individual violation basis, the following factors will be considered: extent of harm caused by the violation, the nature and persistence of the violation, the length of time over which the violation occurred, the frequency of past violations, any action taken to mitigate the violation, and the financial burden to the violator.

Section 11: The revenue generated from these fines will be utilized as an application-based grant system for microplastic solution research and cleanup efforts, with recipients being determined by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

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

Section 13: This act shall take effect July 1, 2020, in accordance with the beginning of the Tennessee fiscal year, the public welfare requiring it.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate



Sponsors: Sue Zhang
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Hume Fogg Academic

An Act to Reduce Officer Induced Domestic Violence.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this bill will be defined as followed:

4 OIDV- Officer Involved Domestic Violence

5 TCA- Tennessee Correction Academy, where all Department of Corrections
6 employees are trained

7 BCOT- Basic Correctional Officer Training, a six-week training program that all
8 police officers and correctional officers are required to go through

9
10 Section 2: The TCA BCOT is amended to include 6 hours of training over the
11 entire course to reduce rates of OIDV.

12
13 Section 3: Upon passage of this bill, the Tennessee Department of Corrections
14 will work with representatives from the YWCA, a group that offers services to
15 domestic violence survivors, will develop the program and integrate it into the
16 existing BCOT training.

17
18 Section 4: Passage of this bill will create this OIDV prevention program, which
19 will cost an estimated \$600,000 annually (0.0548% of this fiscal year's budget
20 for the Department of Corrections).

21
22 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.

23
24 Section 6: This bill will take effect immediately upon passage.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Rachel Chen
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE GROUP VOTER REGISTRATION BY AMENDING
PUBLIC CHAPTER NUMBER 250.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: For the purposes of this bill, the relevant definitions stated in current Tennessee Public Chapter Number 250 will stand, and further,
Voter Registration: the requirement that a person otherwise eligible to vote register (or enroll) on an electoral roll before they will be entitled or permitted to vote

Voter Turnout: the percentage of eligible voters who cast a ballot in an election

Incomplete Application: any application that lacks the applicant's name, residential address, date of birth, declaration of eligibility, or signature

Section 2: Section 4 of the passed and signed HB 1079/SB 0971 (assigned Public Chapter Number 250) reads as follows:

“(A) "Class 1 offense" means the filing of one hundred (100) to five hundred (500) incomplete voter registration applications. A Class 1 offense is punishable by a civil penalty of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), up to a maximum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), in each county where the violation occurred; and
(B) "Class 2 offense" means the filing of more than five hundred (500) incomplete voter registration applications. A Class 2 offense is punishable by a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in each county where the violation occurred.”

Section 3: The above clause shall be removed in full thereby eliminating all fines associated with filing any number of incomplete applications.

Section 4: Seeing that Tennessee was ranked 44th in voter turnout in 2018, the state needs to be making strides toward increasing voter participation through large-scale voter registration drives that this law intends to hinder.

Section 5: Through the amendment of section 4, groups such as nonprofits, businesses, organizations, and churches will be less deterred from holding large-scale voter registration drives as the penalties they face for submitting incomplete applications would be milder.

Section 6: Tennessee is currently the only state that imposes fines on organizations for the submission of incomplete voter registration applications and

37 has already received considerable backlash from numerous voting rights
38 advocacy groups due to the passage of HB 1079/SB 0971.

39
40 Section 7: This proposed amendment would help to minimize the controversy
41 surrounding this law and appease opposition groups while still keeping a majority
42 of the law—ensuring voter security and ethicality—in place.

43
44 Section 8: This bill will not require any additional funding from the state budget.

45
46 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.

47
48 Section 10: This bill shall go into effect immediately upon passage by the
49 General Assembly and signature of the governor.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate**



**Sponsors: Ella Kuhnhenh
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO CREATE A BAIL ALTERNATIVE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

Defendant: an individual sued or accused in the court of law. This term does not include companies or institutions.

Bail: the temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial, sometimes on the condition that a sum of money is lodged to guarantee their appearance in court.

Magistrate: a civil officer or lay judge who administers the law.

Court-ordered community service: a sentencing option for persons convicted of a crime in which the court orders a person to perform a number of hours of unpaid work for the benefit of the public.

Violent felony: crimes that involve direct and substantial physical harm to the victim.

Tennessee Code Annotated 40-11-118(b): identifies the criteria necessary for the magistrate to post bail, including: length of residence in community; employment status; family ties and relationships; mental, physical, and financial condition; prior criminal record; nature of offense; reputation and character.

Section 2: This act will provide community service as an alternative to bail. Case by case options for a defendant to be given court-ordered community service as an alternative to bail will be determined by the magistrate while they are evaluating the bail amount. In determining if the possible bail alternative applies, the magistrate will consider the same criteria as outlined in Tennessee Code Annotated 40-11-118(b).

Section 3: If community service is considered an option for the defendant, the magistrate will be required to present to the defendant their bail amounts in terms of both hours and dollars to ensure the defendant has a complete and comprehensive understanding of the conditions of their bail. The defendant may choose either option, but cannot choose to complete their bail in a combination of both.

Section 4: This alternative will only be presented to defendants accused of nonviolent felonies and misdemeanors who have been determined by the court to be financially unfit to pay the bail amount in its entirety.

38 Section 5: The magistrate shall set the number of hours of court-ordered
39 community service to a reasonable and humane number, to be completed in a
40 feasible time frame so that the defendant may complete the hours before the set
41 trial date. Upon accepting the bail alternative, the defendant will be subject to
42 the same laws used to mandate court-ordered community service.

43
44 Section 6: In the event that a defendant fails to complete the court-ordered
45 community service, or otherwise breaks the bail release conditions, the
46 community service alternative will be forfeited and a warrant will be put out for
47 the defendant's arrest. The defendant will not receive the court-ordered
48 community service alternative for arrest due to such warrants.

49
50 Section 7: This bill will be enacted at no new costs to the state of Tennessee.

51
52 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

53
54 Section 9: This act shall take effect June 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red Senate



Sponsors: Jason Kuchtey
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: University School of Nashville

AN ACT TO FUND PRISONER REFORM THROUGH A PRIVATE PRISON TAX.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- 4 a) Private Prison - A prison funded by a private third party, not state or local
5 government.
6 b) TREC - Tennessee Reentry Collaborative
7 c) TDOC - Tennessee Department of Corrections
8

9 Section 2: All private prisons in the state of Tennessee will be taxed 10% of their
10 quarterly revenue.
11

12 Section 3: The TDOC will establish a standard for private prisons that will be
13 assessed yearly. These standards will include but not be limited to prisoner
14 safety, prisoner comfort, provision of necessities for prisoners. These standards
15 will be inspected for during the yearly inspections by the TDOC as defined and in
16 accordance with '2010 Tennessee Code Title 41 - Corrections Institutions And
17 Inmates Chapter 4 - Jails and Jailers 41-4-140.'
18

19 Section 4: If these standards are not met by a prison, the prison's yearly tax will
20 be raised to 15% for three (3) years.
21

22 Section 5: The revenue generated by the tax will be given to the TREC division of
23 TDOC.
24

25 Section 6: All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
26

27 Section 7: This act will be enacted no later than December 15th, 2020 to provide
28 time for the TDOC to create the standards described in section 3.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Saad Ali, Trevor Keele
Committee: Senate - Finance, Ways and Means
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

An Act to Raise Teacher Salary by Implementing Wheel Tax.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 Section 1: The terms in this act will be defined as follows:

4 Teacher Salary - The annual revenue received by public school teachers

5 Public School Teachers - Government employee that educates students on public
6 property

7 Wheel Tax - Taxation based off of the number of wheels on road vehicle wheels

8 Road Vehicle - In this case

9 Public Roads - Not owned by private companies, on public land

10
11 Section 2: This act will provide extra funding to the state of Tennessee for the
12 essential reason of raising the annual salaries of public school teachers. This will
13 promote education in public schools since teachers will have more funds to spend
14 on themselves as well as their classroom, for the betterment of the teachers as
15 well as the emphasis on student learning in a positive environment.

16
17 Section 3: According to Statista.com, there are about 2,300,000 cars and
18 166,000 motorbikes in Tennessee since 2016. This number is growing every year
19 with Nashville, Memphis, and Knoxville's populations growing steadily. Taking
20 into consideration the number of vehicles in Tennessee, there should be
21 9,532,000 wheels on the road. Ballotpedia.org states there are about 65,000
22 public school teachers in Tennessee. We propose that the minimum teachers get
23 paid is \$51,000 from the original \$36,000. All teachers would receive a \$15,000
24 bonus on top of their salary that they make already. This would be a flat pay
25 increase so that the veteran teachers and ones with master's or PhDs would still
26 make more money than starting teachers. To help with this pay increase we will
27 tax each wheel that is on Tennessee resident's vehicles. This comes out to about
28 \$102 per wheel per year and as the number of vehicles increases, the amount
29 per wheel will decrease accordingly.

30
31 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

32
33 Section 5: This act shall become effective August 1, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Henry Del Angel, Ahmed Al-shagawa
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: John Overton High School**

An act to compensate homeless people to clean the state..

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA LEGISLATURE:

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

A: Compensate- To grant an individual commodity typically currency

B: Homeless- One in the absence of a place of residence, usually living on the streets with no absolute income.

C: Trash collector- One who accumulates garbage

D: Litter- Waste such as bottles, cans, and paper that is left in common/open place

E: Recycle- Convert waste into reusable material

Section 2) Upon passage, this act will help deal with the trash problem in Tennessee, by enlisting the help of the homeless people. This bill will start in Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, and Chattanooga in each of their biggest county's. Allowing them to work for \$7.25 an hour, with a supervisor for every 4 homeless person essentially forming groups to cover more area, the supervisors would get paid \$10 an hour.

Section 3) The act would employ 40 workers and 10 supervisors over a 6-month period and help the once homeless achieve financial stability. Homeless people could potentially rebuild their lives, earn money, and get out of the unsheltered state that they're in.

Section 4) The act will cost the state \$72,000, the act would be funded by the Tennessee Department of labor.

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

Section 6) This act will take effect on June 1st, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Eve Burrus
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: Currey Ingram Academy**

AN ACT TO BAN OVER-PACKAGED GOODS IN TENNESSEE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) Over-packaged Goods- Any goods that have more than two layers of packaging.
- b) Packaging- A layer of plastic, cardboard, or paper that surrounds a product for protection or hygiene reasons.
- c) Layer- Any piece of packaging less than one millimeter thick.
- d) Storefronts- Locations where consumers buy goods.
- e) Goods- Products intended for the use by consumers.
- f) Breakables- Products made of glass, ceramics, or anything that would break if dropped from four feet.
- g) Sterile products- Medical products such as needles and vials.

Section 2) This act will ban corporations from selling products with three or more layers of packaging.

Section 3) Under this act, the penalty for selling over-packaged goods will result in a removal of those goods from storefronts and a \$65 dollar fee per good.

Section 4) Under this act, the fine will be the responsibility of the violators.

Section 5) Under this act, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation will enforce and collect the fines.

Section 6) Corporations will document adherence to the law four times a year.

Section 7) Exemptions from this act include packaging for breakables and sterile products.

Section 8) This act will not require funding from the state but may generate revenue from fines.

Section 9) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 10) This act shall take effect on December 3, 2021.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate



Sponsors: Bryce Cloonan, Nathan Solomon
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School

AN ACT TO REQUIRE FIREARM LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR ALL GUN-OWNERS.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Firearm Liability Insurance: A form of insurance that will compensate innocent
5 victims for their medical care in the event of a gun-related accident or gun-
6 related injuries.

7 Firearm: any rifle, pistol, or other portable guns.

8 Carry permit: a permit allowing an individual to carry a handgun legally, whether
9 concealed or otherwise.

10
11 Section 2) This act will require all gun-owners, as defined in this act, to obtain
12 and maintain a liability insurance policy of an amount no less than 500,000 USD,
13 prior to such ownership. It will serve as an incentive to reinforce safety measures
14 to conduct the use of the firearm as safely as possible.

15
16 Section 3) Under this act, the penalty for not having or maintaining said
17 insurance will be a biannual fine of 5,000 USD and the temporary revocation of
18 the individual's carry permit.

19
20 Section 4) This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
21 generate revenue resulting from fines.

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

24
25 Section 6) This act shall take effect 30 days after passage, the public welfare
26 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Jorge Ikeda-Sanchez, Samuel Arnold
Committee: Senate - Finance, Ways and Means
School: Summit High School**

**AN ACT TO REPEAL "PREMIER TYPE TOURIST RESORT"
MUNICIPALITIES.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

Law 67-4-504- Title 64 Taxes and Licenses, Chapter 4 Privilege and Excise Taxes, Part 5 Revenue Law, Section 504 in the Tennessee Code.

Law 67-6-103 (a)(3)(B)(i)- Title 64 Taxes and Licenses, Chapter 6 Sales and Use Taxes, Part 1 General Provisions, Section 103, Subsection (a)(3)(B)(i)

Land and Water Conservation Fund- The source of funding for a technical advisory service to assist counties and municipal governments in the preservation of natural areas and the establishment and operation of parks.

Premier Type Tourist Resort- A municipality having a population of one thousand one hundred (1,100) or more persons, according to the 1970 federal census or any subsequent federal census, in which at least forty percent (40%) of the assessed valuation, as shown by the tax assessment rolls or books of the municipality, of the real estate in the municipality consists of hotels, motels, tourist courts accommodation, tourist shops and restaurants, is defined as a "premier type tourist resort" for purposes of this chapter.

Tourist Court Accommodations- A motel that rents rooms with direct access to the parking area.

Section II: Law 67-4-504 and Law 67-6-103 (a)(3)(B)(i) are hereby repealed, and all municipalities with the designation "Premier Type Tourist Resort" lose the designation.

Section III: The taxes collected from the repeal of Law 67-4-504 and Law 67-6-103 will go to the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the Department of Environment and Conservation.

Section IV: This bill would require \$5,000,000 from the Department of Environment and Conservation, and would add \$5,000,000 to the Land and Water Conservation Fund within the budget of the Department of Environment and Conservation.

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

Section VI: This resolution shall take effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate



Sponsors: Mac McIllwain
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School

An Act to Update the Endangered Species List in Tennessee.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: Tennessee has a great deal of biodiversity in the 56 state parks and
4 the Great Smoky Mountains National park, and it is important that the animals
5 and plants in these areas are protected. The Tennessee endangered species list
6 has not been updated in 19 years, putting over 2000 species at risk, and putting
7 Tennessee at risk for the loss of numerous federal grants, even though it is
8 required that the list be updated every 2 years. An audit requesting that the list
9 be updated was brought forth in 2017, but it is yet to be done.

10
11 Section 2: Due to the inability of the TWRA (Tennessee Wildlife Resources
12 Agency), this bill will allow private natural biology research companies to bid on
13 contracts to conduct capture-mark research to estimate animal and plant
14 populations in Tennessee.

15
16 Section 3: This bill will not incur any new costs on the Tennessee state budget.

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

19
20 Section 6: This law shall take effect June 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Eva Panin, Kate Whitcomb
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO IMPOSE THE 2015 DISPOSAL OF COAL COMBUSTION
RESIDUALS FROM ELECTRIC UTILITIES.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- a. CCR - coal combustion residuals (CCR or coal ash) generated by the combustion of coal, including fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, as well as flue gas desulfurization materials. CCR contains toxic substances and degenerative neurotoxins.
- b. Fly ash - a powdery material made of silica and produced by burning of ground coal in a boiler.
- c. Bottom ash - large ash particles too large to form smock stacks, thus forming at the bottom of coal furnaces.
- d. Boiler slag - molten bottom ash.
- e. Flue gas desulfurization material - a wet sludge consisting of sulfate and sulfite, leftover from reducing sulfur dioxide emissions.
- f. Boron - a chemical element and CCR containment.
- g. Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities - a rule signed by the EPA in order to manage CCR disposal, production, and safety.
- h. NAICS code 221112 - defines fossil-fuel-powered electric generator facilities, using fossil fuels like coal, oil, or gas in internal combustion or combustion turbines to produce electricity.
- i. Surface impoundment - a facility or part of a facility designed to hold liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquid.
- j. EPA - The Environmental Protection Agency (an independent agency of the United States federal government).

Section 2: Tennessee will implement now-rolled-back CCR regulations and enforce the original 2015 Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities, specifically:

- a. Include boron, a CRR containment, to the list of pollutants (at boron levels meeting this criteria) that require cleanups.
- b. Allow qualified engineers to judge the safety of CCR sites rather than state officials and judges.
- c. Require state officials to monitor groundwater at CCR sites.
- d. Enforce limits for groundwater contamination by dangerous chemicals (lead, cobalt, lithium, and molybdenum).
- e. Restrict CCR amounts to a 12,400-ton threshold.

37 f. Establish a deadline of August 31, 2020, for all unlined surface impoundments
38 and surface impoundments that failed location restrictions for placement above
39 the uppermost aquifer to stop receiving CCR waste and close or retrofit (this is a
40 deadline extension from the original 2015 Disposal of Coal Combustion
41 Residuals from Electric Utilities).

42 g. All other regulations will comply with the original 2015 Disposal of Coal
43 Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities.

44
45 Section 3: The aforementioned Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from
46 Electric Utilities will apply to active coal-fired electric utility plants as defined by
47 NAICS code 221112 and as is consistent with the initial layout proposed by
48 Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities.

49
50 Section 4: Additionally, Tennessee's enforcement of the aforementioned Disposal
51 of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities will not apply to the
52 following, as all material below is quoted from the original Disposal of Coal
53 Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities:

- 54 a. CCR landfills that ceased receiving CCR prior to the effective date of the rule.
- 55 b. CCR units at facilities that have ceased producing electricity (or electricity and
56 other thermal energy) prior to the effective date of the rule.
- 57 c. CCR generated at facilities that are not part of an electric utility or
58 independent power producer, such as manufacturing facilities, universities, and
59 hospitals.
- 60 d. Fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization materials,
61 generated primarily from the combustion of fuels; other than coal, for the
62 purpose of generating electricity unless the fuel burned consists of more than
63 fifty percent coal on a total heat input or mass input basis, whichever results in
64 the greater mass feed of coal.
- 65 e. CCR that is beneficially used.
- 66 f. CCR placement at active or abandoned underground or surface coal mines.
- 67 g. Municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLF) that receive CCR.

68
69 Section 5: Penalty for violations shall be consistent with the first Disposal of Coal
70 Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities and with penalties determined by the
71 EPA.

72
73 Section 6: This addition of this law will result in net costs between \$0.43 and
74 \$3.8 million annually and will be funded by the Tennessee Department of
75 Environment and Conservation.

76
77 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

78
79 Section 8: This act shall take effect June 5, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White Senate**



**Sponsors: Mckenna Smythe, Ashlyn Gumm
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

An Act to Increase and Incentivize Shelter Adoption Throughout 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 Domestic pet/animal: an animal that has been tamed and kept by humans as a
5 means of companionship; specifically pertaining to shelter animals (dogs and cats)
6 within this bill

7 Tax credit: a specified amount of money reduced from the amount owed by a
8 taxpayer

9 Overcrowding or hoarding: housing too high a number of domestic pets in a given
10 location that affects their care

11 Euthanized: the killing of an ill or homeless individual (domestic animal) to relieve
12 them of their issue or to clear room for others in need
13

14 Section 2: According to the ASPCA, 6.5 million domesticated pets enter shelters
15 across the nation and of those 1.5 million are euthanized each year.
16

17 Section 3: Acknowledging that the U.S. Pet Ownership and Demographics
18 Sourcebook by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) ranks
19 Tennessee within the top 10 states with the most dog owners at 44.1% of the
20 population, suggesting a cultural favor of domesticated pets.
21

22 Section 4: This act will instate a tax credit of \$50 on each domestic animal
23 adoption from shelters in the state of Tennessee, excluding private breeders or
24 similar facilities.
25

26 Section 5: When enacted, this bill will promote and incentivize domestic pet
27 adoption across the state of Tennessee.
28

29 Section 6: To avoid the possibility of overcrowding or hoarding of domestic pets as
30 a means of monetary gain, adoptive pet owners are eligible to only 3 possible
31 adoption related tax credits per fiscal year.
32

33 Section 7: This act will not require funding from the state budget.
34

35 Section 8: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
36

37 Section 9: This act shall become effective June 1st, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Angela Roberts, Charlie LaMountain, Erika Ross
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: St. Marys School**

**An Act to Raise Tipped Workers' Pay to Minimum Wage Incrementally
Over a 5 Year Course.**

Section 1: All terms used in this bill are defined as follows:

Tipped worker - Any person who works in a job where they earn at least \$30 in tips every month.

Minimum wage- The lowest amount of hourly pay a business can pay their employees who work by the hour as set by federal standards; in Tennessee this is \$7.25.

Employer - A person or business that provides jobs for people.

Section 2: All employers of tipped workers will be required to pay their employees the federal minimum wage, regardless of the amount of tips they make.

Section 3: Minimum pay for tipped workers will increase incrementally from the current \$2.13 in 2020 to \$7.25 in 2025 by one dollar every year, unless federal minimum wage increases, in which case tipped worker minimum wage will continue to increase yearly until federal minimum wage is met.

Section 4: Employers will not collect employee's tips for any reason.

Section 4: This bill will not cost the government.

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

Section 6: This act will take effect on July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Bianca Tailor, Molly Crawford, Gabbi Kile
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO REGULATE THE AMOUNT OF SPACE NECESSARY FOR
LIVESTOCK.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Section 1: Terms in this act, unless context requires otherwise, are defined as follows:

- a) Livestock - A domesticated living creature, or a wild creature previously captured, living in a field, a stall, or otherwise an enclosed living and/or sleeping place.
- b) Space/Land - The amount (in acres) of an enclosed area in which an animal lives and/or sleeps in. The confinement method can include, but is not limited to, fences, crates, and/or closed stalls.
- c) Class A misdemeanor - A crime that does not require punishment as extensive as a federal offence's punishment. The punishment can be jail time (up to a year) and/or a fine.
- d) Class E felony - A crime that denotes time in a state prison from 1 to 4 years.

Section 2: This act will regulate the necessary amount of space per animal in an enclosed or confined area and be treated as an addition to the Tennessee codes 39-14-202 (subsection A, list numbers 2 and 4). These codes state that it is a Class A misdemeanor to fail unreasonably to provide adequate care or shelter for an animal and to confine an animal in a cruel manner. A second time offender could be charged with a Class E felony. These same penalties will carry over as the punishment for not adhering to the newly required measurements.

Section 3: Buyers of livestock must provide proof of their appropriately sized land, acreage, stalls, etc. that is in their ownership, or that is available to them by renting or by personal permission, before purchasing new livestock.

Section 4: Current livestock owners must also adhere to this act's proposal, and must make any appropriate additions to their land area or fenced enclosures in order to comply with the newly placed measurements.

Section 5: The required amount of space would differ based on individual species. Horses and cows would require 2 acres each, based on their weight, activity level, and grazing capacity (how much grass they eat and at what rate). Goats and sheep require ¼ an acre each based on their weight, activity level, and grazing capacity as well. Pigs require ½ an acre, based on these

37 same criteria. Other animals not listed above can be allotted a required land
38 amount by their weight, such as animals over 1,000 pounds require 2 acres.

39
40 Section 6: This bill would require no extra government money to be spent,
41 because it would use on-duty law enforcement to monitor farms in their
42 respective zone. Buyers having to provide proof of adequate space wouldn't cost
43 extra government money either, because buyers could simply provide their
44 contract, registration, photo evidence or other simple, cost free methods to show
45 the seller.

46
47 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

48
49 Section 8: This act shall take effect on October 1, 2020, to allow current and/or
50 potential livestock owners and buyers to secure or build a space large enough to
51 accommodate their current and future livestock based upon the acreage
52 measurements given in this bill.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Ocean Ozari
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: Currey Ingram Academy**

**AN ACT TO PROTECT LGBTQ EMPLOYEES FROM DISCRIMINATION IN THE
WORKPLACE.**

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

2 Sexual Orientation: They way an individual identifies their attractions to any
3 particular sexes or gender identities.

4 Gender Identity: The gender an individual indentifies as, regardless or their sex
5 assigned at birth.

6 LGBTQIA+ Community: Individuals who identify themselves as not either
7 heterosexual or cisgender. This community also includes intersex indivudals who
8 were born with both male and female sex characteristics. This phrase is an
9 acronym that stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or
10 questioning, intersex, and asexual, with the plus indicating other sexual
11 orietnations or gender indenties whose members identify themselves as part of
12 the LGBTQIA+ community. This community is often referred to with other
13 acronyms, such as the LGBT community, the LGBTQ community, and the
14 LGBTQ+ community. These terms all refer to the same community.
15

16 Section 2) In regards to hiring, firing, or paying, employers are not allowed to
17 discriminate against an employee for the sole purpose of their employee's sexual
18 orientation or gender identity. Employers shall not be allowed to discriminate in
19 regards to hiring, firing, or paying against an employee who publicly identifies
20 themself as a member of the LGBTQIA+ community in their work environment.
21

22 Section 3) The State of Tennessee acknowledges the needs to protect the rights
23 of the members of the LGBTQIA+ community and ensures their continued
24 success in the field of employment. The State of Tennessee expresses that
25 discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity is morally
26 reprehensible. The State of Tennessee wishes to protect the rights of individuals
27 in the LGBTQIA+ community to publicly identify as their preferred identities in all
28 workplaces. The State of Tennessee believes that an equal work environment is
29 vital for the progression of the rights of the LGBTQIA+ community.
30

31 Section 4) This law also applies to employees who indentify as either
32 heterosexual and cisgender who have been speculated, by their employer, to
33 have characteristics associated with members of the LGBTQIA+ community or to
34 privately idenitify as a member of the LGBTQIA+ community.
35

36 Section 5) If an employer is found to be in violation of this act, and is found to
37 have been actively engaged in discrimination against one or multiple employees
38 based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, the employer shall receive a
39 \$5,000 fine per employee discriminated against.

40
41 Section 6) This law shall be used to protect all members of the LGBTQIA+
42 community, and will not lay preference to any particular group, as the State of
43 Tennessee believes that the entire LGBTQIA+ community needs to be protected
44 in the work setting.

45
46 Section 7) All pieces of legislation in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

47
48 Section 8) This act shall take effect January 1, 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Thomas Preston, Alyaan Salman, Jackson Oswalt
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Memphis University School**

**AN ACT TO REPEAL TENNESSEE'S CAPPING OF COMPENSATION
AMOUNTS FOR NON-ECONOMIC DAMAGES IN § 29-39-102.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) Constitutional- Laws regulated by or acting according to the Constitution of the State of Tennessee and the United States Constitution.
- b) Non-Economic Damage- Pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment, disfigurement, loss of consortium, or other nonpecuniary injuries.
- c) Catastrophic loss or injury- Spinal cord injuries resulting in paralysis, two total amputations, third-degree burns on 40% of the body or face, or the death of a custodian that had lawful custody of a child or minor.
- d) Damage Caps- Laws that limit the amount of non-economic damages that may be awarded for a case.

Section 2: This act will repeal the \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 (for catastrophic damages) caps, stated in § 29-39-102, that are placed on non-economic damages in the State of Tennessee.

Section 3: This act will allow a jury to reward whatever compensation it sees fit for those non-economic damages done to a person(s), in compliance with the constitutional right to a jury.

Section 4: This act will be of no cost to the state. The cost will alternatively be paid by either:

- a) The insurance of a company that caused the non-economic damages or the company itself.
- b) The insurance of an individual(s) that caused the non-economic damages or the individual(s) himself.

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

Section 6: This revision will take effect on July 1st, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate**



**Sponsors: Alexander Pirvulescu, Mark Cole
Committee: Senate - Finance, Ways and Means
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT THE TEACHERS PAY INCREASE FOR ADDITIONAL
5%.**

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

2 a. Teachers Pay Increase - As professionals, teachers are underpaid—and
3 they deserve a raise.

4 b. Sin Tax — An excise tax specifically levied on certain goods deemed
5 harmful to society and individuals, for example alcohol, tobacco and gambling.

6
7 Section 2: To accommodate the teachers' pay to be increased to a closer
8 required percentage (10%), my proposal is to increase by another 5% starting
9 with 2021 school year.

10
11 Section 3: Since it's already increased by 4% from the beginning of 2020 school
12 year, the State spent an additional \$117M. To make the additional 5% increase
13 to fund the increase, the State needs an additional \$140M.

14
15 Section 4: All products of tobacco and alcohol within state lines will be applied an
16 increase of 7% to the actual cost, which will generate an additional \$55M for
17 funding the teachers' pay increase. We can propose a higher tax on tobacco
18 since Tennessee's tax is lower than most of the states of USA.

19
20 Section 5: All lottery winnings will be applied an additional 13% tax increase to
21 generate an additional \$85M. More than half of the sin tax is gambling tax and
22 TN is ranked as #14 in profiting from the gambling tax.

23
24 Section 6: These increases in tax will be applied for the next five years to
25 examine the teachers' turnover rate, which is currently very high (40%)
26 comparing with the median (16%) of USA.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate



Sponsors: Anna Douglas Piper, Georgia Carls
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: St. Marys School

AN ACT TO OFFER A TAX REDUCTION FOR AN ENERGY EFFICIENT R-VALUE.

Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

A) R-Value: Resistance Value is a measure of the ability of an insulating material to resist heat flow.

B) Tax incentives: A tax incentive is an aspect of a state's tax code designed to encourage a particular economic activity. For example, the federal government offers a tax deduction for charitable donations.

C) Thermal insulation: Thermal insulation is products that prevent or slow heat loss or gain by providing a barrier between areas that are significantly different in temperature.

Section 2: R-value is a measure of the thermal resistance of a material. If a material has low R-value, then it allows heat to pass through easily. This requires more energy to be used in the heating or cooling of a home. Therefore, proper insulation in homes is a crucial aspect to conserving energy.

Section 3: Tennessee has the 4th highest residential energy consumption in the nation. Currently, more than 103.1 million metric tons of CO2 are produced per year by Tennessee from burning coal. Household energy use accounts for 22% of the national energy consumption, a statistic which can be easily reduced by increasing the thermal resistance of the insulation. Increasing the R-value of a wall's insulation can lead to a 40% decrease in energy bill cost and a 35% decrease in heat loss.

Section 4: To encourage homeowners to be more energy-efficient and reduce their carbon footprint, a 12% property tax reduction will be offered to the homes with insulation that has an R-Value of 30 or higher.

All costs are to be paid for by the Tennessee Office of Energy Programs in the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect on January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue Senate



Sponsors: Reagan Kidwell, Isabel Maynard
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Currey Ingram Academy

AN ACT TO EXPAND LGBTQ+ RIGHTS TO ADOPTION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

Prospective Parent: An adult who wishes to adopt a child or is in the process of adopting a child.

Adoption Agency: A state licensed institution that is able to help orphaned children find homes with prospective parents.

Section 2) The State of Tennessee recognizes that all people should have the right to adoption, no matter if their sexual orientation or gender identity. The State of Tennessee believes that all people should be allowed to adopt children if they meet the requirements, no matter their sexual orientation or gender identity. Tennessee believes that it should not be a requirement that a prospective parent who is adopting a child must be heterosexual and cisgender.

Section 3) Adoption agencies must not bar any gay couple or lesbian couple from adopting a child on the basis of the prospective parents' being in a homosexual relationship.

Section 4) Adoption agencies must not bar any single prospective parent from adopting a child on the basis of the prospective parent either identifying as or appearing as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, or any identity connected to the LGBTQIA+ community whose members do not identify themselves as heterosexual, cisgender, or neither heterosexual nor cisgender.

Section 5) If an adoption agency is found to be in violation of this act, they must pay a fine of \$10,000.

Section 6) All pieces of legislation in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7) This act shall take effect January 1, 2021.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 1 Nicholas Clancy



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Olivia Anderson, Libbey Roumen
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: Centennial High School**

**AN ACT TO PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS WISHING
TO ADOPT THROUGH PUBLIC AGENCIES.**

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 Public Adoption Agency: This type of agency is run by the Department of Social Services,
5 thus receiving public funding. It takes custody of the child and the birth parents have no
6 choice in where the child is placed in the foster system.

7 Private Adoption Agency: In this agency, the birth parents reserve the right to place their
8 child with the family of their choice.

9 Public child welfare agencies: These agencies provide services to families that need
10 assistance in the protection and care of their children; arrange for children to live with kin
11 or with foster families when they are not safe at home; and arrange for reunification,
12 adoption, or other permanent family connections for children leaving foster care.

13
14 Section 2: This act requires all public child welfare agencies to perform, assist, consent
15 to, refer, or participate in any child placement for foster care or adoption regardless of
16 the agency's written religious or moral convictions.

17
18 Section 3: This act allows the department of children's services to revoke or discontinue a
19 public child welfare agency's license if the agency objects to placing a child due to a
20 violation of that agency's moral convictions.

21
22 Section 4: No agency has the legal right to decide who is a suitable parent based on
23 things unrelated to their ability to care for a child.

24
25 Section 5: State funding for any public adoption or child welfare agency will be
26 discontinued if the agency discriminates based on religious or moral convictions.

27
28 Section 6: All violations should be reported to the Tennessee State Department of Health
29 and Human Services.

30
31 Section 7: If enacted, this bill will have no fiscal or expenditure on the state of
32 Tennessee.

33
34 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

35
36 Section 9: This act shall take effect immediately.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Heba Alali, Anisa Yusuf
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: John Overton High School**

**AN ACT TO EXTEND TN CODE § 55-21-103 TO PREGNANT WOMEN
DURING THEIR THIRD TRIMESTER.**

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

2 Tennessee Code § 55-21-103: The department shall provide and issue
3 registration, license plates, and handicapped placard parking permits of
4 distinctive design to handicapped drivers and placards of distinctive design to
5 handicapped passengers

6 Third trimester: Marks the final stage of fetal growth and usually begins in the
7 28th week of pregnancy and lasts all the way up to birth.

8 Handicap: a circumstance that makes progress or success difficult

9 Temporary Handicapped Placard: a placard displayed upon parking a vehicle
10 permitting the operator of the vehicle to special privileges regarding the parking
11 of that vehicle which expires 6 months after the purchase date

12 County Clerk: an elected county official whose duties vary widely but are likely to
13 include serving as secretary to the county board, issuing licenses, keeping
14 records, and acting as county auditor

15 Certification of Disability: a note from either a medical doctor licensed to practice
16 medicine, a physician's assistant or nurse practitioner acting in conjunction with
17 a written protocol developed jointly by a physician, or a Christian Science
18 Practitioner listed in the Christian Science Journal that confirms their patient is in
19 need of a temporary handicapped placard

20 Tennessee Department of Revenue: an agency within the TN state government
21 that is responsible for administering the state's tax laws and motor vehicle title
22 and registration laws

23
24 Section 2: This act will provide all pregnant women in their third trimester the
25 opportunity to request a temporary handicapped parking placard from any
26 County Clerk office in the state of Tennessee by completing the application and
27 providing a Certification of Disability.

28
29 Section 3: The application is available online and in the County Clerk's office and
30 the price of a temporary handicapped placard is \$10. This temporary
31 handicapped placard expires after 6 months from the date purchased, which will
32 also give these pregnant women the opportunity to use their placard during their
33 time of recovery after labor.

34
35 Section 4: If someone is found using the placard after it has expired, this person
36 has committed a misdemeanor, which is punishable by paying a fine of \$200.

37

38 Section 5: This act will not require any funding from the state of Tennessee, but
39 instead will bring in an estimated amount of \$800,000 per year to the Tennessee
40 Department of Revenue.

41

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

43

44 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: PB Mamolo, Armin Charkhkar
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act to Require Public Schools to Recycle in Tennessee.

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

- a) Recycle: The proper disposal of paper goods, cardboard, plastics, and aluminum
- b) Public Schools: Elementary, Middle, and High Schools that the general public can attend.
- c) Recycling Equipment Grant: The designated waste management grants and rebates dedicated towards recycling equipment under T.C.A. § 68-211-825 (a, b) to be distributed at the county level.

Section II: The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation will require all counties in Tennessee to mandate a recycling program within their respective schools.

- a) There are currently 146 school districts and 1,883 schools
- b) Each county is required to distribute recycling materials as seen fit

Section III: Funding from the Recycling Equipment Grant will be used to fund this program

- a) Counties will receive funding on a pro-rata basis based upon the number of students within each county
- b) The perpetual funds for this will be extracted from the Office of Sustainable Practices sub- account within the Department of Environment annual budget
- c) The initial funds needed to kick start this program will be derived from the DOE Oversight Program budget

Section IV: The cost of the program will have higher initial cost, and will stabilize as a de minimis, reoccurring fee for maintenance of said resources

- a) Resources include, but are not limited to varying sizes of labeled, recycling bins to be placed in each school
- b) The initial cost will be approximately \$150,000
 - i. This initial cost will be to provide an estimated 5,650 large bins and 9,415 small bins to all public schools, and will provide educational materials for school administrators
- c) The stabilized cost of \$30,000 annually will be continued following the first year of inception

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

Section V: This act shall take effect in the 2021-2022 school year, allowing schools to be fully prepared to make any changes.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Victoria Guo, Cate Allen
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Increase Voter Registration In Tennessee.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature

2
3 Section 1: The terms in this Act, unless the Act states otherwise, shall be defined
4 as follows:

5 Automatic Voter Registration (AVR): requirement that a person otherwise eligible
6 to vote register or enroll before they will be entitled or permitted to vote

7 Help America Vote Act (HAVA): addresses improvements to voting systems and
8 voter access

9 Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV): a state-level government agency that
10 administers vehicle registration and driver licensing.

11
12 Section 2: This bill will modify Tennessee's existing voter registration laws to
13 implement automatic voter registration. Voters will be automatically registered
14 once they turn 18. Those who have registered in the state of Tennessee will
15 maintain their registration status and their voter record will be transferred to the
16 new system.

17
18 Section 3: Currently in the state of Tennessee, a person must be 18 years of age
19 or older on or before the election date to be able to register to vote. Registration
20 stands as a significant obstacle to access to the ballot.

21
22 Section 4: The Tennessee State Election Commission shall coordinate with
23 contributing agencies to collect information and register all citizens eligible to
24 vote. Once registered, the State Election Commission must provide evidence of
25 registration to the voter.

26
27 Section 5: With the implementation of our bill, anyone living in the state of
28 Tennessee will be able to register to vote at the DMV. Citizens requesting the
29 services of the DMV will be asked by an employee whether or not they would like
30 to register to vote. If they say yes, they will be automatically registered once
31 they turn 18, if not already 18.

32
33 Section 6: The initial cost of this bill is \$400,000, costing \$200,000 annually to
34 maintain. The HAVA will cover this cost so that no additional financial burden will
35 be placed on the state of Tennessee.

36
37 Section 7: This act will take effect on July 1st, 2020.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives



Sponsors: Clayton Winder, Bennett Hasty
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Hillsboro High School

**AN ACT TO FUND RESEARCH INTO COMBATting THE BROWN
MARMORATED STINK BUG.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

A. Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) - A brown shield-shaped insect native to eastern Asia that is invasive to Tennessee

B. Grant - A sum of money awarded to labs to fund funding

C. Invasive species - A species that is not native to Tennessee, and that has a tendency to spread to a degree believed to cause damage to the environment, human economy or human health

Section 2: This act requires that a committee be put together to oversee the handling of funds research grant funds for invasive species, to develop an application process for the grants, and to review applications for these grants. The makeup of this committee is to be determined by the Department of Agriculture.

Section 3: This law will establish a fund of six hundred thousand (600,000) dollars per year for three (3) years toward competitive grant awards for research into lowering and controlling the BMSB population. The grants will have the following regulations:

A. The grant must be applied for by a lab through the application process that will be decided by the committee (outlined in section 2).

B. A grant award will be worth three hundred thousand (300,000) dollars per year for 3 years.

C. A maximum of two (2) labs may receive a grant award.

Section 4: After three (3) years from when a grant is first awarded, the committee will reevaluate the regulations of and necessity of continuing the grant fund.

A. If there is no clear need to continue the grant fund, then the committee will close.

Section 5: This act will cost the Tennessee Department of Agriculture \$600,000 dollars per year for three (3) years.

