

TENNESSEE YMCA

ZIG 2020



CONFERENCE BOOK

YMCA Center for Civic Engagement

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TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

ZIG 2020

July 28-31

CONFERENCE AGENDA

TUESDAY: JULY 28, 2020

12:00 PM

Opening Ceremony

2:00 – 4:00 PM

Committee & Component Meetings

SZC 1: Special Zoom Committee 1

SZC 2: Special Zoom Committee 2

SZC 3: Special Zoom Committee 3

Governor's Cabinet

Drowota Supreme Court

Lobbyists

Press Corps

WEDNESDAY: JULY 29, 2020

10:00 AM- 12:00 PM

SZC & Component Meetings

12:00 PM

Officer Lunch Chats (Optional)

2:00 – 4:00 PM

SZC & Component Meetings

5:00 PM

Gubernatorial Debate

6:00 – 8:00 PM

Tomfoolery

ZIG UNO

THURSDAY: JULY 30, 2020

10:00 AM- 12:00 PM

Committee & Component Meetings

AJC A: Ad-Hoc Joint Committee A

AJC B: Ad-Hoc Joint Committee B

Governor's Cabinet

Drowota Supreme Court

Lobbyists

Press Corps

12:00 PM

Officer Lunch Chats (Optional)

2:00 – 4:00 PM

AJC & Component Meetings

6:00 PM

Voting Closes

6:00 – 8:00 PM

Movie Night

Trivia

FRIDAY: JULY 31, 2020

10:00 AM

Plenary Budget Session

12:00 PM

Closing Ceremony

ZIG 2020 OFFICERS

TRI-STAR OFFICERS

Nicholas Clancy-USN-Speaker of the Red House
Harmon Colvett-MUS-Attorney General
Caroline Couch-Hutchison -Speaker Pro Temp of the Red House
Kelly Dao-MLK -Chief Clerk of the Red Senate
Yoshi Dsouza-USN-Chief of Staff
Sam Horner-USN-Red Lieutenant Governor
Simra Kazmi-PJP-II-Speaker Pro-Temp of the White Senate
Nicholas Key-USN-Red Chief Engrossing Clerk
Solmin Kim-John Overton -Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red Senate
Claire Kim-USN-Governor
Abby Mendez-Hume Fogg -Sergeant at Arms of the Blue House
Fawwaz Omer-MUS-Associate Justice
Kurt Schelzig-Hillsboro -Floor Leader of the Red Senate
Matthew Shipley-PJP-II-Floor Leader of the White House
Ansley Skipper-St. Mary's -Floor Leader of the Blue Senate
Saanya Srivastava-St. Mary's -Chief Clerk of the Blue House
Mai Wheeler-Hume Fogg -Floor Leader of the Red House
Lillice Wilson -Hume Fogg -Head Lobbyist

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

Kayla Carneal-Franklin-Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue House
Ryan Gibbons-West-Solicitor General
Mark Hancock-Ravenwood-Governor
Owen Hewitt-St. George's-Press Managing Editor
Jackson Hoppe-Brentwood Academy-Speaker of the White House
Jackson Peden-Brentwood Academy-Floor Leader of the White House
Amal Sam-Ravenwood-Chief Clerk of the Blue Senate
Daniel Schmidt-Beech High School-Sergeant at Arms of the Blue House
Taylor Schneider-Walker Valley-Associate Justice
Grace Theriot-West-Clerk of the Court
Will Whitehead-West- Sergeant at Arms of the White Senate
Ambria Williams-Lausanne-Associate Justice

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Executive Director
Susan A. Moriarty

Associate Director
Elise Addington Dugger

Director of West TN District
Kelley Clack

Program Director
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State of Tennessee

Mark Hancock
Governor

My fellow Tennesseans,

As the Governor of the 67th annual Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government conference, it is my distinct honor to welcome you to this year's conference. This weekend will be one full of meaningful debate about the policies and ideals of our state. While it may not seem like it now, the discussions that will take place this weekend will help shape the future of our amazing country. The great part about this conference is that whether you are a seasoned veteran or a first year delegate, this conference offers the same opportunities for everyone. It is my hope that you all recognize the opportunities before you, and utilize them to your full potential.

We are extremely fortunate to be able to be in our state's beautiful capital city of Nashville. Being here is a privilege that shouldn't be taken lightly, as many students our age are not able to use their state's actual capitol building.

My gubernatorial campaign last year centered on the idea of getting Tennesseans what they deserve. Over this weekend, I hope that you all think about this theme while hearing debate. The current political climate that we live in is unprecedented and focused on partisan ties rather than on the people they were elected to represent. Our future deserves real leaders who will get the people they represent what they deserve, and I believe that we will be the ones to achieve it.

I am confident to say that there is no other organization in Tennessee that can offer the same opportunities as the Center for Civic Engagement. While you may only be debating mock legislation, it is important to realize that the discussions throughout this weekend will forge new ideas and connections. My fellow officers and I are eager to lead you this weekend, and encourage you to ask us for anything you need. May God continue to bless the great state of Tennessee and the United States of America.

Yours Truly,

Mark Hancock

Mark Hancock

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



State of Tennessee

Claire Kim
Governor

My fellow Tennesseans,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Best Regards,

Claire Kim

Claire Kim

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

ZIG ROSTER

Last	First	School	Component	SZC	Bill #	AJC
Abelow	Juliana	Hume Fogg	GovCab			
Adams	Cameron	Hume Fogg	Legislator	3	3-6	B
Alali	Heba	John Overton	Legislator	1	1-13	A
Arnold	Samuel	Summit	Legislator	3	3-3	A
Aulino	Max	BHS	Legislator	3	3-11	A
Baylosis	Carolyn	West	GovCab			
Beattie	Nick	Nolensville	Legislator	3	3-19	A
Bedi	Mayherpreet	Ravenwood	GovCab			
Begue	Ethan	Currey Ingram	GovCab			
Berexa	Jack	Ravenwood	Legislator	2	2-9	B
Bricker	Sophia	Merrol Hyde	Legislator	3	3-7	A
Bullock-Papa	Ella	Ravenwood	Lobbyist			
Carneal	Kayla	Franklin	Officer			
Challa	Laasya	East Hamilton	Legislator	2	2-18	A
Chang	Sophia	BHS	Lobbyist			
Chen	Daniel	Ravenwood	Court			
Chintalapudi	Shreya	Webb	Legislator	1	1-11	A
Chitturi	Karthik	Ravenwood	Lobbyist			
Chong	Angel	East Hamilton	Legislator	1	1-19	A
Ciancone	Anna	West	Court			
Clancy	Nicholas	USN	Officer			
Colvett	Harmon	MUS	Officer			
Couch	Caroline	Hutchison	Officer			
Dai	Wei	USN	Legislator	2	2-16	A
Dao	Kelly	MLK	Officer			
Dinwiddie	Alicia	Summit	Legislator	1	1-4	B
Dixon	Andrew	Lincoln County	Legislator	2	2-6	A
Dsouza	Yoshi	USN	Officer			
Farah	Ommay	Hume Fogg	Court			
Floyd	Camryn	USN	Legislator	2	2-13	B
Fomunung	Jalla	East Hamilton	GovCab			
Friedman	Erica	USN	Legislator	2	2-13	B
Furr	Olivia	Merrol Hyde	Legislator	1	1-3	A
Garrett	Jordan	Hume Fogg	Court			
Gay	Nathan	Ravenwood	Legislator	3	3-14	B
Gerhart	Gracie	St. Mary's	Legislator	1	1-14	B
Gibbons	Ryan	West	Officer			
Gilmer	Emi	Hume Fogg	Legislator	1	1-17	A
Gowan	Cat	Hume Fogg	Legislator	3	3-6	B
Hall	Sophia	Summit	Legislator	1	1-4	B
Hancock	Mark	Ravenwood	Officer			
Harris	Emma	USN	GovCab			
Hashiguchi	ViVi	Hume Fogg	Legislator	1	1-12	B

