

69th Annual Tennessee YMCA

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Sponsored by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement



April 7-10, 2022

Democracy must be learned by each generation.

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69th Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

A Tennessee YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Program

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Thursday, April 7, 2022

2:30- 4:00pm	Registration Luggage Room	Cumberland Mezzanine Tennessee Ballroom B
4:15 – 6:30 PM	House Dinner & Hotel Check-In 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 Lobbyists Press Corps	See locations below Salon A Salon B Salon C & D Salon E Robertson Tennessee Ballroom A Bellevue Davidson
5:00- 6:00 PM	Advisor Dinner	Hartmann Gallery
6:30 – 8:45 PM	Senate/Court/GovCab/Press/Lobby Dinner & Hotel Check-In 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	See locations below Salon A Salon B Salon C & D Salon E Tennessee Ballroom A Brentwood Franklin
8:45-10:15 PM	YIG Welcome Session Gubernatorial Debate	Cumberland Ballroom
10:30 PM	All delegates in rooms *Pizza will be delivered to your room if you ordered it*	Doubletree Hotel
10:00 PM	Officer Meeting	Cumberland Ballroom

Friday, April 8, 2022

8:00 AM	Advisor Breakfast	Hartmann Gallery
8:15 AM	Officer Meeting	Cumberland Ballroom
9:00 - 12:30 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	Salon B
	H-3 House Committee 3	Salon C & D
	H-4 House Committee 4	Salon E
	H-5 House Committee 5	Tennessee Ballroom A
	H-6 House Committee 6	Brentwood
	H-7 House Committee 7	Franklin
	Lobbyists	Bellevue
12:30 PM – 2:30 PM	Lunch on your own	Local Restaurants
2:30 PM	All-Conference Session State of the State Address	House Chambers Governor Aryn Chadha
3:30 – 6:00 PM	All meetings convene 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
6:00-8:00 PM	Dinner on your own	Local Restaurants
8:00 PM	Delegation Check-In	See Advisor
8:15 PM	Governor's Ball Addresses Gubernatorial Candidate Speeches	Cumberland Ballroom
8:30-9:30 PM	Governor's Ball	Cumberland Ballroom
10:00 PM	All delegates in rooms *Pizza will be delivered to your room if you ordered it*	DoubleTree Hotel

Saturday, April 9, 2022

VOTING POLLS OPEN UNTIL 5:30PM

8:00 AM	Advisor Breakfast	Hartmann Gallery
8:15AM	Officers Meeting	Cordell Hull House V
9:00 AM – 12:30 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	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
12:30 – 2:30 PM	Lunch on your own Lobbyists Luncheon	Hartmann Gallery
2:30 – 6:00 PM	All meetings reconvene	See Above
6:00 – 8:00 PM 6:30 PM	Dinner on your own Advisor Awards Meeting	Local Restaurants Hartmann Gallery
8:00PM	Delegation Check-In	See Advisor
8:00PM	Conference Dance Tomfoolery Committee (8:30) Movie Room Quiet Room	Cumberland Ballroom Tennessee Ballroom Brentwood Franklin Robertson/Davidson
10:00 PM	All Delegates in Rooms *Pizza will be delivered to your room if you ordered it*	DoubleTree Hotel
10:00PM – 1:00AM	Final Supreme Court Case Governor's Budget Meeting	Brentwood Franklin Robertson

Sunday, April 10, 2022

7:00 AM	Luggage Room Open	Cumberland Ballroom
8:00 AM	Advisor Breakfast	Hartmann Gallery
8:15 AM	Officer Meeting	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 – 11:45 AM	Budgetary Session	All Chambers
12:00 – 1:00 PM	All-Conference Session for Closing Ceremony	House Chambers



State of Tennessee

Aryn Chadha
Governor

My fellow Tennesseans,

As the Governor of the 69th annual Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government conference, it is my profound honor to welcome you to this year's conference. I would like to express my gratitude to each and every single one of you for deciding to spend this weekend actively participating in YIG. I hope your conference experience is full of stirring speeches, thrilling debates, and exciting new memories. As we learn about the processes and values of a healthy democracy, I urge you to recognize that democracy is not just a question of having a voice. It is also about graciously embracing the consensus even when it differs from personal opinions.

This year's conference is especially electrifying as it marks our return to the hallowed halls of one of the oldest capitol buildings in America. This magnificent building has born witness to more than 160 years of Tennessean history, and now we have the privilege of leaving our mark on it too (not literally, please don't vandalize the capitol :D). The state capitol's presence at YIG symbolizes the value of a single voice. In its very chambers sat a young man, Harry Burns, who was the single deciding vote on the ratification of the 19th amendment, giving women the right to vote. Just like Senator Burns, remember your voice counts. *Your opinion matters*. Our state has problems that need to be addressed, and the solutions start from you.

My gubernatorial run focused primarily on the idea of uniting the Volunteer state and ushering in an attitude of bipartisanship. In an era of polarization and gridlock, it is more important than ever that we, as the next generation of American leaders, address legislation with an open mind and do what is best for we, the people. Remember, we can always agree to disagree, but democracy ends the day we become disagreeable.

Youth in Government has been one of the most significant experiences in my high school journey. YIG has allowed me to explore various dimensions of our political landscape and gain a renewed respect for our democracy. It has blessed me with life-long memories and friendships. I hope this conference provides a similar experience for you. Moreover, I have learned the value of stepping out of my comfort zone, whether it be introducing myself to a new friend, giving my very first speech, or simply attempting to tie a bowtie. Personal growth begins where our comfort zone ends; I hope each and every one of you leverages this conference to grow into the best version of yourself.

Very few organizations offer a similar abundance of opportunities as Tennessee's Center for Civic Engagement. Whether this is your first year at YIG or your last, everyone can experience something new. My fellow officers and I are eager to lead you through this conference and encourage you to reach out if we can be of any help. While we are not legislators just yet, our presence marks the voice of an entire generation. The seeds of democracy and bipartisanship we plant today will reap the fruit of a greater Tennessee tomorrow.

Let's all take a step outside of our comfort this weekend—a step towards a better tomorrow, towards a better, *bipartisan*, Tennessee. God bless the Volunteer State. And may God bless the United States of America.

Yours truly,

Aryn Chadha

Aryn Chadha
Governor of the 69th 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 delegates and guests to the 69th Annual YMCA Youth in Government Conference. As a long-time YMCA volunteer and past board member, I am thrilled to see YIG in action.

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 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 provides you the opportunity to learn more about the YMCA and the great state of Tennessee.

Again, welcome to the 69th Annual YMCA Youth in Government Conference.

Warmest regards,

Bill Lee

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TENNESSEE YMCA
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
DELEGATE ROSTER

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Abbate	Lorena	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-12
Absher	Henry	McCallie	Red House	Representative	H7	RHB/22-7-5
Acker	William	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-17
Adams	Emma	Harpeth	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-18
Adams	Emily	West	Press Corps	Media		
Adams	Kylie	BHS	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-2
Adarsh	Gauri	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-7
Alexander	Kate	West	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-18
Ali	Jumana	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-18
Allen	Ivy	BHS	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-19
Alokam	Sanjana	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-8
Altansukh	Nandir	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-15
Alvarez	Jennifer	Smyrna	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-11
Alvis	Elisabeth	Beech	Lobbyist			
Amiraly	Faiz	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H7	RHB/22-7-2
Ammar	Rami	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-13
Amosun	Oluwaseyi	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Andela	Anna	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-15
Anderson	Rachel	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-3
Andreotti	Nathan	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-2
Angelova	Niya	Beech	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red House	H4	
Ankam	Shravya	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-11
Antony	Ananya	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-8
Araya	Hanna	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-7
Arrieta	Marko	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-19
Arun	Saahil	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-13
Asuquo	Mercy	Smyrna	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-7
Babu	Samyuktha	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-16
Baghaevaji	Beeta	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-2
Bajpai	Manavi	Ravenwood	Officer	Associate Justice		
Baker	Ruby	BHS	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-8
Bakshi	Sia	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-6
Balaje	Ajay	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Baleeiro	Sophia	Baylor	Red Senate	Senator	S4	RSB/22-4-2
Bankston	Emmie	West	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-14
Bapat	Siddhesh	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-10
Barongan	Sadie	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Barrett	Kaleigh	Ravenwood	Red Senate	Senator	S2	RSB/22-2-4
Bartleson	Lilly	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-4
Barton	Peyton	FRA	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-17
Barton	Emma	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-9
Beaird	Gracen	Franklin	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-4
Bedi	Sahibpreet	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-13
Bernard	Sophia	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-16
Berrell	Isabella	Franklin	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-12
Bhargava	Annika	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-11
Bhatia	Ishita	Ravenwood	Officer	Blue/White Chief Engrossing Clerk	H6	

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Bhattacharya	Siona	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Bhatti	Ali	McCallie	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-8
Bidini	Zachary	Harpeth	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-12
Bitting	Emma	Loretto	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Bitting	Wyatt	Loretto	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-12
Blake	Campbell	FRA	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-17
Boland	Keira	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-2
Bonde	Bailey	FRA	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-15
Botros	Margo	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-16
Bowman	Mary	West	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-11
Boyd	Annie	St. Cecilia	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-9
Boylan	Maxwell	FRA	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-19
Brabham	Mary Helen	West	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-18
Brabson	Max	Franklin	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-8
Bradley	Meredith	Franklin	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-4
Brantley	Tia	CCA	Lobbyist			
Bratcher	Olivia	BHS	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-8
Brennan	Alyssa	BHS	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-11
Briggs	Claudia	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-14
Britton	Dwight	Franklin	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-8
Brooks	Simon	Franklin	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-9
Brownlie	Ava	West	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-17
Brush	William	West	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-11
				Red Lieutenant Governor		
Bullock-Papa	Ella	Ravenwood	Officer		S1	
Bullock-Papa	Eli	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-6
Burke	Charles	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Caldwell	Emily	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-15
Campbell	Catherine	Baylor	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-11
Capehart	Amelia	Harpeth	Red Senate	Senator	S1	RSB/22-1-2
Capone	Alma	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-19
Carr	Emma	West	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-17
Carteaux	Griffin	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-19
Carter	Alexis	Harpeth	Press Corps	Media		
Cary	Reagan	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-3
Cavanaugh	Carly	St. Cecilia	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-9
Cerritos	Jazzlee	Smyrna	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-11
Chadha	Aryn	Ravenwood	Officer	Governor		
Challa	Rishika	BHS	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-11
Chambers	Jeffrie	CCA	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-12
Champlin	Susanah	CCA	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Chandra	Alisha	Baylor	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-14
Chase	Danielle	Lausanne	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-12
Chavan	Neel	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-10
Chen	Katherine	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-5
Cherry	Meg	St. Cecilia	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-16
Cherukara	Azariah	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-20
Cherukuri	Christian	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-3

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Chesney	Ava	West	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-14
Chigurupati	Trisha	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-17
Childs	Coleman	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-20
Chitreddy	Anishka	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-12
Christian	Maddie	St. Cecilia	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-17
Christian	Jack	Beech	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-9
Ciancone	Anna	West	Officer	Head Lobbyist		
Cizek	Ellie	West	Lobbyist			
Clark	Anderson	West	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-7
Clayton	Kendall	Loretto	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-13
Clayton	Kerrigan	BA	Press Corps	Media		
Clayton	Reese	Loretto	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-10
Clemmons	Cole	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-16
Cloud	Avery	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-17
Clymer	Laura	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-14
Clymer	Adam	Franklin	Red Senate	Senator	S4	RSB/22-4-3
Coens	Eva	West	Officer	Attorney General		
Cole	Brooke	BHS	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-18
Collins	Rachel	Franklin	Officer	Associate Justice		
Coman	Paula	Beech	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-13
Conner	Charles	Franklin	Red Senate	Senator	S2	RSB/22-2-2
Conolly	Jake	FRA	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-7
Cook	Emma Grace	West	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-15
Copeland	Calli	Harpeth	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-12
Corney	Eddie	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-16
Cothern	Will	Beech	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-9
Coyle	Andrew	Franklin	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-9
Creswell	Ally	Baylor	Red Senate	Senator	S2	RSB/22-2-3
Crowell	Mae	St. Cecilia	Press Corps	Media		
Dall	Claire	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-4
Dalske	Clare	St. Cecilia	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-8
Daniel	Benjamin	Baylor	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-14
Dannemiller	Jake	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-16
Dansereau	Henry	West	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red Senate	S4	
Darko	Kieran	West	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-7
Davis	Neel	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-10
Davis	Stanley	FRA	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-7
Deason	Cooper	Lausanne	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-18
Deering	Caleb	FRA	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-17
Dellinger	Mckenna	Ravenwood	Press Corps	Media		
DeLorge	Ethan	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-5
Deorah	Yash	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-14
Desai	Aarush	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-18
Deshwal	Aarushi	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-15
Devlin	Delaney	Centennial	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-6
Deweese	Sarah	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-17
DeYoung	Avery	FRA	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-17

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Dillard	Zach	FRA	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-7
Diller	Avalon	Smyrna	GovCab	Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities		
Dinoia	Nathan	Franklin	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-6
Dixit	Vatsen	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-10
Doak	Sydney	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-7
Dooley-Smith	Sydney	BHS	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-2
Doty	Briana	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-14
Driver	Brent	BHS	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-12
Duddy	Lucy	BHS	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-2
Dungan	Katie	CCA	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-20
Eason	Anna	BHS	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-2
Ellis	Ollie	Baylor	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-10
Enderle	Regan	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-6
Ernst	Emily	West	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-14
Esho	Ibilola	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-5
Esser	Ella	Beech	Press Corps	Media		
Essig	Sophie	BHS	Red Senate	Senator	S1	RSB/22-1-3
Etheridge	Cooper	West	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-13
Ethridge	Reese	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-17
Evans	Carter	Franklin	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-11
Fadhil	Zainulabdeen	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-17
Faison	Sam	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-19
Ferguson	Charlotte	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-15
Fernandez	Liam	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-3
Fiechtl	Patrick	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Fields	Lana Grace	West	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-14
Finley	Eve	St. Cecilia	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-13
Fischer	Rachel	CCA	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-20
Fitzgerald	Harper	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-19
Fleener	EB	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-18
Fletcher	Savannah	West	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-11
Flores	Richard	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-7
Ford	Presley	West	Officer	Clerk of the Red Senate	S1	
Forte	Chapel	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-3
Foster-Tobin	Henry	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Fournier	Summer	BHS	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-1
Freeman	Fletcher	West	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-11
Furman	Kara	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-7
Gaddam	Sathvik	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Gaertner	Kieren	West	Lobbyist			
Gan	Andrew	BHS	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-19
Gardner	Ella	BA	Officer	Floor Leader of the White House	H2	WHB/22-2-7
Gardocki	Timothy	BHS	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-19
Gay	Nathan	Ravenwood	GovCab	Finance & Administration		

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Gemignani	Owen	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-19
George	Timothy	Baylor	Red Senate	Senator	S2	RSB/22-2-5
Ghantasala	Sharada	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Gheorghe	Jennifer	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-4
Gibson	Ella	West	Press Corps	Media		
Gigme	Johan	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-20
Gill	Hayden	Franklin	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-6
Giovannelli	Lucia	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-17
Giovannelli	Vincent	Beech	GovCab	Transportation		
Gleaves	Taseanna	Beech	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-8
Godwin	Meryl	Franklin	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-3
Goel	Eshaa	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H7	RHB/22-7-4
Goldiez	Emily	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-19
Goldiez	Ethan	Franklin	Red Senate	Senator	S3	RSB/22-3-2
Goray	Arav	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-14
Gower	Sadie	BA	Press Corps	Media		
Graham	Gavin	West	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-7
Greek	Cate	St. Cecilia	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-16
Green	Charley	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-15
Green	Katelyn	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-19
Green	Abby	Ravenwood	GovCab	Children's Services		
Greene	Charlie	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-17
Grimes	Ann	BHS	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-8
Gripenstraw	Eli	BHS	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-9
Grizzle	Sawyer	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-17
Grizzle	Reid	Ravenwood	Officer	Chief of Staff		
Guiliano	Mia	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-11
Gunn	Taylor	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-19
Gupta	Sagar	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-3
Gupta	Kiran	BHS	Red Senate	Senator	S4	RSB/22-4-5
Hagerman	Jack	Lausanne	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Hallmark	Will	Loretto	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-10
Hancock	Charles	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-20
Hanfland	Jack	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-1
Hankins	Olivia	Baylor	Officer	Floor Leader of the Red House	H7	RHB/22-7-1
Harish	Adit	McCallie	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-20
Harris	Sydney	Baylor	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-9
Harrison	Tate	Baylor	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-14
Hartleroad	Madeline	FRA	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-17
Hasty	Inaya	Beech	Press Corps	Media		
Haun	Ryan	McCallie	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-9
Havard	Sarah Henry	St. Agnes	Press Corps	Media		
Havard	Madelyn	St. Agnes	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-9
Hayes	Kameron	McCallie	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-8
Helm	Josefina	CCA	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-3
Helton	Eliza	BA	Officer	Managing Editor		
Hemphill	Luciana	Baylor	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-15

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Henderson	Jake	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-1
Henry	Jackson	BHS	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-12
Hernandez Palmer	Luka	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-18
Herrmann	Jack	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-17
Himatsingani	Krish	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-12
Hinson	Trinity	Baylor	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-9
Hobbs	Quinn	West	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-18
Hodge	Anne	West	Press Corps	Media		
Hopkins	Jackson	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-7
Hornick	Lindsay	Franklin	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-10
Hoskins	William	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-19
Hostetler	Evan	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-15
Howard	Ainsley	St. Cecilia	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-17
Hsi	Mu	Smyrna	Officer	Associate Justice		
Hsu	Judy	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-16
Huang	Ash	Ravenwood	Officer	Associate Justice		
Huber	Anna	St. Cecilia	Officer	Red Chief Engrossing Clerk	H7	
Huckabay	Hunter	Baylor	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-10
Huffine	Graham	Beech	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-9
Hughes	Alex	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-6
Hughey	Raylynn	Loretto	Red Senate	Senator	S3	RSB/22-3-1
Hunt	Emma	Harpeth	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-18
Hunter	Jocelin	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-14
Hurd	Matthew	FRA	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-7
Hutton	Claire	St. Agnes	Officer	Speaker of the Red House	H1	
Huynh	Andrea	Lausanne	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-12
Ignatius	Andrew	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-19
ivester	jaxson	Harpeth	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-12
Jain	Shreya	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-12
Jamal	Rinaz	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-16
Jamullamudi	Jose	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-10
Jaworski	Haley	Franklin	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-10
Jenkins	Megan	Ravenwood	Red Senate	Senator	S2	RSB/22-2-4
Jerit	Paige	St. Agnes	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-12
Jethwani	Reva	Ravenwood	Officer	Blue Lieutenant Governor	S3	
Jindal	Aditi	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-11
Johnson	Reece	West	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-13
Johnson	Haley	BHS	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-1
Johnson	Katelyn	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-6
Johnson	Addison	Baylor	Red Senate	Senator	S2	RSB/22-2-3
Jominy	Katherine	BA	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-14
Jordan	Noah	Centennial	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-6
Jordan	Gavin	Baylor	Red Senate	Senator	S1	RSB/22-1-4
Kabaria	Aryan	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-19
Kalasikam	Manushri	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Kale	Yuti	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-8

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Kalvala	Megan	Ravenwood	Officer	Speaker of the White House	H2	
Kammann	Kelsey	West	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-15
Kanavy	Caroline	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-2
Kelly	Harper	Baylor	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-15
Kelso	Phoebe	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-18
Kelso	Sam	West	Officer	Speaker of the Blue House	H3	
Kerr	Jake	Franklin	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-9
Khan	Alina	BHS	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-8
Khedkar	Neil	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-13
Kilaru	Rohan	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-15
Kim	Maddie	Baylor	Red Senate	Senator	S1	RSB/22-1-5
Kim	Rian	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-11
Kiner	Sidney	Baylor	Red Senate	Senator	S1	RSB/22-1-4
Kinzig	Wren	Franklin	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-6
Konda	Medha	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-8
Kong	Birou	Lausanne	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Kopf	Madeline	St. Cecilia	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-8
Koranne	Riya	Ravenwood	Lobbyist			
Kraemer	Lilly Faye	St. Cecilia	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-10
Kripalani	Sonia	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-19
Kumar	Sidarth	Franklin	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-11
Kumar	Shobhini	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-11
Kurtz	Cape	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Kusumanchi	Srikar	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-15
Lachica	Alejandro	Lausanne	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-19
Laing	Ayden	West	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-7
Laird	Sophia	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-17
Langston	Amelia	Baylor	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-10
Lanyon	Spencer	BA	Red Senate	Senator	S3	RSB/22-3-3
Lawrence	Kalistah	Smyrna	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-7
Lee	Alex	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-15
Lee	Stephie	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-18
Lee	Phoebe	Franklin	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-11
Lee	Chloe	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-11
Leggett	Adeline	Franklin	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-6
Lewis	Jackson	West	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-11
Lie-Nielsen	Turner	McCallie	Red House	Representative	H7	RHB/22-7-5
Linstroth	Ruby	Franklin	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-9
Liu	Jenny	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-5
Liu	Michelle	Lausanne	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Lorenz	Athena	BA	Press Corps	Media		
Lorenz	Alexander	BA	Press Corps	Media		
Lowe	Angel	Red Bank	Officer	Floor Leader of the Blue Senate	S2	BSB/22-2-13
Lu	Diana	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-18
Lynn	Brooke	BHS	Press Corps	Media		
Madrigal	Yoltic	Beech	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-5

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Madrigal	Hannah	Beech	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-8
Maestroiani	Izabella	West	Press Corps	Media		
Maheshwari	Muskaan	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-14
Malhotra	Arshia	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-16
Malhotra	Shromona	Lausanne	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-18
Martin	Ariana	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-15
Martin	Liam	Lausanne	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Mary	Marguerite	West	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-11
Matheny	Aiden	CCA	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-8
Mattu	Asha	Franklin	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the White House	H5	
Mazumdar	Niloy	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-18
McCarthy	Claire	West	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-17
McDaniel	Owen	Baylor	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-6
McDowell	Mary Katherine	FRA	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-15
McFarland	Kai	McCallie	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-20
McLaren	Alexandra	St. Agnes	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-12
McLean	Will	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-13
McMillen	Grace	St. Cecilia	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-8
McNeill	Kaitlyn	Beech	Press Corps	Media		
McNulty	Lu	West	Officer	Floor Leader of the Blue House	H1	BHB/22-1-13
McWhirter	Audrey	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-14
McWilliams	Carter	Beech	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Mealio	Elizabeth	Harpeth	Red Senate	Senator	S2	RSB/22-2-1
Medley	Sophia	West	Officer	Clerk of the White House	H2	
Mehta	Arnav	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-14
Meigs	Sydney	West	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-14
Meka	Sindhura	Lausanne	Press Corps	Media		
Messer	Christopher	BA	Red Senate	Senator	S3	RSB/22-3-3
Methvin	Sadie	Loretto	Red Senate	Senator	S3	RSB/22-3-1
Mikael	Mehetabel	St. Cecilia	Press Corps	Media		
Miller	Drew	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-15
Miller	Augusta	St. Cecilia	GovCab	Human Services		
Misra	Vedant	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-19
Moffett	Jonah	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-16
Montee	Ethan	FRA	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-17
Moore	Kerigan	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Morales	Dani	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-18
Morales	Ana-Laura	Ravenwood	Red Senate	Senator	S1	RSB/22-1-1
Morrison	Dennis	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-16
Morrow	Micah	Beech	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-13
Morton-Cox	Jai	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-19
Moser	Frank	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H7	RHB/22-7-4
Moser	Claire	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-8
Mover	Johnathan	Centennial	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-1
Mukerji	Naman	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Mullins	Katie	Beech	Press Corps	Media		

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Murillo	Sofia	Franklin	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-12
Murphree	Charlotte	Baylor	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-10
Murphy	Gavin	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-16
Murray	Colsen	Franklin	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-8
Mzumara	Isabel	St. Cecilia	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-13
Narayanan	Srinath	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-16
Narayandas	Sniggy	Ravenwood	Officer	Clerk of the Blue Senate	S2	
Navaneethakrishnan	Manushree	CCA	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-12
Navarro	Erika	St. Agnes	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-9
Nelson	Rylee	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-19
Newman	Brooke	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-16
Ni	Connie	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-5
Nichols	Amelia	Beech	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Nolan	Connor	Centennial	Red House	Representative	H7	RHB/22-7-3
Nookala	Shrihitha	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-12
Norris	Kai	Lausanne	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-19
Novak	Clare	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-4
Novinger	Jackson	West	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-1
Nunes	Caleb	Baylor	Red Senate	Senator	S3	RSB/22-3-5
Obua	Lindsey	Franklin	Officer	Clerk of the Red House	H1	
Ognibene	Grayson	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H2	
Ohri	Ridham	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-16
Orozco	Jamie	Franklin	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-6
Orthoefer	Olivia	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-17
Ottaviano	Jeff	West	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-1
Owens	Sydney	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-16
Pack	Morgan	Harpeth	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-10
Paligo	Ella	Beech	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the White Senate	H7	
Paredes	Mateo	Beech	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-20
Park	Joshua	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-16
Park	Caleb	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-11
Parks	Connor	McCallie	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-9
Patel	Yug	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-18
Patel	Alyssa	Ravenwood	Press Corps	Media		
Patel	Krishna	Ravenwood	Red Senate	Senator	S4	RSB/22-4-4
Patel	Sahil	Ravenwood	Red Senate	Senator	S3	RSB/22-3-4
Patel	Shiv	BHS	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-9
Patel	Sivani	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-11
Patil	Tanishka	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-14
Patnaik	Reed	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-16
Pavon	Valentina	BA	Officer	Social Media Director		
Payne	Samuel	West	Officer	Floor Leader of the Red Senate	S4	RSB/22-4-1
Payne	Jocelyn	Smyrna	Press Corps	Media		
Pearce	Mary Evelyn	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-5

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Pearson	Davis	West	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue House	H6	
Perrine	Claire	FRA	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-15
Perry	Jaidan	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-16
Pillai	Avantika	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-17
Pillapalayam	Venkatsamy	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-20
Plucker	Jack	Lausanne	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-12
Polavarapu	Om	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-19
Pompe van Meerdervoort	Amalia	Lausanne	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-12
Poonia	Soaham	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-7
Pope	Zachary	Ravenwood	Red Senate	Senator	S3	RSB/22-3-4
Potter	Addy	West	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-18
Potter	Amaya	Beech	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-8
Powell	Kathryn	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-14
Pradeep	Aditya	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-20
Pradeep	Ritisha	Ravenwood	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Pradeep Nair	Keerthana	Ravenwood	Lobbyist			
Prasad	Anshika	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-10
Preece	Kelsie	Beech	Officer	Clerk of the Court		
Preston	Jacob	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-7
Prince	Ella Reese	West	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-15
Prudoff	Emma	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-7
Puchalski	Natalie	Baylor	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-9
Puchalski	Loren	Baylor	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-9
Pyrdom	Abigail	St. Agnes	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-8
Rachakonda	Sai	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-6
Rambha	Hemachandra	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-18
Rameh Plant	Lucas	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-2
Rao	Malvika	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-7
Reed	Ella	Loretto	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-13
Rencher	Ben	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-15
Renlund	Hans	Baylor	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-15
Renlund	Lars	Baylor	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-7
Reynolds	Kay-Kae	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Rice	Ava	BHS	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-15
Richards	Diana	BHS	Red Senate	Senator	S1	RSB/22-1-3
Richards	Bryanna	BHS	Red Senate	Senator	S4	RSB/22-4-5
Richter	Sophia	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-3
Rios	Ivett	Beech	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-13
Rivera	Ansleigh	Franklin	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-3
Robb	Hailey	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-18
Robertson	Benjamin	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-6
Robinson	Harper	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-14
Robinson	Genevieve	West	Officer	Clerk of the White Senate	S4	
Robinson	Kate	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Rodriguez Cruz	Daniel	CCA	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-3
Rogers	Zoe	BHS	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-2

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Rose	Meredith	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-4
Rosebrook	Sarah	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-14
Rosson	Maecy	Loretto	Blue House	Representative	H5	BHB/22-5-13
Rufener	Jake	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-13
Ruocco	Steffen	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-11
Russell	Patrick	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-5
Rutherford	Nox	BHS	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-2
Rutledge	Charles	Lausanne	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Salvi	Krishh	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H5	WHB/22-5-10
Samudrala	Savitha	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-4
Sanchez	Cameron	Ravenwood	GovCab	Education		
Sanders	Astin	St. Agnes	White Senate	Senator	S3	WSB/22-3-9
Sanderson	Mattison	BA	Press Corps	Media		
Sanku	Nihar	BHS	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-9
Sarkar	Priyanka	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-18
Sartelle	John	West	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-10
Sathiyandrakumar	Kaushik	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-15
Sathu	Pranav	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-20
Saylor	Finnegan	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-16
Schaefer	Madeline	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-18
Schaefer	Finn	Franklin	Officer	White Lieutenant Governor	S2	
Schaefer	Ben	West	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-10
Schenkel	Luke	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-11
Schow	Caroline	West	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-1
Schow	Mary Helen	West	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-4
Schwed	Oliver	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Seetharaman	Jay	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-19
Senter	Will	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Sewell	Quimby	CCA	Lobbyist			
Shankar	Jaya	West	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-17
Shanmugapandian	Sibi	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-3
Shannon	Elijah	Loretto	Press Corps	Media		
Sharma	Onella	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-8
Sharman	Becca	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-13
Shehata	Mina	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-4
Sheridan	Shannon	BHS	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-2
Shethia	Prisha	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-12
Shoemake	Allie	CCA	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-12
Shrivastava	Divya	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-19
Simmons	Haiden	West	Press Corps	Media		
Sims	Virginia	BA	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-14
Singh	Abhisri	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-14
Singh	Siddharth	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-3
Sivalingapandian	Madhumitha	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-15
Slakie	Graham	McCallie	Red House	Representative	H7	RHB/22-7-5
Smith	Stephen	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-16
Smith	Warren	West	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-13

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Smith	Cali	BA	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-14
Smith	Kyle	Beech	Lobbyist			
Smith	Reade	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-5
Smith	Carlie	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-2
Smith	Maggie	Loretto	Red Senate	Senator	S3	RSB/22-3-1
Smith	Emma Rose	Franklin	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-10
Sobek	Gideon	Beech	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-5
Sohani	Fatima	Baylor	Officer	Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue Senate	S3	
Solecki	Molly	St. Agnes	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-9
Song	Maia	Franklin	Officer	Video Director		
Soni	Karan	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-18
Sorenson	Isabel	Lausanne	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Spatz	Emily	Centennial	Officer	Blog & Copy Editor		
Srihari	Shriyaa	Baylor	Red Senate	Senator	S4	RSB/22-4-2
Sriramoju	Harshitha	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-11
Stair	Emery	West	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-4
Stair	Susanna	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Stallman	Annmarie	BHS	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-18
Steen	Sophia	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-16
Steiger	Sascha	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-14
Stein	Evelyn	Baylor	White House	Representative	H4	WHB/22-4-10
Stepp	Sydney	Loretto	White Senate	Senator	S1	WSB/22-1-13
Stewart	Ian	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-3
Stinson	Porter	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-2
Stinson	Katie	Beech	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-8
Stults	Ashton	Loretto	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
Stults	William	Loretto	White House	Representative	H2	WHB/22-2-12
Subramanian	Varshinee	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-4
Sultan	Ayaz	West	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-7
Sutera	Emma	Franklin	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-9
Swaminathan	Raja	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-20
Tanjore	Ananya	Ravenwood	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-7
Tate	Steven	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-11
Thanigaivelan	Neha	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H1	BHB/22-1-16
Theiss	Nina	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-17
Theriot	Grace	West	Officer	Chief Justice		
Thomas	Christelle	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-14
Thurston	Brian	Beech	Red House	Representative	H7	RHB/22-7-6
Tomas	Joshua	West	GovCab	Economic & Community Development		
Tomsovic	YiAn	West	Blue House	Representative	H2	BHB/22-2-17
Toney	Carson	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H6	RHB/22-6-5
Tran	Morgan	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-4
Travis	Gabi	Beech	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-13
Tucker	Autumn	Smyrna	Press Corps	Media		
Tyagi	Rohan	Ravenwood	Officer	Clerk of the Blue House	H3	

Last	First	School	Component	Position	Com.	Bill Number
Umeukeje	Adaeze	St. Cecilia	GovCab	Correction		
Vanteru	Vinayasri	Centennial	Red House	Representative	H1	RHB/22-1-1
Vest	LiLi	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-18
Vijayanand	Pranav	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H7	WHB/22-7-10
Vincent	Michele	BHS	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-18
Virmani	Umang	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-3
Vo	Andrew	Lausanne	Blue Senate	Senator	S4	BSB/22-4-19
Volkan	Kaan	Baylor	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-12
Volker	Molly	Franklin	Officer	Floor Leader of the White Senate	S1	WSB/22-1-6
Wakatsuki	Yukino	Franklin	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-6
Walker	Alyxa	CCA	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-1
Wang	Evelyn	Franklin	Blue House	Representative	H4	BHB/22-4-15
Waybright	Joshua	West	GovCab	Environment & Conservation		
Webber	Samantha	CCA	Red House	Representative	H3	RHB/22-3-1
Weeks	Michael	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-4
Wendt	Ava	St. Agnes	White House	Representative	H1	WHB/22-1-8
West	Hunter	Ravenwood	Blue House	Representative	H6	BHB/22-6-19
Wheeler	Darby	BHS	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-15
White	Lydia	West	Blue House	Representative	H3	BHB/22-3-14
White	Rex	Ravenwood	Red House	Representative	H7	RHB/22-7-2
White	Tori	Ravenwood	Red Senate	Senator	S1	RSB/22-1-1
White	Bennett	West	Supreme Court	Lawyer		
White	Amelia	Ravenwood	White House	Representative	H6	WHB/22-6-9
White	Abigail	Harpeth	White Senate	Senator	S4	WSB/22-4-10
Wilkerson	Charlotte	Beech	Blue House	Representative	H7	BHB/22-7-16
Williams	Alexa	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-17
Wilson	Shelby	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-14
Wilson	Alden	West	White House	Representative	H3	WHB/22-3-7
Wimmer	James	West	Red House	Representative	H4	RHB/22-4-1
Winston	Harry	Franklin	Blue Senate	Senator	S2	BSB/22-2-16
Wondem	Hailey	St. Cecilia	White Senate	Senator	S2	WSB/22-2-9
Wood	Calvin	McCallie	GovCab	Health		
Yenigalla	Chetan	Ravenwood	Blue Senate	Senator	S1	BSB/22-1-19
Yoon	Angela	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-5
Yu	Dawnbe	Ravenwood	Red Senate	Senator	S4	RSB/22-4-4
Zarnick	Renee	Franklin	Red House	Representative	H5	RHB/22-5-6
Zhang	Debra	Ravenwood	Officer	Solicitor General		
Zheng	Tina	Baylor	Red House	Representative	H2	RHB/22-2-5
Zieminick	Merritt	West	Blue Senate	Senator	S3	BSB/22-3-14

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 & Friday morning, and are a smaller session than the House and Senate chambers (on Friday afternoon, Saturday, and Sunday). Bills in Committee are ranked, 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 graduated 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 followed. 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 the session or activity 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 CCE 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.

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 Friday 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. In the hotel, this is located on the 2nd floor. In the Cordell Hull Building, it is located in the cafeteria area.

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 meet with 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!

ELECTION 2022

When will the polls be open?

**All day Saturday,
starting at 9:30 am!**

When will the polls be closing?

At 5:30pm on Saturday!

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

Red Chamber delegates will vote outside their chambers.

Blue & White Chamber delegates will vote in Cordell Hull.

Supreme Court, Press Corps, Lobbyists, and GovCab will vote in their component.

VOLUNTEER YIG BALLOT

* DENOTES OFFICES FOR WHICH YOU WILL BE VOTING

GOVERNOR*

Kameron Hayes

Lu McNulty

Ella Paligo

Finn Schaefer

SPEAKER OF THE RED HOUSE

(SP) Brent Driver

SPEAKER OF THE WHITE HOUSE

(SP) Addison Johnson

RED LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR*

Neel Chavan

Jackson Henry

SPEAKER OF THE BLUE HOUSE*

Cooper Etheridge

Krishh Salvi

WHITE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR*

Gauri Adarsh

Emma Smith

RED FLOOR LEADER

(H) Catherine Campbell

WHITE FLOOR LEADER

(H) William Acker

BLUE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

(LG) Timothy George

BLUE FLOOR LEADER

(H) Lana Grace Fields

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

RULES OF PROCEDURE

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

I. Presentation of Bills or Resolutions

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

II. Amendments to Bills

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

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

III. Debating Bills, Amendments, and other Motions:

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

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

IV. Conducting Business

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

V. Motions

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

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

VI. Voting

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

VII. Miscellaneous:

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

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

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

TABLE OF MOTIONS

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

BRIEF DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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/con/pro/con debate

One minute - Summation

Amendments

One minute - Introduction

Three minutes - Con/pro/con debate

One minute - Summation

II. House/Senate

Two minutes - Introduction

Two minutes - Technical Questions

Four minutes- Con & Pro Intent Speeches

Five minutes - Con/pro/con/pro/con debate

One minute - Summation

SAMPLE COMMITTEE RANKING FORM

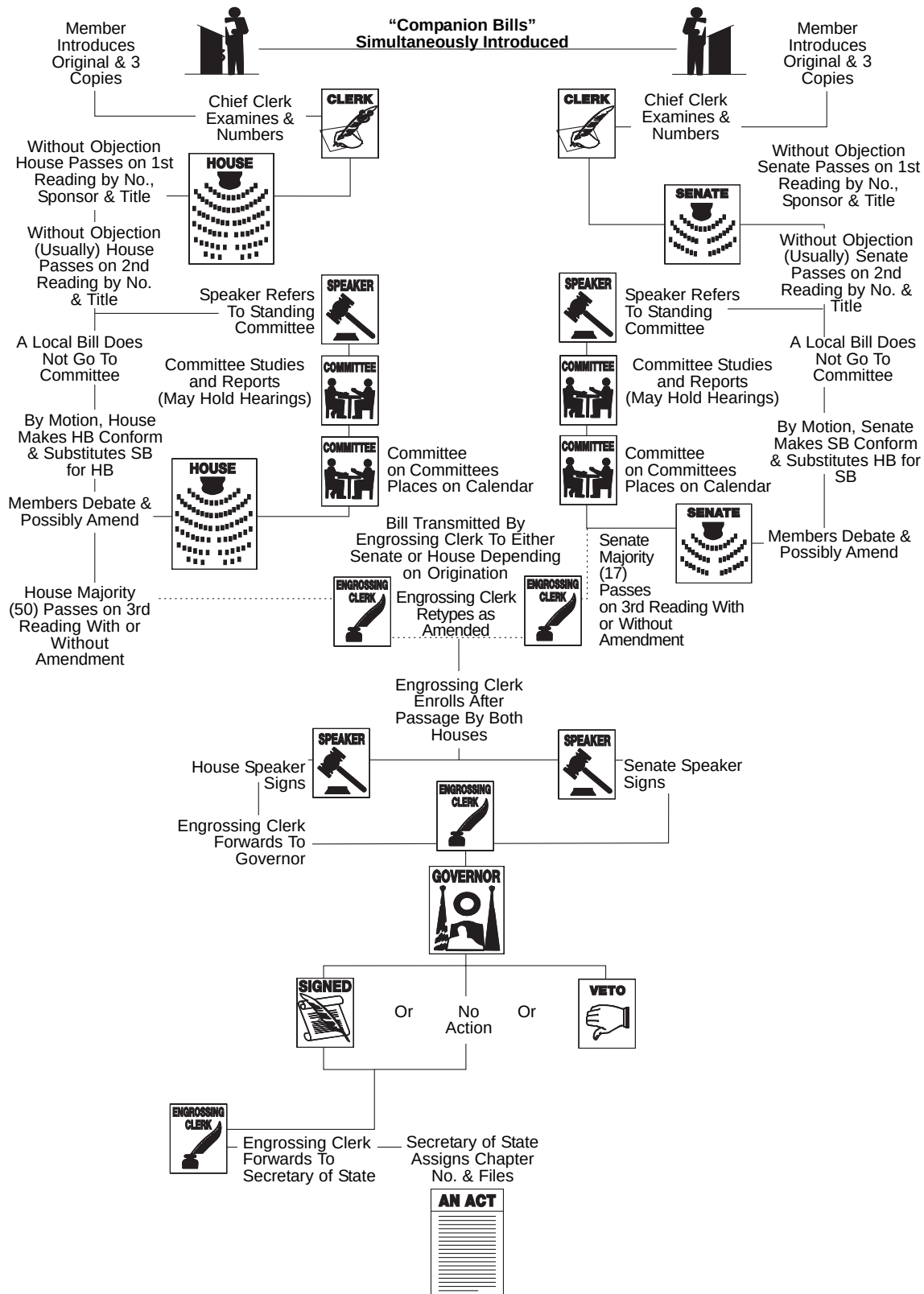
Best 1...2...3...4...5 Worst

	Bill #	Innovation	Feasibility	Statewide Impact	Content & Research	Presentation	Total
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
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 & Alternates
Nationwide Judicial Competition Delegates & Alternates
Joe M. Rogers Outstanding Servant Leader (Chosen by the 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

Nationwide Judicial Competition Criteria

- Winners of the Final Case
- Outstanding Court Officers
- Behavior in keeping with the YMCA core values of Honesty, Caring, Respect, & Responsibility

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 delegates will comply with the CCE's COVID-19 Protocol as outlined on the [CCE website](#).
- 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

2021 Tennessee Delegation



Cameron Adams
Tabetha Anderson
Jordan Austin
Ethan Begue
Garner Cherry
Shreya Chintalapudi
Jake Harris*
Owen Hewitt
Jackson Hoppe
Jorge Koichi Ikeda-Sanchez
Solmin Kim
Hadiyah Krueger*
Lauren Link
Comfort Markwei
Vincent Ores
Jackson Peden
Emerson Pope
Paige Ryan
Sowmya Senthilkumar
Emily Stoddard
Makaela Webb
Noelle Wiggs
Erika Wisby
Yoonie Yang
Christopher Yarbrow

***Denotes Special Congratulations for
Outstanding Proposal**

COMPONENT LEADERS

The Center for Civic Engagement would like to send a special thank you to our 2022 YIG Component Leaders!

Governor's Cabinet

Allison Jennings

Lobbyists

Grant Peterson

Press Corps

Stella London & Markese Batey

Parliamentarian

Mackey Luffman

Supreme Court

Lindy Yang & Theo Baker

Awards Committee

Kelley Clack & Meredith Dunn

GOVERNOR'S CABINET

Aryn Chadha – Governor

Reid Grizzle – Chief of Staff

Ion Diller-Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities-Smyrna

Nathan Gay-Finance & Administration-Ravenwood

Vincent Giovannelli-Transportation-Beech

Abby Green-Children's Services-Ravenwood

Augusta Miller-Human Services-St. Cecilia

Cameron Sanchez-Education-Ravenwood

Joshua Tomas-Economic & Community Development-West

Adaeze Umeukeje-Correction-St. Cecilia

Joshua Waybright-Environment & Conservation-West

Calvin Wood-Health-McCallie

LOBBYISTS

Anna Ciancone – Head Lobbyist

Kieren Gaertner-West

Riya Koranne-Ravenwood

Keerthana Pradeep Nair-Ravenwood

Quimby Sewell-CCA

Kyle Smith-Beech

Justice Frank F. Drowota

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Grace Theriot

Associate Justices

Rachel Collins

Manavi Bajpai

Ash Huang

Mu Hsi

Attorney General

Eva Coens

Solicitor General

Debra Zhang

Clerk of the Court

Kelsie Preece

LAWYER TEAMS

Carter McWilliams & Amelia Nichols-Beech

Susanah Champlin-Center for Creative Arts

Michelle Liu & Isabel Sorenson-Lausanne

Jack Hagerman & Charles Rutledge-Lausanne

Birou Kong & Liam Martin-Lausanne

Emma Bitting & Ashton Stults-Loretto

Ajay Balaje & Sathvik Gaddam-Ravenwood

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TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



**SENATE
COMMITTEE 1
Ella Bullock-Papa
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 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-1-1	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate – Transportation and Safety Anita-Laura Morales, Tori White Ravenwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REQUIRE DRIVERS TESTS AFTER THE AGE OF SIXTY-FIVE (65).

- 1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3
- 4 follows:
- 5 A) Dementia: A chronic or persistent disorder of the mental processes caused by brain disease or
- 6 injury and marked by memory disorders, personality changes, and impaired reasoning.
- 7 B) Alzheimer's: Progressive mental deterioration that can occur in middle or old age, due to
- 8 generalized degeneration of the brain. It is the most common cause of premature senility.
- 9 C) Cataracts: A medical condition in which the lens of the eye becomes progressively opaque,
- 10 resulting in blurred vision.
- 11 D) Adult-onset: The age at which an individual acquires, develops, or first experiences a condition
- 12 or symptoms of a disease or disorder at a later stage in life.
- 13
- 14 Section II: If violation of this law transpires, there is an additional \$750 fine and further
- 15 punishment will be determined on the severity of the offense.
- 16
- 17 Section III: This act shall require:
- 18 People of the average retirement age, which is sixty-five (65), to take a mandatory drivers test
- 19 every two years (as able).
- 20 People of the average retirement age to get tested for adult-onset disorders and conditions such
- 21 as dementia, Alzheimer's, and cataracts.
- 22 People who have violated the law to pay a \$750 fine.
- 23
- 24 Section IV: This bill will ultimately result in a fiscal cost of \$20,000,000 USD coming from the
- 25 Tennessee Department of Health in order to fund the testing and the testing sites.
- 26
- 27 Section V: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 28
- 29 Section VI: This act shall take effect May 20, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 30

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-1-2	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate – Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Amelia Capehart Harpeth High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE TESTING OF DEER IN CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE POSITIVE COUNTIES

- 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 a. Chronic Wasting Disease: a prion disease that affects deer, elk, reindeer, sika deer and moose.
- 5 Symptoms include drastic weight loss (wasting), stumbling, listlessness and other neurologic
- 6 symptoms. CWD is fatal to animals and there are no treatments or vaccines.
- 7 b. Prion: a type of protein that can trigger normal proteins in the brain to fold abnormally
- 8 c. Prion Disease: a family of rare progressive neurodegenerative disorders that affect both humans
- 9 and animals. They are distinguished by long incubation periods, characteristic spongiform (brain)
- 10 changes associated with neuronal loss, and a failure to induce inflammatory response.
- 11 d. TWRA: Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
- 12 e. Unit CWD: The current Tennessee counties that are confirmed positive for Chronic Wasting Disease.
- 13 The counties are as follows: Chester, Crockett, Fayette, Hardeman, Haywood, Henderson, Gibson,
- 14 Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Shelby, and Tipton.
- 15 f. Tennessee Code Title 70. Wildlife Resources § 70-2-104: The owners and tenants of farmlands, and
- 16 their spouses and children have the right to engage in the sport of hunting and fishing during the
- 17 season when it is lawful to do so, without procuring a hunting and sport fishing license.
- 18
- 19 Section 2: All deer legally killed within Unit CWD in southwest Tennessee will be required to be tested
- 20 for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). Any hunters who fail to get their carcass checked at a certified
- 21 checkpoint will be charged a \$300 fine. All deer that are killed will be tagged appropriately by current
- 22 wildlife standards and when checked for CWD, the hunters TWRA ID, the CWD confirmation number,
- 23 and the results of the testing will be logged. This allows TWRA officials and the hunters to view testing
- 24 results for the deer that was harvested.
- 25
- 26 Section 3: The TWRA currently has a mandate requiring hunters and sportsmen in Unit CWD to get
- 27 their deer tested, but it lacks enforcement. The instigation of this fine will incentivize hunters to check
- 28 their kills to help reduce the spread of prions to humans and other deer populations within the state.
- 29
- 30 Section 4: Landowners who are hunting on their own farmland are legally allowed to hunt without a
- 31 license according to Tennessee Code Title 70. Wildlife Resources § 70-2-104 and thus are exempt
- 32 from the \$300 fine if they have a current license exemption.
- 33
- 34 Section 5: This bill will not cost the state any money and will collect revenue.
- 35
- 36 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-1-4	
			Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐				
Senate - Education Sidney Kiner, Gavin Jordan Baylor School				

AN ACT TO ADJUST THE GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TENNESSEE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

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

2

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

4 Arts - The conscious use of skills and creative imagination especially in the creation of aesthetically

5 or audibly pleasing forms.

6 Arts Courses - classes teaching/exercising the skills and creative imagination used in arts.

7 Physical Education - a class instructing students on the development and care of the body, ranging

8 from simple calisthenic exercises to the performance and management of athletic games.

9 Health Course - A specific section of Physical Education instructing students on anatomy and

10 proper care of the body.

11 Public School - A publicly available, tax supported, school, controlled by a local government.

12 Credit - a unit of measurement for graduation requirements; designates the number of semesters

13 a student has taken a course (.5 credits = 1 semester).

14

15 Section 2: The graduation requirements for high school students shall be changed so that students

16 will need a total of 2.5 credits of Arts Courses and/or Physical Education with at least 0.5 credits of

17 a health course.

18

19 Section 3: This act will not require any funding.

20

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

22

23 Section 5: This act shall take effect on August 1st, 2022

24

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-1-5	
			Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐				
Senate - Health & Welfare Maddie Kim Baylor School				

AN ACT TO REQUIRE CULTURAL COMPETENCY TRAINING FOR PHYSICIANS' MEDICAL LICENSE RENEWAL

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

2

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

4 A. Cultural competency training — training that focuses on skills and knowledge that emphasize the

5 diversity of cultures, beliefs, values, and behaviors in order to build cultural awareness,

6 B. Continuing medical education — educational activities that maintain and increase the knowledge

7 and performance of health professionals,

8 i. Completion of continuing medical education is currently required for the renewal of physicians' medical licenses,

9 C. Medical license — a license required to practice medicine in the state of Tennessee.

10 i. This medical license must be issued by the Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners and must be renewed every 2 years.

11

12 Section 2: Physicians applying for a renewal of their medical license regulated under the Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners must show proof of completed cultural competency training in order to renew their license. This cultural competency training must take place with each license renewal period.

13

14 Section 3: Cultural competency training shall provide physicians with knowledge, skills, or insight that improve their ability to understand and treat patients of various ages, races, ethnicities, sexualities, genders, etc.

15

16 Section 4: Cultural competency training shall be fulfilled by completion of continuing medical education courses. These courses include:

17 A. Courses offered or approved by:

18 i. The American Medical Association,

19 ii. The American Osteopathic Medical Association,

20 iii. The US Department of Health and Human Services,

21 iv. Organizations approved by the Tennessee Department of Health.

22

23 Section 5: The Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners shall oversee the implementation and maintenance of this act.

24

25 Section 6: This act shall not alter any other policies of the Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners beyond requiring cultural competency training for medical license renewal for physicians.

26

27 Section 7: This act will not require any funding from the Tennessee state budget.

28

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

40
41 Section 9: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2024.

42

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			WSB/22-1-6	
Senate – Health & Welfare					White Senate	
Molly Volker						
Franklin High School						
					ACTION ON THE BILL	
					HOUSE	SENATE
					Pass ☐	Pass ☐
					Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act to Establish a Transgender Health and Equity Fund Under the Division of Health Disparities Elimination of the Department of Health

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 Transgender Person: a person whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned a
5 birth.
6 Trans-Inclusive Health Care: Health care that addresses the unique experiences and needs of
7 transgender people.
8 Trans-Serving Organization: an organization with a mission statement that centers around serving
9 transgender people.
10
11 Section 2: This act establishes the Transgender Health and Equity Fund, under the administration
12 of the Division of Health Disparities Elimination in the State Department of Health, for the purpose
13 of funding grants to organizations serving people that identify as transgender, and to medical
14 providers to provide trans-inclusive health care and related trans-inclusive education programs.
15
16 Section 3: Money in the Transgender Health and Equity Fund may be used to fund grants for the
17 following purposes:
18 a) The grants shall be available to trans-serving organizations for the purpose of increasing the
19 capacity of health care professionals to effectively provide trans-inclusive health care and institute
20 trans-inclusive practices. This includes the creation of educational materials or facilitation of
21 training.
22 b) The grants shall be available to hospitals, health care clinics, or other medical providers for the
23 purpose of creating and implementing trans-inclusive health care programs. These providers must
24 apply in partnership with a trans-serving organization and consult with the trans-serving
25 organization throughout the process of program implementation .
26
27 Section 4: \$10 million will be allocated to the fund in its first year through the Tennessee
28 Department of Health budget, to be reevaluated by the department each year following.
29
30 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
31
32 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage.
33

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				WSB/22-1-7	
Senate - Government Operations				White Senate			
Gauri Adarsh, Kara Furman				ACTION ON THE BILL			
Ravenwood High School				HOUSE		SENATE	
				Pass ☐	Pass ☐		
				Fail ☐	Fail ☐		

AN ACT TO INITIATE FOCUSED DETERRENCE IN CRIME PREVENTION

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 Focused deterrence: specific groups of high risk offenders provided either the option of increased

5 prosecution or resources for help

6 Pulling levers: the provision of two options for offenders and the publication of increased sentences

7 against offenders

8 Rehabilitation programs: for drug abusers, these programs can give them ways of coping, support

9 for withdrawal. The type of therapy used is critical to success.

10 Violent crime: victim is threatened by violence. Examples include murder, assault, kidnapping,

11 robbery, arson, etc.

12 Reddivism: tendency of a criminal to reoffend

13

14 Section 2: Tennessee has the 6th highest rate of violent crime in the nation, and due to

15 inadequate reintegration programs, many turn back to a life of crime.

16 Reddivism rates throughout the country average around 46% in 3 years, meaning that around half

17 of prisoners come back to prison only a short while after their sentence ends,

18 Little to no employment opportunities are open to cons, meaning criminal behavior remains the

19 most profitable venture,

20 Drug abuse is treated with ineffective rehabilitation, with many rehab centers using the 12-step

21 method, now deemed as unsuccessful for changing behaviors related to addiction,

22 Mental health issues or trauma may prevent cons from being integrated members of society,

23 Cons often enter the prison system at ages 18-22, so many lack a GED or college education.

24

25 Section 3: In the program of focused deterrence, high risk offenders would be offered two

26 solutions:

27 either to be more harshly persecuted for their crimes (ex. a past sex offender or ring of sex

28 offenders would be more closely investigated for potentiality of similar future behavior and given

29 harsher sentences),

30 or to be offered health insurance, mental health treatment programs, and employment

31 opportunities. For many addicts, the ability to have a job during or after a stay at rehab would

32 provide them the money and resources for help.

33

34 Section 4: Focused deterrence has worked well in the past, noticeably affecting areas named as

35 crime hotspots, especially due to the publication of harsher sentences and confrontation of high

36 risk offenders.

37

38 Section 5: The opportunities that the alternate solution offers are evidence-based ways to lead

39 people away from crime and towards productive careers.

40 Employment opportunities are cited as one of the best ways to keep someone from causing crime,

41 and give them a stable source of income.

42 Rehab centers with more effective treatment could provide aid for stopping the use of drugs and

43 detoxing in a healthy environment.

44 Educational programs that can help offenders obtain a GED or college education greatly help lower

45 rates of committing violent crimes and addiction rates.

46

47 Section 6: This program would be run by the TBI (Tennessee Bureau of Investigation) and the

48 Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, both of whom have shown

49 concerns about the violent crime rates and drug abuse of Tennessee.

50

51 Section 8: If enacted, this bill will have a yearly cost of \$750,000, in order to connect prisoners

52 ending their sentence or targeted groups of high risk offenders with rehabilitation, therapy, or

53 employment.

54 65% will be allocated towards providing reduced rates for therapy or connections to jobs for

55 offenders,

56 35% will be allocated towards providing salaries for TBI workers deciding what programs

57 prisoners qualify for once they agree to the alternate solution.

58

59 Section 9: This act will be enacted by January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.

60

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-1-8	
	Senate - Education Aiden Matheny Center for Creative Arts		White Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO REASONABLY REDUCE THE COSTS OF EMERGENCY DRUGS AND VEHICLES IN THE MEDICAL FIELD

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 follows:

4 Emergency Vehicles: An emergency vehicle is a vehicle that is used by emergency services to

5 respond to an incident. These vehicles are usually operated by designated agencies which are

6 often part of the government, but also may be non-governmental organizations and commercial

7 companies specifically authorized by law.

8

9 Emergency drugs: Emergency drugs means those drugs critical for patient care and approved by

10 the institution's pharmacy and therapeutics committee or equivalent committee. Drugs critical for

11 patient care include drugs requiring administration within minutes or within less time than the

12 pharmacy can be practically expected to respond, such as the administration of naloxone for

13 treatment of an opioid overdose.

14

15 Reasonably reduced: Reasonable cost means a cost that is, in nature and amount, not in excess of

16 what would be incurred by an ordinary prudent person in the conduct of a business.

17

18 Section 2: All emergency drug manufacturers will work with the Tennessee Department of Health to

19 create a new reasonably reduced price of the emergency drugs.

20

21 Section 3: All emergency vehicle manufacturers will work with the Tennessee Department of

22 Health and Motor Vehicles to create a new reasonably reduced price of the emergency vehicles

23

24 Section 4: This act won't cost the state anything since it will be helping reduce the price therefore

25 it will help the state save money.

26

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

28

29 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1, 2023, with the state of Tennessee requiring it.

30

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-1-9	
	Senate - Judiciary Molly Solecki, Erika Navarro St. Agnes Academy		White Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

A RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE LEGAL DEFINITION FOR RAPE AND CONSENT 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 Rape: means the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or

5 object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

6 Victim: means the person alleged to have been subjected to criminal sexual conduct.

7 Offender: means the person who has committed an act of sexual misconduct.

8 Consent: requires that there are actual words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have

9 sexual intercourse or sexual contact at the time of the act.

10 Sexual Penetration: means sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or any other

11 intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person's body or of any object into the genital or anal

12 openings of the victim's, the defendant's, or any other person's body, but emission of semen is not

13 required.

14 Coercion: means threat of kidnapping, extortion, force or violence to be performed immediately or

15 in the future or the use of parental, custodial, or official authority over a child less than fifteen

16 years old.

17 Physical helplessness: means that a person is unconscious, asleep or for any other reason

18 physically or verbally unable to communicate unwillingness to do an act.

19 Mentally incapacitated: means that a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or

20 controlling the person's conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic or other substance

21 administered to that person without the person's consent, or due to any other act committed upon

22 that person without the person's consent.

23 Mentally defective: means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders

24 that person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the nature of the person's conduct.

25 Furnishing drugs: means supplying a drugs by any means, whether a monetary exchange took

26 place or not.