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

Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1st, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Josie Rich, Gideon Torode
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Hillsboro High School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MYCOREMEDIATION IN
THE TREATMENT PROCESS OF LEACHATE IN TENNESSEE LANDFILLS.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

- a) Landfill: a facility where solid wastes are disposed of by burial in excavated pits or trenches or by placement on land and covering with soil or other approved material.
- b) Operator: the person or persons applying for or holding a permit, or who are otherwise responsible for the operation of a facility.
- c) Leachate: a liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste
- d) White Rot Fungi: White-rot fungi are selective lignin degraders and can be a potential alternative to current methods which involve potentially toxic chemicals and expensive equipment
- e) Mycoremediation: Biological waste filtration utilizing fungi
- f) Representative sample: a sample of a universe or whole (e.g., leachate, sludge, surface impoundment, surface water, ground water) which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole
- g) Commercial solid wastes: all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding domestic and industrial wastes.
- h) Domestic wastes: any solid waste (including garbage, trash) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas).
- i) On-site: the geographically contiguous property with the same owner/operator which may be divided by public or private right-of-way
- j) Class I disposal facility - takes non-hazardous municipal solid wastes such as household wastes, approved special wastes, and commercial waste
- k) Class II disposal facility - takes non-hazardous industrial wastes, commercial wastes and fill

Section 2: This act will require all current and new Tennessee Class I and Class II landfills to implement a mycoremediation on-site leachate treatment utilizing White Rot Fungi.

36 Section 3: The proposed treatment method consists of inoculating the perimeter
37 of the landfill with White Rot Fungi.

38
39 Section 4: If the landfill operator deems that their current leachate management
40 system would be more effective for a landfill due to special circumstances, then a
41 leachate management review request may be submitted to the Tennessee
42 Department of Environment and Conservation - Division of Solid Waste
43 Management.

44
45 Section 5: A representative sample extracted from soil from a point at the
46 perimeter of the landfill site containing White Rot Fungi and leachate will be
47 required to be analyzed by an experienced environmental safety lab one month
48 yearly to ensure proper functioning of the treatment facility.

49
50 Section 6: If enacted, this bill will require \$5000 a year to pay for sample
51 collection and analysis, taken from section 327.35 of the Tennessee Department
52 of Environment and Conservation budget.

53
54 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

55
56 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2024.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Mai Wheeler
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO SUPPORT RAPE VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section I:

Victimized Parent: The biological parent who was the victim of a rape by the offending parent.

Offending Parent: The biological parent convicted of the rape of the victimized parent.

Child Support: Money that a noncustodial parent must pay to the custodian. This serves as a parental contribution for the child's basic living expenses, such as food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and education. Generally, payment stops once the child is eighteen years of age, unless they have special needs.

Visitation Rights: The right of the non-custodial parent, granted by the divorce or family court, to visit with the child on some sort of scheduled or regular basis.

Can be supervised or unsupervised.

Section II: Under this act, victimized parents will have the right to request child support without providing the offending parent visitation rights.

Section III: This act is only valid in situations where the offending parent has been convicted of the rape of the victimized parent, and that rape has resulted in pregnancy. The rape conviction may be of any class or circumstance, including but not limited to: date rape, gang rape, spousal rape, statutory rape, corrective rape, and custodial rape.

Section IV: This act in no way changes the process of obtaining child support. The victimized parent may still seek child support through the standard Department of Human Service's Child Support Program.

Section V: This act will have no fiscal impact.

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

Section VII: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law with the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Rebecca Morgan, Thesharia Fleming
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

An Act To Reduce The Amount Of Plastic Waste In The Form of Plastic Bags.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT THAT THERE
2 BE A TAX IMPOSED ON RETAIL STORES TO DETER THE USE OF SINGLE USE
3 PLASTIC BAGS
4

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

6 a. Public Business- a company whose ownership is organized via shares of stock
7 which are intended to be freely traded on a stock exchange or in over-the-
8 counter markets.

9 b. Retail Store- a place of business usually owned and operated by a retailer but
10 sometimes owned and operated by a manufacturer or by someone other than a
11 retailer in which merchandise is sold primarily to ultimate consumers.

12 c. Certified Reusable Bags- Reusable bags that have met requirements set by the
13 waste management corps that are based upon the kind of material used to
14 produce the bags

15 d. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation- The chief
16 environmental and natural resource regulatory agency in Tennessee.
17

18 Section 2 : This act requires that retail stores provide certified reusable bags that
19 can be purchased for 25¢ each. The charge will incentivise the use of reusable
20 bags. The reusable bags can be used approximately 125 times before becoming
21 waste. The opportunity of having bags that can be used multitudes of times
22 before being discarded, is a simple way to instill the priority to reduce waste
23 throughout Tennessee.
24

25 Section 3 : The 25¢ charge will not affect any customer who provides their own
26 bags or doesn't require any. In the case of individuals relying on food stamps or
27 government assistance, the certified reusable bags will be accessible for free.
28

29 Section 4 : The standards for the bill will be carried out by the Tennessee
30 Department of Environment and Conservation.
31

32 Section 5 : If enacted, the waste created by plastic bags is speculated to reduce
33 to about 20% of the current status.
34

35 Section 6 : The proposed bill will not require any funding from the Tennessee
36 Government. The eradication of plastic bags will be enforced in publicly owned
37 businesses and large retail stores to incentivise the use of reusable bags.
38

39 Section 7 : All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
40

41 Section 8 : This act shall take effect January 1st, 2021, the environmental
42 welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Avi Schneier, Noah Harvey, Preston Driggs
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: John Overton High School**

An Act to Incentivize Recycling in Private Facilities.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

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

5 A) Private Facilities: Any building, company, program, department, etc. that is
6 fully funded, supervised, or has operations under the control of itself, without
7 government interference.

8 B) Recycling Center: Any public or private recycling-based operation that follows
9 the county's recycling guidelines and restrictions that can provide verification of
10 transaction, and amount/weight of recycled items.

11 C) Recycled Goods Transfer: The transfer of pounds of recycled goods into a
12 dollar amount. This equation roots from Michigan's recycling incentive program,
13 where anyone can trade bottles for ten cents each. The average bottle weighing
14 about pounds.

15
16 Emphasizing the extremity of Tennessee's population growth, having over
17 662,000 people moving in since 2010.

18
19 Section 2: Cognizant of the fact that seven other states have public mandatory
20 recycling laws, and eleven other states have public recycling incentive programs
21 that are government issued.

22
23 Section 4: Recognizing that Tennessee already has incentive programs set to
24 the citizens of the state for recycling, but no programs aimed at the mass
25 population nor any program that could be applicable to anyone in the state.

26
27 Encouraging all other states around the nation to follow with similar bills to help
28 resolve the national and international epidemic of pollution.

29
30 Section 5: This act states that any private ran facility will have the opportunity to
31 receive tax deductions as a reward for recycling. The necessary qualifications for
32 the tax deductions are as follows:

33 A) The private facility must find a consistent way to recycle their goods via any
34 recycling center that is in accordance to the county's recycling requirements of
35 that facility's own county. If there is no such center, the closest one is enough.

36 B) The facility must take and keep record of a receipt of every interaction they
37 have with the recycling center over the fiscal year, and provide proof of
38 consistent recycling of goods.

39 C) The private facility must recycle, in accordance to the recycled goods transfer,
40 one percent of their last years state business tax. This will give them a one
41 percent business tax deduction on the next fiscal year's taxes. On top of this,
42 every additional percent of the last years taxes recycled (still in line with the
43 recycled goods transfer), the facility will receive an additional 0.02 percent off
44 their business taxes.

45 D) This process must be checked and verified by the receipts provided by the
46 private facility while applying for the deduction.

47
48 Section 6: All enforcing and maintaining of this process is in the hands of the
49 facilities, therefor not requiring any additional budget spending on enforcement
50 of this bill by the state government. As well as that, the state government will
51 have no responsibilities regarding locating the recycling centers for the facilities
52 or transportation of the recycled goods.

53
54 Section 7: Acknowledging the fact that if a state ran facility does not wish to put
55 this bill to use, all matters (taxing, recycling, trash, etc.) will continue as they
56 are currently, so any issue regarding facilities that do not wish to or cannot meet
57 the said requirements are not relevant regarding this bill.

58
59 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

60
61 This act will become effective Jan. 1st, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Sowmya Senthilkumar, Lily Slade
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO REDUCE MICROPLASTICS IN MAJOR TENNESSEE
WATERWAYS.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- a) Microplastics: broken down pieces of plastic less than five millimeters long; especially evident in water pollution.
- b) Biodegradable bags: eco-friendly bags, produced with renewable raw materials, micro-organisms, petrochemicals, or a combination of all three, which decomposes completely without producing microplastics.
- c) License retailers: a person or business who is authorized to sell directly to a consumer with a certified business license.
- d) Microbeads: an extremely small particle of plastic intentionally put into products.
- e) Microbead-Free Waters Act: a law in the United States established in 2015 that prohibits the adding of microbeads in certain manufacturing personal care products. In July 2017, the manufacturing of microbead products was prohibited, and in July 2018, retail sales of microbead products were also prohibited.
- f) Major waterways in Tennessee: these waterways include lakes over fourteen hundred (14, 000) acres in surface area and the major rivers listed: Tennessee River, Mississippi River, Cumberland River, French Broad River, Nolichucky River, Pigeon River, Wolf River, Conasauga River, and the North Fork Holston River.

Section 2: Under this act, all licensed retailers who offer single-use plastic bags to customers must convert to biodegradable bags. Plastic bags must be replaced with biodegradable bags by January 1, 2023. To control biodegradable plastic costs, retailers may choose to charge customers a very small price for their bags. Licensed retail stores that currently use biodegradable plastic bags, paper bags, or non-plastic reusable bags, are exempt from this section.

Section 3: A violation of this act will result in a one-time fine of two hundred dollars (\$200), a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500) for the second and a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1000) for third and subsequent violations. These fines may be imposed by the city, county, or state.

Section 4: In addition to current water pollution examinations, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) will be required to sample,

36 analyze, and publish the microplastic levels in major waterways in Tennessee for
37 every four months yearly.

38
39 Section 5: This act will have a minimal financial cost to the Tennessee
40 Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) to perform the
41 microplastic tests. This bill may generate revenue for the state from fines
42 discussed in Section 3.

43
44 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

45
46 Section 7: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023 to provide enough time
47 for stores to meet the criteria of this bill, for the banishment of microbeads in
48 products, and for the TDEC to have adequate time to create an efficient method
49 to sample the levels of microplastics.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Emma Dulaney, Rebecca Hoyt
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**A Resolution to Propose an Amendment to the Tennessee Constitution,
Article IX Section 2.**

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. Article IX, Section 2 of the Tennessee Constitution: "No person who denies the
5 being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office
6 in the civil department of this state."

7
8 Section 2: This resolution aims to repeal Article IX, Section 2 of the Tennessee
9 constitution.

10
11 Section 3: This resolution will present no fiscal impact on the state.

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

15
16 Section 5: This resolution will be considered successful after passing.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Hita Mohan, Amal Panjwani
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: St. Marys School**

**AN ACT REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A RECYCLING
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature

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

4 a.) Recyclable materials: solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse
5 (papers, metal, and glass)

6 b.) Recycling: transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or
7 marketable materials for use.

8 c.) Waste: all putrescible and nonputrescible items including, but not limited to,
9 garbage, ashes, industrial wastes, sewage sludge, demolition and construction
10 wastes, and abandoned vehicles.

11
12 Section 2: The State of Tennessee will create a program whose purpose is to
13 research, market, and analyze state policies with the purpose to further the
14 advancement of recycling markets and processing in Tennessee.

15
16 Section 3: The program will carry out the following actions:

17 a.) Further develop working relations with the manufacturers of companies
18 whose products involve the use of potential recyclable materials to decrease the
19 amount of waste produced.

20 b.) Analyze and evaluate state policies that pose to be disadvantageous towards
21 the increase of state-wide waste reduction programs while continuing to assess
22 the monetary costs and benefits of such programs to the state and
23 manufacturing companies.

24 c.) Provide contracts to local governments or other public institutions to enhance
25 the development of the growth of recycling markets in accordance with
26 previously set regulations.

27 d.) Create an annual work plan which must set into place an outline of actions
28 and provide recommendations for further implementing these projects into state
29 markets.

30 e.) Report to the legislature and governor of the State of Tennessee every other
31 year on the progress of the program in terms of its purpose and regarding the
32 rates of utilization of recyclable
33 manufactured products.

35 Section 4: The department will be responsible for the implementation of a state-
36 wide public information program in order to encourage waste reduction and
37 promote recycling by the public.

38
39 Section 5: The Recycling Development Program will be guided by a 14-member
40 advisory board that will be chosen by the Director of the Environment and
41 Conservation Department with guidance from the Department of Commerce and
42 Insurance.

43
44 Section 6: The Advisory Board must meet at least once a quarter with the
45 members of the Recycling Development Program.

46
47 Section 7: This act is deemed necessary for the enhancement of the preservation
48 of public peace, health, safety, and support of the state government's existing
49 public institutions.

50
51 All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

52
53 This act shall take place on January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Josh Chapman, Anna Beth Lee
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: Webb School**

**An Act to Remove Nathan Bedford Forrest Day and Create a State
Holiday on Election Day.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

2
3 SECTION 1: Terms in this section shall be defined as:

4 Election Day- The Tuesday after the first Monday in November

5 State Holiday- A day that the state commemorates and closes office hours for
6 Nathan Bedford Forrest- Confederate Cavalry General, slave trader, and the first
7 Grand Wizard of the KKK

8
9 SECTION 2. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 15-2-101, will be amended by
10 deleting the language "July 13, "Nathan Bedford Forrest Day";".

11
12 SECTION 3. Election Day will become a state holiday.

13
14 SECTION 4. The cost of this bill will be zero dollars.

15
16 SECTION 5. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

17
18 SECTION 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming law, the public welfare
19 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Ainsley McMillan, Greta Matthies
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: University School of Nashville**

**A PROGRAM TO USE SUBSIDIES ON CORN TO FUND THE PRODUCTION
ON LEGUMES.**

1 Section 1: Subsidies: a sum of money granted by the government to assist an
2 industry so that the price of a commodity or service may remain consistently low
3

4 Section 2: All government-funded farms in Tennessee will use a percentage of
5 the money from creating subsidies on corn to fund a new legume growing
6 program.
7

8 Section 3: The specific quota for legume production annually will be determined
9 by the current state of the environment.
10

11 Section 4: The standards of this program will be set by the Tennessee
12 Department of Agriculture.
13

14 Section 5: This addition of this program will cost \$500,000,000 and will be
15 funded through the Tennessee Department of Agriculture.
16

17 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
18

19 Section 7: This act shall take effect on September 28, 2021, the public welfare
20 requiring it.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives



Sponsors: Lily Grace Thome, Caroline Powell
Committee: House - Business and Utilities
School: Webb School

An Act to Ban UV-Ray Tanning Use By Minors.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATIVE

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

4
5 Tanning device: An electronic product that is designed to use ultraviolet light to
6 irradiate any part of a living human's body. A tanning device uses ultraviolet
7 radiation with wavelengths between 200 and 400 nanometers to induce skin
8 tanning.

9
10 Section 2: An act relating to the use of a tanning facility by a minor; amending
11 SB 1495; this act hereby bans the use of tanning devices in tanning facilities by
12 a minor of any age in the state of Tennessee.

13
14 Section 3: All minors are subject to this act unless a health provider prescribes
15 the use of the tanning device to treat a medical condition.

16
17 The tanning sessions provided by a tanning facility may not exceed number,
18 frequency, or exposure time prescribed by the health care
19 provider or authorized by this section or rules of the department.

20
21 Section 4: This bill prohibits tanning facilities from allowing a person under the
22 age of 18 to use a tanning device. A facility violating the bill may be assessed a
23 civil penalty of up to 1,000 dollars per day of continuing violation.

24
25 This bill requires the employees at tanning facilities in the state of Tennessee to
26 check the IDs of every patron who requests to use a Tanning device.

27
28 Section 5: The addition of this law will cost the state approximately \$0.00 dollars
29 due to the fact that the FDA and the FTC share the responsibility of monitoring
30 the existing tanning regulations, and the responsibility of this new regulation will
31 fall on the employees who regularly check IDs.

32
33 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

34
35 Section 7: This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication
36 in the statute book.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Shumaila Gilani, Kiara Harper
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**An Act to Allocate Additional Funds for Lighting Purposes to the
Tennessee Energy Efficient Schools Initiative.**

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

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

4 LED Light Bulb- a solid-state lighting (SSL) device that fits in standard screw-in
5 connections but uses LEDs (light-emitting diodes) to produce light.

6 Grant- Grants are non-repayable funds or products disbursed or given by one party,
7 often a government department, corporation, foundation or trust, to a recipient, often a
8 nonprofit entity, educational institution, business or an individual.

9 Loan- Loans are the lending of money by one or more individuals, organizations, or
10 other entities to other individuals, organizations etc. The recipient incurs a debt and is
11 usually liable to pay interest on that debt until it is repaid as well as to repay the
12 principal amount borrowed.

13 The Tennessee Energy Efficient Schools Initiative(EESI)- A council providing grants and
14 loans to public school districts for capital outlay projects and establishes and supports
15 energy management programs.

16
17 Section 2: This act will allow all public school districts (grades K-12) to apply for a
18 need-based grant provided by the Tennessee Energy Efficient Schools Initiative in
19 replacing disadvantageous fluorescent and incandescent lighting with its
20 environmentally friendly and overall healthy LED counterpart.

21
22 Section 3: This act will allow a one-time allocation of funds, permitting school districts to
23 apply for grants without needing to reimburse the EESI.

24
25 Section 4: The potential recipients of this grant will need to follow the thorough
26 application and distribution process required by the ESSI.

27
28 Section 5: The recipients of this grant will undergo annual audits by a council member
29 in order to upkeep the grant.

30
31 Section 6: This act will have no fiscal impact as the funds of forty-five million USD will
32 be provided by Tennessee Lottery.

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

35
36 Sections 8: This act shall take effect June 1, 2020, or the beginning of the fiscal year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Langdon Skarda, Steven Tarleton, Greydon Franck
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: University School of Nashville**

An Act to Legalize all Drug Use in the State of Tennessee.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government:

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

4 -Drug: Any substance that, upon consumption, alters the physiology of an
5 organism through chemical processes.

6 -Non-violent drug offense: Any crime associated with the possession, production,
7 sale, consumption, or cultivation of any drug that does not result in a violent act.

8 -Drug production: The process of manufacturing or cultivating a drug.

9 -Drug distribution: The sale or dispensation of drugs through a market.

10
11 Section 2: Drug consumption and possession is permitted without restriction for
12 any person over the age of 21.

13
14 Section 3: All previous laws restricting drug production, distribution, possession,
15 and consumption conflicting with this act will hereby be repealed.

16
17 Section 4: Individuals who have been imprisoned for non-violent drug offences
18 will have their prison sentences terminated and their records expunged upon the
19 enactment of this act.

20
21 Section 5: The Tennessee Department of Revenue will be expanded in order to
22 facilitate the regulation and safe implementation of the new drug policy. The
23 Department of Revenue will manage the quality testing of drugs, risk assessment
24 of drugs, permit distribution, and drug taxing.

25
26 Section 6: The production of drugs in the State of Tennessee will be permitted
27 with regulations set by the Department of Revenue. These regulations, to be
28 determined by the Department of Revenue, will assure quality testing, risk
29 assessment, and will set standards for the production of drugs. A drug
30 production permit will be provided to producers by the Department of Revenue
31 after compliance has been reached with the aforementioned regulations.
32 Quarterly inspection of production sights will be undertaken, to ensure ethical
33 practice and compliance with the act.

34
35 Section 7: The distribution and sale of drugs in Tennessee will be permitted upon
36 the acquisition of a permit from the the Department of Revenue. This permit will
37 require compliance with proper distribution regulations and quarterly checks of

the distribution establishment by the Department of Revenue. The permit will cost an upfront fee, the amount of which will depend on the severity of the drug as determined by the DEA, and a yearly renewal fee.

Section 8: Packaging from distributors must clearly denote all effects of the drug upon consumption. Packaging must also describe how to safely consume the drug. The labeling for consumer use will be verified by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

Section 9: A progressive sales tax on top of the state sales tax where the tax rises based on the risk assessment taken by the Department of Revenue risk assessment and on the DEA drug rankings, will be implemented on the sale of drugs to both the distributors and the consumers. The Department of Revenue will administer this tax.

Section 10: This act will not require funding but will generate an estimated 315,000,000 dollars through the direct sources of taxes and permit fees. This act will dramatically cut costs in the Tennessee State prison system and create new markets in Tennessee which will improve the economy greatly. This act will create a large amount of revenue which will be spent on the expansion of the Department of Revenue, and Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, with the rest going to the Discretionary Spending Fund.

Section 11: Funding for addiction treatment centers will be increased with the revenue gained through the aforementioned processes, regulated by the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and the Department of Revenue.

Section 12: This act will go into effect fully on January 1st, 2022 to provide time for adjustment to the new laws but applications for permits may be submitted beginning January 1st, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jinny Deppen, Bailey Beller, Nancy Dalby
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: Hillsboro High School**

**AN ACT TO ALTER THE PARENTAL DECISIONS REGARDING AN ABORTION
PROCEDURE.**

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

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

4 a) Medication abortion: Process of taking a series of drugs over a period of time
5 to produce an early miscarage. Medication abortion is 91%-98% effective and
6 typically takes 2 days to end an early pregnancy. Costs upwards of \$1,000.

7 b) In-clinic abortion: Process in which a medical professional uses tools to
8 remove the pregnancy. The procedure averages at 10 minutes long and is 99%
9 effective. Costs upwards of \$1,500.

10
11 Section 2: This act proposes the abortion law in Tennessee stating a parent must
12 be present in the event of an abortion for someone 18 years of age and younger
13 be altered in which:

14 a) A parent or parental guardian is not required to be present when someone
15 under the age of 18 years demands an abortion procedure.

16 b) A parent or parental guardian is not required to give consent or permission to
17 allow the abortion the take place in someone under the age of 18 years.

18 c) While a parent or guardian is not required to be present in the event of an
19 abortion, a witness of 18 years or older must still be in attendance.

20
21 Section 3: A healthcare facility and/or jn medical professionals of any kind are
22 not permitted to question the whereabouts of a parent or guardian unless serious
23 medical concerns about the patient are produced.

24
25 Section 4: If enacted, this bill will not cost anything to be budgeted to the state
26 of Tennessee.

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

29
30 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public
31 welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Elise Skarda, Olivia Jelsma, Sarah Kate Esquivel
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: University School of Nashville**

AN ACT TO PROTECT POULTRY FARMERS FROM THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

Major poultry corporations: Tyson Foods, Pilgrims Pride, Perdue, and Sanderson Farms. A large majority of chicken farmers in Tennessee have contracts with these companies. Any company not named here that controls at least 5% of the poultry production market in the state of Tennessee shall be considered a major poultry corporation.

Broiler farms: The farms that support the breed of chicken we eat. There are over 1,650 in Tennessee.

Ranks: The ranking system used by major poultry corporations that takes farmers in a community and ranks them against each other by measuring who has the fattest chickens- the top half get a bonus and the bottom half get a reduction in pay.

Whistleblower: One who reveals something covert or who informs against another especially an employee who brings wrongdoing by an employer or by other employees to the attention of a government or law enforcement agency. A whistleblower is commonly protected legally from retaliation.

Section 2: Farmers who are residents of the state of Tennessee and who are in contractual relationships with a major poultry corporation shall have the right to claim "whistleblower" status when bringing complaints of financial, environmental, or other health violations and improprieties to state and local authorities.

Section 3:

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

Section 4:

This bill shall take effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Sam Hallum, Khalid Fethi, Marcela Folsom
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

AN ACT TO BAN EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

5 Expanded Polystyrene- A commonly used packaging product that is often
6 referred to as styrofoam, a brand name.

7 Distribution- the act or process of supplying goods to businesses or companies
8 that sell to consumers.

9 Consumption- the use of goods and services.

10
11 Section 2: This bill seeks to ban the distribution and consumption of expanded
12 polystyrene

13
14 Section 3: With the passing of this bill, the state will ban the distribution and
15 consumption of expanded polystyrene. A fine up to \$100 will be issued according
16 to the amount of material in question.

17
18 Section 4: Expanded polystyrene poses a threat to Tennessee and the
19 environment. By preventing statewide distribution and use of expanded
20 polystyrene, we will be taking the needed steps to aid in the fight against climate
21 change.

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

24
25 Section 6: This bill will go into effect on September 1, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Frederick Rudolph, Nicholas Tesauro, Jonathan Chung-Bruehl
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: University School of Nashville**

AN ACT TO EXPAND GREEN SPACES IN URBAN AREAS IN TENNESSEE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

Standing water: a body of stagnant water, including rain water and drain water, that lingers after storms or flooding. It can often pick up contaminants or become a breeding ground for mosquitoes, and its persistence can lead to road or school closures.

Green space: an area of grass or trees set apart for recreational or aesthetic purposes in an otherwise urban environment. Examples include public parks, gardens, and green roofs.

Municipal government: an institution created by the state to provide general local government to a specific population concentration in a defined area.

FEMA: the Federal Emergency Management Agency

Floodplain: an area that FEMA gives a 1% chance of being inundated by flooding in a given year, known as a 100-year flood.

Section 2: Standing water has proven to be a dangerous problem for Tennessee: it comes after large storms or floods and often contains contaminants and mosquitos. Its effects are exacerbated by the lack of green space in urban areas, as green space can help to control the runoff.

Section 3: The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation shall designate \$4,670,000 to convert 10,000 urban acres across the state into green space. These acres shall be apportioned per county based on FEMA's floodplain map of Tennessee.

Section 4: The State shall hire 10 supervisors to work with municipal governments in planning and mapping the construction. This tandem will choose the location and styles of green space specifically for each city.

Section 5: The renovations and officials will cost \$5,270,000 million and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Budget.

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

Section 7: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Arden Miller, Maha Virk, Gabby Smith
Committee: House - Business and Utilities
School: St. Marys School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE ALL FIREARM TRANSFERS AND SALES TO BE
CONDUCTED OR PROCESSED BY LICENSED DEALERS.**

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 Background Check: A background check is a process that a person or company
5 uses to verify that an individual is who he or she claims to be, and provides an
6 opportunity for someone to check a person's criminal record, education,
7 employment history, and other activities that happened in the past.

8 Firearm: A rifle, pistol, or any other portable gun.

9 Licensed Dealer: a person who must obtain permission from the federal
10 government to sell firearms

11
12 Section 2: Currently in Tennessee, private firearm transfers without a
13 background check are legal. This makes firearms more easy to obtain by people
14 with previous criminal records.

15
16 Section 3: With all firearm transfers requiring to be processed by licensed
17 dealers, private firearm transfers without background checks will be abolished.
18 Licensed dealers require criminal background checks, which is why this would
19 reduce the number of former criminals privately purchasing firearms.

20
21 Section 4: Certain transfers are exempt from this rule including gift transfers and
22 antique gun transfers.

23
24 Section 5: No costs are to be paid by the Tennessee government.

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

27
28 Section 7: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
29 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Ella Daugherty, Natalia Del Pino
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT ROOFTOP VEGETATION ON STATE OWNED
BUILDINGS IN THE STATE CAPITAL.**

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

2 Rooftop garden- a garden on the roof of a building, typically using containers for
3 planting

4 Green roof- a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with
5 vegetation and a growing medium

6 Extensive green roof- lightweight with a shallow layer of growing substrate of
7 less than 200 mm deep, requiring minimal maintenance. They generally have
8 lower water requirements and use small, low-growing plant species, particularly
9 succulents.

10
11 Section 2: All state owned buildings within the city limits of the capital that
12 undergo renovations in the future will be required to install a rooftop garden or
13 extensive green roof as a part of the renovations.

14
15 Section 3: All state owned buildings built in the future within the city limits of the
16 capital will be required to install a rooftop garden or extensive green roof.

17
18 Section 4: The vegetation planted will be self-sustaining, perennial, and require
19 low maintenance. The vegetation will be suited to the Tennessee climate and be
20 native to the area.

21
22 Section 5: A new position within the Tennessee Building Commission will be
23 created, with the role of managing the rooftop green space.

24
25 Section 6: At least 50% of the roof will be required to be devoted to green
26 space.

27
28 Section 7: The addition of this new position and installation of rooftop green
29 space will cost \$60,000 per employee, per year and an average of \$169,500 per
30 rooftop green space and is to be funded through the Tennessee Department of
31 Agriculture Budget.

32
33 Section 8: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

34
35 Section 9: This bill shall take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Finn Winters, Jay Nathan, John Tolsma
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Webb School**

An Act To Increase Taxes On High Emission Motors Vehicles.

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

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

4 High Emission- Motor Vehicle that has received a score of 4 or lower on the
5 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Greenhouse Gas Score.

6 Motor Vehicles- A self propelled mode of transportation used for transporting
7 people and/or goods.

8 Climate Change- According to The National Aeronautics and Space
9 Administration (NASA) Climate Change is defined as, a long-term change in the
10 average weather patterns that have come to define Earth's local, regional and
11 global climates.

12 Greenhouse Gases- According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA),
13 Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases.

14 Greenhouse Gas Score- According to the Environmental Protection Agency
15 (EPA), this rating reflects vehicle tailpipe emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the
16 most prevalent greenhouse gas (GHG). CO₂ emissions typically constitute 99
17 percent of the tailpipe emissions of greenhouse gases.

18
19 Section 2: This bill will discourage and decrease the amount of high emission
20 vehicles being bought by the general public. According to the EPA, the leading
21 contributor to greenhouse gas emissions are those originating from
22 transportation. Furthermore, the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by light-duty
23 motor vehicles increased by 45.9 percent from 1990 to 2017. Both of these
24 statistics show the severity of motor vehicle usage and how it affects climate
25 change. Although the total inhibition of the public's use of motor vehicles is
26 highly unattainable, this bill will contribute to the betterment of the climate
27 situation.

28
29 Section 3: All vehicles, as defined in this act, that have received a greenhouse
30 gas score of 4 or lower must be given a 3% tax increase on the vehicle's initial
31 sales tax as opposed to a non present tax on high emission cars.

32
33 Section 4: According to the Knox County Clerk's Office, there is a 7 percent sales
34 tax on automobiles in Tennessee. To persuade consumers, we decided to put an
35 additional 3 percent increase to round out to 10 percent tax. The average car,
36 according to epa.gov has a Greenhouse Gas Score of 6, therefore we are
37 proposing cars with a score of 4 and lower should be taxed.

38

39 Section 5: This act would give the state a profit as it is a tax increase. The
40 number of 2018 new cars bought in Tennessee was 273,666 according to Auto
41 Allegiance and following the national trend will be predicted to be 265,455 in
42 2021. Based off of this calculation we can predict that the state would take in an
43 additional 58,469,118 dollars using an estimated percent of cars under the score
44 of 4 being 20 percent.

45

46 Section 6: This bill will be enacted, if willing, on January 1st of 2021.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 2

Caroline Couch



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Rillian Torode, Lily Phillips, Drew Gullahorn
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Hillsboro High School**

**AN ACT TO DEPRIORITIZE CRIMINALIZATION OF PERSONAL
POSSESSION AND USE OF PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS BY ADULTS 21
YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.**

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

3 A) Psilocybin mushrooms: fungal matter containing substances including
4 psilocybin, psilocin, baeocystin, or nor-baeocystin.

5 B) Adult: an individual 21 years of age or older.

6 C) Personal possession: the storage or possession of psilocybin mushrooms by
7 an adult for personal use, in which psilocybin mushrooms are not used or
8 displayed in public. The definition of personal possession does not apply to the
9 sale of psilocybin mushrooms or the possession of amounts of the substance that
10 are classified as intent to distribute by the state of Tennessee.

11
12 Section 2: No department, agency, board, officer, or employee shall allocate or
13 use state funds and resources to actively enforce laws which criminalize adults
14 for personal possession and use of psilocybin mushrooms.

15
16 Section 3: Seeking legal punishment for the personal use and possession of
17 psilocybin mushrooms are to be regarded as the lowest priority for state-wide
18 and local law enforcement agencies in the state of Tennessee.

19
20 Section 4: This act is of no fiscal impact to the state of Tennessee.

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

23
24 Section 6: This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives



Sponsors: Kate Betz, Juliana Eberting
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Webb School

BILL TO LEGALIZE, TAX, AND REGULATE RECREATIONAL CANNABIS AND MARIJUANA USE IN TENNESSEE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 Section 1: For the purpose of this bill, the terms in this document will be defined
4 as:

5 Marijuana: the psychoactive dried resinous flower buds and leaves of the female
6 hemp or cannabis plant (*Cannabis sativa* or *C. indica*) that contain high levels of
7 THC and are smoked, vaped, or ingested.

8 Cannabis: a tall Asian herb (*Cannabis sativa* of the family Cannabaceae, the
9 hemp family) that has a tough fiber and is often separated into a tall loosely
10 branched species (*C. sativa*) and a low-growing densely branched species (*C.*
11 *indica*)

12 Recreational Drug: a drug used without medical justification for its psychoactive
13 effects often in the belief that occasional use of such a substance is not habit-
14 forming or addictive

15 Government issued identification: A government issued ID document is any
16 document of identification that is issued by any department operating under the
17 government directly or through a ministry. This includes but is not restricted to
18 driver's licenses, federal passports, and gun permits with photo identification.

19 Rehabilitation Center: A center or clinic designed to provide treatments designed
20 to facilitate the process of recovery from injury, illness, or disease to as normal a
21 condition as possible.

22
23 Section 2: This act will legalize all cannabis products in Tennessee. The purposes
24 of sale and distribution of cannabis related products will be for recreational use,
25 and will not require a medical prescription or medical license to purchase or sell.

26
27 Section 3: Additionally, this act will put a 20% tax on the final sale of all hemp
28 related products. Tax revenue from these purchases will be allocated to support
29 and fund government-run substance abuse rehabilitation centers in Tennessee,
30 and distributed to these centers on a basis of need. This funding will promote
31 better care in health care facilities and help to target the opioid crisis in
32 Tennessee.

33
34 Section 4: Specific to this act, legalized sales of cannabis will be restricted to
35 persons over twenty-one with an active driver's license or acceptable form of
36 government issued identification. As detailed in Section 7, there will be action

taken against those found violating the set age limit, whether through distribution of products or purchase.

Section 5: Specific to this act, recreational cannabis distribution businesses are required to acquire a retail marijuana business license granted by state officials, confirming that the business and business owner is in no violation of laws, has been reviewed by local authority, and is twenty-one or over. Any agriculturally-based establishment or cultivation center associated with marijuana or hemp will require a separate license from a distributor's license. This license will be provided to farmers and cultivists by the state, assuming they meet crop standards necessary for safe sale, have been reviewed by local authority, and meet the minimum age of eighteen. Both of these licenses will be vulnerable to suspension or termination by a state official at any time.

Section 6: Further, marijuana or hemp related products must meet general regulations before they're approved for sale and trade. These regulations are as follows:

Must be made of and created using legal products only.

The cannabis plant itself must be handled and processed by persons over eighteen.

The packaging and production of sale items must meet current Tennessee health code regulations.

The cultivation of plants and produce must meet current Tennessee health and agriculture regulations.

Any illegal tampering or inclusion of hazardous substances will result in automatic suspension or elimination of cannabis distribution and cultivation licenses. Additionally, criminal action may be taken accordingly.

Section 7: It is understood and expected that recreational cannabis sales of quantities over two ounces will be reported to the state government by businesses to ensure the safe and secure sales of the product(s). Any business found in violation of not monitoring or reporting sales will be subject to punishment determined by judicial review, and the suspension or termination of their license(s) to sell or grow product. Any consumer under the age of twenty-one found in possession of cannabis products will be vulnerable to similar punishments and restrictions determined by the gravity of crime, amount in possession, and prior infractions. Similarly, persons twenty-one or over found selling or providing others under twenty-one with cannabis products will be arrested and subjected to harsh judicial review fitting the details of their crime. Final sentencing will be determined by judicial deliberation.

Section 8: Understanding that legalization of the cultivation and distribution of marijuana results in an increase in occupational opportunities and output, this act will further support the growth of industry and economy Tennessee. Any further regulations or restrictions may be placed as legislators see fit after legalization is in place.

Section 9: All laws, parts of laws, and/or amendments to laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 10: Upon becoming a law, this act shall take effect January 1st, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Emily DeWit, Alex Garretson
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

AN ACT TO ENSURE JUST ALLOCATION OF PRISON LABOR PROFITS.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

5 Inmate: a person confined to a prison for an elongated period of time.

6 Wages: a fixed regular payment made by an employer to an employee, especially
7 to a manual or unskilled worker.

8 Rehabilitation Programs: a program for restoring someone to good health. Can
9 be either mental, physical, and/or cognitive.

10 Profits: excess money after the payment of wages from the sale of inmate
11 products or their labor.

12 Tennessee rehabilitative initiative in correction board (TRICOR): a current board
13 which has the authority to manage and operate the TRICOR programs for the
14 state including its post-release placement program.

15
16 Section II: This act states that all profits gained from the sale of inmate labor or
17 inmate produced products must be completely reinvested into rehabilitation and
18 education programs and the upkeep of prison conditions.

19
20 Section III: The profits will be split into two categories of educational and
21 rehabilitation programs for inmates, and supplies and upkeep of the prison itself.
22 Fifty percent of inmate labor profits will be distributed to rehabilitation programs
23 and the other fifty percent will be administered to the supplies and upkeep of the
24 prison.

25 Rehabilitation and education programs can include but are not limited to:

26 Drug related education and rehabilitation

27 Job training

28 Professional or trade school development programs

29 Mental and physical rehabilitation programs

30 Supplies and upkeep of the prison can include but is not limited to:

31 Guard training

32 Prison infrastructure

33 Inmate supplies, furniture, and leisure items

34
35 Section IV: The Tennessee rehabilitative initiative in correction board (TRICOR)
36 will be in charge of administering funds and determining their correct usage for
37 the prisons.

38

39 Section V: If any individual or member of the Tennessee rehabilitative initiative
40 in correction board (TRICOR) is found violating this act and/or misappropriating
41 prison funds, their employment will be terminated and they will be required to
42 repay the prison 110% of the amount stolen or misappropriated funds.

43

44 Section VI: This bill requires no funding.

45

46 Section VII: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
47 repealed.

48

49 Section VIII: This act shall take effect at the start of the 2021 fiscal year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Parth Dahima, Jonathan Huang
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to Repeal Civil Asset Forfeiture 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 follows:

4 Civil Asset Forfeiture: a legal process in which law enforcement seizes assets
5 from persons suspected of involvement with crime or illegal activity without
6 necessarily charging the owners with wrongdoing. Oftentimes, the seized assets
7 are forcibly sold by the government for profit.

8
9 Section 2: This act will completely outlaw the practice of Civil Asset Forfeiture by
10 Tennessee law enforcement

11 Tennessee will join North Carolina, New Mexico and Nebraska in completely
12 outlawing the practice

13
14 Section 3: In the event a police department does illegally confiscate property,
15 the police will be tried in criminal court, and the assets will either be returned
16 immediately or an equivalent sum of money will be paid by the state to the
17 victim.

18
19 Section 4: This act will cost the Tennessee government approximately 14 million
20 dollars per annum of a currency 33 billion dollar budget (0.04%), as the
21 Tennessee government will no longer be able to sell seized goods for funds.

22
23 Section 5: This act will go into effect January 1, 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Grace Ward, Colin Thompson
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Centennial High School**

An Act to Reform Capital Punishment.

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) Execution by firing squad- Five trained personnel are instructed to
5 simultaneously fire toward a target over the heart of the prisoner so that the
6 fatal shot is anonymous

7 b) Dignified and humane execution- An execution carried out to avoid
8 unnecessary and prolonged suffering of the inmate, in compliance with the
9 eighth amendment of the Constitution of the United States and Article 1 Section
10 16 of The Constitution of the State of Tennessee

11
12 Section 2: The Tennessee law on capital punishment, Tennessee Code 39-13-
13 201, et seq.; 37-1-102; 40-23-114, will be amended to institute firing squad as
14 the standard execution method.