ZIG ROSTER

Hewitt	Owen	St. George's	Officer			
Hinton	Led	West	Legislator	1	1-20	B
Hood	Griffin	MUS	Legislator	2	2-4	A
Hoppe	Jackson	Brentwood Academy	Officer			
Horner	Sam	USN	Officer			
Huber	Anna	St. Cecilia	GovCab			
Hutton	Claire	St. Agnes	Legislator	1	1-18	B
Ikeda-Sanchez	Jorge	Summit	Legislator	3	3-3	A
Ingram	Kalen	St. Mary's	GovCab			
Jerit	Paige	St. Agnes	Legislator	2	2-19	B
Jones	Genevieve	Hardin Valley	Legislator	2	2-12	A
Kastner	Josie	Merrol Hyde	Legislator	1	1-3	A
Kazmi	Simra	Pope John Paul II	Officer			
Key	Nicholas	USN	Officer			
Khyr	Ommay	Hume Fogg	Court			
Kim	Solmin	John Overton	Officer			
Kim	Yu Jin "Claire"	USN	Officer			
King	Aubrey	Merrol Hyde	Legislator	3	3-7	A
Konda	Sriya	Ravenwood	Legislator	2	2-9	B
Korbey	Holden	Hillsboro	Legislator	3	3-9	A
Korisapati	Sourya	Nolensville	Legislator	3	3-19	A
Kudithini	Sai	Ravenwood	Legislator	3	3-12	B
Li	Sophie	Hume Fogg	Legislator	2	2-7	B
Maldonado	Joanna	MLK	Legislator	3	3-15	A
Malik	Zara	Currey Ingram	Legislator	3	3-8	B
Maynard	Isabel	Currey Ingram	Legislator	1	1-7	A
Mazumdar	Trisha	Ravenwood	Court			
McSurdy	Eloise	Hume Fogg	Legislator	1	1-17	A
Medina	Dominika	Hume Fogg	GovCab			
Mehta	Shiv	Ravenwood	Legislator	1	1-16	B
Mendez	Abby	Hume Fogg	Officer	3	3-18	B
Mishra	Parth	MUS	Legislator	2	2-15	B
Muoto	Lucas	Ravenwood	Legislator	2	2-5	B
Muthiah	Milind Natraj	Ravenwood	Court			
Narayandas	Rithwik	Ravenwood	Legislator	3	3-12	B
Oldham	Isabel	BHS	Legislator	2	2-14	A
Omer	Fawwaz	MUS	Officer			
Ores	Vincent	MUS	Legislator	3	3-4	B
Paligo	Ella	Beech	Press			
Palmer	Saiya	West	Court			
Panin	Eva	Webb	Legislator	3	3-16	B
Parrish	Jordan	Harpeth	Legislator	3	3-17	A
Patel	Om	East Hamilton	Legislator	3	3-10	B
Peden	Jackson	Brentwood Academy	Officer	2	2-1	B

ZIG ROSTER

Perry	Ben	Merrol Hyde	Legislator	2	2-11	B
Plantinga	Carter	Ravenwood	Court			
Pope	Emerson	Franklin	GovCab			
Powell	Caroline	Webb	Legislator	2	2-17	B
Ramsay	Kyan	MUS	Legislator	2	2-15	B
Ransom	Ricky	MUS	Lobbyist			
Reagan	Sadie	Hendersonville	Legislator	2	2-8	A
Rencher	Margaret	BHS	Legislator	3	3-5	A
Rogers	Emily	St. Mary's	Legislator	2	2-3	B
Rutherford	Sofia	BHS	Legislator	1	1-6	B
Ryan	Madeleine (Maddy)	St. Agnes	GovCab			
Saakian	Ella	Hillsboro	Legislator	2	2-10	A
Saakov	David	MLK	Legislator	1	1-8	B
Sahihi	Lily	Merrol Hyde	Legislator	3	3-13	A
Sam	Amal	Ravenwood	Officer			
Sanders	Isabelle	Hillsboro	GovCab			
Satyawadi	Adwit	Ravenwood	Legislator	1	1-16	B
Schelzig	Kurt	Hillsboro	Officer			
Schmidt	Daniel	Beech	Officer	1	1-15	A
Schneider	Taylor	Walker Valley	Officer			
Schuessler	Will	MUS	Court			
Sekwat	Eden	Hume Fogg	Legislator	3	3-2	B
Seng	Merry	John Overton	Press			
Senthilkumar	Sowmya	Webb	Legislator	2	2-20	A
Shah	Anjali	St. Mary's	Legislator	2	2-3	B
Shi	Lillian	Franklin	Court			
Shi	Rena	Hume Fogg	Legislator	1	1-17	A
Shipley	Matthew	Pope John Paul II	Officer	1	1-1	A
Sholar	Landyn	Lincoln County	Legislator	2	2-6	A
Skipper	Ansley	St. Mary's	Officer	3	3-1	A
Skrypkar	Sofiia	East Hamilton	Legislator	1	1-10	B
Srivastava	Saanya	St. Mary's	Officer			
St. Clair	Duncan	Hillsboro	Legislator	1	1-2	B
Stuart	Nathan	Webb	Legislator	1	1-11	A
Tadrous	Marina	Nolensville	GovCab			
Theriot	Grace	West	Officer			
Thome	Lily Grace	Webb	Legislator	2	2-17	B
Touliatos	Alexandra	St. Mary's	Legislator	1	1-14	B
Vega	Laura	John Overton	Court			
Webb	Makaela	Hardin Valley	Legislator	1	1-9	A
Wheeler	Mai	Hume Fogg	Officer	2	2-2	A
White	Mischa	Hutchison	Press			
Whitehead	Will	West	Officer	1	1-5	A
Williams	Ambria	Lausanne	Officer			

ZIG ROSTER

Wilson	Lillice	Hume Fogg	Officer			
Wisby	Erika	Hume Fogg	Lobbyist			
Yarbro	Christopher	MUS	Legislator	3	3-20	B
York	Melanie	Hillsboro	Court			
York	Charlotte	Hillsboro	GovCab			
Yusuf	Anisa	John Overton	Legislator	1	1-13	A
Zhang	Xingying	East Hamilton	Legislator	2	2-18	A

GUBERNATORIAL BALLOT

TRI-STAR GOVERNOR

Juliana Abelow

Ethan Begue

Simra Kazmi

Solmin Kim

Holden Korbey

Ansley Skipper

VOLUNTEER GOVERNOR

Jack Berexa

Led Hinton

Jackson Hoppe

Emerson Pope

ZIG Crash Course: How to Zoom

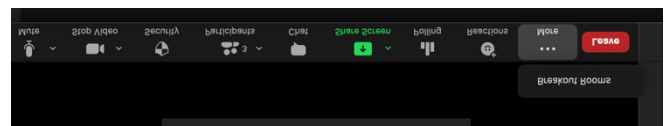
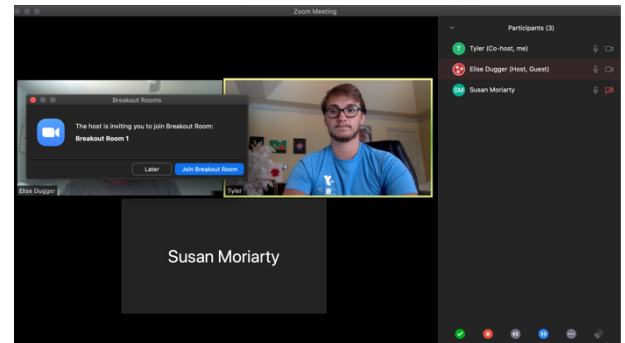
We know that most of you have become very familiar with the Zoom platform over the last several months, but in case you need a refresher before the conference, here are some basic tips.