27

28 SECTION 2: The current legal definition of rape (39-13-503) is stated as unlawful sexual

29 penetration of a victim by the defendant or of the defendant by a victim accompanied by any of

30 the following circumstances:

31 Force or coercion is used to accomplish the act;

32 The sexual penetration is accomplished without the consent of the victim and the defendant knows

33 or has reason to know at the time of the penetration that the victim did not consent;

34 The defendant knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally

35 incapacitated or physically helpless; or

36 The sexual penetration is accomplished by fraud.

37

38 SECTION 3: The legal definition of rape will be altered to further include sexual penetration in any
39 of the following circumstances:
40 The offender has impaired the other person's power to appraise or control the other person's
41 sexual acts by furnishing, administering, or employing drugs, intoxicants, or any other similar
42 means.
43 The victim is unable to resist because of any intoxicating substance that the offender knew or
44 should have known of the victim's condition.
45 The offender engages in sexual penetration with another person who is in the offender's care by
46 either authority of law or in a state-licensed facility or program.
47
48 SECTION 4: A legal definition of consent will now be implemented and is as follows: consent
49 requires that there are affirming words or conduct indicating freely given agreement to have
50 sexual intercourse or sexual contact.
51
52 SECTION 5: Rape is a felony charge that can range from Class B to Class D felony depending on
53 the court's determination on a case-by-case basis. A Class B felony results in a prison sentence of
54 8-30 years and a fine up to \$25,000. A Class C felony may result in prison sentence of 3-15 years
55 and a fine of up to \$10,000. A Class D felony may result in a 2-15 year sentence and a fine of up
56 to \$5,000.
57
58 SECTION 6: The average cost per rape case to the state of Tennessee is \$5100. With an expected
59 increase in conviction for rape, the hypothetical increase in budget would be \$4,000,000 per year
60 and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Corrections.
61
62 SECTION 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this resolution are hereby repealed.
63
64 SECTION 8: This resolution will take effect January 1st, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
65

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	WSB/22-1-10	
		White Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		HOUSE ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	
Senate - Education Anshika Prasad, Neel Chavan Ravenwood High School			

An Act to Introduce Firearm Safety Curriculum in Schools

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government:
2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows :
4 Fire Arm : a weapon, especially a portable gun or pistol, from which a projectile can be discharged
5 by an explosion caused by igniting gunpowder.
6
7 Section 2: There are estimated to be over 400 million guns in the US, with 98% of them being in
8 civilian ownership. Tennessee has the 12th-highest gun-related deaths in the US. Firearms are the
9 1st leading cause of death among children and teens in Tennessee. Tennessee ranks 4th in overall
10 firearm mortality rates for people younger than 19 and 12th in gun suicide deaths for that same
11 age group. Acknowledging the high density of firearm ownership as well as firearm related
12 mortalities in Tennessee as a whole, firearm safety has become an apparent need.
13
14 Section 3: This bill shall take effect in public in Tennessee, along with being an addition to the
15 homeschool curriculum. It will be encouraged for private schools to also teach this course. Material
16 covered in this subject will be tested over at the end of the course. Similar to the US civics test,
17 passage of this course will be required to graduate in a Tennessee public school. If this test is
18 failed, the student will be required to retake the course the following time it is given.
19
20 Section 4: The addition to the curriculum should include, but is not limited to the following:
21 firearms safety, appropriate use, storage, and ownership. This can be taught by a separate
22 teacher such as a homeroom teacher, or can be dispersed amongst humanities classes. All
23 teachers teaching this course must take additional training.
24
25 Section 5: Parents and guardians will be informed prior to the firearm safety course. Parents will
26 be offered an option for their child to not participate in this section of the curriculum. However,
27 considering the apparent need for adequate education in firearm safety, the student will still be
28 tested over this material.
29
30 Section 6: The addition of this course will have a one-time cost of \$10,000 and will be funded
31 through the Tennessee Department of Education Budget. Money from this budget will go towards
32 the development of the curriculum, the hiring of the necessary experts, and the training of
33 teachers. This curriculum will be planned out with current board members of the Tennessee
34 Department of Education, along with other firearm education experts.
35
36 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
37
38 Section 8: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the 2023-2024 academic school year.
39

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	WSB/22-1-11	
		White Senate	
Senate - Health & Welfare Marguerite Mary, Savannah Fletcher, Mary Bowman West High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO COMBAT FOOD DESERTS

- 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 Food Desert- An impoverished area in which it is difficult to buy affordable, or good quality, fresh
- 5 food. They lack sufficient markets/grocery stores and typically have an influx of chain fast-food
- 6 restaurants.
- 7 Poverty Rate- The poverty rate is the ratio of the number of people whose income falls below the
- 8 poverty line in a city.
- 9 Poverty Line- The estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life.
- 10 Obesity- A medical problem that increases the risk of other diseases and health problems such as
- 11 heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, and certain cancers due to excessive body fat.
- 12 Apartheid- A legal system that was the physical separation of different races into different
- 13 geographical areas.
- 14 Block Grant- A grant from the central government in which a local authority can allocate to a wide
- 15 range of services.
- 16
- 17 Section 2: This Act requires grants from the Health and Social Services Department of Tennessee
- 18 to fund the eight community gardens, ranging from a half-acre to an acre (43650 square feet), in
- 19 Food Deserts and areas of low food availability in the state. If enacted, the department will grant a
- 20 total of \$203, 428 through the Community Services Block Grant. This amount will cover the fees
- 21 for the materials, building, maintenance, instructional pamphlets, and inclement disaster repair for
- 22 the food gardens.
- 23
- 24 Section 3: Each of the 8 gardens will be allotted \$30,000. This money will promise fundamental
- 25 resources such as soils, fertilizers, and watering cans as well as feasible grown plants; e.g. carrots,
- 26 lettuce, corn, beans, squash, cucumbers, kale, tomatoes, etc.
- 27
- 28 Section 4: 4,000 instructional pamphlets regarding the maintenance and harvesting of the crops
- 29 will be provided to members of the community to promote self-sustainability.
- 30
- 31 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 6: This Act will go into effect on January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 34

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	WSB/22-1-12	
		White Senate	
Senate - Transportation and Safety Amalia Pompe van Meerdervoort, Jack Plucker Lausanne Collegiate School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Prohibit Open Containers in Operating Motor Vehicles

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 2 Open Container: any container containing an alcoholic beverage that has had its seal broken, or
- 3 otherwise open and capable of being consumed immediately.
- 4 Alcoholic Beverage: any liquid containing alcohol that is capable of being consumed by a person
- 5 Operating Motor Vehicle: any vehicle that has its engine operating, no matter whether or not the
- 6 motor vehicle is moving
- 7 Misdemeanor: crimes that are defined as A, B, or C, and are punishable by up to a full year in
- 8 prison
- 9 Class B Misdemeanor: the second of three types of misdemeanors in Tennessee. Punishable by up
- 10 to 6 months in prison, or up to a \$500 fine
- 11 Class C Misdemeanor: the lowest misdemeanor charge in Tennessee. Punishable by up to 30 days
- 12 in prison, or up to a \$50 fine
- 13
- 14 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will replace the present open container law addressed in TCA 55-10-
- 15 416 §. Current law states, open containers are solely prohibited in motor vehicles when in the
- 16 possession of the operator of the vehicle. This Act would prohibit all open containers in all areas of
- 17 operating motor vehicles, regardless of who is in possession of the container. This includes, but is
- 18 not limited to, a closed glove compartment, trunk, or other nonpassenger areas of the operating
- 19 motor vehicle.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: TCA 55-10-416 § states that: "A violation of this section is a Class C misdemeanor,
- 22 punishable by fine only." This Act would replace the current Class C misdemeanor charge with a
- 23 Class B misdemeanor, increasing the punishment to a \$500 fine or up to 6 months in prison.
- 24
- 25 Section 4: This Act requires no funding from the state budget; however, funds may be yielded as a
- 26 consequence of fines for Class B Misdemeanor charges in violation of the Act. Thus, revenue will
- 27 be generated for the State.
- 28
- 29 Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 30
- 31 Section 6: This Act will come into effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
- 32

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-1-13	
			White Senate	
Senate - Commerce and Labor Sydney Stepp, Ella Reed Loretto High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Provide Statewide Paid Parental Leave Through Employers

- 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 Paid Parental Leave: A salary paid to an employee while taking time off of work immediately
- 5 before or after legally acquiring a child, for the sole purpose of pregnancy, childbirth, adoption,
- 6 nursing, or otherwise taking care of said child not to exceed four (4) months.
- 7 Parent: A person who has come into guardianship of a child through adoption, foster care, or birth.
- 8 Employee: A person who has worked for an establishment for twelve or more months prior to
- 9 request of leave.
- 10 Statewide: Includes any employer or establishment in the state of Tennessee.
- 11 Portion of Employee Pay: A minimum of fifty-percent, up to one-hundred percent, of employee's
- 12 pay.
- 13
- 14 Section 2: All employers will be required to offer disability insurance to all employees, available at
- 15 any time, regardless of age or sex.
- 16
- 17 Section 3: This disability insurance will provide a portion of covered employee's pay throughout
- 18 time off due to pregnancy, adoption, or other parental duties not to exceed four (4) months.
- 19

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-1-14	
			Blue Senate	
Senate - Education Katherine Jominy, Virginia Sims, Cali Smith Brentwood Academy			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Amend School Intruder Drills

- 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 follows:
- 4 Armed intruder: A person actively threatening lives by the use of a weapon.
- 5 Quarter: Four (4) consecutive periods of nine (9) weeks each which divide the academic year.
- 6 Drill Report: A report detailing the date and time of drill in question.
- 7 Department of Education: A federal executive division responsible for carrying out government
- 8 education programs and policies.
- 9 Schools: All public and private institutions of education in the state of Tennessee.
- 10
- 11 Section 2: This act will require each of the following guidelines regarding intruder drills for schools:
- 12 Schools must conduct an active intruder drill within the first thirty (30) days of the academic year
- 13 (this drill cannot be counted as the required drill for that quarter).
- 14 Schools must conduct an active intruder drill one (1) time per quarter.
- 15 Each intruder drill must consist of a ten (10) minute lockdown period comprised of examinations to
- 16 ensure all classroom doors are locked.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: Schools will be required to submit a Drill Report to the Tennessee Department of
- 19 Education. All schools, public and private, will be subject to a fine decided upon by the Tennessee
- 20 Department of Education if the Drill Report is not submitted within 48 hours of the drill.
- 21
- 22 Section 4: If enacted, this bill will have no cost for the state of Tennessee.
- 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 at the start of the upcoming 2022 fall semester, the public
- 27 welfare requiring it.
- 28

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BSB/22-1-15	
	Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate – Transportation and Safety Claire Perrine, Bailey Bonds, Mary Katherine McDowell Franklin Road Academy	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Require Drivers at Age 70 to Retake a Driving Test.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth and Government.
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Driving proficiency: Knowledge and understanding of basic driving laws and practices.
- 5 Demonstrated proficiency during a practical driving assessment.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: Effective upon passage, TN law shall require all drivers to pass a one-time written and
- 8 practical driving assessment at age 70 .
- 9 a. The senior driving assessment testing will mirror new driver basic requirements.
- 10 b. Existing facilities shall be used with an increase in testing personal of 5% to accommodate
- 11 increased testing volume.
- 12 c. Testing materials and criteria shall be developed by the Tennessee Department of Motor
- 13 Vehicles.
- 14 d. Basic vision tests and disclosure of medical conditions will remain as part of senior driving
- 15 assessments. These requirements will also remain for renewal.
- 16
- 17 Section 3: Additional testing material development and procurement will cost \$500,000. Funds for
- 18 this program will come from the state general fund. The increase of driver testing examiners state
- 19 wide by 5%. Cost of \$1,250,000 from Tennessee Transportation Fund with matching federal funds
- 20 of \$1,250,000.
- 21
- 22 Section 4: This act shall take effect January, 1, 2023. The public welfare requiring it.
- 23

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BSB/22-1-16	
	Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate – Transportation and Safety Ridham Ohri, Gavin Murphy, Finnegan Saylor Franklin High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO INCENTIVIZE THE AFFORDABLE PURCHASE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

- 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 Tax Deduction - money subtracted from the money a taxpayer owes as part of a specified tax.
- 5 Electric Vehicle - a light vehicle that uses electrical power as its primary fuel source.
- 6 Hybrid Vehicle - a light vehicle that uses electricity as a substantial fuel source, in addition to
- 7 another source of power.
- 8 Light Vehicle - a motor vehicle commonly referred to as an automobile, van, sport utility vehicle,
- 9 or truck having a manufacturer's rated capacity of 1 ton or less.
- 10 LPG Vehicle - a type of vehicle that primarily uses liquified petroleum gas as the primary source of
- 11 fuel.
- 12
- 13 Section 2: The current 7% state sales tax on the purchase of unregistered electric vehicles will be
- 14 waived, incentivizing the purchase of electric vehicles. The current sales tax shall still be in effect
- 15 concerning the purchase of unregistered LPG vehicles and non-vehicle goods and services.
- 16
- 17 Section 3: A sales tax deduction of 3% will be implemented on the purchase of unregistered hybrid
- 18 vehicles.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: If enacted, the purchasing of unregistered LPGs will receive a sales tax increase of .1%.
- 21 A .1% additional sales tax increase on the purchase of all LPGs shall be implemented.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: An unregistered government fund, called the Tennessee Electric Vehicle Fund, will be
- 24 implemented. Any profit the government receives from additional tax resulting from this bill will be
- 25 first transferred to this fund, and then may be used as part of the budget of the Tennessee
- 26 Department of Transportation.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: This bill will cost approximately \$7,528,000 annually, and generate approximately
- 29 \$11,773,000 in annual revenue. All expenses will be paid for by the newly established Tennessee
- 30 Electric Vehicle Fund.
- 31
- 32 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 8: If enacted, this act shall take effect January 1, 2023.
- 35

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-1-17	
			Blue Senate	
SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL			HOUSE	SENATE
Senate - Education Olivia Orthoefer, Nina Theiss West High School			Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO EDUCATE CHILDREN ABOUT BIAS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in the act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Bias- prejudice for or against something, can be intentional or unintentional
- 5 Partisan bias- when the political views someone holds affects their coverage
- 6 Demographic bias- when race, gender, ethnicity, class, etc. affect coverage
- 7 Confirmation bias- when someone interprets evidence in a way that supports one's preconceived
- 8 notions
- 9 Corporate bias- when someone presents something in a way that supports one's commercial interests
- 10 Cherry picking- the act of pointing to a limited piece of evidence in attempt to confirm a belief while
- 11 ignoring other significant parts of the evidence
- 12 Fact- something that has been proven to be true
- 13 Opinion- a judgment or point of view on something that may not be true
- 14 Credibility- to have sufficient knowledge and lack of controversy
- 15 Relevance- to be appropriate in both time and topic
- 16
- 17 Section 2: All 9th grade students in the state of Tennessee will be taught according to the following
- 18 standards:
- 19 1.0 Define bias, partisan bias, demographic bias, confirmation bias, cherry picking, fact, opinion,
- 20 credibility, and relevance.
- 21 1.1 Identify bias, partisan bias, demographic bias, confirmation bias, cherry picking, fact, and opinion
- 22 at least once in a source(s) that students use often.
- 23 1.2 Determine whether a source is credible or not.
- 24 1.3 Determine whether a source is relevant to the topic being researched.
- 25
- 26 Section 3: The state will assemble a committee of 6 high school educators, 2 from each of the grand
- 27 divisions of Tennessee, to create a curriculum that will incorporate these standards that will be
- 28 approved by the state Board of Education.
- 29
- 30 Section 4: All 9th grade students in the state of Tennessee will be taught the standards listed in this
- 31 act by their 9th grade English teacher.
- 32
- 33 Section 6: The addition of these standards to the 9th grade English curriculum will cost no more than
- 34 \$200,000 and will be funded by the Tennessee Department of Education budget.
- 35
- 36 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section 8: This act will go into effect immediately. The teaching of the standards will go into effect the
- 39 school year no sooner than one year after implementing the bill.
- 40

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-1-18	
			Blue Senate	
SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL			HOUSE	SENATE
Senate - Health & Welfare Stephie Lee, Madeline Schaefer Ravenwood High School			Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Reinstate Hormone Therapy for Minors

- 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) Minor- an individual under the legal age of eighteen (18).
- 5 b) Prepubertal- a child who has yet to reach puberty (Tanner stage 1 development).
- 6 c) Puberty- the period in which a child experiences physical and hormonal changes that mark a
- 7 transition into adulthood.
- 8 d) Gender- the societal and socially constructed characteristics pertaining to femininity and
- 9 masculinity and the mspectrum between them.
- 10 e) Sex- the assigned biological identity an individual is assigned at birth based on physiological
- 11 characteristics (e.g. genitalia and chromosome composition).
- 12 f) Transgender- an individual who identifies with a different gender than they were assigned at
- 13 birth.
- 14 g) Gender Affirming Therapy- treatment focusing on affirming a patient's gender identity which
- 15 may involve hormone replacement therapy (HRT).
- 16
- 17 Section 2: Current law (§ 39-15-401 amended by SB 0657 effective July 1, 2021) prohibits
- 18 prepubertal minors from receiving gender affirming therapy and places restrictions on minors who
- 19 have entered puberty by requiring the consent of at least three licensed physicians, one of which
- 20 must be certified in child and adolescent psychiatry. A violation of the current law results in a
- 21 misdemeanor under present child abuse law and the healthcare provider is liable to professional
- 22 misconduct.
- 23
- 24 Section 3: This act reinstates prepubertal minors' access to gender affirming therapy while
- 25 amending the limitations placed on pubescent minors and criminal liability stated under current
- 26 law.
- 27
- 28 Section 4: Any minor, regardless of pubertal development, shall not be prohibited from receiving
- 29 gender affirming therapy by a healthcare professional. As such, any healthcare professional
- 30 providing gender affirming services may not refuse a minor from receiving these services unless
- 31 the required consent is not provided.
- 32
- 33 Section 5: The consent required for a minor to receive gender affirming therapy by current law
- 34 shall be amended to require signed consent from only one (1) licensed physician (minor's primary
- 35 care doctor) and one (1) licensed child and adolescent psychiatrist as well as the minor
- 36 themselves.
- 37
- 38 Section 6: Any punishment as a result of a parent, guardian, or custodian providing a minor with
- 39 gender affirming therapy as a result of a violation of the current law shall be void. The current law

40 shall be revised so that a violation of this act is recognized as a healthcare professional providing
 41 gender affirming therapy to a minor without the aforementioned consent which constitutes
 42 professional misconduct and subsequent punishment by the provider's licensing authority.
 43
 44 Section 7: The implementation of this act will not require funding from the state budget.
 45
 46 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 47
 48 Section 9: This act shall take effect immediately upon passing, the public welfare requiring it.
 49

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-1-19	
		Blue Senate	
Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Chetan Yenigalla, Vedant Misra, William Hoskins Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Absolve the Sales Tax on Solar Energy in Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT :
 2
 3 Section 1: Unless the context requires otherwise, the terms defined in this act shall be defined as
 4 follows.
 5 a). Solar photovoltaic facilities- A renewable energy facility where one or more solar photovoltaic
 6 collector panels or devices use sunlight to generate electricity.
 7 b). Conventional energy generation- Processes that utilize nonrenewable resources, including
 8 natural gas, oil, nuclear power, and coal.
 9 c). Sales tax- The consumption tax imposed by the government on the sale of renewable energy
 10 and infrastructure.
 11 d). Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)- A federally-owned electric utility corporation in the United
 12 States covering all of Tennessee.
 13
 14 Section 2: This act has been legislated by the following governments in the United States: Arizona,
 15 Colorado, Connecticut, Florida (H.B. 805), Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey,
 16 New Mexico, New York (Bill S752A), Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. The policies
 17 have proven successful and have resulted in more benefits for consumers and the environment.
 18
 19 Section 3: Solar photovoltaic facilities only contribute to 4% of Tennessee's energy generation.
 20 This is detrimental to the environment because 85% of the net energy generated in Tennessee
 21 remains conventionally obtained. Conventional energy generation causes air pollutants to be
 22 released, which is the single most significant causative factor of global warming because of the
 23 damage done to the ozone layer.
 24
 25 Section 4: The distribution of solar photovoltaic facilities needs to be addressed because of their
 26 sales tax requirement. Currently, the Tennessee Valley Authority requires an 8.25% sales tax on
 27 all solar photovoltaic facility purchases. 88% of Tennesseans claim to begin using solar energy if
 28 available for a lower price. The average cost of solar photovoltaic facilities, including the sales tax,
 29 is 27 thousand USD.
 30
 31 Section 5: This act will absolve the current sales tax of 8.25% on solar panels. The proposed
 32 action has long-term impacts, as it would essentially eliminate the sales taxation on solar panels.
 33 The implications include:
 34 a). A substantially increased amount of people purchasing solar panels because of cheaper costs.
 35 b). An increase in property value by 4.1%: After installing solar photovoltaic panels onto a
 36 structure, they are considered a section of the original infrastructure. Thus, more incentive is
 37 produced for potential consumers.

38 c). The consumption of solar panels balances out the lost sales tax collection in a maximum of 10
39 years. All purchase profits are directed towards the Tennessee Valley Authority; thus, the loss of
40 sales tax collection will be outweighed by the purchase profit collection in the long term.
41 d). An economic profit after balancing out expenses. After the loss of income tax collection is
42 outweighed by purchase collection, the following purchases will offer increased economic benefits.
43 e). An environmentally friendly source of energy for generations to come. Increasing solar
44 photovoltaic facilities will offer renewable energy sources for Tennessee residents, offering more
45 environmental benefits more efficiently.

46
47 Section 6: This bill will cost the state of Tennessee no funding. However, the Tennessee Valley
48 Authority will no longer receive the previous 8.25% sales tax on solar photovoltaic facilities.

49
50 Section 7: All laws and policies in conflict with this action are hereby absolved.

51
52 Section 8: This act shall take effect on July 1st, 2022, the beginning of the 3rd fiscal quarter, with
53 the environment and public relying on it.
54

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BSB/22-1-20
Senate - Health & Welfare		Blue Senate	
Katie Dungan, Rachel Fischer			
Center for Creative Arts			
		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act To Require Vaccinations For Tennessee Children

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

- 2 a. Vaccination- a preparation of antigens that is administered via an injection to stimulate the
3 body's immune response against a specific infectious agent or disease
4 b. Vaccine preventable diseases- diseases that are preventable with the introduction of a vaccine
5 c. Medical exemption- a medical condition that prevents a child from safely being able to receive a
6 vaccine
7 d. Vaccine recertification- a process to see if the child is medically fit to receive a vaccine
8 e. Alternative school- a school that is not funded by the state of Tennessee, examples being
9 private schools or homeschooling programs
10 f. Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program; this program states that children 18 years or younger are
11 eligible for this program. Free vaccines are supplied to the doctors of these families who otherwise
12 might not have access to these vaccines. VFC Program is administered at a national level by the CDC.
13

14 Section 2:

- 15 a. This act will no longer allow parents in the state of Tennessee the ability to opt out of vaccines
16 for children under the age of eighteen for any reason other than medical
17 b. If parents violate this law, they will be unable to enroll their child in Tennessee schools
18

19 Section 3:

- 20 a. Parents who exempt their children for medical reasons are subject to yearly reevaluation of the
21 child's ability to receive said vaccines
22

23 Section 4:

- 24 a. Schools will provide safe and unbiased vaccine education to both students and parents to help
25 stop the spread of vaccine misinformation.
26

27 Section 5:

- 28 a. The required CDC approved vaccinations will include:
29 i. Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (whooping cough) (DTP)
30 ii. Polio
31 iii. Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR)
32 iv. Chickenpox (varicella)
33 v. Meningococcal disease
34 vi. Meningococcal conjugate
35 vii. Serogroup B meningococcal
36 viii. Hepatitis B
37

38 Section 6:

- 39 a. Tennessee public schools who enroll/admit unvaccinated children will be fined up to \$8,000

40
41 Section 7:
42 a. The money collected from fines will be redistributed to the state health departments
43 b. Kids who are unable to afford vaccines will use the VFC Program.
44 c. This program will not cost the state any money.
45
46 Section 8
47 a. All laws or parts of laws in conflict of this are hereby repealed
48
49 Section 9.
50 a. This act will go into effect July 1st, 2022
51

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



**SENATE
COMMITTEE 2
Finn Schaefer
& Sniggy Narayandas**

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-2-1	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources		
Elizabeth Mealio		
Harpeth High School		

AN ACT TO ELIMINATE THE SALES TAX ON ENERGY STAR AND WATERSENSE CERTIFIED PRODUCTS SOLD IN STORES 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, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a. Energy Star Certification- ENERGY STAR® is the government-backed symbol for energy
- 5 efficiency, providing simple, credible, and unbiased information that consumers and businesses
- 6 rely on to make well-informed decisions.
- 7 b. WaterSense Certification- WaterSense® is a program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental
- 8 Protection Agency, designed to encourage water efficiency in the United States using a special
- 9 label on consumer products
- 10 c. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)- The Environmental Protection Agency protects
- 11 people and the environment from significant health risks, sponsors and conducts research, and
- 12 develops and enforces environmental regulations.
- 13 d. Sales Tax- a tax on sales or on the receipts from sales
- 14
- 15 Section 2: With the passage of this bill, Tennessee will no longer charge sales tax on WaterSense
- 16 and Energy Star certified products. Only purchases made in person will be exempt from sales tax.
- 17 Energy Star and WaterSense only award certifications to products that meet the requirements of
- 18 reliability, sustainability, and efficiency. These certifications are backed by the U.S Environmental
- 19 Protection Agency (EPA).
- 20
- 21 Section 3: This bill will have a significant impact on the environment in Tennessee. Since the price
- 22 of these products has decreased, Tennessee citizens now have a financial incentive to buy more
- 23 sustainable and efficient products. As a result of this influx of environmentally friendly products,
- 24 Tennessee will be able to reduce its dependence on unsustainable energy and water sources.
- 25
- 26 Section 4: This act will cost the state \$2,120,000 annually and will be funded by the Resource and
- 27 Regulations fund.
- 28
- 29 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 30
- 31 Section 6: This act shall take place July 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 32

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-2-2	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
Senate - Finance, Ways and Means		
Charles Conner		
Franklin High School		

An Act to Decrease Smoking Rates 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 Excise tax- A tax imposed upon a specific good or activity
- 5 Tobacco Product- A product that contains tobacco for recreational use, including cigarettes, cigars,
- 6 e-cigarettes, and more.
- 7 E-cigarette- A device which simulates the activity of smoking with uses vapor rather than smoke.
- 8 ADAT- Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatments available to those convicted of DUI and ordered by
- 9 the court into treatment. This program allows those convicted of DUIs to recover from their
- 10 addictions.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: A new excise taxon the sale of e-cigarettes in the state of Tennessee will be subject to a
- 13 new excise tax, with the rate being at 10% of sale price
- 14
- 15 Section 3: The excise tax per box of cigarette will be raised from \$0.62 per pack to \$1.00 per
- 16 pack.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: The excise tax on all other tobacco products will be raised from 6.6% to 10%
- 19
- 20 Section 5: The revenues generated from these tax increases will be allocated to addiction recovery
- 21 centers in Tennessee as well as the ADAT program
- 22
- 23 Section 6: As the revenues of this bill will pay for its expenditures, its cost will be net zero.
- 24
- 25 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this be repealed
- 26
- 27 Section 8:: Effective by the start of the next fiscal year July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring
- 28 it.
- 29

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-2-3	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE
Senate - Health & Welfare Addison Johnson, Ally Creswell Baylor School	Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO CREATE A PATIENT-TO-NURSE RATIO

- 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 Nurse- a person trained to care for the sick or infirm, especially in a hospital, has the qualifications
- 5 of RN, as achieved by the NCLEX and/or a BSN, MSN, or DNP
- 6 Patient- a person receiving or registered to receive medical treatment, either in general care or
- 7 intensive care
- 8 Ratio- the quantitative relation between two things, showing the number of times one value
- 9 contains or is contained within the other
- 10 On-Call- Relating to a person, able to be contacted in order to provide a professional service if
- 11 necessary, but not formally on duty
- 12
- 13 Section 2: The patient-to-nurse ratio will be established as at least 1 nurse for every 5 patients.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: In order to meet the minimum required number of nurses, each hospital will have an
- 16 allotment of on call nurses, 24 hours a day.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: Hospitals that do not abide by the 1:5 ratio will be fined \$500 for their first offense and
- 19 an additional 25% for each subsequent offense. This will be enforced by hospital boards that
- 20 ensure they follow state and federal legislation.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: The money to pay more nurses will come from the hospitals, as they are private
- 23 organizations.
- 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 January 1st, 2023.
- 28

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-2-4	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE
Senate - Transportation and Safety Megan Jenkins, Kaleigh Barrett Ravenwood High School	Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Amend Current Transportation Laws on Transporting Children in Truck Beds

- 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 defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 A) Highway - the entire width between the boundary lines of every way when any part thereto is
- 6 open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.
- 7 B) Truck - every motor vehicle designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of
- 8 property.
- 9 C) Vehicle - every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or
- 10 drawn upon a highway, excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: The current state of truck bed laws leaves children vulnerable to serious bodily harm
- 13 and even death. As it stands, children under the age of six are banned from riding in truck beds on
- 14 all roads. Children under the age of twelve are banned from riding in truck beds on the highway.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: Riding in the bed of a truck is 3 times more dangerous than riding in the cab, and the
- 17 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reports that more than half of truck bed accident
- 18 deaths are children and teens.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: Establishing new age restrictions will make roads safer for all passengers across the
- 21 state.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: Thus the following amendments will be made to TN Code § 55-8-189:
- 24
- 25 Section 6: The minimum age to be riding in the bed of a truck on the streets of any municipality,
- 26 or roads of any county of this state will be changed from six (6) to sixteen (16) years of age.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: No persons of any age shall ride in the bed of a truck on any interstate defense highway
- 29 or state highways.
- 30
- 31 Section 8: This act will require no funding from the state budget.
- 32
- 33 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 10: This act shall take effect six months upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
- 36

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-2-5
	Red Senate		
Senate - Education Timothy George Baylor School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO LEGALIZE TEACHER STRIKES FOR DUE CAUSE

- 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 defined as follows:
- 4 a) Teacher Strike — When a teacher or a group of teachers refuse to work as means of a protest.
- 5 b) Tenure — An employment status that protects him or her from being terminated without
- 6 showing sufficient cause.
- 7 c) Dismissal - Ending the teacher's contract with the district.
- 8 d) Economic strikers: The object of a strike is to obtain from the employer some economic
- 9 concession such as higher wages.
- 10 e) Unfair labor strikers: The object of a strike is to protest an unfair policy or regulation set by the
- 11 school board or to object bad working conditions.
- 12
- 13 Section III) Any teacher who goes on strike for a lawful object will be exempt from the penalties of
- 14 current law.
- 15
- 16 Section IV)
- 17 a) Teachers that strike for due cause fall under two categories: "economic strikers" and "unfair
- 18 labor practice strikers."
- 19 b) Any object of strike that cannot be classified within these two groups is considered unlawful, and
- 20 the involved teachers are subject to the same punishments detailed in current law.
- 21 c) Demands made by teachers should be deemed reasonable by the Tennessee Department of
- 22 Labor.
- 23
- 24 Section V) Teachers will only be allowed to go on strike if they have met with their respective
- 25 school boards and had their requests rejected or not completely satisfied.
- 26
- 27 Section VI) If during the strike, the school board or employer concedes to the requests of the
- 28 teacher, then the teacher is required to return on the next school day.
- 29 a) If the Tennessee Department of Labor determines that enough of the demand has been met, it
- 30 has the authority to mandate teachers' return within a week.
- 31
- 32 Section VII) Teachers must give a 72 hour notice before going on strike.
- 33 a) If a teacher fails to do this, the strike is considered unlawful and is subject to same punishments
- 34 outlined in current law.
- 35
- 36 Section VIII) This act will be enforced by the Tennessee Department of Labor.
- 37
- 38 Section IX) This act will not require funding from the state budget.
- 39

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-2-6
	White Senate		
Senate - Judiciary Benjamin Robertson, Sai Rachakonda, Alex Hughes Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO BAN JUVENILE LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government Legislature:
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a.) Juveniles: Any person under the age of 18.
- 5 b.) Parole: The release of a prisoner before the completion of their assigned sentence were the
- 6 prisoner promises to abide by certain rules and break no laws.
- 7 c.) JLWOP: Juvenile life sentence without the possibility of parole.
- 8
- 9 Section II: Minors in Tennessee can be sentenced for life without a chance of parole for 51 years
- 10 as stated in title 37 section 4, and many die before this chance arises, essentially imprisoning
- 11 them for life. Unfortunately, there are currently 185 people in Tennessee serving a life sentence
- 12 for a crime they committed when they were under 18.
- 13
- 14 Section III: Disturbingly, the United States is one of the few countries in the world that allows
- 15 JLWOP in some areas. Furthermore, twenty-five US states have already banned JLWOP, including
- 16 Virginia and Kentucky.
- 17
- 18 Section IV: Out of all of the juveniles serving life without parole in Tennessee since 1995, 80% are
- 19 African American despite African Americans making up 17% of the population of Tennessee.
- 20
- 21 Section V: Many of the people incarcerated for life as a child have since reformed and are ready to
- 22 re-enter society as a law abiding citizen, but cannot because they are denied the chance of parole.
- 23 If the justice system in supposed to reform inmates, then this should not be the case.
- 24
- 25 Section VI: This act hereby allows all people sentenced to life as a minor, or will be sentenced to
- 26 life, the opportunity of parole, regardless of whether 51 years has passed or not. This act
- 27 effectively bans JLWOP in the state of Tennessee. If needed and plausible, a retrial can be placed
- 28 for these convicts. This act will allow reformed prisoners fit for parole to reintegrate back into
- 29 society instead of incarcerating them for life.
- 30
- 31 Section VII :This act requires no spending. In fact, Tennessee will save thousands of dollars for
- 32 each inmate that is released. It costs 75 dollars per day to house and feed an inmate in the state
- 33 of Tennessee, so the state will save 27,000 dollars each year for the rest of an inmate's life when
- 34 they are released.
- 35
- 36 Section VIII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section IX: This act shall take effect immediately upon ratification, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	WSB/22-2-7	
		White Senate	
Senate – Transportation and Safety		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Zach Dillard, Stanley Davis		HOUSE	SENATE
Franklin Road Academy		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act To Add a New Nashville MTA Bus Route

- 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 MTA- Metropolitan Transit Authority, the public transport agency in the metropolitan area of
- 5 Nashville Tennessee, United States.
- 6 Non-Fixed- subject to change.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: A non-fixed bus route will be added to the metropolitan area of Nashville.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: The aforementioned bus route will begin near the Room In The Inn homeless shelter
- 11 and travel to areas in the Metropolitan area with jobs that are hiring
- 12
- 13 Section 4: The addition of this new bus route will cost \$300,000 and be funded through
- 14 Tennessee's state transportation fund.
- 15
- 16 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repelled
- 17
- 18 Section 6: This act will take effect on October 1st, 2022.
- 19

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	WSB/22-2-8	
		White Senate	
Senate – Finance, Ways and Means		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Amaya Potter, Taseanna Gleaves		HOUSE	SENATE
Beech High School		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act To Create Affordable Housing In Nashville, 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 Non- profit organizations - a company formed for purposes other than generating profit, and in
- 5 which no share of the profits are distributed to the members, directors, or executives.
- 6 Affordable housing- housing that is affordable (30% or less of total income) for households earning
- 7 60% or less of the median household income in Davidson County.
- 8 Low income households- families having incomes that do not exceed 80% of the area's median
- 9 family income.
- 10
- 11 Section II: Non-profit organizations and developers will create affordable housing in Nashville,
- 12 Tennessee, through constructing multi-family housing (apartments) for low income households.
- 13
- 14 Section III: The standards for creating affordable housing will be set by the Tennessee Housing
- 15 Development Agency.
- 16
- 17 Section IV: The creation of additional affordable housing will cost \$25,000,000 and will be funded
- 18 through the State Housing Finance Agency.
- 19
- 20 Section V: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 21
- 22 Section VI: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2022.
- 23

		WSB/22-2-9	
69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		White Senate	
Senate - Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Hailey Wondem, Carly Cavanaugh, Annie Boyd		HOUSE	SENATE
St. Cecilia Academy		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act for Comprehensive Sexual Education

- 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 Comprehensive Sexual Education: teaching on the topics of sex, sexuality, human development,
- 5 relationships, and personal skills, that are age-appropriate and inclusive of all students.
- 6 Abstinence: the fact or practice of restraining oneself from indulging in something
- 7 Curriculum/curricula: the subjects comprising a course of study
- 8 Affirmative Consent: as stated in Washington bill, RCW 28A.300.475, giving and receiving consent
- 9 that includes enthusiastic, "conscious and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity as a
- 10 requirement before sexual activity."
- 11 Bystander Intervention: recognizing a potentially harmful situation or interaction and choosing to
- 12 respond in a way that could positively influence the outcome.
- 13 Medically and scientifically accurate: information that is verified or supported by research in
- 14 compliance with scientific methods, is published in peer-reviewed journals, and is recognized as
- 15 accurate and objective by professional organizations and agencies with expertise in the field of
- 16 sexual health including but not limited to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists,
- 17 and the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- 18 RCW 28A.300.475: A Washington state bill for Comprehensive Sexual Education in which this bill is
- 19 modeled after.
- 20
- 21 Section 2: This bill is in accordance with and directly modeled after RCW 28A.300.475, following a
- 22 similar timeline and educational content.
- 23
- 24 Section 3: Every public school shall provide comprehensive sexual health education to each
- 25 student by the 2024-25 school year.
- 26
- 27 Section 3: The curriculum taught under this law must be medically and scientifically accurate, age-
- 28 appropriate, and inclusive of all students, including information about abstinence and other
- 29 methods of preventing unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. Abstinence may
- 30 not be taught to the exclusion of other materials and instruction on contraceptives and disease
- 31 prevention.
- 32
- 33 Section 4: Beginning in the 2022-2023 school year, all public schools must ensure that sexual
- 34 education courses include information about affirmative consent and bystander training.
- 35
- 36 Section 5: School district boards must prepare to incorporate this new instruction into their
- 37 curriculum, consulting parents and guardians of students, and local communities. This may be
- 38 done by any method necessary within separate schools. The Tennessee Board of Education must
- 39 make all course-related information available on the Tennessee Board of Education website.
- 40
- 41 Section 6: Schools may decide by their own judgment, who teaches individual sections of the
- 42 curriculum. Outside speakers are permitted, as long as the information is relayed to parents
- 43 subsequent to the time of the class/instruction.
- 44
- 45 Section 7: Schools may decide the time period in which curriculum is taught, seeing that they
- 46 cover all required topics.
- 47
- 48 Section 9: The Tennessee Board of Education, in consultation with the department of health, must
- 49 make available the list of topics for instruction for Tennessee schools, which must be reviewed
- 50 (and revised as necessary) annually, including any materials used for the instruction.
- 51
- 52 Section 10: Any parent/legal guardian who wishes to have their child excused from this course
- 53 may do so upon filing a written request (to the principal, their designee, or any school board
- 54 member/their designee).
- 55
- 56 Section 11: The following guidelines must be enforced for individual grade levels, progressing
- 57 throughout the years:
- 58
- 59 For grades K-3, no sexual education is required. In place, students must be provided social-
- 60 emotional learning (SEL) courses, which provide skills to do things like coping with feelings, setting
- 61 goals, and getting along with others.
- 62
- 63 For grades 4-5, students must be taught Affirmative Consent, in the context of friendship,
- 64 kindness (including virtually), acceptable touch, and bystander training. In addition to this,
- 65 students should learn about boundaries and human growth and development.
- 66
- 67 For grades 6-8, students should begin to learn about the prevention of sexually transmitted
- 68 diseases, boundaries, relationships, and developing healthy behaviors, including affirmative
- 69 consent and bystander training.
- 70
- 71 For grades 9-12, education should continue on STD transmission, bystander training, and
- 72 affirmative consent. A more mature instruction on human development and all other topics shall
- 73 be put in place.
- 74
- 75 Section 12: This addition of this course will cost \$93,767,370 and will be funded through the
- 76 Tennessee Department of Education budget.
- 77
- 78 Section 13: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 79
- 80 Section 14: This act shall take effect at the start of the 2022-2023 school year, the public welfare
- 81 requiring it.
- 82

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			WSB/22-2-10						
	Senate – Transportation and Safety		White Senate						
	Ben Schaefer, John Sartelle West High School		ACTION ON THE BILL <table border="0"> <tr> <td>HOUSE</td> <td>SENATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pass ☐</td> <td>Pass ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fail ☐</td> <td>Fail ☐</td> </tr> </table>		HOUSE	SENATE	Pass ☐	Pass ☐	Fail ☐
HOUSE	SENATE								
Pass ☐	Pass ☐								
Fail ☐	Fail ☐								

An act to require no-chase policies for greater than 30mph speeding violations on highways

1 i) Enacting Clause: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government that no police
2 chase pursue a car going 30 mph or more above the speed limit without probable cause of a
3 felony.

4
5 ii) Definition(s)
6 Vehicular Pursuit or Chase- An active attempt by an officer in an authorized emergency vehicle to
7 apprehend fleeing suspect(s), who know that an officer is trying to stop them, and who have given
8 some indication of the intent not to stop or yield. The intent not to stop can be by increasing
9 speed, bypassing traffic control devices, or by other means.

10 High Speed- to be defined as a speed approaching or exceeding 30mph over the designated speed
11 limit.

12
13 iii) Sections:
14 Reasons and Implications
15 This qualified bill is designed to prevent reckless driving in a police pursuit. A chase for a speeding
16 infraction can often incentivize reckless drivers to speed up and avoid getting stopped. This can
17 create a positive feedback loop commonly leading to both the suspect and police officer driving at
18 a dangerous speed, endangering themselves and others on the road. To ensure that a no chase
19 policy does not incentivize an increase in speeding violations, high-speed, manned surveillance
20 cameras will be given to patrol cars to identify vehicles. Footage will still go through the process of
21 review and ideally, other patrol cars will be able to give additional information such as radar gun
22 data to further establish the validity of the citation.

23
24 Exceptions
25 This bill is only directed towards severe speed violations in order to not overly restrict police
26 officers' ability to use their personal discretion and possibly discover more severe violations during
27 a traffic stop. This no chase policy is proposed to prevent further reckless driving, not use
28 technology as a replacement for all forms of traffic stops. This no chase policy does not apply to
29 speeding violations made after a chase has begun because of a separate violation. This policy does
30 not extend to felonies because it is assumed that the posed risk of a felon is greater than the risk
31 of reckless driving.

32
33 Cameras
34 So as not to violate Tennessee Code Annotated § 55-8-198 which prohibits the use of unmanned
35 speeding cameras, all implemented speed cameras will be manned and given to departments
36 based on the average number of active patrol cars within their jurisdiction. High definition cameras
37 with ALPR (automated license plate recognition) will be placed on intermittent areas of high
38 speeding rates as designated by the TDOT (Tennessee Department of Transportation) and the THP

39 (Tennessee Highway Patrol) and can be remotely used. Officers are recommended to sit a mile
40 before a camera with a radar gun. Though not required, this bill recommends that departments
41 adhere to this suggestion.

42
43 iv) Fiscal line item:
44 Implementation
45 Implementation of five hundred speed cameras throughout the state-controlled roadways in
46 Tennessee will cost approximately \$50,000-\$75,000 per camera and 25,000 per camera
47 installation. In total, approximately \$43,750,000 in the first installation.

48 Monthly Cost
49 The monthly cost of each of the 500 cameras' energy consumption, maintenance, and operation
50 will cost an average of \$5,000.

51 Income Stream
52 This bill should generate an income of approximately 40 million in speeding violations per year to
53 be allocated back to the TDOT annual budget.

54
55 v) Repealing Clause: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

56
57 vi) Effective Date: Given implementation time and resource allocation this bill shall be effective as
58 of January 1, 2027.

59

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			WSB/22-2-11	
	Senate - Health & Welfare Jazzlee Cerritos, Jennifer Alvarez Smyrna High School			White Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Remove Sales Tax of Personal Hygiene Products and Sanitization Products in Tennessee

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

a. Personal hygiene products- products that are made in the cosmetics industry but are not cosmetics and that we typically use to clean our skin, hair, or teeth.

b. Cholera- a bacterial disease of the small intestine, typically from infected water supplies. Symptoms include severe vomiting and diarrhea.

c. Dysentery- an intestinal infection causing blood and mucus in the feces.

d. Polio- a disease caused by the poliovirus caused by contaminated water. People who have polio develop paralysis which may be fatal.

e. Hepatitis A- a contagious liver infection caused by contaminated food or water. Symptoms may include (but are not limited to) fever, fatigue, and nausea.

f. Sanitization- process of disinfecting and removing bacteria.

g. Coronavirus- a type of infectious disease that results in typically mild symptoms.

h. Flu virus- Influenza, a respiratory infection that is contagious.

Section 2: The purpose of this act is to remove burden from people in Tennessee who are financially out of reach to pay for personal hygiene products. People who cannot afford personal hygiene products may struggle to get/keep a job and are at risk of getting diseases they cannot afford to care for or cannot be cured. Some diseases caused by poor hygiene include cholera, dysentery, polio, and hepatitis A.

Section 3: To remove this burden, the State of Tennessee will remove all sales tax from any personal hygiene product that cleans the skin, hair, or teeth.

Section 4: If there is a confirmed case of a contagious disease caused by poor hygiene, this act also aspires to promote sanitization to decrease the spread of the disease. Not only will this help limit the spread of diseases caused by poor hygiene, but all diseases that are spread from bacteria and viruses such as the Coronavirus and the Flu virus. As of March 9, 2022, this would be critical to invest in Tennessee since the State of Tennessee has had 1.97 million cases of Coronavirus.

Section 5: To limit the spread of diseases and to promote sanitization, the State of Tennessee will also remove all sales tax from any product that disinfects or cleans a surface.

Section 6: On average, an American family spends \$40-\$60 USD a month on personal hygiene products and the same with sanitization products. An American family will spend around \$1,200 annually for both personal and sanitization products. If this bill is enacted, families who are

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struggling financially will no longer be burdened by the cost of both personal hygiene and sanitization products and will help limit the spread of diseases caused by poor hygiene.

Section 7: This act will decrease the amount of sales tax the state of Tennessee receives, but it is undetermined how much in total the state of Tennessee will lose. If this bill is enacted, it will be funded by the Tennessee Department of Health's budget.

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

Section 9: This act shall take effect Sunday, January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-2-12
	Senate – Judiciary Sofia Murillo, Isabella Berrell, Nath Thiruvvedula Franklin High School	White Senate	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Senate ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REFORM SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA MODEL LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Solitary Confinement - the isolation of a prisoner in a separate cell by themselves without
- 5 human contact as a punishment.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: People can now be condemned to solitary imprisonment for a period of time ranging
- 8 from months to decades. By removing solitary confinement, inmates' progress toward
- 9 rehabilitation is not jeopardized by a lack of coping skills, and the inmates' rising levels of stress,
- 10 anxiety, and paranoia are reduced. By abolishing all solitary confinement terms, convicts will be
- 11 forced to spend decades alone with their own dark thoughts. A year of seclusion from human
- 12 interaction obstructs the criminal's recovery by neglecting to instruct them in safe engagement,
- 13 which is crucial to reenter society. The conditions in which prisoners are handled are frequently
- 14 determined to be detrimental to their mental health and can have harmful consequences.
- 15 Inmates should only be placed in solitary confinement, for no longer than 15 days, if they are an
- 16 immediate danger to others.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: If a facility is found putting convicts in solitary confinement for longer than 15 days,
- 19 they will face a punishment of up to \$5,000 per offender.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: If an institution is caught putting inmates in solitary confinement they will be subject to
- 22 a fine upwards of 15,000
- 23
- 24 Section 4: This bill will cost no money to enact.
- 25
- 26 Section 5: Following the enactment of this law, we expect a substantial reduction in the rate of
- 27 suicides, as well as an increase in convicts' social skills. Understanding how to act
- 28 appropriately with their fellow convicts, is the first step in educating inmates to behave
- 29 consistently and efficiently in the outside world.
- 30
- 31 Section 6: When signed into law, this bill will be enacted in 6 months.
- 32

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-2-13
	Senate – Health & Welfare Angel Lowe Red Bank High School	Blue Senate	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Senate ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO INCREASE ACCESSIBILITY OF OPIOID ANTAGONISTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act should be defined as follows:
- 4 Opioid: Substances that act on opioid receptors, medically serving for pain relief. Common forms
- 5 include codeine, fentanyl, hydrocodone, oxycodone, heroin, and morphine.
- 6 Opioid Antagonists: a drug that blocks opioids by attaching to the opioid receptors without
- 7 activating them. Antagonists cause no opioid effect and block full agonist opioids.
- 8 Co-Prescription: Prescription of two or more medications together for the same condition for the
- 9 same patient.
- 10 NME: Morphine Milligram Equivalent; commonly used to describe the amount of morphine in
- 11 milligrams equivalent to the strength of an opioid dose.
- 12 Naloxone: Medication commonly used to reverse the effects of an opioid overdose. Naloxone is
- 13 classified as an opioid antagonist and has no potential for abuse nor direct side effects.
- 14 Benzodiazepines: A class of drugs that act as tranquilizers and are commonly used in the
- 15 treatment of anxiety.
- 16 FQHCs: Community-based health care providers that receive funds from the HRSA Health Center
- 17 Program to provide primary care services in underserved areas.
- 18
- 19 Section 2) If passed, the following will be established:
- 20 Decriminalization of possession of Naloxone and other opioid antagonists without a prescription.
- 21 Medical professionals prescribing opioids will be required to offer co-prescription of Naloxone when
- 22 patients receive opioid dosages of 90 MME/d or more, are currently receiving benzodiazepines, or
- 23 when patients meet criteria for being at an increased risk of overdose.
- 24 Distribution of approximately 35,000 Naloxone rescue kits annually to Federally Qualified Health
- 25 Centers(FQHCs).
- 26
- 27 Section 3) If enacted, this act will cost \$1,000,000 annually from the Tennessee Department of
- 28 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services in order to cover costs of distributed Naloxone.
- 29
- 30 Section 4) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section 5) This act shall take effect on September 31, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 33

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-2-14
	Blue Senate		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
Senate - Health & Welfare		HOUSE	SENATE
Shelby Wilson, Sarah Rosebrook, Claudia Briggs Franklin High School		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

Lady Bird Law

- 1 Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth In Government to pass the Lady Bird law within Tennessee.
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 A Lady Bird Deed entails a transfer of property and/or assets that are money-making to another
- 5 without probate.
- 6 Probate is the official proving of a will.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: All beneficiaries are transferred to the heirs of the deceased.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: In the event of death, grantors can keep their property from falling into the hands of
- 11 Medicaid after their death. Their properties or assets will not be used to pay off debts from the use
- 12 of Medicaid.
- 13
- 14 Section 4: The current property owner has full control over properties while living with assets
- 15 automatically transferring upon death of the owner.
- 16
- 17 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 18
- 19 Section 6: This act shall take effect on May 24, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 20
- 21 Section 7: This act should be placed in code section 32-11-101.
- 22

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-2-15
	Blue Senate		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
Senate - Health & Welfare		HOUSE	SENATE
Kaushik Sathiyandrakumar, Srikar Kusumanchi, Rohan Kilaru Ravenwood High School		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Increase Access to Food in Tennessee

- 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 defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 Food Desert: A low-income census tract with a substantial number of residents with a low level of
- 6 access to retail outlets selling healthy and affordable foods.
- 7 Healthy Food Retailers: Retailers that sell high-quality fresh fruits and vegetables at competitive
- 8 prices including, but not limited to, supermarkets, grocery stores, and farmers' markets.
- 9 Low-Income Community: A census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent or a median
- 10 family income of 80 percent or less than the area it is benchmarked against (Metropolitan Areas
- 11 for Metropolitan Tracts and a State for Rural Tracts).
- 12 Low Access: A low-income tract with at least 500 people or 33% of the tract's population living
- 13 more than 1 mile (urban areas) or more than 10 miles (rural areas) from the nearest supermarket
- 14 or grocery store.
- 15 Program: A public-private partnership established to provide a dedicated source of financing for
- 16 food retailers that increase access to fresh, affordable food for Tennessee residents managed by
- 17 the Tennessee Department of Health.
- 18
- 19 Section II: The enactment of this bill would establish a project in coordination with the Tennessee
- 20 Department of Health and potentially one or more qualified non-profit organizations or community
- 21 development financial institutions to administer the program through a public-private partnership.
- 22 This project will be bounded by a framework.
- 23
- 24 Section III: This act establishes a financing program that provides grants and loans to healthy food
- 25 retailers to increase access to healthy, affordable food in low-income communities.
- 26
- 27 Section IV: These grants and loans will enable retailers to increase access to healthy food in low-
- 28 income areas by: constructing supermarkets and grocery stores; store infrastructure upgrades
- 29 that improve the availability and quality of fresh produce; along with external projects that benefit
- 30 equipment, furnishings, and workforce security or training. Furthermore, the money can also fund
- 31 Farmers' Markets and Public Markets, Food Cooperatives, Mobile Markets, Delivery Projects, and
- 32 Distribution Projects that benefit these retailers in low-income areas.
- 33
- 34 Section V: To ensure that the program helps both rural and urban populations in Tennessee, The
- 35 Tennessee Department of Health must create program standards and reporting mechanisms. The
- 36 department will also set up monitoring and accountability systems for initiatives that receive
- 37 grants or loans, such as tracking fruit and vegetable sales statistics.
- 38

39 Section VI: The Tennessee Department of Health through the public-private partnership will
40 provide varying amounts of financial aid, adhering to the program's financial assistance standards,
41 by evaluating retailers' overall effectiveness in low-income areas. Retailers will be evaluated on the
42 following criteria in order to determine the amount of funding awarded: the capacity to
43 successfully implement the project, economic self-sustainability, capacity to provide stable jobs for
44 underserved communities, and ability to pay off the rent.
45

46 Section VII: The department shall prepare and submit an annual report to the legislature on any
47 projects funded and outcome data.
48

49 Section VIII: The enactment of this bill will require an initial investment of 30 million dollars in the
50 first year. Further funding will be provided at the discretion of the legislature from these state-
51 conducted reports. The money will be taken from the budget surplus.
52

53 Section IX: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
54

55 Section X: This act shall take effect as soon as possible, the public welfare requiring it.
56

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			BSB/22-2-16	
Senate - Health & Welfare				Blue Senate		
Dennis Morrison, Jake Dannemiller, Harry Winston						
Franklin High School						
				ACTION ON THE BILL		
				HOUSE		
				Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
				Pass ☐ Fail ☐		

An Act to Increase Affordable Housing 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 Affordable Housing: Housing units that are affordable to the demographic of society whose income
5 is below the median household income.

6 Severe Rent Overburden: Households that spend more than 50% of disposable income on housing.

7

8 Section 2: This act requires that any new rental housing developments constructed within a
9 residentially zoned area in Tennessee are required to consist of at least 30% affordable housing.

10

11 Section 3: Acknowledging a study done in 2021 by the National Low Income Housing Coalition,
12 66% of extremely low-income renter households, or 17% of all renter households in Tennessee,
13 have severe rent overburden. This increases the chance of renters to sacrifice necessities such as
14 healthy food or healthcare, or unstable housing conditions.

15

16 Section 4: Establishments that do not obey the ramifications of this act will receive a 10% fine on
17 annual earnings each year. This fine will increase by 5% every 3 years until the establishment
18 reaches the minimal requirements of this act. These fines will not go into effect until 6 months
19 after the passage of this act.

20

21 Section 5: This act will not require any additional funding from the state of Tennessee.

22 Fines collected under this act will be funneled into the Tennessee Housing Development Agency.

23

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

25

26 Section 7: This act shall take effect upon state passage.

27

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-2-17	
	Senate - Transportation and Safety William Acker, Zainulabdeen Fadhiil, Charlie Greene West High School		Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL			HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Prevent of Firearm Violence via Reinstitution of Permits in Tennessee for Citizens over the Age of 21

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1) The terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Permitless Carry Bill: A Bill passed in March 2021 stated you no longer are required to have a
- 5 firearm license to buy and own a firearm once you are at the age of 18.
- 6 Hardship License: An exception to normal requirements to own a license under the age
- 7
- 8 Section 2) A change in the current Tennessee Law of the requirement of a citizen minimum 18
- 9 years of age and older to buy and own a gun, to a requirement of a citizen minimum 21 years of
- 10 age and older to buy and own a gun.
- 11
- 12 Section 3) A reinstitution of permit requirements in Tennessee for any type of firearm to reduce
- 13 the risk of further gun violence in the State.
- 14
- 15 Section 4) An offer of a hardship license for anyone between the age of 18 and 20 for those whose
- 16 job depends on firearms (automatic firearms will not be permitted in this license), in which the
- 17 government will directly regulate the awarding of said license.
- 18
- 19 Section 5) Violations of these laws will have punishment determined by a jury, and on the severity
- 20 of which they may decide.
- 21
- 22 Section 6) The Implementation of this bill will cost nothing
- 23
- 24 Section 7) This bill would take effect on January 1st, 2023
- 25

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-2-18	
	Senate - Education Emma Hunt, Emma Adams Harpeth High School		Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL			HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REQUIRE ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO DISPLAY INGREDIENT AND NUTRITION FACTS IN THE LUNCHLINE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as followed:
- 4 a. Public Schools- A school that is maintained at public expense for the education of the children of
- 5 a community or district.
- 6 b. Nutrition- The substances that you take into your body as food and the way that they influence
- 7 your health.
- 8 c. FALCPA (108-282)- Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act.
- 9 d. Food manufacturers- The workers in charge of taking edible raw materials and transforming
- 10 them into food products that can be bought and sold
- 11 e. Hyponatremia- Occurs when the concentration of sodium in your blood is abnormally low.
- 12 f. Hyperlipidemia- Occurs when your body has too much cholesterol
- 13 g. NLEA (101-535)- Nutrition Labeling and Education Act
- 14
- 15 Section 2: This act will require all public-school cafeterias to visibly display ingredient and nutrition
- 16 facts in their lunch lines. This gives everyone buying lunch the ability to know what is in their food.
- 17 This will be very beneficial for people that have health problems, food allergies, and dietary
- 18 restrictions, such as the following: diabetics, vegetarians, vegans, dairy free, gluten free, peanut
- 19 allergy, hyponatremia, hyperlipidemia, etc. This will give all students the opportunity to make
- 20 healthy food choices based on their personal needs. Many adolescents experience allergy attacks
- 21 at school. With schools being required to display ingredient list that number can dramatically
- 22 decrease. Also, having nutrition facts displayed has shown to decrease the intake of calories,
- 23 cholesterol, sodium, and sugar.
- 24
- 25 Section 3: Food manufacturers that produce and provide the food that is served and consumed
- 26 within schools are required to attach nutrition labels and ingredient list on their products according
- 27 to NLEA. This gives cafeteria workers access to the information they need to know to be able to
- 28 display the nutrition facts and ingredients. These workers will be required to have a set time
- 29 during the day to create signs/menus that display the information needed. This change will be
- 30 made through Tennessee Department of Health inspections/inspection sheets. This law will help
- 31 the school systems comply to FALCPA. Inspections will be random once every semester. Any
- 32 school or county who does not comply with these new changes will be fined up to \$500 each time.
- 33 After failing so many times the county can decide the next steps that need to be taken.
- 34
- 35 Section 4: The county's nutrition board members will be in charge of deciding how the cafeterias
- 36 need to display the needed information. Schools can write the information on white boards, on the
- 37 clear cover that is over most cafeteria lines, or print them out and display them that way. The cost
- 38 for the materials needed should be no more than \$200 per school. Since it is up to the county's

39 nutrition board members to decide how to display the information, the cost will be covered by the
40 county itself.
41
42 Section 5: This bill will not cost the state any money
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 July 1st, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
47

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-2-19	
		Blue Senate	
Senate – Transportation and Safety Andrew Gan, Timothy Gardocki, Ivy Allen Brentwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE DIFFICULTY OF THE TENNESSEE DRIVER'S LICENSE TESTS

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

- 2
- 3 Section 1: Definitions: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Driver's Assessment: an assessment of your ability to safely and confidently operate a vehicle
- 5 according to the state of Tennessee's driving laws
- 6 Written Examination: the portion of the test that confirms the participant knows enough about the
- 7 concepts of driving to safely operate a vehicle
- 8 Road Skills Test: the examination of the driver's ability to safely operate and maneuver a vehicle
- 9 in traffic
- 10 Interstate assessment: An additional portion of the road skills test that includes assessing the
- 11 skills required to safely operate a motor vehicle on the interstate.
- 12
- 13 Sections 2: Currently in Tennessee, the driver's assessment is not an adequate measure of the
- 14 level of proficiency in participants.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: Statistics show that 217,632 wrecks occurred due to driver's failure to keep in the
- 17 proper lane or running off the road, 281,358 wrecks occurred due to driver's failure to yield right
- 18 of way, and 354,671 wrecks occurred due to drivers following improperly, from a period of 2012-
- 19 2021.
- 20
- 21 Section 4: This act aims to increase the difficulty of both the written and road tests to make them
- 22 sufficient for measuring the proficiency of participants.
- 23
- 24 Section 5: For the written examination, this act shall increase the number of questions selected
- 25 from the question pool from 30 to 50. The minimum passing score for this portion shall be raised
- 26 from 80 percent to 84 percent.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: For the road skills test, this act shall increase the length from 15 minutes to 30 minutes
- 29 in order to account for the implementation of an interstate assessment.
- 30
- 31 Section 7: This act does not require additional funding from the state of Tennessee, as states with
- 32 longer tests pay their examiners the same amount.
- 33
- 34 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 35
- 36 Section 9: January 1st, 2023 to allow the implementation of this act to be successful.
- 37

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-2-20	
		Blue Senate	
Senate – Transportation and Safety		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Mateo Paredes		HOUSE	SENATE
Beech High School		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO BUILD A COMMUTER RAIL

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: The Boring Company - An infrastructure and tunnel construction company.
4
5 Section 2: The rail will run from Hendersonville to Murfreesboro and go through Nashville and
6 Franklin meaning it should be an estimated 39 miles long.
7
8 Section 3: There will be 7 stations along the rail. 4 being at each city and 3 being in between the
9 cities
10
11 Section 4: In the stations and the trains there will be advertisements to collect in revenue as well
12 tickets to board the trains
13
14 Section 5: The price of this rail should be about 25 million dollars and request The Boring
15 Company, if The Boring Company refuses, the project will be funded through the Tennessee
16 Department of Transportation
17
18 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
19
20 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
21

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 3 Reva Jethwani & Fatima Sohani

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-3-1	
			Red Senate	
SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL			HOUSE	SENATE
Senate - Health & Welfare Maggie Smith, Sadie Methvin, Raylynn Hughey Loretto High School			Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Send Mothers of Newborns Born With Addiction to Rehab and Submit to Subsequent Drug Testing

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 Rehabilitation: A course of treatment for a drug or alcohol dependence, typically at a residential
- 5 facility.
- 6 Addiction: Is a brain disorder characterized by compulsive engagement in rewarding stimuli
- 7 despite adverse consequences.
- 8 Substance: A particular kind of matter with uniform properties.
- 9 Drug: A medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise
- 10 introduced into the body.
- 11 Drug Test: A technical analysis of biological specimens. For example: urine, hair, blood, breath,
- 12 sweat, or oral fluids/saliva to determine the presence or absence of specified parent drugs or their
- 13 metabolites.
- 14 Department of Child Services (DCS): Is responsible for providing child protection which includes
- 15 responding to reports of child abuse or neglect.
- 16
- 17 Section 2: This bill will require mothers of newborns with drug addictions and/or signs of addiction
- 18 to attend rehabilitation and continue drug testing bi-weekly after completing the rehabilitation
- 19 program for the duration of 1 year.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: This bill requires newborns with drug addictions to be put into state custody or to be
- 22 placed with DCS approved next of kin.
- 23
- 24 Section 4: This bill will be insurance funded, along with financial aid if needed.
- 25
- 26 Section 5: The rehabilitation will take place at state provided rehab facilities.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: All laws and parts of this law are hereby repealed.
- 29
- 30 Section 7: This act will take effect January 1st, 2023.
- 31

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-3-2	
			Red Senate	
SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL			HOUSE	SENATE
Senate - Education Ethan Goldiez Franklin High School			Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An act to increase state fiscal appropriations for the University of Tennessee at Knoxville Volunteer Scholarship

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
- 2
- 3 Section 1:
- 4 Fiscal appropriations: the amount of money the state gives UTK each operating year
- 5 Volunteer Scholarship: the main academic scholarship awarded by UTK to incoming in-state
- 6 students for all four years of college. There are three levels of awards, based on GPA and ACT or
- 7 SAT score. All students awarded must have at least a 3.8 UT weighted core GPA. An ACT score of
- 8 28-29 or an SAT score of 1300-1350 earns \$3,000 annually. An ACT score of 30-33 or an SAT
- 9 score of 1360-1480 earns \$5,000 annually. An ACT score of 34-36 or an SAT score of 1490-1600
- 10 earns \$8,000 annually.
- 11 In-State Student: A student who's shown evidence of Tennessee domicile. This includes but is not
- 12 limited to a driver's license showing a home address or tax statements.
- 13
- 14 Section 2: The middle bracket of the Volunteer Scholarship will be increased to \$8,000 annually, or
- 15 a \$3,000 increase from the original amount.
- 16
- 17 Section 3: The upper bracket of the Volunteer Scholarship will be increased to \$15,000 annually,
- 18 or an increase of \$6,000 from the original amount.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: The qualifications to obtain the middle and upper brackets of the Volunteer Scholarship
- 21 will remain the same.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: The addition of this increase will cost \$18,500,000 and be funded through the
- 24 Tennessee Department of Education budget
- 25
- 26 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 27
- 28 Section 7: This act shall take effect December 1, 2022, in time for the upcoming admissions cycle,
- 29 the public welfare requiring it.
- 30

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-3-3	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - Government Operations Christopher Messer, Spencer Lanyon Brentwood Academy	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Ban Solitary Confinement in Mentally Ill Inmates in Tennessee Penitentiaries

31 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TN YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

32

33 Section 1: Terms in the bill are defined as follows:

34 a.) Solitary Confinement: a form of imprisonment distinguished by living in a single cells with little

35 or no meaningful contact with other inmates and the use of additional security measures and

36 equipment

37 b.) Mental Illness: a condition that affects a person's thinking, feeling, behavior or mood

38 c.) Penitentiary: prison for people convicted of serious crimes

39 d.) Mental Health Screening: An evaluation of a person's mental state done by a qualified mental

40 health professional within 14 days of an inmate entering the penitentiary. This practice is already

41 standard in all prisons.