15
16 Section 3: Those whose offense was committed prior to January 1, 1999 will still
17 have the choice of electrocution, the choice of lethal injection, or the choice of
18 firing squad as their execution method to ensure that Article 1 Section 16 of The
19 Constitution of the State of Tennessee is upheld with a dignified and humane
20 execution.

21
22 Section 4: Those whose offense was committed prior to the institution of this bill
23 will hereby have the choice between execution by lethal injection or firing squad
24 to ensure that Article 1 Section 16 of The Constitution of the State of Tennessee
25 is upheld with a dignified and humane execution.

26
27 Section 5: The firing squad execution regulations will remain as the precedent
28 set in Utah (2010), but all other standard execution procedures will remain as
29 they were before passage.

30
31 Section 6: This bill will use the annual budget funds of The Department of
32 Correction, and there are no further costs to enact the motion set forth by it.

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

35
36 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
37 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Riya Patel, Ethan Holman
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Dickson County High School**

**ACT TO MANDATE REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT PROGRAMS INSTEAD OF
INCARCERATION FOR NONVIOLENT DRUG OFFENSES.**

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

a) Rehabilitative Treatment Program- the least restrictive rehabilitative treatment program that is appropriate, as determined by clinical assessment. Such a program shall include drug treatment provided by a certified community drug treatment program. Such a program may include one or more of the following: outpatient treatment, halfway house treatment, narcotic replacement therapy, drug education or prevention courses, vocational training, family counseling, literacy training, community service, and inpatient or residential drug treatment as needed to address severe dependence, special detoxification, or relapse situations.

b) Nonviolent drug offense- an offense involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance that did not involve the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against another person.

Section 2: This act will require police to mandate all citizens convicted of nonviolent drug offenses to undergo a rehabilitative treatment program suited to them rather than be sentenced to jail time to contribute to a solution to mass incarceration.

a) After the arraignment, the court shall direct that a clinical assessment be performed of all persons charged with a nonviolent drug offense, with the consent of the person arrested. Such clinical assessment shall form the basis for all orders pursuant to this section.

b) There shall be a presumption that any person who would otherwise be arraigned for a nonviolent drug offense for the first time shall, prior to the entry of a guilty plea, be ordered by the court to participate in and complete a rehabilitative drug treatment program. This section shall apply to all first-time felony and all misdemeanor drug offenders.

c) Upon application by the defendant, and upon good cause shown, the court may allow a repeat nonviolent felony drug offender to plead guilty to the drug offense and subsequently order the person to participate in and complete a rehabilitative treatment program. The repeat nonviolent felony drug offender shall be sentenced in accordance with applicable provisions of the criminal code, but such sentence shall be suspended following the defendant's participation in and completion of appropriate rehabilitative treatment.

d) Paragraphs 2b and 2c shall not apply to any person who:

- 36 1) Has been convicted within the previous five years of a felony involving
37 the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against
38 another person.
- 39 2) In addition to the conviction of the nonviolent drug offense, has been
40 convicted in the same proceeding of a felony not related to the use of
41 drugs.
- 42 3) Refuses participation in a clinical assessment or rehabilitative
43 treatment program.
- 44 4) Has two separate convictions for nonviolent drug offenses, has
45 participated in two separate courses of rehabilitative treatment under this
46 section and is found by the court by clear and convincing evidence to be
47 unsuitable for any available form of rehabilitative treatment.
- 48 e) If during the course of rehabilitative treatment, the treatment provider
49 determines that the defendant is unsuitable for the treatment being provided,
50 but may be suitable for other rehabilitative treatment programs, the court may
51 modify the terms of its order to ensure that the person receives the alternative
52 treatment or program.
- 53 f) Nothing in this section precludes a defendant from declining to participate in a
54 clinical assessment or rehabilitative treatment program. A person who declines
55 participation shall be prosecuted and sentenced in accordance with otherwise
56 applicable provisions of the criminal code.

57
58 Section 3: Concerning offenses following the initial nonviolent drug offense that
59 resulted in a rehabilitative treatment program:

- 60 a) If any person who participates in a rehabilitative treatment program pursuant
61 to section 2 is arrested for an offense other than a nonviolent drug offense or
62 violates a non-drug-related condition of the order directing that person to a
63 rehabilitative treatment program, or non-drug-related condition of probation, the
64 [District Attorney] may move to proceed with prosecution, at which time the
65 court shall conduct a hearing. If the alleged violation is proven, the court may
66 modify its order or the conditions of probation or may direct the prosecution to
67 proceed.
- 68 b) If any person who participates in a rehabilitative treatment program pursuant
69 to section 2 is arrested for a nonviolent drug possession offense or violates a
70 drug-related condition of the order that directs the person to a rehabilitative
71 treatment program, or a drug-related condition of probation, the [District
72 Attorney] may move to proceed with prosecution, and the court shall conduct a
73 hearing. If the alleged violation is proved, and the state proves by clear and
74 convincing evidence that such a person poses a danger to the safety of other
75 persons, the court may direct the prosecution to proceed. Otherwise, the court
76 may order that the rehabilitative treatment program be intensified or modified.
- 77 c) If the court directs prosecution to proceed, in no event shall any person who
78 has failed to successfully complete a rehabilitative treatment offense pursuant to
79 this section receive a sentence that exceeds the sentence to which the person
80 would have been subject had the person declined to participate in the
81 rehabilitative treatment program.
- 82 d) If the court directs prosecution of a first-time felony or any misdemeanor
83 nonviolent drug offense to proceed because the defendant has failed to
84 successfully complete a rehabilitative treatment program pursuant to this
85 section, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the trial court shall not
86 sentence the defendant to a term that exceeds 30 days in jail.

87 e) If a defendant has two separate convictions for a nonviolent possession
88 offense, has participated in two separate courses of drug treatment, and is found
89 by the court, by clear and convincing evidence to be unsuitable for any available
90 form of drug treatment, the defendant is not eligible for continued probation
91 under section 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the trial court shall
92 not sentence the defendant to a term that exceeds 90 days in jail.

93 f) At any time after completion of treatment, a defendant subject to section 2b
94 may petition the court for dismissal of the charges. If the court finds that the
95 defendant successfully completed the prescribed course of treatment and
96 substantially complied with the conditions of probation, the charges against the
97 defendant will be dismissed.

98 g) At any time after completion of treatment, a defendant sentenced pursuant to
99 2c may petition the court for dismissal of the charges. If the court finds the
100 defendant successfully completed the prescribed course of treatment, the
101 conviction on which the sentence was based shall be set aside. The plea entered
102 by the defendant will be withdrawn and the charges dismissed.

103
104 Section 4: Monies deposited in the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund shall be
105 distributed annually by the State Department of Mental Health and Substance
106 Abuse Services to counties to cover the costs of placing persons in and
107 providing drug treatment programs under this Act given that:

108 a) Such monies shall be allocated to counties through a fair and equitable
109 distribution formula as determined by the Department as necessary to carry out
110 the purposes of this Act. That includes, but is not limited to, per capita arrests
111 for controlled substance possession violations and substance abuse treatment
112 caseload.

113 b) The Department may reserve a portion of the fund to pay for direct contracts
114 with drug treatment service providers in counties or areas in which the
115 Department has determined that demand for drug treatment services is not
116 adequately met by existing rehabilitative treatment programs. However, nothing
117 in this section shall be interpreted or construed to allow any entity to use funds
118 from the Substance Abuse Treatment Trust Fund to supplant funds from any
119 existing fund source or mechanism currently used to provide substance abuse
120 treatment.

121
122 Section 5: In order to ensure efficiency and productivity through this Act:

123 a) The Department shall annually conduct a study to evaluate the effectiveness
124 and financial impact of the programs that are funded pursuant to the
125 requirements of this Act.

126 b) The study shall include, but not be limited to, a study of the implementation
127 process, a review of incarceration costs, crime rates, prison and jail construction,
128 welfare costs, the adequacy of funds appropriated, and any other issues the
129 Department can identify.

130
131 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

132
133 Section 7: This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2020, or the beginning of the
134 fiscal year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Olivia Rhee
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: University School of Nashville**

An Act to Ban Gay and Transgender Panic Defenses in Tennessee.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA STATE LEGISLATURE:

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

- A) "Gay Panic" Defense: A case in which an assailant's discovery of a victim's sexual orientation is used to explain or justify a homicide.
- B) "Transgender Panic" Defense: A case in which an assailant's discovery of a victim's transgender identity is used to explain or justify a homicide.
- C) Legal Defense: A defense used in a court of law to defend, explain, or justify an illegal action.
- D) Transgender: A description of an individual who identifies with a gender different from their assigned sex at birth.
- E) Criminal Homicide: The unlawful killing of an individual, which can pertain to the following specific crimes:
 - a) First Degree Murder: The intentional and premeditated killing of an individual (TCA 39-13-202).
 - b) Second Degree Murder: The knowing killing of an individual (TCA 39-13-210).
 - c) Voluntary Manslaughter: The intentional or knowing killing of an individual in a state of passion produced by adequate provocation sufficient to lead a reasonable person to act in an irrational manner (TCA 39-13-211).
 - d) Criminally Negligent Homicide: An death which results from the criminally negligent, or reckless, behavior of another individual (TCA 39-13-212).
 - e) Vehicular Homicide: A death which results from the reckless operation of a motor vehicle by another individual (TCA 39-13-213).
- F) Sexual orientation: The gender(s) to which an individual is romantically and/or sexually attracted.
- G) Gender identity: The gender(s) with which an individual identifies.

Section II: Tennessee Code Annotated shall be amended to include a section in Title 39, Chapter 13, Part 2, to be labeled 39-13-219, which shall read as follows:

In cases of criminal homicide, the discovery of or knowledge about the homicide victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation or actual or perceived gender

identity shall not be reasonable provocation or moral justification pursuant to this section. This is including but not limited to circumstances in which the victim made a non-forcible romantic or sexual advance, or if the victim and defendant had a romantic or sexual relationship.

Section III: All elected or appointed judges in the State of Tennessee shall recognize that "gay panic" and "transgender panic" defenses shall not be used as legal defenses in cases of criminal homicide, and are not compliant with Tennessee law.

Section IV: All elected or appointed judges in the State of Tennessee shall inform jurors that "gay panic" and "transgender panic" defenses shall not be considered in the ruling of a case of criminal homicide.

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

Section VI: This law shall take effect on January 1st, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Kerry Zhao, Noah Emmert, Will Chandler
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Memphis University School**

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH POST-SECONDARY SCHOOLING IN TENNESSEE
STATE PRISONS.**

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 Trade School - a post-secondary educational institution designed to train
5 individuals for specific jobs in a skilled trade career.

6 Post-Secondary Education - All education after highschool, including community
7 colleges or trade schools.

8 Electronic Open-Source Textbook - A Textbook licensed under an open copyright
9 policy and made available online to be freely used by students, instructors, and
10 the public.

11
12 Section 2: In all Tennessee public prisons, this act requires the installation of
13 post-secondary education systems or trade schools.

14
15 Section 3: This act requires the implementation of devices capable of utilizing
16 electronic open-source textbooks.

17
18 Section 4: Instructors for the courses are provided by the funding and can be
19 hired from local community colleges.

20
21 Section 5: This act only applies to inmates who are not serving a life sentence,
22 and are serving a sentence of at least two years.

23
24 Section 6: This act requires \$15,000,000 from the Tennessee Department of
25 Corrections budget.

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

28
29 Section 8: This act will go into effect on January 1, 2021, the public welfare
30 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Joshua Rodriguez, Seth Hemingway, Ashvin Kodali
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**An Act to Replace Lethal Injection as a Means of Administering Capital
Punishment With Firing Squads.**

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. Lethal Injection - an injection administered for the purposes of painless killing
5 or as a means of capital punishment
6 b. Midazolam - a sedative used to produce drowsiness and relieve anxiety before
7 surgery or certain procedures
8 c. Department of Corrections - a Cabinet-level agency within the Tennessee state
9 government responsible for the oversight of more than 20,000 convicted
10 offenders in Tennessee's fourteen prisons
11 d. Firing Squad - a six man team of licensed and trained officers who have been
12 selected to carry out this capital punishment by the Department of Correction
13 e. Effective and humane procedure - An execution controlled rapidly and
14 proficiently so as to maintain pointless or delayed suffering, in consistence with
15 the eighth amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America
16 f. Non-Lethal Round - A clip of blanks that will not harm or kill anyone
17 g. SR40c - a lethal handgun, legal in the United States
18 h. .40 S&W Round - a rimless pistol cartridge that is lethal

19
20 Section 2: From here on, lethal injection will be illegal as a method of execution
21 in Tennessee and will later be replaced with firing squads.

22
23 Section 3: Lethal injection has the highest botch rate at about 7.12% due to the
24 procedures being performed by non-medical personnel. Performers find it
25 difficult to find a vein for the needle because of the lack of education, which
26 leads them to insert the needle into the soft tissue. This causes inmates to
27 experience an extremely slow, unbearable death. Another reason for this high
28 percentage originates in the type of drugs implemented in lethal injections,
29 specifically midazolam, as it does not always keep the inmate unconscious under
30 high intensity pain.

31
32 Section 4: This act will require the institution of firing squads. They will be made
33 up of 6 officers, who must be licensed and employed under the current TN
34 guidelines, and have been an officer for 10 or more years. They will be selected
35 by the Department of Correction, and will undergo training to carry out the death

penalty and ensure it is an effective and humane procedure. Each officer will be paid \$300 per execution. They will all remain anonymous for their own safety.

Section 5: There will also be a medical examiner provided by the Department of Correction who is a licensed medical professional and has been for 10 or more years and their sole job is to examine if the death row inmate has been killed after the firing squad procedure. They will also remain anonymous and will be paid \$300 per execution.

Section 6: The procedure for a firing squad will be carried out as followed:
6 officers will line up armed 25 feet away behind a black curtain and through a brick wall cut with a gun port. The death row inmate will be on the other side of the wall with a blindfold on, but it may be requested to be removed.
The 6 officers will then be armed with an SR40c with 4 of them being loaded with . 40 S&W round and the other two containing a non-lethal round
The death row inmate will then be offered final statements or remarks in accordance with Tennessee guideline on carrying out the death penalty.
A volley of bullets will then be fired at the convict's heart to ensure it is effective and humane
After one minute a medical examiner will evaluate the convict to see if the inmate is dead.

Section 7: To avoid psychological effects there will be two non lethal rounds in the gun so that no one will no who fired the fatal shots. Also each officer will only be allowed to institute the death penalty procedure for 5 years which starts after their first execution to avoid psychological trauma.

Section 8: This act will utilize the present subsidizing of the state spending plan dispensed to the subsection of capital punishment within the Department of Correction, and will be of no additional expense to the state.

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

Section 10: This act shall take effect on November 1, 2020, to allow ample time for complete protocol development and training.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jack Oliphant, Carson Lamb
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

A Bill to End the Use of Private Prisons.

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 Prison: Any prisons that is owned by a third party organization which
5 are contracted for government use
6 b) Public Prison: Any prison which is owned directly by the government
7 c) CCA: Full name being CoreCivic, it is the sole private owner of prisons within
8 Tennessee.
9

10 Section 2: Further contracts for use and state support of private prisons will be
11 forbidden. Current contracts will not be voided, and will be continued until the
12 state deems it necessary to purchase or end their use
13

14 Section 3: All further prisoners will be jailed and imprisoned within publicly
15 owned facilities unless all public prisons are full. All prisoners being transferred
16 to a different prisons can only be allowed to go to a public facility.
17

18 Section 4: Funds should be allocated to the government for negotiations with
19 CCA for the purchase of their facilities for public use. They will still be able to
20 headquarter within Tennessee, but will not be able to legally operate any new
21 prisons. Once a private prison is purchase, it will be considered a public prison
22 and be integrated in the existing public framework.
23

24 Section 5: Legislation that conflicts with this bill will be voided.
25

26 Section 6: This law will enter into effect immediately



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Eli Lockert, Andrew Nessari, Layah Garton
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Pope John Paul II High School

An Act to Improve Inmate Education and Reform rate.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

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

5 The Tennessee Department of Correction(TDOC): an institutional department of
6 the Tennessee government entitled to the overseeing of state-commissioned
7 penitentiaries.

8 The Tennessee Department of Labor and workplace safety(TDLS): an
9 institutional department of the Tennessee government entitled to the policy-
10 making for improved working conditions.

11 Tennessee Department of Education(TDE): an institutional department of the
12 Tennessee government entitles to the overseeing of Public education.

13 Prison and any of its synonyms: is/are institutions created and maintained for
14 the sole purpose of containing, rehabilitating, and eventually releasing
15 citizens/noncitizens who have committed criminal offenses.

16 CoreCorvic: National entity which maintains the majority of Tennessee's private
17 prisons.

18 Policies concerning Private entities will be conducted through The Tennessee
19 Department of Labor.

20 The legal age to attend juvenile detention is below 18 years.

21 The Freedom of Information Act,(FOIA) is a federal freedom of information law
22 that requires the full or partial disclosure of previously unreleased information
23 and documents controlled by the United States government upon request.

24 Senate Bill 2773: Formats Private and State-operated penitentiaries as Federal
25 records, as they must provide information and records under FOIA unless such
26 information is exempt by law prior/post to its founding.

27
28 Section 2: This bill creates The Tennessee Reformed Inmate Initiative(TRII)
29 which will bestow grants for the sake of education at the discretion of TDOC and
30 TDE.

31
32 Section 3: The Tennessee Department of Labor and the Tennessee Legislature
33 will enact new policies to improve conditions of Prison employees both Private
34 and State-owned.

Section 4: Under the FOIA all prisons(within Tenn)must submit a bi-monthly report(once every two months) to TDOC and TDLS to insure the following policies have been met.

Section 6: At the ratification of this bill, \$40,000 in seed deposits will be granted to all State-owned prisons in order to:

- Supply twenty-five ChromeBook or similar to laptops.
- Supply a projector of the \$300 to \$500 range.
- Cover shipping and maintenance of the above items.
- Provide funds for a dedicated facility

Extra funds can be provided at the discretion of the two committees.

Section 7: Each prison's budget will increase by \$2,000 per prisoner on top of the annual TDOC budget for education and will be increased by \$10,000 every tenth prisoner.

Section 8: At the ratification of this bill, the TDE will send out surveys in the surrounding areas of State-owned prisons for public high-school teachers willing to shift to teaching in such environments.

In order to compensate for the work, the teachers will be given the same income and insurance policies as at their previous occupations along with a 10% raise. The raise will increase every year for five years(40k at 10% is 44k or 40k at 50% is 60k).

Section 9: For those inmates requesting advanced schooling they may apply to any public institution within Tennessee that provides online classes and if accepted.

The TDE will provide a 30% discount upon the said inmate.

The TDOC will instate a grant to fund the remaining requirements for higher education.

Section 10: If an inmate is found to have damaged educational resources the inmate will be given a replacement of said items if an item is damaged again thereafter the prisoner will be barred from educational materials detailed in this bill.

Section 11: Private prisons under the jurisdiction of companies such as CoreCorvic must survey their own prison population for interest in education. If the minimum amount of prisoners interested(30) is met seed money will be provided along with grants listed above.

Section 12: This act shall require a \$500,000 dollars funding from the state budget to fund the general legislature cost and seed money while the said bill is formed into law.

Section 13: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

Section 14: This act shall take effect immediately as becoming a law.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Arden Anderson, Lila Gilmer
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE HEALTHY MIND GRANT PROGRAM FOR
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT-RUN MENTAL HEALTH GROUPS.**

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) Grant: non-repayable funds or products disbursed or given by the State of Tennessee to public high schools to assist qualified student-run Healthy Mind programs.

b) Public high school: a state-funded secondary school with a state-approved curriculum run through a public board.

c) Mental health: a person's condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well-being. Problems affect behavior, thinking, and mood and often includes the topics of mental illnesses, suicide, suicide prevention, and mental health resources.

Section 2: This Act allows student-run mental health groups in Tennessee public high schools to qualify for grants of \$1,000 to \$2,000 to support the mental health of students.

Section 3: The criteria to qualify for this grant are as follows:

a) The student-run mental health group must have a faculty sponsor approved by the school principal and local board of education, and

b) The mental health group must demonstrate a need for the grant to the TN Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

Section 4: Grants will range between \$1,000 and \$2,000, based on school size, need, and criteria developed by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

Section 5: Funding in the amount of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) is hereby appropriated from the budget of the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for the 2020-21 school year. The General Assembly, following review of the program, may increase or decrease the annual funding going forward.

Section 6: The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services shall establish rules and regulations for the application process and shall establish

37 guidelines for program qualifications. Said rules and qualifications shall be made
38 readily available to all interested public high schools in the state.

39
40 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

41
42 Section 8: This Act shall take effect upon passage for the purpose of
43 development of rules and regulations. For all other purposes, this Act shall take
44 effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Akbar Latif, Charlie Nichols, Reid McGowan
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to Increase Punishment for Animal Neglect and Abuse.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government

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

5 A) Animal Neglect: Denying a pet or animal that you own or are the caretaker of from
6 food, water, or safe shelter

7 B) Animal Abuse: Intentionally striking an animal unethically such that there are health
8 risks caused.

9 C) Public Service Announcement (PSA): a message released to the public free of charge
10 to raise awareness.

11
12 Section 2) This act is to put laws into place that will enforce the cause to not neglect or
13 abuse animals such as:

14 A) Animal Neglect will result in a Class B Misdemeanor for the first offense, a Class A
15 Misdemeanor for the second offense, and a third offense in Animal Neglect will result in
16 a Class D Felony

17 B) Animal Abuse will result in a Class E Felony for the first offense, a Class D Felony for
18 the second offense, and a third offense in Animal Neglect will result in a Class C Felony

19
20 Section 3) Through the Tennessee Bureau of investigation a Public Service
21 Announcement video will be made in accordance with certified veterinarians to be
22 played across the state to educate people on how to spot animal abuse.

23 A) The PSA will focus on how to spot specific signs of abuse. These signs being
24 malnourishment, bruises that could be from abuse, or obvious signs of disregard toward
25 the pet's wellbeing.

26
27 Section 4) Veterinary hospitals and clinics in the state of Tennessee will be forced to
28 report any reoccurring signs of animal abuse or neglect on the same pet or pets under
29 the same under. These reports will be sent to the task force mentioned earlier.

30
31 Section 5) This act will cost the state \$115,000 to produce the PSA across the state
32 which will be quickly regained through the fines earned.

33
34 Section 6) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

35
36 Section 7) This act will be enacted by the state upon passage, and all veterinary clinics
37 must comply to the guidelines by July 1, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Christopher Yarbrow, Samy Paul
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Memphis University School**

**AN ACT TO LEGALIZE, TAX, AND REGULATE SEX WORK IN THE STATE OF
TENNESSEE.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government:

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

4
5 Sex Work: The provision of sexual services for money between two consenting
6 adults.

7 Sex Worker: One who provides sexual services for money

8 Trafficking: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of
9 persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion).

10
11 Section 2: Criminalization of sex work drives it into the shadows in an
12 underground illegal environment where sex workers face increased violence,
13 abuse, and exploitation, and are more vulnerable to trafficking. Though anti-sex
14 work laws may have originally been conceived as a protection of society's morals
15 and perhaps even women, these laws now criminalize women and LGBTQ people
16 for acts of survival and resistance to the force of economic insecurity. Legalized
17 sex work upholds the rights of those who trade sex, reduces violence and
18 trafficking, and increases labor protections.

19
20 Section 3: This bill legalizes sex work between two consenting adults over the
21 age of 18 and repeals laws put in place to punish loitering for the purpose of
22 soliciting sex work.

23
24 Section 4: This bill requires that all sex workers register with the state
25 government and undergo monthly tests for syphilis and HIV and weekly tests for
26 gonorrhea and chlamydia. For all services, a condom must be used. Sex work is
27 only allowed inside of certain establishments for which that is its sole purpose.
28 These establishments must receive a license from the Tennessee Department of
29 Commerce. These establishments are subject to health inspection at any time
30 and must comply with Tennessee Labor Laws. Sex workers also have the right to
31 unionize. These establishments are not allowed to exist within 500 feet of a
32 school or religious establishment. Any violation of these terms will result in the
33 revocation of the establishment's license and they must cease operations
34 immediately.

36 Section 5: All exchanges will be subject to a 15% sales tax and licensed
37 establishments will be subject to a 5% annual property tax; furthermore all
38 establishments will be subject to other applicable city, county, state, and federal
39 taxes.

40
41 Section 6: This bill does not alter the criminal and civil legal provisions under
42 which individuals who engage in trafficking, coercion, sexual abuse, abuse of
43 minors, or rape may be prosecuted. In fact, when the law differentiates between
44 sex work between consenting adults and situations where a party does not
45 consent or that involve minors, sex workers will have an increased ability to
46 report abuse, rape, theft, and other crimes perpetrated against them that today
47 go ignored and are exacerbated by law enforcement activity.

48
49 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed

50
51 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1st, 2022, the public health and
52 welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Conner Myers, Phoenix Caruthers, Amy Garmon
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: White House High School**

**An Act To Abolish Solitary Confinement From Tennessee State
Correctional Facilities.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section I:

4 Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:

5 a)Solitary Confinement- The isolation of a prisoner in a separate cell as a
6 punishment for as many as 30 days per offense, fed only bread and water unless
7 otherwise necessary.

8 b)Abolish- Formally put an end to (a system, practice, or institution).

9 c)State Correctional Facilities- A prison, and/or its branches, that is owned,
10 funded, and operated by the state government.

11
12 Section II:

13 Should this bill be enacted, no prisoners in Tennessee state correctional facilities
14 shall be subject to punishment by solitary confinement. Furthermore, all
15 prisoners currently in solitary confinement for the purpose of punishment must
16 be transferred safely to standard or appropriate cells.

17
18 Section III:

19 Should this bill be enacted, no funding would be required from the state.

20
21 Section IV:

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

23
24 Section V:

25 This act will take effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Paola Cervantes, Victoria Villanueva, Krysthal Damaso
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: John Overton High School**

AN ACT TO ENACT MANDATORY DRUG TESTING IN STATE PRISONS.

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 Substance Abuse: Dependence of an addictive substance such as narcotics or
5 alcohol.

6 Drug Test: A technical analysis of biological material (such as hair, breath, blood,
7 urine, and other bodily fluids) to determine the presence or absence of specific
8 drugs and to determine prior drug use.

9 Drug Screen: The collection and analysis of blood, urine, hair, or saliva to detect
10 the presence of the chemicals and contaminants left behind in the body due to
11 drug use.

12
13 Section 2: This act is the first step into requiring all Tennessee state prisons to
14 provide mandatory drug tests bi-yearly for one year instead of a drug screen for
15 each inmate in their facility. A trial will be set in Trousdale Turner Correctional
16 Center as it has the highest population out of all fourteen state prisons.

17
18 Section 3: This act will provide drug tests in replacement of screenings in order
19 to receive a higher analysis accuracy of illegal drugs and a greater chance of
20 finding those in need of rehabilitation services.

21
22 Section 4: This act will cost \$18,000 and will be funded by the Tennessee
23 Department of Corrections.

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 on July 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
28 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Chesney Jackson, LaTerrica Spivey
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Hillsboro High School**

An Act to Increase Gun Regulations in Nashville Tennessee.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms and definitions

4 a) Mental health test: Mental health screening is an exam of your emotional
5 health that helps identify mental disorders.

6 b) Gun: A ranged weapon typically designed to pneumatically discharge solid
7 projectiles

8 c) Shooting range test: A shooting range, firing range or gun range is a
9 specialized facility designed for firearms qualifications, training or practice. To
10 pass the proficiency test you must have completed shooting at 3 and 7 yards
11 and achieve at least a 94% accuracy during a shooting-range test. The only
12 common requirement is that the shooter must be at least 21 years old (or have a
13 legal guardian present), and must sign a waiver prior to shooting.

14 d) Background check: A background check is a process a person or company
15 uses to verify that a person is who they claim to be, and provides an opportunity
16 for someone to check a person's criminal record, education, employment history,
17 and other activities that happened in the past in order to confirm their validity.

18
19 Section 2: All gun vendors shall provide mental health tests and shooting range
20 tests to a gun buyer before the sale of a firearm. The shooting range test shall
21 require at least 94% accuracy in order to pass.

22
23 Section 3: A background check shall be required for the sale of a firearm, and it
24 shall test for mental disorders, criminal records, etc. and will determine whether
25 the customer is fit to own a gun. The background check shall go through the
26 NICS (national instant criminal background check system) database via an
27 application sent to the Tennessee Department of Justice by the firearm vendor.

28
29 Section 4: Those who fail to follow the rules of the background check will not be
30 accessed to purchase any gun in the state of Tennessee. Violators face up to 10
31 years in prison and fines of up to \$250,000.

32
33 Section 5: This bill is fiscal neutral.

34
35 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

36
37 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1st, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Erin Roy, Cam Lawrence, Kaela Keith
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: St. Marys School**

AN ACT TO MAKE ALL RAPE A CLASS A FELONY.

Section 1: Terms used in bill are defined as follows

Rape: The definition of rape follows the definition found on the Department of Justice website.

Class A felony: Punishable with a maximum of sixty years in prison and a maximum fine of \$60,000.

Class B felony: Punishable with a minimum of eight years in prison and a maximum fine of \$25,000.

Class C felony: Punishable with a minimum of three years in prison and a maximum fine of \$10,000.

Section 2: Aggravated rape and rape of a child are a Class A felony, while rape itself is only punishable as a Class B felony.

Section 3: In 2016, there were approximately 2,700 reported rapes in Tennessee.

Section 4: This bill holds that any man or woman convicted of rape will be charged with a Class A felony.

Section 5: This bill will be upheld by the justice system.

Section 6: This bill will be enacted January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Tevy Fish, Layla Davis
Committee: House - Education
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An act to amend the school starting time of all schools in Tennessee.

1 Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth in Government:

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

3 A) starting times: the time at which the school officially starts classes and
4 lessons for the day

5 B) All schools: all public schools in all counties, and all private schools that
6 receive state funding from the state.

7
8 Section II: The Tennessee board of education shall modify all school starting
9 times to 9:00 A.M.

10
11 Section III: This act will modify the bus routes schedule pertaining to the set
12 start times stated by this bill.

13
14 Section IV. This act shall require no funding from the state of Tennessee.

15
16 Section V. This act shall take effect for all grades in any kind of state funded
17 education program, whether public or private, from
18 kindergarten through 12th grade.

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

21
22 Section VII. This law shall come into effect during the 2020-2021 school year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jack Seger, Emma Westerman
Committee: House - Education
School: Hendersonville High School**

AN ACT TO LIMIT THE START TIMES OF MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 School Day- the period of time used by the school district/charter school to
5 calculate daily attendance. This does not include any periods or activities offered
6 to pupils that are not used in the determination of student attendance.

7
8 Section 2:

9 The school day for all middle schools, including middle schools operated as
10 charter schools, shall begin no earlier than 8:30 a.m.

11
12 The school day for all high schools, including high schools operated as charter
13 schools, shall begin no earlier than 9 a.m.

14
15 Section 3: This act shall allot \$75,000 from the Tennessee Department of
16 Education budget to each school district for any costs that transition may
17 require. Unused funds from this allotment, if any, will be returned to the
18 Tennessee Department of Education budget.

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

21
22 Section 5: This act shall take effect on June 1st, 2021, the public welfare
23 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Emma Anne Stephens, Bryant Brown, Murphy Coile
Committee: House - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act to Increase the Accessibility of Sports Programs to Youth in
Underprivileged Areas of Tennessee.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Poverty Line- The minimum income deemed livable for a household in a certain
5 area

6 Youth Sports Programs- An organized physical activity for persons under the age
7 of 18 to participate in

8 The National Youth Sports Strategy- A National program with the goal of
9 increasing the engagement of youth sports which has been working to survey
10 the adolescent engagement in youth sports as well as promote them but has yet
11 to provide funding to those who cannot afford youth sports

12 Tennessee Department of Health- The law-making board for the health of
13 Tennessee residents

14
15 Section 2: The TYSI or Tennessee Youth Sports Initiative will be created as a
16 grant to further the work of the NYSS. The TYSI would work to make youth
17 sports accessible to underprivileged areas of Tennessee by providing funding
18 through a grant to create sports programs aimed at 7-17-year-olds

19
20 Section 3: The grant would be available to any county with over 21 percent of its
21 population below the poverty line. Each county which is a recipient would receive
22 7,500 dollars maximum to put towards youth sports in their county.

23
24 Section 4: The funds for this bill will be allocated from the Department of Health
25 and it will require 40,000 dollars per year.

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

28
29 Section 6: This act will go into effect July 1, 2020



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Caroline High, Dallas Whitehead
Committee: House - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

An Act to Classify Sign Language as a Foreign Language Credit.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

3 A) ASL: This stands for American Sign Language and is a visual language
4 predominantly used by deaf people in the United States

5 B) Second language: Any language that isn't your native/first learned
6 language but is accepted and used where you live

7 C) Foreign Language Credit: These are credits you receive once you have
8 taken a certain number of classes on a language other than your native
9 language. These credits are required to graduate high school

10
11 Section 2: A student who successfully completes a course in ASL is entitled to
12 receive credit for that course toward satisfaction of a foreign language
13 requirement of the public or chartered nonpublic school where the course is
14 offered.

15
16 Section 3: ASL is hereby recognized as a foreign language, and any state
17 institution of higher education may offer a course in ASL. An undergraduate
18 student who successfully completes a course in ASL is entitled to receive credit
19 for that course toward satisfaction of an undergraduate foreign language
20 requirement of the state institution of higher education where the course is
21 offered.

22
23 Section 4: This bill is fiscal neutral.

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

26
27 Section 6: This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Elli Bell, Lily Sahihi, Michael Sullivan
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**An Act to Require All Alcohol in a Vehicle to be Placed in the Trunk or
Non Passenger Compartment.**

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 Passenger Compartment- the area of a motor vehicle designed for the seating of
5 the driver and other passengers of the vehicle. Passenger compartment includes
6 an unlocked glove compartment and any unlocked portable devices within the
7 immediate reach of the driver or any passengers. Passenger compartment does
8 not include the trunk or the area behind the last upright seat of a motor vehicle
9 that is not equipped with a trunk.

10 Operating a motor vehicle-the physical manipulation or activation of any of the
11 controls of a motor vehicle necessary to put it in motion, including but not
12 limited to turning the engine on.

13
14 Section 2: This bill prohibits any and all alcohol, other than any medically
15 prescribed prescription which would need a valid doctor's note, to be inside a
16 motor vehicle outside of a non-passenger compartment.

17
18 Section 3: All persons inside a motor vehicle are prohibited from consuming
19 alcohol inside the vehicle while the vehicle is in operation. This includes both the
20 driver and any passengers who are in the vehicle.

21
22 Section 4: A police officer or other member of law enforcement is hereby
23 authorized to pull over any vehicle he or she may suspect of containing alcohol
24 or any passengers that are in possession of alcohol.

25
26 Section 5: Failure to abide by this law will result in the charge of a \$500 fine
27 each to the driver and all passengers in the vehicle at the time that the alcohol
28 was discovered. This fine will be charged in addition to any other punishments
29 for breaking other crimes at the time the alcohol was discovered.

30
31 Section 6: This law will require no expenditure of state funds.

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

34
35 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
36 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Gabrielle White, Annabelle Frank
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: University School of Nashville**

**An act to amend penalties and records requirements for domestic abuse
in Tennessee.**

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

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

- 4 a. Minor- a person under the age of full legal responsibility
5 b. Adult - a person at the age of maturity, which is defined in most instances
6 as the age of eighteen
7 c. Felony- is defined as a crime regarded as more serious than a
8 misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year
9 d. Child Abuse - physical, verbal, or sexual maltreatment of a person under
10 the age of eighteen

11
12 Section 2: Any adult who domestically abuses a minor may be charged with a
13 Class D felony punishable by incarceration of two to twelve years and a fine not
14 exceeding five thousand dollars.

15
16 Section 3: Any resident of Tennessee may request child abuse conviction records
17 for any other resident of Tennessee from the Tennessee Department of Safety
18 and Homeland Security.

19
20 Section 4: The Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security shall
21 maintain records of all persons convicted of child abuse. Records may not be
22 expunged until the death of said convict.

23
24 Section 5: The Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security shall
25 budget the costs necessary to maintain said records and process records
26 requests into their annual operating budget. The Department of Safety and
27 Homeland Security is hereby authorized to charge a nominal fee for records
28 requests to cover the cost of processing those requests quickly.

29
30 Section 6: all other laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

31
32 Section 7: This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
33 it.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 3

Elvyn Agboto



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Alexandria Williams, Lisbeth Caxaj Puac, Denya Johnson
Committee: House - Education
School: John Overton High School**

AN ACT TO PROMOTE A MORE SANITARY LEARNING ENVIRONMENT.

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 Learning Environment: Refers to the various physical locations in which students
5 are educated.

6
7 Flu: An easily transmittable viral infection that can be deadly, especially in high-
8 risk groups such as young children.

9
10 Section 2: All public elementary, middle, & high schools will be required to
11 implement sanitizing stations including: tissues, hand sanitizer, and hand and
12 facial wipes in every school district in the state of Tennessee.

13
14 Section 3: In addition, to the sanitizing stations public school teachers will also
15 be semi-annually supplied with sanitary classroom necessities including hand
16 sanitizer and tissues to promote a more hygienic lifestyle and to eliminate the
17 risk of common virus and diseases.

18
19 Section 4: The standard of this course will be set by the Tennessee Department
20 of Health.

21
22 Section 5: The addition of this course will cost \$1,166,471 and will be funded
23 through the Tennessee Department of Health budget.

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

26
27 Section 7: This act shall take effect August 3, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Kimia Zarreh-Eghbali, Sam Roth, Katerina Fedoseeva
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO ADD A SELF DEFENSE CURRICULUM IN HIGH-SCHOOL.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless used in a different context, should be defined as follows:

Self Defense: The defense of one's person or interests, especially through the use of physical force, which is permitted in certain cases as an answer to a charge of violent crime.

Section 2) All Public High School wellness classes must add a curriculum teaching self-defense techniques to students.

Section 3) Lifetime wellness teachers will get trained through the program "R.A.D" (Rape Aggression Defense). In order to become a certified self-defense instructor, one has to achieve 30 hours of instruction.

Section 4: This program and similar programs have been successful in other states in the US. RAD is present in all fifty states and internationally. It is used in many university police departments in the country. Educators have been getting trained on their own or it has been required in many schools in Florida, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

Section 5) "Rad" provides many teaching locations throughout Tennessee. It shall be noted that these locations are all across Tennessee, and not concentrated in one specific region of the state.

Section 6: The following subtopics of the current high school lifetime wellness curriculum shall be removed to allotted the suitable time to learn the new subject:

HS.PW.1- "Identify the relationship between healthy eating and total wellness," as this is taught in both elementary and middle school

HS.PW.4- "Implement the health-related and skill-related components of fitness," as this is taught in middle school

Section 7: This new subtopic will be implemented in the Health and Safety component of the High School Lifetime Wellness Curriculum under the subcomponent of Personal Safety.

38 Section 8) Assuming there is 1 wellness teacher at each of Tennessee's 485
39 public high schools, we estimate that the price of training them will be
40 approximately \$22,000.

41
42 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

43
44 Section 10: This act shall take effect in the new 2020/21 school year the public
45 welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Cole Miller
Committee: House - Education
School: Currey Ingram Academy**

An Act to require high schools to provide an intro to computer science course, that students have to take to graduate..