1. Before the Conference

- a. You can create a Zoom Account for free on their website: <https://zoom.us/freesignup/>
- b. Make sure you have the Zoom Client for Meetings downloaded to your computer. You can find the Zoom Client for Meetings here: <https://zoom.us/download>

2. Joining the Zoom Meeting

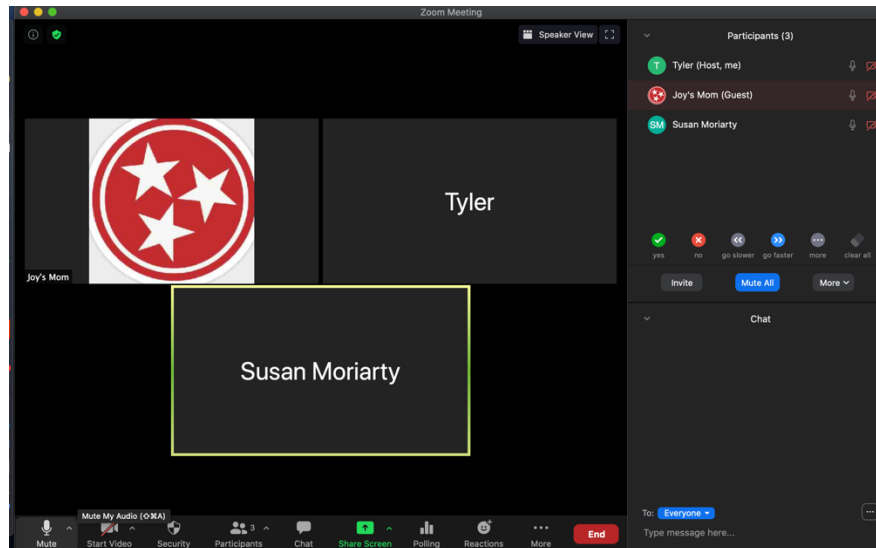
- a. The link to the Committee/Component sessions can be found on the ZIG Hub on the CCE Website. Try to join each session about five minutes before the scheduled start time in case there are technical difficulties.
- b. When the session is scheduled to begin, CCE Staff will separate everybody into their committee or component breakout rooms. Click "Join" when you are prompted. You can also join your breakout room by clicking the more button at the bottom of the Zoom window.



3. Committee Start-Up Checklist

- a. When you arrive in your committee breakout room, check and make sure the following controls have been set appropriately.

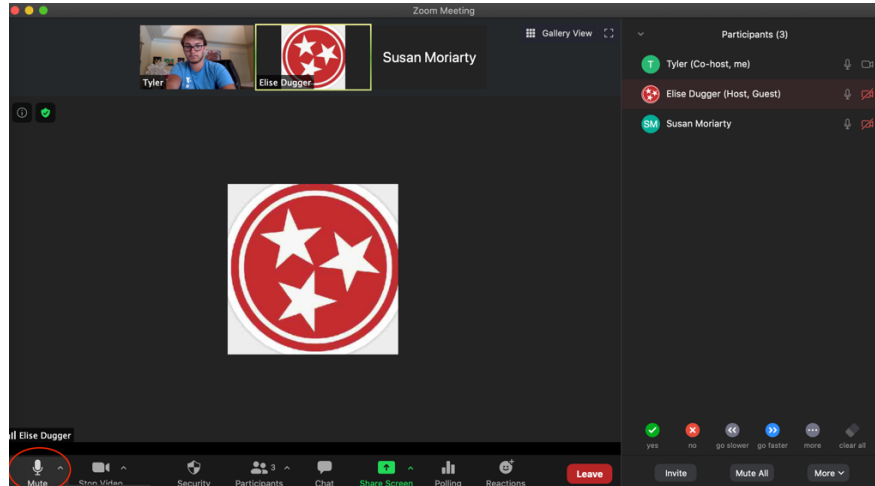
- i. Make sure to click on the “participants” and “chat” buttons on the bottom of the Zoom window to open up the appropriate sidebar tools. If you’ve done this correctly, your screen will look like this: (see next page)



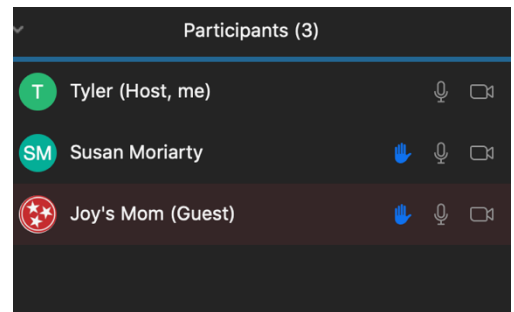
- ii. You should name yourself according to the “First Last – School” convention. Advisors or Conference Staff should begin their names with asterisks (*). This indicates that they cannot be recognized or speak.

4. Debate

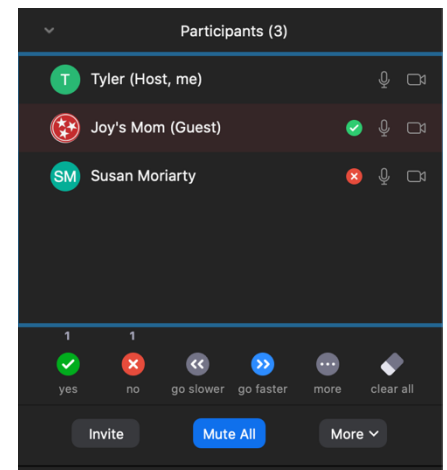
- a. **Muting/Unmuting** – Use the microphone icon in the lower left corner of the Zoom window to mute or unmute yourself. Unless you have been recognized by the chair to speak, you should remain on mute. The mute button is shown below. The microphone by your name in the sidebar will be red if you are muted.



- b. **Recognition** – During debate, delegates will use Zoom’s “Raise Hand” function to indicate that they would like to be recognized. Delegates can find the “Raise Hand” option under the “Participants” button in Zoom’s bottom row. When someone’s hand is raised, they will look like this on the participants sidebar:



- c. **Voting** – After debate has concluded on each bill, delegates will vote using the “yes” or “no” feedback options at the bottom of the Participants sidebar. Each person’s vote will be indicated by the icon next to their name. Vote totals can be found above the feedback icons at the bottom of the Participants sidebar (Note – this vote is 1-1).