42

43 Section 2: Aware of the research proving the damaging effects of solitary confinement on mentally

44 ill inmates, this act will make it illegal to place mentally ill inmates in penitentiaries in solitary

45 confinement for any period of time during the prisoner's sentence. The prisoner's state of mental

46 illness will be determined by a mental health screening given to all inmates. If a prisoner is

47 determined to have a mental illness by one of these tests, they cannot be placed in solitary

48 confinement for any length of time.

49

50 Section 3: This act will impose a fine of at least \$10,000 for an inmate placed in solitary

51 confinement for 0-10 days, and an extra \$10,000 shall be imposed for any extra period of 1-10

52 days that an inmate is placed in solitary confinement.

53

54 Section 4: This bill will have no cost to the state of Tennessee.

55

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

57

58 Section 6: This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-3-4	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - Finance, Ways and Means Sahil Patel, Zachary Pope Ravenwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to INCREASE TAX ON GASOLINE

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 Gasoline - refined petroleum used as fuel for internal combustion engines

5 Taxation - levying of a tax

6 TDOT - Tennessee department of transportation

7 State General Fund - primary state fund from which the ongoing expenses of state governments

8 are paid

9 Increase - become or make greater in size, amount, intensity, or degree.

10 Decrease - the opposite of increase

11

12 Section 2: The current tax on gasoline sales is 27.4 cents per gallon and the total estimate for gas

13 tax revenue in 2022 is \$896,090,000. The proposed bill will raise Gas prices by 50% in all parts of

14 Tennessee as soon as the bill is enacted. This will bring the total gas tax to 41.1 cents per gallon.

15

16 Section 3: The gas Tax in Tennessee will be 41.1 cents per gallon. 15.3 cents will go to cities and

17 counties, 12 cents will go to the State General Fund, and 24.6 cents will go to the TDOT. The new

18 estimated gas tax revenue will be 1,344,135,000

19

20 Section 4: This act shall take effect June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.

21

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/22-3-5	
	Senate - Judiciary Caleb Nunes Baylor School		Red Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

A Act to End Civil Asset Forfeiture

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 2 A. Civil asset forfeiture: the process in which law enforcement can seize assets of suspected
- 3 persons regardless of being charged with a crime
- 4
- 5 Section 2: An individual's property is subject to forfeiture if:
- 6 A. The person was arrested for an offense to which forfeiture applies;
- 7 B. The person is convicted by criminal court of the offense; and if
- 8 C. The state establishes clear and convincingly that the said property can be deemed connected to
- 9 the crime the individual has been convicted of.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: Once convicted, the state can order a person to forfeit property that meets the
- 12 following criteria:
- 13 A. The property was acquired through committing the respective crime; and
- 14 B. The property is directly traceable to property acquired from the crime; or
- 15 C. Has had its instrumentality to the crime proven.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: This bill will bear no effect on property forfeited through terms of a plea agreement
- 18 approved by the court.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: A law enforcement agency shall not transfer seized property to federal law enforcement
- 21 or federal authorities unless:
- 22 A. The value of the seized property exceeds \$50,000; and
- 23 B. The law enforcement agency determines that the criminal conduct that led to the seizure took
- 24 place in multiple states.
- 25
- 26 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: This bill will be enacted by the state upon passage, requiring compliance by January 1,
- 29 2023.
- 30

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-3-6	
	Senate - Education Wren Kinzig, Nathan Dinoia, Adeline Leggett Franklin High School		White Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

A Bill to Change the Statewide English Curriculum

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Racism : prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against a person or people on the
- 5 basis of their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or
- 6 marginalized
- 7 b) POC: Person of color; encompasses all non-white races
- 8 c) English Curriculum:the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college, specifically
- 9 related to english class
- 10 d) Inclusive literature: any piece of literature centered around POC/LGBTQ+ characters/issues
- 11 e) Generational racism; racism that is carried down through generations, causing induced
- 12 prejudice against certain races; people affected by this often express unchanging hate towards
- 13 POC
- 14 f) Public education: the process of giving the public information or training about a particular
- 15 subject
- 16 g) LGBTQ+: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and all other non-straight and non-
- 17 cisgender identities; the umbrella term for the queer community
- 18 h) Homophobic: Homophobia encompasses a range of negative attitudes and feelings toward
- 19 homosexuality or people who are identified or perceived as being lesbian, gay, bisexual or
- 20 transgender
- 21
- 22 Section 2: If enacted, half of the books read in a school English class (standard, honors, AP, and
- 23 IB) would be required to be about and/or written by a person of color or member of the LGBTQ+
- 24 community.
- 25
- 26 Section 3: Our bill will require every public school in Tennessee to incorporate racial issues into the
- 27 curriculum to educate students about issues that affect people other than themselves.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: The new curriculum will allow for teachings of basic human rights and knowledge
- 30 against discrimination, so that even those affected by generational discriminatory patterns in their
- 31 home life, can have the opportunity to grow in their understanding.
- 32
- 33 Section 5: This bill is especially important to pass, being that racism and homophobia in Tennessee
- 34 has negatively affected the treatment of POC/LGBTQ+ in every aspect of their lives including
- 35 medical care, voter suppression, mental-health issues, and representation in the media.
- 36
- 37 Section 6: This Bill would cost nothing the Tennessee government being that tax dollars and
- 38 student fees already go to providing books for classes. This money would continue to go to the

39 book budget; however, no extra books would be added; they would only replace different novels
40 written by white authors about white protagonists.
41
42 Section 7: Failure of any public school county, school, or individual English instructor to use and
43 teach with this said curriculum will result in either an individual fine of \$1000 or job revocation if
44 there are multiple offenses.
45
46 Section 8: All Laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
47
48 Section 9: This shall take effect on July 4th, 2022, being that it goes into effect the next school
49 year, the general welfare requiring it.
50

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	WSB/22-3-7	
		White Senate	
Senate - Judiciary Matthew Hurd, Jake Conolly Franklin Road Academy		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO LEGALIZE THE USE OF MARIJUANA IN TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: All charges of marijuana will be removed from criminal records on all persons.
4
5 Section 2: All persons in any jail, prison, or correctional facility for marijuana shall be released
6 immediately.
7
8 Fiscal Line Item: This bill would provide funding to the state as releasing people from state jails,
9 prisons, and correctional facilities means we no longer need to pay to hold them in their respective
10 areas.
11
12 Repealing Clause: ALL LAWS OR PARTS OF LAW IN CONFLICT WITH THIS ARE HEREBY REPEALED
13
14 Effective Date: This act shall take effect May 1st, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
15



69th General Assembly
of the
State of Tennessee
the
Youth in Government



the
YMCA

Senate - Education

Kameron Hayes, Ali Bhatti

McCallie School

WSB/22-3-8

White Senate

ACTION ON THE BILL

HOUSE

Pass ☐

Fail ☐

SENATE

Pass ☐

Fail ☐

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT A CLASS CALLED AMERICA'S HISTORY THROUGH THE EYES OF MINORITIES IN ALL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

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 defined as follows:

4 Public High Schools- Any school in the state funded by public funds and/or is operating under the

5 jurisdiction of a locally elected school board.

6 Gender Studies- Gender Studies is an interdisciplinary field that focuses on the complex interaction

7 of gender with other identity markers such as race, ethnicity, sexuality, nation, and religion

8 Africana Studies- 'the artistic, historical, literary, and theoretical expressions of the various

9 cultures of Africa and the African Diaspora.' This definition, for the purposes of this bill, has a focus

10 on the Black American experience.

11 Related fields- Any field that deals with the minority experience in America belt immigrant,

12 Indigenous American, LGBTQ+ experience

13 Tennessee Black Caucus of State Legislators - The non partisan group of African American state

14 legislators

15 Other Minorities- minorities such as Latin X Americans, Indigenous Americans, People of color,

16 and LGBTQ+ Americans

17 Academic Offices subsection of the K-12 section of the Tennessee Department of Education

18 budget- An office of the state of Tennessee that supports all academic divisions in the areas of

19 training, design, logistics, delivery, policy, communications, and research.

20 Teachers and Leaders division of the Academic Offices Division- An office of the state of Tennessee

21 that ensures that there are effective teachers and leaders in classrooms and schools across the

22 state of Tennessee, among other responsibilities.

23 Continuing Education- The attainment of a degree or certificate in the field pertinent to the class

24

25 Section 2: This Bill will establish that all public highschoools in the state of Tennessee must offer a

26 class called America's History Through the Eyes of Minorities.

27

28 Section 3: This class will be a history credit that is offered by all public high schools in the state of

29 Tennessee. It will focus on the history of Tennessee and the United States of America through the

30 eyes of: women, Black people, immigrants, and the LGBTQ+ community.

31

32 Section 4: Schools must hire teachers who have an expertise, experience, or education in the

33 fields of gender studies, Africana studies, or related fields to teach the class.

34

35 Section 5: The curriculum for this course will be created by the Tennessee Department of

36 Education in conjunction with representatives from both chambers of the legislature, the

37 Tennessee Black Caucus of State Legislators , women, and other minorities from both chambers.

38

39 Section 6: This act will cost \$27,500,000 and create a pool of funds that schools may use for the

40 purposes of hiring teachers, requesting training, and purchasing books. Funding for this bill will be

41 allocated from the Academic Offices subsection of the K-12 section of the Tennessee Department

42 of Education budget. Any money not used will be reallocated to the Tennessee Department of

43 Education.

44

45 Section 9: If teachers need to be hired, the Teachers and Leaders division of the Academic Offices

46 will go out and recruit from various universities around Tennessee. In the case that teachers, who

47 are already in the classroom, seek to teach this class but are not qualified to teach this course,

48 they can request a grant for continuing education from the funding pool. Schools in need of a

49 teacher will also be permitted to request grant money for further training of existing teachers.

50

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

52

53 Section 11: This act will go into effect upon passage, however schools will not be mandated to

54 offer this course until the start of the 2025-2026 school year.

55

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-3-9	
			White Senate	
SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL			HOUSE	SENATE
Senate - Education Madelyn Havard, Astin Sanders St. Agnes Academy			Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO AMEND Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-6-1019

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. Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-6-1019: A bill banning public school districts and public charter schools

4 from teaching certain concepts about race, sex, and the United States

5 B. Board: The local board of education holding jurisdiction in its respective territory

6 C. Public school: A school supported by public funds

7 D. Probation: A period of time in which an offender must not break any laws, or risk greater

8 punishment

9 E. Prohibited Concepts: Concepts that shall not be included or promoted in a course of instruction,

10 curriculum, instructional program, or in supplemental instructional materials

11 F. Racist: Prejudiced against or antagonistic toward a person or people on the basis of their

12 membership in a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized.

13 G. Sexist: Characterized by or showing prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against

14 women, on the basis of sex.

15 H. Oppressive: Unjustly inflicting hardship and constraint, especially on a minority or other

16 subordinate group

17 I. Teaching License: The teaching credential that is needed to allow you to legally work as a

18 teacher with a given area

19

20 Section 2: The Tennessee Board of Education shall amend Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-6-1019 to create

21 a system in which the consequence for teachers breaking this law will not affect the funding that

22 Tennessee public schools receive. For a first violation of this law, teachers will be on probation for

23 up to 6 months, but no less than 3 months, or until the school year is over. For a second offense,

24 the teacher in question shall be suspended for a maximum of 2 months, or until the school year is

25 over. For a third offense, the teacher in question, as well as all previous violations of Tenn. Code

26 Ann. § 49-6-1019 shall be investigated by the Board, and consequences may include a longer

27 suspension or a revocation of their teaching license.

28

29 Section 3: In Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-6-1019, line B in the Prohibited Concepts section will be

30 amended to:

31 "An individual, by virtue of the individual's race or sex, is inherently racist, sexist, or oppressive,

32 whether consciously or subconsciously"

33

34 Section 4: This bill will have no fiscal impact on the State of Tennessee, whatsoever

35

36 Section 5: All laws, or parts of laws in conflict of this law, are hereby repealed

37

38 Section 6: This bill will take effect on August 5, 2022, or the date that each Tennessee public

39 school begins the 2022-2023 school year, the public welfare requiring it

40

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-3-10	
			White Senate	
SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL			HOUSE	SENATE
Senate - Education Lilly Faye Kraemer St. Cecilia Academy			Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Amend SENATE BILL NO. 2635

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 Dyslexia: a learning disability that includes symptoms of late speech, delay in reading, and slow at

5 learning new vocabulary.

6 Learning disability: a condition that has difficulties in acquiring knowledge and skills to the level

7 expected of those of the same age, especially when not associated with a physical handicap.

8 Pre-Screening for Dyslexia: an assessment given to children in preschool and up to kindergarten

9 that determines if they have dyslexia, the severity of their case, and what action can be done to

10 overcome their learning disability so that it can be overcome before middle school.

11

12 SECTION 2: All public schools will be required to have financial aid and/or funding for pre-

13 screening for dyslexia for students in preschool or up to kindergarten

14 Each pre-screening test for dyslexia will require an application for parents to apply for their child.

15 At each school, learning committees have already been established according to SENATE BILL NO.

16 2635.

17 By having an option of students getting pre-screened for dyslexia with money off of the table, this

18 will allow for students to combat their learning disability as early as possible so that it won't affect

19 their education long term. This will also encourage parents to get their child(ren) tested early, the

20 sooner that better. Studies show that preschool and kindergarten are the best and most effective

21 times to get tested.

22 One dyslexia assessment test costs about \$800.

23

24 SECTION 3: The addition of this funding will cost \$12,227,643.10 dollars which will give 15,285

25 kindergarten students in Tennessee public schools an option to get pre-screened for dyslexia. This

26 is the calculated amount of 20% of students in kindergarten in Tennessee Public schools. This

27 money comes from the Tennessee Department of Education's Budget from the Basic Education

28 Program which is part of Governor Bill Lee's 1 Billion dollar budget for boosting education funding

29 which was passed in 2022.

30

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

32

33 SECTION 5: This amendment shall take place as soon as possible, the public welfare requiring it.

34

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
	WSB/22-3-11
White Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL	
HOUSE	SENATE
Pass ☐	Pass ☐
Fail ☐	Fail ☐
Senate - Commerce and Labor	
Amika Bhargava, Mia Guiliano	
Ravenwood High School	

39 B) The excess money is for payment to any people that must read through and decide the validity
40 of the homeless persons' fee-waiving application.
41
42 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
43
44 Section 8: This act will be enacted by the state upon passage, and the DMV and ESG must comply
45 with guidelines by January 1, 2023.
46

**AN ACT TO WAIVE IDENTIFICATION FEES FOR HOMELESS RESIDENTS 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, shall be defined as follows:
4 A) Homeless: Defined as a citizen without residence for more than 7 days
5 B) ID: Any form of government identification (ex. valid driver's license, birth certificate, social
6 security, passport, etc.).
7 C) THDA: Tennessee Housing Development Agency, in charge of all housing related issues in
8 Tennessee
9 D) ESG Program: Emergency Solutions Grants Program; a subsection of THDA, provides services
10 to persons experiencing homelessness and to persons in danger of becoming homeless
11 E) DMV: Department of Motor Vehicles, in charge of car safety and use, drivers licenses and other
12 forms of ID.
13
14 Section 2: In a given month monitored in a research study, 54% of homeless people without photo
15 ID were denied access to shelters or housing services, 53% were denied food stamps, and 45%
16 were denied access to Medicaid or other medical services. Without ID, homeless citizens are also
17 often unable to vote. California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina
18 and South Carolina already waive fees for the homeless to obtain IDs, and doing so in Tennessee
19 will save homeless residents precious time and money.
20
21 Section 2: ESG will be required to provide the necessary funds to acquire state identification for all
22 homeless persons within the state of Tennessee.
23
24 Section 3: The DMV will accept ESG certification of homelessness that provides eligibility for ID
25 and mail said ID to either an indicated state homeless shelter or local mail office nearest the
26 applicant as soon as possible.
27
28 Section 4: All homeless Tennessee residents are eligible for this program after turning 15 years
29 old, due to the fact that 15 years of age is the minimum requirement for a non-driver photo
30 identification card. Even without including minors, 7,256 homeless residents will be eligible.
31
32 Section 5: Eight years from the date an ID is issued, applicants may reapply for ESG's aid due to
33 the expiration date of the previous ID. Applicants must have maintained a non permanent
34 residence for 7 days or more to reapply.
35
36 Section 6: If enacted, this bill will have a yearly cost of \$350,000, which will be provided by the
37 ESG. However, the cost may diminish over time due to the longevity of identification validity.
38 A) \$30 is allotted for each homeless individual in the state to get an ID.

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA			WSB/22-3-12	
	Youth in Government			White Senate	
Senate - Commerce and Labor			ACTION ON THE BILL		
Brent Driver, Jackson Henry Brentwood High School			HOUSE	SENATE	
			Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO PRESERVE THE RIGHT TO REPAIR FOR AUTOMOBILES

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. Motor vehicle: an automotive vehicle not operated by rail and driven by mechanical power.

5 b. Manufacturer: any entity in the business of manufacturing or assembling motor vehicles that

6 has obtained a "Motor Vehicle Manufacturer / Distributor License" from the state of Tennessee.

7 c. Dealer: any entity, through the ordinary procedures of its business, that sells or leases motor

8 vehicles to consumers or other parties and is engaged in the repair and maintenance of motor

9 vehicles or motor vehicle engines.

10 d. Owner: any entity who owns or leases a motor vehicle.

11 e. Authorized dealer: dealers who have obtained a license with a manufacturer to use a trade

12 name or similar characteristic in the interest of marketing motor vehicles and the repair and

13 maintenance of motor vehicles.

14 f. Independent repair facility: an entity, not affiliated with a manufacturer or manufacturer's

15 authorized dealer, that is engaged in the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles or motor

16 vehicle engines.

17 g. Trade secret: any process or procedure, held physically or otherwise, kept within a

18 manufacturer that records a confidentially held method of production of a motor vehicle.

19 h. Immobilizer system: a security system, designed for a motor vehicle, that prevents the theft of

20 the motor vehicle through an electronic authorization system.

21 i. Replacement part: an unused component of a motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine that is put

22 into a motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine in the process of repairs or maintenance.

23

24 Section 2: Excluding exemptions as outlined in Section 5, for all motor vehicles of Model Year 2010

25 or later, all manufacturers with motor vehicles sold in the state of Tennessee must make available

26 to all independent repair facilities the same information it provides to its authorized dealers

27 relating to the repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines. This

28 information must be accessible through a manufacturer's repair information system or some other

29 electronically accessible system, and must be done at no cost to the independent repair facility.

30

31 Section 3: At the request of individual owners of motor vehicles originating from a specific

32 manufacturer, manufacturers are required to make available to individual owners the same

33 information it provides to its authorized dealers relating to the repair and maintenance of motor

34 vehicles and motor vehicle engines.

35

36 Section 4: Excluding exemptions as outlined in Section 5, for all motor vehicles of Model Year 2010

37 or later, all manufacturers with motor vehicles sold in the state of Tennessee must make available

38 to all independent repair facilities the same replacement parts it provides to its authorized dealers

39 at the same prices that it provides to its authorized dealers. Individual owners of motor vehicles

40 may also purchase from the manufacturer of the motor vehicle that they own the same

41 replacement parts it provides to its authorized dealers at the same prices that it provides to its

42 authorized dealers.

43

44 Section 5: The repair of and information relating to immobilizer systems are exempt from this act.

45

46 Section 6: Nothing in this act shall be interpreted as to require a manufacturer to divulge a trade

47 secret.

48

49 Section 7: Any independent repair facility or individual owner who believes a manufacturer has not

50 provided information or replacement parts as described under this act may notify the

51 manufacturer in writing. If the manufacturer does not cure this complaint or does not cure it

52 adequately within twenty (20) days of receiving this notice, they shall be held responsible for any

53 damages found in any following litigation.

54

55 Section 8: This act shall have no financial impact on the state.

56

57 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

58

59 Section 10: This act shall take effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.

60

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				BSB/22-3-13	
Senate - Government Operations		Blue Senate		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Paula Coman, Gabi Travis Beech High School		HOUSE		SENATE	
		Pass ☐ Fail ☐		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

40 applying for expunction of an offense following the completion of a diversion program also be
41 removed, so except certain and more severe cases, there should be no fee for the processes
42 leading up to the expungements. The cost of the expungement itself will be included within court
43 fees, the cost depending on a court's discretion.
44
45 Section 8: All laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
46
47 Section 9: This act shall take effect June 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
48

An Act to Protect and Classify Personal/Criminal Records from the General Public

1 Be it enacted by the TN YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT,
2
3 Section 1- Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
4 Expunge/Expungement - to delete all personal and identifiable victim information from public
5 and/or government record without deleting the record itself.
6 Data Retention Period - A data retention period is the amount of time that data must be stored
7 according to internal and external requirements. Time periods vary by organization and industry,
8 but generally range from three to ten years. Once its objective has been fulfilled, the data should
9 be archived, anonymized, or destroyed.
10 Warrant - a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or some other
11 body to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the
12 administration of justice.
13 Government Grant - A grant is a way the government funds ideas and projects to provide public
14 services and stimulate the economy via tax money. In this act, a government grant is given as a
15 form of compensation for a violation.
16
17 Section 2: The governing body be required to expunge all criminal and all personal and identifiable
18 records collected by the government after a data retention period, said data retention period being
19 decided by a court in criminal cases.
20
21 Section 3: Private companies should be required to expunge one's personal and identifiable
22 information upon request.
23
24 Section 4: Exceptions to these regulations apply if law enforcement needs access to the private
25 information within these aforementioned expunged records, in which case the information can be
26 accessed so long as a warrant is issued.
27
28 Section 5: If the governing body fails to meet these requirements, then the victim of the
29 government's actions is entitled to a government grant as consolation, the amount donated being
30 up to a court's discretion.
31
32 Section 6: If a private company violates this code, then the victim of the violations has the right to
33 sue, and it is required that, if possible, the company's business license is at least suspended for an
34 amount of time, the exact amount being up to a court's jurisdiction.
35
36 Section 7: The addition of this course will have a \$15,000,000 budget to expunge already released
37 prisoner/ex-convict criminal records, funded through the TN State Government Funds. the
38 Tennessee House Bill 0941 dictates that the \$180 fee for an individual petitioning the court for an
39 expunction of certain criminal offenses be removed, and that the \$350 fee for a defendant

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				BSB/22-3-14	
Senate - Judiciary				Blue Senate			
Merritt Ziemnick, Harper Robinson, Kathryn Powell West High School				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐			

An act to eliminate the LGBTQ+ Plea 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 a) LGBTQ+: An acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning.
- 5 These terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender.
- 6 b) LGBTQ+ Plea: A legal strategy in which a defendant claims to have acted in a state of violent,
- 7 temporary insanity, committing assault or murder, because of unwanted same-sex sexual
- 8 advances.
- 9 c) Discrimination: The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things,
- 10 especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
- 11 d) The defense of insanity or diminished capacity: The legal concept referring to the criminal's
- 12 state of mind at the time the crime occurred requires that, due to mental illness, the defendant
- 13 lacks moral responsibility and culpability for the crime, and therefore shouldn't be punished.
- 14 e) The defense of provocation: When a person is considered to have committed a criminal act
- 15 partly because of a preceding set of events that might cause a reasonable individual to lose self
- 16 control.
- 17 f) The defense of self-defense: The use of force to protect oneself from an attempted injury by
- 18 another. If justified, self-defense is a defense to a number of crimes and torts involving force,
- 19 including murder, assault and battery. criminal law.
- 20
- 21 Section 2: If enacted, no one under the Tennessee State Law shall be authorized to use the
- 22 LGBTQ+ Plea as a defense in civil or criminal court, or any discriminatory aspect of the
- 23 defense targeted towards someone who identifies with the LGBTQ+ community, with hopes of
- 24 receiving a lesser sentence or legal punishment. The LGBTQ+ Plea will not be permitted under
- 25 such claims of the defense of insanity or diminished capacity, the defense of provocation, and the
- 26 defense of self-defense.
- 27
- 28 Section 3: To anyone who uses the said LGBTQ+ Plea as a defense in a civil or criminal court case
- 29 in the State of Tennessee, it shall be inadmissible as a defense.
- 30
- 31 Section 4: By enacting this bill, it protects the civil rights of people who identify with the LGBTQ+
- 32 community and ensures equal protection by law and equal opportunity in court for all people who
- 33 identify with the LGBTQ+ community.
- 34
- 35 Section 5: By enacting this bill, the individual plea of the defense of insanity or diminished capacity
- 36 will be invalid if justified by reacting to the knowledge of the person's identification with the
- 37 LGBTQ+ community.
- 38

39 Section 6: By enacting this bill, the individual plea of the defense of provocation will be invalid if

40 justified by reacting to the knowledge of the person's identification with the LGBTQ+ community.

41

42 Section 7: By enacting this bill, the individual plea of the defense of self-defense will be invalid if

43 justified by reacting to the knowledge of the person's identification with the LGBTQ+ community.

44

45 Section 8: Any crimes such as murder, manslaughter, homicide, and assault shall not be justified

46 by the LGBTQ+ Plea.

47

48 Section 9: This bill would be of no cost to the State of Tennessee, and or any other federal or local

49 government or any other organization.

50

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

52

53 Section 11: The act shall take effect June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.

54

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-3-15	
	Senate - Health & Welfare Ava Rice, Darby Wheeler Brentwood High School		Blue Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

**AN ACT TO REPEAL ACT SB 126 (HB 1027) SIGNED BY GOVERNOR BILL LEE
05/18/2021**

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1 : Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Gender dysmorphia / Gender incongruence - lack of consistence with the assigned sex at birth with
- 5 the identified gender.
- 6 Prepubertal minor - a person under the age of consent (18 years of age) that has not underwent
- 7 puberty.
- 8 Health Care Prescriber - anyone licensed by the state of Tennessee to provide medical treatment/
- 9 care for minors.
- 10 Hormone Treatment - any substance that interferes with the natural hormones of the body (i.e.:
- 11 testosterone, hormone blockers, growth hormones).
- 12 Sound mind - a person who has the sufficient mental capacity to understand their actions, sane or
- 13 rational.
- 14
- 15 Section 2 : Currently, ACT SB 126 (HB 1027) prohibits a healthcare prescriber from prescribing a
- 16 course of treatment that involves hormone treatment for gender dysphoria or gender incongruent
- 17 prepubertal minors.
- 18
- 19 Section 3 : When repealed, this act will allow health care prescribers to prescribe hormone
- 20 treatment for prepubescent minors who have been diagnosed with gender dysmorphia and gender
- 21 incongruence by their mental health professional as well as those diagnosed with growth
- 22 deficiencies and other diagnoses unrelated to gender dysmorphia and gender incongruence.
- 23
- 24 Section 4 : Prepubescent minor(s) and legal guardian(s) will require at minimum 3 hours of
- 25 counseling by a private mental health care professional, one full week (7 days) prior to treatment,
- 26 with one full hour dedicated to a) the prepubescent minor seeking treatment b) the legal
- 27 guardian(s) of the prepubescent minor seeking treatment and c) both the minor and legal
- 28 guardian(s) in a group therapy environment, to ensure everyone is of sound mind before
- 29 beginning treatment that will be for the greater well being of the minor at hand.
- 30
- 31 Section 5 : This act does not require further funding from the Tennessee Budget as monetary
- 32 means will be dealt with by private insurance companies and out pocket payments by the legal
- 33 guardian(s) of the prepubescent minor(s).
- 34
- 35 Section 6 : All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 36
- 37 Section 7 : This act will go into effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 38

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-3-16	
	Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Rinaz Jamal, Judy Hsu Franklin High School		Blue Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

**An Act to Ensure Mandatory Basic Organic Agriculture Education for all Licensed
Farmers**

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Organic agriculture: an approach that addresses the environmental and social impacts of the use
- 5 of harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides while promoting biodiversity, enhancing soil
- 6 composition, and mitigating climate change
- 7 Pesticides: chemical substances used to deter, immobilize, or kill insects, small animals, wild
- 8 plants, and other undesirable organisms
- 9 Ecosystem: an interdependent community of biotic and abiotic components that interact with each
- 10 other, such as living organisms and their environment
- 11 Biodiversity: the variability of life in various ecosystems on Earth
- 12 Pest: a destructive insect or organism that attacks crops, food, livestock, etc.
- 13 Carbon sequestration: the long-term process of storing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere in
- 14 plants or soils, which mitigates global warming
- 15 Organic matter: the carbon-based compounds that are reservoirs of nutrients derived from the
- 16 remains of plants and animals which store carbon and deliver energy and nutrients to the soil
- 17 Conventional agriculture: a system that uses synthetic chemicals, fertilizers, and gene
- 18 manipulation techniques to maximize the yield of crops
- 19
- 20 Section 2: Upon passage, this act will hold the Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA)
- 21 responsible for designing and adopting a mandatory education program for the Basic Organic
- 22 Agriculture Education Certificate for issuance to farmers who require a license from their counties
- 23 to operate. Without the completion of this education program, the farmer will not be able to
- 24 receive or renew their license to operate. The curriculum's intent will be to make farmers aware of
- 25 the risks associated with the use of chemical pesticides in conventional agriculture, such as cancer,
- 26 Alzheimer's Disease, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), birth defects, and their links
- 27 to issues such as the potential to harm the reproductive, endocrine, and nervous systems in
- 28 humans and other organisms.
- 29
- 30 Section 3: This act will require the creation of a task force that will combine the expertise of the
- 31 Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA) and the Tennessee Department of Education (TDOE)
- 32 to work cooperatively in developing the Basic Organic Agriculture Education certificate program to
- 33 improve the agricultural practices and techniques throughout the state.
- 34
- 35 Section 4: The implementation of this act will require collaboration and input from agricultural
- 36 educators, organic industry experts, local farmers, youth agriculture program leaders, and the
- 37 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). One of the objectives of this education program
- 38 will be to make it easier for farmers to adopt organic and ecological farming methods, such as crop

39 rotation, insect barrier nets, natural pest control, composting, and cover cropping to build healthy
40 soil ecosystems, prevent soil erosion, enhance water availability, suppress weeds, control pests
41 and diseases, and increase crop yields.
42
43 Another goal of this program is to inform farmers about agriculture's role in climate change and
44 the significance of pesticide reduction to increase soil biodiversity that plays a critical role in soil
45 carbon sequestration by breaking down dead plants and animals, cycling nutrients, and mixing
46 organic matter into the soil.
47
48 A third target is to encourage organic farming methods, to gradually discontinue the
49 implementation of pesticide-intensive farming systems, and to develop a strategic plan to enhance
50 organic agricultural development in Tennessee.
51
52 A final goal is to ensure the program's implementation and to report its deficiencies to the TDA and
53 TDOE to improve future agriculture education certificate curricula.
54
55 Section 5: The "Basic Organic Agriculture Education" certificate must state the full name of the
56 farmer, the date on which the certificate was issued and will expire, the reference number for the
57 certificate, and the score attained by the farmer after the completion of the basic organic
58 education module. It must also bear the signature of the commissioner, or the commissioner's
59 designee, under the name and seal of the state of Tennessee and declare that the farmer has met
60 all of the requirements established by the TDA and is certified in basic organic agriculture
61 education in Tennessee.
62
63 Section 6: The total cost of creating an online training module to educate farmers in sustainable
64 organic agriculture principles and methods would be about \$30,000. This will be funded through
65 the Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA) and would make up about 0.02% of the TDA's
66 budget.
67
68 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
69
70 Section 8: This act will take effect as soon as possible after ratification, the public welfare requiring
71 it, and applies to all farmers' licenses issued or renewed by the Tennessee Department of
72 Agriculture on or after that date.
73

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA				BSB/22-3-17	
Youth in Government				Blue Senate			
Senate - Education				ACTION ON THE BILL			
Trisha Chigurupati, Avantika Pillai, Alexa Williams				HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐			
Ravenwood High School							

An act to create a scholarship that benefits college and high school students

- 1 An act to create a scholarship that benefits college and high school students
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms defined in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows
- 5 A) Scholarship - A scholarship is a form of financial aid awarded to students to further their
- 6 education. Scholarships are awarded based upon various criteria, such as academic merit,
- 7 diversity and inclusion, athletic skill, and financial need
- 8 B) Allocated - distribute (resources or duties) for a particular purpose.
- 9 C) Tuition - a sum of money charged for teaching or instruction by a school, college, or university.
- 10 D) Tennessee Department of Education - oversees the public K-12 education in Tennessee
- 11 E) Public school- a school supported by public funds.
- 12 F) College- an educational institution or establishment, in particular one providing higher education
- 13 or specialized professional or vocational training.
- 14 G) Welfare - the health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or group
- 15 H) Regards- consider or think of (someone or something) in a specified way.
- 16 J) Mandatory- required by law or rules; compulsory.
- 17 K) Finances - the management of large amounts of money, especially by governments or large
- 18 companies.
- 19 L) Eligible- having the right to do or obtain something; satisfying the appropriate conditions.
- 20
- 21 Section 2: This act is to affect every public school in the state of Tennessee
- 22
- 23 Section 3: Many kids in high school who need tutoring and educational aid cannot afford such help
- 24 and teachers do not have the after school time for each student to get aid
- 25
- 26 Section 4: The bill proposes that at the end of the day high school students, and middle school
- 27 with restrictions, are allowed to stay after school and get educational tutoring from college
- 28 students
- 29
- 30 Section 5: In return, the college student that offers to help will get a scholarship that allows for
- 31 money to help with financial school expenses that are only allocated in colleges located in
- 32 Tennessee
- 33
- 34 Section 6: Students who need help will have the ability to come at 3 PM to 5 PM or 5 PM to 7 PM
- 35 depending on their availability with regards to after school activities
- 36
- 37 Section 7: This bill will cost the Tennessee Department of Education \$12 million dollars for the
- 38 funding of this scholarship
- 39

40 Section 8: Each college located in Tennessee will be allowed 450 students to be eligible for the
41 scholarship
42
43 Section 9: This bill says that the student must come at least 2 days a week for the full two hours,
44 attendance mandatory, and tutor the kids to be approved for the scholarship
45
46 Section 10: The college student will get 3000 dollars of aid for college tuition and finances,
47 education only, and in return the younger kids get tutoring and help
48
49 Section 11: This act shall take effect at the start of the next school year, August 2022, with public
50 welfare requiring it.
51

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-3-18	
Senate - Commerce and Labor Shromona Mahotra, Cooper Deason Lausanne Collegiate School		Blue Senate	
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO LEGALIZE MARIJUANA

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT.
2
3 Section I: Terms used in this act will be defined as follows:
4 a. Marijuana — a psychoactive drug derived from the Cannabis plant, taking the forms of herbal
5 cannabis, hashish, THC oil, CBD oil, sprays, and tinctures.
6 b. Medical use — as prescribed by a licensed physician
7
8 Section II: Marijuana, both medical and recreational, is legal to possess, use, sell, and distribute.
9 There is no limit to how much can be sold or distributed.
10
11 Section III: No individual age twenty-one (21) or older may be fined or jailed for using marijuana
12 in any area.
13
14 Section IV: All persons legally permitted to use marijuana may possess any amount of marijuana
15 for both personal and medical use.
16
17 Section V: Marijuana will be declassified as a Schedule IV substance, as outlined in TCA § 39-17-
18 403. It will no longer be considered a controlled substance.
19
20 Section VI: No legal sale or distribution of marijuana to individuals under the age of twenty-one
21 (21) is permitted.
22
23 Section VII: No possession of marijuana by individuals under the age of twenty-one (21) is
24 permitted.
25
26 Section VIII: The punishment for violating Section VI and/or Section VII will result in a \$50 fine,
27 scaling up by 100% per repeat offense.
28
29 Section IX: This act will not require funding from the state budget but may generate revenue
30 resulting from fines. The predicted fee revenue amounts to \$5.2 million (\$5,200,000) per year.
31
32 Section X: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
33
34 Section XI: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming law, the public welfare requiring
35 it.
36

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the YMCA	BSB/22-3-19	
		Blue Senate	
Senate - Health & Welfare		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Owen Gernigani, Marko Arrieta, Harper Fitzgerald Franklin High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Extend the Protections of the Family Medical Leave Act 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. Wage base- Maximum amount of employees' income that can be taxed in a calendar year

5 b. FMLA- Family Medical Leave Act, a federal law that asserts that eligible persons have the right to a

6 job-protected leave of up to 12 weeks without pay per year

7 c. Eligible- Having the right to do or obtain something; satisfy the appropriate conditions

8 d. Employees- A person employed for wages or salary

9 e. Employers- A person or organization that employs people

10 f. Job-protected leave- Employers must reinstate employees to the same or similar job after their

11 leave.

12 g. SAWW- State Average Weekly Wage is the average of wages workers within a state receive over a

13 period of a calendar year

14

15 Section 2: The specific adjustments to the Family Medical Leave Act in this act change the zero

16 payment given to the employees during their leave and the number of employees necessary for FMLA

17 applicability.

18

19 Section 3: Employers in the state of Tennessee with 25 or more employees shall abide by the new

20 FMLA requirements in Tennessee.

21

22 Section 3: Employees taking Paid Family Medical Leave receive payment of 60% of their weekly wage

23 with a cap of 60% of the SAWW while the leave is in place.

24

25 Section 4: If an employee works for an FMLA-covered employer and is eligible for FMLA leave, the

26 employee is entitled to 12 weeks of partially paid, job-protected leave.

27

28 Section 5: 0.5% of employee wages, up to the wage base will be attributed to covering paid family

29 medical leave.

30

31 Section 6: In order to create eligibility for FMLA you must:

32 Work for a covered employer

33 Work at least 1,250 hours in the 12 months prior to the leave

34 Place of employment must have 25 or more employees at the location of within 75 miles

35 of the place of employment

36 Have worked for 12 months at the place of employment prior to the leave

37

38 Section 7: This act will be of no cost to the state of Tennessee.

39

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

41

42 Section 9: This act shall take effect on June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.

43

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



**SENATE
COMMITTEE 4
Henry Dansereau
& Genevieve Robinson**

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-4-1	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - Government Operations Samuel Payne West High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO INTRODUCE RANKED-CHOICE VOTING IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

- 1 WHEREAS, the current voting system disincentivizes third-party candidates, the great State of
- 2 Tennessee would benefit from the implementation of a new voting system that would allow third-
- 3 party candidates to be competitive.
- 4
- 5 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 6
- 7 Section 2: Ban on use of First Past the Post Voting
- 8 First Past the Post voting systems shall no longer be used to conduct elections in the State of
- 9 Tennessee unless the election includes two or fewer candidates.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: Procedures of Ranked Choice Voting
- 12 Ranked Choice Voting shall be used to determine the outcome of all elections with more than two
- 13 candidates. Each voter shall number their preferred candidates in order of preference from 1 to the
- 14 number of candidates competing. The election shall be counted in rounds with the candidate with
- 15 the lowest number of votes being eliminated in each round. When a candidate is eliminated, their
- 16 votes go to the next candidate in order of their preference. This shall repeat until a winner is
- 17 determined.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: Cost
- 20 This bill will not require funding from the state.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: This bill shall go into effect on January 1st, 2023.
- 25

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-4-2	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Shriyaa Srihari, Sophia Baleeiro Baylor School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO SET A TENNESSEE STATE RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as:
- 4 a) Renewable resource: A resource that can or will be replenished naturally in time. These include:
- 5 biomass, solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal.
- 6 b) Clean energy: Energy produced through methods that do not release greenhouse gases or any
- 7 other pollutants, but can be generated by renewable or non-renewable resources such as nuclear
- 8 energy.
- 9 c) Non-renewable resource: A resource that either cannot be replaced or cannot be replaced fast
- 10 enough to keep up with the speed of consumption. These include: crude oil, natural gas, coal, and
- 11 nuclear energy.
- 12 d) Investor-owned utility: Private enterprises acting as public utilities.
- 13 e) Municipal utility: Public energy utilities owned and operated partially or fully by a municipality.
- 14 f) Cooperative utilities: Energy utilities owned and operated by consumers.
- 15 g) Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS): A regulatory mandate to increase production of energy
- 16 from renewable resources. Also known as a Renewable Energy Standard.
- 17
- 18 Section 2: Tennessee will set a goal of 35% renewable energy of all energy produced in the state
- 19 by 2035.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: All investor-owned and municipal utilities will be required to have 30% of their total
- 22 produced energy come from renewable sources, while cooperative utilities will only be required to
- 23 have 20% of their energy be renewable.
- 24
- 25 Section 4: Every three years all utilities will be evaluated to ensure that they are on the way to
- 26 35% renewable energy. If they are not on track they shall be fined 0.01% of their annual profits.
- 27 The limits are as follows:
- 28 a) 2026: Must be a quarter of the way or more to 35% (8.75%).
- 29 b) 2029: Must be halfway or more to 35% (17.5%).
- 30 c) 2032: Must be over three-quarters of the way to 35% (26.25%).
- 31 d) 2035: Must have 35% of energy produced be renewable.
- 32
- 33 Section 5: As this is a market mandate, this will not cost the state of Tennessee anything. The
- 34 money created through fines will be given to the Tennessee Department of Environment and
- 35 Conservation.
- 36
- 37 Section 6: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 38
- 39 Section 7: This law will go into effect January 1, 2023.
- 40

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-4-3	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources	HOUSE	SENATE
Adam Clymer	Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Franklin High School	Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

A Bill to Establish Incentives For Use of Clean Energy

- 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 Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) - A federally owned corporation created in 1933 that supplies
- 5 electricity to Tennessee and parts of surrounding states.
- 6 Sustainable Energy - Sources of energy which can be sustained without reliance on finite supplies
- 7 of fossil fuels (e.g. wind, solar, hydroelectric, and nuclear).
- 8 Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) - State commission,
- 9 dealing with relations between the State of Tennessee and the federal government.
- 10 Payment In Lieu Of Taxes (PILOT) - Money paid by the Tennessee Valley Authority to the
- 11 Tennessee State Government, as a means to operate in Tennessee, in place of local and state
- 12 taxes.
- 13 Tennessee Department of Energy and Conservation - Tennessee State Department with the goal of
- 14 improving Tennessee's energy efficiency and renewable energy use.
- 15
- 16 Section 2: This act shall propose a 25% reduction in money earned through PILOT from the TVA
- 17 should they demonstrate a 5% increase in sustainable energy production and distribution each
- 18 fiscal year.
- 19
- 20 Section 3: This act shall make it so that if the TVA does not meet these annual goals, said
- 21 reduction will be withdrawn and Tennessee will claim its rightful annual PILOT income.
- 22
- 23 Section 4: This act shall instruct the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental
- 24 Relations, to communicate with the Tennessee Valley Authority regarding this agreement.
- 25
- 26 Section 5: This act shall instruct the Tennessee Department of Energy and Conservation to
- 27 monitor the TVA's growth in renewable energy infrastructure within Tennessee, and determine
- 28 whether their progress justifies their savings from a decreased PILOT.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: The addition of this bill will result in an estimated 80 million dollar yearly deduction of
- 31 the Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation income, should the TVA meet this
- 32 annual goals.
- 33
- 34 Section 7: This act shall be voted on and renegotiated again in 5 years.
- 35
- 36 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section 9: This act shall take effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-4-4	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - Judiciary	HOUSE	SENATE
Krishna Patel, Dawnbe Yu	Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Ravenwood High School	Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT END SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

- 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 defined as
- 4 following:
- 5 Solitary Confinement: Isolation of a prisoner in a separate cell as a punishment
- 6 Recidivism: the tendency of a convicted criminal to re-offend
- 7
- 8 Section 2: Currently criminals within TN prisons are put into solitary confinement for a minimum of
- 9 15 days and an upwards of 10 years. This type of isolation can cause permanent psychological
- 10 damage and an effective measure for rehabilitation and reintegration into society. This act will end
- 11 solitary confinement within TN prisons.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: If an institution is caught putting inmates in solitary confinement they will be subject to
- 14 fine upwards of \$10,000.
- 15
- 16 Section 4: This bill will cost no money to enact
- 17
- 18 Section 5: We believe the passage of the bill we result in a significant reduction of recidivism
- 19 rates as well as the number of suicides within prisons. The first step in training inmates to behave
- 20 effectively within society is for them to understand how to behave properly with their fellow
- 21 inmates.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: When signed into law, this bill will be enacted effective immediately.
- 24

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RSB/22-4-5	
	Red Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - Transportation and Safety Kiran Gupta, Bryanna Richards Brentwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Reduce Traffic in Nashville

- 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 General Funds - The general fund is a government's basic operating fund and accounts for
- 5 everything not accounted for in another fund. It is the predominant fund for financing a state's
- 6 operations. Revenues are received from broad-based state taxes.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: 26 miles of light rail on 5 corridors converging in a downtown tunnel and 25 miles of
- 9 bus rapid transit will be constructed.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: Zoning will be redistributed to a mixed zoning plan so as to increase population density.
- 12 This will justify the cost of the plan and make it available for more people.
- 13
- 14 Section 4: This addition will cost a total of 8.9 billion dollars and will be funded by the State
- 15 General Funds.
- 16
- 17 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 18
- 19 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately on passage, the public welfare requiring it.
- 20

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WSB/22-4-6	
	White Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - State & Local Government Jamie Orozco Franklin High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT REQUIRE AT LEAST ONE BRAILLE MENU FOR THE BLIND OR VISUALLY IMPAIRED IN FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

- 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 defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 A) Blind/Visually Impaired refers to those who have severe vision that can't be corrected with
- 6 standard glasses or contact lenses
- 7 B) Food service establishment reverse to an establishment with a food license that makes and
- 8 sells its own food on the premises
- 9
- 10 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will require the presence of at least one braille menu in every
- 11 licensed food service establishment. If the establishment is reported without said menu they will
- 12 be given 60 days to print a menu.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: If an establishment falling under the jurisdiction of this law fails to comply with Section
- 15 2, fines will be imposed as follows:
- 16 A.) A sole proprietorship or partnership failing to produce a menu after the allotted 60 days will be
- 17 charged \$200-\$500
- 18 B.) A corporation failing to produce a menu after the allotted 60 days will be charged \$5,000-
- 19 \$25,000
- 20 If a Food Service Establishment falls outside of the accepted definitions of "sole proprietorship",
- 21 "partnership" or "corporation", it will be left to the courts to decide what the value of the fine shall
- 22 be.
- 23
- 24 Section 4: Any establishment with three repeated citations may risk losing their license to sell
- 25 food.
- 26
- 27 Section 5: Each establishment falling under the jurisdiction of this law is required to pay for their
- 28 own menus. This applies to every food service establishment with a standard menu, including food
- 29 trucks.
- 30
- 31 Section 6: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 6, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 34

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	WSB/22-4-7
	Senate - Education Sydney Doak, Malvika Rao, Ananya Tanjore Ravenwood High School	White Senate
ACTION ON THE BILL		HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO BAN AND OVERRIDE RESTRICTIONS ON LGBTQ+ EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

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 defined as

4 follows:

5 LGBTQ+ : The lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community, including other associated

6 identities.

7 LGBTQ+ Education: any instructional materials or supplemental instructional materials that inform,

8 teach, or address lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or related issues or history.

9 Public School: any school that is governed by the state government and/or receives state funding.

10 Classroom Curriculum: Any sequence of planned experiences where students practice and achieve

11 proficiency in content and applied learning skills including textbooks and other materials used by

12 school personnel.

13 Discriminatory Intentions: An intent to encourage the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different

14 categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.

15

16 Section II) Currently, there are measures in place to restrict the discussion of LGBTQ+ education

17 in the classroom. This bill has been proposed to ensure the safety of discussion within the

18 classroom, which will allow for a more comfortable school climate for LGBTQ+ students and allow

19 for other students to learn important history without restriction.

20

21 Section III) This bill ensures that no future bill may censor or regulate classroom curriculum,

22 materials, or conversations regarding LGBTQ+ education.

23

24 Section IV) This bill will bypass any current legislation that attempts to ban or restrict LGBTQ+

25 education within public school systems.

26

27 Section V) Teachers and school administrators are prohibited from showing any discriminatory

28 intentions towards LGBTQ+ education.

29

30 Section VI) This bill will ensure that conversations within the classroom concerning LGBTQ+

31 education will be protected. While this bill will ensure that the right to teach LGBTQ+ education

32 would be protected and discussable within the classroom, a curriculum related to LGBTQ+

33 education would not need to be introduced or forced.

34

35 Section VII) This bill does not concern LGBTQ+ sex education.

36

37 Section VIII) Teachers and school administrators are prohibited from restricting conversations

38 during educational lessons about LGBTQ+ education.

39 Section IX) If administrations do not comply with this bill, they will be penalized with a fiscal fine

40 of up to \$5,000.

41

42 Section IX a) This fine may also be accompanied by a license suspension.

43

44 Section IX b) The \$5,000 fine will be donated to the Tennessee Department of Education to be

45 used as necessary.

46

47 Section X) This bill would have no fiscal impact.

48

49 Section XI) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

50

51 Section XII) This bill will take effect upon passage.

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-4-8
	White Senate		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
Senate - Government Operations Ann Grimes, Olivia Bratcher Brentwood High School		HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Grant the Tennessee Department of Motor Vehicles the Ability to License Private Entities the Ability to Conduct Drivers Tests and Issue Drivers Identification

- 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 The authority to allow privatized companies to issue drivers' identifications after going through the
- 5 same legal processes as the government run organizations.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: This act will provide citizens the option to receive their drivers' identifications from
- 8 privatized companies. These private businesses will have to go through the same processes as the
- 9 government run agencies, however, they will be allowed to profit off of issuing drivers
- 10 identifications. This will increase competition and thereby increase efficiency.
- 11
- 12 Section 3: Government agencies will still be in effect, however, people will have the choice to
- 13 choose between the two.
- 14
- 15 Section 4: This act will not require any additional funding from the taxpayers and/or the state of
- 16 Tennessee.
- 17
- 18 Section 5: They will be allowed to determine their own cost for their services as they see fit.
- 19
- 20 Section 6: This act will allow for more jobs and more competition. This competition can increase
- 21 the efficiency of both DMVs and the private businesses.
- 22
- 23 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 8: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023
- 26

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/22-4-9
	White Senate		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
Senate - State & Local Government Connor Parks, Ryan Haun McCallie School		HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO ABOLISH EXCLUSIVELY SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING-ZONED DEVELOPMENT AND ENCOURAGE MIXED-USE COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 2 Municipality: Any given location in the State of Tennessee designated as a 'city' or 'town', and not
- 3 an unincorporated area.
- 4 Residential Unit: All of a given property (home, apartment, etc). occupied as the permanent
- 5 residence or sleeping place of the owner.
- 6 Duplex: A single residential building with 2 separate residential units.
- 7 Triplex: A single residential building with 3 separate residential units.
- 8 Quadruplex: A single residential unit with 4 private units which can each accommodate a separate
- 9 individual or family.
- 10 Plat: A plot of land.
- 11 Single-Family Housing: A single residential building with only 1 residential unit.
- 12 R1 Zoning: Zoning designated only for single family housing.
- 13 R2 Zoning: Zoning designated only for single family housing and duplexes.
- 14 RT1 Zoning: Zoning designated only for townhomes.
- 15 Ordinance: A county or city law.
- 16 Multi-Familial Development: A single residential building with more than 1 separate residential
- 17 unit.
- 18 Per Capita: Relating or applying to each and every individual in a given area or domain.
- 19 Minimum-Parking Requirements: a type of local ordinance requiring newly constructed
- 20 developments to have a certain amount of parking.
- 21 Mixed-Use (MXU) Development: A development that includes more than one type of unit from the
- 22 following: residential, commercial, or office, in one building or area.
- 23 Municipal Debt: Debt owed by a city or municipality.
- 24
- 25 Section 2: Every municipality and county in the state of Tennessee shall henceforth be required to
- 26 allow duplexes, triplexes, and quadruplexes in all plats where single-family housing can be built,
- 27 effectively including R1, R2, RT1, and any other plat not zoned for strictly industrial use. Any
- 28 housing with four or less residential units will be automatically considered without discretionary
- 29 review or hearing if the new development meets all other local ordinances, calling to mind recent
- 30 legislation approved by local, city, and state governments nationwide in order to diversify
- 31 residential and commercial land usage as well as bring multifold benefits to potential homeowners
- 32 and prospective entrepreneurs. Multi-familial developments have been proven cheaper per capita
- 33 to maintain than their single-family counterparts as necessity for additional road maintenance and
- 34 water infrastructure does not significantly escalate.
- 35

36 Section 3: Note that existing single-family developments will remain unchanged and unaffected by
37 the passage of legislation such as this, which aims mainly to allow incentivised possibilities for the
38 future construction of deregulated multi-familial developments, and not to demonstrate statewide
39 preference for one form of development over another.

40
41 Section 4: Minimum-parking requirements will be reduced by 25% for mixed-use developments
42 (MXU) to encourage developers to choose to construct MXU developments, allowing developers to
43 use space more effectively to maximize return on investment. Residents of MXU developments will
44 have closer proximity and means of efficient commute to local businesses and workplaces located
45 nearby or in the same development, reducing demand for parking and vehicle usage.

46
47 Section 5: Mixed-use development has been shown to significantly positively diversify
48 neighborhoods and reduce reliance on vehicle-based commute, effectively allowing lower income
49 residents markedly more affordable housing while still increasing property values. MXU
50 developments allow people to travel by foot to local businesses and offices instead of relying on
51 public or private transport. This increases the independence of citizens and reduces their
52 respective carbon footprint.

53
54 Section 6: Single-family homes have shown to be significantly more expensive to maintain and, on
55 average, end up costing more to maintain the infrastructure of, such as plumbing and roads, than
56 they make for a city. Likewise, space-efficient multi-family housing has proven comparatively more
57 financially solvent. Many municipalities and counties statewide simply cannot afford to maintain
58 the infrastructure associated with urban sprawl- cities such as Nashville and Chattanooga being
59 currently unable to maintain crucial infrastructure required for single-family housing. Chattanooga
60 currently suffers from almost \$1 billion in municipal debt, while Nashville currently carries \$8.4
61 billion in debt, the payment thereof alone making up 15% of the city's entire budget.

62
63 Section 7: Despite potential claims or concerns that multi-familial housing developments increase
64 traffic, the opposite is in fact largely the case. Single family detached homes generate an average
65 of 42% more weekday car trips than apartments, and over 50% more weekend trips, causing a
66 significantly higher carbon footprint on a resident-by-resident basis. Multi-familial developments
67 allow both local and locally-owned businesses to have a larger customer base nearby and allow
68 more people to commute by foot to the location. Proponents of single-family housing may claim
69 that multi-family units decrease property values, but the majority of studies in fact demonstrate
70 that homes in multi-family areas appreciate in value faster than their counterparts in single-family
71 areas.

72
73 Section 8: This act will, upon passage, require no general funding on the part of the State of
74 Tennessee. Likewise, the enforcement of this act will occur through the legal systems already in
75 existence for the State of Tennessee.

76
77 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

78
79 Section 10: This act will go into effect on January 1, 2023, with the public welfare requiring it, in
80 order to allow local municipalities adequate preparation time for zoning changes.

81

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA				WSB/22-4-10	
Youth in Government				White Senate			
Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources				ACTION ON THE BILL			
Morgan Pack, Abigail White				HOUSE			
Harpeth High School				Pass ☐ Fail ☐			
				Pass ☐ Fail ☐			

AN ACT TO REQUIRE BACKGROUND CHECKS IN ANIMAL SHELTERS

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. Animal shelter- A facility in which various stray, lost, or otherwise unclaimed animals are

5 available for adoption.

6 b. Background Check- A process used to verify a person's identity and examine one's criminal

7 history.

8 c. § 39-15-401- The Tennessee law regarding child abuse and child neglect or endangerment.

9 d. § 39-14-202- The Tennessee law regarding cruelty to animals.

10

11 Section 2: Animal shelters are required to mandate background checks for those who wish to

12 purchase an animal. The shelter is permitted to deny adoption if the buyer has been convicted

13 under laws § 39-15-401 and/or § 39-14-202 in the past 5 years.

14

15 Section 3: The person who wishes to purchase an animal is required to pay for his or her own

16 background check.

17

18 Section 4: The act will cost nothing for the state.

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, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.

23

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				WSB/22-4-11	
Senate - Education Catherine Campbell Baylor School				White Senate			
ACTION ON THE BILL				SENATE			
HOUSE				SENATE			
Pass ☐ Fail ☐				Pass ☐ Fail ☐			

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FREE STANDARDIZED COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAM PREPARATION IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

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 Standardized College Entrance Exam: A standardized exam which colleges use in admissions

5 consideration. The most common of these are the SAT and the ACT.

6 Preparation session: A lesson given on test taking strategies for the standardized college entrance

7 exam

8 Test taking strategies: Statistically backed and proven methodology used by students to take

9 standardized tests in an organized and effective way

10 School administrator: An individual at a school who holds a position as an administrator, such as a

11 principal, vice principal, or administrative assistant

12 Superintendent: The head administrator of all public schools in a district

13

14 Section 2: Free preparation sessions for standardized college entrance exams will be provided by

15 all public schools in Tennessee.

16

17 A school administrator at each public school will nominate a teacher, whom the school

18 administrator deems appropriate and is in good standing with the student body, to undergo

19 training to teach the preparation session. If the nominated teacher agrees to take the position, the

20 teacher will be provided with and review teaching material for the preparation session, which will

21 be created and provided by the Tennessee Department of Education using funding from the

22 budget.

23

24 In the case of no teacher agreeing to teach the preparation sessions at their school, the nearest

25 public school will nominate a second teacher to teach the preparation session at the school lacking

26 a teacher willing to teach the preparation sessions. If the nominated teacher from the nearest

27 school does not agree to take the position, the process repeats with the next nearest school, until

28 a teacher is found willing to teach the preparation sessions.

29

30 The teacher will teach a preparation session for standardized college entrance exams using

31 teaching material for test taking strategies provided by the Tennessee Department of Education at

32 least once every two months, but one session a month is encouraged.

33

34 An administrator at each school will keep track of how frequently a teacher holds a preparation

35 session and will report to the district superintendent if the teacher has not met the required

36 minimum number of sessions. In that case, the superintendent, if they deem it appropriate, may

37 order the administration at that school to nominate another teacher for the next year.

38

39 To ensure the quality of the preparation sessions, students who find the preparation sessions at

40 their school unsatisfactory may lodge complaints with a school administrator, who can nominate a

41 different teacher for the next school year to replace the current preparation session teacher as the

42 administrator sees fit.