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

5 a)Computer science- The study of the principles and use of computers.
6

7 Section 2: All high schools will be required to offer a course on computer science
8

9 Section 3: The standards for this course will be set by the Tennessee
10 Department of Education.

11 Section 4: The addition of this course will cost \$4,000,000 and will be funded
12 through the Tennessee Department of Education budget.
13

14 Section 5: The additional annual fee for added, dedicated teachers will cost
15 \$16,000,000 and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Education
16 budget.
17

18 Section 6: If a school does not provide this class they are not able to offer a high
19 school diploma.
20

21 Section 7: Students must take this class and pass in order to graduate.
22

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

25 Section 9: This act shall take effect June 30th, 2020 to provide time for schools
26 to prepare.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Isabella Kelly
Committee: House - Education
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**AN ACT to add onto Tennessee Code Annotated Title 49, Chapter 6,
relative to family life instruction, to make middle school and 5th grade
abstinence-based family planning education mandatory in all school
districts in Tennessee..**

Section 1: Definitions to be used as such in the context of this bill:

- a) Safe Dates - a term to describe a healthy romantic relationship without physical or emotional abuse.
- b) Family Life Education - an abstinence-centered sex education program that builds a foundation of knowledge and skills relating to character development, human development, c)decision-making, abstinence, contraception and disease prevention.
- d) Basic Reproductive Anatomy - anatomy related to puberty and sexual activity:
 - i) Female - uterus, ovaries, fimbriae, fallopian tubes, vagina, cervix, vulva, labias minora and majora, clitoris, urethra, and anus
 - ii) Male - glans, foreskin, urethra, vas deferens, seminal vesicle, prostate, anus, scrotum, testes, erectile tissue, and epididymis
- e) Male and Female Puberty - the transition an adolescent experiences developmentally concerning sexual and mental maturity
- f) LGBTQIA+ - the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, etc. community; a term used to describe individuals who are not cisgender or heterosexual.
- g) Stages of Pregnancy - the month by month development of a fetus
- h) Abortion - the termination of a pregnancy by removal of the fetus surgically or medically
- i) STDs - sexually transmitted diseases

Section 2: The middle school curriculum is to be a precursor to the abstinence-based curriculum that is already in Tennessee law. It shall include the following, of which is defined in Title 49:

- a) Safe dates and the means to spot abusive patterns in all types of relationships
- b) The basic female and male reproductive anatomy with definitions provided through the Tennessee Department of Health
- c) The basic sexual functions of each of the aforementioned parts of the reproductive anatomy
- d) Male and Female Puberty
- e) A family life and planning education
- f) The stages of pregnancy

35 Section 3: No sexual activity shall be endorsed or encouraged at any time;
36 contraceptives shall be at no time introduced into the classroom.

37
38 Section 4: The curriculum shall not include any in-depth mention of current
39 social controversies until highschool Wellness/Health; including:

40 a) Abortion

41 b) LGBTQIA+ issues

42 c) STDs

43
44 Section 5: Written permission from a parent or guardian must be submitted to
45 the district superintendent in order to be exempt from this curriculum, with
46 specific cause for exemption. Replacement work must be provided at the
47 Wellness/Health teacher's discretion with parental approval.

48
49 Section 6: Allocation of the curriculum can be spread at the discretion of the
50 district, but must be administered each year between grades 5 and 7. This is
51 with the exception of Male and Female Puberty which must be administered in
52 5th grade.

53
54 Section 7: Any and all revisions to the curriculum must be agreed upon by each
55 district board and approved by the chair of the Department of Education.

56
57 Section 8: Non-compliance by teachers and district administrators will be dealt
58 with by each district individually, as per TN Board of Education Policy. Non-
59 compliance of this law from a district superintendent shall be met with a
60 suspension and a subsequent dismissal if the administrator remains non-
61 compliant.

62
63 Section 9: Consultation with non-profit organizations without religious or
64 partisan bias is encouraged. Federal and state agencies dealing with sexual
65 health and disease control are permitted sources for statistics.

66
67 Section 10: This bill costs \$64 million dollars for the hiring of wellness teachers
68 for each TN middle school across every school and elementary where 5th grade
69 is allocated.

70
71 Section 11: This bill with approval shall henceforth be enacted May 25th 2021
72 and onward. Planning of each curriculum must begin at least a month prior to
73 the beginning of the school year.

74
75 Section 12: All laws in conflict are hereby repealed.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Lauren French, Yenni Gonzalez Salinas
Committee: House - Education
School: University School of Nashville

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION IN
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

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. Birth Control- any method to prevent unwanted pregnancy.
- b. Comprehensive Sexual Health Education- curriculum that aims to give students the knowledge, attitudes, skills and values to make appropriate and healthy choices in their sexual lives.
- c. Abstinence- the choice not to have sex.
- d. STI- sexually transmitted infection.

Section 2: This act requires Tennessee public middle and high schools to incorporate a yearly comprehensive sexual health and STI prevention education into the current health curriculum, starting in seventh grade. Abstinence-only instruction is not permitted.

Section 3: This act will amend Tenn. Code. Ann. 49-6-1005 as follows:

- a. Health courses will include comprehensive sexual health education and teaching beyond abstinence.
 - i. This includes educating students about HIV and other STI prevention, pregnancy, birth control, sexual harassment, sexual assault, healthy relationships, and human trafficking, as well as local resources for accessing care and students' rights to access care.
- b. Teachers must have training in and knowledge of the most recent medically accurate research on the topic.
- c. Health courses must promote knowledge of sexuality as a standard part of human growth.
 - i. Instruction and materials must respect and address the needs of students of all genders and sexual orientations.

Section 4: Parents and legal guardians may remove their children from this class by submitting a request to the school district with their cause for complaint, as per current standards.

Section 5: The curriculum of this course will be developed by the Tennessee Department of Education.

37

38 Section 6: Funding will come from Tennessee Department of Education's
39 curriculum development and will cost approximately \$500,000.

40

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



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Daniel Nguyen, Jordan Richardson
Committee: House - Education
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

AN ACT TO GRANT UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS ELIGIBILITY FOR IN-STATE TUITION AT TENNESSEE PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

In-state tuition: the rate paid by students with a permanent residence in the state in which their university is located

Out-of-state tuition: the rate that students coming from outside the state, including international students, pay to attend a public state school

Undocumented: Living in the United States without U.S. citizenship or other legal immigration status

Undocumented student: a student who has entered or resides in a country unlawfully or without the country's authorization

Proof of residency: A document confirming an individual's place of residence along with his or her full name and address

Section 2: This act requires all public colleges and universities in Tennessee to provide in-state tuition for any undocumented student that has:

Attended a Tennessee secondary school for at least 3 years.

Graduated from a Tennessee secondary school.

Enrolled at a Tennessee public college or university.

Applied for in-state tuition at a Tennessee public college or university.

Provided at least two documents displaying his or her proof of residency in Tennessee.

Section 3: All undocumented students that apply to receive in-state tuition in Tennessee must sign an affidavit confirming that he or she has either applied to receive legal immigration status or will apply as soon as he or she becomes eligible.

Section 4: If passed, the implementation of this bill will have no impact on the state budget..

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

Section 6: Upon passage, this bill will be implemented in the 2021-2022 academic school year and all school years following.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Kate Harvey, Zac Koelling
Committee: House - Education
School: White House High School**

**An Act to Abolish the TNReady Section of TCAP in Favor of ACT
Preparation.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Section I: terms in this act will be defined as follows

TCAP (Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program) - the umbrella term for all state required standardized testing.

TNReady - the current state testing method applied to all high schools to test knowledge of the previous year and to see if the students are ready for the next step in their academic careers. Is a division of TCAP.

Vendors - the companies that program, facilitate, and analyse the data of TNReady tests.

Proportionately distributed - distributed based on number of students per school district.

ACT (American College Testing) - standardized test administered to high school students or other individuals seeking college admission. Tests comprehensive knowledge of high school academic material.

Elementary school student - any student in grades K-4

Middle school student - any student in grades 5-8.

High school student - any student in grades 9-12.

Public School- a school supported by public funds

Section II:

Any contracts currently in consideration with new vendors for the TNReady test alone shall remain unsigned. Furthermore, after the current contract ends, there will no longer be any form of TNReady state testing to be administered to public high school students in the State of Tennessee. All TCAP testing for public elementary and middle school students shall remain as is.

Section III:

The funds that had been previously allocated to the TNReady testing for public high school students shall now be directed towards preparation for the ACT. The amount is estimated to be about \$20 million per year, which would be proportionately distributed to each public school district to be used for the purpose of preparing the students of that school district for the ACT in ways such as: purchasing ACT prep books, purchasing online subscriptions for ACT prep courses and/or programs, hiring ACT tutors, ACT training programs for teachers, or financial testing assistance for low income students.

37

38 Section IV:

39 Any testing of state standards would be fulfilled by teacher written exams at the
40 end of each term, while college and career readiness will be tested by the ACT.

41

42 Section V:

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

44

45 Section VI:

46 This act shall go into effect on July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Rena Shi, Emi Gilmer, Eloise McSurdy
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO PUSH BACK START TIMES FOR PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1) Terms used in this act will be defined as followed:

4 a) Schoolday: Any day, including a partial day, when children are in attendance at
5 school for instructional purposes from Monday to Friday. School day has the same
6 meaning for all children in school, including children with and without disabilities.

7 b) Charter School: A school that is run by a private board but funded by the state.

8 c) Magnet School: A public school offering a specialized curriculum, often with high
9 academic standards, to a student body representing a cross section of the
10 community.

11 d) Circadian Rhythm: 24-hour internal clock that is running in the background of the
12 brain and cycles between sleepiness and alertness at regular intervals.

13 e) Public High School: A state-funded secondary school following a state-approved
14 curriculum and run by a public board.

15
16 Section 2) This act will prohibit public high schools from starting the school day
17 before 8:00 a.m., excluding charter and magnet schools.

18
19 Section 3) The school day must not be under 6 and one half hours as is required by
20 the state of Tennessee, so it cannot end before 2:30 p.m. in order to be considered
21 a full school day and count towards the 180 required school days per year. If the
22 school day ends prior to 2:30 p.m., it must be counted as a partial day.

23
24 Section 4) Currently, there are no restrictions on how early schools can require
25 students to be in class. Insufficient sleep in adolescents is an important public health
26 issue that significantly affects the health and safety, as well as the academic success
27 of high school students. This is an effort to improve alertness and lower truancy
28 rates of high school students due to the altered circadian rhythms of teenagers
29 occurring after puberty.

30
31 Section 5) This act will not require any extra funding by the state than is already in
32 place.

33
34 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

35
36 Section 7) This act shall take effect on August 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring
37 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Camille Brinson, Ella Saakian, Maya Chapman
Committee: House - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

An act to enable DREAMers to be eligible for Tennessee's in-state college tuition.

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) DREAMers: Young immigrants residing in the United States unlawfully after being
5 brought in by their parents.

6 b) In-state tuition qualification: Every person having his or her domicile in
7 Tennessee shall be classified "in-state" for application fee, tuition, and admission
8 purposes. The Board of Regents requires graduation from a public or private school
9 in Tennessee and a diploma

10 c) Domicile: the country that a person treats as their permanent home, or lives in
11 and has a substantial connection with.

12 d) Tennessee "In-State Tuition"- 2 years free for community and technical schools
13 as well as lowered fees from public colleges and universities

14 e) TBR, Tennessee Board Of Regents- TBR is responsible for the government and
15 management of the state university and Community College Systems of Tennessee.
16 TBR provides more efficient utilization of state resources provided for their support

17
18 SECTION 2 - Undocumented immigrants who qualify as DREAMers who have a
19 domicile in Tennessee must be able to qualify for in-state tuition. These students
20 must have graduated from a Tennessee public/private secondary school and earned
21 a diploma to be eligible.

22
23 SECTION 3 - The Board of Regents will allow DREAMers to get an education at
24 community colleges and technical colleges for the first two years free, and allow
25 DREAMers to apply to the in-state tuition of public colleges in Tennessee if they are
26 in agreement with the Board of Regents requirements of an in-state tuition

27
28 SECTION 4 - This bill is fiscal neutral.. Budgeting decisions will be made by each
29 college as they see fit.

30
31 SECTION 5 - The Board of Regents will be responsible for the enforcement of the
32 bill

33
34 SECTION 6 - All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed

35
36 SECTION 7 - This bill would be effective as of August 1st, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Thu Ha, Sydney Hortsman, Connor Brunson
Committee: House - Education
School: Webb School**

AN ACT TO REQUIRE 20% REDUCTION OF PAPER USAGE PER SCHOOL DISTRICT.

I. Enacting Clause

Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

II. Definitions of terms

-20% reduction: a reduction of 20% of the total amount of paper used in each school district in the 2019-2020 school year, which is to be determined mathematically from the records of the aforementioned school districts within the confines of the borders of the great state of Tennessee

-Paper usage: the papers that teachers give out in the form of assignments and homework as well as presentations to the students.

-Per School District: for each school district within the confines of the state of Tennessee, and each school district is to be the piloting agency of the enactment of the legislation.

III. Sections

I: This act requires teachers of the public school system in grades K-12 in the state of Tennessee to reduce their paper usage for in-class and homework assignments by 20% from the 2019-2020 school year.

IV. Fiscal Line Item

-The aforementioned programming will not require additional funds from the taxpayers of the state of Tennessee.

V. Repealing Clause

All laws or parts of laws that have been passed within the borders of Tennessee, that happen to be in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

VI. Effective Date

This act shall take effect, at the beginning of the 2020-2021 school year in Tennessee, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Virginia Hunt, Diana Barba
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**A RESOLUTION TO EXPAND TCA 49-6-1901 AND 49-6-1902 TO INCLUDE
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES BEYOND SUICIDE.**

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

2 Section 1) Terms of this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be as
3 follows:

4 a) LEA - Local Educational Agency commonly refers to a school district who
5 operates publicly under government funding

6 b) Mental health professional - one who is equipped to diagnose and treat mental
7 health issues

8
9 Section 2) All teachers within the public school system will be required to take
10 mental health awareness classes as part of their yearly training that include
11 issues ADHD, anxiety, OCD, and eating disorders. These trainings will alternate
12 years with the regular suicide prevention training.

13
14 Section 3) The LEA shall be required to adopt a plan to recognize all of the
15 aforementioned mental health issues, as well as establishing a plan of action to
16 individualize care and get the student further help if the situation requires.

17
18 Section 4) Mental health professionals need to be in contact with schools and
19 present in the LEA plan on the path of treatment in the event that a student may
20 need support.

21
22 Section 5) Training shall include warning signs, methods of reaching out to the
23 student and their family, assessing the situation, creating a plan, and contacting
24 professionals.

25
26 Section 6) This training will not detract from the budget, as the money allocated
27 for the suicide prevention training will be used for this plan on each alternating
28 year.

29
30 Section 7) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

31
32 Section 8) This act shall take effect May 31, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Alexandra Touliatos, Gracie Gerhart, Kate Shanaman
Committee: House - Education
School: St. Marys School**

**AN ACT TO END SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN TENNESSEE YOUTHS THROUGH
THE CREATION OF RECOVERY PROGRAMS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
2

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

4 a. Substance abuse: Overindulgence in or dependence on an addictive
5 substance, especially alcohol or drugs.

6 b: Self-Management and Recovery Training (SMART) Recovery: A substance
7 abuse recovery program using a secular and science-based approach, as well as
8 cognitive behavioral therapy and non-confrontational motivational methods.

9 c. Precontemplation: At this stage, the participant may not realize that they have
10 a problem.

11 d. Contemplation: The participant evaluates the advantages and disadvantages
12 of the addiction by performing a cost/benefit analysis.

13 e. Determination/preparation: The participant decides to pursue personal
14 change, and may complete a Change Plan Worksheet.

15 f. Action: The participant seeks out new ways of handling their addiction
16 behavior. This can include self-help, the support of addiction help group or
17 professional guidance.

18 g. Maintenance: After a few months, the participant's behavior has been changed
19 and now seeks to maintain their gains.

20 h. Graduation: Once a participant has sustained a long period of change, they
21 may choose to move on with their lives and graduate from SMART Recovery.
22

23 Section 2: All public schools in the state of Tennessee will be required to create
24 support groups for students in recovery and current substance abusers. The
25 meetings will also be open to students that are friends of or relatives of
26 substance abusers. This program will be open to middle school and high school
27 students.
28

29 Section 3: Attending meetings will be voluntary, and meetings will continue to be
30 hosted as long as there is attendance. If no students choose to attend, the
31 sessions will be discontinued. A student can request that the recovery sessions
32 be brought back if there will be attendance.
33

34 Section 4: Sessions will be overseen by a school counselor. The counselor will
35 keep anything discussed in the support group confidential, and there will be no
36 repercussions to students for attending or for anything admitted in session.

Counselors overseeing the support group should be familiar with the Self-Management and Recovery Training (SMART) Recovery principles.

Section 5: Support groups will be conducted similarly to SMART Recovery meetings. The group should also use each other and their counselor for support, as well as using the option for the six step SMART Recovery program if needed. The SMART Recovery program option would involve precontemplation, contemplation, determination/preparation, action, maintenance, and graduation.

Section 6: These support groups will be held on the school campus either before, during, or after school hours based on the needs of each individual school. Sessions will be held a minimum of every other school week, although with the request of students, more frequent sessions should be held.

Section 7: This will require no funding from the state of Tennessee's school budget.

All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

This act shall take place on August 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Oscar Ekanem, Jayden Ross
Committee: House - Education
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**An Act to Mandate a Child Psychology Component in a Guidance
Counselor's Continual Education Program.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Professional Counselor: A person trained in counseling and guidance services
5 with an emphasis on individual and group guidance and counseling designed to
6 assist individuals in achieving more effective personal, social, educational and
7 career development and adjustment.

8 Guidance Counselor: A person who gives help and advice to students about
9 educational and personal decisions.

10 Board for Licensed Professional Counselors, Licensed Marital and Family
11 Therapists, and Licensed Clinical Pastoral Therapists: State department that
12 manages the licenses of each aforementioned job.

13 Continual Education (CE): A specific learning activity generally characterized by
14 the issuance of a certificate or continuing education units.

15 Continuing Education Unit (CEU): A CEU is a unit of credit equal to 10 hours of
16 participation in an accredited program designed for professionals with certificates
17 or licenses to practice various professions.

18 Child Psychology: Specific studies that focus on child and adolescent
19 behavior/cognitive development.

20 Adolescent Psychology: The scientific study teenagers and their transition from
21 childhood to adulthood.

22 Developmental Child Psychology: The scientific studies of how and why human
23 beings change over the course of their life.

24 Abnormal Child Psychology: The scientific studies of unusual patterns of
25 behavior, emotion and thought.

26
27 SECTION 2: This act applies only to professional counselors in public high
28 schools, middle schools, and elementary schools.

29
30 SECTION 3: This act mandates that guidance counselors possessing only one
31 counseling license/certificate must acquire an additional 5 hours of CE per year
32 in addition to the already established 10 hours per year (1 CEU).

33 All additional hours will be fully funded and paid for by the department of
34 education.

Acknowledging that counselors with two licenses have a period of two years to complete 30 hours of CE, such counselors will have an additional CEU or 10 hours of CE added to their biannual course.
Counselors with three licenses, who already have a period of 2 years to complete 40 hours of CE, will have an additional 10 hours of CE added to their biannual course.

SECTION 4: The additional hours of CE dictated by this bill must be dedicated to child and adolescent psychology training such as:
Any course work involving the Clinical Psychology or Child Development majors
Any course work involving Adolescent Psychology, Developmental Child Psychology, or Abnormal Child Psychology studies

SECTION 5: As already defined by the Board for Licensed Professional Counselors, continual education shall consist of master or doctoral level course work from a nationally or regionally accredited institution of higher education.
As already defined by the Board for Licensed Professional Counselors, it is the individual's responsibility using his or her professional judgment to determine whether or not programs are applicable and appropriate to his or her professional development.

As already defined by the Board for Licensed Professional Counselors, Each person must retain proof of attendance and completion of all CE requirements. This documentation must be retained for a period of four years from the end of the calendar year in which the CE was acquired.

SECTION 6: The estimated cost of this bill is 7 million to 15 million USD annually, and it will be funded by the department of education.
Acknowledging that the average cost for online CE programs is about from \$159 to \$337 per hour, the department of education will fund the additional hours dictated by this bill.

The Department of Education is only responsible for financing the additional hours dictated by this bill. Previously existing CE requirements will continue to be individually paid for.

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

SECTION 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021. Thus, guidance counselors are fairly given a full calendar year to begin and complete their CE hours .



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Sneh Patel, Winnie Combs
Committee: House - Education
School: Davidson Academy**

**AN ACT TO ALLOW DACA STUDENTS TO PAY IN-STATE TUITION AND
ELIGIBLE FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AT PUBLIC COLLEGES AND
UNIVERSITIES.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4 a) Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) - an American immigration
5 policy that allows some individuals with unlawful presence in the United States
6 after being brought to the country as children to receive a renewable two-year
7 period of deferred action from deportation and become eligible for a work permit
8 in the U.S.

9 b) Deferred Action - a policy that grants temporary protection from deportation,
10 as well as employment authorization and a social security number, to
11 undocumented immigrants who qualify

12 c) Illegal Alien - A foreign-born person who does not have documentation that
13 allows them to live in the U.S.

14
15 Section 2) To be eligible for DACA, applicants must meet several eligibility
16 requirements such as:

17 a) have entered the United States before their 16th birthday

18 b) be under 31 years of age as of June 15, 2012

19 c) be in school, a graduate or an honorably discharged from the military

20 d) not have been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or otherwise
21 pose a threat to national security

22
23 Section 3) This act allows students under DACA living in the state to be
24 considered in-state residents. Tennessee's public colleges and universities are
25 required to allow students under DACA that live in Tennessee to no longer apply
26 as international/foreign students and to attend school with in-state tuition and
27 with eligibility for scholarships.

28
29 Section 4) The mandatory requirements for students under DACA that wish to
30 attend a public college or university in Tennessee with in-state tuition are as
31 follows:

32 a) be a resident of Tennessee for at least two years.

33 b) graduate from high school with at least 2.5 GPA

34 c) achieve at least a 22 on the ACT or 1020 on the SAT

35 d) the student must sign an agreement stating that they will apply to legalize
36 their immigration status as soon as they are eligible to apply.

37
38 Section 5) This act will have no fiscal impact on the state of Tennessee.

39
40 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

41
42 Section 7) This act will go into effect on June 1, 2020, upon becoming a law, the
43 public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Emma Bitting, Ashley Adams
Committee: House - Education
School: Loretto High School**

An Act to Require American Sign Language to be Taught in Elementary Grades.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA youth in government

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

4 heroin- a highly addictive analgesic drug derived from morphine, often used
5 illicitly as a narcotic producing euphoria.

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

8
9 Section 2) Under this act, a separate charge will be established for bringing
10 heroin into the state if the prosecution determines that was done so with the
11 intent to sell. The individual will not be eligible for parole until halfway through
12 their sentence.

13
14 Section 3) Individuals convicted of selling between 2-100 grams of heroin will
15 not be eligible for parole before serving at least half of their 5 to 10 year
16 sentence. Individuals caught selling over 100 grams will face a sentence of up to
17 20 years.

18
19 Section 4) A 'Good Samaritan' clause will be established. This will encourage
20 individuals to call for help for individuals who overdose, and will shield people
21 from prosecution for other potential drug related offenses when they call for
22 help. Both individuals in this potential scenario would not be charged with any
23 drug related charges, and the person who is under the influence of an illicit
24 substance will be placed into rehabilitation.

25
26 Section 5) Additionally, 25 Million will be allocated from the annual state budget
27 to state run rehabilitation facilities to make treatment more widely available to
28 those who need it.

29
30 Section 6) This act shall take effect July 1st, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Chloe Denham, Ivy Bell
Committee: House - Education
School: Nolensville High School**

An act to require reusable plastic trays in all public school cafeterias.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- 5
6 A) Reusable Plastic Trays- a hard plastic tray used for school lunches and that
7 can be used more than once and recycled.
8 B) Foam Trays- a disposable tray used for school lunches, and made out of foam.
9 C) Public Schools- a school supported by public funds.
10 D) Decompose- break down or cause to break down into component elements or
11 simpler constituents.

12
13 Section 2: All Tennessee public schools will be required to use reusable plastic
14 lunch trays in school cafeterias.

15
16 Section 3: Aware that foam trays cost the state \$0.04 each and plastic trays cost
17 \$3.50 each.

18
19 Section 4: Pointing out that the state of Tennessee spends roughly \$71,500 a
20 day on foam trays. Noting that the total price for Tennessee public schools is
21 about \$12,863,100.

22
23 Section 5: Seeing that plastic foam trays would cost roughly 6,253,000 dollars,
24 enough for the whole state. Emphasizing that the 6 million is a one time
25 payment about every five years.

26
27 Section 6: Noting that the price of plastic food trays would pay off after just 1
28 year.

29
30 Section 7: Aware that foam trays can take hundreds of years to decompose and
31 are harmful to the environment. Seeing that plastic reusable trays can be used
32 over and over again and then recycled.

33
34 Section 8: Noting that the individual schools would purchase these trays and not
35 the state of Tennessee. Seeing that this would allow for more money for other
36 school programs.
37

38 Section 9: Any school without plastic trays by August first will receive a warning.
39 After two months, and still no change there will be a 1,000 dollar penalty. The
40 penalty will raise by 500 dollars each two months until the school has plastic
41 trays.
42
43 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
44
45 Section 11: This act shall take effect August 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Olivia Hankins, Hallie Anderson
Committee: House - Education
School: St. Marys School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUAL EDUCATION IN
TENNESSEE PUBLIC AND CHARTER SCHOOLS.**

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

- a) Abstinence-centered sexual education: Teaches that abstinence is the expected standard of behavior for teens and excludes information about the effectiveness of contraception or condoms to prevent unintended pregnancy and STIs.
- b) Comprehensive sexual education: a sex education instruction method based on-curriculum that aims to give students the knowledge, attitudes, skills and values to make appropriate and healthy choices in their sexual lives.
- c) Abstinence: the practice of refraining from penetrative sexual intercourse and activities that put an individual at risk for pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases
- d) Sexually transmitted diseases: any one of various diseases that can be transmitted by direct sexual contact.

Section 2: Tennessee Code Annotated 49-6-1301 currently prohibits the teaching of nonabstinence as acceptable or appropriate behavior, and with this law in effect in 2017, Tennessee had a teen pregnancy rate of 26.6 per every 1,000 females. This bill will help lower the teen pregnancy rate in Tennessee by adopting a sexual education curriculum that comprehensively educates students about sexual health.

Section 3: All public and charter schools shall be required to provide comprehensive sexual education teaching the following: human anatomy, puberty, reproduction and sexual development, the benefits of delaying sexual activity, the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, the effective use of contraceptives and how to access them, communication skills to form healthy relationships, and age-appropriate information about gender identity and sexual orientation, including resources for students of all sexual orientations.

Section 4: Parents and legal guardians shall receive notification of the comprehensive sexual health education curriculum and will have the right to withdraw their student from the course. Upon request, parents or legal guardians of students will be able to examine the curriculum.

35 Section 5: Should a parent or legal guardian withdraw a student from all of the
36 comprehensive sexual health education curriculum, the student shall not be
37 subject to discipline or any other sanction.
38

39 Section 6: This will come at no new cost to Tennessee, as the state already
40 budgets money for the abstinence-centered sexual education curriculum.
41

42 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed
43

44 Section 8: This act shall take effect August 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring
45 it



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: McClain Cameron, Anna Simmons, Eleanor Bruner
Committee: House - Education
School: Webb School**

**An act to require all educators in the state of Tennessee to take a
fundamental course on the topic of the mental health of students..**

Enacting clause:

Definitions:

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

Educator- a Personnel with the required credibility to teach or instruct a class ranging from grades kindergarten to twelve, on any subject under the Tennessee Department of Education.

Course- a class in Tennessee that consists of instructing information to educators on the subject of mental health in students and how school affects it.

Mental Health- the mental state of a persons including but not limited to: depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia.

Sections:

Section 2: All educators in the state of Tennessee will be required to partake in a course regarding the subject of students mental health

Section 3: The standards and material within the course will be set by the Tennessee department of Education.

Fiscal Line Item:

Section 4: The course required for the educators in Tennessee will cost about 11,953,080 and be funded through the Tennessee Department of Education Budget.

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

Section 6: The act shall take effect on July 25th 2020, as that is when the educational school year commences for educators.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Olivia Davidson, Audrey Savage
Committee: House - Education
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO INCORPORATE COMPOSTABLE PAPER LUNCH TRAYS IN
TENNESSEE SCHOOLS.**

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

2
3 Section 1: For the purpose of this bill, compostable shall be defined as a product
4 capable of disintegrating into natural elements, leaving no toxicity in the soil.
5

6 Section 2: There shall be compostable paper lunch trays integrated into
7 Tennessee state funded schools, excluding universities and state colleges,
8 starting with a year long trial period in Williamson county schools. This will be
9 reevaluated at the end of the trial year.

10
11 Section 3: If successful in cutting down waste, this bill shall be applied to the
12 following 9 counties: Wilson, Davidson, Knox, Loudon, Fayette, Moore, Hamilton,
13 Sumner, and Shelby because of their higher income status. After a 5 year period,
14 this bill will be resubmitted to the Tennessee General Assembly for debate.
15

16 Section 4: The schools who currently have reusable hard-plastic trays will be
17 urged to donate these trays back to the state of Tennessee, so that these trays
18 can be redistributed to shelters or churches accordingly. By redistributing the old
19 trays, excess waste will be eliminated from the transition.
20

21 Section 5: The funding for this bill will come from the education sector of the
22 Tennessee state government. For Williamson county, the cost for implementation
23 will be \$795,789.414 per county. This estimate is 0.4% of the Williamson county
24 education budget. In total, implementation will cost \$7,957,894.14.
25

26 Section 6: All laws and acts in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.
27

28 Section 7: This bill will take effect by August 7th of 2020, will be reevaluated by
29 August of 2021, and reevaluated again in August of 2026 with signs of success.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Emma Herron, Kyla Moseley, Fiona Kiernon
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO REQUIRE DYSLEXIC SCREENING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1 Be enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government

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

4 a. Dyslexia: A general term for disorders that involve difficulty learning to read,
5 interpret words, and other symbols. Does not affect general intelligence.

6 b. Dyslexic screening: An assessment that determines if one has dyslexia.

7 Written dyslexia assessment: A written assessment where students answer
8 questions to see if they are in the dyslexic spectrum.

9 c. Counselor: A school appointed mentor who is there to guide and advise
10 students.

11
12 Section 2: This bill will require elementary school students to take a written
13 dyslexia assessment to determine if they need further assistance to close the
14 dyslexic learning gap.

15
16 Section 4: Schools are not required to pay for any further assistance, but are
17 required to help them through the process of finishing their screening. If they
18 finish screening and have found out they are dyslexic, then they will receive
19 extra learning time during which other students are in encore.

20
21 Section 5: The existing counselors would be trained to help close the learning
22 gaps for dyslexic students in elementary school to make the transition smoother.
23 If there is no existing counselor, then the state will provide one for the students
24 who need one.

25
26 Section 6: The cost would be a one time cost and all new counselors will be
27 required to have this training completed prior to hiring.

28
29 Section 7: This implementation will cost \$5,451,000 and will be funded through
30 the Tennessee Department of Education budget.

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

33
34 Section 9: This act shall take effect May 20, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Madisyn Paschal, Conner Liddell

Committee: House - Education

School: Dyer County High School

AN ACT TO REQUIRE CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

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 Cyber Crime: criminal activities carried out by means of computers or internet
5 such as Identity Theft, Malware, Data Breach, Phishing etc.

6 Malware: software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage or gain
7 unauthorized access to a computer system

8 Software: programs and other operating information used by a computer

9 Breach: confidential data is stolen, transmitted, viewed, copied or used by an
10 unauthorized individual

11 Phishing: attempting to gain information such as usernames, passwords, and
12 credit card details via electronic communication by disguising as a trustworthy
13 company or person

14 Cyber Security: measures taken to protect computer systems and networks from
15 damage to their hardware, software, or electronic data due to unauthorized use
16 and access

17 Hardware: physical components of electronic systems

18
19 Section 2: This act will ensure that all students attending public highschools will
20 be required to take a cyber security course in order to graduate.

21
22 Section 3: Younger generations are the most vulnerable to cyber attacks. Cyber
23 crime is a rising problem in Tennessee amongst our youth.

24
25 Section 4: The standards for the course will be set by the Tennessee Department
26 of Education.

27
28 Section 5: A school's failure to comply will result in a reformation within the
29 school.

30
31 Section 6: This will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Education.

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

34
35 Section 8: This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jane Brownlee, Yasmine Menad
Committee: House - Education
School: Hendersonville High School**

**An Act to Standardize the Sex ed. Curriculum and Cease Involvement of
Crisis Pregnancy Centers in TN Public Schools.**

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 Crisis Pregnancy Center (CPC)- A center which intends to intercept pregnant
5 women or those who are seeking help with sexual health issues with the intent
6 to promote abstinence-only education and provide resources as abortion
7 alternatives. A majority are religiously affiliated via. associations with faith-based
8 organizations (Heartbeat International, Carenet, and NIFLA)

9 Standardize - To create a set of 'standards' to provide a universal education to
10 public school students in a state. Standards define what a student should be
11 taught according to grade level and other considerations.

12
13 SECTION II: If enacted, this act will cease the involvement of Crisis Pregnancy
14 Centers in Sex ed within Tennessee public schools. Currently, their involvement
15 violates the 1st amendment specification which separates church and state.

16
17 SECTION III: Furthermore, if enacted this act will replace CPC-led sex education
18 programs with an in-depth set of standards as well as teacher resources to
19 provide students with age appropriate and factual information on the subject.
20 These standards would be added to the Tennessee Health Education and Lifetime
21 Wellness Standards Grades 9-12, contained within the Human Growth and
22 Development component and the Sexuality subcomponent.

23 These standards will be developed by The Tennessee Department of Education in
24 association with doctors and childhood development experts.

25
26 SECTION IV: The course addition will cost roughly \$97 thousand dollars annually
27 and is funded through the Tennessee Department of Education budget, which is
28 currently \$211.8 million

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

31
32 SECTION VI: This act shall take effect August 1st, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Elena Massad, Jennifer Barragan
Committee: House - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

**The act of implementing an increased amount of in dept lock down drills
every month..**

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

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

4 A) Lock down: An emergency measure or condition in which people are
5 temporarily prevented from entering or leaving a restricted area or building
6 (such as a school) during a threat of danger.

7 B) Shelter-in-place: Usually an external health hazard where building
8 evacuations are not recommended.

9 C) Internal threat: This threat exists when the danger is inside of the school or
10 campus. The goal of this procedure should be to keep everyone safe until the
11 threat is completely removed.

12 D) External threat: This type of threat occurs outside of the school building or
13 campus. The goal of this lock down is to prevent the threat from entering the
14 school or campus.

15 E) Full lock down: This scenario involves a serious threat that requires
16 immediate action.

17
18 Section 2: Students in grades k-12 Must receive a step-by-step lock down drill at
19 least twice a month that fulfills the following criteria:

20 A) Beginning of a drill: Procedures for this include locking all doors and windows
21 following the announcement(s), making sure to turn off all lights and double
22 checking that all lights, blinds, and curtains are off and closed; and finally don't
23 open any windows or doors unless ordered to do so.

24 B) Middle of a drill: Procedures for this include silencing and turning off all
25 electronics, instructing students to stay low and away from all windows and
26 doors, assisting those with special needs, and telling students that no one goes
27 out of the class no one goes in.

28 C) End of a drill: Remain indoors and under lock down until you receive an "all
29 clear" from authorized personnel.

30
31 Section 3: lock down drills will address the following topics-

32 A) Active shootings.

33 B) Hostage situation.

34 C) Natural disasters.

35
36 Section 4: This bill is fiscal neutral.

37

38 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflicts with this are hereby repealed.

39

40 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Aashi Vora, Clayton Ailshie
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Webb School**

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE COST OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

Tobacco- any of several plants belonging to the genus Nicotiana, of the nightshade family, especially one of those species, as N. tabacum, whose leaves are prepared for smoking or chewing or as snuff.

Nicotine- a colorless, oily, water-soluble, highly toxic, liquid alkaloid, C 10 H 14 N 2, found in tobacco and valued as an insecticide.

Section 2) This act requires the taxation on tobacco products to by raising it to 26.6% (20% higher than it is currently) wholesales tefore making tobacco products more expensive than they were previously.

Section 3) This act will do as follows: not only decrease the amount of smoking in adults, but smoking in minors as well, and will benefit the overall public health.

Decrease sales of tobacco products. These products are the cause for 1 in 5 deaths in America.

Increase the amount of revenue in the state of Tennessee, ney that will go towards bettering the lives of the people in this great state.

Section 4) This act will move Tennessee's rank of 43rd highest tax on tobacco up to 29th highest which not only helps fund the government but lowers the risk of medical conditions as well.

Section 5) This act does not require government funding, and will generate revenue for the state through the increase in tax, approximately \$15,708.4 more dollars than the revenue made in 2014.
(totalling to approximately: 94,250.4 dollars)

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

Section 7) This act shall hereby be put into effect immediately after becoming a law, the Tennessee lawmakers allowing it.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 4

Jack Fernandez



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Colin Oeur, Nicolas Nguyen
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF GENTRIFICATION AND TENANT
DISPLACEMENT THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RENT CONTROL.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH GOVERNMENT:

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

Landlord - the owner of a property rented to a tenant

Tenant - a person who occupies land or property rented from a landlord.

Tenant displacement: the forced movement of a tenant (in this case, as a result of inflated or excessive rent).

Gentrification - the process of renovating and improving a house or district so that it conforms to middle-class taste.

Rent regulation - a limit on the rate a landlord can increase rent.

Section 2: Landlords are permitted to increase the cost of rent by no more than 10% annually.

Section 3: In the event that the landlord sells the property to another landlord, rent increases cannot occur until the predetermined annual date.

Section 5: Fees outside of rent & variable expenses (such as utilities) charged by the landlord must not exceed 15% of the rent charged.

Section 6: If a property is unoccupied, the landlord is permitted to increase the rental price of the property by a maximum of 20% of the current rent.

Section 7: Under this act, the penalty for increasing the cost of rent over the set limit will result in the suspension of the landlord's housing business license, and the landlord will be required to compensate those overcharged.

Section 8: This act does not apply to short term rentals (i.e. hotels, airbnbs).

Section 9: This act will not require funding from the state budget.

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

Section 11: This act will take effect immediately upon becoming a law, with public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Hannah Horton, Cole Laird, Connor Flake
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Davidson Academy**

**AN ACT TO RAISE TAXES ON GASOLINE FOR FUNDS FOR SCHOOL BUS
SEATBELTS.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

5 A) Gasoline: refined petroleum used as fuel for internal combustion engines.

6
7 Section 2: If enacted, the State of Tennessee would raise the tax on gasoline
8 from 26.4 cents to 40 cents per gallon. The added tax per gallon would fund
9 programs for the Tennessee Department of Education.

10
11 Section 3: The state shall allocate any revenue collected to the Department of
12 Education.

13
14 Section 4: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

15
16 Section 5: This act shall take effect by September 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Lia Milionis, Leonard Hanson
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Centennial High School**

**AN ACT TO INCREASE THE YEARS OF MANDATORY INSURANCE
COVERAGE FOR THERAPIES OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2
3 Section 1: The terms of this act shall be as follows:

4 a) Insurance: a practice or arrangement by which a company or government
5 agency provides a guarantee of compensation for a specified loss, damage,
6 illness, or death in return for payment of a premium

7 b) Autism Spectrum Disorder: a developmental disability significantly affecting
8 verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, usually evident
9 before age 3 that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other
10 characteristics often associated with ASD are engagement in repetitive activities
11 and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in
12 daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences.

13 c) Therapy: intensive professional, psychological, psychiatric, or other counseling
14 related treatment intended to relieve or heal a disorder

15
16 Section 2: Health insurance is currently only required to provide benefits for
17 children with autism up to twelve years of age.

18
19 Section 3: This act will extend the minimum age mentioned from twelve to
20 eighteen years of age.

21
22 Section 4: This acts to extend the included benefits to those in need so that they
23 may receive the supplements and bolster the adolescents within the extended
24 age range during this crucial part of their development.

25
26 Section 5: This bill amends Tennessee code 56-7-2367 Autism spectrum
27 disorders.

28
29 Section 6: This amendment will not cost the state any amount.

30
31 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

32
33 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
34 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Matthew Carr, Maddie Dorminy
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act to Raise the Maximum Annual Household Income Level for Free
and Reduced Priced Lunch.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

Basic Food Basket: The food content deemed sufficient for proper nutrition

Basic Income Level: The income level deemed sufficient to support a household.

This level is calculated by multiplying the Basic Food Basket by 3.

Free and Reduced Lunch: The deduction of the price of school lunch for students attending public schools in Tennessee. These lunches are either free or less than 2 dollars based on the income level of the household.