5. Troubleshooting

- If you are having an issue with Zoom during the conference:
 - Chat CCE Staff using the Zoom “Chat” function
 - Submit a ZIG Help request via the [ZIG Hub page](#) on the CCE website.

ZIG RULES OF PROCEDURE

Special ZIG Committees

1. The purpose of the Special ZIG Committee (SZC) is to consider and advance bills.
2. Each SZC will have co-chairs who are CCE officers. The chairs shall preside, keep time, and manage all aspects of the committee.
3. Delegates will be assigned to an SZC. All delegates are members of the SZC to which they are assigned and shall not be allowed admission to the other SZCs.
4. The order in which bills shall be heard will be the order listed in the conference book.
5. Bill Timeline:
Each bill in committee shall be considered in the following manner:
 - a. Chair reads the title of the bill before the author's remarks.
 - b. Opening remarks by the bill author (2 minutes).
 - c. Non-debatable, technical questions (2 minutes).
 - d. Chairperson opens debate.
 - e. Three rounds of Con/Pro debate: Con and Pro speakers will alternate; beginning and ending with a Con (1 minute each speaker)
 - i. Upon recognition, a delegate shall unmute themselves and state his/her name and school.
 - ii. Delegates must state their intention to do one of the following:
 1. address the floor in a statement.
 - a. "I will be addressing the floor."
 2. to directly ask the author a series of questions.
 - a. "I will be asking the authors a series of questions."
 3. to ask the author a series of questions and address the floor afterwards.
 - a. "I will be asking a series of questions and then addressing the floor."
 - iii. The only recognized motions during the SZC will be the main motion, or the motions to adjourn or recess. The chair will direct each of these motions.
 - iv. Yielding is not in order during SZC, including to the author's summation or to fellow delegates
 - v. Amendments are not in order during SZC
 - f. Author's summation (1 minute).
6. Decorum during committee sessions:
 - a. The motions to extend debate, amend, suspend the rules and previous question will not be in order during the Special Zoom Committee.
 - b. A delegate seeking to be recognized should remain muted and click on the "raise hand" feature of Zoom. Delegates who verbally call out or make gestures will not be recognized.

- c. No delegate shall "raise their hand" or unmute during another delegate's speech unless they are the author and have been asked to answer questions.
 - d. Refer to another speaker as "the previous delegate," not by proper name.
 - e. Do not reference other bills.
 - f. Face and hand gestures are not permitted during another delegate's speech.
 - g. Do not attempt to directly message the author or comment in the large group chat during the author's bill.
 - h. Do not use sarcasm in debate in the form of a false pro or false con speech.
 - i. Do not use props during committee sessions. Props include charts, diagrams, printed research, or any other non-verbal element used to make a point or to provide emphasis to a delegate's speech.
7. Voting:
- a. At the conclusion of debate, the chair will call for a pass-or-fail vote to move the bill out of committee.
 - b. Each member of the committee may vote individually on each bill using the "yes/no" function. Anyone wishing to abstain will simply not vote. Abstentions will count as "no" votes.
 - c. Any bill receiving a simple majority of "yes" votes will move out of committee.
8. Patrons of bills may submit minor corrections to their bills at the beginning of the Special Zoom Committee. Corrections 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.
9. Absolutely no cheering is allowed upon completion of bills or speeches. If you would like to congratulate an Author please do so by showing "spirit fingers" on screen or sending a private message. Please also do not use the group chat for emotional responses to speeches or bills.
10. Anything not specifically addressed in the ZIG Rules and Procedures shall be handled in the manner specified in the YIG Rules and Procedures below.

Ad-Hoc Joint Committees

- 1. The purpose of the Ad-Hoc Joint Committee (AJC) is to consider and vote on bills.
- 2. The Ad-Hoc Joint Committees shall operate under the same rules as the Special ZIG Committees, except with regards to the following items:
- 3. **Intent Speeches:**
 - a. Delegates may submit intent speech requests before the Ad-Hoc Joint Committee begins.
 - b. Intent speeches are limited to 1 minute and 30 seconds and delivered between the end of technical questions on the bill and the beginning of debate on the bill.
 - c. Intent speeches may only address the chamber; intent speakers must identify themselves and state their intent to address the floor.
 - d. Intent speakers may not yield their time to another delegate, ask the patrons questions, or make a motion
 - e. Intent speeches do not count as rounds of debate

- f. Delegate may only deliver one intent speech during an AJC.

4. Amendments to Bills:

- a. Amendments must be submitted to the chair prior to the start of the Ad-Hoc Joint Committee. Any amendment submitted after the start of the AJC will not be considered.
- 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 and announced before con/pro debate on a bill has begun.
- 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 a "yes/no" vote using Zoom's "yes/no" function.
 - 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 the AJC, the chair may recognize a maximum of one (1) 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.

5. Voting:

- a. At the conclusion of debate, the chair will call for a pass-or-fail vote.
- b. Each member of the committee may vote individually on each bill using the "yes/no" function. Anyone wishing to abstain will simply not vote. Abstentions will count as "no" votes.
- c. Any bill receiving a simple majority of "yes" votes will pass and be sent to the Governor for signature.

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Introductory Note: Zoom in Government (ZIG) and 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

- h. Patrons of bills should make every effort to write a bill in compliance with the expectations of the YIG conference. The CCE staff may remove inappropriate bills from the dockets of their respective chambers regardless of committee rankings.
- i. When presenting their bills, patrons should uphold expectations for appropriate behavior. Disruptive behavior is subject to disciplinary action. Patrons should not use props of any kind while presenting their bills.
- j. 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).
- k. 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.

5. Debating Bills, Amendments, and other Motions:

- a. Delegates to the General Assembly may speak when recognized by the chair. Delegates’ remarks must be relevant to the items on the agenda at any given time. Delegates from other chambers or components (Governor’s Cabinet, Supreme Court) may only speak with permission of the CCE staff.
- b. Once recognized, delegates must identify themselves to the session with their name and school.
- c. Delegates recognized as speakers in debate have the right to do two of the following things with their speaker’s time. Speakers must inform the chair of their intentions before continuing to:
 - i. Address the floor/session
 - ii. Ask the patrons of the bill a series of questions
- d. Speaker’s time: unless otherwise indicated by the chair, each speaker shall have one minute to address the floor. Speakers who have been yielded time by another delegate may not yield any further time. Unused speakers’ time is yielded to the chair.
- e. Intent Speeches: delegates may submit intent speeches during debate on bills in chambers.
 - i. 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.
 - ii. Intent speeches may only address the chamber; intent speakers must identify themselves and request permission to address the floor.

- iii. Intent speakers may not yield their time to another delegate, ask the patrons questions, or make a motion.
- iv. Intent speeches do not count as rounds of debate.
- v. Delegates may only deliver one intent speech during the conference.

6. Conducting Business

- a. Two-thirds (67%) of the assigned delegates shall constitute a quorum of the General Assembly and committees. A quorum must be present for any session to conduct the business on its docket.
- b. All delegates are expected to maintain decorum, i.e. appropriate behavior, during all sessions. Delegates behaving inappropriately are subject to disciplinary action by conference officers and the CCE staff. The Delegate Code of Conduct defines further expectations for appropriate delegate behavior.
- c. The CCE staff and calendar committee shall prepare the dockets for committees and chambers. The House, Senate, and their committees may amend their dockets in the following ways:
 - i. Add bills passed by the other chamber
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.