43

44 The preparation sessions will be open to all currently high school students currently enrolled at a

45 public school at no cost.

46 Each school must accurately inform students of the date and time of each preparation session

47 beforehand.

48

49 A teacher may reschedule a preparation session at their discretion, but the school and the

50 students must be informed of the updated date and time.

51

52 In the event that no students attend a preparation session, that session will still count towards the

53 teacher's minimum number of sessions.

54

55 The teacher of the preparation sessions will receive a monetary bonus of \$1,000 to their salary.

56

57 Section 3: Any school found not to be in compliance with this act will have 2% of their funding

58 withheld until a teacher is nominated and has held a preparation session. Students and faculty

59 who are aware of their school not being in compliance with this act may anonymously report their

60 school to their local school superintendent, who will report the school to the Board of Education so

61 that this act may be enforced.

62

63 Section 4: This act will require \$490,000 from the budget.

64

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

66

67 Section 6: This act will be enacted on August 10, 2023.

68

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WSB/22-4-12	
	White Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - State & Local Government Alexandra McLaren, Paige Jerit St. Agnes Academy	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO CREATE A STATEWIDE VOTING HOLIDAY FOR THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED:

2

3 SECTION 1: DEFINITIONS

4 Legal Holiday- a day that is set aside by statute for recreation, the halting of work, or religious

5 observation. The day is legally designated as exempt from the conduct of all judicial proceedings,

6 Service of Process, and the demand and protest of Commercial Paper. A prohibition against

7 conducting public business transactions on holidays does not, however, have an effect upon

8 private business. Private transactions will not be invalidated because they are conducted on a

9 holiday.

10

11 SECTION 2: THE TREATMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DAY AS A STATEWIDE HOLIDAY

12 For any Tennesseean the next Tuesday after the first Monday in November 2022 and each even-

13 numbered year after shall be treated as a State holiday for the purpose of increasing voter

14 turnout.

15

16 SECTION 3:

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

18

19 SECTION 4:

20 This act shall take effect prior to the 2024 Presidential election. The public welfare requiring it.

21

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BSB/22-4-13	
	Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
Senate - Judiciary Micah Morrow, Ivett Rios Beech High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

Act to Implement Counseling for Children in Custody Cases

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) Counselor- a person trained to give guidance on personal, social, or psychological problems.

5 b) Custodial Parent- the parent that lives with and cares for their minor child for all (sole physical

6 custody) or most (primary physical custody) of the time.

7 c) Non-custodial Parent- the parent whose children do not live with them for a majority of the

8 time.

9 d) Parental Manipulation/Alienation- a type of brainwash one parent uses against the other to

10 bring the child against them.

11

12 Section 2) Under this act, all children ages eight to thirteen in court custody cases shall be

13 appointed an individual counselor for their independent stance on which parent is best suited for

14 them

15

16 Section 3) Due to the overwhelming neglect of a child's decision in their custodial parent, our bill

17 hopes to increase the awareness the court uses when it comes to the minor's selection in their

18 parental guardian.

19

20 Section 4) Implementing counselors will insure job opportunities across the state of Tennessee.

21

22 Section 5) If enacted this act will require \$1,600,701 of the states total funding for children

23 services.

24

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

26

27 Section 7) This act shall take effect on Jul 1, 2022, or the beginning of the following fiscal year.

28

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-4-14
	Blue Senate		
Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sascha Steiger, Jocelin Hunter, Audrey McWhirter West High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Eliminate Single Use Plastic Bags

- 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 Mil- 1/1000 of an inch, a unit of measurement commonly used for plastic bags.
- 5 Microplastics - Tiny pieces of plastic that are harmful to bodies of water, such as rivers and lakes.
- 6 Single-use plastic bags- Bags that lack the durability to be used multiple times. These bags are
- 7 made of HDPE.
- 8 HDPE- High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) is a thermoplastic polymer made from petroleum.
- 9 Recycled reusable bags- A bag designed to endure at least 75 uses, has the capability of carrying
- 10 at least 18 pounds, can be machine washed numerous times, is made from recycled materials
- 11 including fabric or plastic at least 4 mils thick.
- 12
- 13 Section 2: The act will ban the usage of single-use plastic bags and replace these with the option
- 14 to purchase either recycled reusable bags or paper bags. These bags will be available, at a higher
- 15 cost, at local and chain grocery stores, dry cleaners, shops including pharmacies, catering
- 16 establishments, restaurants, gas stations, street traders (farmers markets), hairdressers,
- 17 museums, webshops, and mail order companies. A program will be set up to provide recycled
- 18 reusable bags to those who cannot afford to pay the extra cost of recycled reusable bags. This
- 19 program will provide the option for customers to make a donation to cover the cost of a reusable
- 20 bag for those who cannot afford it.
- 21
- 22 Section 3: Failure to adhere to this implementation will result in a fine directed toward the
- 23 distributor of \$0.50 per bag, keeping in mind that single-use plastic bags only cost \$0.01 to
- 24 manufacture.
- 25
- 26 Section 4: This addition of this course will cost \$10,000,000 and will be funded through
- 27 the Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee. The money will be given to
- 28 establishments to help fund the transition from plastic bags to reusable bags, considering reusable
- 29 bags cost more to produce than plastic bags.
- 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 September 10, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 34

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-4-15
	Blue Senate		
Senate - Commerce and Labor Hans Renlund Baylor School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FUNDING TO POSSIBLE INNOVATIVE VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms used within this act, unless certain context requires otherwise, shall be defined
- 4 below as follows:
- 5 (1) Virtual Reality: Virtual Reality (VR) is technology that uses computer generating technology to
- 6 simulate a digitally realistic environment for the user.
- 7 Virtual Reality Technology: Virtual Reality (VR) technology refers to any hardware or software
- 8 relating or pertaining to Virtual Reality.
- 9 (2) Haptic Technology: Haptic Technology is the technology implemented alongside VR technology
- 10 to benefit the immersion of VR technology through tactile sensory manipulation.
- 11
- 12 Section 2) This bill wishes to create a grant program under the Tennessee Department of
- 13 Economic and Community Development, in which nonprofit organizations, educational institutions,
- 14 private organizations and entities, and individuals within the state of Tennessee can receive
- 15 funding for the development of VR technologies.
- 16
- 17 Section 3) Funding will come from the Economic Development District Grants section of the
- 18 Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development. The recommended amount of
- 19 money for the 2020-2021 year was \$1,906,100, and so a small portion of this money will go to
- 20 this grant program, sharing this total amount with other grant programs that pull from this section
- 21 of funding for the Department of Economic and Community Development for the state of
- 22 Tennessee.
- 23
- 24 Section 4) Grants for potential VR technology investments will be put into different tiers based on
- 25 what innovative idea is being offered.
- 26 "Small" improvements towards different VR and/or VR haptic technologies, such as an
- 27 improvement to one or two small components or a more efficient software being implemented, will
- 28 be given a grant of at least \$1000, but not exceeding \$3000.
- 29 "Moderate" improvements towards VR and/or VR haptic technologies, such as a new device that
- 30 improves most or all of the components of a certain VR technology, will be given a grant starting
- 31 at \$5000, and at most \$15,000.
- 32 "Large-scale" improvements towards different VR and/or VR haptic technologies, such as an
- 33 original piece of VR technology or VR haptic technology that did not exist beforehand, or a new
- 34 variant of a piece of technology that is considered to be original in design. Grants for such
- 35 technologies will start at \$20,000, but will not exceed \$75,000.
- 36
- 37 Section 5) Special exceptions for grants towards such developments will be made on a case by
- 38 case basis. Special exceptions include, but are not limited to, additional funding towards projects

39 that are close or passed their grant amount and are at a financial impasse, as well as grant
40 amounts that exceed the maximum amounts listed above for the categorization of the potential
41 technology that will be researched and developed.

42
43 Section 5) If the grant, granted by the state of Tennessee, is not properly used towards the
44 presented VR or VR haptic technology, that the party responsible must immediately pay back the
45 state's investment, or face possible legal action for committing the act of grant fraud, as well as
46 indefinitely disqualifying the individual(s)/organization(s) involved from applying for grants from
47 the state of Tennessee.

48
49 Section 6) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed

50
51 Section 7) This act will be enacted by the state upon passage, and businesses must comply with
52 this act by July 1st, 2022.

53

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			BSB/22-4-16	
Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources					Blue Senate	
Srinath Narayanan, Joshua Park						
Franklin High School						
					ACTION ON THE BILL	
					HOUSE	
					Pass ☐ Fail ☐	
					SENATE	
					Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO EXEMPT ORGANIC FARMERS FROM STATE TAXES

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

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

4 Organic Agriculture- Method of farming that produces food grown and processed using no
5 synthetic fertilizers or pesticides. Pesticides derived from natural sources (such as biological
6 pesticides) may be used in producing organically grown food.

7 Produce- food or any other substances or material that is grown or obtained through farming
8 Farmland- Land that is/can be used for farming and/or other agricultural purposes

9 State Taxes- In the US, a tax that you pay to the government of a state rather than to the national
10 government

11
12 Section II: This bill will encourage the use of organic agriculture by exempting organic farmers,
13 who grow a certain amount of produce monthly, from state taxes.

14
15 Section III: Only organic farmers producing at least 100,000 pounds of organic produce each
16 month will be exempt from state income taxes. This requirement will ensure that the exemption is
17 being implemented in a well-maintained and productive farm.

18
19 Section IV: Farmers will have to have obtained an Organic Certification, for their farm, issued by
20 the state of Tennessee in order to qualify for the exemption.

21
22 Section V: Due to the fact that Tennessee has the third smallest organic farmland share in the
23 U.S., exempting organic farms from state taxes will not have a substantial negative effect on the
24 state economy. Rather, it will have the inverse effect as organic agriculture is 25% - 33% more
25 profitable than conventional farms. By encouraging the growth of organic farms, the economy will
26 be helped.

27
28 Section VI: The act will apply to all local, state organic farmers and will promote the use of organic
29 farming.

30
31 Section VII: This act shall take effect 1 year after the enactment of this bill. Farmers will be able to
32 use this time to meet the prerequisites and get their Organic Certification.

33

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-4-17
	Senate - Education Sarah Deweese, Avery Cloud Franklin High School		Blue Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Improve Sexual Education in Tennessee 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 Sexual Education - the high quality teaching and learning relating to a variety of topics about sex
- 5 and sexuality
- 6 Curriculum - the outline of information required to be taught to students.
- 7
- 8 Section 2. Students will be taught a four week course. This course will take place during a
- 9 student's required gym credit one week each quarter through the academic year. The course will
- 10 be taught by a trained professional in sexual education. The curriculum will include:
- 11
- 12 Week One: An overview of what sex is and what happens during sex
- 13 Including a section on breaking down the stigmas around talking about sex with a trusted figure
- 14 This will include information on both heterosexual and homosexual sex.
- 15
- 16 Week Two: What is safe sex and what is consensual sex
- 17 Will provide information on condoms, plan B, and other forms of birth control
- 18 Will provide resources for reporting unconscious sex and supporting youth after an experience
- 19 with unconscious sex
- 20
- 21 Week Three: Possible Results of Sex
- 22 Pregnancy and sexual diseases and the solutions to them
- 23
- 24 Week Four: Debunking Sex Myths and Class Discussion for final grade
- 25 Debunking and discussing sex myths
- 26 For a final grade, students will have a two day socratic seminar on everything covered in the
- 27 course.
- 28
- 29 Section 3. The total cost of this bill will be 2,910,000 USD, or 6,000 USD per public high school.
- 30 This includes the salary for the teacher and the resources required for the class.
- 31
- 32 Section 4. This bill will comply with current SB1229/HB0529 by requiring parental consent forms to
- 33 discuss LGBTQ+ education in school. If the student's parent prefers, with reasonable excuse, their
- 34 student not learn the curriculum, the student will be required to do an alternative assignment
- 35 centered around a less intense sexual education topic, such as puberty.
- 36
- 37 Section 5. This act shall take effect at the beginning of the 2023-2024 school year.
- 38

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/22-4-18
	Senate - Education Brooke Cole, Annmarie Stallman Brentwood High School		Blue Senate ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REQUIRE A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASS FOR GRADES 2-5 IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

- 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 Foreign language-A non English language study. Some examples may include Mandarin, Latin,
- 5 German, French, Sign Language, etc.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: All public elementary school students, 2-5 will be required to take a foreign language
- 8 class every year. This course will be added to their related arts program.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: The standards for this course will be set by the Tennessee Department of Education.
- 11
- 12 Section 4: This addition of new teachers will be paid for by each school district.
- 13
- 14 Section 5: This law will be beneficial as learning a second language is much easier at a developing
- 15 age than in high school.
- 16
- 17 Section 6: If there is noticeable effort shown in getting a foreign language teacher by August of
- 18 2023, but a school has not been able to yet, they will be given a grace period until January of
- 19 2024. If by January of 2024 they have still not gotten a foreign language teacher state funding will
- 20 be withheld.
- 21
- 22 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 23
- 24 Section 8: This act shall take effect by August of 2023.
- 25

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	BSB/22-4-19	
	Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
Senate - Transportation and Safety		
Kai Norris, Alejandro Lachica, Andrew Vo		
Lausanne Collegiate School		

AN ACT TO REQUIRE PASSENGER'S ALCOHOL TO BE CONTAINED WHEN IN 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 Contained- have or hold within
- 5 Passenger- a person traveling in a vehicle who is not driving
- 6 Possess- to have, to own
- 7 Require- need for a particular purpose
- 8 Vehicle- a motorized passenger carrier which requires to be operated
- 9
- 10 Section 2: Passengers in vehicles will no longer be allowed to possess open alcohol containers in
- 11 hand, or anywhere else within the vehicle.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: Alcohol within vehicles must be contained in original packaging from the manufacturer.
- 14 No handmade packaging or resealing if containers are allowed.
- 15
- 16 Section 4: This addition to law will not require any funding to enact. It is simply something a law
- 17 enforcement officer will have to be aware of.
- 18
- 19 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 20
- 21 Section 6: This act shall take effect June 1st, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 22

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	BSB/22-4-20	
	Blue Senate	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
Senate - State & Local Government		
Azariah Cherukara, Aditya Pradeep, Johan Gigma		
Ravenwood High School		

AN ACT TO REFORM THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act shall be defined as followed:
- 4 a) Gerrymandering - The practice of manipulating and redrawing election district borders to give
- 5 one political party an unfair political advantage. As a result of this approach, there is frequently a
- 6 considerable gap between election results and what people actually voted for.
- 7 b) NPVIC - The National Popular Vote Interstate Compact, is a proposed agreement that would
- 8 select the winner of presidential elections based on who obtains the most votes. 15 states, as well
- 9 as the District of Columbia, have ratified the NPVIC. The plan makes no changes to federal law.
- 10 Instead, the plan is ratified by each state independently. The plan will not go into action until
- 11 enough states have signed on to decide the outcome of an election. This plan has 74 percent of
- 12 Tennessee voters in favor of ratification.
- 13 c) Commission - A group of people officially charged with a particular function.
- 14 d) Electoral College - The current system of electing the president and vice president in the US. It
- 15 is a body of people representing the states of the US, who formally cast votes for the election of
- 16 the president and vice president. Currently, it is possible for the winner of the election to be the
- 17 person who received less votes as a result of this system. This has occurred 5 times.
- 18
- 19 Section 2: The state legislature's responsibility to alter election boundaries every ten years will be
- 20 transferred to a special independent commission. 75% of the commission must be in favor of the
- 21 revised boundaries in order for them to be implemented.
- 22
- 23 Section 3: The commission will be made up of 12 people. These 12 individuals are not allowed to
- 24 be elected officials or lobbyists. The majority and minority leaders in the House and Senate will
- 25 appoint three members each. Therefore, it is impossible for one party to have an advantage
- 26 regarding the members of the commission. At least 9 of the 12 members must vote in favor of the
- 27 revised map in order for it to be implemented.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: Tennessee will join the 16 jurisdictions that have previously signed the NPVIC as a
- 30 signatory once this bill is passed.
- 31
- 32 Section 5: Tennessee will use the Electoral College system until the NPVIC policy is accepted by
- 33 enough states and it receives at least 270 electoral votes. When this threshold is met, the NPVIC
- 34 plan will be enacted, with Tennessee's electoral votes going to the candidate who obtains the most
- 35 votes nationally.
- 36
- 37 Section 6: The commission will require \$70,000 in funding. The funds will come from Tennessee's
- 38 budget surplus. Each member will receive \$5,000 in compensation for their time. The commission
- 39 will take up very limited time and the members will continue their lives with little to no disruption.

40 There will also be \$10,000 in funding for supplies or other activities required by the commission.
41 There will most likely be significant funds left over, which will be returned to the budget surplus.
42
43 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
44
45 Section 8: This act will go into effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
46

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 1

**Claire Hutton &
Lindsey Obua**

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				RHB/22-1-1	
House - Health				Red House			
Vinayasri Vanteru, Johnathan Mover Centennial High School				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐			

An Act to Decriminalize Opioids and Other Drugs and Fund Rehabilitation for Addicts in Order to Address the Opioid Epidemic.

Section I:

1 a) Controlled substances: Every drug from schedule 1 through schedule 7 defined by Tennessee
2 law, Narcotics or other drugs.
3
4 b) Medically Assisted Therapy (MAT): The use of medication and in addition to counseling and
5 therapy as defined by the U.S. department of Health and Human Services.
6 c) A warning: cautionary advice that is listed on permanent record.
7 d) SAMHSA: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
8 e) Schedule I: Deemed the most serious because of their risk for causing addiction and
9 dependency, as well as the general lack of any legitimate medical purpose for the substance.
10 Common examples include: BZP, Heroin, LSD, Mescaline, Mushrooms, and Peyote.
11 f) schedule II :Drugs abused frequently, and, when misused, can result in a severe psychological
12 or physiological dependency. However, there are instances, albeit very few, in which the
13 substances can be used for medical purposes. Drugs in this category include: Amphetamine,
14 Cocaine, Codeine, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Morphine, Opium, and Ritalin
15 g)Schedule III: Schedule III drugs are less dangerous than Schedule II drugs, though they are still
16 frequently abused. Drugs in this tier include: Anabolic steroids, Hydrocodone, and Ketamine.
17 h) Schedule IV: Drugs under Schedule IV are often prescribed to help patients, but have a slight
18 risk of dependency. This includes: Fenfluramine, Flunitrazepam, Klonopin, Xanax®
19 (alprazolam),Valium® (diazepam), and Other benzodiazepines/ sedatives
20
21 Section II: An individual found in possession of a controlled substance not prescribed to them by a
22 licensed medical professional in an amount that is less than a ten-day supply is a crime.
23 The potential Penalties are as follows
24 a) A warning for the first offense.
25 b) A fine not exceeding Fifty USD for the second offense.
26 c) A fine not exceeding One Hundred USD for all subsequent offenses.
27

Section III: The Creation of three person panels, Panels of Public Health, consisting of one legal
28 professional and two medical professionals with experience regarding drug addiction.
29 a) This panel is tasked with determining if an individual charged with Simple Possession of a
30 Schedule I, II, III, or IV is addicted to an illicit substance.
31 b) If the Panel finds that the individual is addicted to an illicit substance, and the individual agrees
32 to get assistance recommended by the panel, the panel may suspend the prosecution for six
33 months. If the individual is not detained for simple possession or other drug-related crimes during
34 this time, the simple possession charge will not be prosecuted.
35 c) If the individual does not consent to go before the commission, they will be prosecuted by the
36 standards of that county district attorney.
37 The findings of this panel, as they relate to the duties of the panel, are not admissible in court.
38

39 Section IV: An individual charged with Simple Possession or other related drug crimes may choose
40 to go before a Panel of Public Health.
41
42 Section V: The State of Tennessee will provide funding for the rehabilitation programs including
43 but not limited to Medically assisted therapy programs. The funding for rehabilitation centers will
44 cover the patients' cost for rehabilitation.
45
46 Section VI: This Act will require \$5,000,000 per year for the Panels of Public Health and will come
47 from the TN department of Justice. \$50,000,000 yearly for the rehabilitation clinics will come from
48 the TN department of Mental Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, and
49 Federal SAMHSA grant.
50
51 Section VII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
52
53 Section VIII: This act shall take effect on September 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
54
55

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-1-2	
			Red House	
House - Education Beeta Baghaevaji, Caroline Kanavy, Carlie Smith Ravenwood High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

Bill To Implement Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Classes in the Tennessee Public School Curriculum

- 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 a) Human trafficking: the unlawful act of transporting or coercing people to benefit from their work
- 5 or service, typically in the form of forced labor or sexual exploitation.
- 6 b) Victim: Referencing aforementioned human trafficking victims
- 7 c) Coercive Techniques: Recognizing that grooming, manipulation, and threatening are prime
- 8 tactics of traffickers
- 9
- 10 Section 2: All Tennessee public high schools will integrate a two-week human trafficking
- 11 awareness and prevention course. This program will be required to complete between grades 9th
- 12 to 12th.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: The addition to the curriculum curated by the Tennessee Department of Education will
- 15 be in collaboration with It Has To Stop, Trafficking Awareness and Prevention, and End Slavery
- 16 Tennessee.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: By providing the option of virtual courses, students are given the information to
- 19 recognize and prevent human trafficking techniques.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: If enacted, this addition to the curriculum will not require any funding from the state.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 7: This act will go into effect the 2022-2023 school year.
- 26

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-1-3	
			Red House	
House - Education Reagan Cary, Ian Stewart, Liam Fernandez Ravenwood High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Increase the Number of Annual Lockdown Drills and Reduce the Number of Annual Fire Drills in Tennessee Public Schools

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 A) Schools be Defined as: Educational institutions designed to provide learning spaces and
- 6 learning environments for the teaching of students under the direction of teachers, specifically in
- 7 the state of Tennessee.
- 8 A) Lockdown Drills be Defined as: A means of practicing preparedness in a school in the event of
- 9 an intruder entering school grounds.
- 10 C) Fire Drills be Defined as: A practice of the emergency procedures to be used in case of fire.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: Lockdown drills will be held monthly at all public schools in the state of Tennessee.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: Fire drills will be held once every semester at all public schools in the state of
- 15 Tennessee.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: Any school(s) found guilty of not practicing Lockdown and Fire drills must undergo the
- 18 current enforced punishment for not doing so.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: This act will not require funding from the state budget.
- 21
- 22 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 23
- 24 Section 7: This act will go into effect in the 2022-2023 school year, the public welfare requiring it.
- 25
- 26

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-1-4
	Red House		
House - Education Gracen Baird, Meredith Bradley Franklin High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO REQUIRE TEACHERS TO HAVE CLASS OUTSIDE ONCE EVERY SEMESTER

- 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 Outdoor Classroom - an umbrella term for actively inclusive facilitated approaches that
- 5 predominantly use activities and experiences in the outdoors which lead to learning, increased
- 6 health and wellbeing, and environmental awareness.
- 7 Mental Health - includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we
- 8 think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make
- 9 choices.
- 10
- 11 Section 2: All public high schools will be required to hold each educational course outside one time
- 12 per semester, giving students the opportunity to participate in the outdoor setting. This way of
- 13 learning will prove to help students' mental health while in school while also promoting learning.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: The requirements and guidelines for this type of class will be set by the Tennessee
- 16 Department of Education.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: The layout of this outside class time will be up to the discretion of each individual
- 19 school, considering they will be encouraged to utilize this opportunity in an effective manner.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: If schools refuse to follow this, there will be a financial penalty of \$200 put in place to
- 22 ensure all classrooms will get equal time outside.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: The addition of an outdoor learning environment will have no cost.
- 25
- 26 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 27
- 28 Section 8: This act shall take effect August 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 29

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-1-5
	Red House		
House - Education Gideon Sobek, Yoltic Madrigal Beech High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

A Resolution to Adapt the Four-Year Math Graduation Requirement in Secondary Schools.

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this resolution shall be defined as the following:
- 4 (a) Qualified Educator means an educator who has a bachelor's degree or sufficient professional
- 5 background in fields which teach critical thinking skills. This definition will be specified by the
- 6 proposed panel and special committee for their own purposes.
- 7 (b) Four Year Math Requirement refers to Tennessee Administrative Code 0520-01-03-.06, section
- 8 2, part (a), section 11, parts (a) and (b) (It will be referred to as FYMR in this resolution),
- 9 (c) Critical Thinking and Problem Solving refers to the general problem solving and analyzing skills
- 10 which undergird mathematics comprehension. (It will be referred to as CTPS in this resolution)
- 11 (d) CTE refers to Career Technical Education classes, as defined in the Tennessee Administrative
- 12 Code.
- 13 (e) Curricula refers to a course or class which is creditable for postsecondary graduation.
- 14 (f) Centers of Regional Excellence refers to the division of all 147 Tennessee school districts into
- 15 eight districts by the Department of Education. (It will be referred to as CORE in this resolution)
- 16
- 17 Section 2: All secondary public schools will change their requirements for mathematics credits to
- 18 include classes outside of traditional mathematics curricula, but which maintain the critical-
- 19 thinking curricula. These classes may include, but are not limited to: logic reasoning and
- 20 comprehension, economics, business, marketing, budgeting, finance, drafting, engineering, and
- 21 physics, as well as CTE classes like carpentry, mechanics, computer programming, etc.
- 22
- 23 Section 3: The state will institute a new category of educational standards, titled "Critical
- 24 thinking and problem solving". This category of standards will replace the FYMR. Any curricula
- 25 which meet this requirement may be considered as effective within the new CTPS requirement for
- 26 secondary-school graduation. Traditional Mathematics courses, as well as the new curricula will
- 27 fulfill the CTPS (which replaces the FYMR) under Tennessee Admin. Code 0520-01-03.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: The state will still require Algebra I, Geometry, and Algebra II, in the prescribed order,
- 30 per Tennessee Admin. Code 0520-01-03, under the new CTPS standard. However, any additional
- 31 math classes are not required and may be substituted with new approved curricula under the CTPS
- 32 standard. All students will still be required to take at least one CTPS credit per year, and one
- 33 semester of CTPS curricula is creditable with one or more credits.
- 34
- 35 Section 5: The resolution shall establish a special committee(SC) of the Department of
- 36 Education(DOE), to be staffed with DOE employees, determined by the department, which will be
- 37 responsible for executing this resolution.
- 38

39 Section 6: The SC shall determine the curricula and classes which fulfill CTPS standards. The SC
40 shall determine eligible curricula and establish standards for those curricula.

41

42 Section 7: The SC may not select courses based on the amount of math instruction in the
43 curriculum. The only criteria the SC may use shall be suitable for determining the rigor of CTPS
44 instruction in such curricula, understanding that mathematical instruction does not impart such
45 skills effectively in every instance.

46

47 Section 8: The SC may prevent the selected courses and curricula from being taught by an
48 unqualified educator, and may determine the characteristics of a qualified educator per individual
49 curriculum.

50

51 Section 9: The SC must approve its curricula and selected courses through a panel of educators
52 which specialize in CTPS, comprising in majority of mathematics teachers, Gifted Educators, and
53 CTE teachers. The panel shall include up to five, and at least two, selected educators from every
54 school district.

55

56 Section 10: Every teacher who sits on the panel shall be paid a sum of one and a half thousand
57 dollars for every session the panel sits, and that money shall be allocated in the next budget.

58

59 Section 11: Every school district exceeding 5,000 students will be guaranteed 2 panelists. Every
60 district which exceeds 10,000 students will be guaranteed 3. Every district exceeding 15,000
61 students will be guaranteed 4. Every district exceeding 20,000 will be guaranteed 5. Any district
62 under 5,000 students will be joined with another, under the discretion and within the bounds of
63 the CORE district it is in, and will be considered one district for this representation. If necessary,
64 two CORE districts may join respective small school districts across CORE district boundaries.

65

66 Section 12: Every panel session shall last 6 months. The panel shall meet a total of four times. The
67 first session shall be dedicated to primarily determining the standards of the CTPS category, listing
68 eligible curricula, and determining qualifications of respective educators. The second, third, and
69 fourth shall be dedicated to the determination and publication of standards of education within
70 those curricula which fulfill the CTPS requisites for graduation. The SC shall then for five years
71 collect data from standardized testing. After five years, the SC and panel will reconvene and
72 review the effectiveness of the CTPS program, and may consider adjusting their findings.

73

74 Section 13: The SC will at minimum meet at every session with the panel. It will determine the
75 procedure and rules of order for the panel, and allocate DOE funding for the advice of experts and
76 research for the edification of the panel and the special committee during their sessions.

77

78 Section 14: \$3,500,000 will be allocated for the dividends of the panelists. Any other monies will
79 be drawn from the discretionary funds of the DOE. The CORE districts are responsible for
80 effectively grouping small school districts to minimize cost of dividend.

81

82 Section 15: All laws in conflict with this resolution shall hereby be repealed.

83

84 Section 16: This resolution shall take effect immediately upon the first of June, 2022, the public
85 welfare requiring it.

86

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-1-6	
House - Finance, Ways & Means Owen McDaniel Baylor School		White House		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO REALLOCATE 10 PERCENT OF SALES TAX REVENUE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION'S BUDGET

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

2

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

4 a. Total tax revenue — the final, complete amount of revenue accrued by all state taxes.

5 b. Total sales tax revenue — the final, complete amount of revenue accrued only by the state sales

6 tax.

7 c. Total budget — the total amount of money a state can spend in a fiscal year.

8 d. Reallocate — the act of redistributing funds from one people, group, organization, or

9 department to another.

10

11 Section 2) The projected total budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year, encompassing all

12 Departments and projected total tax revenue, is \$52,000,000,000.

13

14 Section 3) The projected total budget in 2022-2023 for the Tennessee Department of Environment

15 and Conservation is \$400,000,000.

16

17 Section 4) The projected total tax revenue for the 2022-2023 fiscal year is \$17,981,000,000.

18 Within this total, the projected sales tax revenue is \$11,844,000,000.

19

20 Section 5) 10% of the total sales tax revenue, projected to be \$1,184,400,000, shall be

21 reallocated and added to the total budget of the Tennessee Department of Environment and

22 Conservation.

23

24 Section 6) As this is only a reallocation, this act will not require funding from the state.

25

26 Section 7) All laws and parts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

27

28 Section 8) This act will be enacted on July 1, 2022, at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

29

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	WHB/22-1-7	
		White House	
House - Consumer and Human Resources Hanna Araya, Emma Prudoff, Jackson Hopkins Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Lower Unemployment Rate in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I) Terms defined in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows
- 5 Unemployed citizen: any person who is not retired and has no job or any means of making money
- 6 to support themselves independently.
- 7 Unemployment compensation: Federal and state funded money lent to those without jobs to
- 8 prevent them from losing all of their assets. This is a relief designed to offer short term support
- 9 until individuals can find employment and sustain themselves.
- 10
- 11 Section II) Professionals paid through the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce
- 12 Development will be sent to help individual non-dependent Tennesseans who have been
- 13 unemployed for 2 consecutive months find a secure job
- 14
- 15 Section III) The newly employed will be monitored to ensure they maintain the same job for one
- 16 whole month
- 17
- 18 Section IV) Those qualified to be employed who do not comply to the standards of holding a job
- 19 will not receive any compensation from the government and will be subjected to weekly meetings
- 20 with the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development
- 21
- 22 Section V) The first three meetings will include in depth searching of a fitting occupation to the
- 23 individual; if they are required follow up meetings for not maintaining a job At&--A;
- 24
- 25 Section VI) This act will work with all businesses, and will focus on employing small businesses to
- 26 promote local economies in Tennessee
- 27
- 28 Section VII) Those helping find the unemployed jobs will receive payment from the budget
- 29
- 30 Section VIII) Data analysts will aid in logistical placement of people in jobs and track those who
- 31 remain unemployed to secure an organized program; they will receive payment from the budget
- 32
- 33 Section IX) Requests the addition of this course at the cost of \$2,000,000 and will be funded
- 34 through the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development Budget.
- 35
- 36 Section X) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 37
- 38 Section XI) This act shall take effect August 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it
- 39

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	WHB/22-1-8	
		White House	
House - Agriculture and Natural Resources Abigail Pyrdon, Ava Wendt St. Agnes Academy		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO REQUIRE DAILY INSPECTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 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 Hazardous Waste- waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration,
- 5 or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, an
- 6 increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible illness or incapacitating reversible illness
- 7 or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when
- 8 improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.
- 9 Hazardous Waste Management- facilities that receive hazardous wastes for treatment, storage or
- 10 disposal.
- 11 Treatment- using various processes, such as incineration or oxidation, to alter the character or
- 12 composition of hazardous wastes.
- 13 Storage- temporarily holding hazardous wastes until they are treated or disposed.
- 14 Disposal- permanently containing hazardous wastes.
- 15 Inspector- an official employed to ensure that official regulations are obeyed.
- 16
- 17 SECTION 2 : All facilities containing hazardous waste of any kind will be required to properly
- 18 inspect all hazardous waste containment at least once daily.
- 19
- 20 SECTION 3 : The standards for the inspection will be set by the United States Environmental
- 21 Protection Agency.
- 22
- 23 SECTION 4 : This addition of further regulation will cost \$8,500,000. This will be funded through
- 24 the fee collection system of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and the
- 25 grant received from the Environmental Protection Agency.
- 26
- 27 SECTION 5 : All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 28
- 29 SECTION 6 : This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 30

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				WHB/22-1-9	
House - Business and Utilities				White House			
Graham Huffine, Jack Christian, Will Cothern Beech High School				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐			

An Act To Reduce Occupational Licensing Restrictions

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. Occupational license: a form of government regulation requiring a license to pursue a particular

5 profession or vocation for compensation.

6 b. Reciprocity: a recognition by one of two states of the validity of licenses or privileges granted by

7 the other.

8 c. Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance: government agency responsible for

9 overseeing the issuance and regulation of state licensing laws.

10

11 Section 2: The Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance will recognize the occupational

12 licenses of individuals seeking residence in Tennessee who already have the qualifications for work

13 in other U.S. states and have had their occupational license renewed.

14

15 Section 3: The Tennessee Division of Regulatory Boards will be called upon to conduct a review of

16 licensing and certification regulations deemed burdensome and discriminatory and submit their

17 report to the Department of Commerce within one fiscal year. Additionally, the Division of

18 Regulatory Boards will review the length of time required to obtain certain licenses and the

19 financial costs associated with obtaining certain licenses and recommend the reduction of costs

20 and time in their report to the Department of Commerce. Additionally, the Department will set up

21 a fund in order to grant financial assistance to those who qualify for financial aid in order to

22 alleviate the cost of obtaining a license.

23

24 Section 4: This act does not apply to individuals who either have not already obtained a license or

25 certification in Tennessee or any other state, have attempted to obtain a license or certification but

26 have not already completed the necessary qualifications to do so, have had their license previously

27 revoked for any reason, or any persons whose occupational license has expired or failed to be

28 renewed.

29

30 Section 5: All those wishing to have their current license certified in the state of Tennessee must

31 apply to have their license approved by the Department of Commerce and Insurance.

32

33 Section 6: This act will limit the disproportionate number of low-income jobs targeted by

34 occupational licensing restrictions by granting financial assistance to certification applicants in

35 correlation with income level of the applicant's occupation and reducing the required fees for

36 designated low-income jobs. Meaning those with low-income jobs will pay less in fees than those

37 with higher-paying jobs. Those working in jobs in the bottom 25th percentile of income level will

38 become eligible to receive their license early and at a reduced cost if they are able to pass their

39 occupational licensing examination. The reduced time and cost will be determined and regulated

40 by the Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance and be required to review these rates

41 every fiscal year.

42

43 Section 7: This act grants non-citizens of Tennessee the ability to find work within the state but

44 must notify and gain written permission from the recipient of the performed service of their

45 knowledge and consent that the individual providing the service is licensed outside of the state of

46 Tennessee.

47

48 Section 8: If the State of Tennessee is found to be in violation of this law, state citizens will be

49 granted the right to seek compensation for incurred damages in a court of law.

50

51 Section 9: This act will cost \$500,000 and an additional 30% of the Department of Commerce and

52 Insurance revenue from occupational licensing fees to support financial aid requests.

53

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

55

56 Section 11: This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.

57

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WHB/22-1-10	
	White House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Education Hailey Jaworski, Lindsay Hornick, Emma Rose Smith Franklin High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Represent Authors of Color in Public Middle and High School Curriculum

- 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 Unit in full - a unit to include a study time of at least 3 weeks
- 5 Final Assessment - a written assignment (essay), a cumulative multiple choice test, and/or a
- 6 presentation
- 7 DEI committee - Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion committee made up of a diverse group of
- 8 teachers, administration and parents to develop and promote strategies and best practices for
- 9 diversity in regards to race, gender, and sexuality
- 10
- 11 Section 2: All public schools will be required to incorporate one novel and one short story written by
- 12 a person of color, about people of color into each public middle and high school English classes.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: These works must be treated as a full unit, including class discussions, in class and out
- 15 of class critical thinking assignments, and a final assessment to cover the composition and impact
- 16 of the book or story. Units must cover the background of the author, and the culture of the race of
- 17 the author.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: Teachers will be required to read the novel and short story in full before teaching it to
- 20 students
- 21
- 22 Section 5: Each district is required to have a DEI committee to compile a list of acceptable books
- 23 for English teachers to choose from. These must be books published after the year 1865 (post-
- 24 slavery novels).
- 25
- 26 Section 6: Members from each DEI committee will come together to create a guide to help teachers
- 27 create lesson plans to convey the major events/effects/influences of the chosen work of literature.
- 28
- 29 Section 7: If the administration of a school is in violation of these parameters, there will be a fine of
- 30 0.2% of the school's total funding. If an individual teacher is in violation of these parameters, they
- 31 will be brought under review of the district school board with the DEI committee and will be moved
- 32 to a subject other than English or history and nontenured teachers may lose their jobs.
- 33
- 34 Section 8: All money collected as fines will be added to the funding of schools with the highest
- 35 population of low-income students of color.
- 36
- 37 Section 8: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 38
- 39 Section 9: This act will go into effect at the beginning of the 2024-25 school year.
- 40

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WHB/22-1-11	
	White House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Criminal Justice Steffen Ruocco, Steven Tate, Luke Schenkel Ravenwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

A Bill to Reduce Overpopulation in Tennessee Prisons and Corrections System

- 1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 A) TDOC- Tennessee Department of Corrections.
- 5 B) Incarceration- state of being confined in prison.
- 6 C) Criminal Justice Reform- Any improvements made to a state justice system to improve
- 7 efficiency and cohesiveness of the institution as a whole.
- 8 D) Parole- The release of a prisoner temporarily (for a special purpose) or permanently before the
- 9 completion of a sentence, on the promise of certain conditions such as good behavior.
- 10 E) Private Prisons- Prisons not operated by government agencies, private businesses hired by the
- 11 government to hold imprisoned individuals.
- 12 F) Felony- A crime regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor, requiring at least 1 year of jail
- 13 time.
- 14 G) Probation- Period of release prior to incarceration where an individual is allowed to be free
- 15 under strict supervision.
- 16 H) Split Sentencing- distributing a convict's sentence between community supervision and time in
- 17 prison.
- 18 I) Recidivism- tendency of a convicted individual to reoffend.
- 19 J) Community Supervision- broad term for probation or parole.
- 20
- 21 Section II: This act shall effectively end the state prison emergency overcrowding order through
- 22 steady implementation of a split-sentencing system. Individuals convicted of low level felonies will
- 23 have their sentences split between actual jail time and community supervision. Community
- 24 supervision can take two different approaches, probation and parole, which will be used
- 25 interchangeably in this program based on the needs of the prisoner and the crime they committed.
- 26 A split-sentencing system will reduce the amount of incarcerated individuals, whilst also providing
- 27 a supportive platform for reintegration into society after sentencing.
- 28
- 29 Section III: TDOC has been under a state emergency overcrowding order since 1985 because the
- 30 prison population has not dropped below 90%. While more individuals are in jail, more resources
- 31 are required to accommodate those who are incarcerated, thus increasing state government
- 32 spending and inherently taxes on residents.
- 33
- 34 Section IV: Comprehensive models of split sentencing programs have been tested around the
- 35 country. Research indicates that split sentencing can achieve any targeted reduction in jail
- 36 population with a lesser increase in crime than would result from a policy of pretrial release alone,
- 37 even though it means freeing convicted felons.
- 38

39 Section V: In every following year post implementation of this system, a comprehensive report will
40 be issued by TDOC to analyze the probability of crime on parole or probation, via the system. If it
41 is found that the propensity of recurring crime is too great for the intrinsic and extrinsic values of
42 the split-sentencing program, other possible solutions may need to be explored further. Yet, to
43 reiterate, it has been found that the probation/parole systems function with less fundamental
44 facilitation of crime than pretrial release and other solutions.

45
46 Section VI: Currently, the TDOC lists community supervision as a significantly less expensive
47 option to incarceration. Furthermore, sources suggest that the total amount of complete releases
48 via expired sentences is rising, while the number of prisoners put on community supervision is
49 dropping. This trend displays a decrease in prison overcrowding, but one that can easily be
50 nullified by lowering parole/probation rates. In order to capitalize on this positive trend, a
51 proactive approach to increasing value and participation in community supervision is necessary.

52
53 Section VII: Awareness of the current state of parole/probation in Tennessee is critical. Presently,
54 40% of entries to the state prisoner population are people going or returning to prison for violating
55 community supervision requirements. Meanwhile, about half of the state prisoners Tennessee
56 releases each year return to prison within three years. The key problem here is the recidivism of
57 prisoners, which is a continuous burden upon our local economies. This bill should strengthen our
58 parole/probation systems to further support those in community supervision, helping prisoners
59 achieve employment, independence, and reintegration. All of which reduces the stress placed by
60 these dependents upon local economies, and lessen the probability of recurring crime.

61
62 Section VIII: Split-Sentencing of the majority of felonies ranging from Class F crimes to Class C
63 crimes will save money instead of requiring more spending. In 2019, TDOC published that of the
64 total spending, \$833,400,000 was spent on incarcerations, while \$92,600,000 was spent on
65 parole/probation. The cost of housing an individual in prison is significantly more than community
66 supervision, due to parole/probation being paid for by the convict, whereas in prison all expenses,
67 infrastructure, and staffing are paid by the state. Thus this program would save the state a
68 significant amount of money. Any reallocation of funds shall initially occur internally within the
69 TDOC, until a large surplus.

70
71 Section IX: If any portion of this act shall be declared unconstitutional, it is the intent of the
72 Legislature that the other portions shall remain in full force and effect.

73
74 Section X: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed to the extent of the
75 conflict.

76
77 Section XI: This sentencing policy shall take effect instantaneously on August 1st, 2022, and upon
78 becoming law, sentencing and corrections shall be reformed for the public welfare.

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/22-1-12
House - Education		White House	
Calli Copeland, Zachary Bidini, Jaxson Ivester		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Harpeth High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REDUCE BIASES IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM THROUGH REQUIRED TEACHER TRAINING

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 a. Bias- Inclination towards something or someone.
5 b. Teacher- A person who helps students to acquire knowledge.
6 c. Discrimination- The act of making distinctions between human beings based on the groups,
7 classes, or other categories to which they are perceived to belong.
8 d. Bias Training- Programs that are designed to expose people to their implicit biases, provide
9 tools to adjust automatic patterns of thinking, and ultimately eliminate discriminatory behaviors.
10 e. Implicit Bias- The attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions
11 in an unconscious manner.
12
13 Section 2: This act will allow teachers to recognize personal bias along with recognizing biases
14 made by other students or faculty. It will also limit possible harm and discrimination towards
15 people in the school system. Biases in schools are shown by a teacher neglecting a student if they
16 are facing hardships, discriminating because of race, gender, sexuality, ext. Teachers may neglect
17 them to equal education, to a proper place to learn in the classroom, and give an improper amount
18 of work compared to the other students.
19
20 Section 3: Biases by school teachers in the school system can affect the student's mental health
21 by ways when a student is discriminated against their race, gender identity, and what they believe
22 in. Being constantly ridiculed because of these things can affect students' mental health in causing
23 poor self-image and self-esteem.
24
25 Section 4: Once enacted all school systems will require bias training to be completed by all
26 employees of the school. It will be a statewide mandate of any and all Tennessee public school
27 faculty.
28
29 Section 5: The addition of this course to Tennessee public school systems will cost \$875,000 and
30 will be funded by the department of Tennessee Education.
31
32 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
33
34 Section 7: Be enacted by July 15, 2023. This is the date that will allow teachers at least one month
35 in advance to learn and use this course in school.
36

		BHB/22-1-13	
69th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee		Blue House	
Youth in Government		ACTION ON THE BILL	
House - Education		HOUSE	SENATE
Lucia McNulty		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
West High School		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

AN ACT TO ALLOW INTEGRATION OF TEMPORARY VIRTUAL LEARNING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth legislature:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 (a) LEA- Local Education Agency; public education board or authority which facilitates operation of
- 5 elementary and/or secondary schools in a town, city, or district(s)
- 6 (b) Virtual Learning- use of computers, tablets, or similar technology to provide instruction during
- 7 regular school hours, either synchronously or asynchronously
- 8 (c) Asynchronous Learning- virtual learning strategy in which teachers post or send materials to
- 9 students and allow them to complete them on their own time without required virtual meetings, as
- 10 long as work is turned in by its due date
- 11 (d) Inclement Weather Day- occasion upon which a district or school cannot hold regular classes
- 12 due to excessive rain, snow, or otherwise severe weather event
- 13 (e) Illness or Personnel Day- situation that requires a school or district to suspend traditional class
- 14 due to staff or student illness and/or other staffing related issues
- 15 (f) Consecutive- one after the other; for the purposes of this resolution, without interruption (such
- 16 as that caused by a weekend or standing holiday)
- 17 (g) In-Person Learning- traditional learning in which students receive instruction from a teacher in
- 18 a classroom
- 19 (h) ADA-Americans with Disabilities Act; federal legislation preventing discrimination against those
- 20 with physical, intellectual, and/or learning disabilities
- 21 (i) Public Libraries- libraries owned and operated, in whole or in part, by local town, county, city,
- 22 or other relevant government, not including those connected to public schools
- 23
- 24 Section 2: LEAs are empowered to temporarily utilize virtual learning to meet the one hundred
- 25 eighty (180)-day instruction requirements outlined in Tennessee Code Title 49, 49-6-3004, either
- 26 on a school-by-school or district-wide basis, if any or all of the following apply:
- 27 (a) The district or school(s) in question have already utilized five (5) or more unplanned inclement
- 28 weather and/or illness or personnel days in total during the current school year
- 29 (b) The district or school(s) in question have already utilized at least two (2) unplanned inclement
- 30 weather and/or illness or personnel days consecutively and will not be able to resume standard
- 31 classes on the third (3rd) day
- 32 (c) The district announces their use of virtual learning at least twelve (12) hours before class
- 33 would begin to provide for childcare arrangements and lesson plan alterations
- 34
- 35 Section 3: Virtual Learning days, both synchronous and asynchronous, will count as instruction
- 36 days.

- 37 (a) When synchronous instruction is in place, meeting attendance will be used to take attendance.
- 38 Each class must hold at least one (1) meeting lasting no less than fifteen (15) minutes and lasting
- 39 no longer than the scheduled class period per day.
- 40 i. In certain situations, such as lower elementary school, it may not be possible for students
- 41 to navigate between meetings. A single link or meeting may be used for various subject
- 42 areas or teachers; but a clear plan for alternate attendance collection must be
- 43 communicated in advance to families and teachers.
- 44 (b) When asynchronous instruction is in place, assignment completion will be used to determine
- 45 attendance. To permit self-paced learning, due dates for all assignments certifying attendance will
- 46 be no earlier than the end of the school day. Each class must have at least one assignment to
- 47 certify attendance.
- 48 A district or school(s) may require educators to use a certain form of virtual instruction, such as
- 49 either synchronous or asynchronous. LEAs may also dictate which platforms teachers may use and
- 50 must use to communicate with students and families.
- 51
- 52 Section 4: Virtual Learning days will follow the same schedule as typical school days or the special
- 53 schedule of the day they are replacing, including start time, end time, and breaks. Teachers may
- 54 be required to check-in or provide proof that they are online at their contracted start time if that
- 55 time is earlier than the start of classes.
- 56 (a) If a teacher is absent for a virtual learning day or part of that day and the school or district has
- 57 requested all classes to be conducted synchronously, they may notify their administration of their
- 58 absence at least one (1) hour prior to the start of their first class, unless in cases of emergency, of
- 59 this and proceed with asynchronous instruction. Students should be notified at least thirty (30)
- 60 minutes prior to their class time. Teachers who will be absent for the whole day will not be
- 61 required to record attendance until their return.
- 62 (b) Teachers who are absent on asynchronous days should notify their students no later than the
- 63 beginning of instruction that they will not be available for contact.
- 64
- 65 Section 5: A district or school may no longer use virtual learning days as instruction days if this
- 66 will cause the institution to have held fewer than 160 in-person learning days that school year.
- 67
- 68 Section 6: Assessments such as tests or quizzes may not be administered during virtual learning
- 69 days unless the students have engaged in virtual learning during two (2) back to back periods of
- 70 time during separate weeks (such as virtual learning Wednesday-Friday followed by more on the
- 71 following Monday and Tuesday).
- 72 (a) Students who are absent when tests and assignments are given will be given a makeup
- 73 window as indicated in school policy and/or a class syllabus
- 74 i. If a student is marked as absent for all asynchronous classes, their makeup period will
- 75 begin when they return to school. If a student is marked present for some periods but not
- 76 all and has not submitted documentation for their absence with the school administration,
- 77 they will be subject to late penalties or incomplete grades.
- 78 (b) Students may elect to postpone their test taking in order to do so in person, but teachers and
- 79 administrators reserve the right to require this to be done outside of class time and set a
- 80 reasonable deadline.
- 81
- 82 Section 7: Students who do not have internet access or a suitable learning environment at home
- 83 may:
- 84 (a) Attend a public library, where other students as well as librarians will be present to monitor
- 85 students and aware of the potential influx of minor patrons as they use free access to WiFi
- 86 i. Districts may elect to bus students to public libraries or use other modes of transportation
- 87 provided for students during in-person learning if possible, but are not required to do so.
- 88 Districts planning on utilizing this option should publish assigned libraries for each school
- 89 and the bus routes for them at least one (1) month before implementing such measures.

90 ii. If a district provides transportation to a library, they must also provide transportation
91 from the library. Regular bus schedules will be followed unless alternate routes and/or times
92 are posted three (3) hours before the end of the school day.
93 (b) Obtain a signed parent note certifying their inability to engage in Virtual Learning and turn it in
94 to their school no later than three (3) school days after returning to in-person instruction
95 i. With a note, these absences will be counted as excused.
96 ii. Students who will be absent on virtual learning days for medical appointments or who will
97 otherwise need to be excused for a certain period of time should provide the same
98 documentation to school administration as they would during standard instruction. This may
99 be electronically sent or brought to the school no more than five (5) in-person school days
100 after regular attendance for that student has resumed. A student will be "checked back in"
101 during synchronous learning when they join a class video call or, if that class has elected to
102 use part of the class period as independent work time, email the teacher to signify their
103 presence. Teachers should communicate this to administration no later than thirty (30)
104 minutes after the conclusion of the school day.
105 iii. Students who will be absent for part of the day during asynchronous instruction should
106 send documentation to their school administration. The administration is responsible for
107 communicating to teachers that the student will require a grace period for assignments as
108 determined by the nature and duration of absence as well as other policies of specific
109 classes or schools. Students must be made aware of these decisions and expectations
110 within three (3) hours of submitting their documentation, provided that the school day has
111 not elapsed.
112 iv. Students who turn in documentation for partial absence on asynchronous learning days
113 after those days have happened will receive full credit for any missed assignments,
114 provided that they are completed to the same standards and time frame as typical make up
115 work, from a certain number of classes. The number of classes will be chosen by
116 administration and/or teachers to reflect the nature and duration of absence. Turning in the
117 work for these classes within the time period defined will result in full credit being given but
118 will have no bearing on the attendance markings of the student. Attendance will be
119 determined based off of documentation provided and will reflect the work completed to the
120 nearest half (1/2) day.
121 v. School administration may, either at the time of deliverance or as follow-up, request
122 more information regarding scheduling and timing of appointments or other reasons for
123 absence during asynchronous learning if the documentation previously provided is not
124 sufficient enough to determine appropriate extension and attendance practices. The three
125 (3) hour time period for schools to deliver a plan to families regarding number of classes to
126 be excused begins once all relevant documentation is received.
127 vi. In the event that a student or family finds the attendance or make up policies to be
128 inadequate or unfit for the nature of a particular absence, schools must keep a record of all
129 documentation provided by the student, or copies of such resources, and a brief summary
130 regarding why the solutions reached were found. Families may access these documents
131 upon request and must receive a copy within one (1) week of requesting during the school
132 year or two (2) weeks during the summer.
133 It is not required under this act that any district implement virtual learning. If a substantial
134 number of students would not be able to participate in virtual learning or it would be otherwise
135 unproductive for a community, it may still be decided that the best route is cancelling school,
136 extending the school year to meet instructional time requirements as needed.
137
138 Section 8: LEAs may choose to enable students who are absent from in-person classes to utilize
139 virtual learning. Clear policies must be set by each school and/or district, but this will most often
140 take place in the form of the absent student video-calling into class. A student may use up to five
141 (5) of these independent virtual learning days per school year outside of those that are school or
142 district wide. They are not recorded as being present, but independent virtual learning days do not

143 count against a student's total allotted absences. Rather, they will be marked as virtual learning
144 days.
145 (a) Teachers may choose to offer instruction to these students via either asynchronous or
146 synchronous learning.
147 i. This information should be clearly communicated to parents.
148 ii. Attendance criteria for independent virtual learning will be taken the same way as school
149 or district wide virtual learning attendance- synchronous classes using call rosters and
150 asynchronous classes using assignment completion.
151 (b) Teachers may assign additional makeup work for virtual students upon their return as long as
152 the possibility for this has been previously communicated.
153 i. This should only be done if an activity, such as a hands-on lab, cannot be replicated at
154 home.
155 ii. Tests or quizzes may also be administered, but students must leave their camera on for
156 video observation for the duration of their assessment.
157 (c) Students who are given out of school suspension may not utilize virtual learning in any way to
158 earn credit or attendance marks.
159 (d) For students facing in school suspension or other disciplinary actions, asynchronous learning
160 may be used in place of synchronous instruction, even if the rest of a school or district is using
161 synchronous instruction.
162 (e) If a student uses a partial virtual learning day, it will be recorded as such. Students may not
163 record increments less than one half (1/2) day. A student may arrive at or return to campus if
164 possible before this time elapses or begins and their re-entry time should be noted, but this has no
165 impact on the number of virtual learning days that are counted as used. If a student is present on
166 campus for less than half of the day, a time which will be previously determined and clearly
167 communicated by school administration, they will use up an entire day of virtual learning.
168 Teachers may mark the student present for the classes that they do attend, but administration
169 must correct general attendance designations as needed within one (1) week of the students
170 absence.
171 (f) Students may continue to use independent virtual learning days after reaching the limit of five
172 (5), but any additional days will be counted as absences. These absences may either be excused
173 or unexcused in nature. If a student is marked absent because of this, they may not take any
174 assessments such as quizzes or tests until their return.
175
176 Section 9: An LEA may elect to retain in-person instruction for students that would otherwise,
177 according to the ADA, not receive a satisfactory education. In this instance, all teachers, support
178 staff, food service staff, and custodial staff necessary to facilitate this must also report to the
179 building. Regarding arts classes and resources such as libraries, schools are not required to staff
180 these areas in these instances provided alternate and comparable instruction may be provided. If a
181 district is able to provide suitable access under virtual learning, they may elect to do so. They may
182 also opt for virtual learning in this instance if, due to road conditions, weather, or other factors,
183 transportation to school would be unsafe.
184 (a) If virtual learning is utilized for students protected under the ADA, appropriate alternative
185 attendance strategies may be used so long as they are clearly outlined and relayed to educators
186 and families.
187 (b) Students who are assistants or peer tutors in programs that receive this special designation
188 that would otherwise not be involved with these services are not permitted to attend school on
189 virtual learning days. Because more demand may be placed on educators in these programs
190 without peer resources, attendance duties for virtual assistants and tutors may be delegated to
191 another educator or school employee if the administration is notified.
192
193 Section 9: This act will be of no cost to state as it creates an optional channel for schools to utilize
194 existing virtual learning infrastructure that remains from the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.
195 Individual schools or districts may elect to budget for the purchase of necessary software to

196 facilitate this, but are not required to do so unless they will be using virtual learning and are not
197 able to adequately facilitate this with preexisting resources.

198

199 Section 10: Schools must provide access to guidance counseling and/or school social workers for
200 emotional support throughout virtual learning. E-mail and video calls are examples appropriate
201 channels, and teachers may refer a student to receive help if they are exhibiting concerning
202 behaviors. Guidance and social workers may also directly reach out to students who have shown
203 multiple consecutive days of absence during virtual learning.

204

205 Section 11: LEAs are empowered to create and enforce safety regulations, such as video call
206 monitoring and recording. If recording will be used, students must be verbally notified at the
207 beginning of each meeting. Families should be notified of what precautions are being taken and be
208 permitted to withdraw consent. Special regulations may also be made for students during virtual
209 learning, and these must be communicated clearly through channels such as a school handbook
210 before the implementation of virtual instruction. Any disciplinary actions that will result from these
211 rules must also be clearly defined.

212

213 Section 12: Disciplinary actions may be pursued relating to actions taking place during virtual
214 learning. Students and families should be made aware of this prior to the student, district, or
215 school resuming in person learning. In the event that a student is not given notice prior to
216 returning to school, discipline may not be pursued until the student has been given at least twelve
217 (12) hours of written notice. This notice must include the nature, date, and approximate time of
218 the offense, but it does not need to state what the disciplinary outcome will be as this may shift
219 pending further investigation or discussion.

220

221 Section 13: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

222

223 Section 14: This act shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.

224

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			BHB/22-1-14	
House - State Government						Blue House
Sydney Meigs, Lana Grace Fields, Ava Chesney West High School						
				ACTION ON THE BILL		
				HOUSE		SENATE
				Pass ☐ Fail ☐		Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Propose an Amendment to Article IX Section II of the Tennessee State Constitution by Eliminating Religious Requirements for Public Office by Repealing Article IX Section 2

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 Atheist: a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods

5 Anti-Atheism: Any form of discrimination or persecution against atheists

6 Article IX Section 2 of the State Constitution: No person who denies the being of God, or a future
7 state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state

8 Article I Section 4 of the State Constitution: That no political or religious test, other than an oath
9 to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, shall ever be required as a

10 qualification to any office or public trust under this state

11 Article I Section 3 of the State Constitution: that no human authority can, in any case whatever,
12 control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given, by

13 law, to any religious establishment or mode of worship

14

15 Section 2: Currently, Article IX Section 2 of the Tennessee State Constitution contradicts Article I
16 Section 4 of the Tennessee State Constitution

17

18 Section 4: Article IX Section 2 of the Tennessee State Constitution also contradicts Article I

19 Section III of the Tennessee State constitution in that it controls one's religion, or lack thereof

20

21 Section 5: If enacted, this bill will repeal Article IX Section 2 of the Tennessee State Constitution

22

23 Section 5: This bill will have no fiscal impact on the state of Tennessee

24

25 Section 6: Article IX Section 2 of the Tennessee State Constitution and all other laws in conflict
26 with this are hereby repealed

27

28 Section 7: If passed, this amendment will appear on the ballot for voter ratification on November
29 8th, 2022

30

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BHB/22-1-15	
	Blue House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Transportation Ariana Martin, Madhumitha Sivalingapandian, Nandir Altansukh Brentwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Decrease Tax on Electric Cars and Increase Tax on Gas

- 1 Section 1: The terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 2 a. Hybrid vehicles- vehicles that use a combination of a battery and an internal combustion engine
- 3 to propel the vehicle.
- 4 b. Electric vehicles- vehicles that use a battery in place of an internal combustion engine.
- 5 c. Electric vehicle charging stations- stations for paid use by the public for the purpose of charging
- 6 electric whatand hybrid vehicles.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: The sales tax on the following products shall be lowered to 4%:hybrid vehicles, electric
- 9 vehicles.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: The tax on the sale of gas shall be increased to 37.4 cents per gallon in the state of
- 12 Tennessee.
- 13
- 14 Section 4: \$84,389,400 shall be allocated to the construction of electric vehicle charging stations
- 15 throughout the state.
- 16
- 17 Section 5: Section 4 shall be implemented by the Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 18
- 19 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 20
- 21 Section 7: This act shall take effect May 23rd, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 22

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BHB/22-1-16	
	Blue House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Health Arshia Malhotra, Neha Thanigaivelan, Samyuktha Babu Brentwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A PATIENT'S CHOICE TOWARDS A PEACEFUL AND DIGNIFIED DEATH

- 1 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 2 follows:
- 3 a) EMTALA- The Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act which ensures a patient's
- 4 rightful access, permitted by the physician.
- 5 b) Euthanize- The act or practice of killing or permitting the death of hopelessly sick or injured
- 6 individuals in a relatively painless way for reasons of mercy.
- 7 c) Death by Dignity- an end-of-life-option, governed by the state legislation, which allows certain
- 8 people with terminal illness to voluntarily and legally request and receive a prescription from
- 9 medication from their physician to quicken their death in a peaceful, humane, and dignified
- 10 manner
- 11 d)HIPAA- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, which is a US privacy law to protect
- 12 the Public Law.
- 13 e) Hospitals- an institution providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for sick or
- 14 injured people
- 15 f) Medical Aid- professional treatment for illness or injury
- 16 g) Medical Care- the ordinary and usual professional services rendered by a Physician or other
- 17 specified Provider during a professional visit for treatment of an illness or injury
- 18 h) Permitted Physicians - a physician who is licensed pursuant to § 54.1-3304 to dispense drugs to
- 19 persons to whom or for whom pharmacy services are not reasonably available
- 20 i) Terminal Illness- a disease that cannot be cured or adequately treated and is reasonably
- 21 expected to result in the death of the patient. This term is more commonly used for progressive
- 22 diseases such as cancer, dementia or advanced heart disease than for injury.
- 23 j) Consulting Physician- a Physician who is qualified by specialty or experience to make a
- 24 professional diagnosis and prognosis regarding the patient's disease
- 25 k) Counseling- the provision of assistance and guidance in resolving personal, social, or
- 26 psychological problems and difficulties, especially by a professional.
- 27
- 28 Section 2: If enacted, terminal patients of all age groups will now be given the opportunity to be
- 29 euthanized meaning, given the opposition to pass away in a humane, peaceful, and dignified
- 30 manner. Moreover, granting them the choice of passing away in their own course of action. People
- 31 who are interested, must submit a written form to their physician to be recorded in their medical
- 32 records and files.
- 33
- 34 Section 3: The patient must be referred to a consulting permitted physician for medical
- 35 confirmation of the diagnosis and for confirmation that the patient is acting voluntarily. The patient
- 36 must also be referred for counseling to ensure that the patient is not suffering from any
- 37 psychiatric, psychological disorder or depression causing impaired judgment.
- 38

39 Section 4: Pharmacists and pharmaceutical companies may not possess nor sell medicine intended
40 for this practice. Only permitted physicians may administer and prescribe medication to affected
41 patients who desire to take this course of action and end their lives by their own accord.
42

43 Section 5: Physicians working in establishments in Tennessee that do not comply with these acts
44 of agreement, shall have their medical license suspended for three years due to violation of the
45 EMTALA, meaning the state's medical board has ordered them to temporarily stop practicing
46 medicine. Once three years pass, physicians must gain permission from the state medical board to
47 then continue their work
48

49 Section 6: If a request for drugs is knowingly altered or forged to end an individual's life without
50 that specific person's consent, or if a physician consciously attempts to wield an influence on the
51 individual's death, the action will be considered and accounted for as a felony.
52

53 Section 7: This bill will work together with the HIPAA, which states that the minimum fine for
54 intentional violations of HIPAA Rules is \$50,000. The maximum criminal penalty for a HIPAA
55 violation by an individual is \$250,000. With violations committed against these bills, hospitals will
56 also need to pay fines according to the HIPAA.
57

58 Section 8: This bill will not require funding from the state or its institutions.

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

60
61
62 Section 10: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023, the public welfare entailing it.
63

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BHB/22-1-17
House - Business and Utilities		Blue House	
Madeline Hartleroad, Avery Deyoung, Peyton Barton		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Franklin Road Academy		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REHABILITATE AND MODERNIZE SEWAGE SYSTEMS

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 Wastewater system: The system in which sewers and other wastewater treatment facilities are
5 under.