Dependent: Either a child or someone in the household that relies on the income in the household.

Section Two: The eligibility income level for free and reduced lunch shall be raised from \$47,638 to \$57,022 in a household of four. For a household of one, the new maximum income level shall be \$32,491 with an increase of \$8,177 for each additional person.

Section Three: The Tennessee Department of Education shall be responsible for implementing the increase of basic the annual income level

Section Four: Incomes are subject to review bi-annually to determine changes in eligibility for free and reduced lunch

Section Five: The households/persons that benefit from the raise in the basic income level threshold are subject to the benefits of free or reduced priced lunch. Additionally, households/persons in this threshold are subject to continued biannual review for determination of continued support.

Section Six: This act is fiscally neutral.

Section Seven: All laws or parts of laws in conjunction with this act are hereby updated.

Section Eight: This act shall take effect during the 2021-2022 school year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jack Bradford, Alex Huang
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Centennial High School**

**AN ACT TO CREATE A PROGRAM THAT OFFERS INCENTIVES FOR
INSTALLING AN ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION.**

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) Electric Vehicle: a vehicle that uses one or more electric motors or traction
5 motors for propulsion.

6 b) Electric Vehicle Charging Station: an element in an infrastructure that supplies
7 electric energy for the recharging of plug-in electric vehicles.

8 c) Rebate: a partial refund to someone who has paid too much money for tax,
9 rent, or a utility

10
11 Section 2: This program, called the Tennessee Electric Vehicle Infrastructure
12 Fund (TNEVIF), will increase by twofold the amount of electric vehicle charging
13 stations in Tennessee. This program will achieve that by offering loans of up to
14 \$4,000 to 700 businesses that purchase and install electric vehicle charging
15 stations. If the loan is paid off in 48 months, the state will offer a tax rebate of
16 up to 50% of the original loan.

17
18 Section 3: The addition of this program will cost \$1,400,000 and will be funded
19 through the Tennessee Department of Transportation budget.

20
21 Section 4: All laws or parts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

22
23 Section 5: This act shall take effect June 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Antonio Ahanj
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Nolensville High School**

**AN ACT TO ELIMINATE ALL STATE SPONSORED STUDENT LOANS AND
REINVEST MONEY INTO STATE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN AN EFFORT TO
COMBAT AN IMPENDING ECONOMIC RECESSION FORWARDED BY A
GROWING STUDENT LOAN BUBBLE.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1

4 The terms and phrases used in this act will be defined as follows:

5 Student loans: financial assistance designed with low interest rates to help students
6 pay for higher education.

7 Student Grant: Need-based financial assistance for higher education which is not
8 required to be paid back.

9 Technical School: Two year college which specializes in education in fields of
10 engineering, construction, finance, and other trade bases skills and/or jobs

11 TSAC: Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation; State sponsored student loan and
12 grant organization.

13 Student Debt: money owed on a loan that was taken out to pay for educational
14 expenses.

15 Default: Failure to fulfill an obligation, specifically failure to pay off debt and/or repay a
16 loan.

17 Inflation: An increase in the price of goods and services accompanied by a decline in
18 the purchasing power of currency

19
20 Section 2

21 Under this act, all state sponsored student loan organizations including but not limited
22 to: TSAC, Stafford and Perkins loans, and Subsidized and Unsubsidized loans will be
23 disbanded, and the \$404,000,000 set aside for these loan programs through money
24 provided by the sales and use tax and franchise and excise tax will be reinvested in
25 State Technical and Trade Schools, in an effort to decrease the demand for college
26 within the state of Tennessee, which in turn would decrease the price of tuition for
27 such institution. Recognizing that Tennessee residents owe 27.8 billion dollars in
28 Student loan debt, this act is formulated in order to prevent further classes of students
29 entering a college market which will directly lead to many of their economic downfall.
30 For those currently owing money in student loans, their debts will not be expedited nor
31 relinquished by this act, for it only prevents further loans to be dealt in the state of
32 Tennessee for institutions of higher education. The student loan bubble is identical to
33 the mortgage market bubble prior to the 2008 recession, except the situation for the
34 student loan market is worse then what was experienced in 2008; the default rate on

mortgages prior to the recession was 31%. The default rate on student loans in 2018 was 21%, and by 2021 is expected by some economists to spike up to 42%. What this entails is that 42% of borrowers will not be able to make their payments, causing the market to plummet to unheard of depths. Next, Mortgage Market structures pre recession, and current student loan market structures, are eerily identical, and with both situations, with the Government assuming the risk of the banks giving out mortgages and loans, banks are able to target more risky borrowers. Essentially, the government broke the link between risk and return again. Prior to 2008, because of government programs such as Fannie Mae and Fannie Mae, and record low interest rates which were designed to target lower class individuals with riskier financial situations, demand for housing rose exponentially, causing the price to shift upwards, but with the loans existing, people were buying houses they could not afford, and then losing them as well as all assets when the market plummeted. Today, just as before, along with record low interest rates, government programs are assuming the risk of the borrowers, encouraging banks to give loans to people of a lower income, who inevitably are not able to pay them back without consistently defaulting, which will lead to this nation's next recession. By eliminating these loan programs in Tennessee, we will be able to lessen the effects of this impending recession on future students not yet in the college market. By making colleges less accessible, demand will decrease in colleges, while demand for technical schools will increase, which would provide students with legitimate skills that would get them a job upon graduation, compared to a overly saturated degree in an already extremely competitive environment, or environment where there is absolutely no demand for such degree whatsoever.

Section 3

The implementation of this act will have an adverse effect in the short run, for it would make college completely inaccessible for those of a lower economic standing, but all things come at a price. In the long run, college tuition will lower to a new equilibrium price with the fall in demand, meaning that college becomes more accessible in a less tumultuous way. Not to mention, with the redistribution of \$404,000,000 of taxpayer money from student loan organizations to technical schools, the rise in demand of technical schools will lead to more job opportunities for graduates of such institutions.

Section 4

The actions mentioned in this act will not call for an increase in taxes. It will only entail the elimination of certain departments from the Tennessee Department of Internal Revenue, as well as the redistribution of the monetary assets provided to the aforementioned departments, to state technical schools, thus making them state funded schools.

Section 5

This act does not call for a readjustment of the current budget, nor does it call for any new amount of money to be allocated. Seeing that the State of Tennessee collects over 11 billion in taxes per year, and the \$404,000,000 equates to less than 4% of the overall tax revenue budget, the amount redistributed will suffice until further notice.

Section 6

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

Section 7

This act shall take effect on May 1st, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives



Sponsors: Caroline Pierce, Lilly Roberts
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Centennial High School

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE PERSONS 65 AND OLDER TO RETEST TO KEEP
LICENSE.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

SECTION ONE:

Terms used in this act are defined as follows:

Driver's test: An official test of competence on the road in a vehicle that must be passed in order to get a driver's license.

Class A misdemeanor: Not more than 11 months, 29 days in prison and up to \$2,500 fine.

Class B misdemeanor: Not more than six months in jail and up to \$500 fine.

Class C misdemeanor: Not more than 30 days in jail and up to \$50 fine.

SECTION TWO:

This act will require persons 65 years old and older to retake their driver's license test every 5 years, in order to ensure driver safety.

SECTION THREE:

Under this act, the penalty for not complying with the law is a class C misdemeanor. A second offense within ten years is a class B misdemeanor. Any further offense is a class C misdemeanor.

SECTION FOUR:

This bill will generate 32 dollars, for the state, every time a driver's test is taken. It will also generate revenue through fines.

SECTION FIVE:

All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION SIX:

This law will go into effect on January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Livi Rothschild, Michael See, Emily Williams
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

AN ACT TO RAISE THE TAX RATE OF OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a) Other Tobacco Products (OTP): considered to be all tobacco products except
5 cigarettes.

6 b) Tobacco Distributor: any person who receives, purchases, sells or otherwise handles
7 tobacco products as a secondary wholesaler and who acquires all that person's tobacco
8 products on which, prior to receipt by the person, the tobacco tax required by Tennessee
9 and any other state has been previously paid by a Tennessee wholesaler that is also a
10 Tennessee appointed and bonded affixing agent, and who sells or otherwise makes
11 available such tobacco products to retailers in this and perhaps other states at a
12 wholesale price for the purpose of resale to the consumer.

13 c) Wholesale Dealer and Jobber: any person who maintains wholesale facilities in one (1)
14 or more permanent locations, and engages in the business of receiving, storing,
15 purchasing, selling at wholesale only, importing unstamped tobacco products, and
16 otherwise handling tobacco products for resale at a wholesale price only to other licensed
17 wholesale dealers and jobbers, or tobacco distributors or retail dealers as defined in this
18 section, but does not sell tobacco products directly to the ultimate consumer.

19 d) Wholesale Cost Price: the manufacturers' and/or processors' actual sales price of any
20 tobacco product, delivered to Tennessee dealers, exclusive of any discounts, rebates,
21 allowances, or the privilege tax imposed by this part.

22
23 SECTION 2: This bill increases the tax for OTP from 6.6% to 12%.

24
25 SECTION 3: A floor tax will be implemented that enforces the tobacco wholesaler to pay
26 the tax difference created by the effects of the tax increase. Wholesalers will be required
27 to take inventory on all OTP on December 31, 2020. They will pay the difference in tax
28 rate of 5.4% on that inventory in three monthly installments.

29
30 SECTION 4: This law will not incur any cost. The projected profit for this tax increase is
31 \$109,868,470. Two million dollars will be allocated to tobacco cessation programs. Half of
32 the remaining proceeds will fund the development of agriculture and the remaining half
33 will fund K-12 education in Tennessee.

34
35 SECTION 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

36
37 SECTION 6: The OTP tax increase will take effect January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Andrea Argueta, Ana Ramirez Diaz, Brianna Jiminez
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act To Improve Early Childhood Education.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA LEGISLATURE

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

4 Pre-Kindergarten (Pre-K): a program either in public school or non-school
5 settings, including community-based childcare centers, private nursery schools
6 and Head Start programs for 4 year old kids before they enter kindergarten.
7 Universal preschool - a state funded education institution that allows any student
8 of all socioeconomic backgrounds to enter
9

10 Section 2: Currently, the few Pre-K facilities that are available in Tennessee are
11 limited and do not accept all students. Since early learning is one of the most
12 important factors in a child's development, it is pivotal that the state provides
13 adequate facilities and resources for the young students to learn and grow.
14

15 Section 3: A child is eligible for pre-school currently if they meet one or more of
16 these requirements:

- 17 A) A Child must be 4-5 years old when enrolling in a pre-k program in public
18 school by September 1 of the upcoming school year.
19 B) Unable to speak or understand English
20 C) Eligible for the national free or reduced-price lunch program
21 D) Homeless
22 E) Have a parent or guardian who was injured or killed while on active duty in
23 the United States armed forces, Texas state military forces, or the reserves
24 F) Currently be in foster care or was previously in foster care
25

26 Section 4: The teacher will need a college degree and an early learning
27 certificate. This act's purpose is to diversify the early education of young kids.
28 This act would allow any 4-yr old with any socioeconomic background to be
29 eligible for universal Pre-K.
30

31 Section 5: The institutions would continue to promote a high-quality academic
32 environment by continuing with the previous rigorous curriculum that has
33 promoted success in kindergarten and throughout the child's life. The expansion
34 of preschool programs will vary county by county depending on disparities of
35 socio-economic status.
36

37 Section 6: This act will require \$50 billion funding from the education budget. It
38 will cost an estimated \$7500 per child.
39
40 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
41
42 Section 8: This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law, the
43 public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Alex Dao, Tyki Jones, Gannon Yocum
Committee: House - Education
School: Nolensville High School**

**AN ACT TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF TEACHERS IN TENNESSEE PUBLIC
HIGH SCHOOLS WITHIN THE FIELDS OF MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH,
SOCIAL STUDIES, SCIENCE, AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE BE IT ENACTED BY
THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

Apprenticeship Training - a one school year training program a new teacher goes through during his/her first year of teaching.

Chief Evaluator - The leader of the team of evaluators who is chosen by the Department of Education and hired for the whole year. He or she will be responsible for designing an application for the selection process.

Team of evaluators - A small group of individuals chosen by the Department of Education who will assess a potential master teacher's skills and ability to carry out teaching to a high standard of quality. The number of evaluators will be determined by the Department of Education and the chief evaluator.

Subject Area - A group of courses that have relatively similar content in the same subject field ex: Algebra I, II, and Geometry would be one subject area. If all the AP courses within a subject area have been taught by a teacher, they are qualified for the entire subject area.

Lesson Plan - A year-round outline made by a teacher on particular chapters or units for a specific course.

Master Teacher - A teacher who aspires to be a master teacher will need to go through an evaluation process. To be eligible for application for the evaluation process, the teacher must:

Have taught all levels in one subject area within the span of their career (if they have taught all AP courses within the subject area, they are qualified for the entire subject area).

Have an average AP Exam passing rate of 60% of the AP Exam

Complete Lesson Plans for the evaluation team (members of the TN Department of Education) to approve if all standards are hit

All applicants will be assessed by the team of evaluators and those deemed to be fitting will be given the position. Those who are given the position will be responsible for training new teachers through the apprenticeship training.

Student Teacher - a new (inexperienced) teacher going through the apprenticeship training.

Section 2: This act will make it mandatory for all new (inexperienced) teachers, teaching in the fields of: Mathematics, English, Social Studies, Science, and Foreign Language, in the state of Tennessee to go through an apprenticeship training for each individual subject they instruct.

Section 3: The apprenticeship training will be a year-long program in which a master teacher guides a student teacher towards the know-hows of teaching that particular curriculum. The student teacher will meet with the master teacher at least once for each unit and the master teacher will instruct the student teacher about how to teach the concepts and standards within that unit. The master teacher can sit in to watch the student teacher instruct students in order to give them feedback after a lesson in order to advise them on how to be more interactive and engaging with students. The master teacher may also give the student teacher-specific assignments for them to give to students, such as classwork or homework.

Section 4: There will be at least one master teacher per school district for each individual subject area.

Section 5: A team of evaluators from the Tennessee Department of Education will evaluate the applicants and choose a master teacher for each subject area for each school district.

Section 6: Those aspiring to become a master teacher shall be appraised based upon their past success in the classroom and whether that success is replicable by new teachers. The team of evaluators will create an application process that assesses this ability and the applicants will be evaluated through this application.

Section 7: The master teacher status will reset after 5 years and the application will be open for all teachers again.

Section 8: A chief evaluator will be employed at all times and will assess applications that fell out of the five-year cycle. The chief evaluator and the Tennessee Department of Education can choose to hire more evaluators when the chief evaluator cannot assess all applications by him/herself, such as when the number of applications peaks during the five-year cycle. These newly hired evaluators need to be people experienced in the field of education, such as ex-teachers and principals. The chief evaluator will receive an income of \$45,000 a year and the other members of the team of evaluators that are hired when necessary will receive an hourly wage of \$20. This investment will come out of the approximate \$600 million budget surplus.

Section 9: There is no limit to the number of times a teacher can apply or serve as a master teacher.

Section 10: Those with the status of master teacher will each receive a total additional payment of \$15,000 to their salary every year (if the maximum amount of master teachers are reached, this would cost a total of \$34,950,000). This investment will come out of the approximate \$600 million budget surplus. This is intended to incentivize teachers to progress through their career to become a master teacher, therefore making their lectures, learning environment, and overall quality of instruction better.

87

88 Section 11: The lesson plans of the master teachers will be easily accessible for
89 all teachers in Tennessee throughout shared Google Drive folders. The teachers
90 in Tennessee will have access to the master teacher's contact information, such
91 as work email and phone number so that they will be able to prepare and ask
92 questions about the lesson plan. This sharing of information is intended to make
93 it easier for all teachers in the state of Tennessee to find high-quality sources to
94 use while teaching a course. This will also allow current teachers and not only
95 student teachers to be able to get help from a master teacher when they want it.

96

97 Section 12: All laws or part of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

98

99 Section 13: This act will go into effect on June 1st, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Michelle Chen, Sandy Hana
Committee: House - Education
School: Nolensville High School**

AN ACT TO BAN CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN TENNESSEE SCHOOLS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

Corporal punishment in schools is a discipline method in which a supervising adult deliberately inflicts pain upon a child in response to a child's unacceptable behavior and/or inappropriate language. It is an aim to prevent the recurrence of the offense and to set an example to others. The bill is on corporal punishment in schools and how it affects the students.

Section 2: Current Law:

The current law in Tennessee states that corporal punishment is allowed if it's implicated during a reasonable situation. This leaves to the interpretation of the law at large. It allows counties to set their own regulations and decide if they want to adopt and implement corporal punishment in their schools, or if they want to opt-out. For example, Rutherford County allows corporal punishment with parental consent. It does not set a boundary on the amount of physical infliction used. Although corporal punishment is still permitted in Tennessee with or without consent, it is illegal to punish disabled kids without guardian consent. Even after the restrictions, students with disabilities receive corporal punishment at a higher statewide rate than students without disabilities.

Section 3: Psychological Damage:

Physical discipline may lead to immediate results in a child's behavior. Despite leading to quicker results, it will not fix the child's behavior in the long term. Serious long term issues include increased aggression, mental health problems, and antisocial behavior. The possible increase in aggression results from a defense mechanism the child uses to protect themselves. Also, it can emerge through modeling the parent's use of violence. Mental illnesses, in relation to physical discipline, such as anxiety or depression, come from the feeling of neglect. The child is led to think that they are worthless, hopeless, and that they have no one to go to. Antisocial problems arise from the fear of physical punishment, as the child becomes afraid to disappoint others or to get hurt by others. This causes them to shut out the public. It has been proven that physical discipline does not teach the child right from wrong, it's original intention. However, it makes the child afraid to disobey when parents are present, but when they are not present, the child misbehaves. Another negative impact of physical discipline is if taken too far, it may lead to abuse. Psychologists around

the world disagree with this form of punishment stating that it only has a negative impact on children.

Section 4: Statistics:

The Comptroller's Office reviewed 148 school board policies in Tennessee and determined that 109 districts allow corporal punishment in their schools. Out of the schools that used corporal punishment for students with and without disabilities, about 80 percent used corporal punishment at a higher rate for students with disabilities. 907 schools in Tennessee were located in districts allowing corporal punishment. Out of those 907 schools, 40 percent reported using it to discipline students. About 54 percent of Tennessee schools permitted corporal punishment in the 2015-16 school year.

In the year of 2015-16, a total of 4,549 students without disabilities received corporal punishment and a reported total of 6,801 instances. In comparison, a total of 1,246 students with disabilities received corporal punishment a reported total of 2,056 instances.

School corporal punishment is currently legal in 19 states, mostly southern, including Tennessee.

Section 5: New Law:

Code section 49-6-4103; 4104, the current law that permits corporal punishment in schools, will be revised and will hereby ban the corporal punishment in all Tennessee schools. The penalty to breaking the new law will be left up to counties to determine.

Section 6:

The addition of this course will not cost anything.

Section 7:

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

Section 8:

This act shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Shea McCarthy, Amanda Kritikos, Maia Sipos
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT A BABY BOX PILOT PROGRAM IN TENNESSEE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Baby box: A gift for an expectant mother, supplied by the government or
5 charity, containing clothes, nappies, bathing products, bedding, and a small
6 mattress.

7 DHR office: Department of Human Resources office

8
9 Section 2: All pregnant women with an annual income of \$30,000 or below are
10 expected to be offered a baby box supplied by the government. These will be
11 made available for free at the DHR office or can be bought on its official website.

12
13 Section 3: The standards for that course will be set by the Tennessee
14 Department of Health. An expecting mother may pick up her baby box provided
15 by the DHR office.

16
17 Section 4: This addition of this course will cost \$2,000,000 and will be funded
18 through the Department of Health.

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 January 1st 2021, the public welfare
23 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Abigail Neal, Meghan Aslin
Committee: House - Education
School: St. Marys School**

**AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TENNESSEE PUBLIC SCHOOL SUMMER TO
INCREASE STATE REVENUE.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature

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

4 a. Instructional days: A day during which all students are required to attend and
5 participate in school activity for the full school day

6 b. Authorized breaks: Scheduled breaks and bank or federal holidays authorized by
7 the school board and the Tennessee Department of Education

8
9 Section 2: All public schools in the state of Tennessee will be required to hold the
10 first day of instruction for students no earlier than the Monday two weeks before
11 Labor Day, still providing the minimum 180 full instructional days, or the hourly
12 equivalent of 1050.

13
14 Section 3: This section does not apply to any school that operates on a year-round
15 basis requiring students to be in attendance throughout the entire school year,
16 including summer eleven but excluding authorized breaks.

17
18 Section 4: In extreme circumstances involving natural occurrences, health-related
19 occurrences, or other extenuating circumstances that result in the cancellation of an
20 instructional day, a local board of education may submit a plan for the approval of
21 the State Superintendent of Education to replace cancelled instructional days.

22
23 Section 5: Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a school district or
24 chartered nonpublic school from operating a summer school program.

25
26 Section 6: If a board of education or governing body determines that it is in the best
27 interest of the school, a board or governing body may adopt a resolution that permits
28 a school under its control to open prior to Labor day in any school year.

29
30 Section 7: This act will require no additional funding for the Tennessee Department
31 of Education.

32
33 Section 8: We require that teacher salaries remain at existing levels.

34
35 Section 9: This act shall take effect June 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Sahira Patel, Caleb Burleson
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Davidson Academy**

AN ACT TO INCREASE MINIMUM WAGE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATIVE

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

- 4 a. Minimum wage — the lowest amount that employers can legally pay their
5 workers
6 b. Employee — a person employed for wages or a salary
7 c. Employer — a person or organization that employs people
8

9 Section 2) This act will require all employers in the state of Tennessee to pay
10 their employees a minimum of \$10.00 for every hour a week that they work, for
11 up to 40 hours a week.

12
13 Section 4) All tipped employees will be exempted from this act.

14
15 Section 3) This will have no fiscal effect on the state of Tennessee.

16
17 Section 4) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

18
19 Section 5) This act shall take effect January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
20 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Victoria Lim, Nola Mooney
Committee: House - Education
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO CHANGE THE SEXUAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM IN
TENNESSEE.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Sex Education: The instruction of issues relating to human sexuality, including
5 emotional relations and responsibilities, human sexual anatomy, sexual activity,
6 sexual reproduction, age of consent, reproductive health, reproductive rights,
7 safe sex, birth control and sexual abstinence

8 Abstinence: The fact or practice of restraining oneself from indulging in
9 something (for this bill, "something" refers to sex)

10 Inclusive Sex-Ed: The education of adolescents about their bodies, healthy
11 relationships, sexual behaviors, gender identity, sexual orientation, and
12 substance use and violence.

13
14 Section 2: Tennessee law currently limits sex-ed to an "abstinence-centralized"
15 curriculum. This act will modify the current health education curriculum in public
16 schools regarding sexual wellness.

17
18 Section 3: The new standards would require for the addition of inclusive sex-ed
19 and a shift away from the idea of abstinence and heterosexual relationships.

20
21 Section 4: Students would be strongly encouraged to take the course, however,
22 the option for parents to opt their student out of the course would be given.

23
24 Section 5: The implementation of this bill would not require any additional
25 funding from the Tennessee state government.

26
27 Section 6: All current laws placing restrictions on or contradicting this act will
28 hereby be repealed.

29
30 Section 7: This act shall take effect near the end of July 2020, the approximated
31 beginning of the following school year in Tennessee.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Kate Henry, Kate Roller, Rose Tidwell
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Hillsboro High School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE PERMITS AND IN-PERSON TRAINING FOR ALL GUN
PURCHASES.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Concealed Handgun Carry Permit: Enacted in 2020, a permit that allows the gun
5 owner to carry a handgun at all times, concealed against their person

6 Enhanced Handgun Carry Permit: allows open or concealed carry

7 Gun Show: an event that takes place in a public space where firearms and
8 firearm accessories are sold in a largely unregulated environment.

9 Private Seller: someone who sells firearms without a permit.

10
11 Section 2: Permits will be required for all handgun purchases from licensed
12 dealers and handguns bought at gun shows.

13 All handgun permits will require the carrier to undergo an 8-hour safety course
14 from which they receive a certificate. The safety course will follow the
15 regulations of the existing Enhanced Handgun Carry Permit course.

16
17 Section 3: All dealers at gun shows must be licensed. Private deals must be
18 conducted through a licensed seller who will be required to do a background
19 check on the private seller. Furthermore, private sellers are prohibited from
20 selling firearms to an individual without a permit.

21
22 Section 4: All first time gun permits must be accompanied by 8hr in person
23 training. Background checks will be required for all firearm purchases including
24 that of purchases at gun shows. Background checks will be run by the Tennessee
25 Bureau of Investigation.

26
27 Section 5: Cost of background checks will cover themselves as TBI as a \$10 fee
28 is added to each gun purchase; The 8-hour training course is also already
29 covered by the minimum permit fee of \$65. This bill is fiscal neutral.

30
31 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

32
33 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Mary Hannah Jones, Erica Horton, Rainey DeSha
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Davidson Academy**

**An Act To Exempt Disabled Military Veterans From State and Local Sales
Tax On Food Items.**

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

3 A) Sales tax: a tax levied on the sales price of each item with the monies
4 returned to the state Department of Revenue.

5 B) Local tax: a tax levied on the sales price of each item with the monies
6 returned to a local government operating fund.

7 C) Food Items: any food bought at grocery and convenient store

8 D) Disabled Military veteran: an individual who has served on active duty in the
9 armed forces and was honorably discharged and has a service-connected
10 disability or a disability that was aggravated during active duty.

11 E) Sales Tax Exemption card: a card issued by the state Department of
12 Veteran's Affairs that certifies disability as a result of service with the United
13 States military.

14
15 Section 2: If enacted, the state of Tennessee would be required to exempt from
16 state and local sales tax all food items purchased by military veterans with
17 disability connected to their service in the military up to \$20,000 per year.

18
19 Section 3: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
20 repealed.

21
22 Section 4: This act shall take effect by September 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Holden Korbey, Charles Eichman, Isabella Woodward
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act to Require LEED Silver Certification for Buildings Exceeding 5,000
Square Feet in Occupiable Space and 2 Million Dollars in Total Budget.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a) LEED: The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design program is
5 sponsored by the US green building council, and serves as a third-party
6 certification system that scores buildings on their sustainable construction and
7 design practices.

8 b) Third-party certification system: When an independent organization reviews
9 the manufacturing/construction process of a product (in this case, a building),
10 and independently determines if the product meets compliance with a set of
11 standards regarding safety, quality, and performance

12 c) LEED certification category: Any one of the five classifications of evaluation
13 defined by LEED: Building Design and Construction (BD+M), Interior Design and
14 Construction (ID+M), Operations and Management (O+M), Neighborhood
15 Development (ND), or Homes (H). May also apply to any other specific category
16 for a designated building type (e.g. LEED Schools).

17
18 Section 2: All buildings in Tennessee that exceed 5000 square feet in occupiable
19 space and \$2,000,000 in total budget must achieve LEED Silver certification in
20 the most appropriate certification category. For additions to existing buildings or
21 facilities, this shall only apply to projects that add five thousand or more gross
22 square feet of occupied space, and LEED certification requirements shall only
23 apply to the scope of the addition itself.

24
25 Section 3: The LEED Silver program requires that a given building meet
26 qualifications set by the LEED organization in 50-59 out of the possible 110
27 points. Overall categories include: Location and Transportation, Sustainable
28 Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy and Atmosphere, Materials and Resources, Indoor
29 Environmental Quality, Innovation, and Regional Priority.

30
31 Section 4: This LEED Silver mandate is a baseline, and buildings are free to
32 pursue the more stringent LEED certification programs, which are LEED Gold
33 (60-79 points) and LEED Platinum (80-110 points).

34
35 Section 5: LEED Silver status shall not apply to buildings approved as part of the
36 fiscal year 2019-2020

37
38 Section 6: Exemptions include buildings with “specialized functions” such as:
39 thermal transfer functions, solid and/or toxic waste disposal functions, water and
40 wastewater treatment functions, warehouse and/or storage functions, and
41 mechanical functions. The Department of Codes Administration for the county
42 where the building is located shall make a determination as to whether a facility
43 construction project is to serve a predominately specialized function using the
44 meaning of the phrase contained in this subsection.
45

46 Section 7: This bill is fiscal neutral. Privately owned buildings must supply funds
47 for certification independently, and local governments will factor in the cost of
48 LEED certification for buildings that meet the above requirements in their
49 budgets.
50

51 Section 8: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed
52

53 Section 9: This bill will be enacted on October 1, 2020, the public welfare
54 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Maddie Bell, Chloe Courtney
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Webb School**

AN ACT TO REQUIRE EQUAL PAY AMONG ALL GENDERS.

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 Equal Pay - providing the same amount of income and benefits for those in the
5 same position or of the same qualifications, regardless of: race, gender, sexual
6 orientation/identity, religion, and physical and mental disabilities

7
8 Section 2: All businesses/organizations, private and corporate, will be required to
9 pay employees of the same position and qualifications equal wages, regardless
10 of: race, gender, sexual orientation/identity, religion, and physical and mental
11 disabilities

12
13 Section 3: Each individual business will be responsible for evenly distributing
14 their wealth in order to provide their employees with equal opportunity.

15
16 Section 4: This act will cost the government zero dollars, and will cause all
17 businesses and organizations to reevaluate financial and fiscal payments.

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

20
21 Section 6: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2021, the public welfare
22 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Philip Feaster, Peter Xu, Luke Kim
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: University School of Nashville**

**AN ACT TO RAISE THE TENNESSEE MINIMUM WAGE AND TO DELEGATE
THE ANNUAL CHANGE OF THE TENNESSEE MINIMUM WAGE TO A SENATE
COMMITTEE.**

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

2
3 Section I: Definitions

4 Minimum wage: The minimum required hourly pay for employers in the
5 State of Tennessee.

6 Consumer Price Index: A measure of the average change in prices paid by
7 urban consumers for general consumer goods and services overtime, released by
8 the United States Bureau of Labor.

9 FICA (Federal Insurance Contributions Act): An act requiring deductions
10 per paycheck for payroll tax to fund Social Security and Medicare programs.

11 FLSA (Fair Labor Standards Act): An act which establishes the creation of
12 the minimum wage, overtime pay for over 40 hours of work a week, and
13 prohibits child labor.

14
15 Section II: Beginning April 10th, 2020, the State of Tennessee will require
16 employers to provide a minimum worker wage of at least eleven dollars (\$11.00)
17 an hour.

18
19 Section III: The Tennessee Senate Standing Committee for Commerce and Labor
20 will meet annually to discuss the necessary changes that should be made to the
21 minimum wage.

22
23 Section IV: The Committee will, if they determine it to be necessary, update the
24 minimum wage based on the following criteria:

25 CPI (Consumer Price Index) released by the United States Bureau of Labor
26 Statistics

27 Median income in the State of Tennessee

28 Income deductions, which include:

29 Federal income tax

30 FICA Deductions, which includes:

31 Social Security Deductions

32 Medicare Deductions

33 Average monthly cost of living in the State of Tennessee, which includes:

34 Average monthly 1 bedroom apartment rent costs

35 Average monthly prescription costs for lower-income workers

36 Average monthly transportation costs for lower-income workers

37 Average monthly grocery costs for lower-income workers

38
39 Section V: The Committee will incrementally raise the minimum wage for 3 years
40 until 2023, when it will be set at fifteen dollars (\$15.00) an hour.

41
42 Section VI: After 2023, the Committee will continue meeting annually and may
43 decide to raise or lower the minimum wage. The minimum wage will not be
44 lowered to under eleven dollars (\$11.00) an hour.

45
46 Section VII: The tipped employee minimum cash wage will be raised to five
47 dollars and eighty eight cents (\$5.88) an hour, to compensate for the raised
48 minimum wage as added to the maximum tip credit against minimum wage,
49 which is five dollars and twelve cents (\$5.12), in accordance with FLSA.

50
51 Section VIII: The minimum cash wage will be raised incrementally depending on
52 how much the Committee raises the minimum wage by over the three year
53 period. The minimum cash wage will end up at nine dollars and eighty eight
54 cents (\$9.88) an hour in 2023.

55
56 Section IX: FLSA will be amended to fit the contents of this bill as of April 10th
57 2020.

58
59 Section X: All laws that are in conflict with the contents of this bill are hereby
60 repealed.

61
62 Section XI: This bill will not cost the State of Tennessee anything, as any
63 expenses will be to the employers.

64
65 Section XII: This bill will come into effect on April 10th, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Lisa Kim, Sophie Li
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Hume Fogg Academic

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE A MINIMUM REFUNDABLE DEPOSIT ON BEVERAGE
CONTAINERS.**

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 be
4 defined as follows:

5 Bottle bill- A law which requires a minimum refundable deposit on beer, soft
6 drink or other beverage container to encourage the return of these containers for
7 recycling.

8 Refundable Deposit- Money collected from customers that a company expects to
9 return when certain conditions are satisfied.

10 Deposit-refund system- created by a beverage industry to ensure the return of
11 their containers to be washed, refilled, and resold

12 Handling fee- "Overhead allowance" equal to \$0.01 per container, paid by
13 processors to redemption centers; the amount paid by distributors for processing
14 the empty containers.

15 Distributor- company or agent who supplies goods to stores or businesses that
16 sell to customers

17 Retailer- A store or business that sells goods to customers

18 Redemption Center- Designated area for customers to return containers and
19 receive their refund.

20
21 Section 2: If enacted, this bill would place a 5-cent deposit on beverage
22 containers sold in Tennessee. A deposit is paid for each can or bottle purchased
23 by the retailers who purchase from the distributors. A consumer pays for this
24 deposit when purchasing the item (additional \$0.05). Once the empty container
25 is returned to the proper redemption center then the deposit is refunded.

26
27 Section 3: For every bottle, \$0.05 will be refunded and a handling fee of \$0.01
28 will be required for distributors to pay. Redemption centers own the containers
29 and sell directly to certified processors.

30
31 Section 4: Beverage containers found as litter and that are not severely
32 damaged can also be collected and returned to a redemption center for a deposit
33 refund as well.

34
35 Section 5: Beverage containers that are accepted under this bill are as follows:
36 all non-alcoholic beverages except milk, beer, malt, carbonated soft drinks, soda

37 water, and mineral/flavored water. Glass, plastic, and aluminum containers are
38 also all accepted.
39
40 Section 6: Unredeemed deposits on bottles are property of the state of
41 Tennessee, used to fund operations, redemption centers and related purposes.
42
43 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
44
45 Section 8: This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Andie Kelley, Madelyn Rose
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Centennial High School

An Act to Require A Self Defense Course in High Schools.

1 Section 1: Self Defense-a countermeasure that involves defending the health
2 and well-being of oneself from harm. The use of the right of self-defense as a
3 legal justification for the use of force in times of danger is available in any
4 jurisdiction.

5 Life Wellness course-a holistic approach to health and lifetime physical activities
6 in Tennessee high schools. This approach to total wellness encompasses the
7 physical, mental, social, and emotional well-being of the individual
8

9 Section 2: This bill will require a three-week-long class with at least ten hours of
10 education. It will be implemented into the curriculum of life wellness classes in
11 all Tennessee High Schools. This course will be taught by an outside professional
12 instead of the gym teacher.
13

14 Section 3: After the class has completed the required hours or a three week
15 class period, each student will be given a hands-on skills test as well as a written
16 assessment to prove their gained knowledge from the course. The assessments
17 will be created by the TN Board of Education along with professionals in the
18 subject.
19

20 Section 4: If a student fails the assessments, they will be given assignments
21 outside of school in order to obtain the credit.
22

23 Section 5: The techniques of self-defense help students to be more aware and
24 prepared in dangerous situations such as kidnappings. This course has been
25 proven to build confidence, develop self-discipline, improve street awareness,
26 teach self-respect, and develop a warrior spirit.
27

28 Section 6: The hiring cost of professional self-defense educators will be dealt
29 with by individual school districts in the state of Tennessee.
30

31 Section 7: This act shall take effect in August of the 2020-2021 school year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Karina-Maya Patel, Ella Clare Merkel
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Help Homeless Veterans of Tennessee Through Mental Health Treatment.

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 be
4 defined as follows:

5 a. Psychiatrist: A medical practitioner specializing in the diagnosis and treatment
6 of mental illness trained medical doctor. They can prescribe medications, and
7 they spend much of their time with patients on medication management as a
8 course of treatment.

9 b. Veteran: Someone who served in any branch of the US military.

10 c. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): A mental condition that is triggered by
11 a terrifying event-either experiencing it or witnessing it

12
13 Section 2: This act will authorize the creation of four inpatient treatment facilities
14 to serve homeless veterans who suffer from mental health issues, especially
15 PTSD. These facilities will be located in each of Tennessee's largest cities:
16 Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, and Chattanooga. Each facility will have a
17 maximum of 171 patients, and patients will be admitted on a monthly basis. A
18 maximum of 57 patients may be admitted per month to begin the three month
19 rehabilitation process. Patients will be provided with housing and food during
20 their treatment free of charge.

21
22 Section 3: These facilities will be staffed with 5 psychiatrists, 4 clinical social
23 workers, 67 nurses, and at least 2 janitors. Psychiatrists will work with patients
24 to help manage and resolve their mental issues, while nurses will take care of
25 them daily. Licensed clinical social workers will work with patients to secure
26 housing and employment after treatment.

27
28 Section 4: The Tennessee Department of Health's Office of Health Care Facilities
29 will be in charge of all matters not addressed in this bill.

30
31 Section 5: This act shall require an additional tax on cigarettes of \$0.10 per
32 pack, bringing the tax rate to \$.72 per pack. This will generate an estimated
33 additional 26,000,000 to cover this cost. This act will require approximately
34 \$25,000,000 to be implemented in the first year, and an additional \$18,000,000
35 each following year. This will fund the creation and furnishing of the facilities, as

36 well as the hiring of 20 psychiatrists, 268 nurses, 12 matinance members, and
37 32 kitchen staff members.

38
39 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

40
41 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Lea Thomas, Allie Burkhart
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: St. Marys School**

**An act to require all Tennessee private companies to give their
employees paid time off or overtime pay during the state-recognized
holidays.**

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 Overtime pay: money earned at an increased rate for working more than the
5 usual number of hours.

6 State holidays: an official holiday in a state, but not nationally

7 Private employers: any person, company, corporation, labor organization or
8 association which employs ten or more persons.

9 Private employees: individuals that operate other than under the Government
10 category.

11 Time off: time for rest or recreation away from one's work.

12
13 Section 2: This act will require all private employers to give their employees time
14 off or overtime pay on state recognized holidays.

15
16 Section 3: In the case of a differing religious holiday, there is an option to take a
17 floating holiday.

18
19 Section 4: In the event of an organization not being able to function properly due
20 to a lack of employees, the employer is authorized to require employees to
21 remain at work with the addition of overtime pay.

22
23 Section 5: Any private facility found in violation of this act will be investigated by
24 the state and may result in the termination of staff at the offending facilities.

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

27
28 Section 8: This act shall take effect on August 1, 2020, the public welfare
29 requiring it.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 5

Rand Shakhtour



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Olivia Bruner, Grayson Taylor
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO PREVENT A PERSON'S IMMIGRATION STATUS FROM
INFLUENCING THE OUTCOME OF A CIVIL OR CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.**

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

3 a.) Rule 26.02 - Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not
4 privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action,
5 whether it relates to the claim or defense of the party seeking discovery or to
6 the claim or defense of any other party, including the existence, description,
7 nature, custody, condition and location of any books, documents, or other
8 tangible things and electronically stored information, i.e. information that is
9 stored in an electronic medium and is retrievable in perceivable form, and the
10 identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter. It
11 is not ground for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the
12 trial if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the
13 discovery of admissible evidence.

14 b.) Admissible - evidence that is found to be acceptable by the judge and directly
15 pertains to the case in question

16 c.) Civil Action - a lawsuit that is brought to enforce, redress or protect a private
17 or civil right.

18 d.) Criminal Action - a lawsuit dealing with crimes against the public and
19 members of the public

20
21 Section 2: This bill is amending Rule 26.02 of the Tennessee Civil code of
22 Procedure by including a section that requires for any evidence of a person's
23 immigration status to remain undisclosed in civil or criminal action open court by
24 a party or his or her attorney unless the presiding judge rules that the
25 immigration status is admissible and relevant. This would not, however, restrict
26 a person or his or her attorney from volunteering any information to the court
27 regarding immigration status.