7. Motions

- a. These motions require a second. Motions shall be ranked as follows:
 - i. Adjourn
 - ii. Recess
 - iii. Previous Question
 - iv. 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.
 - i. 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).

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

8. Voting

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

9. 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.

SCRIPT FOR CCE ZIG DEBATE

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

ASKING TECHNICAL QUESTIONS (after being recognized by the chair)

TQ must be a question that merits a response of yes, no, a number, a definition, or a short, expository rather than persuasive answer.

Speaker: [States Name, States School, States One Question]
(the question is directed to the presenting delegate)

EX: "Jane Doe, YMCA School, How much does this cost?"

CON/PRO DEBATE (after being recognized by the chair)

*Delegates may take one or two actions listed below (ask questions, speak to the floor). Yielding is not in order during ZIG.

1. TO ASK QUESTION(S):

Speaker: (States Name, States School) and... "I will be asking a series of questions."

*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.

2. TO ADDRESS THE FLOOR:

Speaker: (States Name, States School) and... "I will be addressing the floor."

*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").

3. TO DO BOTH:

Speaker: (States Name, States School) and... "I will be asking a series of questions and then addressing the floor."

EX: "Jane Doe, YMCA School, I will be asking a series of questions and then addressing the floor."

COMPONENT LEADERS

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

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Justice Frank F. Drowota

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Taylor Schneider
Ambria Williams

Clerk of the Court

Grace Theriot

Attorney General

Harmon Colvett

Solicitor General

Ryan Gibbons

LAWYER TEAMS

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Jordan Garrett – Hume Fogg
Ommay Farah & Ommay Khyr – Hume Fogg
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TENNESSEE YMCA

ZIG 2020



SPECIAL ZIG

COMMITTEE 1



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



**Sponsors: Matthew Shipley
Committee: House - State Government
School: Pope John Paul II High School**

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT RANKED-CHOICE VOTING IN ELECTIONS.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 SECTION I:

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

6 a) Last-place candidate: the candidate with the fewest votes in a round of the
7 ranked-choice voting count

8 b) Ranked-choice voting count: the ranked "choice counting process
9 described in Section II

10 c) Ranking: the number assigned on a ballot by a voter to a candidate to express
11 the voter's preference for that candidate

12 i) Ranking number one is the highest ranking, and ranking number
13 two is the next-highest ranking. Voters may rank up to three candidates.

14 e) Round: an instance of the sequence of vote counting steps established in
15 Section II

16 f) Unviable ballot: a ballot that does not rank a viable candidate

17 g) Unviable candidate: a candidate, being declared the last place candidate in a
18 round as established in Section II, who is not eligible to be declared the winner

19 h) Viable ballot: a ballot that is not an unviable ballot

20 i) Viable candidate: a candidate, not unviable, who continues to the subsequent
21 round and may be eligible to be declared the winner

22
23 SECTION II:

24 The following procedures are used to determine the winner of an election
25 determined by ranked-choice voting:

26 The ranked-choice voting count must proceed in rounds. In each round, the
27 number of votes for each viable candidate is counted. Each viable ballot counts
28 as one vote for its highest-ranked viable candidate for that round. Unviable
29 ballots are not counted for any viable candidate. The round ends with one of two
30 possible outcomes:

31 a) If there are two or fewer viable candidates, the candidate with the most votes
32 is declared the winner of the election.

33 b) If there are more than two viable candidates, the last-place candidate is
34 declared unviable, and a new round begins.

35
36 SECTION III:

37 The process defined in Section II applies for the primary and general elections
38 for the offices of President of the United States, United States House of
39 Representatives, United States Senate, Governor of Tennessee, Tennessee
40 House of Representatives, and Tennessee Senate.

41
42 SECTION IV:

43 This act shall require no funding from the state of Tennessee.
44

45 SECTION V:

46 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
47

48 SECTION VI:

49 This act shall take effect on January 1st, 2021



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



**Sponsors: Duncan St. Clair
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act to Establish Standardized Computer Science Courses for
Tennessee Public High Schools.**

Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government.

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

a) Standardized Curriculum - a consistent set of units and ideas for the computer sciences teachers to follow.

b) Computer Sciences - the study of computers, more particularly related to computer programming and cyber security in this case.

c) Educational Courses - classes that are taken by students in a high school setting.

Section 2: All Tennessee public schools will be able to directly request funding for the hiring of a computer sciences teacher. This teacher will be provided a base starting salary of \$55,000 annually.

Section 3: The hiring and interviewing process will be handled by the school. However, the promotion and advertisement of available jobs will be made using Tennessee Department of Education resources.

Section 4: The Tennessee Department of Education shall be responsible for creating a standardized curriculum for use by the computer sciences teacher. The courses will primarily focus on computer programming and cyber security.

Section 5: There will be a base yearly cost of \$5,500,000, taken from the Tennessee Department of Education budget, which will provide enough money for the hiring of 100 teachers total across 100 high schools.

a) In the event that there is more demand for teachers and a surplus of available teachers, the allocated budget can be expanded.

b) In the event that there is less demand for teachers or a lack of available teachers, the remaining allocated funds will be redistributed back into the Tennessee Department of Education budget.

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

Section 7: This act shall immediately take effect upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.



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



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

AN ACT TO REQUIRE CHANGING TABLES IN ALL PUBLIC RESTROOMS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

Section 1: Terms

Terms in this act are defined as follows:

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

Section 2: Requirements

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

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

Section 3: Exceptions

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

Section 4: In Accordance with Disabled Facilities

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

Section 5: Non Compliance

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

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

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

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

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

Section 6: Fiscal Cost

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

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

Section 7: Repealing Clause

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

Section 8: Effective Date

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



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



**Sponsors: Sophia Hall, Alicia Dinwiddie
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Summit High School**

**AN ACT TO PREVENT THE INFRINGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOMS AT
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4
5 a) Religious Freedom- A principle that supports the freedom of an individual or
6 community, in public or private, to manifest religion or belief in teaching,
7 practice, worship, and observance

8
9 b) Private Institution- an institution which is not maintained or assisted by
10 recurrent grants out of public funds

11
12 Section 2:
13 This Act Will:

14
15 1) Reinforce the liberty of religious freedom on the state level by prohibiting the
16 termination of faculty at public or private corporations and institutions on the
17 basis of religious ideals or lack thereof.

18
19 2) Violation of these terms will result in a compensation to the terminated
20 employee of 60% of their annual salary.

21
22 3) Guidelines of the religious standards of said institutions must be explicitly
23 presented prior to admission

24
25 All acts or resolutions in conflict with this are hereby declared null and void.



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



**Sponsors: Will Whitehead
Committee: Senate - Commerce and Labor
School: West High School**

AN ACT TO UPHOLD EMPLOYEE RIGHTS IN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS.