6 Rehabilitation: The action of restoring something that has been damaged to its former condition.
7 Modernization: The process of adapting something to modern needs or habits.

8 Gravity sewers: A conduit utilizing the energy resulting from an elevation difference to remove
9 unwanted water.

10 Septic Systems: an underground chamber made of concrete, fiberglass, or plastic through which
11 domestic wastewater flows for basic treatment. Settling and anaerobic processes reduce solids and
12 organics, but the treatment efficiency is only moderate.

13
14 Section 2: The top 20 most populated cities in Tennessee will be required to replace, rehabilitate,
15 or modernize all sewage systems within their city limits. Based on the extent of the damage,
16 different repairs may need to be made.

17
18 Section 3: The rehabilitation and modernization of sewage systems in Tennessee will be a 20-year
19 process, projected to end in October 2042.

20
21 Section 4: If an official attempts to interfere with their municipality's rehabilitation and
22 modernization, they will receive a fine of \$1,500 on a first offense, and a \$3,000 fine on every
23 offense following that. If any money is earned from this, it will go directly to the rehabilitation and
24 modernization of sewage systems.

25
26 Section 5: If enacted, the rehabilitation and modernization of sewage systems in Tennessee will
27 cost 145,000,000 annually and will be funded over time through the Tennessee department Public
28 Utility Commission.

29
30 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

31
32 Section 7: This act shall take effect October 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
33

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-1-18
	Blue House		
House - Consumer and Human Resources		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Luka Hernandez Palmer, Priyanka Sarkar, Phoebe Kelso Ravenwood High School		HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Alleviate Homelessness Through the Implementation of Government Funded Housing Units

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms defined in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 A) Homeless housing unit: a 100 square feet climate-controlled housing unit with two beds
- 6 B) Homeless individual: at a lack of any type of permanent shelter
- 7
- 8 Section 2: 150 housing units will be implemented in 3 homelessness dense areas around Nashville.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: Requirements in order to qualify for housing units include anyone who lives in a shelter
- 11 or on the streets without permanent housing. Individuals must provide proof of sobriety (if
- 12 struggling with any form of addiction), find employment within 3 months of moving in, and cannot
- 13 possess any sort of firearm or weapon.
- 14
- 15 Section 4: If an individual is caught using illegal substances and/or no longer fits the
- 16 requirements, proper actions such as eviction will be taken.
- 17
- 18 Section 5: One male, one female, and one gender neutral/family community restroom will be
- 19 constructed in each of the 3 areas. The male and female restrooms will have 4 toilet stalls, 3
- 20 shower stalls, and 2 sinks while the gender neutral/family has one of each.
- 21
- 22 Section 6: Employment for various jobs, such as maintenance of units and restrooms, will be
- 23 provided for individuals within the communities. However, note that these jobs are limited and
- 24 only a select few of residents will be allowed these opportunities. Drug tests will only be conducted
- 25 by certified individuals not within the community.
- 26
- 27 Section 7: If the implementation of homeless housing units in the city of Nashville proves to be
- 28 successful, as seen in Los Angeles, more will be placed in other areas.
- 29
- 30 Section 8: This project will cost the state of Tennessee approximately 5 million dollars, divided into
- 31 the costs of constructing the housing units and bathrooms, the first annual payments, and
- 32 providing food for residents for two month after moving in.
- 33
- 34 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 35
- 36 Section 10: The passing of this bill shall commence the start of this project.
- 37

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-1-19
	Blue House		
House - Criminal Justice		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Jay Seetharaman, Aryan Kabaria, Andrew Ignatius Ravenwood High School		HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REMOVE THE MINIMUM SENTENCING USAGE 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, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Base Offense Level: The starting point for the determination of the guideline range under the
- 5 guidelines in Chapter Two. Each offense-specific guideline states a starting point on the severity
- 6 scale. The final offense level may increase or decrease from the starting point, depending on
- 7 additional factors.
- 8 Defendant: An individual who has been accused of a crime in a court proceeding. If a defendant is
- 9 convicted of a crime, he or she may be referred to as an "offender".
- 10 Mandatory Minimum Sentencing: The use of mandatory minimums in court.
- 11 Mandatory Minimums: A type of prison sentence where the crime has a defined minimum length of
- 12 a prison sentence (Ex. If found with 28 grams of crack cocaine, the corresponding mandatory
- 13 sentence is 5 years) by the state or by federal law (gets harsher if found with more grams of
- 14 cocaine and less harsh with fewer grams of cocaine)
- 15 Mass Incarceration: the extremely high rate of incarceration in the United States for both adults
- 16 and youth
- 17 Narcotic: A drug that affects mood and behavior and is intermittently used for nonmedical
- 18 purposes.
- 19 Parole: A form of conditional early release from prison (before the full term of imprisonment
- 20 expires). Upon violation of a parole condition, a parolee may be placed back in prison to complete
- 21 the remainder of the sentence.
- 22 Stimulants: A drug that speeds up messages transmitting through the brain and body.
- 23 Stipend: a fixed regular sum paid as a salary or allowance.
- 24 TBI: The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation is the state-wide investigative 26 law enforcement
- 25 agency within the state of Tennessee.
- 26
- 27 Section II: Mandatory Minimum Sentences elongate sentences unfairly for minor factors. If they
- 28 are repealed, the prison population will drop dramatically, and mass incarceration will be lowered
- 29 significantly as a result of removing minimum sentencing usage.
- 30
- 31 Section III: By repealing this law, offenders will not have their sentences for possession of
- 32 narcotics and other drug paraphernalia stretched for unprincipled, insignificant reasons.
- 33
- 34 Section IV: Reaffirming parole as a form of aid in endorsing such reformations on the subject of
- 35 mandatory minimum sentences, will effectively help in the discontinuation of the use of mandatory
- 36 minimum sentencing for the items as follows: substance abuse, use of narcotics, and drug
- 37 paraphernalia in the state of Tennessee. The TBI may be used in order to perform a thorough
- 38 investigation of such cases, in order to confirm the validity of accusations of the defendant in a

39 given case. This will allow court ruling to be much more accurate, and help to eliminate the
40 number of prisoners in Tennessee.
41
42 Section V: A new system will replace the mandatory minimum sentencing system. By eliminating a
43 mandatory minimum sentence, officials may take into account the base offense level in order to
44 come up with a verdict. The judge will choose the sentencing of the victim. A total of 5 jurors,
45 almost half of the total jurors allowed, will be called upon to determine whether the given verdict
46 is fair.
47
48 Section VI: The jurors will judge 5 cases per day. At a stipend of \$12,500, the 5 jurors will be
49 paid \$50 per day, and every new case will cost an additional \$50. This is approximately 5 times
50 the average cost jurors are paid every day as per Tennessee law.
51
52 Section VII: Due to the dramatic fluctuation in the crime rate, it will be quite difficult to predict the
53 potential cost of the bill. When put into effect, this will cost the state approximately \$250,000-
54 \$300,000 per year. Any leftover money would be recouped and be put into taxpayer money.
55
56 Section VIII: All laws or any parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed with this act.
57
58 Section IX: All laws or sections of laws in dispute with this Act are subject to intensive discussion,
59 and if the opposing bills have a legitimate argument, an agreement will be found. This Act shall be
60 passed on 1 January 2023 and shall be subject to public welfare.
61

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 2 Megan Kalvala & Sophia Medley

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-2-1
	Red House		
House - Criminal Justice Jake Henderson, Jack Hanfland Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act To Ban Open Alcohol In Cars

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows
- 4 A) Driver: The Operator of a motor vehicle
- 5 B) Passenger: A person traveling in an automobile who is not the driver
- 6
- 7 Section II: All drivers and passengers in a automobile in the state of Tennessee will not be
- 8 permitted to have open alcohol in a car
- 9
- 10 Section III: If found with open alcohol in a automobile in the state of Tennessee Every person over
- 11 the age 16 will be assessed a 250 dollar ticket
- 12
- 13 Section IV: Any alcohol that has been previously opened must be in trunk area of the car and
- 14 closed
- 15
- 16 Section V: This act will cost no money to the state
- 17
- 18 Section VI: Any laws or acts in conflict with this will be repealed upon passage
- 19
- 20 SectionVII: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage
- 21

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-2-2
	Red House		
House - Civil Justice Sydney Dooley-Smith, Lucy Duddy Brentwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE UN-HOUSED POPULATION PER DISTRICT

- 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 defined as follows:
- 4 a) Un-housed- having no accommodations relating to shelter
- 5 b) Needs of the un-housed- shelter, food, clothing, jobs, and medical needs
- 6
- 7 Section 2) If this law is enacted, then each district in the state of Tennessee will get a grant for the
- 8 number of unhoused individuals living in their section.
- 9
- 10 Section 3) Each district will receive \$200 per un-housed individual. The funds will go towards the
- 11 needs of the un-housed.
- 12
- 13 Section 4) This will cost \$1,500,000 and will be funded through the Department of Human
- 14 Services.
- 15
- 16 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 17
- 18 Section 6) This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming law; the public welfare requiring
- 19 it.
- 20

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-2-3
	House - State Government Josefina Helm, Daniel Rodriguez Cruz Center for Creative Arts	Red House
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		

AN ACT TO AMEND TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED, TITLE 4, TITLE 7, RELATIVE TO SANCTUARY POLICIES

- 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 Sanctuary: relating to or being a locality that provides limited cooperation to federal officials in the
- 5 enforcement of immigration laws or policies
- 6 Law Enforcement Agency: a government agency responsible for enforcing the law.
- 7 State Funds: Money that is available to the state government to spend.
- 8 Title 8 of United States Code: The body of federal law dealing with immigration and nationality.
- 9 Apprehending: arresting (someone) for a crime.
- 10
- 11 Section 2: Amending Tennessee Code Annotated 4-42-103 to enact the following:
- 12 a) The prohibition of establishments and enactments of sanctuary cities in the state of Tennessee
- 13 will be lifted.
- 14 b) Sanctuary cities in the state of Tennessee will now be supported and funded by the state
- 15 government.
- 16 c) Tennessee Code Annotated 4-42-103 will be changed to say the following:
- 17 i) A law enforcement agency of the State or its political subdivisions shall not use State
- 18 funds, equipment, personnel or resources nor accept or utilize federal funds, equipment,
- 19 personnel, or resources for the purpose of detecting or apprehending persons whose only
- 20 violation of law is that they are persons of foreign citizenship who have entered or are
- 21 residing in the United States of America in violation of federal immigration laws in Title 8 of
- 22 the United States Code, unless otherwise legally required to do so.
- 23
- 24 Section 3: Striking Tennessee Code Annotated 4-42-101 and 7-68-103
- 25 a) The amendment to Tennessee Code Annotated 4-42-103 would make both titles hereby
- 26 ineffective and repealed.
- 27
- 28 Section 4: Sanctuary cities in Tennessee will receive federal funding of:
- 29 a) \$1,950 per person due to the population of immigrants in the State of Tennessee
- 30 b) It will be the responsibility of the state to appropriate allocate all federal grants given to
- 31 sanctuary cities
- 32 c) All funding will come from the federal grants allotted to all sanctuary cities in the United States
- 33
- 34 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 35
- 36 Section 6: This act shall take effect April 7th, 2022, the undocumented people's welfare requiring
- 37 it
- 38

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-2-4
	House - Education Clare Novak, Jennifer Gheorghe, Meredith Rose Ravenwood High School	Red House
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐		

An Act to Banish Corporal-Punishment in All 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 a) Corporal-Punishment- physical punishment intended to cause pain on a person.
- 5 b) Physical Child Abuse- When a child is intentionally physically injured or put at risk of harm from
- 6 another person.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: This will ensure that corporal-punishment is forbidden in all Tennessee public schools by
- 9 The Tennessee Child Protection Services, considering it an act of child abuse.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: This act allows an investigation to occur when an act of corporal-punishment has been
- 12 reported in a school setting involving any intentional or accidental actions concerning a student.
- 13
- 14 Section 4: The penalty for resulting infractions are as follows:
- 15 a) First offense: Suspension from adult's workplace for ten work days, unpaid.
- 16 b) Second offense: A potential fine and suspension from the workplace for one month without pay.
- 17 c) Third Offense- Teaching license will be revoked and automatic termination.
- 18 d) Fines and termination will be decided by the court and will vary depending on the circumstance.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: This act will not require funding from the state, and may produce revenue from
- 21 resulting fines.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 7: This legislation should take effect on August 1st, 2022, public welfare requiring it.
- 26

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-2-5	
	Red House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Education Tina Zheng, Patrick Russell Baylor School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT BOOK BANS IN 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 a. Book Ban- refers to the ban of books within schools, in which the book is removed from libraries
- 5 and the school curriculum.
- 6 b. School Board- refers to a local board or authority in charge of the maintenance and provision of
- 7 schools.
- 8 c. Public School- school supported by public funds.
- 9 d. Magnet School- public school offering special instruction and programs not available elsewhere.
- 10
- 11 Section 2: This act prohibits the ban of books in public middle schools and high schools, including
- 12 magnet schools, by state school boards and county school boards.
- 13 a. School boards cannot enact or enforce the statewide or countywide ban of a book in any middle
- 14 school or high school under their jurisdiction.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: This act will not require any funding from the state budget.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: This act shall take effect on August 1, 2022.
- 21

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-2-6	
	Red House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Consumer and Human Resources Regan Enderle, Eli Bullock-Papa Ravenwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO BAN THE ENFORCEMENT OF EMPLOYEE NON-COMPETE AGREEMENTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 a) Non-Compete Agreement - A non-compete agreement is a legal agreement or clause in a
- 5 contract specifying that an employee must not enter into competition with an employer after the
- 6 employment period is over. These agreements also prohibit the employee from revealing
- 7 proprietary information or secrets to any other parties during or after employment.
- 8
- 9 Section 2: All non-compete agreements regarding employees who live in the state of Tennessee
- 10 cannot be enforced under penalty of a \$5,000 fine for each contract.
- 11
- 12 Section 3: Any clauses within employment contracts restricting employees from working in specific
- 13 industries, from starting a competing business, from working in a specific geographic area, or any
- 14 other restrictions that would reduce employee mobility cannot be enforced under penalty of
- 15 \$5,000 fine for each contract.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: All employers with employees under a non-compete agreement are required to inform
- 18 their employees that their non-compete agreements are unenforceable or else face a penalty of a
- 19 \$1,000 fine for each uninformed employee.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: The enactment of this law will be fiscally neutral.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 7: This act shall take effect on June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 26

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-2-7	
	House - Criminal Justice Ella Gardner Brentwood Academy		White House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO INSTITUTE SYSTEMIC REVIEW OF TENNESSEE JUDGES

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this bill, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be as follows:
- 2 a. Judge: Circuit Courts are courts of general jurisdiction in Tennessee. Circuit court judges hear
- 3 civil and criminal cases and appeals of decisions from Juvenile, Municipal, and General Sessions
- 4 Courts. Criminal cases are tried in circuit court except in districts with separate criminal courts
- 5 established by the General Assembly.
- 6 b. Committee: A standing committee of a state legislature is a committee that exists on a more-
- 7 or-less permanent basis, from legislative session to session, that considers and refines legislative
- 8 bills that fall under the committee's subject matter.
- 9 c. Bipartisan: Involving the agreement or cooperation of two political parties that usually oppose
- 10 each other's policies.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will create a bipartisan sub-committee of the House Criminal Justice
- 13 Committee in the Tennessee General Assembly.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: The role of said committee will be to create a system for the review of county judges,
- 16 leading to greater oversight and less corruption among judges.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: This committee will be used to check and prevent the abuse of judges' power over
- 19 marginalized and powerless populations; including minorities, children, and the disabled.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: This committee will rely on anonymous reporting from across the state, a digital feature
- 22 that will be added to the Tennessee Government website and advertised in courtrooms across the
- 23 state.
- 24
- 25 Section 6: The institution of this act will have no cost to the state of Tennessee.
- 26
- 27 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 28
- 29 Section 8: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 30

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-2-8	
	House - Health Medha Konda, Onella Sharma, Sanjana Alokam Ravenwood High School		White House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Reduce the Pink Tax from 7% to 4% in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Pink Tax: A gender based tax where women are charged more than men for the same product.
- 5 Tampon Tax: a subsection of pink tax that focuses on menstrual products
- 6 Period Products: Products used in a menstrual process every month for females, examples are
- 7 pads, tampons, and liners
- 8 Hygiene Products: Personal care products to help promote germ control and cleanliness, such as
- 9 shampoo, toothpaste and toothbrushes, etc.
- 10 Surplus Money in Government: When the government collects more money than it spends, money
- 11 goes to extra funding.
- 12
- 13 Section 2: This act will reduce the tax on products that women use for hygiene and menstruation,
- 14 an overall reduction of the Pink Tax that is a controversial topic in the state of Tennessee.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: Under this act, the Reduction of Tax will occur from 7% to 4% for all hygienic and
- 17 menstruation products that women use.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: In Tennessee, Young women spend an unnecessary amount of money for hygienic and
- 20 menstruation products. 150 million dollars a year go towards sales tax on period products each
- 21 year. As a result, women spend about \$20 per cycle on hygiene products, which overall adds up to
- 22 \$18,000 over her lifetime. In recent years, many people have noticed the difference in price
- 23 between men and women products is 7%.
- 24
- 25 Section 5: Acknowledging, 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 12-44 live under the
- 26 Tennessee federal poverty line. Moreover, living under the poverty line brings them restrictions on
- 27 buying menstruation and Hygienic products. As of January 2020, Tennessee has an estimate of
- 28 594,046 of 3,313,155 to live below the poverty line. Furthermore, 1 in 4 people do not have
- 29 access to period and hygienic products.
- 30
- 31 Section 6: Concerned that women are suffering to obtain products for their essential needs.
- 32 Females begin to feel more uncomfortable and begin to have negative feelings which overall
- 33 affects their mental health. This lack of goods that are important for women affects their day to
- 34 day activities as well. Due to the lack of period products, 1 in 5 low-income women miss school,
- 35 work, and other commitments. The absence of any female products have created a burden for
- 36 women in their mental health and daily life.
- 37
- 38 Section 7: Emphasizing, when this bill becomes enacted many women will have a better chance of
- 39 buying period and sanitary products. Females will become more positive and vital when it comes

40 to their nature. This extra aid of decreasing the tax down by 3% will bring the greater good to the
 41 female community. By enacting this bill women all across Tennessee can buy these products
 42 without worrying about the price and affordability and let them have a stressless and comfortable
 43 mindset when it comes to menstruation and affording sanitary products.
 44
 45 Section 8: The enactment of this bill will cost approximately 12.24 million dollars per year, and
 46 this money will be taken from Tennessee's budget surplus.
 47
 48 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 49
 50 Section 10: This bill will be enacted immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
 51

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				WHB/22-2-9	
House - Education Trinity Hinson, Sydney Harris Baylor School				White House			
				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐			

AN ACT TO INSTITUTE CRITICAL RACE THEORY

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. Critical Race Theory: a cross-disciplinary intellectual and social movement of civil-rights scholars
 5 and activists who seek to examine the intersection of race and law in the United States.
 6 b. Department of Education: the agency of the state government that establishes policy for,
 7 administrators, and coordinates most state assistance to education.
 8
 9 Section 2) All public elementary, middle, and high schools will teach Critical Race Theory.
 10
 11 Section 3) The standards for Critical Race Theory will be set by the Tennessee Department of
 12 Education. Critical Race Theory will be taught in grades K-12 in history classes.
 13
 14 Section 4) This action will cost \$20,000 per district and will be funded through the Tennessee
 15 Department of Education budget. These funds will go toward African American literature, as well
 16 as, to educate teachers in Critical Race Theory.
 17
 18 Section 5) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 19
 20 Section 6) This act will be enacted on August 10, 2022.
 21

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-2-10
			White House
House - Criminal Justice Amelia Langston, Ollie Ellis Baylor School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ _____ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ _____ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO MAKE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM PARTICIPATION COMPULSORY IN TYPE 1 PRISONS

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

2

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

4 Prison- a facility in which people are held as punishment for a crime or while awaiting trial

5 Type 1 Prison- prisons which house inmates for longer than 72 hours

6 Prisoner- a person held in a prison as a punishment for a crime or while awaiting trial

7 Recidivism- the tendency for a convicted inmate to reoffend

8 Educational courses- Adult Basic Education, Career Technical Education, and Post-Secondary Education, as defined below

9 Adult Basic Education (ABE)- Courses such as basic literacy and math programs and secondary

10 school equivalency taught by a person holding a bachelor's degree and meeting existing

11 requirements to teach in a prison

12 Career Technical Education (CTE)- courses provided for people to learn practical trades including,

13 but not limited to, plumbing, electrical work, agricultural work, and construction, taught by a

14 person who has extensive experience and certification in the vocation being taught

15 Post-Secondary Education- college or equivalent academic education pursued after secondary

16 school to obtain a degree

17 Educational setting- the location in which academic education or vocational education is taking

18 place

19 Correctional Staff- staff such as guards and security who ensure safety and orderly conduct within

20 a prison

21 Instructor- A person hired by the prison to specifically to teach CTE or ABE programs

22 Disruption- An interruption or disturbance that significantly inhibits educational classes, making

23 education extremely difficult for the instructor or other prisoners

24

25 Section 2) Vocational or academic education will be compulsory for all prisoners in Type 1 Prisons.

26 Exceptions may be made for prisoners whose behavior is likely to result in significant disruption or

27 danger in an educational setting;

28 In cases of disruption, the instructor and a correctional staff member should meet to discuss other

29 potential options before excluding a prisoner from a class;

30 In cases of risk of danger to inmates and instructors, prisoners may be screened out as necessary

31 determined by correctional staff;

32 Reasons may include recent violent history with inmates or staff, making threats against inmates

33 or staff, or other situations determined to put inmates, correctional staff, or instructors in potential

34 danger.

35 Prisoners who either have completed a vocational course at the prison or have achieved a

36 bachelor's degree may opt out if they so please;

37 Incentives should not be offered to opt out of educational courses;

39 If a prison is found to be offering incentives for prisoners to opt out, they should be charged fines

40 at the same rate that they would for outright denying this education, as stated in section 5;

41 Prisoners who are aged 45 or older may opt out;

42 Incentives should not be offered to opt out of educational courses;

43 If a prison is found to be offering incentives for prisoners to opt out, they should be charged fines

44 at the same rate that they would for outright denying this education, as stated in section 5;

45 Educational staff within prisons should take reasonable action to accommodate prisoners with

46 disabilities in order to offer equal access to education;

47 Reasonable accommodations in academic settings may include note taking assistance, additional

48 time to complete exams, and use of technology to assist with academic tasks;

49 Reasonable accommodations in vocational settings may include wheelchair accessibility and large

50 print copies of instructional material.

51 If an inmate's disability puts the inmate, the instructor, correctional staff, or other inmates at risk,

52 and no accommodations can be made, the inmate should attend another class or not participate in

53 the program;

54 The prison should not be penalized for this prisoner not attending classes.

55

56 Section 3) This act will cost approximately \$10,800,000 to implement, and an additional

57 \$2,500,000 every year to maintain;

58 This money should be distributed to type one prisons based on the number of prisoners who are

59 enrolling in these educational courses and the funds needed by the educational environment to

60 function.

61

62 Section 4) All instructors hired to teach educational and vocational classes in a prison must meet

63 existing requirements to teach in a prison;

64 Instructors should only teach courses they are certified to teach;

65 Correctional staff should be present in all educational settings any time prisoner(s) are present.

66

67 Section 5) Type one prisons found not to be in compliance with this act will be fined \$1000 per

68 prisoner who is not enrolled in an educational program per six month period this education is not

69 provided;

70 These funds should be distributed to other type one prisons to reinforce their existing education

71 programs;

72 If the prison is still in violation of this act after an additional 12 months, those fines will be raised

73 to \$2000 per prisoner not enrolled,

74 If the reason for the prisoner not being enrolled is behavioral or safety, the prison should not be

75 fined.

76

77 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict of this law are hereby repealed.

78

79 Section 7) This act shall take effect January 1st, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.

80

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				WHB/22-2-11	
House - Criminal Justice				White House			
Jackson Lewis, Fletcher Freeman, William Brush West High School				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐			

An act restricting Civil asset forfeiture by Law enforcement

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government

2

3 Section I

4 Civil Asset Forfeiture- A practice used by law enforcement agencies, where the assets or property

5 can be taken from a civilian who is suspected of engaging in illegal activity. This requires no official

6 charge or conviction of a crime, merely a minimal amount of evidence to allow forfeiture of a

7 civilian.

8 Cost Bond- A type of bond which ensures payment of all court fees and is required to have a

9 forfeiture hearing.

10

11 Section II- Limitations on duration of forfeiture to two weeks. After two weeks or a reasonable

12 timeline of investigation is up, the property needs to be returned to the rightful owner if no

13 charge or conviction can reasonably be placed on the property owner.

14

15 Section III- Eliminate mandatory cost bonds to be able to have a forfeiture hearing. These bonds

16 directly oppose due process and are not necessary or logical in the process of forfeiture hearings.

17

18 Section IV- For vehicular forfeiture, place the burden of proof back onto the Government. In cases

19 of vehicular forfeiture, it is upon the owner of property to prove innocence which contradicts the

20 most basic principles of the judicial system and needs to be abolished.

21

22 Section V- Ensure due process through providing public defenders in a civil asset forfeiture

23 hearing. Currently the state will not provide counsel for a forfeiture hearing, and this right needs

24 to be ensured as hearing helps determine whether the owner can receive lost property.

25

26 Section VI- Make the records for forfeiture more detailed and more open to the public. There's

27 currently no requirement for the state to maintain records of forfeiture. While the safety

28 department maintains some financial records, they need to be required to record more in depth

29 demographics such as race, gender, income, and more important statistics to increase

30 transparency. Additionally, these records need to be more available to the public as the limited

31 records available are only accessed by request through the Tennessee Open Records Act.

32

33 Section VII- Transfer the funds from civil asset forfeiture from law enforcement to various

34 agencies or the State general fund. Law enforcement agencies retain up to 100 percent of the

35 assets forfeited, giving incentive from officers to intentionally seize more assets than reasonably

36 necessary to deter crime. Diversifying the funds would give less incentive for unreasonable

37 forfeiture.

38

39 Fiscal line item- Restrictions on Civil asset forfeiture would decrease forfeiture by at least 50

40 percent. Restrictions would cut the profits from forfeiture by 8-10 million dollars. However, gains

41 to the state general fund would be 2-3 million dollars.

42

43 Repeal clause- All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

44

45 Effective date- This act shall take effect February 1st, 2023.

46

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-2-14
	Blue House		
House – Civil Justice Briana Doty, Laura Clymer Franklin High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO PROVIDE ADVOCACY FOR CHILDREN IN CUSTODY COURT

- 1 TO BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms utilized in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 RCAP: Regional Children's Advocacy Program
- 5 Tennessee Department of Children's Services (DCS): A public child welfare agency that helps
- 6 children perform to the best of their abilities and establishes standards for performance.
- 7 Tennessee's Children's Trust Fund: A fund that sponsors services and programs meant to prevent
- 8 child abuse and other family crises.
- 9 Custody Court: Court proceedings to form a definite plan for the distribution of residential custody
- 10 between parents in an official contract.
- 11
- 12 Section 2) Currently, DCS provides financial aid for children to acquire therapists when their
- 13 parents are victims of drug or alcohol abuse, when they are at risk of developing emotional
- 14 disorders, and when their parents are exhibiting problematic behaviors. However, DCS does not
- 15 provide financial aid for children whose families are going to custody court to receive therapists.
- 16
- 17 Section 3) This act will provide mental health professionals to children whose family is in custody
- 18 court to advocate for the child's needs and help find a parenting plan that best supports them.
- 19
- 20 Section 4) The process will begin when a judge chooses to appoint a therapist; at a parent's
- 21 request or of their own accord. The therapist will then meet with the child and provide insight and
- 22 counsel to the judge and the family on what custody agreement would best suit the child's
- 23 emotional needs. The therapist may continue to meet with the child a total of 40 times, if
- 24 necessary.
- 25
- 26 Section 5) Currently 21% of children are not given advocacy during court, and in 45% of cases,
- 27 the role of the child is overlooked entirely. With a therapist to advocate for children in court, the
- 28 likelihood of children being represented in custody court is higher. This representation, in turn, will
- 29 help ease the transition and decrease the risk of further emotional and mental complications for
- 30 the child later in life. Studies have shown that children of divorce are at a higher risk of developing
- 31 clinical depression, as well as dropping out of school. Allowing children to receive the resources
- 32 they need, such as a therapist to represent them in custody court, will benefit the rest of their
- 33 lives. This will help give these children a better chance at leading a successful life by ensuring they
- 34 have the most supportive, healthy, and safe childhood possible.
- 35
- 36 Section 6) This will cover all services for the families who are receiving aid from a therapist.
- 37
- 38 Section 7) This act shall take effect on July 1st, 2022, or the beginning of Tennessee's fiscal year.
- 39

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-2-15
	Blue House		
House – Consumer and Human Resources Anna Andela, Charlotte Ferguson Beech High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO REIMAGE ABANDONED INFRASTRUCTURES FOR HOMELESS NEEDS.

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this bill as follow:
- 4 Low Income housing can be defined as families whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the
- 5 median family income for the area. Very low-income families are incomes that do not exceed 50
- 6 percent of the median family income for the area.
- 7 Infrastructure is defined as the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed
- 8 for society.
- 9 Abandoned buildings are defined as a building that is unoccupied and in a state of grave disrepair.
- 10
- 11 Section 2: Abandoned buildings within Tennessee will be remodeled so they are efficient and safe
- 12 for use. The buildings will be used for the homeless and low-income housing.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: We will have essential products needed for everyday life such as toiletries, food, a place
- 15 to sleep, and working plumbing. Safe places will also be provided so overall mental and physical
- 16 health can be improved.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: The total cost for recreating the buildings will be approximately 100,000,000. These
- 19 funds will be used over the course of five years.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it. The reimagining of
- 24 the buildings will begin to take place over the course of the next five years; ideally, having at least
- 25 three major buildings re-built in highly populated areas in Tennessee by the end of 2028.
- 26

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		 the Youth in Government		BHB/22-2-16	
House - Consumer and Human Resources				Blue House	
Meg Cherry, Cate Greek				ACTION ON THE BILL	
St. Cecilia Academy				HOUSE SENATE	
				Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act for Recycling to be Collected Bi-monthly in all Residential Neighborhoods 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) bi-monthly: twice a month.

5 b) residential neighborhood: an area within the local government's limits that has a majority of

6 single-family homes with no commercial lots.

7 c) recycle: to turn waste into reusable material.

8

9 Section 2: Currently, in all areas that recycling pickup is available in Tennessee, recycling is picked

10 up once a month. This act will have recycling picked up bi-monthly, on the second and fourth

11 weeks of the month and add onto several recycling plants across the state. We will upgrade all

12 major recycling plants to be able to accept a wider variety of recycling materials, these additions

13 will cost more on the forefront but end up benefitting the state greatly.

14

15 Section 3: This will not only help with recycling flow through the plants, but it will also encourage

16 more consistent recycling because people will have more room in their cans. As of recently, trash

17 and recycling cans have been seen overflowing on street corners due to the unreliability of the

18 trash and recycling systems.

19

20 Section 4: Recycling truck drivers and collectors, on average, in the United States are paid 19.84

21 an hour. This act would almost double the amount of recycling collectors and recycling truck

22 drivers and collectors. The estimate of how many waste collection employees Tennessee has is

23 45,000. With this act doubling the number of employees, it not only creates jobs but helps relieve

24 the prominent waste management issue in Tennessee.

25

26 Section 5: This bill will increase the number of employees to help offset the pickup issues, as a

27 result of the bi-monthly pickup, the employees and equipment come as a tool to make it happen

28 easier and more smoothly. This will be adding a small number of workers to the actual plants

29 seeing as we are not adding more recyclable material but are spacing out the pickups for more

30 consistent and manageable flow. We are talking about adding workers of all kinds, recycling truck

31 drivers and collectors for the most part, but also workers that help sort and move materials at the

32 plants. They are all paid relatively the same, so instead of complicating the pay with all of the jobs

33 for the monetary estimate, we went with a flat rate of 19.48 dollars an hour and calculated the

34 employees doubled for a one year long pay period. Other states have done things similar to this in

35 the past and the reports show that is has drastically helped with recycling management and flow.

36

37 Section 6: Recycling centers are paid by citizens with a bill they pay if they would like their trash

38 picked up. Waste Management takes up over a third of Tennessee's garbage pickup. They are

39 privately owned and work across North America. This bill will require the Tennessee government

40 and waste management to correspond on all of this and arrange, more specifically, things like the

41 cost of added trucks more specifically estimated, as well as the cameras and the employee hire

42 and pay.

43

44 Section 7: Each recycling truck costs approximately 11,000 dollars to purchase. We plan to add 20

45 trucks across Tennessee.

46

47 Section 8: To cover the new trucks, the state would need to pay \$220,000 initially. Plus, it would

48 cost the state \$7,398,000 annually to keep up the current wage with new and existing employees.

49 We are also estimating 5,000 per camera, and we want to add one to all major plants. That will be

50 about 15 cameras, coming out to \$75,000. This all will cost the state approximately \$295,000

51 initially for the cost of the new recycling trucks, cameras, and salary for old and new employees. It

52 will cost \$7,398,000 a year to keep up with employee pay.

53

54 Section 9: From what information is available, it seems that local governments pay for recycling so

55 these funds would come accordingly from the local government, bigger areas will pay more,

56 smaller areas will pay less.

57

58 Section 10: Any laws or parts of laws that conflict with this are hereby repealed.

59

60 Section 11: This act will take place January 1, 2023. This will give the state 9 months to hire the

61 new employees and acquire the additional trucks and cameras.

62

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-2-17
	Blue House		
House - State Government YiAn Tomsovic, Claire McCarthy West High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Increase military spousal employment through tax incentives

- 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 Military spouse: Individuals whose spouse is an active service member of the United States
- 5 military
- 6 Tax cuts: Reductions of the amount of taxes for which an individual or company pays
- 7 Tennessee Excise Tax: Tax based on net earning or income for the fiscal year. The excise tax in
- 8 Tennessee is 6.5% of the net taxable income.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: Businesses with 0-999 employees will receive a 3% tax cut of the Tennessee excise tax
- 11 if at least 5% of those employed are military spouses.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: For large corporations with more than 1,000 employees, they will receive a 1% tax cut
- 14 incentive on the Tennessee excise tax if at least 10% of those employed are military spouses
- 15
- 16 Section 4: The standards of this tax incentive on the Tennessee excise tax will be set by the
- 17 Tennessee Department of Revenue
- 18
- 19 Section 5: If enacted, this bill will not require any funding; the money lost from the tax incentive
- 20 will be restored through a strengthened economy due to an increase in labor and therefore,
- 21 subsequent revenue.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it
- 26

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-2-18
	Blue House		
House - Business and Utilities Hemachandra Rambha, Diana Lu, Aarush Desai Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO PLACE A MORATORIUM ON ALL FUTURE FRACKING PROJECTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Hydraulic Fracturing, "Fracking" - The process by which water, sand, and chemicals are injected
- 5 underground at very high pressures to crack open rock layers and release the oil or gas trapped
- 6 inside for extraction.
- 7 Moratorium - A temporary prohibition of an activity.
- 8 Precautionary Principle - In the event a practice could cause serious or irreversible dangers, or if
- 9 there is a lack of scientific evidence that a technique is safe, decision makers should adopt
- 10 proactive measures that protect the health of people and the environment above all.
- 11 Public land - Areas of land and water that today are owned collectively by U.S. citizens and
- 12 managed by government agencies.
- 13 CAS number - A numerical designation for chemicals that is maintained by the Chemical Abstracts
- 14 Service (CAS) of the American Chemical Society.
- 15 Trade school: A school or teaching unit organized by an industry or large company to provide
- 16 trade training, apprentice education, and similar courses.
- 17
- 18 Section 2: This Act is to affect every natural gas drilling company in the state of Tennessee.
- 19
- 20 Section 3: This bill phases out high volume hydraulic fracturing for oil and shale gas. A 2014
- 21 study by scientists at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory reported that an estimated 10
- 22 percent of chemicals used in fracking fluid are known to be toxic to humans or aquatic life.
- 23 Furthermore, Fracking wells produced at least 14 billion gallons of wastewater in 2014.
- 24
- 25 Section 4: A five year statewide moratorium will be enacted on the development of new reservoirs,
- 26 which will halt the approval of new drilling sites on all public land. This bill makes it illegal for state
- 27 agencies to issue permits within 3,960 feet within inhabited areas for the expansion of fracking or
- 28 fracked oil and natural gas infrastructure, such as infrastructure for extracting, transporting, or
- 29 burning natural gas or oil. These measures invoke the precautionary principle. While companies
- 30 are temporarily suspending from developing new fracking wells, the Tennessee Department of
- 31 Environment and Conservation will be subsidizing the scientific research on the long term effects of
- 32 fracking on public health and environmental consequences
- 33
- 34 Section 5: In addition, the bill requires that the Tennessee Department of Environmental
- 35 Conservation conduct a survey of all oil and natural gas wells in the state to identify those that use
- 36 or have used fracking. Data about the closeness of fracking operations to occupied structures,
- 37 such as residences and schools, must be included in the survey. The purpose of the survey is to
- 38 provide information as to whether the moratorium should be extended or lifted; it includes
- 39 information about healthcare, employment rates, and business economy values.

40 Section 6: Disclosure must be public. This includes posting on a publicly accessible and searchable
41 website a comprehensive list of all chemicals used by CAS number as well as the company using
42 those chemicals. Disclosure must be easily accessible and timely, as well as including maximum
43 concentrations and volumes, designed to protect worker safety, water quality, and environmental
44 health. Disclosure must also be mandatory for all companies.
45
46 Section 7: In order to keep the price of gas low in Tennessee, this bill will provide a temporary
47 exemption from the 27.4 cents per gallon statewide tax on gas until the moratorium is lifted.
48
49 Section 8: If the party pursuing hydraulic fracturing could not show evidence-based proof of the
50 safety of fracking in a particular instance within five years, the state of Tennessee would maintain
51 the precautionary measures in order to protect the health of people and the environment. This
52 means that future wells may not be approved, but the wells that have already been built may
53 continue to be used.
54
55 Section 9: Upon the enactment of this Act, the cost will be \$10,000,000 funded by the government
56 of Tennessee in order to send the workers that have lost their jobs after the moratorium to trade
57 school, which on average costs \$33,000 per person.
58
59 Section 11: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
60
61 Section 12: This Act shall take effect January 1, 2024, once the current oil sanctions on Russia
62 have been lifted and crude oil prices stabilize.
63
64

		69th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee	
the YMCA Youth in Government			
House - Education			
Om Polavarapu, Sam Faison, Grayson Ognibene			
Brentwood High School			
BHB/22-2-19		Blue House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		SENATE	
HOUSE		SENATE	
Pass ☐		Pass ☐	
Fail ☐		Fail ☐	

An act to reform the distribution of funding for Tennessee schools

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
2
3 SECTION 1: the terms in this act are as follows
4 Funding- money provided, especially by an organization or government, for a particular purpose.
5 Distribution- the way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.
6 Local Fiscal Capacity- local property of sales tax revenue
7
8 SECTION 2: A changed focus from Local Fiscal Capability to per-pupil funding. An increase in the
9 number of full-time nurses to an amount above 80% of schools. Add more money to funding in
10 order to supply teachers with supplies and for school nurses.
11
12 SECTION 3: Per every student a portion of the \$4,855,721,600 current BEP fund. This funding will
13 grow proportionally as the number of students increases. A separate amount will be devoted to
14 teachers who need supplies. This will cost \$49,804,500 and will grow according to the number of
15 teachers. For nurses, the current BEP formula uses the formula of \$48,330. We would change this
16 to \$73,000 per nurse which would solve the wage gap, as well as incentivize nurses to go full-time
17 at schools. All in all our funding plan would cost around 5 million with it increasing or decreasing
18 on a set amount of variables. This would be funded by the Tennessee department of education
19
20 SECTION 4: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
21
22 SECTION 5: This act shall take effect August 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
23

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 3

**Sam Kelso &
Rohan Tyagi**

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-3-1
	Red House		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
House - Government Operations Alyxa Walker, Samantha Webber Center for Creative Arts		HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

A Bill to Ban Privatized Adoption

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section 1: Through this bill, privatized adoptions will no longer be an option for people and public

4 will continue to be the main source of adoptions within the United States

5 1A: Privatized Adoption- When a birth parent voluntarily places their child for adoption

6 directly with the family of their choice.

7 1B: Public Adoption- An adoption of a child in the foster care system that is conducted and

8 supervised by a public agency.

9 1C: Privatized Adoption had been continuously been linked to cases on neglect and child

10 abuse while abusing the power of desperate parents and children to find them homes and

11 making a profit off of their struggles.

12

13 Section 2: Private adoption agencies will be shut down, replaced with new public agencies, and

14 unable to adopt children out through their companies.

15 2A: Public adoption agencies through Social Services and Child Welfare Services will be able

16 to help children through the adoption process and receive proper funding for it.

17 2B: Until the bill is enacted, children will still be allowed to go through private adoptions,

18 but no new children will be accepted into those programs.

19

20 Section 3: Funding for these children would come from the Department of Health and Human

21 Services

22 3A: Children's Bureau would be the main branch since they also fund Child Protective

23 Services.

24 3B: Private agencies receive almost one million dollars a year from the government, which

25 would now go into funding public agencies.

26

27 Section 4: Funding for public agencies will continue to come from taxes and government funding.

28 4A: Fines for the continued use of privatized adoption will be 5,000 dollars and the child in

29 question will be put under protection by Child Protective Services until found a new home.

30

31 Section 4: All laws or portions of laws that conflict with this act will hereby be repealed.

32

33 Section 5: This bill will be enacted on January 1, 2025.

34

35

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-3-2
	Red House		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
House - Transportation Kylie Adams, Anna Eason, Shannon Sheridan Brentwood High School		HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT EMERGENCY BLUE LIGHTBOXES IN CITIES

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

2

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

4 a) Emergency Blue Light Box: Emergency systems that provide reliable communications and

5 improve public safety.

6

7 Section 2: This Act will require that Emergency Blue Light Boxes be built approximately one

8 hundred yards apart in cities, depending on the surroundings, to make citizens feel safer, and to

9 decrease crime rates. These boxes will, at first, be placed in areas of higher crime.

10

11 Section 3: These boxes will have two buttons to choose between based on the situation and what

12 kind of danger a person determines themselves to be in. Once pushed, the buttons will either

13 contact local authorities or contact someone for a safe ride home.

14

15 Section 4: The boxes will cost around \$7,500 USD per lightbox. We plan to put in 200 lightboxes

16 at first, to see how people utilize them. This bill will require a starting amount of \$1,540,000 to

17 cover the production and maintenance, maintenance costing \$200 a year per box. \$40,000 USD of

18 this money will be dedicated to overall maintenance.

19

20 Section 5: To start off, we plan to put 200 boxes in Nashville to test how people use the boxes,

21 how effective they are and how they can be made to make citizens feel comfortable. This test will

22 last the duration of two years, and if deemed successful, 100 more boxes will be added per two-

23 year period, and begin to be implemented in cities throughout Tennessee.

24

25 Section 6: We plan for the boxes to be free of charge for anyone who uses them.

26

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

28

29 Section 8: This bill will be executed in October of 2022, allowing half a year for city governors to

30 plan out potential locations to build such boxes

31

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RHB/22-3-3	
House - Health		Red House	
Siddharth Singh, Christian Cherukuri, Sagar Gupta		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Ravenwood High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

A Bill to Improve Overall Physical Health in Tennessee

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms defined in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 (A)Chronic Diseases: A disease or condition that usually lasts for 3 months or longer and may get
- 6 worse over time. Chronic diseases tend to occur in older adults and can usually be controlled but
- 7 not cured.
- 8 (B)Health Center: A free walk-in clinic that focuses on prevention not just treatment of conditions
- 9 including chronic diseases, injuries, and others.
- 10 (C)Prevention: Proactive action against the development of underlying health concerns and
- 11 validating that these concerns are not recurring.
- 12 (D)Rural Counties: A county that has at least 50% of its residents residing in a rural area.
- 13
- 14 Section 2: Acknowledging the fact that Tennessee has higher rates of chronic conditions like
- 15 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and adult and childhood obesity than other states.
- 16
- 17 Section 3: Aware of the correlation between childhood experiences and susceptibility to chronic
- 18 diseases, severe stress, and other detrimental health behaviors later in life.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: Considering the provider shortages, hospital closures, increased travel distances to
- 21 providers in rural areas in Tennessee.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: Alarmed that 31.2% of adults suffer from obesity in Tennessee. In addition, 13.1% of
- 24 adults were diagnosed with diabetes as of 2019, with an additional 9.3% being pre-diabetic.
- 25
- 26 Section 6: This bill designates health professionals to go to elementary and middle schools to
- 27 educate kids about the importance of staying fit and maintaining a healthy diet.
- 28
- 29 Section 7: Provides grants to local governments around Tennessee to improve and renovate local
- 30 recreational facilities, as well as to set up free programs to instruct and guide people. This would
- 31 include training those currently suffering from obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular illness on how
- 32 to stay fit, healthy, and maintain a good diet.
- 33
- 34 Section 8: Supports the creation of 36 walk-in health centers that operate in rural counties and
- 35 offers people free treatment and instructs them on the prevention of their conditions.
- 36
- 37 Section 9: These health centers will be in counties such as Sequatchie, Pickett, Meigs, McNairy,
- 38 and Fayette. They will be distributed based on the population density(persons per square mile),

39 number of existing emergency centers and hospitals, and the percent of the population that is
40 uninsured.

41

42 Section 10: This act requests \$35,800,000 from the Tennessee State Health Department to
43 provide grants of \$100,000 to county governments to enhance their recreational facilities, set up
44 programs, and send health professionals to schools. This also includes \$800,000 for the start-up
45 and operating costs of each of the 36 walk-in health centers.

46

47 Section 11: This act shall take effect by July 31, 2022, with the public welfare requiring it.

48

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-3-4
	House - Criminal Justice Morgan Tran, Savitha Samudrala, Varshinee Subramanian Ravenwood High School	Red House
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ ☐ Fail ☐		

AN ACT TO SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH FOR THE INCARCERATED

- 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 defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 A) Mental Health: a person's condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well-being
- 6 B) Incarcerated: those who are imprisoned or confined in a jail or prison
- 7 C) Therapist: an individual specializing in the medical treatment of disease or disorder
- 8 D) Recidivism: an ex-convict committing another crime after their prison release
- 9 E) TN Department of Corrections: a department of the local government that provides mental
- 10 health, dental, and vision services for the incarcerated in Tennessee prisons.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: There are approximately 60,000 prisoners in the state of Tennessee, all distributed
- 13 throughout fourteen state prisons. About 40% of those incarcerated have a history of mental
- 14 illness. Improving the mental health of the incarcerated will be one step forward in the
- 15 rehabilitation of these prisoners. Furthermore, when prisoners are released with an improved
- 16 mental mindset, recidivism will reduce, and in the long run, overpopulation in prisons can be
- 17 solved. To achieve this goal, this act will provide group therapy for the mentally ill weekly in
- 18 efforts to better the mental health of those incarcerated.
- 19
- 20 Section 3: There will be an initial mental illness screening for all prisoners. Based on the results of
- 21 the screening, the prisoners who display poor mental health will be placed in group therapy. The
- 22 number of mentally ill prisoners will vary among the prisons, so therapists will be distributed
- 23 accordingly. Therapists will separate the prisoners into groups of fifteen, and those groups will
- 24 take turns having one hour group sessions with their therapists. The implementation of this act will
- 25 be overseen by the Department of Corrections.
- 26
- 27 Section 4: The expense for this bill will be approximately \$2,500,000 and will be funded by the
- 28 state of Tennessee's federal budget.
- 29
- 30 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section 6: This act shall take effect on July 22, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 33

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-3-5
	House - Criminal Justice Connie Ni, Ibiola Esho Baylor School	Red House
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ ☐ Fail ☐		

AN ACT TO BAN LONG-TERM SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a. Solitary confinement: housing of an adult or juvenile inmate with minimal to rare contact with
- 5 other individuals within a prison or jail in any form of cell confinement for more than seventeen
- 6 hours a day other than in a facility-wide emergency or for the purpose of providing medical or
- 7 mental health treatment.
- 8 b. Long-term solitary confinement: solitary confinement lasting fifteen days or more.
- 9 c. Prison: a building in which people are legally held as a punishment for a crime they have
- 10 committed or while awaiting trial.
- 11 d. Jail: a place of confinement for persons held in lawful custody specifically: such a place under
- 12 the jurisdiction of a local government (such as a county) for the confinement of persons awaiting
- 13 trial or those convicted of minor crimes.
- 14 e. Inmate: a person incarcerated or detained in prisons, jails, and other correctional facilities that
- 15 house those convicted of crimes.
- 16 f. Parole officer: an official appointed to investigate, report on, and supervise the conduct of
- 17 convicted offenders on probation and/or those released from incarceration to community
- 18 supervision such as parole.
- 19 g. Kepplock: a form of administrative segregation in which the inmate is confined to his cell,
- 20 deprived of participation in normal prison routine, and denied contact with other inmates.
- 21 h. Special populations: any person
- 22 i. twenty-one years of age or younger,
- 23 ii. fifty-five years of age or older,
- 24 iii. with a disability,
- 25 Person with a disability: a person who has a physical or mental impairment that
- 26 substantially limits one or more major life activity,
- 27 iii. pregnant, in the first eight weeks of the postpartum recovery period
- 28 after giving birth, or caring for a child in a correctional institution.
- 29 i. Residential rehabilitation unit: a separate housing unit used for therapy, treatment, and
- 30 rehabilitative programming of incarcerated people who have been determined to require more
- 31 than fifteen days of solitary confinement pursuant to department proceedings.
- 32
- 33 Section 2: Public prison and jail systems may not place any person in long-term solitary
- 34 confinement for longer than necessary and no more than fifteen consecutive days or twenty total
- 35 days within any sixty day period.
- 36 a. If placement of such a person in solitary confinement would exceed the fifteen-day limit, and
- 37 the department establishes that the person committed an act pursuant to an evidentiary hearing
- 38 that violated department rules, permitting a penalty of solitary confinement, the department may

39 place the person in solitary confinement until admission to a residential rehabilitation unit can be
40 effectuated.
41 i. Such admission to a residential rehabilitation unit shall occur as expeditiously as possible
42 and in no case take longer than forty-eight hours from the time such person is placed in
43 solitary confinement.
44 b. Violation will result in a fine of \$100,000 per inmate placed in solitary confinement for longer
45 than fifteen days.
46
47 Section 3: At these limits, the inmate must be released from solitary confinement or diverted to a
48 separate residential rehabilitation unit deemed most beneficial by the inmate's parole officer.
49 a. Such units shall be therapeutic and trauma-informed and aim to address individual treatment
50 and rehabilitation needs as well as underlying causes of problematic behaviors.
51
52 Section 4: An exception will be made for those who fall under the classification of special
53 populations, for which prison systems are hereby prohibited from designating the punishment of
54 any form of solitary confinement for any length of time,
55 a. An exception will be made in the event of the necessity of keeplock for a period prior to a
56 disciplinary hearing,
57 i. Individuals in a special population who are in keeplock prior to a disciplinary hearing shall
58 be given seven hours a day out-of-cell time or shall be transferred to a residential
59 rehabilitation unit or residential mental health treatment unit as expeditiously as possible,
60 but in no case longer than forty-eight hours from the time an individual is admitted to
61 keeplock.
62
63 Section 5: This bill will require no funding.
64 a. Fines collected under this act will be funneled into the section of the budget allotted for
65 residential rehabilitation units under the Tennessee Department of Correction.
66
67 Section 6: Any state laws or parts of state laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
68
69 Section 7: This bill shall be enacted April 10th, 2023.
70

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-3-6	
		Red House	
PLACEHOLDER Sia Bakshi, Katelyn Johnson Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

PLACEHOLDER

- 1 PLACEHOLDER
- 2

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WHB/22-3-7	
	White House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Education Ayaz Sultan, Kieran Darko, Alden Wilson West High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Make Guidance for Suicide Prevention More Accessible to Students

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1:
- 4 Terms in this act will be defined as follows
- 5 Suicide Prevention: Any actions or interventions done with the purpose of preventing suicide.
- 6 Seminar: A conference or other meeting for discussion or instruction.
- 7 Mental Health: The promotion of emotional, psychological, and social well-being.
- 8 Guidance: Advice or information aimed at resolving a problem or difficulty, especially as given by a
- 9 qualified individual.
- 10 Professional help: Licensed professionals such as psychologists, psychiatrists, therapists, social
- 11 workers, and guidance counselors who are tasked with helping students with their mental health
- 12 issues.
- 13
- 14 Section 2:
- 15 All public middle and high schools are mandated to provide a seminar regarding mental health
- 16 biyearly in addition to preexisting policies for student suicide prevention.
- 17
- 18 Section 3:
- 19 The standards for that seminar must include increasing access guidance and professional help for
- 20 students, an open discussion about mental health issues of students, and education regarding how
- 21 to help fellow classmates struggling with mental
- 22 health issues.
- 23
- 24 Section 4:
- 25 As the seminar will be assimilated into an existing class, funding would be needed for training and
- 26 time for counselors at each middle and high school. The state will provide districts with these
- 27 funds to cover the cost of this additional requirement.
- 28
- 29 Section 5:
- 30 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section 6:
- 33 This act will take effect on June 1, 2023 in order to allow districts the time to prepare for the
- 34 program prior to the 2023-2024 school year.
- 35

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WHB/22-3-8	
	White House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Agriculture and Natural Resources Ruby Baker, Alina Khan Brentwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO ENFORCE LICENSURE OF THE RETAIL DEALERS OF VAPOR PRODUCTS AND 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) Vapor products: Any product containing nicotine or any other substance that utilizes a
- 5 mechanical heating element, electronic battery, or circuit, that can be used to emit vapor. This
- 6 includes any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar
- 7 product. Substances, such as cartridges and other containers containing nicotine, are used to refill
- 8 or with these vapor products.
- 9 b) License: An official written statement that permits someone the ability to do a specific act. A
- 10 license is usually granted by a city or state in return for a fee.
- 11 c) Retail dealer/Retailer: A person who sells goods to individual consumers.
- 12 d) Tobacco products: Cigars, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, and snuff. This does not include
- 13 tobacco produced for one's own use or electronic vapor products.
- 14 e) Enforcement Officers: Any person employed by any municipality or political subdivision of the
- 15 state. The primary responsibility of enforcement officers is to prevent and detect crime. This
- 16 position is a primary source of income for the officer.
- 17
- 18 Section 2: All retail dealers as defined in this act must be issued a retail license by the Tennessee
- 19 Department of Agriculture in order sell vapor products and/or tobacco products
- 20
- 21 Section 3: In order to obtain the retail license, retailers must complete the license application form
- 22 through the Tennessee Taxpayer Access Point (TNTAP).
- 23
- 24 Section 4: Eight (8) enforcement officers will be employed by the Department of Agriculture. The
- 25 number of officers may fluctuate based on need. The officers will be employed full time and have a
- 26 salary of between \$55,000 and \$75,000 annually. These officers will be tasked with general
- 27 oversight of compliance and will have authority over the licensure of retail dealers of vapor and
- 28 tobacco products.
- 29
- 30 Section 5: Upon being granted a retailer license for the sale of tobacco and vapor products, the
- 31 retailer must pay an initial license fee of \$200.
- 32
- 33 Section 6: The license will expire on May 31st each year, in accordance to Tennessee's
- 34 Registration and Licensing Laws for Wholesale distribution of Tobacco Products, and must be
- 35 renewed beforehand for a fee of \$150
- 36
- 37 Section 7: Failure to comply with the provisions above will result in a fee no less than \$500 and no
- 38 greater than \$1,500, which will be determined under the discretion of the enforcement officers.

39 Section 8: This bill will have an initial cost of \$400,000. The application fees and fines collected
40 will offer a steady generation of revenue for the state of Tennessee.
41
42 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
43
44 Section 10: This act shall take effect on October 25th, 2023, to provide time to create a board of
45 enforcement officers as well as offer a grace period to distributors of tobacco and vapor products
46 who do not currently operate off of a license.
47
48

	69th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee
	the Youth in Government
House - Education	
Andrew Coyle, Jake Kerr, Simon Brooks	
Franklin High School	
White House	
ACTION ON THE BILL	
HOUSE	Pass ☐ Fail ☐
SENATE	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Improve the Number of Facilities Given to Disadvantaged Students 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 Poverty Line: the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life.
5 Homeless: an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.
6 Imminent risk of homelessness means the individual or family will lose their primary residence
7 within 14 days of applying for homeless assistance, the family has not identified a subsequent
8 residence and the individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed.
9 Local Education Agency: Also known as LEA, which is a public service of education or other public
10 authority obligated within a state to perform a service function for public schools serving
11 individuals ages 0-21 in a state, city, county, township, or school district, including a combination
12 of school districts or counties recognized in a State as an administrative agency for its public
13 schools. They also employ professionals who provide services to children included in the
14 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), services may include medical services such as
15 physical, occupational, and speech therapy.
16
17 Section 2) A total of 6 new LEA's will be opened in Memphis. This will bring the total number of the
18 LEA's to 15 in Memphis.
19
20 Section 3) This bill will cost \$215,000 dollars. \$90,000 will be allocated for all of the nurses
21 stationed, \$65,000 allocated for teachers, and \$10,000 allocated for facilities, food, and extra
22 materials. Furthermore, this bill calls for \$50,000 for bus drivers to drive routes for those kids
23 staying after.
24
25 Section 4) The Department of Education will be responsible for zoning students as to which agency
26 that the student will attend.
27
28 Section 5) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
29
30 Section 6) This bill will go into effect on August 1st, 2023.
31

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	WHB/22-3-10	
		White House	
House - Agriculture and Natural Resources		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Will Hallmark, Reese Clayton		HOUSE	SENATE
Loretto High School		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

A BILL TO REQUIRE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO HAVE A RECYCLING PROGRAM

- 1 TO BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1.) Definition of Terms
- 4 School Administration - person responsible for overseeing administrative tasks in a school system
- 5 Recycling - the process of transforming waste to reusable materials
- 6 School System - collection of public schools under one administration representing the board of
- 7 education
- 8 Section 2.) All public schools in Tennessee will institute a recycling program.
- 9
- 10
- 11 Section 3.) Each school's custodians will be responsible for handling the collection and disposal of
- 12 materials at the single school level. The school system will collect and transport it to its local
- 13 recycling facility. Cost of implementing this program will be absorbed into the school systems
- 14 budget. This program will encourage a cleaner and healthier environment.
- 15
- 16 Section 4.) This program being added will cost \$50,000 and will be taken from the Division of Solid
- 17 Waste Management.
- 18
- 19 Section 5.) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 20
- 21 Section 6.) This act will take effect on January 1, 2023.
- 22

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	WHB/22-3-11	
		White House	
House - Health		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Shobhini Kumar, Shravya Ankam, Harshitha Sriramouju		HOUSE	SENATE
Ravenwood High School		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An Act to Tax taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages to reduce the percentage of obesity in children and adults in Tennessee.