28
29 Section 3: This amendment would not apply to proceedings in an immigration
30 court.

31
32 Section 4: This bill imposes no fiscal impact to the state of Tennessee.

33
34 Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

35
36 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Gemma Orton, Uma Plambeck
Committee: House - Education
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

AN ACT TO ENFORCE VEGAN OPTIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL MEALS.

1 TO BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
4 Vegan - made without the use of any animal products.

5
6 Section 2: This act will enforce that all public schools will be required to provide
7 vegan options in lunch lines.

8
9 Section 3: As stated in the Tennessee School Nutrition Programs code, schools
10 must provide meat and meat alternatives.

11
12 Section 4: The Department of Education will be responsible for the enforcement
13 of this act. The addition of the jobs created through this act will cost \$900,000
14 annually and will be funded through the Department of Education budget.

15
16 Section 5: Schools must report all options that were offered in meal lines to the
17 State Department.

18
19 Section 6: Schools will be visited at random to ensure compliance with the
20 codes. If a school is found to not be following the codes, they will be given a
21 month to include vegan options and then will be visited again. Schools that do
22 not pass the second review will be fined \$500.

23
24 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

25
26 Section 8: This act shall take effect August 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Lydia West, Aasha Zinke
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: University School of Nashville**

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT A GUN LICENSING SYSTEM.

Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government:

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

Licensing: a permit from an authority to own a gun or to carry one under specified conditions or for specified purposes.

Firearm: as defined in § 39-11-106, firearms include handguns, long guns, and all other weapons that meet the definition except "antique firearms" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921.

Gun dealer: a person engaged in the business, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921, of selling, leasing, or otherwise transferring a firearm, whether the person is a retail dealer, pawnbroker, or otherwise.

Section II: Tennessee Code Annotated § 39-17-1316 is amended as follows:

(a)(1) Any gun dealer, appropriately licensed by the federal government, may stock and sell firearms to persons desiring firearms after completing a background check and subsequent license has been issued by the state government.

(2) As used in this section, "gun dealer" means a person engaged in the business, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921, of selling, leasing, or otherwise transferring a firearm, whether the person is a retail dealer, pawnbroker, or otherwise. This includes any individual gifting or selling a firearm in return for compensation.

Section III: Tennessee Code Annotated § 39-17-1303 is amended as follows:

(2) The person is required to obtain a license under § 39-17-1316.

(4) Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly engages in the sale or purchase, for resale, of firearms without proper licensing, or without a proper background check.

(d) An offense under this section is a Class E Felony.

Section IV: All punishments for individuals who illegally obtain a firearm will remain the same, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated § 39-17-1303.

Section V: The cost of the background check and processing system is accounted for by the consumer; this bill comes at no fiscal cost to the state.

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

Section VII: This act shall take effect June 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Abigail Apple
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: St. Marys School**

**An Act To Enforce Mandatory Rehabilitation For Second Time Criminal
Sexual Offenders.**

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 Sexual assault: Any accusation of rape, aggravated rape, statutory rape,
5 mitigated statutory rape, aggravated statutory rape, statutory rape by an
6 authority figure, rape of a child, aggravated rape of a child, sexual battery,
7 aggravated sexual battery, or sexual battery by an authority figure that leads to
8 a felony charge, a sentence in prison, or mandatory fine.

9 Mandatory Rehabilitation: legally mandated rehabilitation for the purpose of
10 educating and rehabilitating the affected communities of second time sexual
11 assault felons.

12
13 Section 2) Specific programing for this act are as follows:

14 Once the assailant has been convicted of his or her second sexual offense, they
15 will undergo a four year process beginning during their sentence and continuing
16 while on parole and post-parole.

17 Cognitive/Behavioral Therapy and Psychotherapy/ Counseling will begin while
18 convicted felons are still serving their term in prison. They will have mandatory
19 counseling sessions with licensed psychologists, or those in the training and
20 licensing years of their education. This will continue until the felon has served
21 their sentence, or the psychologist has deemed the felon as in a fit state of mind.

22 Re-entering the community: when the felon is released from prison, they will not
23 only remain on pre-stated terms of parole, but will also be required to participate
24 within their community. Each member of this program will be assigned a
25 volunteer based project by county officials.

26
27 Section 3) Incentives for this program:

28 After serving the required sentence in prison, completing parole, and
29 volunteering at least six months within their community, a member of this
30 program may begin the process to remove their name from the sexual offenders
31 list. This process will contain an extensive psychological evaluation, as well as bi-
32 monthly check in's with a local therapist to ensure a stable fit state of mind.

33
34 Section 4) The implementation of this program will cost \$6,108,000. It will
35 primarily be funded through the fines paid by each participating member.
36

37

38 Section 5) The penalty for non-compliance will be as follows:

39 With each level of non-compliance, the penalty will increase. Each penalty will
40 lead to a raise in fine, starting as low as \$25 for first time minor offense like
41 missing a therapy session, to \$1,000 or greater for mis-behavior such as
42 breaking terms of parole. Note: these fines in no way replace the initial amount
43 paid by the sexual offender.

44

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



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Izabella Johnson
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act To Allow Same-Sex Couples To Adopt Children From Religious
Adoption Centers.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

4 Discrimination: the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of
5 people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex

6 Religious Adoption Centers: Adoption centers that chose to ensure child welfare
7 while spreading their religion.

8 Same-sex couples: a relationship between people of the same sex and can take
9 many forms, from romantic and sexual, to non-romantic homosocially-close
10 relationships.

11 Foster care system: Foster care is a system in which a minor has been placed
12 into a ward, group home (residential child care community, treatment center,
13 etc.), or private home of a state-certified caregiver, referred to as a "foster
14 parent" or with a family member approved.

15
16 Section 2: All religious adoption centers defined in this act are not allowed to
17 discriminate against same-sex couples in the adoption process.

18
19 Section 3: This bill is fiscal neutral.

20
21 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

22
23 Section 5: This law will take effect immediately after passage.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Anusha Vora, Christian DiBiase
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Webb School**

AN ACT TO AMEND RULE 26.02 OF THE TENNESSEE CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

3 The Rule 26.02 is stated as - Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter,
4 not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending
5 action, whether it relates to the claim or defense of the party seeking discovery
6 or to the claim or defense of any other party, including the existence,
7 description, nature, custody, condition and location of any books, documents, or
8 other tangible things and electronically stored information, i.e. information that
9 is stored in an electronic medium and is retrievable in perceivable form, and the
10 identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter. It
11 is not ground for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the
12 trial if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the
13 discovery of admissible evidence.

14 Immigrant - a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.

15 Immigrant Status - the way in which a person is present in the United States.

16 Every person has an immigration status.

17 Admissible Information - Information in regards to the defendant or evidence
18 that is useful in the court of law.

19
20 Section 2: This bill seeks to amend Rule 26.02 by inserting a revised section that
21 states: In a case of civil or criminal action, evidence of a person's immigration
22 status cannot be disclosed in open court by a party or his or her attorney unless
23 the presiding judge first determines that the evidence is admissible. This inserted
24 section would not apply to cases in which the person's immigration status is
25 necessary to prove an element of claim or any affirmative defense.

26
27 Section 3: This bill requires no additional funding from the state.

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

30
31 Section 5: This act will go into effect upon passage. It is a matter of public safety
32 and peace and thereby would go into effect immediately after passing.



67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives



Sponsors: Peyton Story, Ella Carter
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Hume Fogg Academic

**AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE THE SAFETY ON THE INTERSTATES INVOLVING
18-WHEELERS.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

A.18 Wheelers, Tractor Trailers, Semi's, and oversized loads: Any truck with more than 8 wheels.

B.Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT): Multimodal agency holding the responsibilities of all models of transportation.

C.Multimodal: Characterized by several different modes of activity or occurrence.

Section 2): This bill states that all 18-Wheelers, Tractor Trailers, Semi's, and oversized loads, must stay in the far right lane on any interstate and or highway.

Section 3): To improve the flow of traffic and help with the number of accidents involving 18-wheelers and other large vehicles on interstates and or highways, the vehicles must stay in the far right lane.

Section 4): Any and all exceptions will be discussed and decided upon by TDOT.

Section 5): The total cost will be nearing 50,000 dollars, funded by the Tennessee department of transportation. Broken down, there are 1,073 total miles of interstate in Tennessee, with signs placed every four miles, there will be approximately 269 roadway signs stating the new law. Typical street signs cost \$50-\$100, and the budget is made for signs costing \$100. The rest of the cost is for labor and installations of these signs. (TDOT's) annual budget is 10 million dollars with our budget being .005% of the total budget.

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

Section 7): This act shall take effect on June 1, 2020.

Full compliance with this law will be expected on January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Cat Gowan, Cameron Adams
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Require Background Checks for All Firearm Purchases.

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

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

4 Firearm - any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or
5 may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or
6 the frame or receiver of any such weapon.

7 Firearm Dealer - An individual who sells firearms for a profit.

8 Federal Firearm License - A license in the United States that enables an
9 individual or a company to engage in a business pertaining to the manufacture
10 or importation of firearms and ammunition, or the interstate and intrastate sale
11 of firearms. It mandates they initiate background checks on all firearm
12 purchasers.

13 Background Check - a process the TBI uses to verify that a person is who they
14 claim to be and checks a person's criminal record, education, employment
15 history, and other activities that happened in the past in order to confirm their
16 validity.

17 TBI - Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

18 Gun Show - event where firearm dealers privately sell their product to
19 purchasers.

20
21 Section 2 : All firearm dealers must hold a valid Federal Firearm License.

22
23 Section 3: This act would also apply to all private distributors of firearms
24 including those who participate in gun shows who are not currently required to
25 complete background checks and could potentially sell a firearm to a person who
26 has the intent to use it for criminal activity.

27
28 Section 4: This act will not require funding from the state budget as the
29 distributors acquiring the licenses will pay for the licenses themselves.

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

32
33 Section 6 : This act shall take effect on January 1, 2021, the public welfare
34 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Blythe Clippinger, Daylet Angeles
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

An Act to Require the Retesting of Tennessee Driver's License Every 8 Years.

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.) Driver's License Renewal- All Tennessee state driver's licenses are required to
5 be renewed every 8 years after the distribution of the license.

6 B.) Non-commercial Driver's License- Includes class D and motorcycle licenses,
7 which allow for the operation of a passenger vehicle.

8 C.) Class B Misdemeanor- An offense resulting in either up to six months in jail
9 or a maximum of \$500 in fines

10 D.) Tennessee Department of Transportation- Tennessee agency responsible for
11 the safety of a statewide transportation system. This includes but is not limited
12 to roadways, aviation, public transit, water ways, and railroads.

13 E.) Road Skills Test- Exam required for Tennessee Drivers in order to obtain a
14 non commercial drivers license. The test is composed of a short drive and
15 proctored by a DMV employee.

16
17 Section 2: This bill will require the retesting for a Tennessee driver's license
18 every 8 years (in correspondence to driver's license renewal.)

19
20 Section 3: The retest will be required for non-commercial driver's licenses.

21
22 Section 4: The retest will mirror that of an initial driver's license test composed
23 of a road skills test.

24
25 Section 5: Failure to carry out retest on time will be considered a Class B
26 misdemeanor carrying a fine of up to \$500 or 6 months in jail.

27
28 Section 6: The driver's license retest will cost \$8.25 million and be funded by
29 raising the driver's license renewal fee from \$19.50 to \$35.

30
31 Section 7: All laws and parts of the law in conflict with this bill are hereby
32 repealed.

33
34 Section 8: This act shall take effect August 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring
35 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Quinn Flautt, Avery Wyrick
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE SENIOR CITIZENS TO REVALIDATE THEIR
LICENSES WITH ROAD AND VISION TESTS.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

- a. Senior Citizen- an elderly person 70 years of age and over
- b. Driver- a person who is able to drive or is in control of a vehicle
- c. Driving Readministration Test- a test administered by a DMV official, which contains a road test determining someone's ability to safely operate a car using the correct traffic laws and information, and a vision test to ensure safe eyesight for driving
- d. Class C Misdemeanor- least serious misdemeanors which are punishable by up to 30 days in jail, a fine of up to \$50 or both
- e. DMV- Department of Motor Vehicles

Section 2: All drivers 70 years of age and older will be required to renew their licenses every four years and to pass a Driving Readministration Test with each renewal. Those above 80 years old will face renewal every two years, and those 87 or older will be tested annually.

- a. This Driving Readministration Test is necessary for the safety of the senior citizens and other drivers of the road.
- b. To pass the Driving Readministration Test and revalidate their license, the senior citizen must pass both the road test and the vision test.
- c. The senior citizen must renew their driver license in person, not online.

Section 3: The Driving Readministration Test will evaluate whether a driver is able to:

- a. operate a vehicle safely.
- b. execute proper, safe, driving actions.
- c. use traffic information and laws in real life practice.
- d. pass a vision test given by a doctor or physician.

Section 4: The senior citizen must pass both the road test and vision test to renew their license.

- a. If the individual fails the road test, then the senior citizen's license will be revoked, so the senior citizen will be unable to drive and use their license for driving purposes.

b. If the individual fails the vision test, they will be denied their license until/if they're able to return (with corrective lenses if necessary) and pass the eye test.

Section 5: If a senior citizen is convicted of driving without a valid or renewed driver's license, the penalty will be a class C misdemeanor with punishment of a maximum fine of \$50 and/or up to 30 days in jail. This is the same as the existing penalty for driving without a legal, renewed license.

Section 6: The driving test will continue to be funded by the Department of Transportation budget. This makes the readministration of the test free to senior citizens, however, the individual is required to pay the standard Driver's License fee of \$28. Furthermore, five driver license examiners will be funded with \$250,000 to administer the additional tests and improve wait times at the DMVs.

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

Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021 to allow sufficient time for the public to be notified of this change.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Sophia Hall, Alicia Dinwiddie, Mia Hayes
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Summit High School**

**AN ACT TO PREVENT THE INFRINGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOMS AT
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4
5 a) Religious Freedom- A principle that supports the freedom of an individual or
6 community, in public or private, to manifest religion or belief in teaching,
7 practice, worship, and observance

8
9 b) Private Institution- an institution which is not maintained or assisted by
10 recurrent grants out of public funds

11
12 Section 2:
13 This Act Will:

14
15 1) Reinforce the liberty of religious freedom on the state level by prohibiting the
16 termination of faculty at public or private corporations and institutions on the
17 basis of religious ideals or lack thereof.

18
19 2) Violation of these terms will result in a compensation to the terminated
20 employee of 60% of their annual salary.

21
22 3) Guidelines of the religious standards of said institutions must be explicitly
23 presented prior to admission

24
25 All acts or resolutions in conflict with this are hereby declared null and void.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Ryan Harp, Niels Mandrus
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO REPAIR OUR GREAT STATE'S CRUMBLING INFRASTRUCTURE
AND PROVIDE WELL-PAYING JOBS TO THOUSANDS.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

Section 1: The terms used in this act are defined as follows:

- a) CMIR: The Commission for the Management of Infrastructural Repair.
- b) TDOT: Tennessee Department of Transportation.

Section 2: With the implementation of this act, a Commission for the Management of Infrastructural Repair, henceforth referred to as the CMIR, shall be established for the purpose of accomplishing the goals of this act. CMIR shall be implemented via the following guidelines:

- a) The CMIR shall consist of no more than twenty members as its role is meant to remain at the macroscopic scale.
- b) The constituent members of the CMIR shall be appointed to fulfill various duties, decided at the discretion of the governor.
- c) After the five year project is complete the CMIR shall be dissolved.

Section 3: Per the estimated budget of 2018-2019 the funds required for this act shall be raised in the following manner:

- a) The estimated cost of this act per annum is \$800,000,000
- b) This number was figured from two sources:
 - \$380,000,000 for the actual cost of repairing the roads.
 - \$420,000,000 for the cost of supplying the labor.
- c) The \$800,000,000 shall be raised via the increase of the percent allocation of the TN general fund to the TDOT from 6% to 8%.
- d) This 2% increase will come from taking 2% of a percent of the general fund allocation to all other departments excluding the Department of Education and TDOT.
- e) This total of \$800,000,000 will be required for the project each year and any excess at the end of each year shall be returned to the general fund.

Section 4: The specifications for the labor necessary for this project are as follows:

- a) This act will provide 10,000 jobs involving the maintaining of the state of Tennessee's highways and streets.
- b) Each worker will be paid for full time labor at \$20 per hour.

37 Section 5: The specifications for the road repair ordered by this act are as
38 follows:

- 39 a) This act orders the repair of up to 750 miles of 4-lane highway per annum.
- 40 b) All road repair ordered by this act shall occur between the hours of 8:00 PM
- 41 and 8:00 AM in order to preserve business as usual during daytime hours and
- 42 lessen any potential inconvenience to the public.
- 43 c) Roads that will be repaired will be determined by the CMIR.
- 44 d) The road repair will occur over a period of five years.

45
46 Section 6: This act will cost \$800,000,000 per annum for five years.

47
48 Section 7: Any laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

49
50 Section 8: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

51



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Sawan Ahmed, Suad Mohamed, Najma Ismail
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Reform Open Container Laws in Tennessee.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT :
2

3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
4

5 Open Container - any container containing alcoholic beverages or beer that is
6 open, that has been opened, that has a broken seal, or the contents of which are
7 partially removed

8 Tenn. Code Ann. §55-10-416 - current law regarding open containers in motor
9 vehicles.

10 Passenger area - the area designed to seat the driver and passengers while a
11 motor vehicle is in operation and any area that is readily accessible to the driver
12 or a passenger while in his or her seating position, including but not limited to
13 the glove compartment.

14 Motor vehicle - every vehicle, including a low-speed vehicle or a medium-speed
15 vehicle that is self-propelled, excluding motorized bicycles, and every vehicle,
16 including a low-speed vehicle or a medium speed vehicle that is propelled by
17 electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.
18

19 Section 2: This bill is an amendment to the current state law regarding open
20 containers in motor vehicles; Tenn. Code Ann. §55-10-416.
21

22 Section 3:

23 No person shall drink any alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle upon a
24 road or highway while in the passenger area

25 No passenger shall drink any alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle upon a
26 road or highway while in the passenger area.

27 It is prohibited to possess an open container in the passenger area of a motor
28 vehicle while it is in operation or on any public road
29

30 Section 4: The provisions of the above sections shall not apply to:

31 A passenger in any bus, limousine or taxi and a passenger in the living I'm
32 quarters of a motor home. The driver of any such vehicle is prohibited from
33 consuming or having any alcoholic liquor in or about the driver's area.
34

35 Section 5: An open container shall be considered to be in the possession of the
36 operator of a vehicle if the container is not located in a locked glove
37 compartment, locked trunk, or other locked nonpassenger area of the vehicle.

38

39 Section 6: A violation of the above sections will result in a class C misdemeanor,
40 punishable by up to 30 days in jail, a fine of up to \$50, or both.

41

42 Section 7: This act will not require any funding from the state

43

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

45

46 Section 9: This act shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Tate Keuler, Isaac Chomsky, Jude Warren
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: University School of Nashville**

**AN ACT TO EXPAND PROTECTIONS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN THE
STATE OF TENNESSEE.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a. Sexual Orientation: A person's sexual identity in relation to whom they are
5 attracted to.

6 b. Discrimination: Making a decision, in favor or against, of someone based on a
7 group in which they belong, without regard to their individual merit.

8 c. Organization: An entity related to Housing, Employment, Public
9 Accommodation, or Title VI state agencies.

10 d. Housing: Any relationship between someone who owns property and another
11 person who lives on said property by said person's discretion.

12 e. Employment: Any relationship in which someone pays money to another
13 person who agrees to do business for them.

14 f. Public Accommodation - Any facility, both public and private, that is accessible
15 to the public and exists for the intention of use by the public.

16 g. Title VI state agencies: Any state program that receives funding, in part or as
17 a whole, from the Federal Government.

18 Reconciliation: The act of settling a discrimination complaint made to the
19 Tennessee Human Rights Commission between all involved parties.

20
21 Section 2: No organization shall, in the state of Tennessee, discriminate against
22 a person based on their sexual orientation.

23
24 Section 3: Should an organization do so, the Tennessee Human Rights
25 Commission (THRC) shall accept complaints in relation to discrimination of the
26 nature listed above.

27
28 Section 4: The THRC shall make any and all changes necessary to the current
29 Discrimination Complaint Form to conform to the introduction of discrimination
30 set forth in this act.

31
32 Section 5: Should the THRC determine that there is a reasonable basis for the
33 accusation of discrimination, then all parties involved shall be contacted and said
34 parties should be directed to attempt to reconcile the complaint. If the involved
35 parties are not able to settle the complaint, then the complaint may progress to

an administrative hearing in front of an administrative judge. The THRC shall not represent any involved parties at the administrative hearing.

Section 6: Should the THRC determine that there is a reasonable basis for the accusation of any form of discrimination and attempts to reconcile the complaint fail, the THRC shall have the authority to strip said organization of any state funding it may receive.

Section 7: This funding may be withheld until said organization provides proof that they have changed their policy.

Section 8: This act will not require any allocation of funds due to the fact that the THRC already receives funds to process Discrimination Complaints

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

Section 10: This act shall take effect on June 1st, 2020, allowing time for the THRC to change any necessary paperwork and policy, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Ashleigh Crabb, Lillie Richards
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act Amend Rule 55-9-603 subdivision (d)(2)(A)..

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 be
4 defined as follows:

5 Fine: a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority.

6 Seat belt: A seat belt is a vehicle safety device designed to secure the driver or a
7 passenger of a vehicle against harmful movement that may result during a
8 collision or a sudden stop.

9
10 Section II: The penalty for not wearing a seatbelt shall be as follows:

11 The penalty for the first violation of not wearing a seat belt will result in a \$150
12 fine.

13 The penalty for the second violation of not wearing a seat belt will result in a
14 \$275 fine.

15 The third and following violations will result in penalties decided by the court.

16
17 Section III: This bill amends Rule 55-9-603 subdivision (d)(2)(A).

18
19 Section IV: This act shall require no funding from the state of Tennessee

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 on July 31, 2020, the public welfare
24 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Drew Miller, Joshua Lynch
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

AN ACT TO REFORM TENNESSEE'S OPEN CONTAINER LAW.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

4 Driver's Vicinity- The front left quarter of the vehicle, within range of the driver's
5 grasp, including all shared cupholders between the front two seats.

6 Passengers' Vicinity- Any area of the car excluded from the driver's vicinity.

7 BAC- Blood Alcohol Concentration, a measurement of the percent of alcohol in a
8 person's bloodstream typically recorded in milligrams of ethanol per 100 milliliters of
9 blood.

10
11 Section 2: Currently, "Tennessee law prohibits a driver from consuming or possessing
12 an alcoholic beverage in a vehicle if the beverage is open and immediately capable of
13 being consumed." However, unlike in 40 other states, the Tennessee open container
14 law applies only if the container is in the driver's vicinity, not passengers'.

15
16 Section 3: This act will reform Tennessee's open container law, amending TCA section
17 55-10-41 so that both drivers and passengers are prohibited from having an open
18 container of alcohol while the vehicle is being operated.

19
20 Section 4: Drivers who are discovered with open containers of alcohol anywhere in
21 the car, not just in the driver's vicinity, may now face the same penalty as currently in
22 place, which is a class C misdemeanor and up to \$100 fine.

23
24 Section 5: The purpose of this bill is to aid in preventing reckless driving that often
25 results from group alcohol consumption. Open containers anywhere in the car, even
26 found in the passengers' vicinity is probable cause for the driver to undergo sobriety
27 tests.

28
29 Section 6: If the driver fails the physical sobriety test and is mandated to take the
30 breathalyzer test, in which he/she is found to have BAC over .08%, he/she will still
31 face formal DUI charges, with penalties standard to Tennessee legislature.

32
33 Section 7: This bill will not require funding or increases in tax in any way.

34
35 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in violation with this bill are hereby repealed.

36
37 Section 9: This act will take effect immediately upon passage.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Griffin Hood, Christian Howard, McKnight Johnston
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Memphis University School**

AN ACT TO PROTECT WORKING STUDENTS IN TENNESSEE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a. Court Order- a judgement/ruling from a Court of the Tennessee
5 Department of Justice after a matter has been decided upon with due process

6 b. Defaulted Student Debt- when a resident of Tennessee, citizen of the
7 state of Tennessee or of the United States is unable to pay debts owed to a
8 crediting agency or any financial institution for the purpose of student loans

9 c. Wage Garnishment- An order from a court or government that requires an
10 employer to withhold an employee's wages to be sent to the person or institution
11 that employee owes money too

12
13 Section 2: The State of Tennessee will require a court judgement in favor of the
14 plaintiff before any person or institution is able garnish a person's wage for
15 defaulted student loan debt.

16
17 Section 3: There will be no cost to the State of Tennessee as court costs are
18 covered by the participating parties

19
20 Section 4: This act will be effective immediately the public welfare requiring so



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Aubrey King, Jessica Alexander, Sophie Bricker
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

An Act to Raise Wages Proportionally to the Consumer Price Index.

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 Wage- a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis, made
5 by an employer to an employee, especially to a manual or unskilled worker

6 Consumer Price Index- an index of the variation in prices paid by typical
7 consumers for retail goods and other items

8 Minimum Wage- the lowest wage permitted by law or by a special agreement
9 (such as one with a labor union)

10 Living Wage- a wage that is high enough to maintain a normal standard of living

11 Inflation- sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in
12 an economy over a period of time

13 Bankruptcy- declared in law unable to pay outstanding debts

14 Chapter 11 Bankruptcy- reorganization plan most often used by large businesses
15 to help them stay active while repaying creditors.

16 Chapter 13 Bankruptcy- eliminates debts through a repayment plan that lets you
17 pay back a portion of your debt over a three- or five-year period

18
19 Section 2: This bill requires all businesses in the state of Tennessee to raise the
20 minimum wage each year proportionally to the Consumer Price Index.

21
22 Section 3: The Department of Labor and Workforce Development will determine
23 what the Consumer Price Index is each year and will publish their results to
24 establish the updated minimum wage yearly.

25
26 Section 4: For businesses that have filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 or
27 Chapter 13, the Department of Revenue will loan compensation in the form of a
28 bailout for the difference in wages from what the business can pay and what the
29 minimum wage is. After the business has been freed from bankruptcy, they will
30 have a total of 5 years to reimburse the loan. Should the business fail to pay
31 back the money given to bail them out, they will undertake consequences further
32 listed in Section 6.

33
34 Section 5: Additionally, this act will prohibit the discharge of employees on the
35 basis of inadequate income. Employers must record their reasoning for the
36 dismissal of any employees, and if it is suspected that dismissal was due to

aversion of the act, these businesses will also undertake consequences further listed in Section 6.

Section 6: Employers who fail to obey this law will be fined an amount that is in relation to their income. These employers will be required to pay the missing wages and an additional 30% of the total missing wages. A second violation of this law will result in the payment of the missing wages and an additional 50% of the company's total missing wages. Further punishment will be incurred if the employer does not follow the regulations of this law.

Section 7: Due to the uncertainty of the amount of money necessary to compensate businesses going bankrupt, it is impossible to determine the definite cost of this bill based on corporate finances. However, the immediate increase from a \$7.25 minimum wage to one that is \$8.72 will cost \$568,096.806. Minimal costs will occur every year due to the rising inflation rates. In addition, an increase in involvement within the market is expected, as citizens will have more money to invest.

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

Section 9: This act will go into effect on January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Carly Galbreth, Reese Wineland, Caitlyn Jenkins
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Webb School**

AN ACT TO PREVENT OPEN CONTAINERS HOLDING ALCOHOL IN MOTOR VEHICLES.

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) Open container holding alcohol - a container holding alcohol in a condition
5 other than the manufacturer's sealed condition.

6 b) Primary enforcement - a traffic officer can enforce this law without showing
7 that there was another reason to pull over the driver.

8 c) TEA-21 - Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

9 Motor vehicle - a vehicle that driver's license is required to drive.

10 d) Passenger area - the area of a vehicle that is designed to seat the driver and
11 passengers.
12

13 Section 2: This bill will make it unlawful to have any open containers holding
14 alcohol in the passenger area of a motor vehicle on a public roadway.
15

16 Section 3: This bill will comply with the federal TEA-21 standards.
17

18 Section 4: This will not prohibit the transportation of closed alcoholic beverages.
19

20 Section 5: This will not apply to:

21 Living areas of house trailers

22 Buses, taxis, or lyft/uber cars when functioning as a public transportation vehicle

23 The trunk of a vehicle or behind the furthest seat in vehicles that don't have
24 trunks
25

26 Section 6: This will be sanctioned with primary enforcement. Traffic officers are
27 taught how to enforce this in their basic training.
28

29 Section 7: A person who violates this law is guilty of a Class C Misdemeanor and
30 will be fined no more than \$50 in addition to the regular DUI charge.
31

32 Section 8: This bill will not only cost no money, but there will increase possible
33 revenue from fines.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Iris Li, Gabriela Siew
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: University School of Nashville**

**AN ACT TO ALLOW PUBLIC SCHOOL RESTROOM USE BY GENDER
IDENTITY.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4 Gender - is defined as the reference to self through a range of identities that
5 includes female, male, a combination of both, or neither.

6 Non-Binary - a person who uses a gender identity that doesn't fit into the binary
7 categories of male or female.

8 Transgender- a person whose gender identity does not match the sex they were
9 assigned to at birth.

10 Assigned Gender- the gender a child is assigned to dependent on the sex organs
11 with which the child was born.

12
13 Section 2: Students at any public school in the state of Tennessee shall have the
14 right to use their preferred restroom choice in regards to their gender identity.

15
16 Section 3: Any school employee that refuses a child this right to use the
17 restroom that corresponds with their identity will face a suspension of no less
18 than one week and no more than three weeks, and/or a fine of no less than 150
19 and no more than 400 dollars.

20
21 Section 4: This bill does not add any cost to the state government.

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

24
25 Section 6: This bill shall take effect on June 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring
26 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Emma Anderson, Sara Choate, Keelee Cotter
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Dickson County High School**

AN ACT TO PERMIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMON LAW MARRIAGE.

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) Common Law Marriage: a judicially created doctrine in which persons can be
5 considered married by the courts without holding a formal ceremony or obtaining
6 a marriage license from the state.

7 b) Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA): The FMLA entitles eligible employees of
8 covered employers to take unpaid, job-protected leave for specified family and
9 medical reasons.

10 c) Employer Benefits: A form of compensation paid by employers to employees
11 over and above regular salary or wages. Employee benefits come in many forms
12 and are an important part of the overall compensation package offered to
13 employees.

14 d) Health Care Power of Attorney: A Health Care Power of Attorney (HCPOA) is a
15 legal document that allows an individual to designate another person to make
16 medical decisions for him or her when he or she cannot make decisions for
17 himself or herself.

18
19 Section 2) This act will permit the establishment of a common law marriage
20 between two persons under the conditions that:

21 a) The couple has lived together for a significant period of time.

22 b) The couple has filed jointly for taxes.

23 c) The couple has joint bank accounts.

24 d) Neither party is already married to someone else.

25 e) Both are of sound mind.

26 f) Both present themselves to the public as a married couple.

27
28 Section 3) Under a common law marriage, as long as there is a valid will, the
29 surviving spouse will stand to inherit the spouse's property or anything specified
30 in the will.

31
32 Section 4) Use of a Health Care Power of Attorney designating their common law
33 spouse as the person who will make medical decisions when they are incapable
34 will be permitted.

35
36 Section 5) Either spouse will qualify for employer benefits through their spouse,
37 including health insurance.

38

39 Section 6) The couple will be granted eligibility to receive Social Security
40 benefits, but will need to prove the number of years they have lived together in
41 a common law state.

42

43 Section 7) Under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), employees can take
44 leave to care for a spouse who has a serious health condition, including common
45 law spouses.

46

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

48

49 Section 9) This act shall take effect on July 1st, 2020, or the beginning of the
50 fiscal year.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Elijah Shannon, Brayden Long
Committee: House - Transportation
School: Loretto High School

Children Car Seat Identification Act.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

4 Tag - 3x3 card containing the name, blood type, emergency contact, any
5 allergies, and date of birth of the child.

6 Car Seat - A state or federally approved child restraint for a vehicle.

7 Booster Seat - A state or federally approved child elevator seat.

8
9 Section 2: This act proposes that Tennessee state residents must attach a 3x3
10 inch card on a car seat and/or the car seat of each child.

11
12 Section 3: The tag has to be approved and signed by a medical doctor.

13
14 Section 4: Each location of the health department in Tennessee will print the tag
15 and provide it for free.

16
17 Section 5: Each health department location will be given additional funds. These
18 additional funds will be determined by the population in the area. These
19 additional funds will only be spent on the production of tags.

20
21 Section 6: The additional funds will be produced from a \$100 fine in addition to
22 the court's costs of the offender. Until this bill becomes self-funding from fines,
23 the state will pay the expenses of tag production.

24
25 Section 7: In case of an accident, this bill assists first responders in taking care
26 of children. In enacting this bill, the state of Tennessee will reduce deaths of
27 children by giving first responders medical information of the children quickly.

28
29 Section 8: This bill ensures that first responders have the information they need
30 to properly care for a child.

31
32 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws that conflict with this act, shall be repealed.

33
34 Section 10: This bill will go into effect January 1, 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Ella Torode, Avery Roth, Gareth Greene
Committee: House - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

**AN ACT TO BAN THE SHAMING OF CHILDREN WITH LUNCH DEBT AND TO
ALLOW EACH STUDENT A MEAL.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

A. Lunch Shaming - Discrimination towards a pupil who has outstanding student lunch debt, including but not limited to: eating in a designated area separate from peers, being served a different meal with lower nutritional value, and being refuted a meal entirely;

B. Lunch debt - Money owed by a student in the NSLP (National School Lunch Program);a

C. National School Lunch Program - A federally assisted program utilized in public and nonprofit private schools to provide low cost or free lunches with nutritional balance;

D. Discrimination - The unjust treatment of a group of people that differs from that of a another group;

School - A public primary or secondary school that receives state financial assistance, including local educational agencies;

Section 2: Under this bill, all schools participating in the NSLP are hereby prohibited from shaming students who have accumulated lunch debt of any amount.

(a) A school shall not:

(1) Segregate or otherwise publicly stigmatize a student due to their lunch debt;

(2) Prohibit students with accumulated lunch debt from school events, graduation, or a diploma.

(b) A school shall:

(1) Direct communications regarding lunch debt to a student's guardian rather than to the student themselves, on at least two occasions.

Section 3: Each Tennessee school, as defined, shall provide a US Department of Agriculture reimbursable meal to each student who requests one.

Section 4: This act is fiscally neutral.

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

Section 6: This bill will take effect immediately after passage, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jack Zaptin, Nolan Yaren
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to Secure Tax Payments using Cryptocurrency.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Cryptocurrency: A cryptocurrency is a digital asset designed to work as a
5 medium of exchange that uses strong cryptography to secure financial
6 transactions, control the creation of additional units, and verify the transfer of
7 assets.

8 Tax Evasion: Tax evasion is an illegal activity in which a person or entity
9 deliberately avoids paying a true tax liability.

10 Tax Fraud: Tax fraud occurs when an individual or business entity willfully and
11 intentionally falsifies information on a tax return to limit the amount of tax
12 liability. Tax fraud essentially entails cheating on a tax return in an attempt to
13 avoid paying the entire tax obligation.

14 Tax Identity Theft: Tax identity theft is the use of someone else's personal
15 information to file a fraudulent tax return or claim tax benefits

16 TennCoin: A Tennessee state cryptocurrency created exclusively for paying taxes
17 to avoid Tax Fraud, Tax Evasion, Tax Avoidance, and Tax Identity Theft. 1

18 TennCoin is the equivalent of 1 dollar

19
20 Section 2: 10 Software Engineers who are able to create blockchain needed to
21 create a cryptocurrency will be selected from a pool of federal resumes

22 a) These software engineers will be selected by a cabinet of Tennessee
23 Government Officials qualified to select said software engineers

24 b) The process of creating the TennCoin database will occur at the Oak
25 Ridge National Laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tennessee

26
27 Section 3: 3 Cybersecurity officials will also be selected from a pool of federal
28 resumes to ensure the cybersecurity of the TennCoin database

29 c) These Cybersecurity officials will be selected by a cabinet of
30 Tennessee Government Officials qualified to select said Cybersecurity experts

31
32 Section 4: The Value of 1 TennCoin will be equivalent to 1 dollar to ensure that
33 no math is required to convert between USD and TennCoin

34 d) As to cover cent values, a whole TennCoin does not have to be
35 purchased, instead a part of 1 TennCoin will be able to be purchased

36 e) Yearly supply depends on the amount needed to pay one's taxes

37

38 Section 5: All citizens of Tennessee will be required to set up their TennCoin
39 account by February 28th of the 2021 tax year. A mail envelope sent distributed
40 by the U.S. Postal Service containing a given username, password, activation
41 code, and where to go online to set up said account will be sent to every
42 registered U.S. citizen on January 2, 2021 giving everyone approximately 2
43 months to register their account. The account will require social security number
44 verification to confirm the user's identity.

45 f) The TennCoin cryptocurrency database will be able to be accessed
46 online

47 g) On the TennCoin database website, instructions on how to buy
48 TennCoin will be listed

49 h) The purchase methods include through credit card online or through a
50 local bank in which said bank will distribute TennCoin directly to one's account
51

52 Section 6: Punishments for not transferring tax payments through TennCoin
53 when one's taxes are due will result in a failure-to-pay tax penalty of 0.5% of
54 one's unpaid taxes added each month tax payment is not transferred
55 accumulating up until 25%

56 i) Once the failure-to-pay tax penalty has reached 25% then further
57 punishments such as asset seizing and jail time will be enforced.

58 j) Persons who are found guilty of tax evasion and/or tax I.D. theft can
59 also be charged with a class C-A felonies depending on severity of the crime
60

61 Section 7: 38,967 cases of tax evasion, with 9,466 cases being tax I.D. theft,
62 were reported in 2017 in the State of Tennessee

63 k) The implementation of TennCoin can significantly reduce the number of
64 tax-related crimes reported with efficient, less cruel, demanding, and smarter
65 tax-paying system
66

67 Section 8: The overseeing of the TennCoin database and all things related will
68 go to the Tennessee General Assemble Finance, Ways, and Means Committee.
69

70 Section 9: The implementation of the TennCoin system will require 3.2% of the
71 Tennessee State Budget Surplus to fund the building of a Blockchain system and
72 ensuring the security of the TennCoin database
73

74 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
75

76 Section 11: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the 2021 tax year,
77 January 1, 2021.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 6

Olivia Felker



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Suchetha Shashi, Jennifer Martin
Committee: House - Health
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

An Act to amend Title 56, Chapter 7, part 10 concerning Telehealth.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: terms in this act is defined as follows:

a. Telehealth- Defined in Tennessee Code Annotated, 56-7-1002, Section 6 as the practice of medicine when the doctor and patient are widely separated, therefore using two-way voice and visual communication (as by satellite or computer)

b. Tennessee Code Annotated, 56-7-1002, Section 7- Describes all the rules and regulations regarding the service of Telehealth.

c. Tennessee Code Annotated 71-5-154- Permits an annual report relating to coverage of mental health treatment.

d. Store-and-forward- Defined in Tennessee Code Annotated, 56-7-1002, Section 5 as collecting clinical information and sending it electronically to another for evaluation. Information typically includes demographic data, medical history, documents such as laboratory reports, and image, video and/or sound files.

e. State Parity Law- The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) finalized a rule that requires states to ensure that limits are not placed and equitable access of mental health and substance use disorder services are offered for individuals.

f. Federal Parity Act- A federal law that requires health insurance plans to cover behavioral health benefits and physical health benefits equally.

Section 3: Tennessee Code Annotated, 56-7-1002, Section 7 is amended by adding the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse along with healthcare services to reimburse store-and-forward telemedicine services in a manner that is consistent with the rest of the law.