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

3 Section 1: A person shall not be required to waive their right to pursue civil
4 action against an employer or other party, or their right to file a complaint with a
5 government agency as a condition of employment or continued employment, or
6 as a condition of receipt of employer-provided benefits.
7

8 Section 2: An employer shall not terminate, discriminate against, or take any
9 retaliatory action against any employee or potential employee for refusal to
10 waive their right to pursue civil action against an employer or other party, or
11 their right to file a complaint with a government agency.
12

13 Section 3: If enacted, this bill will have no cost to the state of Tennessee.
14

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

17 Section 5: The act shall take effect on October 1st of 2021, the public welfare
18 requiring.
1



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



**Sponsors: Sofia Rutherford
Committee: House - Transportation School:
Brentwood High School**

**AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT WILDLIFE CROSSING STRUCTURES AT MAJOR
ROADWAYS.**

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

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

4 Culvert- a structure that allows water to flow under a road, railroad, trail, or
5 similar obstruction from one side to the other

6
7 Section 2: Guidelines for the construction of wildlife crossing structures will be
8 incorporated into rules and regulations of the State Board of Architectural and
9 Engineering examiners. Wildlife crossing structures such as overpasses,
10 underpasses, and culverts will be constructed as deemed appropriate by certified
11 surveyors regulated by the Department of Transportation along roadways that
12 bisect natural ecosystems. These structures will reduce the 2 million vehicle
13 collisions involving large animals that occur annually, reduce animal mortality
14 and human injuries, connect isolated populations of endangered species, and
15 generate funds for the state. Roadway crossing structures will vary based on
16 landscape and variety of species of the surrounding area.

17
18 Section 3: Guidelines will be set by the Tennessee Department of Transportation
19 in order to properly meet the needs of the travelling public, maintain human
20 safety, and conserve wildlife. This department will additionally be responsible for
21 maintenance and repair of the implemented structures.

22
23 Section 4: Construction of multiple wildlife crossing structure projects along
24 seven major interstates in Tennessee will cost \$70,000,000 annually over a span
25 of 5 years and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of
26 Transportation budget. This cost will cover construction and maintenance of
27 wildlife crossing structures. Implementation of wildlife crossing structures will
28 annually save billions of dollars in revenues for the state by reducing vehicle
29 repair costs, medical costs, costs of towing and law enforcement services, and
30 carcass removal and disposal costs.

31
32 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

33
34 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1st, 2021, the public welfare
35 requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Isabel Maynard
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: Currey Ingram Academy**

AN ACT TO EXPAND LGBTQ+ RIGHTS TO ADOPTION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

Prospective Parent: An adult who wishes to adopt a child or is in the process of adopting a child.

Adoption Agency: A state licensed institution that is able to help orphaned children find homes with prospective parents.

Section 2) The State of Tennessee recognizes that all people should have the right to adoption, no matter if their sexual orientation or gender identity. The State of Tennessee believes that all people should be allowed to adopt children if they meet the requirements, no matter their sexual orientation or gender identity. Tennessee believes that it should not be a requirement that a prospective parent who is adopting a child must be heterosexual and cisgender.

Section 3) Adoption agencies must not bar any gay couple or lesbian couple from adopting a child on the basis of the prospective parents' being in a homosexual relationship.

Section 4) Adoption agencies must not bar any single prospective parent from adopting a child on the basis of the prospective parent either identifying as or appearing as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, or any identity connected to the LGBTQIA+ community whose members do not identify themselves as heterosexual, cisgender, or neither heterosexual nor cisgender.

Section 5) If an adoption agency is found to be in violation of this act, they must pay a fine of \$10,000.

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

Section 7) This act shall take effect January 1, 2021.



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



**Sponsors: David Saakov
Committee: House - Health
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

An Act to Ensure Child Vaccination.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) Required Vaccinations: Vaccinations that are required by the State of Tennessee Department of Health and Safety
- b) Non-required Vaccinations: Vaccinations that are NOT required by the State of Tennessee Department of Health and Safety
- c) Anti-Vaxx Movement: a movement of usually the belief of vaccinations being harmful. Being extremely dangerous, the movement has gained much traction over the last few years, usually involving parents.

Section 2: Propose that the religious exemption is completely eliminated from the current vaccination policy as it is a known loophole used by Anvi-vaxx movement parents.

- a) This law will prohibit the use of religion to exempt the use of mandatory vaccinations, eliminating the religious exemption policy of the contemporary vaccination policy.
- b) This law will NOT require vaccinations for the Non-required Vaccinations
- c) This law will NOT remove the medical exemption as that is beyond anyone's control, however medical alternatives will be given. Doctors are REQUIRED to sign off on for an official/ valid medical exemption.

Section 3: Failure to adhere to the policy will result in the following charges

- a) If children involved, it will be classified as Child Abuse and be treated as Tennessee Code Title 39. Criminal Offenses § 39-15-401 states, including jail time and fines.
 - i. Child will be vaccinated after with the necessary vaccines
- b) If Medical Professionals are involved: Medical Professionals that are found giving false medical exemptions or not giving vaccines to children will also be charged. False medical exemptions can cause serious danger and harm to not only the child but those around them. Therefore, their licenses will be temporarily revoked during investigation.
 - i. If found guilty, the license will be permanently revoked and the Medical Professional will be also charged with Child Abuse and will be treated as Tennessee Code Title 39. Criminal Offenses § 39-15-401 states
 - ii. If found not-guilty, the license will be handed back, no further criminal charges will be pressed.

38

39 Section 4: The bill would not cost the state any money initially. About \$24,000
40 would be needed per inmate convicted in the future. About \$21,000 would be
41 needed per medical professional investigation in the future.

42

43 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws conflicting with any part of this act are hereby
44 repealed

45

46 Section 6: This act shall go into effect immediately upon passage by the General
47 Assembly and signature of the governor.



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



**Sponsors: Makaela Webb
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Hardin Valley Academy**

**AN ACT TO PREVENT THE UNJUST RESTRAINT OF INCARCERATED
WOMEN DURING LABOR AND RECOVERY.**

Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government:

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

- a) Unjust restraint - The restraining of incarcerated women while in labor or during the recovery period, which is specified by their medical staff.
- b) Labor - The three stages of giving birth to a child, which include the first stage of contractions and the body's preparation for birth, the second stage in which the infant is pushed through the birth canal, and finally, the third stage when the placenta is delivered.
- c) Incarcerated women - Women who are currently serving a sentence for a crime committed and reside within a correctional facility for the span of that sentence.
- d) Medical staff - Any doctors, nurses, or experts who are placed in charge of the incarcerated woman's care while in the process of labor and recovery.
- e) Specified restraint - The only method that is allowed if deemed necessary by medical staff. This includes only the method of cuffing one wrist during the span of labor and/or recovery.
- f) Recovery period - Time in which the medical staff deems the woman needs to recover her health after experiencing labor.

Section 2: The adoption of this act serves to further define proper medical care for incarcerated women under Tenn. Code Ann. § 41-4-115.

Section 3: Incarcerated women are not to be restrained during labor or their recovery period except for in instances in which they pose an imminent threat to their own well-being or to another's well-being.

Section 4: The specified restraint can only be deemed necessary by medical staff, and includes only the restraint of one wrist by method of handcuffing. There are to be no other methods of restraint used, including restraining at the legs or abdomen/stomach area.

Section 5: The allowed method of restraint applies to vaginal, cesarean, and other birthing methods.

36 Section 6: Two guards are required to stand watch outside of the room in which
37 the pregnant woman resides during the span of labor and recovery.

38
39 Section 7: Medical staff may request up to one guard to be present in the room if
40 they feel that the patient may bring harm to themselves or to others in the
41 room.

42
43 Section 8: Guards or any other watch that is in charge of ensuring the sentence
44 of the incarcerated woman are to listen to the instruction of the medical staff at
45 the possibility of concern over her health or the health of the infant.

46
47 Section 9: Absolutely no usage of abdomen or leg restraint is to take place
48 during the woman's recovery period. The medical staff specifies the length of the
49 woman's recovery period.