- 1 Section 1: Unless the context dictates otherwise, terms defined in this act are defined as follows:
- 2 Added sugars: Substances mixed into drinks such as coffee, tea or juices that add calories to the
- 3 diet.
- 4 TDH: Tennessee Department of Health
- 5 SSB: Sugar Sweetened Beverages, liquids that are sweetened with various forms of added sugars
- 6 like brown sugar, corn sweetener, corn syrup, dextrose, fructose, glucose, high-fructose corn
- 7 syrup, sucrose, molasses, sucralose and saccharin. This does not include 100% natural juices.
- 8
- 9 Section 2: Concerned that Tennessee is ranked sixth most obese and overweight state nationally.
- 10 34.8% of adults are considered either obese or overweight in Tennessee. In addition, 33.2 percent
- 11 of adolescents eat vegetables less than once a day.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: After implementation of the sugar tax in 2014, Berkeley, California has seen a 21%
- 14 reduction in the consumption of high-sugar drinks according to a case study in the American
- 15 Journal of Public Health.
- 16
- 17 Section 4 : The tax on such items as containing 10 grams or more of added sugar shall be 1.5
- 18 cents per ounce or \$1.92 per gallon in such specified soft drinks and artificially sweetened
- 19 beverages. This will include dispenser drinks and vending machine sodas, retail syrups and
- 20 sweeteners will also be taxed should they contain more than 15 grams of sugar per fluid ounce.
- 21 Natural and common sweeteners are exempted from these taxations.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: Any retailer who does not abide by this tax will be liable to pay the amount of the tax
- 24 that may be due and a penalty equal to thirty percent (30%) of the tax due. They will still be
- 25 expected to comply with the Tennessee sales tax regulations as set by the state.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: The allocation of revenue collected from this taxation will be allocated as follows:
- 28 35% to community gardens and food banks such as the Second Harvest Food Bank in Middle,
- 29 Northeast and East Tennessee.
- 30 25% to education for elementary and secondary school students and providing healthy meals.
- 31 (i) Raise awareness about a sustainable diet that helps avoid obesity in students and discourage
- 32 sedentary lifestyle.
- 33 (ii) Incorporate meals that are clean and healthy and deter access to nutrient deficit foods.
- 34 40% towards local businesses that specialize in sugar products or those responsible for sugar
- 35 supply in need or affected negatively in sales as deemed by the Department of Revenue in
- 36 Tennessee.
- 37
- 38 Section 7: The State Commissioner is to demand payment of taxes and enforce the GEN-16 law.

39 Section 8: The State comptroller is to look over the tax records to ensure accurate logging of the
40 taxes from all parties with cooperation from the commissioner and deposit indicated percentage to
41 the approved food banks.
42
43 Section 9: All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
44
45 Section 10: This act shall take effect Apr 8th, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
46
47

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government				WHB/22-3-12	
House - Consumer and Human Resources				White House			
Kaan Volkan				ACTION ON THE BILL			
Baylor School				HOUSE SENATE			
				Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐			

An Act To Create EPEP

1 BE IT ENACTED BY TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: Terms in the act will be defined as follows:
4 a. EPEP- Enlarging public employees perspective through exposure into various environments
5 b. Transportation Planner- studying, analyzing and planning various transportation projects
6 c. Associate Planner- performs a variety of duties related to the collection, analysis, interpretation,
7 and presentation of technical land use, environmental, zoning and other City planning data;
8 ensures compliance with the City's development standards
9 d. Planning and Community Development Employers- develop viable communities by promoting
10 integrated approaches that provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expand
11 economic opportunities
12
13 Section 2: The EPEP program will be established to allow public employees to visit either a country
14 outside the U.S or ten states with the highest population density
15 a. This program shall include a trip plan and certain tasks for the participants to complete
16 during their trips such as
17 a. Analyze the efficiency of the city layout
18 b. Identify 5 conveniences for the people, that is exclusive to your assigned area
19 c. Take pictures of a certain street
20 d. Write a compare-contrast paragraph regarding a location in Tennessee and the state they
21 currently are in.
22
23 Section 3: The material within the EPEP program will be set yearly by TN DECD and TN DHR
24
25 Section 4: Public employees in the following job specifications shall qualify for EPEP after working
26 in their positions for 6 months,
27 a. Transportation Planner
28 b. Associate Planner
29 c. Planning and Community Development Employee
30 d. Departments responsible for setting the material for the EPEP program shall hold the right to
31 also determine the additional job specifications that are eligible for it
32
33 Section 5: Each attendee of EPEP program shall receive the same amount of material resources.
34
35 Section 6: Anyone who provides sufficient proof of their local or international experience will have
36 the right to opt out of EPEP
37 a. The proof shall require at least 400 words, shall be written in formal language, in essay
38 format, and must be reviewed by the Tennessee department of Human Resources

39 a. If a proof report is suspected to be neglected by the department, the case must be
40 brought up to the court
41 i. If the court decision favors the government, the applicant shall pay a fee of 300
42 dollars
43 ii. If the court decides in favor of the applicant, the proof report shall be reviewed once
44 more
45 b. In case of a second rejection, a 400-word detailed report about the reasons to the
46 rejection shall be written, and the legitimacy of this report must be reviewed by the court, if
47 the report is deemed illegitimate, the writer shall be expelled from their position, and the
48 cycle must repeat.
49

50 Section 7: This bill shall cost a higher limit of \$3,200,000 annually.

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 January 1, 2023.
55

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/22-3-13
House – Consumer and Human Resources			White House
Shahbpreet Bedi, Rami Ammar, Will Mclean			
Ravenwood High School			
			ACTION ON THE BILL
			HOUSE ☐ SENATE ☐
			☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Prohibit Luxury Development in At-Risk Neighborhoods

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT,
2
3 Section 1: Gentrification: the process of repairing and rebuilding homes and businesses in a
4 deteriorating area (such as an urban neighborhood) accompanied by an influx of middle-class or
5 affluent people and that often results in the displacement of earlier, usually poorer residents
6 At-Risk Neighborhood: a neighborhood with a set of social and economic conditions that place
7 individuals "at-risk" of being pushed into homelessness and unemployment.
8
9 Section 2: In order to combat the rapid urban growth and development in three most populous
10 major cities of Tennessee (Nashville, Memphis, and Knoxville), Tennessee will implement a
11 safeguard to combat gentrification. The three major cities, in terms of population, will be required
12 to prohibit luxury development in at-risk neighborhoods. These at-risk neighborhoods will be
13 identified by areas with an average income under the poverty line. Luxury development will then
14 be allowed to develop in areas that will be able to afford the development and increased prices this
15 development brings.
16
17 Section 3: To take into account these at-risk neighborhoods, there will be a Neighborhoods At-Risk
18 Collective Database (NARCD) made from results of the census every ten years in which high-risk
19 neighborhoods will be identified and luxury development in these areas will be prohibited. Five
20 years after the most recent census, the high-risk area will be reevaluated to see if they are still
21 below the poverty line from the aforementioned census. NARCD will act as the basis for areas in
22 which luxury development is banned and for any potential future uses by the state.
23
24 Section 4: This bill shall empower the Department of Economic and Community Development of
25 the State of Tennessee to establish, record, oversee, and enforce all necessary rules and
26 regulations that are needed regarding the establishment of NARCD and the prevention of luxury
27 developments in at-risk neighborhoods.
28
29 Section 5: Developers who fail to comply with the provisions of this bill will be required to pay a
30 25,000 USD fine upon the first violation and each violation upon that will increase by 10,000 USD
31 until a max of a 45,000 USD fine. In addition to the fine, the luxury development will be required
32 to cease the development immediately. Any further attempts by the same developer or in other
33 words on the fourth attempt, they will be sentenced to a Class E Felony. In the event of any
34 further occurrences, the punishment will be court mandated.
35
36 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
37
38 Section 7: This will go into effect on the 1st of August 2022.
39

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BHB/22-3-14
	House - Education Emmie Bankston, Emily Ernst, Lydia White West High School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Require Public Libraries to Provide Books and Library Readings in Modern World Languages

- 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. Modern World Language- a language, other than English, currently spoken by citizens of at least
- 5 one country
- 6 b. Library Reading-a program offered by public libraries in which a librarian reads and/or discusses
- 7 a book
- 8 c. Transparent Language-a free online resource, offered by the Tennessee Electronic Library, that
- 9 offers language lessons for one hundred and ten languages
- 10
- 11 Section 2: All public libraries in the state of Tennessee will be given \$500 to purchase beginner
- 12 level, modern world language books.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: All public libraries in the state of Tennessee are required to have at least one (1) library
- 15 reading in a modern world language each month that is targeted towards elementary aged
- 16 children, ages five (5) through eleven (11) years old, and one (1) library reading in a modern
- 17 world language each month that is targeted toward preschool aged children two (2) through five
- 18 (5) years old.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: Librarians employed by public libraries in the state of Tennessee will be required to
- 21 complete world language lessons in at least one (1) modern world language on Transparent
- 22 Language.
- 23
- 24 Section 5: The addition of these programs will cost \$143,500 and will be funded by grants from
- 25 the Tennessee State Library and Archives.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: All state laws or parts of state laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 28
- 29 Section 7: This act shall take effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 30

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BHB/22-3-15
	House - Agriculture and Natural Resources Evan Hostetler, Aarushi Deshwal, Alex Lee Ravenwood High School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO DECREASE WATER POLLUTION AND MICROPLASTICS IN TENNESSEE WATER SOURCES

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 a) Water Pollution: Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of
- 5 human activities, in such a manner that negatively affects its legitimate uses.
- 6 b) Microplastics: Extremely small pieces of plastic debris in the environment resulting from the
- 7 disposal and breakdown of consumer products and industrial waste. They are about the size of a
- 8 sesame seed, and they are approximately 196.9 mil or less.
- 9 c) Water Sources: Natural resources of water that are potentially useful as a source of water
- 10 supply. For the purpose of this bill, in which the water filtration systems will be installed, are the
- 11 Tennessee River, the Mississippi River, and the Cumberland River.
- 12 d) Reverse Osmosis Water Filtration Systems: Reverse Osmosis Systems use a process that
- 13 reverses the flow of water in a natural process of osmosis so that water passes from a more
- 14 concentrated solution to a more dilute solution through a semi-permeable membrane. Pre- and
- 15 post-filters are often incorporated along with the reverse osmosis membrane itself.
- 16 This is a type of filtration system in which the pore size of the filter is 0.00004 mil.
- 17 e) Single-use bag- A bag less than 2.25 mils which is made up of a polyethylene or other harmful,
- 18 non-biodegradable plastics that is intended for a one-time use only.
- 19 f) Reusable bags: a bag with handles that is specifically designed and manufactured for multiple
- 20 reuse and is either: made of cloth or other machine washable fabric; made of durable plastic that
- 21 is at least 2.25 mils thick or other durable material suitable for reuse.
- 22
- 23 Section 2: Under this act, water filtration systems that utilize reverse osmosis technology will be
- 24 implemented into Tennessee's water sources defined above. This will allow for many harmful
- 25 pollutants to be removed from the water. More specifically, microplastics will be removed. These
- 26 filters are able to effectively filter 100 gallons of water per minute (GPM). Three filters will be
- 27 installed in the Tennessee River, two filters in the Mississippi River, and one in the Cumberland
- 28 River.
- 29
- 30 Section 3: Along with the installation of water filtration systems, this bill will bar companies and
- 31 institutions from supplying consumers with single-use plastic bags, a major contributor of
- 32 microplastics in Tennessee water sources.
- 33
- 34 Section 4: This act allows institutions to provide biodegradable plastic bags, reusable paper bags,
- 35 or any material of bag that is over 2.25 mil to eliminate the extensive amounts of plastic pollutants
- 36 in water sources around Tennessee. Companies will be able to charge consumers for the new,
- 37 reusable bags, but can't exceed a maximum of 3 dollars.
- 38

39 Section 5: Any identity perceived to be violating any of the specifications listed in Section 3 and
40 Section 4 will be fined in the following manner:
41 a) First time offender- \$1,000
42 b) Second time offender- \$5,000
43 c) Third and succeeding offenders- \$10,000
44
45 Section 6: Companies that sell bags for commercial use to other companies will be required to
46 obtain a permit from the Tennessee Government, ensuring that the bags sold follow the proper
47 guidelines stated in Section 4. The permit needs to be renewed every seven years.
48
49 Section 7: The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), more specifically,
50 the division of water resources, will test the water in the rivers mentioned in Section 2 bi-yearly in
51 order to ensure the reverse osmosis water filtration systems are working properly, along with
52 ensuring there are no major amounts of microplastic caused by single-use plastic bags. The
53 employees from TDEC will collect a sample of water, and send it off to the various government-
54 funded laboratories across Tennessee to discover any microplastics that may be found. The
55 method involves the filtration of solids obtained in a 0.335 mm surface sampling net.
56
57 Section 8: Costs from this bill will be drawn out of the TDEC budget. Each filtration system has an
58 average cost of \$1,000,000. Since three will be installed in the Tennessee River, two in the
59 Mississippi River, and one in the Cumberland River, that will lead to a total cost of \$6,000,000 for
60 the filtration systems. Furthermore, this act shall yield monetary gains due to the fines mentioned
61 in Section 6.
62
63 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
64
65 Section 10: This act shall take effect on April 1, 2024, to provide time to install water filtration
66 systems and allow for corporations to utilize the time to phase in reusable bags.
67

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA				BHB/22-3-16	
Youth in Government				Blue House			
House - Education Sydney Owens, Sophia Bernard Beech High School				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐			

An Act to Change Tennessee Law Regarding Trans Youth in Sports

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) Trans male- a transgender person who has transitioned from female to male.
5 b) Trans female- A transgender person who has transitioned from male to female.
6 c) Title IX- Federal law that prohibits sex based discrimination in any educational or school based
7 activity.
8
9 Section 2: All trans athletes in grades k-12 will be allowed to participate in school funded sports
10 and activities.
11
12 Section 3: No money is needed for this bill to pass.
13
14 Section 4: All laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
15
16 Section 5: This act will go into effect by July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
17

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-3-17	
			Blue House	
House - Agriculture and Natural Resources			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	
Ainsley Howard, Maddie Christian St. Cecilia Academy				

An Act to tax companies that create items using non-reusable 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. Taxation on companies: extra financial charge on products of corporations payable to the state
- 5 b. Non-reusable: not capable of being used again
- 6 c. Compostable: a product that can disintegrate into a non-toxic, natural element
- 7 d. Provisions: the action of providing or supplying something for use
- 8 e. Commerce: the activity of buying and reselling products in larger scale; social dealings between
- 9 people
- 10 f. Trust Fund: a planning tool that establishes a legal entity to hold property or assets for a person
- 11 or organization.
- 12 g. Making a grant: amount of money that a government or other institution gives to an individual
- 13 or to an organization for a particular purpose
- 14 h. Infrastructure: the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities
- 15
- 16 Section 2: Every company creating products in TN, that refuses to use non-reusable/non-
- 17 compostable resources in the selling of their products, should be additionally taxed a percentage of
- 18 their profit off the sold item. The Trust Fund shall be available to make grants for reusable
- 19 carryout bags and composting infrastructure and litter cleanup.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: The tax on companies will be 10% of their income.
- 22
- 23 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 5: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public and
- 26 environmental welfare requiring it.
- 27

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-3-18	
			Blue House	
House - Education			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	
Hailey Robb, Lili Vest, Michele Vincent Brentwood High School				

An Act to Open Magnet Schools Based on Trades

- 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. Magnet school: a public school offering a curriculum with a special focus that would otherwise
- 5 not be obtained by attending standard public high schools
- 6 B. Trade: a job that requires specific training and education usually having to do with a manual
- 7 skillset
- 8
- 9 Section 2: This act seeks to open two state-funded magnet high schools with a central academic
- 10 curriculum focusing on learning the basics of a trade.
- 11 A. The proposed magnet schools would still be required to follow the Tennessee Department of
- 12 Education's standards for each grade level and subject in addition to secondary courses in the
- 13 basics of a trade. The Tennessee Department of Education would collaborate with the Tennessee
- 14 Department of Labor and Workforce Development to set standards for the requirements to
- 15 graduate based upon the trade the student has chosen.
- 16 B. The Tennessee Department of Safety would set standards for the tools, equipment, and
- 17 processes that students and teachers are allowed to use and participate in to keep both students
- 18 and teachers safe, but also taking into account the need for learning.
- 19 C. Students could choose from the available trades at their school and would then be set on a path
- 20 to graduate and progress through courses learning about their chosen trade. Available trades could
- 21 be but are not limited to carpentry, plumbing, types of technicians (medical, dental, and
- 22 ophthalmic), welding, etc.
- 23
- 24 Section 3: This act would require teachers to be certified by the state, whether they are teaching
- 25 academic or trade specialized subjects.
- 26
- 27 Section 4: The trade subjects taught in each school would be regulated by both the Tennessee
- 28 Departments of Education and Labor and Workforce Development. The subjects taught would follow
- 29 these standards but also be limited by the availability of certified educators to teach that specific
- 30 subject.
- 31
- 32 Section 5: Admission to these schools would require an interview to ensure the student will succeed
- 33 in the school's unique environment and then be entered in a random selection lottery to be
- 34 accepted. This process would not discriminate based upon race, gender, or sexual orientation to
- 35 make certain there is no bias that favors any student.
- 36
- 37 Section 6: The building and running of these two schools would cost \$20,000,000 per school and
- 38 will be funded through the usage of the Tennessee Department of Education's budget.
- 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 go into effect January 1, 2023.

43

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government			BHB/22-3-19
House - Education				Blue House	
Alma Capone, Jai Morton-Cox, Emily Goldiez					
Franklin High School					
				ACTION ON THE BILL	
				HOUSE	SENATE
				Pass ☐	Pass ☐
				Fail ☐	Fail ☐

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE CENSORING OF BOOKS IN SCHOOL LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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 Censorship - The prohibition or suppression of media or literature

5 Misrepresentation - Giving misleading information, or limited information regarding the cultures of

6 different peoples

7 Personal Choice - The ability of a person to formulate their own thoughts and opinions.

8 LGBTQ+ - A group of individuals who do not identify with the gender assigned to them at birth, or

9 whose sexuality differs from heterosexuality

10 Heterosexuality - Being attracted to someone of the opposite gender.

11 Black Heritage - The culture and history of black people

12 Abortion - The termination of a pregnancy; usually performed during the first 28 weeks of the

13 pregnancy.

14 Genocide - The mass murder of a group of people

15 Occult - Pertaining to supernatural, mystical, or magical beliefs, practices, or phenomena.

16 Implied Sex - In the context of a book this would be that sexual activity is not described however

17 it is implied that a character engaged in sexual activity with another character.

18 Explicit content - Scenes that have sexual activity, the legal definition of sexual activity being: oral

19 sex, genital touching, and penetration.

20 Extreme violence - detailed scenes of torture and/or extensive scenes of violence or gore

21 Pico vs Island Trees Union Free School District (1982) - A landmark case in which The Island Trees

22 Union Free School District sought to ban 9 books as they believed that those books were: "Anti-

23 Christian, Anti-American, Anti-Semitic, and just plain filthy". This decision was challenged by a few

24 students under the grounds that it violated their First Amendment right to freedom of speech and

25 freedom of the press. In the end this case ended up in The Supreme Court in Board of Education

26 which ruled that students at public schools have the right to receive information; however the

27 school district can bar books that are seen as "pervasively vulgar", but they cannot remove a book

28 from a school's library "simply because they dislike the ideas contained in those books".

29

30 Section 2: The definition of "pervasively vulgar" will be tightened in order to ensure that the

31 phrase is not used haphazardly in order to prevent students from having access to materials that

32 deal with topics that pertain to:

33 -Social Issues: LGBTQ+ rights, Black Heritage, The History of the Holocaust, Abortion, as well

34 as history of marginalized groups.

35 -Books that contain anti-religious sentiment or occult elements such as: The Golden Compass,

36 Brave New World, Harry Potter, Twilight, and The Handmaid's Tale.

37 -Books that pertain to political issues such as: 1984, Animal Farm, "Harrison Bergeron", To Kill

38 a Mockingbird, and Slaughterhouse-Five.

39 The phrase pervasively vulgar as it pertains to the content of a book would only be applicable to
40 books that contain:
41 -The presence of explicit content
42 -Scenes of extreme violence
43 The phrase pervasively vulgar would not apply to:
44 -Romance: kissing, implied sex, or other types of romantic interactions
45 -The presence of violence or gore
46
47 Section 4: The censorship of books from a public library would be prohibited.
48
49 Section 5: There will be no cost to the state.
50
51 Section 6: Any laws and regulations that contradict the ideas presented in this bill are hereby
52 repealed.
53
54 Section 7: Be it enacted by the Tennessee Youth In Government, this bill would allow for greater
55 representation of peoples, and of cultures involved in history, and in contemporary society. This
56 law would take effect immediately.
57

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BHB/22-3-20
House - Criminal Justice		Blue House	
Adit Harish, Kai McFarland		ACTION ON THE BILL	
McCallie School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT NULLIFYING THE RENEWAL OF THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE AND TROUSDALE COUNTY FOR THE OPERATION OF THE TROUSDALE TURNER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY DUE TO THE MANY FLAWS IN THEIR PRIVATE PRISONS

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
4 follows:
5 Nullifying the renewal of the contract- This will not renew the contract between the state of
6 Tennessee and Trousdale county of the operations of Trousdale Turner Correctional Facility
7 2026- This contract will expire in 2026 and will not be renewed
8
9 Section 2: An act nullifying the renewal of the contract between the state of Tennessee and Trousdale
10 county for the operation of the Trousdale Turner Correctional Facility and returning operating
11 responsibilities to the Tennessee department of corrections. The Trousdale Turner Correctional facility,
12 under the management of private prison firm Corecivic, has had repeated issues with physical and
13 sexual violence, illicit substances, understaffing, violence by staff against inmates, and high staff
14 turnover. Corecivic has previously been fined more than \$2 million for issues in a 2017 audit of the
15 prison. Corecivic as a company also has a very poor record. Given that its business model is to cut costs
16 as far as possible, by reducing the number and pay of staff, and the quality of services, Corecivic has
17 had recurring issues with mishandled abuse claims, gang violence, staffing shortages, and inmate death.
18
19 Section 3: Because the Private Prison Contracting Act of 1986 allows for only one private prison
20 contracted directly with the state, The Tennessee department of corrections contracts indirectly with
21 Corecivic through Trousdale county (who then contract with Corecivic Inc. (formerly known as the
22 Corrections corporation of america) for the operation of the Trousdale Turner Correctional Facility).
23
24 (Funding) Section 4: The Tennessee Department of Correction will receive the money that was
25 previously paid to Corecivic for the operation of the detention facility for its own operation of the
26 detention facility. If there is a positive margin of difference between the operating cost of the
27 Tennessee Department of Corrections and Corecivic's previous budget, the Tennessee Department
28 of Corrections should be authorized to redirect funds as necessary.
29
30 Section 5: This bill follows in the footsteps of the federal order not to renew contracts between the
31 US Department of Justice and private prison operators for federal facilities due to the moral and
32 logistical issues of private prisons.
33
34 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed
35
36 Section 7: This act takes effect when the contract between Corecivic and Trousdale county expires
37 in 2026.
38

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



**HOUSE
COMMITTEE 4
Niya Angelova**

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-4-1	
			Red House	
House - Criminal Justice James Wimmer, Jeff Ottaviano, Jackson Novinger West High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

A Bill to Decriminalize Possession of Marijuana

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms used in this bill will be defined as follows:
- 4 Marijuana- the psychoactive dried resinous flower buds and leaves of the female hemp or cannabis
- 5 plant (Cannabis sativa or C. indica) that contain high levels of THC and are smoked, vaped, or
- 6 ingested (as in baked goods), especially for their intoxicating effect
- 7 Decriminalization- the action or process of ceasing to treat something as illegal or as a criminal
- 8 offense, including the expunging of past offenses deemed petty misdemeanors
- 9
- 10 Section 2) This act will decriminalize offenses where a person is found to be in possession of 14.75
- 11 grams (half an ounce) or less and is deemed to solely possess the marijuana for personal
- 12 possession only
- 13
- 14 Section 3) Under this law, offenders with past possession convictions of marijuana in an amount of
- 15 less than 14.75 grams will have this crime expunged from the record and released from prison if
- 16 necessary
- 17
- 18 Section 4) If a person is found in possession of 14.75 grams of marijuana or less, it will be a fine
- 19 of 500\$ which will be allocated to drug education programs in schools
- 20
- 21 Section 5) This will cost nothing to the great state of Tennessee, and on top of that the state will
- 22 attain additional funding from the fines collected
- 23
- 24 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 25
- 26 Section 7) This act shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it
- 27

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-4-2	
			Red House	
House - Health Nox Rutherford, Zoe Rogers Brentwood High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Protect Medical Care Rights for Transgender Individuals

- 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 defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 Gender: A social and legal status that includes behaviors and characteristics assigned by societal
- 6 expectations and standards.
- 7 Gender Dysphoria: Significant distress a person may feel due to the unalignment of their assigned
- 8 sex and their gender identity.
- 9 Gender Identity: How one feels inside and how they express their gender through clothing,
- 10 behavior, and personal appearance and typically begins early in life.
- 11 Sex: A label (male or female) that is assigned at birth based on the genitals.
- 12 Transgender: An umbrella term for any individual who does not identify with the sex or gender
- 13 assigned to them at birth or experiences gender dysphoria, and may choose to transition through
- 14 surgical procedures or hormone replacement therapy.
- 15 Transgender Healthcare: Healthcare concerning transitioning surgeries, distribution of puberty
- 16 blockers, hormone therapy, and other various processes.
- 17
- 18 Section 2: On May 18th, 2021 Governor Bill Lee signed SB 126 which denied life saving medical
- 19 care for transgender youth and limited access to mental healthcare services that treat gender
- 20 dysphoria. This bill was pushed by extremist groups under the pretense of protecting people,
- 21 although it has been proven that this policy actively harms youth and prevents them from
- 22 accessing quality health care. As warned by the American Medical Association, restriction
- 23 transgender healthcare could cause "tragic health consequences, both mental and physical."
- 24 Enacting such discriminatory policy only creates fear and division among citizens of Tennessee and
- 25 is a violation of constitutional human rights.
- 26
- 27 Section 3: California's Unruh Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender
- 28 identity and applies to offices of healthcare providers, hospitals, and clinics that serve the public.
- 29 Similar bills were passed in Iowa, Colorado, and Hawaii. These acts makes healthcare safe for
- 30 transgender individuals and prevents dangerous self medication that can cause liver problems,
- 31 blood clots, and strokes. Reports additionally confirm that 78% of transgender people experience
- 32 improved psychological state and functioning after receiving healthcare for their needs.
- 33 Furthermore acts such as these have the ability to dramatically reduce suicide rates among
- 34 transgender people.
- 35
- 36 Section 4: If enacted, this bill will effectively prohibit discrimination in public health care and
- 37 insurance, such as refusing to give gender affirming health plans and transition related care.
- 38 Cancelling insurance coverage or charging higher rates solely because an individual is transgender,
- 39 refusing to treat a transgender person, and harassment towards transgender patients will also be

40 prohibited. Healthcare providers in the public sector and individuals seeking healthcare should be
41 guided by informed medical practices rather than the irrational fear and misunderstanding that has
42 fueled anti-transgender bills of the past. Under this bill these healthcare providers will additionally
43 be required to treat transgender people with respect to their gender identity. Actions such as
44 derogatory language, violence, and revealing someone's identity without their permission are
45 considered discrimination and therefore will be prohibited.

46
47 Section 5: Under this law transgender individuals will be entitled to compensatory and punitive
48 damages and disbursements that will be determined in trail and vary depending on the severity of
49 the discrimination and the harm it has caused.

50
51 Section 6: This act will not require funding from the state budget.

52
53 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

54
55 Section 8: This act shall take effect August 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
56

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			RHB/22-4-3	
House - Education				Red House		
Sophia Richter, Rachel Anderson, Chapel Forte						
Ravenwood High School						
				ACTION ON THE BILL		
				HOUSE		
				Pass ☐ Fail ☐		
				SENATE		
				Pass ☐ Fail ☐		

A Bill to Implement Tennessee Young Scholars Grant

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
2 community service grant- government money gifted to chosen individuals who are expected to use
3 the money to improve their district of residence.
4 school district- a geographical location for the local administration of schools.
5
6 Section 2: This act is to affect every public school district in the state of Tennessee.
7
8 Section 3: Six (6) senior high school students in each public school district are selected at the start
9 of each new school year to receive a \$1,000 community service grant by the title of the Tennessee
10 Young Scholars Grant.
11
12 Section 4: In order to apply for the grant, the student must pay the \$5 application fee, have a
13 minimum total of 20 volunteer hours, at least a 3.4 GPA, 1 recommendation letter written by an
14 adult who is knowledgeable about the student's activities, and must have participated in a total of
15 at least 5 extracurricular activities during high school.
16
17 Section 5: Student volunteer hours must be signed and dated by the overseer of the volunteer
18 work.
19
20 Section 6: After reporting volunteer hours, high school GPA, a recommendation letter, and
21 extracurriculars, the student must respond to 2 essay prompts which are decided each school year
22 in order to demonstrate their creativity, intelligence, and commitment to bettering their
23 community.
24
25 Section 7: Once applications are submitted by the beginning of the students' senior year, the
26 superintendent of each school district will select the top six (6) candidates to receive and use the
27 fund before the start of the following school year.
28
29 Section 8: Students must provide a written request to the school district's superintendent of
30 exactly what they are doing with their money and how much they need (up to \$1,000) each time
31 they withdraw an amount to be used for their project.
32
33 Section 9: The student should use their grant money to start a new sustainable community project
34 or continue contributing to an existing project. This plan must be approved by the superintendent
35 in their written request.
36
37 Section 10: Failure to honestly report where money is being spent will result in revocation of the
38 grant and all money spent will need to be returned by the student.
39

40 Section 11: The Tennessee Young Scholars Grant is a total investment of \$882,000. This is
41 accounting for \$6,000 gifted to each of the 147 public school districts in Tennessee.
42
43 Section 12: All money collected through the application process will be put towards the \$882,000
44 allocated to the receivers of the grant. The remaining amount of necessary funds will be collected
45 through taxpayer money.
46
47 Section 13: In addition to forming critical connections in their community, the selected students
48 will be able to use this experience to help pursue further education or job opportunities.
49
50 Section 14: The state of Tennessee will benefit from the prospected outcomes of the students'
51 grant use through the improvement of local nonprofit organizations and/or new projects created
52 by the students.
53

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/22-4-4	
		Red House	
House – Civil Justice Michael Weeks, Mina Shehata Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐	

A Bill To Ban Civil Forfeiture

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
2
3 Section I: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
4 Civil Forfeiture: legal process that allows the government to seize property or other assets that
5 belong to a person who is suspected of committing a crime.
6 Criminal Forfeiture: refers to the taking of a person's property by the state, usually in connection
7 with criminal activity.
8
9 Section II: This act shall prohibit the government from seizing property or other assets from a
10 person who is not yet convicted, or even charged with committing a crime. This will also prohibit
11 law enforcement agencies from keeping profits or proceeds from property that has been forfeited.
12
13 Section III: Property may be rightfully seized by criminal forfeiture.
14
15 Section IV: Defendants who feel that their belongings were unfairly taken may trial law
16 enforcement to receive property back at no cost. If belongings are proven unrelated, the
17 defendant may rightfully receive property back.
18
19 Section V: This act will not require additional funding from the state budget.
20
21 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
22
23 Section VII: This act will go into effect immediately after ratification.
24

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government			RHB/22-4-5
				Red House
ACTION ON THE BILL				
House - Health Katherine Chen, Reade Smith Baylor School		SENATE HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐		

AN ACT TO REPEAL SB-126

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government Legislature
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Gender affirming healthcare: health care that holistically attends to transgender people's physical,
- 5 mental, and social health needs and well-being while respectfully affirming their gender identity
- 6 Transgender: A term for people whose gender identity does not match the sex they were assigned
- 7 at birth
- 8 Biological Sex: Genetically male or female based on the chromosomes and genitals you were born
- 9 with.
- 10 Gender: Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially
- 11 constructed. This includes norms, behaviors and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or
- 12 boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to
- 13 society and can change over time.
- 14 Cisgender: A term for people whose gender identity generally matches the gender assigned for
- 15 their physical sex.
- 16 Transition: An individualized process in which transgender people move from living aligned with
- 17 the sex they were assigned at birth to living aligned with their gender identity. Each person's
- 18 transition is unique.
- 19 LGBTQ+: an acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning. These
- 20 terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.
- 21
- 22 Section 2) This act will protect transgender healthcare in Tennessee. It will therefore revoke SB-
- 23 126, effectively allowing parents and health care practitioners to give trans youth the health care
- 24 necessary to transition, mainly puberty blockers. It will also prevent the passing of HB-2835 and
- 25 any other future bills attempting to impede on necessary health care for trans youth.
- 26
- 27 Section 3) This act will prevent Tennessee legislature healthcare providers from refusing necessary
- 28 medical procedures to transgender youth. Healthcare providers found not to comply with this act
- 29 will have their medical license revoked.
- 30
- 31 Section 4) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 5) This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023.
- 34

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government			WHB/22-4-7
				White House
ACTION ON THE BILL				
House - Agriculture and Natural Resources Soaham Poonia, Jacob Preston, Richard Flores Ravenwood High School		SENATE HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐		

An Act to Restrict Uncontrolled Mass Pollutants

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms defined in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows
- 5 A) Chemical Vapor - (Gaseous matter, most commonly produced by combustion engines and
- 6 motors, more typically found in mass within production plants and facilities.)
- 7 B) EPA - (Environmental Protection Agency)
- 8
- 9 Section 2: Air pollution from the oil and gas industry also includes hazardous, toxic air pollutants,
- 10 such as benzene, formaldehyde, and acetaldehyde. According to EPA's data for 2011, over 170
- 11 tons of hazardous toxic air pollution—benzene, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and other
- 12 compounds—were emitted from almost 16,000 oil and gas sites in Tennessee.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: Children are especially vulnerable to air pollution exposure and over 500 schools in
- 15 Tennessee are located within a half-mile of oil and gas operations. Nearly 25,000 Tennessee
- 16 children per year will suffer asthma attacks due to ozone from this industry.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: In Conclusion: Throughout Tennessee and its neighboring states, air pollution from the
- 19 oil and gas industry is affecting men and women of all ages. Residents of Tennessee need strict
- 20 federal standards for air emissions from the oil and gas industry, such as EPA's standards for new
- 21 wells and equipment and the Bureau of Land Management's Waste Rules for wells on federal lands.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: This act is to affect every facility in the state of Tennessee producing sulfur dioxide,
- 24 nitrogen oxides, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other previously listed synonymous
- 25 chemical vapors.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: Every company must file an annual pollutant report regarding their pollutant output and
- 28 their mitigation measures.
- 29
- 30 Section 7: Based on these reports filed by each company, and based on a reasonable and healthy
- 31 living standard that we wish to achieve in order to maintain a sustainable atmosphere, we shall
- 32 implement a restriction of net chemical vapor gas deposition. This will vary slightly, but as a
- 33 general mean, shall remain at roughly 26,000 pounds of vapor per facility per month. This will
- 34 result in an average reduction of 14% of vapor from facilities across the state.
- 35
- 36 Section 8: If this standard of pollutant control is not upheld by the corporation, the company in
- 37 question shall be subjected to a fine of up to \$200,000 USD with additional fines being imposed
- 38 according to the parameters of the instance.
- 39

40 Section 9: Monthly checks shall be in place to ensure the facilities are operating within reasonable
41 measures.
42
43 Section 10: An emissions inspection team fully organized and paid for by the state of Tennessee
44 shall take place at each of these facilities across the state. These inspections will occur at random
45 to ensure the integrity of each company.
46
47 Section 11: We humbly request \$750,000 USD to commence forth this bill, with absolute and
48 resolute force.
49
50 Section 12: Each company shall report these values each month to the state of Tennessee, and as
51 a long-term goal, shall start to reduce the maximum net chemical vapor deposition to encourage a
52 sustainable future.
53
54 Section 13: All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
55
56 Section 14: This act shall take effect on May 1, 2024, to allow companies to make these dramatic
57 changes to their facilities and prepare.
58

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			WHB/22-4-8	
				White House		
				ACTION ON THE BILL		
				HOUSE	SENATE	
				Pass ☐	Pass ☐	
				Fail ☐	Fail ☐	
House - Transportation						
Ananya Antony, Claire Moser, Yuti Kale						
Ravenwood High School						

**AN ACT TO MANDATE FLUORESCENT THERMOPLASTIC PAINT WITH GLASS BEADS
ON ALL TENNESSEE MAINTAINED ROADS AND HIGHWAYS**

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 Highways-- a route that connects cities, towns, and important areas of a state
5 together. These routes are marked and maintained by a national state or province.
6 b) Interstates- a road connecting multiple states together, specifically in the United States.
7 c) Fluorescent Thermoplastic Paint - reflective paint that contains thousands of small glass
8 spheres, that are designed to reflect light, especially at night.
9 d) Conventional Paint- a colored substance that is spread over a surface and dries to leave a thin
10 decorative or protective coating.
11 e) Asset Management Division- Division of the Tennessee Department of Transportation (DOT)
12 that accounts for road/highway maintenance and contracts relating to state roads in Tennessee.
13
14 Section 2: The current mandated paint on the Tennessee state maintained roads has low visibility
15 in the dark, leading to the 96,253 car accidents during night time in Tennessee in the past year
16 alone. Fluorescent thermoplastic paint contains glass spheres that reflect the light, increasing the
17 visibility by 300%, and therefore preventing fatal accidents.
18
19 Section 3: Tennessee currently does not mandate reflective paint to be used on all
20 Tennessee highways and Interstates. Therefore, conventional paint is used on roads throughout
21 the states. A mandate for fluorescent thermoplastic with fluorescent glass beads must be added to
22 protect the safety of Tennesseans.
23
24 Section 4: Noting that Tennessee has 14,150 miles of state maintained roads and highways. All of
25 these roads would be required to use fluorescent thermoplastic paint.
26
27 Section 5: Fluorescent thermoplastic paint with fluorescent glass beads lasts approximately 2
28 years, while conventional paint, used in Tennessee currently, lasts only 6 months.
29
30 Section 6: The workers in the Asset Management Division of the Tennessee DOT will be held
31 accountable for applying the fluorescent thermoplastic paint to the roads in accordance with their
32 responsibility within the Tennessee DOT.
33
34 Section 7: Upon passage, this act would be put into effect on all Tennessee state highways. The
35 use of any paint that is not fluorescent thermoplastic paint with fluorescent glass beads or any
36 other paint that is not approved by the Tennessee government will not be used on any Tennessee
37 Highways or Interstates. All Tennessee state highways without reflective paint will be repainted to
38 follow the new guidelines.

39
40 Section 8: Calls upon the Tennessee DOT for \$15,000 over the course of 10 years (\$1,500 per
41 year) for the painting of all Tennessee highways with fluorescent thermoplastic paint as opposed to
42 the conventional paint.
43
44 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
45
46 Section 10: This act shall take effect promptly on January 1st, 2023.
47

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/22-4-9
House - Health		White House	
Eli G ripenstraw, Shiv Patel, Nihar Sanku			
Brentwood High School			
		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

AN ACT TO LEGALIZE THE SALE AND RECREATIONAL USE OF CANNABIS

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. Cannabis - A psychoactive substance otherwise known as marijuana that has caused zero
5 deaths
6
7 Section 2: All places of sale and distribution must submit to a quarterly inspection
8
9 Section 3: A tax rate of 14.98542178% would be applied to all sales, in line with the national
10 average.
11
12 Section 4: All proceeds from the tax would go towards funding inspections as well as 100
13 treatment centers for all substance abuse spaced throughout the state at an estimated cost of one
14 million dollars each.
15
16 Section 5: Any remaining proceeds will go towards funding the Tennessee Department of
17 Education with an emphasis on underprivileged areas.
18
19 Section 6: The purchase of all products legalized under this act is limited to those over the age of
20 21.
21
22 Section 7: Those who sell these legalized products to minors and minors found in possession of
23 these products can face fines up to \$3,000 and/or jail time up to 5 years.
24
25 Section 8: The legalization of this will provide the state with an estimated \$132,509,552 per year.
26 See above for how this would be allocated
27
28 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
29
30 Section 10: This act shall take effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
31

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-4-10	
		White House	
House - Consumer and Human Resources Evelyn Stein, Hunter Huckabee Baylor School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO BAN PRIVATELY MADE FIREARMS

- 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 a) Firearm: any weapon designed to expel a projectile using gunpowder.
- 5 b) Privately Made Firearm: commonly known as "Ghost Guns," a privately made firearm is a
- 6 homemade firearm that does not possess a commercial serial number.
- 7 c) Gun Kits: kits that are available for purchase that include gun parts that are ready to be
- 8 assembled at home.
- 9 d) 80% Receiver: manufactured items that have not yet been turned into a firearm.
- 10 e) Mass Shooting: a shooting that involves five or more victims.
- 11
- 12 Section 2) The production, distribution, and use of privately made firearms shall be prohibited.
- 13
- 14 Section 3) Those found in possession of any privately made firearm must apply for a serial number
- 15 for their firearm and will be fined \$10,000.
- 16
- 17 Section 4) Any person or organization found to make, possess, and/or distribute privately made
- 18 firearms will face a maximum fine of \$15,000 and a maximum prison sentence of 3 years.
- 19
- 20 Section 5) People caught with a privately made firearm in three or more instances will face a
- 21 maximum fine of \$20,000 and a maximum prison sentence of 6 years.
- 22
- 23 Section 6) If any privately made firearm is found, The Tennessee Department of Justice will uphold
- 24 the guidelines for and penalty outlined in this bill.
- 25
- 26 Section 7) Anyone who already owns a privately made firearm has until the enactment date to get
- 27 it registered.
- 28
- 29 Section 8) Applying for a unique serial number will cost a fee of \$35.
- 30
- 31 Section 9) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 10) This bill will be enacted on January 1, 2023.
- 34

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-4-11	
		White House	
House - Education Carter Evans, Sidarth Kumar, Phoebe Lee Franklin High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

A bill to set the minimum school start time at 8:30

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 Minute - Occurs when a time period of 60 seconds is completed.
- 5
- 6 Section 2: All public schools in the great state of Tennessee are not allowed to start school prior to
- 7 8:30 am in the morning of the typical Monday through Friday school week
- 8
- 9 Section 3: Any school that does not follow these rules and regulations will no longer receive
- 10 government funding, and eventually cease to exist in the eyes of the government.
- 11
- 12 Section 4: The school day can be extended a maximum of 30 minutes into the afternoon, but it is
- 13 not mandated.
- 14
- 15 Section 5: This bill is at no extra cost to the government or the schools.
- 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 August 1st, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 20

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				WHB/22-4-12	
House – State Government				White House			
Prisha Shethia, Anishka Chitreddy, Shreya Jain Ravenwood High School				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐			

A Bill To Require Thorough Universal Background Check of all Firearm Buyers from Private and Federally Licensed Sellers

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 A) Background Check: Process a person or company uses to verify that a person is who they claim

5 to be, and provides an opportunity for someone to check a person's criminal record, education,

6 employment history, and other activities that happened in the past in order to confirm their

7 validity.

8 B) US Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms: A branch of the ATF (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and

9 Explosives) located in Brentwood, TN.

10 C) Prior Employment: This means any prior employment Employee has had with either Employer

11 or any Affiliate of Employer.

12 D) Up-to-date: Incorporating the latest developments and trends

13 E) Federally Licensed Vendor: Gun vendors with certification from the government.

14 F) Tennessee Bureau of investigation: This is a department of Tennessee state government that

15 manages the state's three crime labs, assists local law enforcement in investigating major crimes,

16 and conducts special investigations related to illegal drugs, fugitives, public corruption, official

17 misconduct, organized crime, domestic terrorism, healthcare fraud, arson, explosives, and patient

18 abuse.

19

20 Section II: This act shall require all firearm buyers to have a thorough background check

21 performed on them by all gun vendors before an exchange is performed. Universal background

22 checks should include universal background screening (eg. county to federal criminal records, prior

23 employment, Psychological evaluation/history, licenses, and education history).

24

25 Section III: This act shall empower the US Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms branch in Tennessee to

26 regulate/execute the screening process. The US Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms will be in charge of

27 keeping count of the screens and performing them. The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation will be

28 required to share all criminal databases with the ATF.

29

30 Section IV: This bill will only take into consideration the branch of the ATF in Tennessee, but if

31 successful, it may be introduced in multiple branches across the country.

32

33 Section V: The addition of this bill will cost 1,500,000 dollars taking into consideration 500 dollars

34 for each up-to-date, affordable screening tablet with FBI databases for the 50 gun vendors in

35 Tennessee. Along with an additional 25,000 dollars per each of the 50 workers in screen handling

36 provided by the US Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms department will also be required for the first year.

37 After the first year, The job of screening will be executed by the owner/manager of the store. An

38 extra sum of 225,000 dollars will be set aside to account for technical setbacks for repairs and

39 updates for tablets in the future. That money is estimated to last for 40 years. Any future technical

40 funds needed after 40 years will come from gun license fees.

41

42 Section VI: The consequence of vendors disregarding this legislature will result in a 15,000 dollar

43 fine and a 4-month suspension from vending certifications.

44

45 Section VII: If any portion of this act shall be declared unconstitutional, it is the intent of the

46 legislature that other portions shall remain in full force and effect.

47

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

49

50 Section IX: This act shall take effect on May 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.

51

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-4-13	
			Blue House	
House – Civil Justice Eve Finley, Isabel Mzumara St. Cecilia Academy			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

ACT TO RELOCATE OR REMOVE CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Relocate: Find a new and appropriate location for a monument to be moved.
- 5 b) Remove: Withdraw the monument from the original location.
- 6 c) Confederate Monument: Statues located on public property dedicated to a
- 7 figure or symbol regarding the Confederacy; specifically not an historic statue dedicated
- 8 to soldiers or marking an event.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: All Confederate monuments will be transferred and reassigned to another location.
- 11
- 12 Section 3: The number of Confederate monuments and symbols in the state of
- 13 Tennessee now stands at one-hundred and five, as of September 23, 2020. Forty-two
- 14 are Confederate monuments, more than half of them located near court or government
- 15 properties. These locations are an issue, as symbols of hate and discrimination should
- 16 not stand on public land near public buildings, that are designed to assist every and all
- 17 peoples. The general number of Confederate monuments in multiple southern states
- 18 have begun to go down, due to current racial injustice. However, there is still so much
- 19 progress to be made, in order to remove these symbols of hatred from our state.
- 20
- 21 Section 4: Under this act, all Confederate monuments or symbols on public property,
- 22 will require a permanent place to stay after the official removal. We plan to relocate
- 23 them into museums, that agree to accept them, Confederate cemeteries, historical
- 24 societies or organizations, with ties to the statue or private properties, or storage.
- 25
- 26 Section 5: The standards for that removal will be set by the Tennessee State
- 27 Government.
- 28
- 29 Section 7: The removal of these monuments will cost \$2,000,000, and will be funded
- 30 through the Tennessee Historical Commission.
- 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 June, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 35

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-4-14	
			Blue House	
House – Civil Justice Benjamin Daniel, Alisha Chandra, Tate Harrison Baylor School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO RESTORE THE VOTING RIGHTS OF FELONS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 (a) Felony: A crime more serious than a misdemeanor, punishable by over one year in jail time or
- 5 by death
- 6 (b) Felon: A person who has committed a felony
- 7 (c) Voting Rights: The rights of an individual to cast a vote in an election
- 8 (d) Voting: to exercise choice in an election through the submission of an official ballot
- 9 (e) Probation: The act of suspending the sentence of a convicted offender and giving the offender
- 10 freedom during good behavior under the supervision of a probation officer.
- 11 (f) Parole: A conditional release of a prisoner serving an indeterminate or unexpired sentence.
- 12 (g) Probation Officer: An officer appointed to investigate, report on, and supervise the conduct of
- 13 convicted offenders on probation
- 14 (h) Incarceration: confinement in a jail or prison; the act of imprisoning someone or the state of
- 15 being imprisoned
- 16 (i) Incarceration period: the period of being confined in a jail or prison
- 17 (j) Electoral district: a district that is created for the administration of elections
- 18 (k) Class D felony: Felony that is punishable by two to twelve years of imprisonment, and a fine of
- 19 up to \$5,000
- 20 (l) Class E felony: felony that is punishable by one to six years in prison, in addition to a fine of up
- 21 to \$3,000
- 22
- 23 Section 2) Felons who have committed a Class D or E felony will have their voting rights restored
- 24 by the state after they have completed their incarceration period
- 25 (a) If a felon's sentencing is lessened via parole, they will be provided with voter registration
- 26 through a new state initiative known as Vote: TN,
- 27 (i) This initiative will work in tandem with the Department of Corrections to address any
- 28 possible backlog of voting cases.
- 29 (b) Any felon with any crime more serious than a class D or E felony on their criminal record is
- 30 ineligible for the program.
- 31
- 32 Section 3) Electoral districts found denying such rights will be met with a fine of no more than
- 33 \$1000 and no less than \$250 per region,
- 34 (a) Such claims will be investigated by the Election Office of the Tennessee Secretary of State.
- 35 (b) Any revenue generated will be given to the Election Office of the Tennessee Secretary of State
- 36 in order to more effectively serve the rights of voters.
- 37
- 38 Section 4) An annual fund of \$70,000 will be drawn from the Department of Corrections for the
- 39 express purpose of providing voter registration to those on parole, and other eligible candidates.

40 Section 5) This bill will take effect on November 15, 2023
41
42
43 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed
44

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			BHB/22-4-15
			Blue House
		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐
House - Education			
Evelyn Wang, Emily Caldwell, Charley Green			
Franklin High School			

AN ACT TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS OF EDUCATION WORKERS

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 Education Appropriation: The money used to pay education worker's salaries.
5 Education Workers: Any administrator, specialist, counselor, bus driver, teacher aid, custodian,
6 cafeteria worker, or other employees of a Public Tennessee School
7 Entry-level teacher: A teacher who is just entering the work field and has no prior experience.
8 Fiscal Year: An accounting period of twelve months
9 State Appropriations: used for public colleges and universities, but some money goes to student
10 aid, some benefit students in private colleges, and some are reserved for special purposes like
11 research, agriculture, and medical education. State and local support available for public higher
12 education operating expenses.
13
14 Section 2: Raise the entry-level teacher salary from 38,809 (average) to \$60,000, in order to
15 allow teachers to better support themselves and increase their quality of life. Scaling will increase
16 salary based upon teacher experience, every four years of experience will result in a 10% pay
17 increase that will be maxed out at \$125,000.
18
19 Section 3: The additional salary to this entry-level position will cost about \$600,000,000 and will
20 be funded by the Tennessee Department of Education. This money can be taken out of the budget
21 for education appropriations. Based upon the State of Tennessee The Budget Fiscal Year 2022-
22 2023, the overall budget for Education (K-12) Appropriation is \$6,435,461,400. This past year it
23 was \$5,601,423,400. This money can go towards raising wages for teachers in Tennessee. The
24 budget surplus for the 2021-2022 fiscal year is \$50,900,000 for Educational Services (for profit)
25 and \$7,200,000 for Educational Services (nonprofit). We will not require additional tax funds,
26 simply relocating the current funds currently being used for the Department of Education. After
27 giving all education workers a minimum of \$60,000 annually, there will be a projected
28 \$607,697,400 leftover. These numbers will adjust according to inflation. To reiterate, the budget
29 has enough funds to make room for the wage increase, and will not require an increase in taxes to
30 meet the goal.
31
32 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
33
34 Section 5: This act shall take effect July 31, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
35

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-4-16	
	House - State Government Margo Botros, Jaidan Perry, Sophia Steen Beech High School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act To Stop Tampon Tax

- 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 Tampon tax-term used for the tax imposed on menstrual hygiene products by a government.
- 5 Menstrual hygiene products-include but are not limited to tampons, pads, menstrual cups, and
- 6 menstrual discs
- 7
- 8 Section 2: Taxes administered on menstrual hygiene products will be completely removed
- 9
- 10 Section 3: The money that would be gained from tampon tax will instead be gained by adding a
- 11 tax equal to the previous average tampon tax revenue to nicotine products.
- 12
- 13 Section 4: The addition of this course will cost nothing due to the transfer of money mentioned in
- 14 section 3.
- 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 July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it
- 19

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-4-17	
	House - Education Ava Brownlie, Jaya Shankar, Emma Carr West High School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Require All Teachers Working in Federally Funded Schools to be Certified in Special Needs Education

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a. Special Needs Education: the education of children with mental and/or physical disabilities
- 5 b. Certified: meeting qualified Praxis test score for corresponding education age range
- 6 c. Praxis test: one of a series of American teacher certification exams written and administered by
- 7 the Educational Testing Service
- 8 d. Certified: meeting qualified Praxis test score
- 9 e. Teacher: Specifically teachers teaching in federally funded schools.
- 10 f. "Special Education: Core Knowledge and Severe to Profound Applications" Praxis test: A Praxis
- 11 test that special education teachers are required to pass
- 12
- 13 Section 2: To be certified in all teaching licenses, and in order to teach in federally funded schools,
- 14 Tennessee teachers must pass the "Special Education: Core Knowledge and Severe to Profound
- 15 Applications" Praxis test, with a minimum score of 157.
- 16
- 17 Section 3: Any current teacher is required to be certified by the 2022-2023 school year. Any
- 18 teacher who does not comply will face a \$1000 fine towards the Tennessee Department of
- 19 Education and the possible suspension of their teaching license.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: This bill will not require funding from the state budget but may generate revenue from
- 22 fines
- 23
- 24 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 25
- 26 Section 7: This bill will take effect 91 days after passage.
- 27

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 House - Civil Justice Yug Patel, Karan Soni, Niloy Mazumdar Ravenwood High School	BHB/22-4-18
		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act To Ensure That The Homeless Are Not Discriminated By Laws

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms throughout this act will be defined as follows
- 4 A) Homeless- A state of not having a home to reside within
- 5 B) Homelessness- The state of an individual when they lack housing or someone who's primary
- 6 residence in the nighttime is managed by a government or private facility. (Resides in an unstable
- 7 and nonpermanent location)
- 8 C) Nullification- To invalidate a law or rule created
- 9 D) Civil Rights- Rights that guarantee that no individual shall be discriminated based upon their
- 10 race, color, religion, sex, national origin, and later sexual orientation and gender identity.
- 11 E) Classism- Discrimination based on social class, which is influenced by income.
- 12 F) Anti-Homeless Infrastructure- Infrastructure targeted against homeless people to deter
- 13 temporary settlement.
- 14
- 15 Section 2: This act will ensure that all individuals defined as homeless are not discriminated
- 16 against by classist government laws such as laws requiring a permanent residency or enactment of
- 17 anti-homeless infrastructure.
- 18
- 19 Section 3: The act will deny laws that are upheld in attempt to target the homeless while depriving
- 20 those individuals of their basic civil rights
- 21
- 22 Section 4: Legislators found guilty of violating the homeless's civil rights by prohibiting
- 23 solicitation, voting rights, and community oriented infrastructure shall have their law nullified due
- 24 to breaching the First Amendment's right of free speech expression, Twenty-Fourth amendment,
- 25 and humitary standards.
- 26
- 27 Section 5: This act will require up to fifteen thousand (15k) dollars in funding overseen by the
- 28 Human Services Department's budget over three(3) years.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 31
- 32 Section 7: This act shall take effect on July, 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it
- 33

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 House - Health Katelyn Green, Sonia Kripalani, Divya Shrivastava Ravenwood High School	BHB/22-4-19
		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO CAP THE TOTAL PRICE OF PRESCRIPTION INSULIN DRUGS

- 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 Prescription insulin drug - a prescription drug that contains insulin and is used to treat diabetes
- 5 Insulin supplier - any person that is a supplier of prescription insulin drugs, including, but not
- 6 limited to, a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer
- 7
- 8 Section II: According to the CDC, about 650,000 adults, over 1 in 10, are diagnosed with diabetes
- 9 in Tennessee. Currently, some of these patients pay over one-thousand dollars for their monthly
- 10 insulin supply. Many families must take drastic measures in order to afford insulin and keep
- 11 themselves healthy. More than 50,000 diabetic individuals in Tennessee consider affording insulin
- 12 a financial and psychological burden. These individuals often must make a conscious decision of
- 13 whether or not to ration their insulin because they are running low and cannot afford more for the
- 14 month. A person with diabetes requires insulin to survive.
- 15
- 16 Section III: Under this bill, a health insurance carrier that provides coverage for prescription
- 17 insulin drugs in pursuance to the terms of a contract of insurance shall cap the total amount that a
- 18 covered patient with diabetes is required to pay for prescription insulin drugs at an amount not to
- 19 exceed one hundred dollars per thirty-day supply of insulin, regardless of the amount, type, or
- 20 number of insulins or the number of prescriptions needed to complete the thirty-day supply for
- 21 covered patient with diabetes.
- 22
- 23 Section IV: This act applies to any state or local insurance program and any managed care
- 24 organization contracting with the state to provide insurance through the TennCare program.
- 25
- 26 Section V: Any insulin supplier that supplies prescription insulin drugs into or within Tennessee for
- 27 use by a patient with diabetes shall cap the total price for prescription insulin drugs at an amount
- 28 not to exceed one hundred dollars per thirty-day supply of insulin, regardless of the amount, type,
- 29 or number of insulins or the number of prescriptions needed to complete the thirty-day supply for
- 30 a patient with diabetes.
- 31
- 32 Section VI: This act will not require funding from the state budget; however, it may cause a
- 33 decrease in revenue for insulin suppliers.
- 34
- 35 Section VII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby revoked.
- 36
- 37 Section VIII: This act shall take effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it, applicable
- 38 to sales of insulin occurring on or after that date.
- 39

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-4-20	
		Blue House	
House - Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Coleman childs, Charles Hancock		HOUSE	SENATE
Brentwood High School		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

An act to require high Schools to provide JROTC programs

- 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 JROTC- a federal program for some middle schools and high schools made by the armed forces
- 5 to train students who have an interest in it.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: all public high school will be required to provide a JROTC program.
- 8
- 9 Section 3: The standard for the program will be set by the Tennessee department of education
- 10
- 11 Section 4: this addition of this program will cost 1,500,000 and will be funded by the Tennessee
- 12 Department of education budget.
- 13
- 14 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are heathy repealed.
- 15
- 16 Section 6: this act shall take affect august 5,2022 the public welfare requiring it.
- 17

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 5 Asha Mattu

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-5-1	
	Red House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Education Haley Johnson, Summer Fournier Brentwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REQUIRE MANDATORY MONTHLY LOCKDOWN DRILLS AND INCREASE SECURITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Lockdown: To isolate students and staff from threats of violence, such as suspicious trespassers or
- 5 armed intruders, that may occur in a school or in the vicinity of a school
- 6
- 7 Section 2: All public high schools in the state of Tennessee will be required to practice a
- 8 mandatory lockdown drill every month.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: Schools will host an informational meeting between state officers and their students at
- 11 the beginning of the school year, educating the children on how to react in emergency situations
- 12 such as an encounter with an active shooter and how to go through a lockdown drill.
- 13
- 14 Section 4: Schools will be required to lock their doors during class hours and will have a Ring
- 15 Doorbell system installed at each main entrance that will allow front-office workers to see who is
- 16 needing to get inside the building. If the person has a student ID and shows it to the camera, the
- 17 door they are at will be unlocked and they will be allowed inside. Parents will need to show their ID
- 18 and sign in at the front office as a visitor in order to be allowed further into the building.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: The mandatory lockdowns will begin with an announcement, either over the intercom or
- 21 otherwise, then continue to follow a procedure of orderly instruction that is of the teachers locking
- 22 their doors once their students are accounted for, turning the lights off, closing a shutter over the
- 23 door window if necessary, and them, along with the students, stacking objects and furniture
- 24 around the room in front of any entrance into the classroom and then move away from the doors
- 25 and windows. Teachers will wait for another announcement over the intercom before returning the
- 26 room to its previous state and continuing class.
- 27
- 28 Section 5: The Ring Doorbell, including the camera and the doorbell system, will be at each main
- 29 entrance of the school and will cost approximately \$99.99 each, funded by the Tennessee
- 30 Department of Education. Taking into consideration the fact that there are 1,700 public schools in
- 31 Tennessee with an average of two main entrances, the main cost for the doorbell security
- 32 installation overall will be \$340,000.00 (\$200.00 per school building).
- 33
- 34 This bill will take effect at the start of the 2024 school year, the public welfare requiring it.
- 35

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	RHB/22-5-2	
	Red House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Agriculture and Natural Resources Keira Boland, Lucas Rameh Plant Ravenwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to construct a new nuclear power plant between Memphis and Nashville

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1:
- 4 Nuclear Power- a thermal power station in which the heat source is a nuclear reactor. As is typical
- 5 of thermal power stations, heat is used to generate steam that drives a steam turbine connected
- 6 to a generator that produces electricity.
- 7 Nuclear fuel- the fuel that is used in a nuclear reactor to sustain a nuclear chain reaction.
- 8 Respiratory Illness- A type of disease that affects the lungs and other parts of the respiratory
- 9 system.
- 10 Sulfur Dioxide- a gaseous air pollutant composed of sulfur and oxygen known to cause respiratory
- 11 illness.
- 12 TVA- Tennessee Valley Authority- A public corporation in charge of providing power to a large
- 13 region in the southeastern United States
- 14 Mega Watt Hour- A unit of energy
- 15
- 16 Section 2: This act will allocate funds to the TVA in order to build a new nuclear power plant. This
- 17 plant will decrease carbon emissions in Tennessee, lower the amount of sulfur dioxide in the
- 18 atmosphere, and decrease energy prices in Tennessee.
- 19
- 20 Section 3: This act serves to replace 50% of the current coal and natural gas infrastructure. This
- 21 plant will produce up to 1,200,000 Mega Watt Hours of electricity per year.
- 22
- 23 Section 4: The act will issue funding for the plant to be built between the two largest cities in
- 24 Tennessee: Memphis and Nashville. This power plant will be constructed near the city of Jackson,
- 25 Tennessee.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: This bill will cost the state of Tennessee 2 Billion USD from the Tennessee Department
- 28 of Energy. Any unused funds will be returned to the Tennessee Department of Energy.
- 29
- 30 Section 7: All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section 8: This act shall take effect on October 21, 2024 in order to ensure completion of current
- 33 TVA projects.
- 34

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-5-3
	Red House		
House - Education Umang Virmani, Sibi Shammugapandian Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Provide Free Tuition to Public College Students

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 A) Public College: A type of college that is supported by public funds and taxes.
- 5 B) Full time enrollment: A full time enrolled student is a student who takes 12 credit hours worth
- 6 of courses.
- 7 C) Qualifying student: To qualify for this act, a student must have lived in Tennessee for at least 4
- 8 consecutive years before enrollment, be willing to enroll full time in a public college, and they must
- 9 also be a high school graduate.
- 10
- 11 Section II: This act is to affect every public college in the state of Tennessee.
- 12
- 13 Section III: This act shall provide free college education to every qualifying student for 2 years.
- 14
- 15 Section IV: Once a student accepts the acceptance letter, the college will submit the tuition of the
- 16 student to the government which will then subsidize the college for the cost of the student's
- 17 education.
- 18
- 19 Section V: The student loses the free tuition if they are expelled from the college, fail to maintain
- 20 an average of 2.0 gpa during their time in college, or get charged with a felony during their time in
- 21 college.
- 22
- 23 Section VI: When accepting the grant, the student is agreeing to complete the 2 years of college
- 24 that the state has paid for. If the student wants to drop out due to extenuating circumstances,
- 25 they may submit a form explaining their case and why they wish to do so. Failure to complete this
- 26 will result in legal action being taken and them paying the state back for the money spent on the
- 27 remaining years.
- 28
- 29 Section VII: This bill will cost the state of Tennessee \$2,200,000,000 for the budget of this bill.
- 30 Although, since the cost of this bill is ever-shifting the cost may be subject to change. This will be
- 31 paid for by Gov. Bill Lee's new 52.5 Billion proposal for the education department.
- 32

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-5-4
	Red House		
House - Education Emery Stair, Mary Helen Schow West High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO MANDATE AN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE COURSE AS A GRADUATION REQUIREMENT FOR ALL TENNESSEE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows
- 4 Environmental Science course: An interdisciplinary course focusing on the interrelationships of
- 5 human activities and the environment, ecosystem dynamics and interactions, and pressing and
- 6 modern environmental issues.
- 7 Environmental Issues: Effects to earth and its natural systems due to human activity and
- 8 industrialization.
- 9 Passing grade: 70 percent or above
- 10 Current number of credits needed to graduate from a public high school in Tennessee: 22
- 11 Basic Education Program (BEP): The funding formula through which state education dollars are
- 12 generated and distributed to Tennessee schools.
- 13
- 14 Section II: All Tennessee public high school students must pass an Environmental Science course
- 15 to earn the full Environmental Science credit in order to graduate with a Tennessee high school
- 16 diploma. The Tennessee Department of Education will set this new graduation requirement in
- 17 place.
- 18
- 19 Section III: The Environmental Science course will be its own category of credits as Environmental
- 20 Science is interdisciplinary, and it cannot be substituted by another course. In addition, there are
- 21 no prerequisites for this course.
- 22
- 23 Section IV: The number of credits needed to graduate from a public high school in Tennessee will
- 24 increase to 23 credits. All other credits needed to graduate will remain the same.
- 25
- 26 Section V: The academic standards of the course shall be set in place by the Tennessee
- 27 Department of Education and shall include:
- 28 Instruction on different ecosystems, their interactions with each other, and human impact on and
- 29 interactions with ecosystems
- 30 Climate change vs. global warming and environmental evolution
- 31 Sustainable living and mindfulness of the environment
- 32 The impact of natural disasters on the environment
- 33 Observing different perspectives through lenses of different professions and different fields of
- 34 Environmental Science
- 35
- 36 Section VI: The course content will be reevaluated annually by the Tennessee Department of
- 37 Education in order for course content to remain current and to be applied in the context of the
- 38 modern world and its changing circumstances.