Section 4: Pursuant to the State's Parity Law with the Federal Parity Act, under Tennessee Code Annotated 71-5-154, the Tennessee Department of Mental health and Substance Abuse will oversee this in effect through the annual report sent to the bureau of TennCare.

Section 5: This act will not have any fiscal impact on the State of Tennessee.

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

Section 7: This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Dov Levy, Benjamin Martin
Committee: House - Health
School: Hillsboro High School**

An Act to Ban the Sale of Flavored Vapes in Tennessee..

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- 4 a) Flavored vape: An e-cigarette using flavored liquid that often appeals to
5 minors
6 b) E-cigarette: any electronically powered, cigarette shaped device that uses a
7 nicotine-based liquid that is vaporized to mimic the experience of smoking
8 tobacco
9

10 Section 2: All retail sale of all flavored electronic cigarettes shall be banned.
11 Those found to be violating this ban will be subject to a fine no higher than
12 1000\$ depending on how many units were sold.
13

14 Section 3: Those caught in possession of a flavored vape shall have a fine of
15 100\$ and have the vape confiscated by authorities.
16

17 Section 4: This bill is fiscal neutral.
18

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

21 Section 6: This act will take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Sylvie Hoag, Emma Halliday
Committee: House - Health
School: Centennial High School**

**AN ACT TO ALLOW MINORS OF AT LEAST SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO GET
A TATTOO WITH A PARENT OR GUARDIAN'S PERMISSION AND
PRESENCE.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

5 a) Tattoo: any method of placing designs, letters, figures, symbols, cosmetics or
6 any other marks under the skin of a person with ink or color by the aid of
7 needles or instruments

8 b) Parent: biological mother or father

9 c) Guardian: a person who looks after and is legally responsible for someone
10 who is unable to manage their own affairs, especially an incompetent or disabled
11 person or a child whose parents have died

12
13 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will allow minors who are at least sixteen years old
14 to get a tattoo with the consent and presence of a parent or legal guardian.

15
16 Section 3: A parent or legal guardian must present proof of custody or
17 guardianship of the minor and must be present through the whole procedure.
18 The parent or guardian must show written consent by filling out and signing a
19 tattoo consent form and both the minor and parent will be required to present
20 legal government issued identification.

21
22 Section 4: There will be no cost to the state of Tennessee.

23
24 Section 5: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage, the general
25 welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Joanna Maldonado
Committee: House - Health
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

An Act to Reform Reporting Death Procedures of Nursing Home Patients.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

4 Medical examiner: A public officer who is trained in forensic pathology to
5 investigate suspicious and unusual deaths and also performs post-mortem
6 autopsies.

7 Nursing homes: a private institution providing residential accommodations with
8 healthcare.

9 Death by natural causes: Death occurring due to human internal factors, such as
10 disease and medical conditions.

11 Suspicious death: A death that occurred with unusual circumstances.

12 Death investigation: The process in which a coroner or forensic pathologist
13 seeks to understand how and why a person died.

14 Post-mortem examination: The examination of a body after death, used to
15 determine the cause of death.

16 Tennessee Bureau of Investigation: An investigative law enforcement agency for
17 the state of Tennessee

18 National Institute of Justice: Federal agency that focuses on research,
19 development, and evaluation of crime control and justice issues.

20
21 Section 2: This act will be enforced through new regulations of how nursing
22 homes report deaths to medical examiners, such as reporting all deaths,
23 including natural deaths. All Tennessee nursing homes will now be required to
24 send all deceased patient's records, including history of trauma and any incident
25 reports, to examiners, where then it will be determined if further investigation
26 needs to be taken, to determine if the death was caused under suspicious
27 circumstances or due to natural causes. If the medical examiner determines that
28 further investigation will be needed, they can choose to perform a post-mortem
29 examination and/or refer the case to other state agencies, such as the
30 Tennessee Bureau of Investigation.

31
32 Section 3: Should nursing homes fail to report a death, a demerit system will be
33 implemented. For the first strike, the nursing home will be fined \$5,000. For the
34 second strike, the fine will rise up to \$10,000. For the third and final strike, a
35 fine of \$15,000 will be given, and a board member representing the nursing
36 home industry in the Department of Health will be running the nursing home in a
37 probation period. During the probation period, the board member will run it

temporarily until a period of 3 weeks has passed, ensuring no future violations occur.

Section 4: The Tennessee Department of Health will add more medical examiners depending on the county's population size and the amount of nursing homes. This is to ensure that there are adequate medical examiners for nursing homes to send reports to.

Section 5: This act endeavors to prevent any further abuse to patients from nurses, opting for transparency between the patients' families and the nursing home facilities.

Section 6: The salary of newly implemented medical examiners and resources needed will total up to \$29 million; the Department of Health will apply to the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program, under the National Institute of Justice, which will provide up to \$25.5 million in grants. The remaining costs will be taken from the Department of Health's budget.

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

Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jordan Simmons
Committee: House - Health
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO INCREASE ACCESS TO SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM
(SFSP) MEALS FOR CHILDREN ACROSS THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

A. Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)- The federally subsidized program that provides free meals and snacks to help children 18 years or younger, of low-income backgrounds get the same nutrition during summer months when they are out of school as they would during the school year.

B. 42 U.S. Code §-1761- the Summer Food Service for Children statute -heavily based around the Child Nutrition Act of 1966- that created the Summer Food Service Program.

C. "Congregate Feeding Requirement"- the federal SFSP requirement that to be eligible for reimbursement, all meals must be consumed on the summer site in a group setting.

D. Site- a physical location at which a sponsor provides food services for children and at which children consume meals in a supervised setting.

E. Metro Action Commission "Mobile Youth Café Diners" Initiative- Metropolitan Nashville buses that travel to communities where children are at serious risk when traveling to existing SFSP sights. The buses are equipped with meals in addition to programs for youth to keep them engaged during the meal times and serve as an accessible alternative for youth who might normally go hungry during summer months.

Section 2: In order to better distribute food to children in areas too rural or unsafe for travel, this act creates the Office of Mobile Summer Food Distribution which will reside under the Tennessee Department of Human Services and integrate into existing infrastructure. This office will be tasked with gathering data on children that are eligible for SFSP meals but do not have access to an SFSP site. The data will be used to make recommendations for the implementation of new infrastructure that would help abate this problem. Additionally the office would be tasked with planning and utilizing vehicles as mobile summer meal sites, in accordance with 42 U.S. Code §-1761.

Section 3: The office will also be entrusted with establishing and reaffirming the guidelines and practices for summer meal transportation, with close adherence to existing SFSP regulation. It may leverage community partnerships across the state and cooperate with existing mobile SFSP initiatives, such as the Metro

37 Action Commission's "Mobile Youth Café Diners" program. This may be done to
38 centralize existing mobile distribution efforts and to base the office's mobile SFSP
39 program off of. Furthermore the office will regulate and offer assistance to the
40 creation of new mobile SFSP programs by school districts and nonprofit
41 organizations.

42
43 Section 4: If passed, the implementation of this bill will add a recurring
44 \$600,000 of expenditures to the state budget for salarial and operational fees.
45 The office will be integrated into the current the DHS "community services,"
46 division where SFSP travel and meal costs are federally subsidized.

47
48 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed

49
50 Section 6: This act shall take effect July 1, 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: David Saakov
Committee: House - Health
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

An Act to Ensure Child Vaccination.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) Required Vaccinations: Vaccinations that are required by the State of Tennessee Department of Health and Safety
- b) Non-required Vaccinations: Vaccinations that are NOT required by the State of Tennessee Department of Health and Safety
- c) Anti-Vaxx Movement: a movement of usually the belief of vaccinations being harmful. Being extremely dangerous, the movement has gained much traction over the last few years, usually involving parents.

Section 2: Propose that the religious exemption is completely eliminated from the current vaccination policy as it is a known loophole used by Anvi-vaxx movement parents.

- a) This law will prohibit the use of religion to exempt the use of mandatory vaccinations, eliminating the religious exemption policy of the contemporary vaccination policy.
- b) This law will NOT require vaccinations for the Non-required Vaccinations
- c) This law will NOT remove the medical exemption as that is beyond anyone's control, however medical alternatives will be given. Doctors are REQUIRED to sign off on for an official/ valid medical exemption.

Section 3: Failure to adhere to the policy will result in the following charges

a) If children involved, it will be classified as Child Abuse and be treated as Tennessee Code Title 39. Criminal Offenses § 39-15-401 states, including jail time and fines.

i. Child will be vaccinated after with the necessary vaccines

b) If Medical Professionals are involved: Medical Professionals that are found giving false medical exemptions or not giving vaccines to children will also be charged. False medical exemptions can cause serious danger and harm to not only the child but those around them. Therefore, their licenses will be temporarily revoked during investigation.

i. If found guilty, the license will be permanently revoked and the Medical Professional will be also charged with Child Abuse and will be treated as Tennessee Code Title 39. Criminal Offenses § 39-15-401 states

ii. If found not-guilty, the license will be handed back, no further criminal charges will be pressed.

38

39 Section 4: The bill would not cost the state any money initially. About \$24,000
40 would be needed per inmate convicted in the future. About \$21,000 would be
41 needed per medical professional investigation in the future.

42

43 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws conflicting with any part of this act are hereby
44 repealed

45

46 Section 6: This act shall go into effect immediately upon passage by the General
47 Assembly and signature of the governor.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Linh Pham, Alan Cook
Committee: House - Health
School: Hillsboro High School**

An Act to Implement Insure Tennessee.

Section 1:

- a. Insure Tennessee - a two-year pilot program to provide health care coverage to Tennesseans who currently don't have access to health insurance or have limited options.
- b. TennCare Demonstration Amendment 25 - The amendment in which Insure Tennessee is described under.
- c. TennCare II- In this amendment, Tennessee proposes to convert the federal share of its Medicaid funding relating to providing its core medical services to its core population to a block grant.
- d. § 71-5-163 - The governor, acting through the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, is directed to submit to the federal centers for medicare and Medicaid services a waiver amendment to the existing TennCare II waiver, or to submit a new waiver, in order to provide medical assistance to the TennCare II waiver population by means of a block grant in accordance with this section
- e. § 71-5-158 - An amendment to the existing TennCare II waiver shall be submitted to the federal centers for medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) authorizing the bureau of TennCare to create reasonable work and community engagement requirements for able-bodied working-age adult enrollees without dependent children under the age of six (6).
- f. MCO- Managed Care Organizations
- g. Employer Sponsored Insurance (ESI) - Health insurance obtained through an employer
- h. Volunteer Plan - Volunteer Plan would help those working or who have worked within the past year buy into their employer-sponsored insurance plans.
- i. Health Incentives Plan - a form of credit in exchange for healthy behavior changes that can be used towards paying for copays and insurance premiums
- j. HIT Accounts- "Healthy Incentives for Tennesseans" Accounts.
- k. Health Insurance Voucher - a fixed contribution given by the state through the Volunteer Plan that can be applied to the costs of a person's private market plan. All costs incurred in excess of the amount of the voucher are the responsibility of the participant.

Section 2: Authorizes the Governor to do all that is necessary and appropriate to implement Insure Tennessee substantially as described in TennCare Demonstration Amendment #25.

Section 3: Implements the details outlined in TennCare Demonstration Amendment #25.

Section 4: Insure Tennessee establishes two plans of healthcare:

a. Volunteer Plan

i. Volunteer Plan members will receive a health insurance voucher that can be used to participate in their employer's health insurance plan. The voucher, valued at slightly less than the average TennCare per-enrollee cost, may be used to pay for premiums and other out-of-pocket expenses associated with participation in an individual's employer-sponsored private market plan.

ii. Insure Tennessee will provide support for this arrangement by making a defined contribution each month toward the costs of ESI coverage for each Volunteer Plan member.

iii. Newly eligible individuals who choose to participate in the TennCare program and whose incomes are above 138 percent of poverty will be required to pay premiums and copays for services.

iv. Those enrolled in the Volunteer Plan would be responsible for any costs outside of the defined contribution by Insure Tennessee for the members' share of their premium.

v. Volunteer members must have worked in the past year, proof of past stubs or deposits is required.

b. Healthy Incentives Plan

i. The Healthy Incentives Plan will be an Alternative Benefit Plan (ABP) that is fully aligned with the TennCare benefit package.

ii. HIT Accounts are new features to be offered by the Healthy Incentives Plan which will be similar to Health Reimbursement Accounts. The HIT Account concept will be operationalized by the MCOs and can be used to pay for a portion of required member cost-sharing.

Section 5: Any block grant financing agreement pursuant to §71-5-163 will be used to fund this program.

Section 6: All work and community engagement requirements will be decided by §71-5-158.

Section 7: Insure Tennessee is a two-year pilot program that will have to be re-evaluated at the end of two years to decide if it should continue.

Section 8: In the event, federal funds and hospitals' contribution are unable to cover Insure Tennessee, the program will automatically terminate.

Section 9: In the event that the program will have to be automatically terminated, all participants will be given notice immediately. Furthermore, the state will be required to decide on a new plan of action immediately.

Section 10: This bill is fiscal neutral. All funds associated with this program will be using federal funds.

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

Section 12: This bill will go into effect on July 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Erica Friedman, Gabrielle Floyd
Committee: House - Health
School: University School of Nashville**

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FREE BIRTH CONTROL TO TENNESSEE RESIDENTS.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
2

3 Section 1: Terms will be defined as followed:

4 Contraceptive - a method or device serving to prevent pregnancy.

5 Title X Clinic - a clinic that receives federal funding to provide family planning
6 services to low-income families.

7 Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) - methods of contraception that
8 include Intrauterine Contraceptives (IUCs) and implants.
9

10 Section 2: This act will create a grant that provides Title X clinics with funding to
11 train clinic staff on client education and counseling and to purchase LARCs. These
12 contraceptives and services are to be provided upon request to clients at no cost.
13

14 Section 3: This initiative will last for 5 calendar years, and data on its impact,
15 including how it affects the rate of unanticipated pregnancies, will be monitored
16 by a committee of no more than four members in the Department of Health
17 appointed by the Health Department Commissioner.
18

19 Section 4: If enacted, this bill will have an annual cost of \$5,000,000 to be
20 budgeted from the Department of Health.
21

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

24 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Yash Pradhan, Johnny Wilkes
Committee: House - Health
School: Webb School**

An Act to Subsidize Ambulance Rides & Public Housing.

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

2 Homelessness- A state of lacking shelter

3 Public Housing- housing provided for people with low incomes, subsidized by
4 public funds.

5 Apartment complexes- A series of buildings that provide self contained housing
6 units at an affordable price.

7
8 Section 2: Our bill, once passed, will aim to eliminate homelessness in the State
9 of Tennessee. It will also make ambulance rides 100% subsidized by the state
10 government. Observing that on a given day, roughly 7,000 experience
11 homelessness in TN, this act will allow for the construction of public housing in
12 low income areas. Using the capital raised from this bill, we will build apartment
13 complexes. These apartments will cost approximately \$1.4 billion total and will
14 provide 1000 square feet per person. \$700 million of this will be used to build
15 the individual apartments, whilst the rest will be used for parking, utilities, and
16 other basic amenities. For the ambulances, we will delegate \$20 million in order
17 to expeditiously care for those in need. The rest of the money will be used for
18 employment programs and public works projects for all TN residents in need.

19
20 Section 3: Given that the national average property tax in the United States is
21 1.24%, we intend to raise the Tennessee property tax to a flat 1.24% statewide,
22 on par with the nationwide average. This will effectively double the funds raised
23 from this tax, granting the government about \$3 billion in additional revenue,
24 and it will entirely fund our plans for this bill. Any surplus funds will go into the
25 Tennessee general budget.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Suze Esval, Sara Stone
Committee: House - Health
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act to Require Public Schools to Provide Free Feminine Products and
Condoms in Both Gendered Restrooms.**

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) Feminine Products: products for assisting with the female menstrual cycle
5 including pads, tampons, and sanitary wipes.

6

7 Section 2: All public high schools will be required to offer free feminine products
8 in both gendered restrooms. These products include but are not limited to:
9 tampons, pads, and sanitary wipes.

10

11 Section 3: This addition to the restrooms will cost \$40,000 and come from the
12 schools' toiletries budget

13

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

15

16 Section 5: This act shall take effect on August 3, 2020, the public welfare
17 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Claire Hamilton, Paige Miller
Committee: House - Health
School: Webb School**

AN ACT TO REMOVE TAXES ON PRODUCE.

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 Produce- All fruits, vegetables, and herbs sold at any location.

5 Workforce health- The health of people in employment; when workforce health
6 is good, employees are able to work.

7 Obesity- A person's weight is greater than what is considered healthy for his or
8 her height, which causes diseases like hypertension, high cholesterol, type 2
9 diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and arthritis.

10 Hypertension- Otherwise known as high blood pressure, where the blood against
11 your artery walls are high enough that it may cause other health problems like
12 heart disease.

13
14 Section 2: All grocery stores, convenience stores, and supermarkets will be
15 required to lower their produce tax from 5% to 0%.

16
17 Section 3: This act will not require funding from the state budget to exempt the
18 produce tax. In the short term, this act will cause the government to lose tax
19 revenue from the produce tax. However, this act will also lower healthcare costs
20 because of the improvement of workforce health, increasing government savings
21 in the long term. Also, it will save individual families money and increase the
22 employment rate due to decreased obesity.

23
24 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

25
26 Section 5: This act shall take effect May 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Shreya Chintalapudi, Nathan Stuart
Committee: House - Health
School: Webb School**

**An Act to Nullify the Discrimination Minorities Face by Mental Health
Professionals as a Result of House Bill 1840.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

- a. HB 1840- A House Bill of Tennessee that, as enacted, declares that no mental health professional providing counseling or therapy services are required to counsel or serve a client with goals, outcomes, or behaviors that conflict with the religious or otherwise moral principles of the counselor or therapist.
- b. LGBTQ Community- A loosely defined group of people that associate themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer.
- c. Minority- A category of people who experience disadvantage as compared to members of a socially dominant group.
- d. Mental Health Professional- A healthcare practitioner or social and human services provider who offers services with the intent of improving an individual's mental health.
- e. Discrimination- the act of making an unfavorable distinction for a being based on the group, class, or category they are perceived to belong to.

Section 2: This act hereby requires all mental health professionals to provide their services to clients, regardless of race, gender, sexual identity, or other forms of classification, as it is their duty to help those in need of mental care, as well as to put the needs of the client first.

Section 3: A mental health professional who has been charged of discrimination of any member of the LGBTQ community or otherwise refusal of treatment to any citizen of the state of Tennessee with regards, but not limited to race, gender, or sexual identity shall abide by the following consequences:

- a. A suspension of licensure for a 90-day period as a result of first offense discrimination
- b. A suspension of licensure for a 1 year period as a result of second offense discrimination
- c. A permanent revocation of licensure for a third time offender

Section 4: The nullification of HB 1840 is justified, as it violates the ethical code of conduct of the American Counseling Association (ACA), which states counselors "may not deny services to a client regardless of the person's age,

37 culture, disability, race, religion/spirituality, gender, gender identity, sexual
38 orientation, marital/partnership status, language preference, socioeconomic
39 status, immigration status, or any basis proscribed by law.”
40

41 Section 5: The nullification of HB 1840 is free of charge, would reduce
42 homophobia and transphobia that emerges as a result, and would help
43 marginalized people.
44

45 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
46

47 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately, the mental health of the LGBTQ
48 community, as well as other minorities requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Olivia Littleton, Macey Schaub, Maci Adkins, Samantha Deens
Committee: House - Health
School: Dickson County High School**

**AN ACT TO DISCLOSE THAT BY TAKING CBD PRODUCTS YOU COULD
SCREEN POSITIVE FOR THC.**

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 a) CBD, also known as Cannabidiol, is a natural compound found in the flower on
5 cannabis.

6 b) THC, also known as Tetrahydrocannabinol, is the chemical responsible for
7 marijuana's psychological effects.

8 c) Marijuana, also known as Cannabis is a psychoactive drug from the Cannabis plant
9 used for medical or recreational purposes.

10 d) Screening positive, having concentration high enough to be detected on a drug test.

11
12 Section 2) This act will enforce that there be a sign at all businesses or pharmacies
13 that sell CBD products disclose that it is possible to screen positive on a drug test for
14 marijuana because CBD products do contain extremely low counts of THC. This is
15 extremely important for people to know, and for businesses to know when they decide
16 to drug test their employees. By businesses knowing this, if an employee screens
17 positive the employee can easily bring in a prescription or a receipt showing that they
18 have been consuming CBD. If the employer feels unsure about the situation they will
19 still be able to send to a lab where the test will come back under 50 nanograms per
20 milliliter if they are only consuming CBD. Many people are being caught off guard by
21 the screening positive of marijuana, this will help reduce confusion of employers and
22 employees by disclosing the THC and CBD relation.

23
24 Section 3) Under this act, the penalty for not having a sign that discloses it is possible
25 to screen positive will result in 50\$ fine and a sign must be placed in the business
26 immediately.

27
28 Section 4) The act will require all businesses and pharmacies that sell CBD products
29 have a warning disclosure sign.

30
31 Section 5) This act will not require funding from the state but may generate revenue
32 resulting from fines

33
34 Section 6) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

35
36 Section 7) This act should take effect immediately upon becoming a law



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Garner Uhlhorn, Vincent Ores, Talal Siddiq
Committee: House - Health
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to stop the Spread of COVID-19 in Tennessee.

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise will be defined as follows:
4 A) COVID-19: a new strain of Coronavirus which broke out 2019 in Wuhan China, which is
5 currently an international epidemic and has spread to Europe and North America.

6 B) n95 mask: Any mask is a safety device that covers the nose and mouth and helps protect
7 the wearer from breathing in small hazardous substances, such as mold or small viruses. A
8 mask that blocks about 95 percent of particles that are 0.3 microns in size or larger is
9 classified as n95.

10 C) Outbreak: a sudden rise in the incidence of a disease; an outbreak can be declared by a
11 local, state, or federal government.

12
13 Section 1: This act will allow for the manufacture and possible future distribution of n95
14 masks to the general populace of Tennessee, if a state of emergency requires it.

15
16 Section 2: This act will also establish sites for emergency medical centers for possible
17 treatment of local epidemics if the needed compacity overcomes the current compacity of
18 hospitals and treatment centers.

19
20 Section 3: This act will furthermore seek to support and incentivize medical research to
21 create a vaccine or to help stop the spread of COVID-19

22 A) These possible incentives will be determined in the future.

23
24 Section 4: Furthermore, this act will suspend public schools by region in case of a local or
25 state-wide outbreak.

26 A) The suspension of schools will last until the school district decides that there is no longer
27 any state of emergency

28
29 Section 5: The implementation of the actions in this bill will be funded by the budgets of
30 both the Tennessee Department of Health and the Tennessee Emergency Management
31 Agency.

32 A) Currently, the cost of these future expenditures is unknown, but they must be funded if
33 the state of Tennessee is to prevent a large COVID-19 outbreak

34
35 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

36
37 Section 7: This act will be enacted by the state upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Sadie Methvin, Maggie Smith
Committee: House - Health
School: Loretto High School**

**An Act to Raise Awareness For Underage Human Trafficking in
Tennessee.**

Section 1: Terms in the bill are defined as followed:

- A) Human Trafficking - the illegal business of recruiting, harboring, transporting, obtaining, or providing a person and especially a minor for the purpose of sex.
- B) Minor - a person who is not old enough to have the rights of an adult. In the United States of America, age of 17 and under.
- C) Awareness - The state or condition of being aware; having knowledge; and consciousness.
- D) Stigma - A mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person.

Section 2: This act will require middle and high schools to hold a school assembly twice a year centered on raising awareness for human trafficking.

- A) Donations to organizations that provide human trafficking prevention, education, and recovery services will be encouraged.
- B) High school students are provided with volunteer opportunities to spread awareness.
- C) This event would help remove the stigma about coming forth about being a victim to human trafficking and educate them in ways they can seek assistance.
- D) Human trafficking awareness papers will be distributed in every school's first day packet and sent home for parents/guardians to sign.
- E) Students will recognize potential red flags and be educated on how to retaliate from a human trafficking event.

Section 3: The budget for this act will cost the state \$50,000. This will come from the Tennessee Department of Education.

Section 4: This act will take effect on July 20th, 2022.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Ana Garcia, Sofia Tennent
Committee: House - Health
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

**AN ACT TO EXTEND TENNCARE COVERAGE TO YOUNG, LOW INCOME
INDIVIDUALS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4 TennCare: Medicaid program for the state of Tennessee; provides healthcare for
5 low-income pregnant women, parents/caretakers of a minor, individuals who are
6 elderly or have a disability, and children under the age of 19.

7 Medicaid: state run public health insurance for low income individuals or the
8 disabled. Funded by both the federal and state government.
9

10 Section II: All individuals who have previously qualified for TennCare while
11 between the ages of 6-18 will continue to be TennCare eligible until the age of
12 26.

13 As long as an individual continues to meet financial requirements based on the
14 income of their parents or former legal guardians, they are permitted to apply
15 for and obtain health insurance coverage through the state TennCare program
16 until the age of 26.

17 These individuals will no longer be eligible for TennCare coverage based on the
18 income of their parents or former legal guardians upon their 26th birthday.
19

20 Section III: Financial eligibility for those between the ages of 6-18 will not
21 change once an individual reaches the age of 19 and in any time until their 26th
22 birthday.
23

24 Section IV: If passed, \$940,305,000 of the TennCare Budget will be redirected to
25 this initiative.
26

27 Section V: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
28

29 Section VI: This act will go into effect on July 1, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Grace Theilen, Simon Ishino, Jillian Davis

Committee: House - Health

School: Hendersonville High School

An Act to Require All Single-Occupancy Public Restrooms to be Unisex.

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 Single-Occupancy Restrooms- Public bathrooms that are intended to be used by
5 one person at a time, in a fully enclosed room.

6 Unisex Restrooms- Public bathrooms that are unseparated by sex or gender.
7

8 Section II: If enacted, this act will require all public single stall restrooms to
9 have a changed sign displaying the new unisex title. This would also become a
10 requirement for the Tennessee health inspection form for all public buildings.
11

12 Section III: Furthermore, this act will allow individuals' public bathroom
13 experiences to be more efficient. This new standard will be set by the Tennessee
14 Health Department.
15

16 Section IV: This addition of this course will cost no money from the government
17 and will be budgeted through the personal maintenance fund of each public
18 building.
19

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

22 Section VI: This act shall take effect March 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Stella Shan, Jolie Booth, Leala Nakagawa
Committee: House - Health
School: University School of Nashville

AN ACT TO REQUIRE MENTAL HEALTH STATEMENT FOR HANDGUN CARRY PERMIT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

Mood disorders - depression and other depressive illnesses. These disorders have a number of symptoms that affect people socially, occupationally, educationally, interpersonally, etc. These symptoms include a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest.

Bipolar disorder - (formerly called manic-depressive illness or manic depression) a mental disorder that causes unusual shifts in mood, energy, activity levels, concentration, and the ability to carry out day-to-day tasks.

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) - a mental health condition that's triggered by a terrifying event - either experiencing it or witnessing it.

Symptoms may include flashbacks, nightmares and severe anxiety, as well as uncontrollable thoughts about the event.

Schizophrenia- a mental disorder that is characterized by thoughts or experiences that seem out of touch with reality, disorganized speech or behavior, and decreased participation in daily activities. Difficulty with concentration and memory may also be present.

Borderline personality disorder-A mental disorder characterized by unstable moods, behavior, and relationships. Symptoms include emotional instability, feelings of worthlessness, insecurity, impulsivity, and impaired social relationships.

Medical professional - a psychiatrist with a medical license from the USMLE(U.S. Medical Licensing Examination)

DSM-5 (The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition) - a manual created by hundreds of international experts in all aspects of mental health. It defines and classifies mental disorders in order to improve diagnoses, treatment, and research.

Section 2: If an applicant currently is diagnosed with one of the following mental illnesses, they will be denied their gun permit. Depression, bipolar, PTSD, schizophrenia, borderline personality disorder.

Section 3: If the applicant has a history of diagnosed mental illnesses then a professional needs to sign off giving evidence that they are no longer in danger of harming or attempting to harm themselves.

37
38 Section 4: The diagnosis of mental illnesses should be by a
39 professional/psychiatrist. The professional should give a true diagnosis of the
40 applicant according to the DSM-5.
41
42 Section 5: This addition of requirement will not require any additional cost.
43
44 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
45
46 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming law with all gun
47 shops requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Savannah-Rae Snyder, Arslan Fayyaz
Committee: House - Health
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO PROVIDE DISCRETE MINOR ABORTION ACCESS AND SAME
DAY VISITATION ABORTION.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a) Medically Induced Abortion: The deliberate termination of a pregnancy
5 through uses of devices, products, and instruments relating to medicine and
6 health, within a licensed facility by a medically approved staff or group of staff
7 qualified to perform such a procedure.

8 b) Law Enforcement: Local, state, or federal systems composed of personnel
9 trained to enforce the law, investigate crimes, arrest, detain, and imprison
10 subjects.

11 c) Child Sex Abuse: The commission of any act involving the unlawful sexual
12 abuse, molestation, fondling, or carnal knowledge of a child, including acts of
13 penetration, attempted penetration, coercion into sexual activity, intimate
14 contact of any orifice, intentional exposure of genitals to a child, or intentional
15 touching of genitals or intimate parts (breasts, genital area, groin, inner thighs,
16 and buttocks, or the clothing covering them, of either the child or the
17 perpetrator).

18 d) Necessary Identification : State identification requested by medical facilities in
19 order to prove qualification, eligibility, identity, or medical record accuracy of a
20 patient.

21 e) Guardian: A person legally responsible for the decisions and well being of a
22 minor, handicapped, or incompetent person.

23 f) Subjective medical abortion: An appropriate reasoning to have an ultrasound
24 and procedure to terminate a pregnancy, which will be accepted or denied by
25 medical staff appointed to approval, depending on their best recommendation for
26 a patient to receive single visitation care, in a subjective case of personal
27 wanting of the patient to abort. The subjective nature is due to the authorized
28 medical staff's final decision to provide same day care.

29
30 Section 2: Minors between the ages of fourteen (14) and seventeen (17) will
31 have access to a medically induced abortion without the legal consent and
32 presence of a parent/legal guardian. Minors must present all necessary
33 identification requested from the medical facility they attend for care.

34
35 Section 3: All minors of thirteen (13) years of age or younger presented in a
36 medical facility who are seeking abortion services must be reported to law

37 enforcement and the Department of Child Services, Child Protective Services, or
38 further departments of child and family welfare, due to concerns of possible child
39 sex abuse in accordance with the state law.

40
41 Section 4: Individuals seeking single visitation subjective medical abortion
42 procedures may apply for terminations and ultrasounds within the same day and
43 without a set waiting period.

44
45 Section 5: This bill will have an initial cost of 580,350 dollars, and is expected to
46 annually reduce due to related trends.

47
48 Section 6: All laws or parts of law in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

49
50 Section 7: This act shall take effect May 1, 2020, to provide individuals a wider
51 time window to access termination healthcare.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Annslee Ware, Jacie Nisperos

Committee: House - Health

School: Pope John Paul II High School

**An Act to Not Prohibit Probation or Bail for any Cases of Rape and
Aggravated Sexual Battery.**

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 be
4 defined as follows:

5 Probation: the release of an offender from detention, subject to a period of good
6 behavior under supervision.

7 Rape: unlawful sexual activity and usually sexual intercourse carried out forcibly
8 or under threat of injury against a person's will or with a person who is beneath
9 a certain age or incapable of valid consent because of mental illness, mental
10 deficiency, intoxication, unconsciousness, or deception

11 Sexual Battery: non-consensual touching of the intimate parts of another

12 Statutory Rape: sexual contact with a person who is under an age specified by
13 law

14 Aggravated Rape: more serious form of the crime of rape or sexual assault,
15 because the circumstances or the injury are considered "aggravated" or more
16 serious than the circumstances or injury involved in other rapes or sexual
17 assault.

18 Aggravated Sexual Battery: sexual contact accompanied by force or coercion, a
19 weapon, causing physical injury to the victim, being assisted by one or more
20 people (if force, coercion, or defendant knows the victim is mentally or physically
21 incapacitated), or the victim is under 13 years old.

22
23 Section 2: Probation or bail will not be allowed for offenses such as the following:
24 statutory rape, aggravated rape, or rape itself.

25
26 Section 3: Probation or bail will be allowed for sexual battery unless it is
27 aggravated.

28
29 Section 4: This act shall require no funding from the state of Tennessee.

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

32
33 Section 6: This act should take effect on May 20, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



Sponsors: Lily Salvesson, Paige Mills

Committee: House - Health

School: Nolensville High School

**AN ACT TO DECREASE THE AMOUNT OF ELDER ABUSE IN THE STATE OF
TENNESSEE.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government:

2
3 Section I: Terms in the act will be defined as followed:

4 a) Elder Abuse- Is physical abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, sexual
5 abuse, financial abuse, neglect, and abandonment against an elderly person,
6 usually perpetrators are children, other family members, and spouses—as well as
7 staff at nursing homes, assisted living, and other facilities.

8 b) Caregiver- a family member or paid helper who regularly looks after a child or
9 a sick, elderly, or disabled person.

10 c) Sexual abuse- the engaging in sexual contact with a person who is below a
11 specified age or who is incapable of giving consent because of age or mental or
12 physical incapacity

13 d) Physical Abuse- any intentional act causing injury or trauma to another
14 person or animal by way of bodily contact.

15 e) Psychological Abuse- a form of abuse, characterized by a person subjecting or
16 exposing another person to behavior that may result in psychological trauma

17 f) Financial Abuse- Which is the illegal or unauthorized use of a person's
18 property, money, pension book or other valuables

19 g) Director of Operations- The highest position in a nursing home.

20 h) Chief Nursing Officer- Head of all direct care-giving employees.

21 i) Nursing Managers- Typically a nurse in charge of all the caregivers on a
22 designated floor.

23 j) Direct Support Staff- The people that give direct care of all residents' medical
24 and comfort needs.

25 k) Mandated reporter- a person who is:

26 a) physician, medical intern, hospital personnel engaged in the
27 examination, care or treatment of persons, medical examiner,
28 psychologist, emergency medical technician, dentist, nurse, chiropractor,
29 podiatrist, optometrist, osteopath, allied mental health and human
30 services that are professionally licensed, drug and alcoholism counselor,
31 psychiatrist or clinical social worker

32 b) teacher in a public or private facility, educational administrator,
33 guidance or family counselor, elder care worker, person paid to care for or
34 work with a elders any public or private facility, or home or program
35 funded or licensed by the commonwealth that provides elder care or
36 residential services to elders or that provides the services of elder care

37 resource and referral agencies, voucher management agencies or family
38 elder care systems or food programs
39 c) a probation officer, clerk-magistrate of a district court, parole officer,
40 social worker, foster parent, firefighter, police officer
41 d) a priest, rabbi, clergy member, ordained or licensed minister, leader of
42 any church or religious body, accredited Christian Science practitioner,
43 person performing official duties on behalf of a church or religious body
44 that are recognized as the duties of a priest, rabbi, clergy, ordained or
45 licensed minister, leader of any church or religious body, accredited
46 Christian Science practitioner, or person employed by a church or religious
47 body to supervise, educate, coach, train or counsel a elder on a regular
48 basis
49 e) in charge of a medical or other public or private institution, school or
50 facility or that person's designated agent
51 g) the elder care advocate
52

53 Section II: This act requires the Director of Operations in nursing homes to
54 enforce an evaluation program to assess the nurses and caregivers in a
55 residential home.

56 a) The evaluation will be a scoring system ranging from five to one, five being
57 the highest and one being the lowest, being based off of reviews and previous
58 evaluations.
59 b) If a nurse is scored a five they will have one evaluation a year. Four through
60 two will have two or three evaluations based on rounded scores. A score of one
61 will have four or more evaluations in a year.
62

63 Section III: To ensure proper treatment of patients on all levels of staff a
64 pyramid of workers will be set up.

65 a) The Director of Operations will give evaluations to the Chief Nursing Officer.
66 b) The Chief Nursing Officer will then be responsible for evaluations of all Nursing
67 Managers.
68 c) The Nursing Managers will be in charge of giving evaluations to the Direct
69 Support Staff.
70 d) Additionally there will be a mandated reporter that will be required to report,
71 with reasonable cause, suspicion of elder abuse to file a report or contact local
72 law enforcement.
73

74 Section IV: This act will not require additional funds.

75 a) If nursing homes choose to not comply if made into a law they will be fined
76 ten thousand dollars per year they do not assess their employees.
77 b) Additionally, mandated reporters who fail to report elder abuse, can be fined
78 one thousand dollars for failing to do so.
79

80 Section V: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
81

82 Section VI: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jack Haden Henley, Ian Henson, Evan Petrouske
Committee: House - Health
School: Hillsboro High School**

An Act to Improve the Current Security Standard for Prescription Pads.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA youth in government

2
3 Section i: Terms in this act find and declare the following:

4 Prescription Pads- A pad given by a doctor to a patient prescribing a certain
5 drug for medicinal purposes

6
7 Section ii: The prescription forms for controlled substances shall be printed with
8 the following features:

9 A uniquely serialized number, in a manner prescribed by the Department of
10 Justice.

11 (2) There will be a grandfathering period of 6 months where out of date
12 prescription pads without the aforementioned serialized number will still be
13 acceptable as a means of prescribing controlled substances.

14
15 Section iii: This bill is fiscal neutral

16
17 Section iv: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

18
19 Section v: This act will take effect Jan 1st, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Gabriella Gamboa, Sithmi Hewavithana, Maya Momot
Committee: House - Health
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act To Expand the Distribution of Naloxone to Free Health Clinics.

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) Opioids: chemicals/ class of drugs that reduce a person's sense of pain
5 b) Fentanyl: synthetic opioid prescription pain reliever that is usually used to
6 treat patients with extreme pain
7 c) Naloxone (narcen): a drug that reverses the effects of an opioid overdose
8 when administered on time. Naloxone can be administered in 3 forms: injection
9 formulations, auto-injectors, and nasal sprays
10 d) Illicitly-made fentanyl: fentanyl that is sold illegally for its heroin-like effect
11 e) Overdose: occurs when a drug is taken in excessive and potentially dangerous
12 amounts (can be fatal or nonfatal)
13 f) Analog: drugs that are similar in effect/chemical structure to another drug
14 (fentanyl in this case)
15

16 Section 2: Expand the reach of naloxone to free clinics statewide by:
17 Buying, distributing, and ensuring proper supply, storage and inventory of
18 naloxone to all free health clinics in the state of Tennessee.
19

20 Section 3: The proposed scope of this act includes:
21 Requirement that the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance
22 Abuse Services will be required to:
23 a) To issue statewide standing order to help reduce morbidity associated with
24 opioid overdose by facilitating the distribution and administration of naloxone
25 b) More specifically, to expand the distribution of all forms of naloxone to free
26 health clinics statewide to reduce drug deaths due to the overdose of fentanyl
27 (and other analogous drugs)
28 c) Establishing a distribution line of naloxone to free health clinics will not only
29 reduce drug related deaths, but will also help to reduce the burden of illegal
30 trafficking of this highly addictive drug
31 d) To expand naloxone distribution programs to cover all clinics statewide since
32 such coverages are nonexistent at the moment
33

34 Section 4: Estimated cost for this act:
35 The price varies depending on the specific form of naloxone used by the clinic;
36 the cost of a single naloxone rescue kit ranges from approximately \$22-\$60 for
37 intranasal kits. Narcan, a naloxone nasal spray, costs about \$40 per dose. With

38 215 free health clinics in Tennessee, the overall cost should be an estimated
39 \$12,300,000 for doses of naloxone to be available in every free clinic in the
40 state. This would prevent at least 1,300 opioid related deaths in Tennessee.
41

42 Section 5:

43 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
44

45 Section 6:

46 This act shall become effective immediately upon passage, the public welfare
47 requiring it.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 7

Nicholas Key and Trey Brown



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Bushra Alammouri, Cameron Kraft
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO ALLOW COLLEGE ID'S TO BE ACCEPTED AS A VALID FORM OF
IDENTIFICATION FOR VOTING.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

Tennessee Voting Requirements: To become a registered voter in Tennessee one must be a resident of Tennessee and a citizen of the United States. If one has been convicted of a felony, or another crime that makes him/her ineligible to vote, criminal records must be expunged to regain voting privileges again.