50
51 Section 10: The adoption of this act requires no allotment of money to fund its
52 processes.

53
54 Section 11: All parts or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

55
56 Section 12: This act shall take effect June 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring
57 it.



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



**Sponsors: Sofiia Skrypkar
Committee: House - Education
School: East Hamilton High School**

**AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT THE ALICE METHOD ALL ACROSS PUBLIC
SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TENNESSEE FOR ACTIVE SHOOTER SAFETY.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

The A.L.I.C.E Method: a method designed for active shooter safety.

Alert: This is the time when you first become aware of a threat.

Lockdown: Barricade the room. This means barricading all entry points of the room to make the room as secure as possible. Prepare to EVACUATE or COUNTER if needed. Inform: Communicate and share the active shooter's location and direction in real-time. This includes communicating the threat to others, calling the police, etc.

Counter: Create Noise, Movement, Distance and Distraction with the intent of reducing the shooter's ability to shoot accurately. Counter does NOT mean fighting.

Evacuate: When safe to do so, remove yourself from the danger zone.

Active Shooter: A person who is actively using a firearm in the intent to harm people or cause fatalities.

School district: A geographical unit for the local administration of schools.

SECTION 2: If enacted, school districts will be required to form a team of ALICE certified instructors based on the number of schools in the district.

School districts will have to have at least one ALICE certified instructor per five schools in each district; this comes to a total of 426 ALICE certified instructors.

This is not a full-time position and can be a chosen group of individuals that will be trained through the ALICE organization. The fee to become a certified instructor is \$695 per person and will be paid towards the organization.

SECTION 3: ALICE certified instructors will be required to travel to schools and give a presentation across two days, explaining the ALICE method to students. The presentation must be adapted to each age group.

SECTION 4: Schools will be required to set a separate professional development day for all staff to undergo training in the ALICE method. This training must occur before the beginning of the school year. The team of district ALICE certified instructors will train staff through a series of drills, exercises, and will be informed on risks prior to an active shooter situation.

Teachers will further be obligated to discuss with their class the procedures that must be taken place in case of an active shooter.

SECTION 5: Districts will be required to submit a report every 2 years, stating what they had done to implement the ALICE method.

Failure to comply the first time will result in an issued warning to the district.

Failure to comply the second time will result in a \$500 fine towards the district.

Failure to comply the third time will result in ALICE certified instructors to come in from the state Department of Education to train and teach the method to schools. The total cost, as a result, will be billed to the district.

SECTION 6: This act applies to all schools in the state of Tennessee receiving funding from the federal government, specifically through state-run systems, such as the state and local departments of education.

SECTION 7: If enacted, the bill will have a starting cost of roughly \$7,000,000. Additionally, there will be a recurring cost of \$25,000 for training renewal every 2 years. This money will come from the Tennessee State Department of Education.

SECTION 8: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 9: Upon passage, this bill will become effective in the new fiscal year, July 1, 2020.



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



**Sponsors: Shreya Chintalapudi, Nathan Stuart
Committee: House - Health
School: Webb School**

**An Act to Nullify the Discrimination Minorities Face by Mental Health
Professionals as a Result of House Bill 1840.**

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

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

- 5 a. HB 1840- A House Bill of Tennessee that, as enacted, declares that no mental
6 health professional providing counseling or therapy services are required to
7 counsel or serve a client with goals, outcomes, or behaviors that conflict with the
8 religious or otherwise moral principles of the counselor or therapist.
9 b. LGBTQ Community- A loosely defined group of people that associate
10 themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer.
11 c. Minority- A category of people who experience disadvantage as compared to
12 members of a socially dominant group.
13 d. Mental Health Professional- A healthcare practitioner or social and human
14 services provider who offers services with the intent of improving an individual's
15 mental health.
16 e. Discrimination- the act of making an unfavorable distinction for a being based
17 on the group, class, or category they are perceived to belong to.

18
19 Section 2: This act hereby requires all mental health professionals to provide
20 their services to clients, regardless of race, gender, sexual identity, or other
21 forms of classification, as it is their duty to help those in need of mental care, as
22 well as to put the needs of the client first.

23
24 Section 3: A mental health professional who has been charged of discrimination
25 of any member of the LGBTQ community or otherwise refusal of treatment to
26 any citizen of the state of Tennessee with regards, but not limited to race,
27 gender, or sexual identity shall abide by the following consequences:

- 28 a. A suspension of licensure for a 90-day period as a result of first offense
29 discrimination
30 b. A suspension of licensure for a 1 year period as a result of second offense
31 discrimination
32 c. A permanent revocation of licensure for a third time offender
33

34 Section 4: The nullification of HB 1840 is justified, as it violates the ethical code
35 of conduct of the American Counseling Association (ACA), which states
36 counselors "may not deny services to a client regardless of the person's age,

37 culture, disability, race, religion/spirituality, gender, gender identity, sexual
38 orientation, marital/partnership status, language preference, socioeconomic
39 status, immigration status, or any basis proscribed by law.”
40

41 Section 5: The nullification of HB 1840 is free of charge, would reduce
42 homophobia and transphobia that emerges as a result, and would help
43 marginalized people.
44

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

47 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately, the mental health of the LGBTQ
48 community, as well as other minorities requiring it.



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



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

An Act to Provide Comprehensive Sex Education in Public Schools.

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

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

4 a. Comprehensive Sex Education (CSE): a sex education instruction
5 method based on curriculum that aims to give students the knowledge,
6 attitudes, skills, and values to make appropriate and healthy choices in their
7 sexual lives.

8 b. Abstinence based sex education: sex education that, while medically
9 accurate, strictly promotes abstinence.

10
11 Section 2: Tennessee public schools will now teach comprehensive sex education
12 to their pupils in lieu of abstinence based.

13
14 Section 3: This law will require no expenditures of state funds.

15
16 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this law are hereby repealed.

17
18 Section 5: This law will come into effect in the 2021-22 school year.



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



**Sponsors: Heba Alali, Anisa Yusuf
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: John Overton High School**

**AN ACT TO EXTEND TN CODE § 55-21-103 TO PREGNANT WOMEN
DURING THEIR THIRD TRIMESTER.**

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

2 Tennessee Code § 55-21-103: The department shall provide and issue
3 registration, license plates, and handicapped placard parking permits of
4 distinctive design to handicapped drivers and placards of distinctive design to
5 handicapped passengers

6 Third trimester: Marks the final stage of fetal growth and usually begins in the
7 28th week of pregnancy and lasts all the way up to birth.

8 Handicap: a circumstance that makes progress or success difficult

9 Temporary Handicapped Placard: a placard displayed upon parking a vehicle
10 permitting the operator of the vehicle to special privileges regarding the parking
11 of that vehicle which expires 6 months after the purchase date

12 County Clerk: an elected county official whose duties vary widely but are likely to
13 include serving as secretary to the county board, issuing licenses, keeping
14 records, and acting as county auditor

15 Certification of Disability: a note from either a medical doctor licensed to practice
16 medicine, a physician's assistant or nurse practitioner acting in conjunction with
17 a written protocol developed jointly by a physician, or a Christian Science
18 Practitioner listed in the Christian Science Journal that confirms their patient is in
19 need of a temporary handicapped placard

20 Tennessee Department of Revenue: an agency within the TN state government
21 that is responsible for administering the state's tax laws and motor vehicle title
22 and registration laws

23
24 Section 2: This act will provide all pregnant women in their third trimester the
25 opportunity to request a temporary handicapped parking placard from any
26 County Clerk office in the state of Tennessee by completing the application and
27 providing a Certification of Disability.