39 Section VII: Teacher training and course materials will be funded through federal funding provided
40 annually by the United States Department of Education to the State of Tennessee, and the
41 Tennessee Board of Education will decide how such funding is distributed throughout the public
42 school system in Tennessee using the Basic Education Program (BEP) funding formula.
43
44
45 Section VIII: All laws or part of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
46
47 Section IX: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
48

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RHB/22-5-5
House - Transportation Mary Evelyn Pearce, Jenny Liu, Angela Yoon Baylor School			Red House
			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ SENATE ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REQUIRE SENIOR CITIZENS TO RENEW THEIR LICENSES WITH SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATURE:
2
3 Section 1) Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
4 A) Senior Citizen: Any person who is seventy (70) years of age or older.
5 B) Driver's license: A document permitting a person to drive a motor vehicle.
6 C) Driving test: An official road test of competence which must be passed in order to get a driver's
7 license.
8 D) Vision test: A brief test that measures one's visual acuity and looks for potential vision
9 problems.
10 E) License renewal: The extension of a current license by fulfilling the requirements of a driving
11 and vision test.
12 F) Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security: The law enforcement agency serving
13 the state of Tennessee that oversees Tennessee driver services (also known as the Tennessee
14 Department of Safety or DOS)
15 G) Department of Motor Vehicles: A government agency that administers motor vehicle
16 registration and driver licensing.
17
18 Section 2) Senior citizens between the ages of seventy (70) and eighty (80) will be required to
19 renew their licenses every four (4) years with a road test and pass a vision test with at least 20/40
20 corrected or uncorrected vision.
21 A) Citizens between the ages of eighty (80) and eighty-six (86) will be required to renew their
22 licenses every two (2) years with a road test and pass a vision test with at least 20/40 corrected
23 or uncorrected vision.
24 B) Citizens eighty seven (87) or older will be required to renew their licenses with a road test and
25 pass a vision test with at least 20/40 corrected or uncorrected vision annually.
26
27 Section 3) All persons affected by this bill who fail to renew their driver's license within the
28 required amount of time will first be notified with a courtesy renewal notice (as standard for any
29 case of driver's license renewal) approximately eight to ten weeks before said driver's license
30 expires. Failure to renew one's driver's license will result in a fine of \$28 every month until they
31 renew their driver's license with a road test and a vision test. Payment may be made online, by
32 mail, or in person at their local Department of Motor Vehicle services office.
33 A)After one year of failing to renew their driver's license, citizens will have their driver's license
34 revoked and will not be permitted to reapply for a driver's license.
35 B)The enforcement of this bill will be carried out by the Tennessee Department of Safety and
36 Homeland Security.
37 C)Any senior citizen who no longer wishes to drive may surrender their driver's license to the
38 Department of Motor Vehicles in order to avoid fines.

39 Section 4) This bill will not require any funding from the state. The funds collected from any fines
40 will go towards the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security and the enforcement
41 of this bill. The creation of new licenses will be funded by any fines collected as outlined in Section
42 3.
43
44
45 Section 5) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act shall be hereby repealed.
46
47 Section 6) This act will be enacted on January 1, 2023.
48

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RHB/22-5-6
House - Transportation		Red House	
Yukino Wakatsuki, Renee Zarnick		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Franklin High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐	Pass ☐
		Fail ☐	Fail ☐

**An Act to Enforce License Plate Restrictions on Highways Peripheral to Major Cities
on Business Days during Rush Hours**

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. License Plate Restrictions: The driving restriction applies to passenger vehicles (excluding public
5 transportation vehicles), and it is based on the last digit of the license plate.
6 b. Business Days: any day except any Saturday, any Sunday, or any day which is a legal holiday
7 or any day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law or other governmental
8 action to close.
9 c. Rush Hours: 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
10 d. Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs): high-speed, computer-controlled camera systems
11 that are mounted on highway overpasses and automatically capture all license plate numbers that
12 come into view, along with the location, date, and time.
13
14 Section 2: This act will enforce the license plate restriction in highways within the city limits
15 Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis, and other future cities that exhibit a population
16 greater than 170,000.
17
18 Section 3: This act will restrict two numbers of the last digit of the license plate to travel every
19 business day during rush hours.
20 a. Mondays will restrict 0 and 1
21 b. Tuesdays will restrict 2 and 3
22 c. Wednesdays will restrict 4 and 5
23 d. Thursdays will restrict 6 and 7
24 e. Fridays will restrict 8 and 9
25
26 Section 4: This act will be enforced with the implementation of automated license plate readers,
27 monitoring the highways during business days rush hours.
28 a. 30 in Nashville
29 b. 25 in Memphis
30 c. 20 in Chattanooga
31 d. 20 in Knoxville
32
33 Section 5: This bill will require \$1,425,000 from the Tennessee Department of Transportation.
34 a. \$100 fines will be collected under this act.
35 b. The fines collected will be funneled into the Tennessee Department of Transportation to fund
36 further development of public transportation.
37 c. If more cities are added to the bill, extra cameras will be implemented with the generated
38 money from fines.

39 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 40
 41
 42 Section 7: This act shall take effect January 1, 2023.
 43

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/22-5-7
		White House
House - Education Anderson Clark, Gavin Graham, Ayden Laing West High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐

A Bill to Revise the High School Personal Finance Course to More Modern Standards

1 Whereas: A new unit will be added to the course to introduce investing in today's digital stock
 2 market.
 3
 4 Whereas: This unit will include topics regarding cryptocurrencies, choosing stocks, and digital
 5 properties.
 6
 7 THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 8
 9 Section 1: Definitions
 10 Cryptocurrency: a virtual currency secured by cryptography, making it very hard to counterfeit.
 11 There are many different types of cryptocurrency, most of which are overseen by a decentralized
 12 network managed by Blockchain technology
 13 Stocks: a type of financial investment representing partial ownership of a corporation. This entitles
 14 the investor of sed stock to a proportion of the corporation's assets proportional to the amount
 15 invested.
 16 Digital Properties: Electronic information that someone has ownership of from either contractual
 17 rights or from one's own intellectual thinking.
 18
 19 Section 2: This new unit, Digital Investing, is intended to provide students necessary knowledge
 20 on cryptocurrencies, how to choose stocks, and digital properties in order to facilitate their ability
 21 to invest and succeed in the modern digital economy.
 22
 23 Section 3: The Cryptocurrency topic will cover its origins, how the market around them works, and
 24 how to predict their values in the future. It will teach responsible investing and critical thinking
 25 about real-world problems.
 26
 27 Section 4: The Stocks topic will cover the ever-changing stock market and why it is important to
 28 start investing early with long-term payoffs. It will teach students how to be safe with their
 29 investments and minimize their losses.
 30
 31 Section 5: The Digital Properties topic will cover explanations of the economic value of digital
 32 properties and the connection between digital properties and other assets in the digital
 33 marketplace. Additionally, it will hone in on how to invest in digital properties, and the topic will
 34 include an introduction to how one may find, create, and utilize digital properties.
 35
 36 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.
 37
 38 Section 7: This act shall take effect 91 days after passage.
 39

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WHB/22-5-8
	House - State Government Colsen Murray, Max Brabson, Dwight Britton Franklin High School	White House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

A Bill to Add Juneteenth as a Legal Holiday

- 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 Juneteenth- A holiday that celebrates the emancipation of African American slaves by president
- 5 Abraham Lincoln; It is celebrated on June 19th.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: If enacted, this bill would add Juneteenth on the 19th of June to the list of official legal
- 8 holidays listed in Tennessee Code 15-1-101.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 11
- 12 Section 4: This act shall take effect June 1, 2022 for the betterment of the general public.
- 13

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WHB/22-5-9
	House - Civil Justice Loren Puchalski, Natalie Puchalski Baylor School	White House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO BAN CIVIL FORFEITURE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms used in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 A) Civil Asset Forfeiture: a legal process that enables a government to seize property and other
- 5 assets belonging to person(s) suspected of committing a crime.
- 6 B) Related to a crime: pertinent evidence to a crime.
- 7
- 8 Section 2) Civil Asset Forfeiture will be prohibited within the state of Tennessee.
- 9
- 10 Section 3) Law enforcement and government-run agencies can only seize personal property if they
- 11 obtain a criminal conviction and are able to prove the property is related to a crime.
- 12
- 13 Section 4) Upon passage of this act a state-run organization comprised of Civil Asset Forfeiture
- 14 attorneys known as "Civil Asset Forfeiture Attorneys of Tennessee" will be created.
- 15 A) Any individual residing in the state of Tennessee who had their property illegally taken in the
- 16 last 2 years will be able to submit a claim and have an attorney represent their case for free
- 17 against the officer responsible for the seizure of their property.
- 18
- 19 Section 5) If an officer is found guilty in practicing civil asset forfeiture by the court:
- 20 A) the victim will receive the seized property back
- 21 B) the officer's punishment are as follows:
- 22 i) first offense: fine up to \$500
- 23 ii) second offense: fine up to \$1000
- 24 iii) third offense: officer is no longer allowed to seize any personal property
- 25
- 26 Section 6) This act will require \$10,000,000 annually from the civil from the District Public
- 27 Defenders Conference to pay for the attorneys in Civil Asset Forfeiture Attorneys of Tennessee.
- 28 A)The money from officer fines must go to Civil Asset Forfeiture Attorneys of Tennessee.
- 29
- 30 Section 7) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section 8) This act shall take effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 33

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/22-5-10	
House - Health Siddhesh Bapat, Neel Davis, Krishh Salvi Ravenwood High School		White House	
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act To Require Warning Labels On High-Sugar Products

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, are defined as follows:
- 4 A) High Sugar Product - any food or drink product equal to or exceeding 30 grams of added sugar
- 5
- 6 Section 2: Currently, Tennessee has the 5th highest rate of diabetes in the United States. 710,000
- 7 adults, which equates to about 14% of the population, have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- 8 Furthermore, as of September, 2021, Tennessee is ranked 13th in the United States in terms of
- 9 the highest national adult obesity rates at an alarming 35.6%.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: Action must be taken to combat this trend, as obesity, aside from generally being
- 12 harmful to one's bodily state, is the leading risk factor for Type 2 diabetes. In addition, the CDC
- 13 notes that obesity exponentially increases one's risk of mortality, stroke, mental illnesses such as
- 14 depression and anxiety, and an overall low, unfulfilling quality of life. Lastly, it is important to note
- 15 that the recommended daily intake of added sugar is 24 grams of sugar (6 teaspoons) for women,
- 16 and 36 grams of sugar (9 teaspoons) for men.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: This act will require the placement of bright and recognizable warning labels on the
- 19 price tags of high sugar products that contain 30 or more grams of added sugar. *FAIL*
- 20 supermarkets, convenience stores, etc. will need to replace their price tags for high sugar products
- 21 to include the label. The label must be a bright color that will display black text clearly. The said
- 22 text will read in capital letters, "the following product contains a high amount of sugar and can
- 23 increase chances of diabetes, obesity, and tooth decay. Buyer discretion is advised."
- 24
- 25 Section 5: In the case of farmers' markets or conventions in which vendors may sell individual
- 26 products or not as many products as a supermarket, the vendor will be required to post their own
- 27 warnings on their products. The label still must be visible and to enforce this policy, the venue
- 28 hosting the market/event must verify all products that are being sold.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: In the case of supermarkets, convenience stores, etc., the act will be enforced by the
- 31 health inspectors. When a health inspector is present at a supermarket or grocery store, a new
- 32 mandatory step in their examination will be to check off that the following products are clearly
- 33 labeled on their shelf/price tag as a high sugar product. This new step will be added to the codes
- 34 of the Tennessee Department of Health and all inspectors will be trained on how to check if a
- 35 product is verified and correctly labeled. They will make sure that every label is clearly visible. This
- 36 exam will be conducted in every major supermarket two times a year.
- 37
- 38 Section 7: Funds will come from the Tennessee Department of Health and from FDA branches in
- 39 Tennessee to pay \$142,000 to print, distribute, and organize these warning labels to all

- 40 supermarkets in the state. Workers from these two agencies will come to the stores and
- 41 implement the new labels on shelves, this way stores will not have to pay their employees to do it.
- 42 And as previously stated, in the possibility of a ground hosting a farmer's market, it will be the
- 43 venue's responsibility to regulate all products.
- 44
- 45 Section 8: Failure to properly label products as such can and will result in consequences. For
- 46 example, at farmer's markets and sales of homemade products at local conventions, the
- 47 punishment will be placed on the vendor selling the product. This will result in a 30 day ban from
- 48 the venue where they were caught with an unlabeled item. In the case of a repeat offense the
- 49 seller will no longer be permitted to sell their products at that market. If a market host is found
- 50 not verifying products before a farmer's market or convention takes place, that locale will not be
- 51 allowed to host a market for 3 months. In the event that this setting is found distributing
- 52 unlabeled items a second time they will receive a suspension of 6 months, and a third time will be
- 53 a permanent ban from hosting food related events on that ground. Another potential case is when
- 54 a supermarket is found not labeling products, products are labeled incorrectly, or products labels
- 55 are not visible the consequence will be a fine of \$2,500 and this money will be put into the
- 56 Tennessee Department of Health. This way the money is not being taken away from the
- 57 manufacturer but the store instead, as it is their responsibility to label products. The stores will not
- 58 constantly be fined either, as the health inspections are only once every 6 months.
- 59
- 60 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 61
- 62 Section 10: This Act shall take effect starting on May 25th, 2022
- 63

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-5-11
	White House		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
House - Education Alyssa Brennan, Rishika Challa Brentwood High School		HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO ALLOCATE MORE GOVERNMENT FUNDS TOWARDS COLLEGE TUITION FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED STUDENTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this bill, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be as follows:
- 4 a) State Colleges- Any public college that is in state ownership or receives significant public funds
- 5 through a national or subnational government.
- 6 b) Underprivileged- Any family living at or below a household income of \$53,000 a year
- 7 (approximately 16% of Tennesseans).
- 8 d) Unnecessary Government Television- The acknowledgement that the majority of broadcast
- 9 stations under government control all convey the same information, making the majority of these
- 10 channels unnecessary and excessive (e.g. CNS, NBC, CNN, etc.).
- 11 e) Higher Economy- The acknowledgement that more students having college education will bring
- 12 about more job opportunities which thereby increases the cashflow and consumerism.
- 13 f) Unsustainable Land- Any land that exceeds the cost benefit analysis done by the state of
- 14 Tennessee for reasons such as lacking in arable land or being geographically isolated from fiscally
- 15 proximitous cities.
- 16
- 17 Section 2: This act will require the state government of Tennessee to begin paying for 43.0% of
- 18 college tuition for state colleges each year. This will reduce student debt, while also giving more
- 19 underprivileged students across the state the chance to go to college.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: Other benefits this bill will bring are- a higher economy overall, a lower unemployment
- 22 rate, a lower poverty rate, and a higher education rate across the state.
- 23
- 24 Section 4: Tennessee's government will be able to pay this fee by allocating tax money usually put
- 25 towards an unnecessary number of government television stations and unsustainable land.
- 26 Annually there is an average of 18,000,000 USD of tax money wasted that could be brought to
- 27 much better use in paying for student tuition.
- 28
- 29 Section 5: This act will only apply to in-state students whose parents have been legal residents of
- 30 Tennessee for at least 2 years.
- 31
- 32 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 7: This act shall go into effect August 1st, 2022, in order to give time for preparation and
- 35 to be enacted during the next college semester.
- 36

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-5-12
	White House		
ACTION ON THE BILL			
House - Criminal Justice Krish Himatsingani, Lorena Abbate, Shrihitha Nookala Ravenwood High School		HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An act to reform the 911 emergency system in Tennessee

- 1 Section I: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 2 A.) 911- an emergency telephone number for the United States, Canada, Palau, Argentina,
- 3 Philippines, Jordan, as well as the North American Numbering Plan
- 4 B.) 911 texting system- utilizing the 911 emergency system but through a mobile texting format
- 5 C.) 911 dispatchers- miniature programs and devices set around an area to allow for the 911
- 6 texting system to be publicly used
- 7 D.) Uncommonly spoken languages in Tennessee- Ukrainian, Mandarin, Korean, Portuguese,
- 8 Arabic, Vietnamese, Hindi, and all other languages in which less than 3 percent of Tennessee
- 9 residents can speak
- 10
- 11 Section II: Acknowledging the escalation in the number of mass shootings and missing people.
- 12 Reported in 2021, there were 252 outbursts and 126 kidnappings. Noting with concern from this
- 13 data, public shootings have risen by 35% and kidnappings have risen by 40% in the last year.
- 14
- 15 Section III: Bearing in mind that there are only fifteen 911 emergency centers in the state of
- 16 Tennessee, as they are mainly located in metropolitan areas, like Nashville and Memphis. This has
- 17 created more publicity on emergencies in some regions than others.
- 18
- 19 Section IV: Bringing awareness that only 44 percent of residents in Tennessee have access to a
- 20 911 texting system, as 911 dispatchers are mainly located in metropolitan areas. This has allowed
- 21 for the 911 voice-calling system to be more popularized since it applies to all residents in
- 22 Tennessee and for the 911 texting system to never be used as a primary option.
- 23
- 24 Section V: Cognizant to the fact that nearly 15.3 percent of Tennesseans experience hearing loss
- 25 and 11.5 percent of Tennesseans are mute or cannot speak in general. Thus, the 911 texting
- 26 system is a better alternative than the calling system in concern for their disabilities.
- 27
- 28 Section VI: Recalling that 911 emergency centers consist of all bilingual employees. However,
- 29 most of the languages that these callers can speak consist of only European languages like
- 30 English, Spanish, and French.
- 31
- 32 Section VII: Furtherly recalling that the 911 system currently lacks several emergency callers that
- 33 speak uncommonly spoken languages in Tennessee. From this lack, the 911 texting system would
- 34 be more applicable for all residents in Tennessee, due to the suitability of translating texts on
- 35 emergency messages.
- 36
- 37 Section VIII: Alarmed by the fact that reported in 2021, there have been about 25,000 prank calls
- 38 per year in Tennessee. Thus further acknowledging that the 911 voice calling system has had
- 39 interruptions with clients who are in an emergency due to the mass consumption of prank callers.

40 Section IX: Calls upon the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security, under the
41 request of 1 million USD, to place a three-body reform on the 911 emergency system.
42
43
44 Section X: Requesting 500,000 USD for the placement of 40 additional dispatchers placed evenly
45 all across the state, as it will ensure that the 911 texting system will be granted to all residents of
46 Tennessee. As well, this texting system would be able to benefit people with speaking or hearing
47 disabilities, as well as people who speak uncommonly spoken languages.
48
49 Section XI: Encouraging the implementation of a 200 USD fine against prank callers upon their
50 third prank call. Fines shall be doubled upon each prank call after their third strike.
51
52 Section XII: Furtherly requesting 500,000 USD under the recruitment of 100 new translators for as
53 many uncommonly spoken languages in Tennessee as possible. These employees would be
54 properly dispersed into almost all 911 calling centers in the state. This is in favor of supplying the
55 emergency system with enough resources to be able to communicate with clients from all types of
56 nationalities.
57
58 Section XIII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
59
60 Section XIV: This act will go into effect immediately upon passage.
61

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA				BHB/22-5-13	
Youth in Government				Blue House			
House - Transportation				ACTION ON THE BILL			
Kendall Clayton, Maecy Rosson Loretto High School				HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐		SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

Senior Citizens Retaking Driver's License Test

- 1 Section 1: Terms of the act are defined as follows
- 2 Senior Citizens- Elderly people who are typically living off of retirement
- 3
- 4 Section 2: This bill will require people to retake their drivers license test at every renewal of their
- 5 license after reaching the age of 65.
- 6
- 7 Section 3: Upon failing, the test can be retaken after a month of the prior test.
- 8
- 9 Section 4: The retaking of the test will be paid for with a \$1,000,000 fund from the Tennessee
- 10 Department of Motor Vehicles.
- 11
- 12 Section 5: Citizens age 65 and over in possession of a driver's license must retake the driver's test
- 13 at their next renewal date.
- 14
- 15 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 16
- 17 Section 7: If passed the act shall be put into place on January 1, 2023
- 18

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-14	
			Blue House	
House - Transportation Arnav Mehta, Arav Goray, Yash Deorah Ravenwood High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Ban All Open Alcohol Containers in Cars in Tennessee

- 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 defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 Open Alcohol Containers: a bottle, can, or another receptacle that contains any amount of
- 6 alcoholic beverage and that is open, that has been opened, that has a broken seal, or the contents
- 7 of which are partially removed.
- 8 Passenger: a traveler on a public or private conveyance other than the driver.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: Currently, The Tennessee Open Container Law is different from many states in that it
- 11 only applies to the driver of a vehicle, not to the passengers. Passengers are free to consume
- 12 alcoholic beverages if they are of the legal drinking age. Unfortunately, this allows for passengers
- 13 to hold drinks for the drivers, resulting in driver impairment on the road.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: This bill will ban any kind of open alcohol container in cars or other vehicles, possessed
- 16 by passengers or not, across the state of Tennessee.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: This bill will be enacted by individual city governments and police departments across
- 19 the state of Tennessee.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: This bill will not result in any fiscal requirements for individual city police departments
- 22 or governments.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 25
- 26 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 27

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-15	
			Blue House	
House - Education Emma Grace Cook, Ella Reese Prince, Kelsey Kammann West High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An act to enforce a statewide dress code for the state of Tennessee

- 1 SECTION 1. Dress Code is a set of rules that is written and posted and it specifies the allowed
- 2 manner of dress in a certain environment. Daily wear is any article of clothing that is suitable for
- 3 informal or everyday occasions. The right to freedom of expression includes a person's right to
- 4 proclaim opinions, information, or ideas without interference by public authority.
- 5
- 6 SECTION 2. Through the legislation abilities of the US department of Education, the changes of
- 7 the dress code will be updated to: Shirts, blouses, and dresses do not have to completely cover
- 8 the back or shoulders but remain covering the abdomen. Shirts or tops do not have to cover the
- 9 waistband of pants, shorts, or shirts with midriff visible. Head apparel, including things for
- 10 religious or medical purposes, can be worn inside the school building as well as for everyday
- 11 wear. Footwear is required and must be safe and appropriate for indoor and outdoor activity.
- 12 Clothing and accessories such as backpacks, patches, jewelry and notebooks must not display (1)
- 13 racial or ethnic slurs/symbols, (2) gang affiliations, (3) KC-7 vulgar, subversive, or sexually
- 14 suggestive language or images; nor should they promote products which students may not legally
- 15 buy: such as alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs. Skirts, dresses, and shorts can be shorter than
- 16 finger length but have to cover the bottom completely. Sleepwear, pajamas, and blankets may be
- 17 worn as long as clothes adhere to the pants and shirts dress code. This new statewide dress code
- 18 will ensure the safety and the right to freedom of expression without discrimination.
- 19
- 20 SECTION 3. Through the US Department of Education, the altered Tennessee school's dress code
- 21 will be updated and enforced.
- 22
- 23 SECTION 4. This tax will not require any additional funding to enforce due to the policy change.
- 24
- 25 SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 26
- 27 SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2023
- 28

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-16	
			Blue House	
House - Agriculture and Natural Resources Eddie Corney, Cole Clemmons, Jonah Moffett Franklin High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ _____ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ _____ Fail ☐	

An act to Repeal State Senate Bill 899 and regulate CAFOs

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, shall be defined as follows
- 4 a) CAFO - Concentrated animal feeding operations, as defined by the United States Department of
- 5 Agriculture (USDA), is an intensive animal feeding operation (AFO) in which over 1,000 animal
- 6 units are confined for over 45 days a year.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: Specifically CAFOs, in the agricultural sector, is the leading contributor of pollutants to
- 9 lakes, rivers, and reservoirs. It has been found that states with high concentrations of CAFOs
- 10 experience on average 20 to 30 serious water quality problems per year as a result of manure
- 11 management problems
- 12
- 13 Section 3: Repealing State Senate Bill 899 will allow the Tennessee legislature to write laws
- 14 concerning concentrated animal feeding operation more stringent than federal law requires.
- 15
- 16 Section 4: A committee under Tennessee legislature will be required to meet once every other
- 17 year and regulate laws around CAFO's, and create more up to date legislature
- 18
- 19 Section 5: This act will be at no cost to the state of Tennessee
- 20
- 21 Section 6: This act will take effect on December 1, 2022
- 22

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-5-17	
			Blue House	
House - Civil Justice Reese Ethridge, Sophia Laird, Lucia Giovannelli Beech High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ _____ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ _____ Fail ☐	

An act to insure the safety of gun owners and related parties

- 1 Be enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1. Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Gun Control- the regulation of the sale and use of firearms.
- 5
- 6 Section 2. Every gun owner in Tennessee will be required to possess a safe, and keep the gun in
- 7 the safe when not in use, and is approved by the state, but the gun owner must have to get their
- 8 safe inspected every other year, and will have to get his or her gun license renewed every 3 years.
- 9
- 10 Section 3. A 30 day grace period will be given to gun owners whose safe is unapproved where they
- 11 can keep the gun at their home. If the gun owner does not get approved within the 30 days, their
- 12 gun will be revoked until they get approved again. The same will go if the gun owner does not get
- 13 their license renewed.
- 14
- 15 Section 4. Inspectors will be hired by the district and will be able to travel throughout the district
- 16 to inspect the safe of the gun owner. However, these inspectors cannot view the guns the owner
- 17 has in stock. They can only search the safe for a short while, and the safe is the only thing that
- 18 can be inspected.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: This would cost approximately \$15,000,000, but all of the cost would be covered by the
- 21 people who pay the small fee of \$11.00 for their license and their gun safe inspection. This would
- 22 pay for the gun inspectors' salaries of \$59,600 annually, training for gun owners, and more.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 25
- 26 Section 7: This act shall take effect October 9, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 27

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				BHB/22-5-18	
House - Agriculture and Natural Resources				Blue House			
Jumana Ali, Dani Morales, EB Fleener Ravenwood High School				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ _____ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ _____ Fail ☐			

An Act to Decrease Cattle-Based Methane Emissions Using Seaweed

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

2

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

4 follows:

5 A) Asparagopsis taxiformis (A.T. seaweed): species of red algae that can safely be fed to cattle;

6 results in a 90% drop in methane emissions with 1-2% of it incorporated in cattle feed

7 B) Agricultural tax exemptions: sales tax relief on resources used in agriculture

8 C) Bovine flatulence: cow farts and burps

9 D) Research start-ups: organizations researching the benefits of A.T. seaweed in cattle feed

10 demonstrated by the decreases in methane emissions

11 E) Program materials: bonuses for participants in task force, miscellaneous programming costs

12

13 Section 2: The Greener Gas Initiative (GGI) is a program designed to reduce methane emissions

14 produced by bovine flatulence. The goal of the program is to minimize methane emissions caused

15 by cattle, considering that two-thirds of methane emissions are caused by livestock and methane

16 emissions account for 16% of global greenhouse gasses worldwide.

17

18 Section 3: All commercial cattle farmers defined in this act must be issued a license to raise

19 livestock by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture.

20

21 Section 4: The Greener Gas Initiative will partner with a maximum of 10,000 cattle farms in

22 Tennessee in its first year of operation.

23

24 Section 5: The maximum number of participating farmers will be updated annually upon passage

25 of the bill, and any changes to the number of eligible participants in the program shall be made

26 under the discretion of the Greener Gas Task Force (GGTF) with final approval by the Tennessee

27 Commissioner of Agriculture.

28

29 Section 6: This program will fund the establishment of the Greener Gas Task Force (GGTF) which

30 will comprise of 15-30 members, appointed by the Tennessee Commissioner of Agriculture. They

31 will be responsible for:

32 A) Serving as an active liaison between eligible farmers and research start-ups that provide

33 Asparagopsis taxiformis to reduce methane-producing cattle bovine flatulence

34 B) Overseeing and monitoring applications from livestock farmers who wish to take part in the

35 program.

36 C) Proposing a new number of eligible participants upon annual renewal of the program.

37

38 Section 7: The incentive for participation in the Greener Gas Initiative shall be an Agricultural

39 Sales Tax Exemption for the entire duration of their participation in the program.

40 Section 8: This program will cost \$60,000 each year to fund program materials for the task force

41

42

43 Section 9: All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

44

45 Section 10: The committee will be formed immediately upon passage of this bill and the

46 application window act shall take effect before the start of the next cattle-mating season in

47 January 2023 to ensure a sufficient window of implementation for participating farmers.

48

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	BHB/22-5-19
House - State Government		Blue House
Rylee Nelson, Taylor Gunn		ACTION ON THE BILL
Brentwood High School		HOUSE ☐ SENATE ☐
		Pass ☐ Pass ☐
		Fail ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Change the Name of Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park to Perry Wallace State Park

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 2 a. Southeastern Conference - American college athletic conference whose member institutions are
- 3 located primarily in the South Central and Southeastern United States.
- 4
- 5 Section 2: The name of the Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park will hereby be removed to eliminate
- 6 the negative connotations that are associated with the name.
- 7
- 8 Section 3: The name of the park will be named Perry Wallace State Park to honor his role in
- 9 desegregating the Southeastern Conference.
- 10
- 11 Section 4: The proposed bill will cost \$3,000 which will come from the Parks and Recreation
- 12 budget.
- 13
- 14 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 15
- 16 Section 6: The proposed bill will go into effect on June 19, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 17

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 6 Ishita Bhatia & Davis Pearson

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government			RHB/22-6-1
	House - Education Caroline Schow West High School			Red House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO INSTATE A TEACHER REPRESENTATIVE TO SCHOOL BOARDS 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. Teacher Representative- One (1) additional school board elected official (to be added to each
- 5 local school board) with the standard qualifications and duties of all other board members, but
- 6 having the added requirement of being a teacher at the school district in which they are running
- 7 for office in. Like all other standard board members, a term will last for four (4) years and re-
- 8 election is required in order to keep the position.
- 9 b. School Board- The Local Board of Education, a policy-making legislative body, which manages
- 10 and controls the respective local public school system within its district.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: One (1) additional teacher representative shall be appointed to each local board of
- 13 education in the state of Tennessee. All standard procedures for elected school board members will
- 14 be followed.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: This act ensures that teachers affected by the policies and actions enacted by the
- 17 school board will be able to express their opinions and point of view at meetings and also address
- 18 these opinions by casting votes in a board meeting. Teachers will be incentivized to run for this
- 19 position because of the compensation of attending meetings and also because of the ability to
- 20 have their voice heard and ideas of themselves and their peers expressed.
- 21
- 22 Section 4: If no teacher runs for the position of teacher representative in their district, this local
- 23 board will appoint one teacher from their district to carry out this job.
- 24
- 25 Section 5: This additional position may cost up to \$30,000 per year and will be funded through the
- 26 Tennessee Department of Education budget but could come at no fiscal cost to the state.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 29
- 30 Section 7: This act shall take effect January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 31

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government			RHB/22-6-2
	House - Agriculture and Natural Resources Porter Stinson, Nathan Andreotti Baylor School			Red House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REDUCE TOXIC CHEMICALS IN TENNESSEE BODIES OF WATER

- 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 defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 a) PFAs: a group of chemicals used to make non-stick and waterproof coating applications for
- 6 products such as Teflon, Scotchgard, and firefighting foam.
- 7 b) Mercury: a toxic heavy metal that is released from the burning of fossil fuels, mining, and land
- 8 development.
- 9 c) PCBs: chemicals used in electrical equipment such as transformers and large appliances
- 10 d) Microplastics: fragments of any type of plastic less than 5 mm in length.
- 11 e) Factories: a building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly
- 12 by machine.
- 13 f) Businesses: any activity or enterprise entered into for profit
- 14 g) Cost-Effective way: effective or productive in relation to its cost
- 15
- 16 Section 2) The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation will create the Tennessee
- 17 Water Pollution Committee (TWPC):
- 18 a) The committee will be made up of 10 members comprised of six scientists and four officials
- 19 from the Department of Environment and Conservation will be appointed by Commissioner of the
- 20 Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and will be voted on by the Tennessee
- 21 State congress,
- 22 b) The TWPC will monitor continuation levels in all major bodies of water within Tennessee,
- 23 identify cost-effective ways of cleaning these bodies of water of the contaminants, enforce
- 24 regulations on businesses that contribute to water pollution, and monitor or change, if necessary,
- 25 safety regulations at factories.
- 26
- 27 Section 3) The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation will be required to
- 28 conduct tests for the following contaminants in all major bodies of water in Tennessee every three
- 29 months: PFAS, mercury, microplastics, PCBs, and other toxic chemicals identified by the TWPC.
- 30
- 31 Section 4) The Tennessee Water Pollution Committee will enforce the following regulations on
- 32 factories and other businesses:
- 33 a) Illegal dumping of toxic chemicals,
- 34 b) Proper regulations employed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on toxic chemicals,
- 35 c) Safety regulations in factories and other businesses set by existing laws and new regulations set
- 36 by the TWPC.
- 37
- 38 Section 5) Factories and businesses will be punished if they are found to not comply with the rules
- 39 and regulations as follows:

40 a) Companies will be fined \$100,000 by the Tennessee Department of Environment and
41 Conservation on their first offense,
42 b) Companies will be fined \$200,000 if found guilty of breaking regulations the second time,
43 c) Companies will have their licenses taken away for a year on their third offense,
44 d) Companies that are found guilty a fourth time will have their license repealed and must wait
45 five years to apply for a new license.
46

47 Section 6) This act will require \$3,000,000 a year from the Tennessee Department of Environment
48 and Conversation yearly budget.

49 a) \$2,250,000 dollars will be used to clean bodies of water of contaminants,

50 b) \$750,000 dollars will be used for the salaries of the 10 members,

51

52 Section 7) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

53

54 Section 8) This act will be enacted by the state upon passage, and businesses must comply with
55 guidelines by January 1st, 2023.
56

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			RHB/22-6-3	
House - Education					Red House	
Ansleigh Rivera, Meryl Godwin						
Franklin High School						
					ACTION ON THE BILL	
					HOUSE	SENATE
					Pass ☐	Pass ☐
					Fail ☐	Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REQUIRE SCHOOLS TO PROVIDE MENTAL HEALTH DAYS FOR STUDENTS

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

5 Anxiety Disorder - a disorder where a person feels excessive fear or anxiety

6 Depression - medical illness that negatively affects a person's thoughts and actions

7

8 Section 2: All public middle and high schools are required to offer four excused mental health days
9 for students. Students will have one week from the date they return to school to provide a note
10 stating that they used a mental health day.

11

12 Section 3: Students who fail to provide a note to the school within the week will have their
13 absence counted as unexcused.

14

15 Section 4: The standards for the days will be set by the Tennessee Department of Education.

16

17 Section 5: Schools who do not abide by this law will receive financial penalties of \$100 per
18 violation removed from the school's budget.

19

20 Section 6: No funding will be required for this bill.

21

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

23

24 Section 8: This act will go into effect on June 1, 2022.

25



69th General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA
Youth in Government



the
Youth in Government

House - Education	RHB/22-6-4
Claire Dall, Lilly Bartleson	Red House
Ravenwood High School	ACTION ON THE BILL
	HOUSE SENATE
	Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act To Require Comprehensive and Inclusive Sex Education in Public Middle Schools

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 follows:

5 Comprehensive: in-depth explanation including both sexes during teaching; with educational

6 diagrams and mock demonstration of information, such as proper contraception usage. Must cover

7 following topics: sexual anatomy, reproductive health, consent and the age of consent,

8 reproductive rights and responsibility, safe sex and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and birth

9 control methods.

10 Inclusive: containing both male and female reproductive information; addressing LGBTQ+ and

11 gender identity orientation.

12 Sex Education: instruction of issues relating to human sexuality, bodily developments,

13 relationships, and reproduction.

14 Middle School: This coursework will be instructed in the 7th grade.

15

16 Section 2: Due to abstinence-only education, the state of Tennessee is currently among the top 10

17 states with the highest teen pregnancy rates and among the top 20 states for the highest STI

18 rates.

19

20 Section 3: This act is to require all public middle schools to include a comprehensive and inclusive

21 sex education course and will affect every public middle school in the state of Tennessee. Through

22 informing and raising awareness about important topics, it will promote safe sex practices and

23 ultimately lead to a decreased number of teen pregnancies, as well as a better understanding of

24 and thus compassion towards the other sex. Additionally, this bill will encourage open-mindedness

25 towards gender identity and inclusivity.

26

27 Section 4: Under this act, public middle schools will be screened annually by a government official

28 to determine if the school instructs an adequate comprehensive and inclusive sex education

29 program for 7th grade students.

30

31 Section 5: The act will require a minimum of all the listed topics to be extensively instructed (See

32 topics in definition of Comprehensive, Section 1).

33

34 Section 6: Failure to comply with with act—for example, by continuing abstinence-only sexual

35 education or exhibiting a lack of sexual education altogether—will result in a 15% fine of the

36 perpetrator's salary. The second offense will result in the immediate expulsion of their job position.

37

38 Section 7: Total funding of teachers' training on the new comprehensive and inclusive sex

39 education curriculum will cost \$9,700 and will be drawn from the Tennessee Department of

40 Education budget. The possible funding in the scenario of requiring money to replace a fired

41 teacher will also be overseen by the Tennessee Department of Education.

42

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

44

45 Section 9: This act shall take effect at the start of the school year next year, in August of 2023.

46

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-6-5
	Red House		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐
House - Transportation Carson Toney, Ethan DeLorge Ravenwood High School			

An Act to Require the Retake of a Driver's Test at the Age of 70

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms defined in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows
- 5 Driver's Test - A driving test is a procedure designed to test a person's ability to operate a motor
- 6 vehicle safely.
- 7 Senior Citizen - An individual resident who is 60 years or above in age but less than 80 years at any
- 8 time during the previous year is considered as Senior Citizen
- 9 DMV - Department of motor vehicles, a government agency that administers motor vehicle
- 10 registration and driver licensing.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: This act is to affect every senior citizen at the age of seventy in Tennessee currently
- 13 possessing an active driver's license.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: Within one month of a senior citizen's seventieth birthday, they must retake the Driver's
- 16 Test in order to adequately measure their vision, cognitive abilities, and physical wellbeing in relation
- 17 to operating a motor vehicle. They must also retake said test every 2 years on their birthday.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: Upon arriving at the DMV, the citizen must have two valid forms of ID, proof of citizenship
- 20 or lawful residence, proof of Tennessee residency, and your Social Security Number. In accordance
- 21 with these regulations already in place, a senior citizen is also required to have any consistent
- 22 prescribed medications on file.
- 23
- 24 Section 5: Also included in the driver's test is the driving portion. An examiner will ask you to show
- 25 working lights, turns signals, hand signals and horn, with an actual fifteen minute driving portion
- 26 afterwards.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: If a senior citizen chooses not to comply with these regulations, they are at risk of fines
- 29 and ultimately having their license suspended until these requirements are justly met. After one
- 30 week, there will be a fine, and after 2 weeks their license will be revoked, excluding any medical or
- 31 physical issues preventing them from attending.
- 32
- 33 Section 7: Any amount of costs to the state of Tennessee from the administration of these Driving
- 34 Tests shall be covered with taxpayer dollars.
- 35
- 36 Section 8: All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section 9: This act shall take place on January 1st, 2023, with the safety of the people as the top
- 39 priority.
- 40

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-6-6
	Red House		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐
House - State Government Delaney Devlin, Noah Jordan Centennial High School			

AN ACT TO CREATE A FAIR COMMITTEE FOR STATE LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

- 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. Redistricting - the delineation of boundaries for political units, such as state legislative and
- 5 county commission districts.
- 6 b. Community of interest - an area with recognized similarities of interests, including but not
- 7 limited to racial, ethnic, economic, social, cultural, geographic, or historic identities. Communities
- 8 of interest shall not include common relationships with political parties or political candidates.
- 9 c. Qualified independent auditor- an auditor who is currently licensed by the Tennessee Board of
- 10 Accountancy and has been a practicing independent auditor for at least 10 years prior to
- 11 appointment to the Applicant Review Panel.
- 12 d. FAIR Committee - Forcing an Acronym for Independent Redistricting Committee.
- 13
- 14 Section 2: All congressional and state legislative districts in Tennessee will be drawn by the FAIR
- 15 Committee in a non-partisan process.
- 16
- 17 Section 3: All registered Tennessee voters will be eligible to apply to the committee by using a
- 18 form on the TN General Assembly website which will appear under the "committees" tab upon the
- 19 enactment date; the duration of the application's presence will be 6 months, until December 31 of
- 20 the same year. After this, the committee will be chosen from the candidate pool by qualified
- 21 independent auditors. The committee will consist of five registered Democrats, five registered
- 22 Republicans, and four Independents. The application and selection process will occur each decade
- 23 on the year of the national census in such a way that no member of the committee will ever have
- 24 been a member of prior FAIR Committees or held elected political office. Those who serve on the
- 25 FAIR Committee may not run for political office within the ten years after the districts are redrawn.
- 26
- 27 Section 4: The committee will redraw both the national congressional districts and the state
- 28 legislative districts each decade. The districts will be drawn from scratch each time. The committee
- 29 will have the privilege of hiring demographers, statisticians, and lawyers to aid in the process of
- 30 redrawing the districts. They will have 3 months from the publication of national census data to
- 31 draw a completed map, which must be approved by three committee members from each political
- 32 subgroup.
- 33
- 34 Section 5: The committee will base its redistricting on the United States Census data and a
- 35 number of factors. Equal population, contiguity, and compactness will be prioritized in accordance
- 36 with Baker v. Carr (1962). In accordance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the districts must
- 37 consider visual geographic features; this includes city, town, and county boundaries. Political

38 subdivisions and communities of interest should be maintained to the extent practicable. The
39 Voting Rights Act of 1965 also requires these districts to be politically competitive.
40
41 Section 6: This bill will have a decennial cost of \$200,000 or \$20,000 yearly to pay for the cost of
42 lawyers, demographers, and statisticians. This will be paid for by raising the tax on earnings from
43 fantasy sports from 6% to 6.5%.
44

45 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed. This includes an
46 amendment to the Tennessee State Constitution. In Article 2 Sections 5 and 6, the phrases "The
47 number of senators/representatives shall be apportioned by the General Assembly" shall be
48 changed to "...apportioned by the FAIR committee."
49

50 Section 8: This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2030, to allow time to fairly select the first FAIR
51 Committee to redistrict after the 2030 Census.
52

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			WHB/22-6-7	
				White House		
				ACTION ON THE BILL		
				HOUSE	SENATE	
				Pass ☐	Pass ☐	
				Fail ☐	Fail ☐	

House - Criminal Justice	
Iyeneabasi Asuquo, Kalistah Lawrence	
Smyrna High School	

AN ACT TO RAISE PENALTIES FOR AGGRAVATED STATUTORY RAPE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1:
4 Aggravated Statutory Rape- Aggravated statutory rape is the unlawful sexual penetration of a
5 victim by the defendant, or of the defendant by the victim when the victim is at least thirteen (13)
6 but less than eighteen (18) years of age and the defendant is at least ten (10) years older than
7 the victim. AGR is classified as a Class D Felony.
8 Class D Felony - Those convicted of a class D felony in Tennessee face two to 12 years'
9 imprisonment as well as a fine of up to \$5,000.
10 Class B Felony - Class B felonies in Tennessee are punishable by imprisonment for a period of
11 eight to 30 years, in addition to a fine of up to \$25,000. In Tennessee, it is considered a class B
12 felony to allow or cause a minor to engage in sexual acts for pornographic purposes.
13
14 Section 2: This act will amend Tennessee Code Annotated Title 39-13-506 Section C which
15 currently states: Aggravated statutory rape is the unlawful sexual penetration of a victim by the
16 defendant, or of the defendant by the victim when the victim is at least thirteen (13) but less than
17 eighteen (18) years of age and the defendant is at least ten (10) years older than the victim. (d)
18 (3) Aggravated statutory rape is a Class D felony.
19
20 Section 3: This bill will classify Aggravated Statutory Rape as a Class B Felony
21
22 Section 4: There will be a minimal fiscal impact on the budgeting of the Department of Corrections
23 because this is a smaller percentage of Tennessee inmates.
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 July 1st, 2022 the general welfare of the public requiring it.
28

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/22-6-8 White House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐
House - Education Hannah Madrigal, Katie Stinson Beech High School		

An Act to Improve Teacher's Quality of Education

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) Teacher: Any person utilizing a teacher or occupational teacher license for work in a Tennessee
5 public school
6 b) Professional Development: Ongoing learning opportunities that are available to teachers and
7 other education personnel through their schools and districts.
8 c) Probation: Subjection of an individual to a period of testing and trial to ascertain fitness

9
10 Section 2: A program will be created by the government of Tennessee and regulated by the
11 Tennessee Department of Education. This program will be mandatory and will aim to educate and
12 inform the teachers of Tennessee.

13
14 Section 3: The standards for the courses taught to teachers are to be set by the Tennessee
15 Department of Education. They must, however, aim to provide teachers with a more in-depth
16 education on their subject, educate teachers on new discoveries in their subject area, and educate
17 teachers on effective teaching strategies for managing a diverse student population.

18
19 Section 4: This system will be based on a 4-year rotational system. All the teachers in the state of
20 Tennessee will be divided into four groups, making it mandatory for each group to take the
21 program once every four years.

22
23 Section 5: A bonus of \$2,000 will be given to each teacher who completes the program. This will
24 be done to compensate for the two weeks the teachers will spend in the program.

25
26 Section 6: This program will take place during the summer when teachers are not working.
27 Initially, this will be a two-week-long summer course. After the learning period, a test will be
28 administered and a grade of 75 or above will be needed to pass the program. If a teacher fails to
29 attain the required grade, they will be given two options.

30 a) To retake the test within a week.
31 b) To pay a fee determined by the Tennessee Board of Education and spend another week in the
32 program, and afterwards retake the test.

33 If the teacher passes on their second attempt, they will still receive the \$2000 bonus.

34
35 Section 7: If the teacher fails the program yet again, they will not receive the full bonus, instead
36 they will receive \$500, and be put on probation. Probation involves:

- 37 a) Weekly observations, which are mandated and regulated by the school district, where the
38 teacher on probation must pass the evaluation of the observer to pass.

39 b) If after the third chance of redemption the teacher fails to show improvement. They must
40 attend the program the following year

41
42 Section 8: The cost of this program will be approximately \$32,000,000 every year for 12 years.
43 This will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Education.

44
45 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

46
47 Section 10: This act shall take effect April 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.

48

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WHB/22-6-9	
	White House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Consumer and Human Resources Anelia White, Emma Barton Ravenwood High School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO EXPAND SAFE HAVEN LOCATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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 determined as follows:

4 Domestic violence: aggressive behavior within the home, involving the violent abuse of a partner.

5 Volunteer: a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise.

6 Shelter: a place giving temporary protection from harmful things

7

8 Section 2: Volunteers will take victims of domestic violence into their homes for up to two weeks.

9 This will protect the victims from their attackers, and further violence. The volunteer will be

10 required to complete background checks to ensure their home is qualified and safe. The volunteer

11 will be reimbursed with 25 dollars a week for ages 0 to 11 and 75 dollars a week for ages 12 and

12 above.

13

14 Section 3: This bill will increase the help for victims of domestic violence. The standards of this

15 course will allow the state of Tennessee to lower taxes for these shelters with the help of the

16 Volunteers.

17

18 Section 4: The funding will come from the state's DCS budget. The victims will get the items they

19 need since the volunteer is being reimbursed from the shelters and the government for the items

20 needed. Therefore, the budget does not need to be increased. This will create a more comfortable

21 area, free of violence for the victim.

22

23 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law shall be hereby repealed.

24

25 Section 6: This act shall go into effect October 1st, 2022.

26

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	WHB/22-6-10	
	White House	
ACTION ON THE BILL		
House - Consumer and Human Resources Charlotte Murphree Baylor School	HOUSE Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT DISCREPANCIES IN THE PRICING OF SIMILAR PRODUCTS BASED ON THE GENDER THEY ARE MARKETED FOR

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

2

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

4 a. Products: any good meant for purchase by consumers in Tennessee.

5 b. Similar goods: any merchandise of the same volume weight etc produced by the same company

6 meant for the same purpose.

7 c. Gender: characteristics of women and men that are socially constructed.

8

9 Section 2) The pricing of similar goods produced by the same company must be equivalent

10 regardless of the gender the goods are marketed towards.

11

12 Section 3) The Tennessee General Assembly committee of Commerce and Labor will be in charge

13 of finding discrepancies and fining offenders. If a discrepancy in pricing is found, the business will

14 be contacted. If the business were to uphold their unlawful pricing they will be fined \$1,000 for

15 each offense.

16

17 Section 4) This bill be funded by the Committee of Commerce and Labor.

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 July 1, 2023.

22

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				WHB/22-6-11	
House - Finance, Ways & Means				White House			
Chloe Lee, Caleb Park, Rian Kim Ravenwood High School				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐			

An Act to Reform Taxes in the State of Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 Flat Income Tax - A taxing system in which everyone pays the same tax rate, regardless of their

5 income.

6 Sales Tax - A tax based on the consumption of certain goods and services.

7 Infrastructure - System of facilities and structures that support a government or community to

8 operate such as roads, educational facilities, sewage systems, communication networks,

9 transportation systems, etc.

10 Tax Evasion - The failure to pay or the deliberate underpayment of taxes.

11 Personal Finance - A mandatory course in the state of Tennessee designed to inform students how

12 individual choices directly influence occupational goals and future earnings potential.

13

14 Section II: Acknowledging that Tennessee has the second highest sales tax rates of 9.547% in the

15 US with a 7% state sales tax rate with an average of a 2.47% local tax rate added to this amount.

16 Considering how this applies to all individuals regardless of their income or economic status, this

17 will create more economic disparity between the poor and the wealthy.

18

19 Section III: Noting that as of 2022, approximately 61.9 billion USD is needed to repair

20 infrastructure in Tennessee, especially in the areas of transportation and education. Emphasizing

21 that the population of Tennessee has increased by 8.9% over the last decade, with a 20.9%

22 increase in the Nashville metropolitan area alone, expanding the infrastructure of the state will

23 also be necessary to accommodate this growing population.

24

25 Section IV: Bringing awareness that Tennessee is one out of thirteen states that still impose a tax

26 on groceries, increasing the costs of food as a basic necessity for lower-income families and those

27 in poverty.

28

29 Section V: Hereby request the reduction of the state sales tax by 4.5% and the introduction of a

30 flat income tax of 3% gradually over the course of 6 years, reducing the sales tax by 0.75% and

31 raising the income tax by 0.5% annually during this period of time.

32

33 Section VI: Additionally requests the reduction of the state food sales tax rate from the current

34 rate of 4% to 0% to make groceries and food ingredients more affordable to the general

35 population. Considering that eliminating the food sales tax will cost the state approximately \$75

36 million, it will not significantly impact the total tax revenue.

37

38 Section VII: Calls upon the Tennessee Department of Education for 1.6 million USD to adjust the

39 Personal Finance course curriculum to include the management of taxes, especially the income

40 tax.

41

42 Section VIII: If enacted, this bill will reduce economic disparity between lower and higher income

43 groups by reducing the amount of taxes paid by lower income individuals as compared to those of

44 higher incomes.

45

46 Section IX: Considering that tax revenues will consequently increase by approximately \$800

47 million at minimum, this bill will also be able to provide funding for more infrastructure

48 development and social development in the state of Tennessee.

49

50 Section X: Additionally noting that the changes in the Personal Finance course curriculum will

51 function as a method to educate students to be responsible with their income and taxes, growing a

52 mindset that will prevent tax evasion.

53

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

55

56 Section XII: This bill will take action on January 1st, 2023 with the implementation of the gradual

57 transition in establishing an income tax, which will be collected annually in mid-April.

58

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government				WHB/22-6-12	
House - Health				White House			
Manushree Navaneethakrishnan, Jeffrie Chambers, Allie Shoemake Center for Creative Arts				ACTION ON THE BILL			
				HOUSE		SENATE	
				Pass ☐	Pass ☐		
				Fail ☐	Fail ☐		

An Act To Establish An Independent Executive Commission On Minority Health

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) Healthcare Professional: people who study, diagnose, treat and prevent human illness, injury

5 and other physical and mental impairments in accordance with the needs of the populations they

6 serve.

7 b) Healthcare Provider: a health facility organization licensed to provide health care diagnosis and

8 treatment services including medication, surgery and medical devices.

9 c) Impoverished: deprived of wealth and economic stability.

10

11 Section 2: Many people in impoverished areas who have interest in working in healthcare are

12 usually not able to because of the high tuition rates. Low income communities face discrimination

13 with finding health care providers in their areas. Out of all healthcare professionals in the United

14 States, 13.8% are minorities.

15

16 Section 3: The Commission of Shall be led by a five (5) person body appointed by the Governor

17 and approved by the Senate of the Tennessee Youth Legislature. This board shall be officially

18 named the Tennessee Executive Board on Minority Health and should have the supervisory

19 responsibilities for the Commission as a whole.

20

21 Section 4: The Executive Board shall be led by a Commissioner who will be responsible for

22 managing the overall operations of the Commission. The Commissioner shall also serve as the

23 Chief Minority Health Advisor to the Governor, and Tennessee Youth Legislature, as well as serve

24 on the Governor's Executive Cabinet. The Commissioner shall have a salary ranging \$150,000 and

25 \$175,000

26

27 Section 5: The Commissioner will be supported by a Principal Deputy Commissioner who will be

28 responsible for acting as the chief liaison between the Governor's Office, Tennessee Youth

29 Legislature, and the various Sub-Agencies of the Commission. The Principal Deputy Commissioner

30 shall have a salary of \$125,000.

31

32 Section 6: The two (2) Deputy Commissioners of the Commission shall be responsible for leading

33 the two sub-level agencies of the commission, The Medical Civil Rights Agency and The Statewide

34 Minority Education Agency. The Deputy Commissioner(s) shall have a salary of \$100,000

35

36 Section 7: The Inspector-General of the Commission shall be the chief leader to inspect medical

37 malpractice. They shall serve as the lead for the Tennessee Cultural Malpractice Administration.

38 They shall have a salary of \$150,000.

39

40 Section 8: The salaries of the Executive Board can be changed by the Tennessee YMCA Youth

41 Legislature acting as a whole and cannot exceed \$900,000 and cannot go below \$600,000

42

43 Section 9: Each member shall be allowed to have a personal assistant with a maximum salary of

44 \$75,000.

45

46 Section 10: Each sub-level agency shall be allowed a maximum budget of \$3,000,000

47

48 Section 11: The Executive Commission on Minority Health will be divided into one (1) main

49 government agency and three (3) sub-level agencies: The Minority Health Commission, The

50 Tennessee Cultural Malpractice Commission, The Tennessee Civil Rights Agency, and the Minority

51 Health Education Foundation.

52

53 Section 12: Minority Health Commission - This is a commission aimed to improve the health of

54 minorities in the state of Tennessee. The purpose of this commission is to recognize and eradicate

55 medical malpractices in our state and educate the public. This agency will be led by the

56 Commissioner of Minority Health.

57

58 Section 13: The Tennessee Cultural Malpractice Administration - This committee is in charge of

59 identifying and indicting those who are responsible for medical discrimination and/or racial

60 prejudice health-wise in our state. This agency will be led by the Inspector General of Minority

61 Health.

62

63 Section 14: The Medical Civil Rights Agency - This committee is responsible for maintaining

64 balance in equitable health care building of health centers, making healthcare readily available,

65 etc. The committee is also in charge of taking legal action against discrimination in healthcare

66 within Tennessee. This agency will be led by the Deputy Commissioner of Minority Health for Civil

67 Rights

68

69 Section 15: Minority Health Education Foundation - The overall goal of the State Minority Health

70 Education Foundation is to provide scholarships and student loan forgiveness for minorities

71 pursuing health professions. The Foundation shall be tasked with providing grants to prospective

72 medical students as well as research projects aimed at studying minority healthcare. This agency

73 will be led by the Deputy Commissioner of Minority Health for Education.