Tennessee Legal Code 2-2-104: The law that specifies the registration requirements in order to vote in Tennessee

Identification necessary for voter registration: When registering to vote, all Tennessee residents must present a valid form of identification. Residents must present one of the following: Tennessee drivers license, United States passport, United States Military photo ID, Tennessee handgun carry permit with a photo, or a Photo ID issued by the Department of Safety and Homeland Security or by the federal or Tennessee government, .

College ID: An identification card from an accredited college or institution given to enrolled students.

Section 2: The Tennessee Code Annotated § 2-7-112)(2)(B) currently states that " An identification card issued to a student by an institution of higher education containing a photograph of a student shall not be evidence of identification for purposes of verifying the person's identification on the application for ballot."

Section 3: Tennessee Code Annotated § 2-17-112 subsection B is amended as follows:

Subsection 2B will read: An identification card issued to a student by an institution of higher education containing a photograph of a student shall be evidence of identification for purposes of verifying the person's identification on the application for ballot.

Section 4: If enacted this bill will come at no cost to the state of Tennessee.

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

Section 6: This act shall take effect on the new fiscal year, January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Lexis Khetsavanh, Jessica DeBuse
Committee: House - State Government
School: Centennial High School**

AN ACT TO SECULARIZE TENNESSEE PUBLIC OFFICES.

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 Religious test - a requirement to adhere to or accept any particular religious or
5 religious doctrine as a prerequisite/qualification to holding public office

6
7 Section 2: Article IX, Section 2 of the Tennessee Constitution, which invokes a
8 religious qualification to hold public office, will be revoked, effectively banning
9 religious tests as a qualification to run for and hold public office.

10
11 Section 3: Public offices in Tennessee will be open to all individuals regardless of
12 their religion (or lack thereof), the right of which is protected by Article I,
13 Sections 3 and 4 of the Tennessee Constitution.

14
15 Section 4: This resolution will have no cost to enact any of the motions set forth
16 within it.

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

19
20 Section 6: This act shall take effect upon passage.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Cade MacMillan, Lucy Williams
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO JOIN THE NATIONAL POPULAR VOTE INTERSTATE COMPACT.

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. National Popular Vote Interstate Compact: an agreement among
5 participating states to award all their electoral college votes to the winning
6 presidential slate of the national popular vote, going into effect once states that
7 cumulatively possess a majority of votes (currently 270) in the electoral college
8 have enacted this agreement.

9 b. Electoral College: the system for selecting the President of the United
10 States, established by the US Constitution, in which each state gets a number of
11 electoral votes equivalent to their number of seats in Congress (along with the
12 District of Columbia getting three votes). In order to win the Presidency, a
13 candidate must receive a majority in the electoral college (currently 270/538
14 votes).

15 c. National Popular Vote: the total sum of every vote cast in each State of
16 the United States of America and the District of Columbia

17 d. Presidential slate: a slate of two persons, the first being a candidate for
18 President of the United States and the second for Vice President of the United
19 States

20
21 Section 2: The State of Tennessee shall join the National Popular Vote Interstate
22 Compact.

23
24 Section 3: There will be no cost to the State of Tennessee for enacting this
25 agreement.

26
27 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

28
29 Section 5: This act shall take effect upon enactment, the public welfare requiring
30 it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Evan Pryor, George Zakaria
Committee: House - State Government
School: Nolensville High School**

**AN ACT TO PROVIDE TAX CUTS TO SMALL BUSINESSES AND SMALL
MANUFACTURING BUSINESSES IN TN.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section I

4 The terms and phrases used in this act will be defined as follows:

5 Small business: Any non-manufacturing firm that employs fewer than 100 people
6 and makes under \$750,000 per year (Small Business Association)

7 Small manufacturing business: Any manufacturing business that employs fewer
8 than 1,500 people and makes under \$ 38,500,000 per year (Small Business
9 Association)

10 Startup Business: Any business or firm under 10 years old

11 Business Venture: Any company acquisition or creation undertaken by an
12 individual or group of legal US residents

13 Capital: Funds, materials, and machinery or labor necessary to start and/or
14 maintain a business

15
16 Section II

17 Under this act, owners of small businesses or small manufacturing businesses
18 will receive a 3% tax break. This means we intend to decrease small business
19 and small manufacturing business tax rates from 20% down to 17%. To do this,
20 we will be cutting property tax rates from 30% of property value down to 26% of
21 property value, we will significantly reduce registration fees for small businesses.
22 These costs can run anywhere from \$20-\$300, and we would like to cut these
23 costs down to a flat rate of \$20 for all business types. We will also reduce the
24 sales tax for small businesses and small manufacturing businesses from 9.46%
25 of each sale to 7.16% of each sale. This rate is the same as the rates in most of
26 the southern United States. By cutting these rates, we will be able to make a
27 noticeable difference for our small business owners. These cuts could mean
28 anywhere from thousands to tens of thousands of dollars being saved by each
29 small business or small manufacturing business impacted by the cuts. The
30 Tennessee state government can, without a doubt, afford these cuts, as the
31 state ended the last fiscal year with a \$600,000,000 budget surplus, one of the
32 largest budget surpluses in the country. By reducing the taxes on small
33 businesses now, we are investing in the future of our state by increasing rates of
34 entrepreneurship and fighting to keep more small businesses, small
35 manufacturing businesses, and startups alive.
36

37 Section III
38 All small businesses or small manufacturing business owners must hold a license
39 to do business in the United States and be approved by the Tennessee health
40 and safety department in order to qualify for the tax breaks laid out in this act.
41 This act will only extend measures proposed within it to small businesses and
42 small manufacturing businesses in compliance with Tennessee regulatory laws
43 for businesses.
44

45 Section IV
46 The actions mentioned in this act will not call for an increase in taxes on any
47 other aspect of the Tennessee state government, nor will it call for any existing
48 budgets to be cut or reduced in any way, shape, or form.
49

50 Section V
51 This act will not require any money to implement, however, it will reduce the tax
52 revenue received from small businesses each year from 20% of their total
53 revenue down to 17%, meaning that the state will lose approximately 3% of its
54 total yearly revenue (around \$912 million out of \$30,400,000,000 annually)
55

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

59 Section VII
60 This act shall take effect on April 16, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Keanu Herrera, Nia Omar
Committee: House - Local Government
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act To Construct and Regulate Affordable Housing Statewide.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section I: Terms in this bill are defined as follows:

Affordable Housing - housing regarded as affordable to those who earn below the median household income

Municipal Bonds - loans issued by local or state governments that go towards funding public projects

Regulation - maintaining control of something through laws or any other form of mandated directions

Section II: This act will mandate that the four biggest cities in the state of Tennessee (based on population size) to authorize the use of municipal bonds and regulate the activities of landlords who own affordable housing complexes as a means of averting the continuation of the housing crisis.

City censuses are to take place twice a year as a means of proposing new housing based on real-life statistics.

An affordable housing alliance among the governments of Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis, and Chattanooga is to be established and to meet at the end of every calendar year.

Have local elections in each city determine the amount to be put in the bond to be issued by the state.

Approve any tax breaks to landlords that will keep a majority of their housing affordable per say of the government. In short, landlords hand over the responsibility of pricing to the government.

If any tenants who fit the need for affordable housing sees any suspicious activity regarding the amount being charged by landlords, they are able to send reports to their local officials.

Section III: The budget for this act will cost the state an estimated \$40,000,000 in total; \$10,000,000 per city. This may change depending on what the results of the bond elections determine is best. This sum of money will come from the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development.

Section IV: This act shall be in effect starting the first day of fiscal year 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Aileen Lorge, Haley Wickstrom
Committee: House - Local Government
School: Hillsboro High School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE MINIMUM YELLOW TRAFFIC LIGHT TIME TO BE
4 SECONDS LONG IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE..**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section One: Terms used in this act will be defined as follows:

4 a.) Dilemma Zone: This is when a driver reaches a short yellow light and there is
5 no time to stop safely or to go through the light before it turns red.

6 b.) Yellow Light: When an automated traffic signal turns to the light in between
7 green and red.

8 c.) Municipalities: Municipalities in the state are designated as "cities" or
9 "towns". There are 346 municipalities in the state of Tennessee.

10
11 Section Two: All Tennessee municipalities are hereby required to reprogram
12 yellow traffic lights in their jurisdiction to the new minimum of 4 seconds.

13
14 Section Three: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

15
16 Section Four: This act shall take effect on July 1st, 2022.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Red House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Allie Maher, Lucy Nelson
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE POSSESSION OF A LICENSE IN ORDER TO DEAL
FIREARMS.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

Background Check - the process an individual must go through in order to verify that the individual is who they claim to be, which includes a check for a criminal record, education, and history to confirm their validity.

Engaged in the Business - a person who puts time and effort into dealing firearms as a regular feature of business with the principal motive of making profit through the sale of firearms.

Firearms - any weapon which is designed to expel a projectile by explosive means.

Firearms License - a permit issued by the government that allows for a person to buy, carry, own, or possess a gun.

Gun dealer - any person engaged in the business of selling and distributing firearms; any person who sells and distributes firearms, or any trigger mechanisms for any purpose.

Gun Show - a function dedicated to the collection, exchange, and sporting use of firearms sponsored by the state or a private organization.

License to Deal - a legal contract that grants the ability for a gun dealer to sell guns to an outside party.

Licensed Dealer - a person or persons with a license to deal, who has the ability to sell guns legally.

Section 2: This act would require all gun dealers, including those federally defined as engaged in the business, to obtain a license from the state to sell and distribute guns whether it be for livelihood, hobby or to expand or distribute from a personal collection.

Section 3: This act would require the individuals who are intending to obtain a license to file a state issued firearm application for the license, undergo a background check, and sign a certificate of compliance, agreeing to the terms described in this act. These individuals also must be at least 21 years of age.

Section 4: Any individuals who obtain a license are henceforth required by the state to keep a record of the firearms sold and those who have purchased the firearms previously instated.

37

38 Section 5: This act would cost the state an estimate of \$150,000, which would
39 be funded by a license tax paid by the individuals who obtain a license to deal.

40

41 Section 6: Any individual who violates this act will, on their first offense, be
42 charged with a fine at a minimum of \$50,000 and up to \$150,000 on serious
43 offenses, accompanied by a jail time of 18 months. On a second offense, the fine
44 will remain the same, and jail time will increase to a minimum of 5 years.

45

46 Section 7: This law would come into effect January 1, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Vincent Perkins, Christopher Parks
Committee: House - Local Government
School: Memphis University School**

**AN ACT TO PASS THE PRACTICE OF YOUNG ADULT COURT IN
TENNESSEE.**

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

3 Young Adult Court: judicially supervised Problem Solving Court that provides a
4 sentencing alternative for youthful offenders age 18-24 who are charged with a
5 non-violent felony and misdemeanor crimes to participate in a rehabilitative
6 program.

7 Non-Violent Felony: considered to be "victimless" crimes

8 Rehabilitative Program: activity conducted or approved by authorities of
9 correctional institutions for the purposes of restoring inmates usefully to society
10 through education, vocational training, employment, counseling services, and
11 health therapy.

12
13 Section 2: This act prohibits offenders from the ages 18-24 to go to prison for
14 nonviolent crimes, and instead go to an assigned young adult court.

15
16 Section 3: These courts will be built with around 10% of the Tennessee
17 Department of Corrections budget per year

18
19 Section 4: Depending on the offender's progress, the participant may spend
20 between 2-5 months on each phase, with the entire program-lasting 12-18
21 months.

22
23 Section 5: Graduation from YAC provides participants with the ability to have
24 clean or reduced criminal records, depending on their case.

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

27
28 Section 7: This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law, the
29 public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jalia Chester
Committee: House - State Government
School: Rossvie**

PLACEHOLDER.

1 PLACEHOLDER



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Roxanna Fields, Lily Webb, Kylie Griffith
Committee: House - State Government
School: Davidson Academy**

AN ACT TO ALLOW THE TEMPORARY REMOVAL OF FIREARMS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

Section 1) The following terms are defined as follows:

a) Ex-parte emergency motion: This motion allows the case to be moved up the docket and be heard early. The party filing a motion for emergency or ex-parte relief must show that immediate and irreparable harm will be done to a party. In this case, the petitions will automatically be filed under an ex-parte emergency motion in order to prevent irreparable harm involving firearms.

Section 1) This act allows family members, household members, health care professionals, or law enforcement to petition the courts in order to temporarily remove firearms from people who may pose a threat to themselves or others.

Section 2) If enacted, the person in question will be prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm during the period the order, given by a judge, is in effect.

Section 3) This act calls for an ex-parte emergency motion hearing in order to minimize the time between the petition and the ruling. These petitions will automatically be filed under an ex-parte emergency.

Section 4) If the person is apprehended with a firearm OR does not appear in court:

First Offence: \$1500 fine.

Second Offence: Minimum of 3 months in jail.

Further Offences: Under discretion of judge.

Section 5) Law enforcement will search the person's house once per month while the period is in effect. It is under the discretion of the judge for further searches.

Section 6) This will have no fiscal effect on the state of Tennessee.

Section 7) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8) This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Jack Bagwell, Connor Stringfield, Hayden Reynolds
Committee: House - State Government
School: Dickson County High School**

**AN ACT TO LEGALIZE THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF PSILOCYBIN
DRUGS IN CLINICAL STUDIES.**

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

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

5
6 Psilocybin- a hallucinogenic alkaloid, found in some toadstools.
7

8 Clinical Trial- a research study in which one or more human subjects are
9 prospectively assigned to one or more interventions (which may include placebo
10 or other control) to evaluate the effects of those interventions on health-related
11 biomedical or behavioral outcomes.
12

13 Licensed- having met specific requirements in a respective field in order to
14 legally conduct business in said field in the state of Tennessee.
15

16 Government Facilities- Tennessee state government run research organizations
17

18 Universities and government facilities can produce and use psilocybin drugs
19 strictly for clinical trials on willing patients.
20

21 Universities are required to request permission from the state government for
22 the use and production of said drugs.
23

24 Facilities are required to have a licensed therapist, licensed medical doctor, and a
25 licensed chemist present during clinical trials.
26

27 Any facility that is in violation of the above conditions that is found to be using
28 and/or producing psilocybin drugs will be punishable under code 39-17-406.
29

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

32 This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Matthew Shipley
Committee: House - State Government
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT RANKED-CHOICE VOTING IN ELECTIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

SECTION I:

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

- a) Last-place candidate: the candidate with the fewest votes in a round of the ranked-choice voting count
- b) Ranked-choice voting count: the ranked-choice counting process described in Section II
- c) Ranking: the number assigned on a ballot by a voter to a candidate to express the voter's preference for that candidate
 - i) Ranking number one is the highest ranking, and ranking number two is the next-highest ranking. Voters may rank up to three candidates.
- e) Round: an instance of the sequence of vote counting steps established in Section II
- f) Unviable ballot: a ballot that does not rank a viable candidate
- g) Unviable candidate: a candidate, being declared the last place candidate in a round as established in Section II, who is not eligible to be declared the winner
- h) Viable ballot: a ballot that is not an unviable ballot
- i) Viable candidate: a candidate, not unviable, who continues to the subsequent round and may be eligible to be declared the winner

SECTION II:

The following procedures are used to determine the winner of an election determined by ranked-choice voting:

The ranked-choice voting count must proceed in rounds. In each round, the number of votes for each viable candidate is counted. Each viable ballot counts as one vote for its highest-ranked viable candidate for that round. Unviable ballots are not counted for any viable candidate. The round ends with one of two possible outcomes:

- a) If there are two or fewer viable candidates, the candidate with the most votes is declared the winner of the election.
- b) If there are more than two viable candidates, the last-place candidate is declared unviable, and a new round begins.

SECTION III:

37 The process defined in Section II applies for the primary and general elections
38 for the offices of President of the United States, United States House of
39 Representatives, United States Senate, Governor of Tennessee, Tennessee
40 House of Representatives, and Tennessee Senate.

41
42 SECTION IV:

43 This act shall require no funding from the state of Tennessee.
44

45 SECTION V:

46 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
47

48 SECTION VI:

49 This act shall take effect on January 1st, 2021



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Ellie Meyers, Rianne Smith
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO BAN PRIVATE PRISONS IN TENNESSEE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Detention Facility- any facility in which persons are incarcerated or involuntarily
5 confined for purposes of execution of a punitive sentence imposed by a court or
6 detention pending a trial, hearing, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

7 Private Detention Facility -a facility operated by a private, nongovernmental, for-
8 profit entity, and operating a contract or agreement with a governmental entity.

9 Public Detention Facility- a facility operating under the federal or state
10 government.

11
12 Section 2: This act requires the disbandment of Tennessee private detention
13 facilities. Prisoners in these facilities are to be relocated to Tennessee public
14 detention facilities and all private prison funding is to be allocated towards
15 private prison housing.

16
17 Section 3: This bill would not prohibit the department from renewing or
18 extending a contract with a private facility to house state prison inmates in order
19 to adhere to any court-ordered population cap.

20
21 Section 4: This bill will have no fiscal impact on the state of Tennessee as a
22 result of the section 3 overpopulation housing plan.

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

25
26 Section 6: This bill shall take effect January 1st, 2021.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Madi Jones, Emery Green
Committee: House - State Government
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO BAN RELIGIOUS ADOPTION AGENCIES FROM THE ABILITY TO
DENY CHILD PLACEMENT TO SAME SEX COUPLES.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BE THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATIVE

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

4 Religious Adoption Agency- adoption agency aligned with specific faith-based
5 values and synonymous with their religious standards

6 Public Adoption Agencies- state sanctioned agency including: the Department of
7 Human Services, The Department of Social Services, and The Department of
8 Children and Family Services; and are responsible under Tennessee state law for
9 providing adolescents in their care with fit, adoptive families

10
11 Section 2: All child placement agencies, public and religious alike, will be
12 required to give equivalent adoption opportunity to all qualifying parents,
13 regardless of sexual orientation.

14
15 Section 3: These standards will include those of all ethnicity and religious
16 viewpoint being of the same or opposite sex.

17
18 Section 4: Adoption agencies and potential parents will have a unified
19 understanding regarding the requirements of parenthood.

20
21 Section 5: This act will require the state of Tennessee to monitor the privately
22 operated, religious organizations as well as public.

23
24 Section 6: In the presence of an adoption, officials will have a regimented set of
25 guidelines for who is applicable for parentage.

26
27 Section 7: This addition to the present adoption laws will be at no extra financial
28 cost to the Tennessee Children's Services Department.

29
30 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

31
32 Section 9: This act shall take effect on August 2, 2020, the public welfare
33 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Dylan High, Luke Jackson, Bobby Shelton
Committee: House - State Government
School: Nolensville High School**

A Resolution to Allot Tennessee State Senate Seats by Proportional Representation.

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 Proportional Representation - an electoral system in which parties gain seats in
5 proportion to the number of votes cast for them

6 Least Remainder Method - a method of seat distribution in Proportional
7 Representation where the percentage of votes for each party is rounded down
8 and any remaining seats remaining to are given, in order, to the parties with the
9 greatest remainder before rounding

10
11 Section 2: This bill will only be concerning elections for the Tennessee State
12 Senate, and will not be concerned with other elections, such as the
13 Gubernatorial, Tennessee State House, or US Congressional elections.

14
15 Section 3: This bill proposes that Article II, Sections 6 and 6a, which regulate the
16 allotment of senators, be replaced with: Senators shall be elected by
17 Proportional Representation of 50 available seats using the least remainder
18 method.

19
20 Section 4: This bill proposes that Article II, Section 4 be amended in the
21 following manner: in the sentence "After each decennial census made by the
22 Bureau of Census of the United States is available the General Assembly shall
23 establish senatorial and representative districts," the phrase "senatorial and"
24 shall be removed, as there will no longer be any districts.

25
26 Section 5: In contrast with the current staggered senate terms, after the
27 passage of this amendment senators will serve terms of 4 years that expire
28 concurrently.

29
30 Section 6: The qualifications for parties to be listed on the ballot shall comply
31 with the current standard that in order for parties to be recognized, they must
32 have a petition with signatures totaling 2.5% of the votes of the previous
33 gubernatorial election. A write-in option will be on the ballot for voters that wish
34 to vote for a party not recognized.

36 Section 7: With the exception of adding the salaries of 17 Senators, this
37 resolution will cost the state government \$0, as local governments pay for
38 various voting machines and may decide to use their current machines as they
39 wish to fulfill the Proportional Representation Voting System.

40
41 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

42
43 Section 9: Immediately upon passage, this bill shall be submitted to the next
44 meeting of the General Assembly for approval by a 2/3 majority of both houses
45 and subsequently to the voters for ratification.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
White House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Philip Eigen, Alora Young, Curry Comden
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hillsboro High School**

An act to repeal Article 9 of the Tennessee Constitution.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section 1: Article IX of the Tennessee constitution and all of its underlying
4 sections are hereby repealed.

5

6 Section 2: This bill is fiscally neutral.

7

8 Section 3: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

9

10 Section 4: This act shall take effect immediately after passing, the public welfare
11 requiring it.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Riley Cork, Alex DuBois
Committee: House - State Government
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

**An Act to Require All Prospective Buyers to Obtain a Permit to Purchase
a Handgun.**

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 be
4 defined as follows:

5 Firearm: weapon from which a shot is discharged by gunpowder

6 Misdemeanor: a minor wrongdoing

7 Seller or Grantor: the person who currently owns the gun being sold

8 Purchaser or Grantee: the person buying the gun or becoming the new owner

9 Property: a complete description of the gun being sold and its current location

10 Permit: an official document giving someone authorization to do something

11 Municipalities: a city or town that has corporate status and local government

12 Handgun: a gun designed for use by one hand, especially a pistol or revolver

13 Mental instability: a wide range of conditions that affect mood, thinking, and
14 behavior. This could include: Clinical depression, Anxiety disorder, Dementia

15 Substance abuse: overindulgence in or dependence on an addictive substance,
16 especially alcohol or drugs

17
18 Section II: Persons who desire to purchase a handgun must first obtain a
19 permit. Buyers of handguns can apply in person for a permit to purchase at the
20 Sheriff's office. Applications can be found in the local Sheriff's office. Applicants
21 must present a current Tennessee driver's license, state issued ID or Passport
22 (or a legible photocopy). Applicants must be a resident of the state of Tennessee
23 (Their Driver's license must be from Tennessee, and Tennessee must be
24 considered your permanent residence). There is no charge for obtaining a Permit
25 to Purchase.

26
27 Section III: Once the application is submitted to the local police chief, or if the
28 municipality does not have a police department, to the county's sheriff. The law
29 enforcement agency will conduct a series of background-related checks to assure
30 that the applicant meets eligibility requirements established in state law.

31
32 Section IV: If the application is approved the card will be mailed directly to the
33 affirms home address. If denied, the applicant will receive a letter stating why.
34 A Tennessee permit to Purchase is valid for 3 years. The process for renewing is
35 the same as the initial application.
36

37 Section V: If the applicant possesses a valid Tennessee permit to carry a
38 handgun, that permit constitutes a permit to purchase. The applicant doesn't
39 need to apply for a separate permit to purchase.

40
41 Section VI: The following individuals shall not be eligible to obtain a permit to
42 purchase:

43 A person presently charged with a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term
44 exceeding one year.

45 A person suffering from mental instability or substance abuse

46 Tennessee has expungement statutes which allow some people who have been
47 convicted of certain felonies to have those felonies expunged from their records
48 and to obtain complete restoration of the right to own and possess firearms. A
49 violation is a misdemeanor.

50
51 Section VII: Any person violating this article is guilty of a misdemeanor.

52 First offense is a Class C misdemeanor; the penalty is a fine up to \$500 and/or
53 30 days in jail

54 Second offense is a Class B misdemeanor; the penalty is a fine up to \$500
55 and/or six months in jail

56 Third offense is a Class A misdemeanor; the penalty is a fine up to \$2,500
57 and/or 11 months and 29 days in jail

58
59 Section VIII: This act shall cost the state of Tennessee no money.

60
61 Section IX: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

62
63 Section X: This act shall take effect May 10, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Cody Brewington, Brody burgess
Committee: House - State Government
School: Dickson County High School**

**A ACT TO MAKE IT OPTIONAL FOR YOUR BLOOD TYPE TO BE ON YOUR
LICENSE.**

1 Section 1: As of right now, there are few to any countries that allow you to put
2 your blood type on your license. In case of an accident, and medical
3 professionals need to access your blood type what do they do? Well they give
4 you O negative, because it is accessible to all blood types. Although, think about
5 how easier it would be if they had your blood type and how much O negative
6 they could save. This is the main purpose of putting your blood type on your
7 license and could save you in a life endangering situation.

8
9 Section 2: There will be a choice at all DMV's in Tennessee to put your blood
10 types on your license. Each and everyone who chooses to do this must give a
11 certificate from their doctor or pathologist with the valid blood type of the person
12 to give to the DMV. If someone does not present their certificate and try's to get
13 their blood type on their license there will be a fine of \$ 250.00 dollars.

14
15 Section 3: When first responders arrive, they will look for a person's
16 identification card or license. If their blood type is presented on the card, it
17 is easier and faster for the responders to know what blood to use and increases the
18 amount of time they have to save your life.

19
20 Section 4 :When signed into law, this act will go into effect on January 1, 2021.

21
22 Section 5: All prices will be out of pocket fee's. The cost is for your blood type to
23 be printed on your license. Will have to be renewed every time you get a new
24 license. The cost is affordable to all and ranges from \$ 10.00 to \$ 27.00



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Luke Cole, Lily Pennington
Committee: House - State Government
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

An Act to Improve Fuel Efficiency in the State of Tennessee.

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

3 State Vehicles: any vehicle intended for road usage funded by the state of
4 Tennessee

5 Fuel efficient vehicle: any vehicle with a fuel efficiency rating above 25
6 composite (the average of city and highway miles per gallon)

7
8 Section II: The Tennessee Department of General Services will suspend the
9 purchase of state administered vehicles with a miles per gallon (mpg) rating
10 below 25.

11
12 Section III: This bill will exempt the following road vehicles: school buses, fire
13 trucks, hydraladders, and ambulances.

14
15 Section IV: In the case that a state department requires a vehicle that they find
16 necessary, but does not meet the mpg
17 requirement, that department may apply for an exemption to The Tennessee
18 Department of General Services.

19
20 Section V: This act shall require no additional funding from the State of
21 Tennessee.

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

24
25 Section VII: This act shall take effect for 1 July 2020



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Nina Meng, Talya Bulut
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hillsboro High School**

**AN ACT TO MANDATE COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR POLICE OFFICERS IN
AN EFFORT TO REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

5 Community Service - Voluntary service work intended to provide help in
6 community programs and other forms of outreach

7 Police Officer Service Training (POST) Commission - Department responsible for
8 developing and maintaining standards for law enforcement agencies statewide
9 including physical, educational, and proficiency skills required for employment
10 and training.

11 Basic Law Enforcement Education - A 494 hour (6 week) initial training for
12 prospective and newly hired officers who have met basic job qualifications. Upon
13 completion, students will be eligible to apply for POST certification.

14 Law Enforcement Officer - A full-time police officer who has been certified by the
15 POST commission through training and is authorized by the laws of this state to
16 carry a firearm

17 In-service training - An annual training program consisting of a minimum of 40
18 hours for law enforcement officers in order to maintain POST certification.

19
20 Section 2. This law hereby mandates that a community service requirement be
21 performed as a completion requirement for all POST-certified law enforcement
22 training programs.

23 For Basic Law Enforcement Education schools and related programs, this
24 requirement will be a minimum of 40 hours in addition to the current training
25 course instruction of 494 hours.

26 For in-service training, this requirement will be a minimum of 10 hours in
27 addition to the current instruction time of 40 hours.

28 Transportation to community service activities and projects will be supplied by
29 the school under funding directed to the Department of Finance and Insurance.

30 Law enforcement officers will complete community service hours within the
31 municipality they serve.

32
33 Section 3. To complete training while guaranteeing citizens' security, students
34 and law enforcement officers will be out of uniform during community service
35 hours in order to provide a safer environment for all of the citizens.

36 Law enforcement officers are prohibited from carrying firearms during the
37 community service requirement of in-service training, as officers will not be
38 engaged in the actual discharge of official duties.
39 Officers will carry liaison equipment to contact police station if any emergency
40 situation occurs during In-Service training hours.
41
42 Section 4. This act shall allocate a recurring \$200,000 from departmental
43 revenue of the Department of Commerce and Insurance.
44
45 Section 5. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
46
47 Section 6. This act shall take effect February 5th, 2022.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Abby Mendez
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Reallocate Tennessee's Electoral College Votes.

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

3 Section 1: Terms in this bill will be defined as followed:

4 National Popular Vote Interstate Compact: An agreement between all bodies
5 represented in the Electoral College that binds them to give all of their electoral
6 votes to the candidate that wins the national popular vote

7 Winner-take-all system: Allocating all Electoral College votes to the candidate
8 that wins the popular vote in the state of Tennessee
9

10 Section 2: Tennessee will now operate under the National Popular Vote
11 Interstate Compact system of allocating electoral college votes, whereas it
12 currently operates under a winner-take-all system.
13

14 Section 3: This law will require no expenditure of state funds.
15

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

18 Section 5: This law will come into effect when enough states ratify it so that they
19 accumulate 270 electoral college votes.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Mohamed Sankari, James Eichman, Calvin Fairhead
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hillsboro High School**

ACT TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF MINORS AFFECTED BY SB2580.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- a) SB2580 - Law that allows suspicion based drug tests for welfare recipients. In the case they fail all attempts of rehabilitation, welfare can be cut off for a period of time. (Time varies in cases).
- b) Protective Payee - If a parent is deemed ineligible for welfare benefits, their children are not affected. A protective payee, which is the assigned guardian over the minor's allocated welfare funds:
 - (1) A relative or other individual who is interested in or concerned with the welfare of the child and agrees in writing to utilize TANF funds in the best interest of such child;
 - (2) A member of the community affiliated with a religious, community, neighborhood or charitable organization who agrees in writing to utilize the assistance in the best interest of the child; or
 - (3) A volunteer who agrees in writing to fulfill the role of protective payee and utilize the assistance in the best interest of the child.
- c) TANF Funds - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families is one of the United States of America's federal assistance programs.
- d) Background Check - Checks for extensive criminal records and past and present addresses to ensure eligibility.
- e) Drug test - Tests for drugs, such as marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, amphetamine, and opiates such as morphine
- f) Initial Guardian - The guardian that lost their welfare benefits

Section 2: Mandatory requirements for a representative payee, in the case that one is needed for a child whose initial guardian was denied welfare, will consist of a background check to ensure a lack of an extensive criminal record, current, and past addresses, to ensure that the minor who is going under their authority is living in a suitable environment. These designated payees are also to be drug tested with the same test used for welfare testing.

Section 3: In the event that the designated payee fails one or both of the screening elements, they will be denied the opportunity to represent the minor on their behalf. In the highly unlikely case that a payee is not available and the initial guardian is not yet rehabilitated, the child will be temporarily put under the care of TN social services until an eligible guardian/payee is found.

38

39 Section 4: The total cost of implementing this varies based on the variable of
40 required payees. Per each 5-Panel drug test, it will cost \$6.21. Per each
41 background check performed, it will cost \$18 per each. This bill calls for a total of
42 \$3,000 set aside to fund annual expenses for drug tests performed under the
43 aforementioned circumstances, and any excess funds at the end of the year will
44 be redistributed back into the general budget.

45

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

47

48 Section 6: This act shall go into effect on July 1, 2020.



**67th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
Blue House of Representatives**



**Sponsors: Saroja Ramchandren, Navaal Kouser
Committee: House - State Government
School: Webb School**

An Act to Call For A Vote to Amend Article IX Section 2 of the Tennessee State Constitution.

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

- 3 a) Religion: Belief in a God or a future state of rewards or punishments
4 b) Civil Department: A department or group of people performing civil service jobs
5 in the state of Tennessee constituting of, but not limited to, government positions
6

7 Section 2: Willing voters will vote one time for this amendment, yes or no, at the
8 time of the next regularly scheduled election for the State of Tennessee House of
9 Representatives. This vote will immediately go into effect in favor of the voting
10 majority.
11

12 Section 3: Article IX Section 2 of the Tennessee State Constitution states: A person
13 who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall
14 not hold any office in the civil department of this state (Tennessee).
15

16 Section 4: We propose that this law be changed to include both belief systems
17 without a God and state of rewards and punishments, and a lack of religion or
18 belief system. This allows for anyone, barring those in violation of other laws
19 prohibiting a candidate from holding office, to be given the chance to run for and
20 hold public office.
21

22 Section 5: We propose that Article IX Section 2 of the Tennessee State Constitution
23 be changed for it to comply with the federal standards (of the United States
24 Constitution). We propose to change it to: No religious test shall ever be required
25 as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. This will be
26 protected by the First (1) Amendment and reinforced by the Fourteenth (14)
27 Amendment.
28

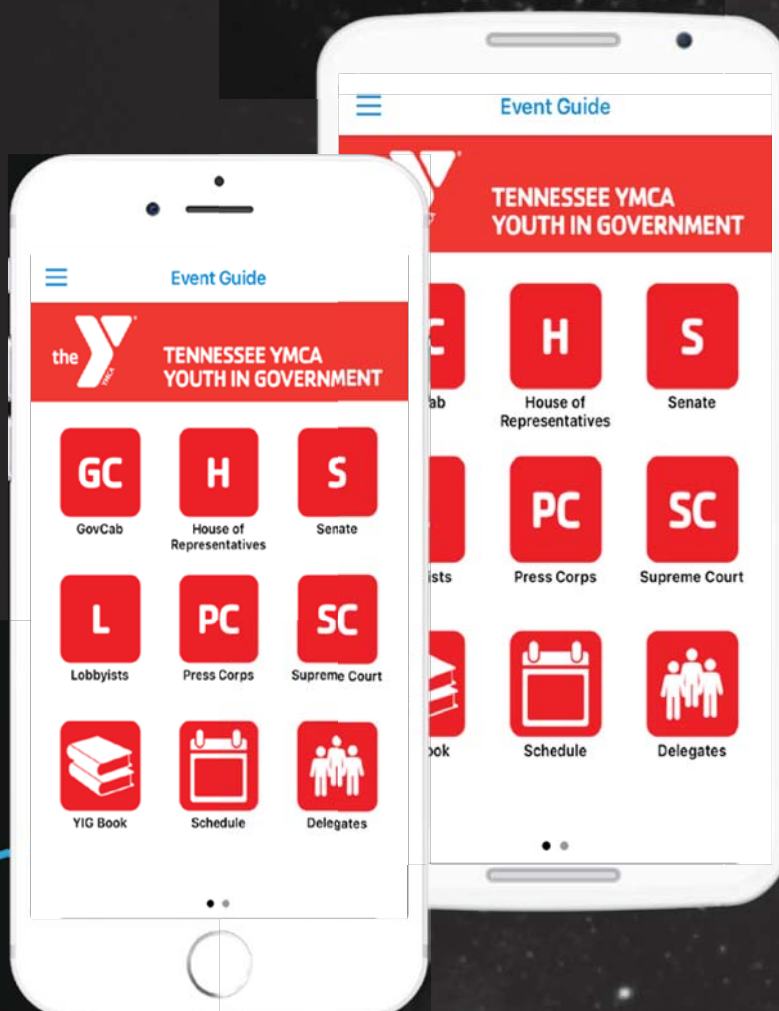
29 Section 6: This change will cost \$0 and funding will not be necessary.
30

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

33 Section 8: This act shall go into effect on January 1st of the year after a scheduled
34 election, in favor of the voting majority, with the public welfare requiring it.

Download the Mobile App Now!

<https://crowd.cc/3ECKM>



Scan this code with a
QR reader to easily
download the app.

Tennessee Mail-In Application For Voter Registration

You can use this form to:

- ☞ register to vote in Tennessee or to change your name and/or address.

To register to vote:

- ☞ you must be a U.S. citizen, AND
- ☞ you must be a resident of Tennessee, AND
- ☞ you must be at least 18 years old on/or before the next election, AND
- ☞ you must not have been convicted of a felony, or if you have, your voting rights must have been restored.

☞ **If you register by mail, you must vote in person the first time you vote after registering.**

MAIL OR HAND DELIVER THIS FORM TO YOUR COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION.

Go to: http://tnsos.org/elections/election_commissions.php to find your County Election Commission address.

Instructions / checklist:

- ☐ Please PRINT with a blue or black **INK** pen (not felt tip).
- ☐ Provide the information in boxes 1-10 below, read and answer the VOTER DECLARATION in box 11, and sign by the "X" in box 12.
- ☐ An application for voter registration must be postmarked or hand delivered to the proper county election commission office at least 30 days before an election.
- ☐ Voter registration records are public records, open to inspection by any citizen of Tennessee, excluding social security numbers.
- ☐ **To ensure a more confidential mailing process of this form, the applicant is encouraged to place the voter registration application in an envelope addressed to the county election commission.**

Names of persons selected for jury service in state court are not chosen from permanent voter registration records.

If you are qualified and the information on your form is complete, we will add your name to the county's voter rolls.

We will then mail you a voter registration card. This card will tell you where to vote.

Federal or Tennessee State Government Issued Photo ID Is Required To Vote Unless Exception Applies.

1 Are you a citizen of the United States? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Will you be 18 years of age or older on or before Election Day? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If you answered "No" in response to either of the above, do not complete this form.						FOR COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION USE ONLY Mail _____ Reg # _____ Approved _____ Effective Date _____ P/A _____ District _____ Precinct _____ Ward _____																
2 LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME		SUFFIX		3 SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	4 RACE (OPTIONAL)													
5 ADDRESS WHERE YOU LIVE (DO NOT GIVE A P.O. BOX)				APT. #	CITY	COUNTY	STATE	ZIP CODE														
6 ADDRESS WHERE YOU GET YOUR MAIL (IF DIFFERENT THAN ABOVE)							7 E-MAIL (OPTIONAL)															
8 DATE OF BIRTH		CITY AND STATE OF BIRTH		SOCIAL SECURITY #		(required under T.C.A. § 2-2-116 for purposes of identification and to avoid duplicate registration)		9 PHONE #														
10 NAME AND ADDRESS ON LAST VOTER REGISTRATION NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____																						
11 VOTER DECLARATION: I, being duly sworn on oath (or affirmation) declare that the above address is my legal residence and that I plan to remain at such residence for an undetermined period of time and say that to the best of my knowledge and belief all of the statements made by me are true. <table border="0"><thead><tr><th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. Are you a resident of the State of Tennessee?</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>2. Have you ever been convicted of a crime which is a felony in this state, by a court in this state, a court in another state, or a federal court?</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr></tbody></table>												Yes	No	1. Are you a resident of the State of Tennessee?	_____	_____	2. Have you ever been convicted of a crime which is a felony in this state, by a court in this state, a court in another state, or a federal court?	_____	_____			
	Yes	No																				
1. Are you a resident of the State of Tennessee?	_____	_____																				
2. Have you ever been convicted of a crime which is a felony in this state, by a court in this state, a court in another state, or a federal court?	_____	_____																				
12 WARNING: Giving false information to register to vote or attempting to register when not qualified is a felony punishable by not less than two (2) years nor more than twelve (12) years imprisonment or a fine of \$5,000 or both. <table border="0"><tr><td>X _____ Signature (or mark) of Applicant</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><i>If applicant is unable to sign, provide signature of person who signed for applicant.</i></td></tr><tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Signature of Person Assisting</td></tr><tr><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Address</td></tr></table>											X _____ Signature (or mark) of Applicant	_____	<i>If applicant is unable to sign, provide signature of person who signed for applicant.</i>		_____	_____	Signature of Person Assisting		_____	_____	Address	
X _____ Signature (or mark) of Applicant	_____																					
<i>If applicant is unable to sign, provide signature of person who signed for applicant.</i>																						
_____	_____																					
Signature of Person Assisting																						
_____	_____																					
Address																						

FROM:

PLACE
STAMP
HERE
The Post Office
will not deliver
without postage.



Voter Registration Document - Please Do Not Delay

TO:

_____ COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION

TRANSFERRED TO NEW ADDRESS

New Address (and mailing address if different)	District/Ward/ Precinct	Clerk	Date	Additional Information