74

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

76

77 Section 17: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law on a minimal budget until

78 the beginning of the next fiscal year.

79

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BHB/22-6-13
	House - State Government Reece Johnson, Cooper Etheridge, Warren Smith West High School	Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO REDUCE FOOD DESERTS AND INSECURITY IN URBAN AREAS OF TENNESSEE

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 2 Food desert: an area that restricts residents' access to nutritious foods at an affordable cost due
- 3 to the absence of grocery stores or other food providers.
- 4 Tax credit : dollar-for-dollar reduction of the income tax a business has accrued; functions as a tax
- 5 reduction and a government incentive towards companies.
- 6 Nutritious foods: foods that provide necessary nutrients for health and well-being.
- 7 Eligible food providers: companies or businesses that provide nutritious food at an affordable cost
- 8 such as grocery stores or supermarkets.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: A Committee on improving the Food Security of Tennessee citizens will be formed out
- 11 of the Department of Economic and Community development in order to assess the most effective
- 12 way to reduce food deserts through tax cuts.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: Additionally, an annual report will be conducted by the committee in order to verify the
- 15 effect of the tax credits on food deserts to ensure that effective action is being taken to address
- 16 the issue. Tax credits will be provided to eligible food providers in postal code areas 38126, 38105,
- 17 38108, and 38106 in order to improve nutritious food accessibility in these food deserts.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: This committee will annually reexamine the postal codes with the most need for these
- 20 tax credits and expand the program to also apply in other high-need codes.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: This addition of this course will not cost any of the discretionary budget and will be
- 23 facilitated by the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community development.
- 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 June 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 28

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	BHB/22-6-14
	House - Health Christelle Thomas, Abhisri Singh Ravenwood High School	Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Manage Opioid Prescriptions

- 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 A) Opioids - a type of prescribed drug used as a painkiller towards severe or chronic pain. Opioids
- 5 resemble opium in different drugs, such as fentanyl and heroin. Unless prescribed, opioids are
- 6 illegal.
- 7 B) Opium - the foundation of the drug opioid.
- 8 C) Fentanyl - a pain killing opioid that is 80-100 times stronger than morphine
- 9 D) Heroin - a highly addictive analgesic drug derived from morphine, often used illicitly as a
- 10 narcotic producing euphoria.
- 11 E) Painkiller- a drug or medicine that relieves pain.
- 12
- 13 Section 2: The majority of prescriptions either prescribe too much or when it is not necessary.
- 14 Since 2019, the number of drug overdose deaths in Tennessee has climbed by at least 45 percent.
- 15 When asked how much pain they are in on a scale of 1-10, 75% of patients would reply with a
- 16 greater number than what they are actually feeling. Rather than accepting a truthful response, the
- 17 doctor prescribes pain medication for eight or nine people, which might include opioids.
- 18
- 19 Section 3: In Tennessee, 70,000 patients have developed an addiction to opioids, leading to a
- 20 higher tolerance for the drug. After addiction, the patient's body will demand a larger dosage or
- 21 amount of drug to obtain the same impact. In the last three years, at least 50,000 people have
- 22 died from an opioid overdose.
- 23
- 24 Section 4: Doctors can start with a lower dose of painkillers and see how things go, but if the
- 25 patient is still in a lot of pain, heavier medications such as opioids can be prescribed. Doctors
- 26 should be penalized \$750 if they prescribe opioids without also prescribing a more mild
- 27 medication.
- 28
- 29 Section 5: We ask that doctors prescribe mild pain relievers such as ibuprofen and acetaminophen
- 30 to patients. Patients can be given lesser amounts by doctors. Patients are asked personal
- 31 questions about their suffering before being offered greater medication if stronger treatment is
- 32 required. Doctors can assist in determining genuine pain levels by administering tailored tests
- 33 specific to the patient's condition. If individuals still appear to be in severe pain after identifying
- 34 the real pain level, doctors have the authority to prescribe harsher medicines, such as opioids like
- 35 oxycodone or hydrocodone.
- 36
- 37 Section 6: Additionally, a board of executives will be established to check in with various hospitals
- 38 and pharmacies to ensure that the proper amount of medication is being administered. Every three
- 39 months, the committee will reconvene. This board of executives will largely consist of twelve

40 persons, with additional members added as needed. Six members from the House and Senate will
41 be chosen. Both the House and Senate will appoint the additional members.

42
43 Section 7: The board will need \$65,000 to operate. The money will come from a budget surplus in
44 Tennessee. Each participant will be compensated \$4,000 for their time. Their responsibilities will
45 take up relatively little time, and the members will be able to go about their lives as usual. There
46 will also be \$12,000 available for materials or other board-required activities. Significant cash will
47 very certainly be left over, which will be returned to the budget surplus.

48
49 Section 8: The government will receive all funds generated by this bill.

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

52
53 Section 10: This act will go into effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
54

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BHB/22-6-15
		House - Education	Blue House
Harper Kelly, Luciana Hemphill			
Baylor School			
		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT TSSAP IN TENNESSEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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

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

- 4 A. Tennessee School Substance Abuse Program (TSSAP) - Tennessee Schools' program helping
5 students overcome drug addiction through early intervention measures
6 B. Substance Abuse - Excessive use of psychoactive drugs, such as alcohol, pain medications, or
7 illegal drugs
8 C. Early Intervention - The act of interfering with the outcome or course especially of a condition
9 or process (as to prevent harm or improve functioning
10 D. Public Schools - Schools funded and operated by the State Government
11 E. Non-disciplinary - Not disciplinary; not related to or for the purpose of punishment
12 F. Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) - United States federal law that governs the
13 access to educational information and records by public entities such as publicly funded
14 educational institutions
15 G. NewHopeHealth - a mental, emotional, and behavioral support program
16 H. Bradford Services - drug rehabilitation program
17 I. Drug Trafficking - selling, transporting, or importing illegal drugs
18 J. Drug-related paraphernalia - any equipment that is used to produce, conceal, and consume illicit
19 drugs.
20 K. Tennessee Department of Education (TDOE) - the primary agency which oversees public K-12
21 education in Tennessee
22 L. Tennessee Department of Health (TDOH) - the primary agency of state government in
23 Tennessee responsible for public health.

24
25 Section 2) This act implements the TSSAP in all public middle and high schools within Tennessee in
26 order to mitigate the frequency of drug abuse in schools.

27
28 Section 3) Teachers who participate in the TSSAP program will assist students in overcoming
29 addiction using non-disciplinary measures. These non-disciplinary measures may include, but are
30 not limited to

31 A. Addressing the students involved.

32 B. Interventions.

33 C. Confiscating drug-related paraphernalia.

34 D. Referral to the school's guidance counselor.

35 E. Introduction to state-run substance abuse rehabilitation programs such as NewHopeHealth and
36 Bradford Services.

37 F. Other measures at the TSSAP members' discretion.

38
39 Section 4) This act will require one representative (teacher) for every 150 students in the school.

40 A. Teachers who assist in this program will be chosen by the discretion of the individual school
41 boards.
42 B. In order to be eligible for representation, teachers must have at least one year of teaching
43 experience.
44 C. Teachers must also have no record of prior drug-related infractions. The only exception to this
45 clause is the completion of a drug rehabilitation course.
46
47 Section 5) A student or faculty member that observes drug use/trafficking on campus may
48 anonymously report individuals associated with the incident to a TSSAP representative.
49 A. TSSAP representatives can be reached by school affiliated phone numbers, work emails, or in
50 person.
51 B. Students are not required to state their names if reporting digitally.
52 C. If reporting in person, teachers cannot disclose the identity of a student or any information
53 pertaining to the report.
54
55 Section 6) Students referred to or seeking help from the TSSAP will not face disciplinary actions.
56 Faculty members expelling students on addiction-related infractions without first referring the
57 students to TSSAP may face disciplinary actions that may include:
58 A. Partial docking of salary.
59 B. Loss or probation of a teaching license in extreme cases.
60
61 Section 7) If a student continues substance abuse after intervention by TSSAP, disciplinary actions
62 will be taken.
63 A. Disciplinary actions will be enforced and regulated by the school board, as per laws already in
64 place by the TN government.
65
66 Section 8) Teachers involved with TSSAP will be required to keep any information pertaining to
67 cases strictly confidential. Teachers violating these laws are subject to persecution as per FERPA
68 guidelines.
69
70 Section 9) This bill will be funded by the Tennessee Department of Education and the Tennessee
71 Department of Health. Funding will provide compensation for teachers who assist in TSSAP.
72 Funding will cost an estimated \$1,500,000.
73 A. Compensation will be determined by the school board's discretion
74 B. School boards are required to compensate teachers with a minimum 2% of the teacher's salary
75 each year they assist in TSSAP.
76
77 Section 10) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
78
79 Section 11) This bill will be enacted August 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
80

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				BHB/22-6-16	
House - State Government Stephen Smith, Reed Patnaik Brentwood High School				Blue House			
				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐			

An act to impose free lunches in All 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: Sysco- is a food organization that has food
4 outlets all across the world.
5
6 Section 2: As a result of Unemployed parents or family's with lower incomes, all public Elementary,
7 Middle, and High Schools will offer a free and healthy lunch to anyone whose family struggles to
8 provide their kids with a lunch everyday.
9
10 Section 3: The food will be provided from Sysco which is a major food outlet providing schools with
11 food.
12
13 Section 4: This bill will require roughly about \$1,000,000 and will be funded through the National
14 School Lunch Program and any other program that would help fund free lunches for schools.
15
16 Section 5: If the bill is repealed, then kids will have to buy their lunch or bring one. Some families
17 will not be able to supply their children with money or a lunch everyday.
18
19 Section 6: This act shall take effect on August 5, 2022 and the first day of every school year as
20 long as the State of Tennessee can fund it.
21

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-6-17	
	House - Health Caleb Deering, Campbell Blake Franklin Road Academy		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Alleviate the Cost of Substance Addiction Therapy

- 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 Addiction Therapy - Any and all medical, living, or rehabilitation fees of or related to
- 5 substance addiction treatment.
- 6 Substance Addiction - a disease that affects a person's brain and behavior and leads to an inability
- 7 to control the use of a legal or illegal drug or medication.
- 8 Alleviate - To decrease the cost of something in order to support a person.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: The Tennessee Department of Health will require all health insurances to provide at
- 11 least 80% coverage of necessary, medically diagnosed, Drug-Use disorder treatment.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: The Tennessee Department of Health will be required to provide varying amounts of
- 14 financial aid to persons with medically diagnosed Drug-Use Disorder based on several factors:
- 15 Adolescents, age 12-17, will receive financial aid for any remaining treatment costs, outside of
- 16 coverage provided by said adolescent's health insurance, regarding Drug-Use Disorder. Adults,
- 17 age 18+, will receive financial aid for 50% of any remaining treatment costs, outside of coverage
- 18 provided by said adult's health insurance, regarding Drug-Use Disorder.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: The standards for which Drug-Use Disorder Treatment includes will be determined by
- 21 the Tennessee Health Department on a patient to patient basis.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: Any individual who receives this financial aid must complete the prescribed amount of
- 24 treatment. If any individual fails to complete his or her treatment will be subject to pay back the
- 25 remaining financial aid he or she has received back to the Tennessee Department of Health,
- 26 excluding strenuous circumstances.
- 27
- 28 Section 5: The provision of this financial aid will cost up to 90,000,000 dollars per year and will be
- 29 funded by the Tennessee Department of Health.
- 30
- 31 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 7: This law will go into effect beginning January 1, 2023.
- 34

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-6-18	
	House - Agriculture and Natural Resources Quinn Hobbs, Kate Alexander West High School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Establish Protected Arboretums throughout 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 Deforestation- the removal or clearing of forested land with an intentional purpose
- 5 Arboretum- a botanical garden specifically dedicated to trees, often for the purposes of education
- 6 and science
- 7
- 8 Section 2: Every county that has had a notable occurrence of deforestation in the past fifteen
- 9 years will be required to establish one arboretum.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: The arboretums established must meet the criteria stated by the Tennessee Urban
- 12 Forestry Council to be certified as a minimum of a level one arboretum.
- 13
- 14 Section 4: The enactment of this Bill will cost \$569.25 million and will be funded through Tennessee
- 15 Wildlife Resources Foundation & county specific organizations.
- 16
- 17 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 18
- 19 Section 6: This act shall take effect Jan 1, 2023 requiring it.
- 20

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-6-19	
		Blue House	
House - Education Griffin Carteaux, Hunter West Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An act to dedicate a county to the creation of pocket cities to create opportunities for the poor to pay off mortgages

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Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government.

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

A) County: a political and administrative division of a state, providing certain local governmental services.

B) Mortgage: a mortgage is a loan typically used to buy a home or other piece of real estate, for which that property then serves as collateral.

C) Repealed: revoke or annul (a law or congressional act).

Section 1: This act is to affect one specific county in the state of Tennessee.

Section 2: At the end of each calendar year, applicants shall fill out an application regarding eligibility to live and work in the county to pay off his/her mortgage. The completed application shall be sealed and submitted to the state department of economic and community development.

Section 3: Every application shall be evaluated and approved by the state of Tennessee based on the person's current and future financial needs.

Section 4: Persons approved by the state shall move to one of the many pocket cities in the county in order to find a stable job to pay off a mortgage or other debts. Given jobs shall be overseen by the state to ensure maximum work efficiency.

Section 5: The person may live and work in their given pocket city until all mortgages and debts are paid. The person may exit the county at any time as long as a two weeks notice of exit is submitted to the state. A person who has opted out of the county early may not apply for re-entry again.

Section 6: This Act will cost the state of Tennessee money for new temporary living quarters, jobs, and pay for the workers. This funding shall be overseen by the department of economic and community development.

Section 7: All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the next calendar year, January 2023.

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 7

**Ella Paligo
& Anna Huber**

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-7-1
			Red House
House - Health			ACTION ON THE BILL
Olivia Hankins			HOUSE
Baylor School			Pass ☐ Fail ☐
			SENATE
			Pass ☐ Fail ☐

40 Section 7) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.

41

42 Section 8) This act will take effect January 1, 2023.

43

AN ACT TO PROTECT INTERSEX RIGHTS

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

2

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

4 a) Intersex: individuals born with any of several sex characteristics including chromosome

5 patterns, gonads, or genitals that do not fit typical binary notions of male or female bodies

6 b) Sex Characteristics: physical or behavioral traits of an organism which are indicative of its

7 biological sex, including sex organs

8 c) Chromosomes: a long DNA molecule with part or all of the genetic material of an organism

9 d) Gonads: a reproductive gland (such as an ovary or testis) that produces gametes

10 e) Medically Necessary: A surgery required to protect the child's life or ensure they do not endure

11 physical suffering due to their condition

12 f) Cosmetic Surgery: A surgery performed in an attempt to make an intersex child appear more

13 binary that has no medical benefits

14 g) Medically Unnecessary Intersex Surgery: All surgical procedures that seek to alter the gonads,

15 genitals, or internal sex organs of intersex children too young to participate in the decision when

16 these procedures carry a risk of harm and can be safely deferred

17

18 Section 2) If an intersex child is born, doctors may not perform medically unnecessary surgical

19 procedures unless the procedure is deemed medically necessary. Surgeries performed for cosmetic

20 reasons will not be deemed necessary.

21

22 Section 3) Intersex conditions will no longer be medically classified as a physical deformity within

23 the state of Tennessee.

24

25 Section 4) If a doctor is found to have performed a medically unnecessary procedure on an

26 intersex person without the consent of said person, the doctor will be fined:

27 a) \$10,000 for the first offense

28 b) \$20,000 for the second offense

29 c) \$30,000 for the third offense, along with the revocation of their medical license

30 Furthermore, the afflicted person or their family will have the option to exert legal action against

31 the doctor for medical malpractice if they wish to do so.

32

33 Section 5) If an intersex person wishes to transition into a gender binary, said person must be at

34 least 12 years of age and must sign a consent form independent of their guardian(s). Insurance

35 will be required to cover this operation per state and federal anti-discrimination laws.

36

37 Section 6) This act will require no funding from the state but may generate revenue due to fees.

38 Money from fines will go toward the Tennessee Department of Education.

39

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government			RHB/22-7-2	
	House - Health Faiz Amiraly, Rex White Ravenwood High School			Red House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ _____ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ _____ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO PROVIDE DISCRETE MINOR ABORTION ACCESS

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 Medically Induced Abortion: The deliberate termination of a pregnancy through uses of devices,

5 products, and instruments relating to medicine and health, within a licensed facility by a physician

6 qualified to perform such a procedure.

7 Law Enforcement: Local, state, or federal systems composed of personnel trained to enforce the

8 law, investigate crimes, arrest, detain, and imprison subjects.

9 Child Sex Abuse: The commission of any act involving the unlawful sexual abuse, molestation,

10 fondling, or carnal knowledge of a child, including acts of penetration, attempted penetration,

11 coercion into sexual activity, intimate contact of any orphsis, intentional exposure of genitals to a

12 child, or intentional touching of genitals or intimate parts (breasts, genital area, groin, inner

13 thighs, and buttocks), or the clothing covering them, of either the child or the perpetrator).

14 Necessary Identification : State identification requested in order to prove qualification, eligibility,

15 identity, or medical record accuracy.

16 Guardian: A person legally responsible for the decisions and well being of a minor, handicapped, or

17 incompetent person.

18

19 Section 2: Minors between the ages of fourteen (14) and seventeen (17) will have access to a

20 medically induced abortion without the legal consent and presence of a guardian. Minors must

21 bring in a legal adult who must present proof of American citizenship to act as a witness to the

22 procedure taking place at a government verified facility. A note from a verified pediatrician must

23 provide medical records proving a pregnancy within a minor and verify no abuse has occurred. If

24 abuse has occurred, it must be reported to law enforcement and child welfare services to prevent

25 abuse and provide justice for victims who will not pay for the procedure in accordance with state

26 law. Minors must present all necessary identification and financial resources within the medical

27 facility on immediate request.

28

29 Section 3: All minors of thirteen (13) years of age or younger presented in a medical facility who

30 are seeking abortion services must be reported to law enforcement and the Department of Child

31 Services, Child Protective Services, or further departments of child and family welfare, due to

32 concerns of possible child sex abuse in accordance with the state law.

33

34 Section 4: Failure to report suspected child sex abuse, in accordance with state law will result in

35 staff members of the facility with the knowledge of the child being of thirteen (13) years of age or

36 younger, being imprisoned for three (3) months, paying a fine, or both.

37

38 Section 5: Minors of thirteen (13) years of age or younger may access abortion services through

39 provided necessary identification and court documents acknowledging sexual abuse of a minor

40 resulting in pregnancy has taken place, without the presence and consent of a legal guardian. The

41 minor of thirteen (13) will then be treated as a minor between the ages of fourteen (14) and

42 seventeen (17) with the same requirements that must be met. All victims regardless of age when

43 presenting court documents will not be subject to providing financial resources, but in accordance

44 with the state law, will have the procedure paid for through public funds.

45

46 Section 6: This bill will have an initial cost of 420,000 dollars, funded through the Tennessee

47 Department of Health, and is expected to annually reduce due to related trends. The cost only

48 goes toward abortion procedures for victims of rape, incest, or mothers who will experience death

49 or grave health risks when giving birth, which is in accordance to state legislature already.

50

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

52

53 Section 8: This act shall take effect May 1, 2022, to provide individuals a wider time window to

54 access termination healthcare.

55

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-7-3	
			Red House	
House - Health Connor Nolan Centennial High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐		

An Act to Expand Medicaid

- 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.) Crisis — a time of intense difficulty, trouble, or danger as determined by the appropriate
- 5 governmental program or body
- 6 b.) Medicaid — public health insurance program that provides health care coverage to low-income
- 7 families and individuals in the United States
- 8 c.) Eligible Hospitals — all hospitals that already receive pre-existing benefits from the federal
- 9 government or hospitals that receive it in the future (after acceptance)
- 10 d.) State Poverty Line — this is the state average for people under the poverty line
- 11 e.) Single Worker — an unmarried or married persons who do not have a dependent child that
- 12 fall under the State Poverty Line
- 13 f.) TCA - this stands for Tennessee Code Annotated, which is a code that organizes laws passed in
- 14 Tennessee
- 15
- 16 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will establish a program that, during crises, allows for federal
- 17 Medicaid to be added to TennCare programs, while also providing aid for others not currently
- 18 covered by the state provided healthcare under the pre-existing requirements for TennCare
- 19 through eligible hospitals
- 20
- 21 Section 3: The people that will qualify for healthcare insurance that do not currently qualify under
- 22 TennCare will be those who fall below the State Poverty Line, and more specifically, single workers
- 23
- 24 Section 3: A crisis' start and end will be determined by whatever organization the crisis pertains to
- 25
- 26 Section 4: This amendment to the TCA will amend titles 56 and 71
- 27
- 28 Section 5: This addition to healthcare in Tennessee will cost a proportionate amount to the
- 29 increase in uninsured rates in Tennessee during a crisis compared to the uninsured rate in
- 30 Tennessee not during a crisis and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Health
- 31
- 32 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 33
- 34 Section 7: This act shall take effect as soon as it becomes a state law, the public welfare requiring
- 35 it
- 36

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-7-4	
			Red House	
House - Criminal Justice Eshaa Goel, Frank Moser Ravenwood High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Fail ☐		

An Act to Abolish the Death Penalty

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 Death penalty: execution of an offender sentenced to death after conviction by a court of law of a
- 5 criminal offense. The death penalty is also referred to as capital punishment. Capital punishment
- 6 should be distinguished from extrajudicial executions carried out without due process of law.
- 7 Death row: the population of prison inmates who have been sentenced the death penalty.
- 8
- 9 Section 2: The death penalty is hereby abolished in the state of Tennessee.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: All current prisoners on death row in the state of Tennessee are given a minimum of a
- 12 life sentence without parole until their case can be heard by a judge in the defendant's respective
- 13 district for resentencing.
- 14
- 15 Section 4: This act shall have a neutral fiscal impact on the state of Tennessee.
- 16
- 17 Section 5: Since the cost of each capital trials costing on average 50 percent more than life-
- 18 sentence trials and the average cost of living for a death row inmate being over \$1 million more
- 19 expensive than the cost of living for a general population prison inmate, any leftover funding shall
- 20 be redirected towards the Department of Education and the Department of Mental Health and
- 21 Substance Abuse Services.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 7: This act shall take place on January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 26

		RHB/22-7-5	
69th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee		Red House	
Youth in Government		ACTION ON THE BILL	
House - Transportation		HOUSE SENATE	
Turner Lie-Nielsen, Henry Absher, Graham Slakie		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	
McCallie School		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Establish an Intercity Tourism Corridor in Eastern Tennessee

- 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 defined as follows:
- 4 A) Minibus - A small bus capable of transporting 10-15 passengers
- 5 B) Intercity - Travel occurring between cities
- 6 C) Tourism - Commercial visits to places of interest
- 7 D) Fare - The fee a passenger on public transportation must pay
- 8
- 9 Section 2: An Act to Establish an Intercity Tourism Highway in Eastern Tennessee, aiming to
- 10 create a new minibus route in Eastern Tennessee to not only connect underserved communities
- 11 with regards to public transportation, but to also promote and take advantage of the booming
- 12 tourism occurring in this region.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: A new bus route will be established running in a loop from Gatlinburg to Pigeon Forge,
- 15 Pigeon Forge to Sevierville, Sevierville to Knoxville, and lastly running back through this route in
- 16 reverse. This will accelerate people throughout the tourism corridor located within these areas. The
- 17 total route is just over an hour of time.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: By adding minibuses to the aforementioned route, the State of Tennessee will, in
- 20 essence, create a small metro system running through major tourism areas, most notably
- 21 Dollywood, Ober Gatlinburg, Ripley's Aquarium of the Smokies, in addition to the variety of tourist
- 22 attractions throughout Pigeon Forge and Sevierville, then lastly connecting to the major
- 23 metropolitan area of Knoxville.
- 24
- 25 Section 5: In order to provide for the transportation needs of this new route, 4 new Ford Transit
- 26 350 Passenger XLT will be purchased for the State of Tennessee. These mini buses have the
- 27 capacity to hold 15 passengers per bus.
- 28
- 29 Section 6: Each bus will start in a Home city. Each of the four buses will have one of the four
- 30 destinations as a home city. Provided here is a tentative schedule for Bus One. Lunch breaks and
- 31 opportunities for bus drivers to switch off are already included in the time slots.
- 32 Gatlinburg to Pigeon Forge
- 33 Departs at 9:00 AM
- 34 Pigeon Forge to Sevierville
- 35 Departs at 9:40 AM
- 36 Sevierville to Knoxville
- 37 Departs at 10:15 AM
- 38 Knoxville to Sevierville
- 39 Departs at 11:15 AM

- 40 Sevierville to Pigeon Forge
- 41 Departs at 12:50 PM
- 42 Pigeon Forge to Gatlinburg
- 43 Departs at 1:30 PM
- 44 Gatlinburg to Pigeon Forge
- 45 Departs at 2:00 PM
- 46 Pigeon Forge to Sevierville
- 47 Departs at 2:35 PM
- 48 Sevierville to Knoxville
- 49 Departs at 3:10 PM
- 50 Knoxville to Sevierville
- 51 Departs at 4:10 PM
- 52 Sevierville to Pigeon Forge
- 53 Departs at 5:10 PM
- 54 Pigeon Forge to Gatlinburg
- 55 Departs at 5:45 PM
- 56
- 57 Section 7: This bill will cost approximately \$703,100 dollars to the state of Tennessee in its initial
- 58 year, and approximately \$433,100 dollars in every following year. Provided below are the cost
- 59 estimates of the bill.
- 60 (* indicates a yearly expense):
- 61 Gas*: \$124,604.16 as of March 14, 2022
- 62 Driver Pay*: \$262,800 (assuming \$20 hourly wage)
- 63 Minibusses: \$270,000
- 64 Advertisements*: \$3,500
- 65 Decals: \$12,000
- 66 Maintenance*: \$10,200
- 67 Unforeseen damages*: \$2,500 - \$20,000
- 68
- 69 Section 8: Fares will be in place to allow the route to pay for itself within the first four years. The
- 70 State of Tennessee will pay for the initial cost of the route until the fares pay for the route. The
- 71 fares will be \$4 for a full-day pass.
- 72
- 73 Section 9: Local chapters of the Department of Transportation in Gatlinburg, Pigeon Forge,
- 74 Sevierville, and Knoxville will handle the accounting of all fares grossed through this bill.
- 75
- 76 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 77
- 78 Section 11: This bill will go into effect starting January 1st, 2023.
- 79

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/22-7-6	
	House - State Government Brian Thurston Beech High School		Red House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

AN ACT TO AUDIT TENNESSEE LAW FOR SUPERFLUOUS LAWS

- 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 Outlandish and Unnecessary laws: Laws that, by societal standards, do not make much sense in
- 5 our current society.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: A full audit by the Tennessee State Government to determine laws that by some may
- 8 be considered outlandish and/or unorthodox.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: The creation of a committee to discuss the matter of whether or not the inclusion of
- 11 these superfluous laws is relevant and needed in present civil life.
- 12
- 13 Section 4: This proposition will cost nothing more than the time of those who are apart of the
- 14 previously mentioned committee
- 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 June 1st, 2022, and shall last as long as necessary.
- 19

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-7-7	
	House - Business and Utilities Lars Renlund Baylor School		White House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Implement More Nuclear Power Plants

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Nuclear Fission: A reaction in which the nucleus of an atom splits into two or more smaller
- 5 nuclei. Nuclear Fission is used in the process to create electricity in Nuclear Power Plants.
- 6 b) Uranium-235: An isotope of an element on the periodic table commonly used in Nuclear Fission.
- 7 c) Plutonium-239: An isotope of an element on the periodic table commonly used in Nuclear
- 8 Fission.
- 9 d) Nuclear Fuel/Material: Commonly refers to the elements Uranium-235 and Plutonium-239.
- 10 e) Nuclear Waste is a category of waste that refers to the byproducts of nuclear reactions. In this
- 11 category, there are 3 subcategories: Low-level, Intermediate, and High-level. Each level—from left
- 12 to right—increases in radioactivity and difficulty to manage. However, the commonality and
- 13 possible health risks of each type are inverses, with Low-Level being the most common and safest
- 14 form of nuclear waste.
- 15 f) Nuclear Power Plant: Power plants that create electricity via heat from Nuclear Fission in a
- 16 nuclear reactor.
- 17 g) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission: An agency created by Congress to ensure the safety of
- 18 radioactive materials in various civilian uses.
- 19
- 20 Section 2)
- 21 a) This act introduces a state-wide survey of multiple factors that are required for the construction
- 22 of a Nuclear Reactor. This survey will require the locating of three plausible sites, one of which will
- 23 be chosen to be the final site.
- 24 b) The factors in a survey to determine how qualifiable a site is based on factors such as:
- 25 i) Population within a certain distance
- 26 ii) Geography
- 27 iii) Meteorology
- 28 iv) Accessibility
- 29 v) Risk to local habitats
- 30 c) This survey is required to collaborate with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to ensure the
- 31 best site is chosen for the project.
- 32
- 33 Section 3) At least one plant will be constructed and put into operation.
- 34 a) The decision of the location will be left to the people of the state of Tennessee in a vote
- 35 conducted by the Tennessee Government.
- 36
- 37 Section 4) The transportation of nuclear fuel and waste will continue to be transported by the
- 38 Tennessee Government under TCA 65-15-126, and shall continue to be used for any future
- 39 Nuclear Power Plants created under this bill.

40
41 Section 5) The funding of this Nuclear Power Plant shall be in the form of debt taken on by the
42 Tennessee Government, which will be paid back in the form of revenue generated by consumers of
43 the plant. The survey introduced in Section 2 shall also be funded by the method introduced in this
44 Section.
45
46 Section 6) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
47
48 Section 7) This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023.
49

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/22-7-8
House - Finance, Ways & Means		White House	
Clare Dalske, Grace McMillen, Madeline Kopf		ACTION ON THE BILL	
St. Cecilia Academy		HOUSE ____ Pass ☐ Fail ☐	SENATE ____ Pass ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Raise the Minimum Wage

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 -Wage: All compensation received for personal labors and work.
5 -Minimum wage: Employers must pay all their employees no less than \$7.25 per federal law, or a
6 state's set wage
7
8 Section II: All businesses, publicly and privately owned, will be required to raise the salary of their
9 employees according to the state's minimum wage.
10
11 Section III: The minimum wage currently set at \$7.25 per federal law will be raised a dollar, to
12 \$8.25, and another dollar annually for 3 years.
13
14 Section IV: Minimum wage in Tennessee has been set at \$7.25 since 2009, when federal law was
15 passed, requiring a wage of at least \$7.25 for all federal workers.
16
17 Section V: A minimum of an additional \$435,000 would need to be provided by the state of
18 Tennessee to pay all current federal employees minimum wage after the effect date.
19
20 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.
21
22 Section VII: This act shall take effect June 1, 2022.
23

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-7-9	
	House - Education Ruby Linstroth, Emma Sutera Franklin High School		White House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Require Medically Accurate Sex Education Courses to be Taught in 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 Puberty: the time period of maturation where sexual organs mature. The body undergoes rapid
- 5 change, usually beginning at ages eleven or twelve.
- 6 Medically accurate sex education: Age-appropriate, comprehensive and religiously neutral
- 7 sexuality education, including education on both abstinence and contraception for the prevention
- 8 of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: All Tennessee public elementary, middle, and high schools will be required to teach a
- 11 medically accurate course that covers safe sex and the developmental patterns of the adolescent
- 12 brain.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: These courses will be taught to fifth, seventh, and ninth graders attending Tennessee
- 15 public schools, with the course curriculum adapted to suit each age group.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: The standards of this course will be set by the Tennessee Department of Health, as well
- 18 as the Tennessee Department of Education.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: The addition of this course will cost approximately two hundred dollars per school per
- 21 year. There are one thousand seven hundred public schools in Tennessee, making the total cost to
- 22 implement the course tally to three hundred forty thousand dollars. Funding will come from the
- 23 Tennessee Department of Education.
- 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 5, 2022, the Tennessee Board of Education requiring it.
- 28

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/22-7-10	
	House - Civil Justice Jose Jamullamudi, Pranav Vijayanand, Vatsen Dixit Ravenwood High School		White House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Reduce the rate of Domestic and Child Abuse Present in Tennessee Homes

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms defined in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows
- 5 Child Abuse: Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in
- 6 death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation.
- 7 Domestic Abuse: defined as any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behavior, violence,
- 8 or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family
- 9 members, regardless of their gender or sexuality.
- 10 Minor: a person under the age of full legal responsibility, ranging from ages 0 to 17
- 11 Biennial: occurring once every two years
- 12
- 13 Section 2: This act is to affect every resident with a child enrolled in a Tennessee school district.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: When enrolling their child(s) into the school each year, parents/guardians shall go
- 16 through a series of background checks regarding activities at home and present any potential past
- 17 infractions with the law. The information gathered shall be sealed and sent to the state
- 18 department of education in order to prevent tampering by unauthorized persons.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: Every parent/guardian under accusation shall be put under investigation and be
- 21 subjected to further suspicion regarding domestic and child abuse.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: Parents/Guardians found guilty of the use of domestic/child shall be fined and
- 24 imprisoned with child misdemeanor abuse and have their children placed with the next of kin or
- 25 foster care(punishment depending on the severity of the crime).
- 26
- 27 Section 6: Elementary, Middle, and High Schools shall present an informative video on the
- 28 processes of abuse. Each stage in school shall present an increasingly advanced video exploring
- 29 topics on techniques in order to educate the student body about child abuse that may be present
- 30 at home.
- 31
- 32 Section 7: This bill shall require biennial funding of \$100,000 in order to fund foster care systems
- 33 and a one-time cost of \$7000 for the production of informational videos.
- 34
- 35 Section 8: All laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 36
- 37 Section 9: This act shall take effect at the start of the next school year, August 2022, with public
- 38 welfare requiring it.
- 39

40 Section VI: All laws or parts in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
41
42 Section VII: This act will come into effect immediately upon becoming a law, favorably by August
43 1, 2022
44

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	WHB/22-7-11
House - Education		White House
Aditi Jindal, Sivani Patel		ACTION ON THE BILL
Ravenwood High School		HOUSE SENATE
		Pass ☐ Pass ☐
		Fail ☐ Fail ☐

An Act to Eliminate Corporal Punishment in all Tennessee Public Schools

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

2

3 Section I: Terms in this act are defined as followed:

4 a) Corporal punishment: School corporal punishment refers to inflicting deliberate physical or

5 emotional pain or discomfort in response to undesired behavior by students in schools. Most cases

6 include paddlings, spanks, or floggings.

7 b) Public School: a school maintained with public funds, free to attend

8 c) Ban: an official order to prevent something happening; prohibit

9 d) Suspension: a temporary period of time where something is prevented from being in effect

10 e) Charter School: a school that receives government funding but operates independently of the

11 established state school system in which it is located. Charter schools are an example of public

12 asset privatization

13 f) Tennessee Board of Education: a body of officials elected or appointed to oversee a local or

14 statewide school system or systems.

15 g) Code of Conduct: a set of rules written by the administration of a school outlining the rules and

16 policies

17 h) Helpline: a telephone service which offers help to those who call.

18

19 Section II: Corporal punishment is still legal in Tennessee, although there is a plethora of scientific

20 evidence proving its detrimental effects on students.

21

22 Section III: This act will result in the permanent ban on the use of corporal punishment in public

23 schools across the state of Tennessee. Corporal punishment will be prohibited in charter schools as

24 well and any other primarily government funded place of education.

25

26 Section IV: Any individual in violation of said act, depending on the severity of the infringement,

27 would result in:

28 a) fines ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000

29 b) jail time ranging between 3 months to 5 years

30 c) repeal or suspension of teaching license

31

32 Section V: The regulation of said act is deemed the responsibility of the Tennessee Board of

33 Education. The Board is hereby required to put these measures in place:

34 a) alternate forms of discipline discussed through professional counselors and/or counseling

35 groups of individual district boards.

36 b) an addition to all affected schools' Code of Conduct, explicitly stating the prohibition of corporal

37 punishment as a rule

38 c) yearly conventions discussing progress concerning effects of said law being implemented

39

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	WHB/22-7-12	
		White House	
House - Health		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	Pass ☐ Fail ☐
Danielle Chase, Andrea Huynh Lausanne Collegiate School			

AN ACT TO IMPOSE AN EXCISE TAX ON SWEETENED BEVERAGES

1 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
2 "Sweetened beverage" meaning any liquid with sugar including those derived from powders or
3 syrups that are ready to be consumed and have then been enclosed with any material.
4 "Sugar" means any sucrose, fructose, saccharin, including other molecules which are perceived as
5 sweet by the consumer
6 "Fluid dilution" means any liquid used to dilute concentrates or simply the volume of the
7 sweetened beverage.
8 "Distributor" means any person or business involved in packaging, manufacturing, or selling within
9 state lines.
10 "Retailer" meaning and person or business who sells sweetened beverages to consumers
11 "Concentrates" meaning any powder, syrup, or other substance which is then diluted to create a
12 sweetened beverage
13 "Medicinal food" meaning any sweetened beverage which is defined as a "medicinal food" under
14 the orphan drug act of 1983.
15 "Alcoholic beverage" any beverage containing more than .05 ounces of ethanol per every 1 fluid
16 ounce.
17 "Fruit juice" meaning the original products from squeezing fruits, which does not contain added
18 sugars
19 "Sweetened medications" meaning any drug approved by the FDA which is then used for treatment
20 of an ailment such as cough syrup, nasal spray, or other over the counter liquid medications.
21
22 Section 2: Imposition of tax.
23 (1) 3¢ excise tax on all sweetened beverages containing 15g to 25g of sugar per 12 ounces of fluid
24 dilution.
25 The tax shall be levied on all distributors and retailers upon the first taxable distribution of the
26 sweetened beverage within the state of Tennessee.
27 If any distributor or retailer who has received untaxed sweetened beverages which are
28 applicable to taxation under subsection (b), then that distributor or retailer must pay the tax
29 burden.
30 (2) Qualification for imposition of excise tax
31 The grams of sugar per 12 fluid ounces shall be determined by the nutritional label regulated
32 by the FDA.
33 All sweetened beverages exceeding 25g of sugar per 12 ounces of fluid dilution shall be taxed
34 an additional 1¢ per gram of sugar exceeding 25 grams of sugar per 12 ounces of fluid dilution.
35 All concentrates when diluted per the manufacturers' guidelines or industry norms, if exceeding
36 25 grams of sugar per 12 fluid ounces after dilution are subject to 1¢ taxation on each
37 additional gram of sugar.
38 For all concentrates after dilution contain 15g to 25g of sugar per 12 ounces of fluid dilution are
39 subject to the tax burden stated in section section (1)

40 Fluid dilutions, if containing sugar themselves, shall be considered contributing to the total
41 grams of sugar per fluid ounces of dilution.
42 (3) Exemptions from taxation as imposed in section (1)
43 All sweetened beverages containing below 15g of sugar per 12 fluid ounces of liquid dilution
44 Any "medicinal food" as defined by the Orphan Drug Act
45 Alcoholic beverages
46 Fruit juices with no added sugars which fall below 15g of sugar per 12 fluid ounces of dilution.
47 Sweetened medications
48
49 Section 3: The addition of this course will not pose a cost to the Tennessee fiscal budget. The act
50 shall be overseen by the Tennessee Health Department along with the revenue brought in by the
51 tax.
52
53 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
54
55 Section 5: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
56

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government				BHB/22-7-13	
House - Health Becca Sharman Franklin High School				Blue House			
ACTION ON THE BILL				SENATE			
HOUSE				SENATE			
Pass ☐ Fail ☐				Pass ☐ Fail ☐			

An Act to Expand Laws Surrounding Mental Health Parity

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

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

3 a) Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders: A psychiatric condition that falls under any of the
4 diagnostic categories listed in the mental and behavioral disorders chapter of the most recent edition of
5 the International Classification of Diseases or is listed in the most recent version of the Diagnostic and
6 Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder.

7 b) Medically Necessary Treatment: Service or product addressing the specific needs of that patient, for
8 the purpose of preventing, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, condition, or its symptoms,
9 including minimizing the progression of that illness, injury, condition or its symptoms. All medically
10 necessary treatment must be:

11 -In accordance with generally accepted standards of mental health and substance abuse care as
12 decided by the community of mental health and substance abuse treatment.

13 -Clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, extent, site, and duration.

14 c) Non-Psychiatric Medical Problems: Not of, relating to, or used in psychiatry; not providing, receiving,
15 or involving psychiatric care or treatment.

16 d) Prior Authorization/Pre-Authorization: A health plan cost-control process by which physicians and
17 other health care providers must obtain advance approval from a health plan to qualify for payment
18 coverage before a specific service is delivered to the patient.

19 e) Commercial Health Care Service Plan: Health insurance provided and administered by a non-
20 governmental agency.

21 f) Outpatient Treatment: Any healthcare consultation, procedure, treatment, or other service that is
22 administered without an overnight stay in a hospital or medical facility.

23 g) Inpatient Treatment: Care provided in a hospital or other type of inpatient facility, where one is
24 admitted, and spends at least one night there or more, depending on the condition.

25 h) Healthcare Provider: A doctor of medicine or other licensed specialty authorized by the State for the
26 prevention, diagnosing, and treatment of psychiatric and non-psychiatric medical problems: these
27 providers include, but are not limited to, psychiatrists, clinical social workers and clinical psychologists.

28 i) Coverage: The amount of risk or liability that is covered for an individual or entity by way of
29 insurance services.

30 j) Utilization Review: A critical evaluation of health-care services provided to patients that is for the
31 express purpose of controlling costs and monitoring quality of care.

32 k) Step Therapy/Fail-First Policies: A practice that requires the prescription, use, and a showing of
33 ineffectiveness of a lower cost drug prior to approval of payment for the prescription of higher cost
34 drugs.

35 l) Public Entitlement Program: A governmental program paid for with state or federal funds that offers
36 a service to people who meet certain requirements.

37 m) Reimbursement: compensation paid by a healthcare service for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by
38 enrollee.

40 Section 2) Under this act, commercial health plans and insurers must provide full medically necessary
41 coverage and benefits of all mental health and substance abuse disorders, including the full spectrum
42 of out-patient and in-patient care treatment. These benefits include, but are not limited to, residential
43 treatment, prescription drugs if covered by the health care service plan, and intensive outpatient
44 treatment.

45 Section 3) Commercial health care service plans and insurers are prohibited from limiting coverage
46 and/or benefits to short term or acute care.

47 Section 4) Any lifetime limits on any benefits must be equal with non-psychiatric medical problems.

48 Section 5) Any pre-authorization requirements must be equal to pre-authorization requirements for
49 non-psychiatric medical problems; this includes an equal amount of administrative burden, including
50 but not limited to admission to intensive inpatient care, medication authorization, and paperwork fees.
51 After authorization is granted by a health plan, it shall not be rescinded or modified after the provider
52 renders the health care service provided the service follows the authorization guidelines that adhere to
53 generally accepted standards of care.

54 Section 6) If the medically necessary services for treatment are not available in-network, the health
55 care service plan must provide coverage for out-of-network medically necessary services and any
56 medically necessary follow-up services at the same rate the health care service plan pays for in-
57 network coverage. The enrollee shall be held responsible for any difference between what the
58 healthcare provider charges and what the health care service plan reimburses.

59 Section 7) Under this act, it is prohibited for a health care service plan to deny or limit coverage or
60 benefits on the basis that those services could be provided by a public entitlement program.

61 Section 8) Utilization review criteria must be based on the most recent treatment criteria developed by
62 a nonprofit professional association for the relevant clinical specialty. A health care service plan cannot
63 apply different, additional, conflicting, or more restrictive utilization review criteria. This does not
64 prohibit health care service plans from applying criteria that relate to technological advancements or
65 are outside the scope of criteria already set.

66 Section 9) This act prohibits fail-first policies from being used to treat any psychiatric condition or
67 substance abuse disorder and requires health care plans to defer prescribing authority to the patient's
68 preferred healthcare provider.

69 Section 10) If coverage for mental health benefits ensures a health care plan results in an increase of
70 the cost under the plan more than 1%, the health care service plan must still provide mental health
71 benefits. This clause effectively repeals part C of Section 2 of Tennessee Code 56-7-2360.

72 Section 11) This act will not require state revenue as the bill is focused on private and commercial
73 health insurers, which take their own financial responsibility.

74 Section 12) Any violation to this act will hold the violators susceptible to a civil hearing and disciplinary
75 action by the state, including but not limited to, penalties and regulatory action.

76 Section 13) All laws and parts of laws that are in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

77 Section 14) This act shall be put into effect on January 1, 2023 when health plans are susceptible to
78 change.

		69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA				BHB/22-7-14	
Youth in Government		the		Blue House			
House - Finance, Ways & Means				ACTION ON THE BILL			
Muskaan Maheshwari, Tanishka Patil				HOUSE SENATE			
Ravenwood High School				Pass ☐ Fail ☐		Pass ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Limit Investors' Purchase of TN Residences

- 1 Be It Enacted by the Tennessee Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Appreciation- the amount a home increases in value over time. A raised value of a property can
- 5 lead to the owner making a profit upon selling it or earning more income through monthly rent
- 6 from their tenants.
- 7 b) Institutional Investors- a business or group that makes investments on behalf of customers or
- 8 members
- 9 c) Investments- An asset or object purchased with the intention of earning money or increasing in
- 10 value
- 11 d) Bulk purchasing- The purchase of much larger quantities than the usual, for a unit price that is
- 12 lower than the usual
- 13 e) Property transfer tax- A transfer tax is a local or state tax that is charged as a percentage of the
- 14 property value in any real estate transfer.
- 15
- 16 Section II: Investors invest in the bulk of houses, planning to earn profits by selling them when
- 17 the appreciation rate has significantly risen, and they can also make a profit by renting it. As the
- 18 suburbs are gradually developing, the appreciation rates for TN homes are continuously increasing,
- 19 causing more investment firms to purchase these high-demand residences. However, such
- 20 business limits the number of houses available for the general public's purchase. As an example,
- 21 one out of every ten homes is now owned by a real estate investment trust, and these
- 22 investments are driving up home prices. The increased rents are driven by a lack of houses
- 23 available. Thus causing the public to have to rent a house instead of buying their own.
- 24
- 25 Section III: Implementing proposals (A & B) will limit the number of residences that can be
- 26 purchased in a specified region, by investors. This will give more non-investor Tennesseans the
- 27 opportunity to buy a house of their own and will help maintain a reasonable average price in the
- 28 area. First-time homebuyers in Tennessee will receive tax benefits by purchasing a residence,
- 29 instead of renting it. Tennessee residents should have first rights to buy TN homes but are not
- 30 able to acquire the residence of their choice because investing companies, which are mostly out-
- 31 of-state based, are bulk-purchasing the houses.
- 32 A) Limiting an investment company and individual investors to purchase up to 15% of the
- 33 residences in the state.
- 34 B) Placing a property transfer tax 15% tax on all buyers if they are buying for investment
- 35 purposes and an additional property transfer tax of 10% tax for TN residents who acquire more
- 36 than two residences.
- 37
- 38 Section IV: Once investment firms and individual investors limit their purchasing of new homes,
- 39 the Tennessee residents can have access to these homes. More multinational corporations such as

- 40 Amazon, GM motors, Ford Motors, and most importantly the many companies in the health sector,
- 41 are coming into TN, which will create more jobs for Tennesseans. Currently, the employment
- 42 growth rate in Nashville is 2.02% year-over-year while median household incomes grew by 6.6%
- 43 over the same time period. Supporting that when large businesses provide jobs.
- 44
- 45 Section V: The White House has taken note of the fact that institutional and individual investors
- 46 are crowding out families in certain markets. Large investor purchases of single-family homes and
- 47 conversion into rental properties speed the transition of neighborhoods from homeownership to
- 48 rental and drive up home prices for affordable housing.
- 49
- 50 Section VI: This act will require the creation of a portal to capture data regarding sales and
- 51 purchase transactions. Additionally, a committee of 10 to 15 people needs to be created to
- 52 oversee and revise this portal. However, the creation of a committee and portal will not be too
- 53 expensive. Approximately \$50,000 will be needed to fund the committee and portal, which is not
- 54 much out of the \$41.8 billion proposed budget for the 2021-2022 year. Nearly \$15,000 will be
- 55 needed to create the portal, and the other \$35,000 will be used to pay the committee member's
- 56 salaries. Additionally, 4% of taxes should be invested to maintain the portal and committee.
- 57
- 58 Section VII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 59
- 60 Section VIII: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the third fiscal quarter.
- 61

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-7-15	
	House - Government Operations Ben Rencher, Drew Miller Brentwood High School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Impose a Tax on Greenhouse Gas Emissions 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: Carbon Dioxide Equivalent- the number of
- 4 metric tons of CO2 emissions with the same global warming potential over a 100-year period as
- 5 one metric ton of another greenhouse gas.
- 6 Greenhouse Gases: A greenhouse gas is a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the
- 7 thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gasses in Earth's
- 8 atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: The Greenhouse emissions tax will only be applied to entities producing over 100 metric
- 11 tons of GreenHouse gas equivalent per year in Tennessee.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: The tax per ton for qualifying entities will be \$10 per metric ton
- 14
- 15 Section 4: This tax should be revisited every 2 years and the tax price may be adjusted based on a
- 16 senate decision.
- 17
- 18 Section 5: This addition of this course will cost \$500,000 and will be funded through the Tennessee
- 19 Department of Environment and Conservation budget
- 20
- 21 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 22
- 23 Section 7: This act shall take effect April 8, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 24

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-7-16	
	House - Education Brooke Newman, Charlotte Wilkerson Beech High School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Employ Dietitians In Each School District 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 Dietitian- a certified health professional with specified training regarding dieting, nutrition, and
- 5 healthy eating habits.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: Dieticians will be hired through school districts.
- 8
- 9 Section 3: Dieticians will be able to travel to surrounding schools throughout each district to
- 10 advocate for the importance of nutrition and healthy eating habits.
- 11
- 12 Section 4: Dieticians will advise current wellness teachers and introduce proper nutrition into the
- 13 curriculum.
- 14
- 15 Section 5: One dietitian will be assigned to each school district in Tennessee with the exception of
- 16 counties exceeding 30,000 students. Counties that exceed the 30,000 students will employ one
- 17 dietitian per 10,000 students enrolled.
- 18
- 19 Section 6: In total, 178 dieticians will be employed through school districts in Tennessee.
- 20
- 21 Section 7: This additional cost would require 9.9 million dollars, funded by the Tennessee
- 22 Department of Education budget.
- 23
- 24 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 25
- 26 Section 9: This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.
- 27

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-7-17	
	House - Health Sawyer Grizzle, Jack Herrmann Ravenwood High School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Allow Terminally Ill Patients to Choose Death With Dignity

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms defined in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Death With Dignity: An end-of-life option that allows certain eligible individuals to legally request
- 5 and obtain medications from their physician to end their life in a peaceful, humane, and dignified
- 6 manner.
- 7 Terminal Illness: A disease that cannot be cured and will almost certainly lead to the death of the
- 8 patient.
- 9 Assisted Suicide: The suicide of a patient suffering a terminal illness by taking a lethal drug
- 10 provided by a physician
- 11
- 12 Section 2: This act will allow the option of death with dignity for patients who are terminally ill with
- 13 an expected death within 6 months or fewer.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: In order to officially request an assisted suicide, a patient must be 18, a resident of
- 16 Tennessee, have a terminal illness with an expected death within the next 6 months, must make 2
- 17 oral requests at least 15 days apart, and must make one written agreement on the day of
- 18 reception of the prescription for an assisted suicide. The patient retains the right to rescind her/his
- 19 request at any time and is under no obligation to fill the prescription. Any patient requesting this
- 20 must be deemed to be mentally competent to make and communicate health care decisions. If a
- 21 physician determines that the patient's judgment is impaired, the patient must be referred for a
- 22 psychological examination.
- 23
- 24 Section 4: Upon the reception of an official request for death with dignity, the health care provider
- 25 may comply. Physicians and health care systems are not obligated to participate. Physicians and
- 26 patients who comply with the law are protected from criminal prosecution. Pharmacists are also
- 27 protected from prosecution for filling the prescriptions.
- 28
- 29 Section 5: The use of this act cannot affect the status of a patient's health or life insurance
- 30 policies. No contract, will, or other agreement may prevent a person from using the act.
- 31
- 32 Section 6: This act will not require any funding from the state of Tennessee.
- 33
- 34 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 35
- 36 Section 8: This bill shall be enacted June 1st, 2022.
- 37

	69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-7-18	
	House - Education Mary Helen Brabham, Addy Potter West High School		Blue House ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Require a World Language Course to be Taken by Every Student at Every Public Middle School During the 6-8th Grades

- 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 World language- a language not commonly spoken in the country of the speaker
- 5 Asynchronous course- a self-paced online class
- 6
- 7 Section 2: All public middle school students will be required to take a world language course.
- 8
- 9 Section 3: Each school will be required to offer at least two different language course options.
- 10
- 11 Section 4: All middle schools will be required to offer an exploratory course of each language for
- 12 the sixth grade.
- 13
- 14 Section 5: The timeline of how each exploratory course will be taught is to be determined by each
- 15 individual school based on what fits the school's scheduling best (FY, 1 semester each, etc.)
- 16
- 17 Section 6: After students complete the exploratory course, they will choose which language to
- 18 continue with.
- 19
- 20 Section 7: The standards for the courses will follow the Tennessee World Language Standards.
- 21
- 22 Section 8: Any student that attends an out of state school and moves to a public middle school in
- 23 Tennessee will be required to take a world language for the remainder of their years at the school,
- 24 but will be exempt from the time that they did not attend the school.
- 25
- 26 Section 9: In the event that a teacher can not be found to teach the added course, an
- 27 asynchronous course will be created, taught by a teacher from another school, funded by the
- 28 Tennessee Board of Education.
- 29
- 30 Section 10: The addition of this course requirement will cost \$34,000,000 and will be funded
- 31 through the Tennessee Department of Education budget.
- 32
- 33 Section 11: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 12: This act shall take effect June 1, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 36
- 37

 69th General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/22-7-19	
		Blue House	
House – State Government Maxwell Boylan, Ethan Montee Franklin Road Academy		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE ☐ Pass ☐ SENATE ☐ Fail ☐	

An Act to Restore Voting Rights to Felons Who Have Completed Their Sentence

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

Restoration: The act of returning something to a former owner (in this case, voting rights).

Tennessee Code Title 40, Criminal Procedure Section 40-20-205: Section of Tennessee Code Law that pertains to the TN voting rights of released felons.

Voting rights: Rights of participation in public local, state, and national elections.

Section 2: Effective upon passage, Tennessee Code Title 40, Criminal Procedure Section 40-20-205 will be amended accordingly:

1) Felons will obtain full TN voting rights upon completion of their sentence (prison and/or parole); henceforth, felons will no longer need to apply for the restoration of voting rights as described in TN Code Title 40, Criminal Procedure Section 40-20-205.

2) The exceptions for automatic restoration of voting rights will include the following felonies: treason, first-degree murder and aggravated rape. Felons who have committed an aforementioned crime will be allowed to apply for the restoration of their voting rights through the current process outlined in TN Code Title 40, Criminal Procedure Section 20-20-205.

3) Felons in the state of TN, who have completed their sentence before the passage of this bill, will immediately have their voting rights restored, unless convicted of the aforementioned crimes (treason, first-degree murder and aggravated rape).

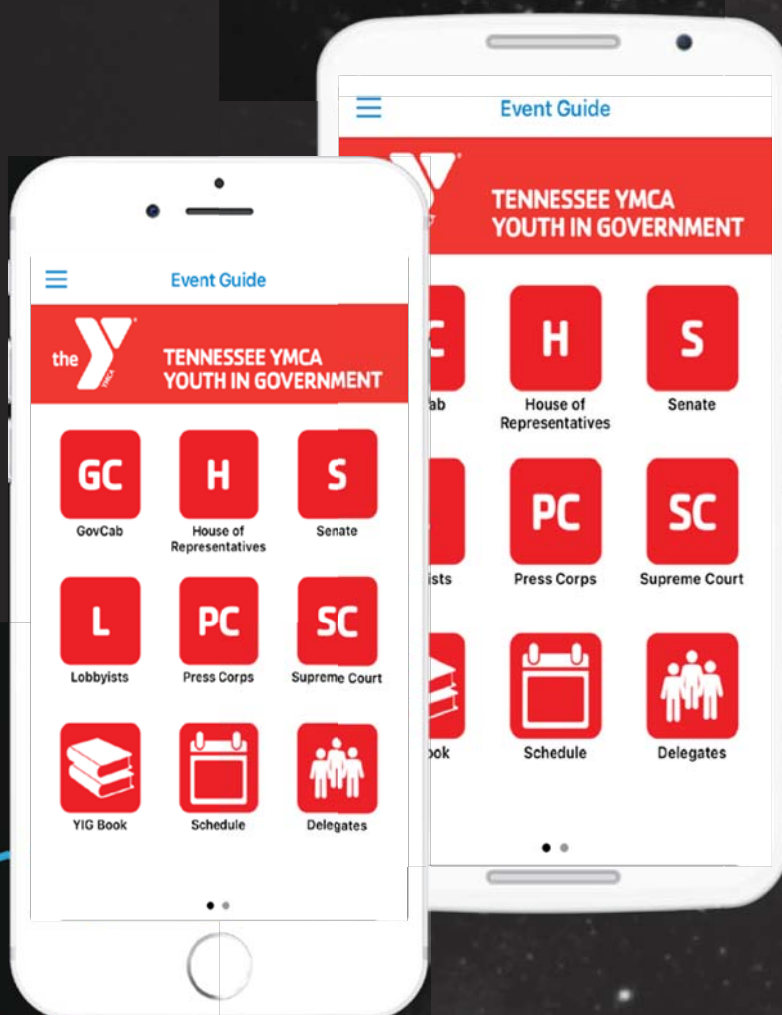
Section 3: The passage of this bill will not result in any additional funds.

Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict will this are hereby repealed.

Section 5: If passed, this bill shall take effect on April 10th, 2022.

Download the Mobile App Now!

<https://crowd.cc/s/4ckGw>



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 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
- If you have had a felony conviction, your eligibility to register and vote depends upon the crime you were convicted of and the date of your conviction. To assist in processing your application, provide the required information in box 4 and any responsive documents you have. For more information about this process, call **1-877-850-4959** or visit **sos.tn.gov/restoration**.

Are you interested in working on Election Day? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Instructions/Checklist:

- ☐ Please PRINT with a blue or black **INK** pen (not felt tip).
- ☐ Provide the information in boxes 1–4 below, read the VOTER DECLARATION in box 5, and sign by the “X” in box 5.
- ☐ You must mail or hand deliver this form to your county election commission at least 30 days before an election. Go to **sos.tn.gov/election-commission** to find your county election commission address.
- ☐ To ensure a more confidential mailing process for this form, you can place this application in an envelope addressed to the county election commission.

☐ 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.

Names of persons selected for jury service in state court are not chosen from permanent voter registration records.
Voter registration records are public records, open to inspection by any citizen of Tennessee, excluding social security numbers.

Federal or Tennessee state government-issued photo ID is required to vote unless exception applies.

Warning: Knowingly 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.

FOR COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION USE ONLY

Mail _____ Reg # _____ Approved _____
Effective Date _____ P/A _____
District _____ Precinct _____ Ward _____

1 VOTER ELIGIBILITY

Are you a citizen of the United States?
☐ YES ☐ NO

Are you a resident of the State of Tennessee?
☐ YES ☐ NO

Will you be 18 or older on or before Election Day?
☐ YES ☐ NO

If you answered “No” in response to any of the above, do not complete this form.

2 PERSONAL DETAILS

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Middle Name: _____ Suffix: _____

SSN: _____ / _____ / _____ Date of Birth: _____ / _____ / _____ Sex: ☐ M ☐ F Race (optional): _____

Place of Birth (city/state): _____ Phone: (_____) _____ - _____

Residential Address: _____ (no PO box) Apt #: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____ County: _____ Email (optional): _____

Mailing Address (if different): _____

3 LAST ADDRESS OF VOTER REGISTRATION (if any)

Name: _____ Address: _____ Apt #: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ County: _____

4 FELONY CONVICTION Have you ever been convicted of a felony? (If expunged, answer “no”) ☐ YES ☐ NO If yes, provide the following information (if known).

Crime(s): _____ Date (mo./yr.): _____

Place (city/state): _____ Have you received a pardon or had your voting rights restored? ☐ YES ☐ NO If yes, provide copy of document. ☐ ☐

5 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.

X
Signature of Applicant

Date

Signature of Person Assisting Applicant

Address of Person Assisting Applicant



ss-3010 (Rev. 09/20)

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