28
29 Section 3: The application is available online and in the County Clerk's office and
30 the price of a temporary handicapped placard is \$10. This temporary
31 handicapped placard expires after 6 months from the date purchased, which will
32 also give these pregnant women the opportunity to use their placard during their
33 time of recovery after labor.

34
35 Section 4: If someone is found using the placard after it has expired, this person
36 has committed a misdemeanor, which is punishable by paying a fine of \$200.

37

38 Section 5: This act will not require any funding from the state of Tennessee, but
39 instead will bring in an estimated amount of \$800,000 per year to the Tennessee
40 Department of Revenue.

41

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

43

44 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage.



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



**Sponsors: Alexandra Touliatos, Gracie Gerhart
Committee: House - Education
School: St. Marys School**

**AN ACT TO END SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN TENNESSEE YOUTHS THROUGH
THE CREATION OF RECOVERY PROGRAMS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
2

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

4 a. Substance abuse: Overindulgence in or dependence on an addictive
5 substance, especially alcohol or drugs.

6 b: Self-Management and Recovery Training (SMART) Recovery: A substance
7 abuse recovery program using a secular and science-based approach, as well as
8 cognitive behavioral therapy and non-confrontational motivational methods.

9 c. Precontemplation: At this stage, the participant may not realize that they have
10 a problem.

11 d. Contemplation: The participant evaluates the advantages and disadvantages
12 of the addiction by performing a cost/benefit analysis.

13 e. Determination/preparation: The participant decides to pursue personal
14 change, and may complete a Change Plan Worksheet.

15 f. Action: The participant seeks out new ways of handling their addiction
16 behavior. This can include self-help, the support of addiction help group or
17 professional guidance.

18 g. Maintenance: After a few months, the participant's behavior has been changed
19 and now seeks to maintain their gains.

20 h. Graduation: Once a participant has sustained a long period of change, they
21 may choose to move on with their lives and graduate from SMART Recovery.
22

23 Section 2: All public schools in the state of Tennessee will be required to create
24 support groups for students in recovery and current substance abusers. The
25 meetings will also be open to students that are friends of or relatives of
26 substance abusers. This program will be open to middle school and high school
27 students.
28

29 Section 3: Attending meetings will be voluntary, and meetings will continue to be
30 hosted as long as there is attendance. If no students choose to attend, the
31 sessions will be discontinued. A student can request that the recovery sessions
32 be brought back if there will be attendance.
33

34 Section 4: Sessions will be overseen by a school counselor. The counselor will
35 keep anything discussed in the support group confidential, and there will be no
36 repercussions to students for attending or for anything admitted in session.

Counselors overseeing the support group should be familiar with the Self-Management and Recovery Training (SMART) Recovery principles.

Section 5: Support groups will be conducted similarly to SMART Recovery meetings. The group should also use each other and their counselor for support, as well as using the option for the six step SMART Recovery program if needed. The SMART Recovery program option would involve precontemplation, contemplation, determination/preparation, action, maintenance, and graduation.

Section 6: These support groups will be held on the school campus either before, during, or after school hours based on the needs of each individual school. Sessions will be held a minimum of every other school week, although with the request of students, more frequent sessions should be held.

Section 7: This will require no funding from the state of Tennessee's school budget.

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

This act shall take place on August 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Daniel Schmidt
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Beech High School**

**AN ACT TO PROTECT MINORS FROM VIEWING CONTENT ON
PORNOGRAPHIC WEBSITES.**

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 that has not reached the age of majority, and thus the
5 age of consent, eighteen (18), in Tennessee.

6 b) Pornography - material depicting sexual activity that is designed to promote
7 sexual arousal.

8 c) Pornographic Websites - websites that are marketed specifically as ones that
9 contain pornographic content and websites where pornographic material
10 composes more than one-third (1/3) of the content made available.

11 d) Internet Service Provider - a company that provides subscribers with access
12 to the Internet.

13 e) Tennessee Consumer Protection Act of 1977 - a state statute that protects
14 consumers and businesses from unfair and deceptive acts or practices in trade or
15 commerce.

16 f) Landing Page - a standalone web page created for a specific purpose that
17 appears in response to clicking on a particular search engine result.

18 g) Cybersecurity - measures implemented to protect a network against
19 unauthorized access or attacks.

20 h) Data Encoding - the process of converting data into an equivalent cipher for
21 the secured transmission of data.

22
23 Section 2: To protect minors from inadvertently visiting pornographic websites,
24 this act requires Internet service providers to provide a default version of the
25 Internet to all current and new subscribers that is filtered of all known
26 pornographic websites.

27
28 Section 3: To permit wishing adult subscribers to bypass the aforementioned
29 filter, this act also requires Internet service providers to provide an option to
30 opt-out of the filter. Opting-out requires the subscriber to enter their unique
31 account number, username, and password.

32
33 Section 4: Violations of the aforementioned provisions by Internet service
34 providers will be pursuant to the preexisting penalties prescribed under the
35 Tennessee Consumer Protection Act of 1977.

36

37 Section 5: To verify that all potential visitors to pornographic websites are of
38 eighteen (18) years of age or older, an age verification system will be required to
39 be completed upon attempting to visit any known pornographic website.

40 a) This system will require potential visitors to enter a personal social security
41 number that confirms the visitor of being eighteen (18) years of age or older.

42 This system will act as an independent landing page and appear prior to the
43 appearance of content on a pornographic website.

44 b) This system will be developed, facilitated, and maintained by the State of
45 Tennessee. This system will utilize the same cybersecurity network and
46 mechanisms, such as data encoding, that the State of Tennessee uses for its
47 other Internet-based systems.

48 c) The State of Tennessee will utilize a state-managed database of all known
49 pornographic websites that is continuously updated to determine which websites
50 this system affects.

51
52 Section 6: The development, facilitation, and maintenance of this age verification
53 system, including the utilization of a cybersecurity network, will cost \$500,000
54 annually and will be funded through the discretionary spending fund of the state
55 legislature.

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

58
59 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
60 it.



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



**Sponsors: Shiv Mehta, Adwit Satyawadi
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Ravenwood High School**

An Act to Reform the Prison System in Tennessee.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

5 A. Prison System: A place for the confinement and punishment of persons
6 convicted of crimes, especially felonies.

7 B. Inmate: A person confined to an institution such as a prison.

8 C. Recidivism: The tendency of a convicted criminal to re-offend.

9 D. Violent Crime: A felony in which an offender or perpetrator uses or threatens
10 to use force upon a victim.

11 E. Nonviolent Crime: A felony that does not involve the use or threat of any
12 force, and does not result in physical injury to another person.

13
14 Section 2: The current prison system in the state of Tennessee neither provides
15 appropriate justice nor societal benefit to our communities. There are two main
16 classes of inmates, violent and nonviolent. Both receive the same punishments
17 for different crimes. An estimated 35% of crimes in Tennessee are considered
18 violent and 51% are considered nonviolent. This bill would enact a committee to
19 review TCA Title 39 and create recommendations for redefining the legal status
20 of a nonviolent offense.

21
22 Section 3: For nonviolent offenders, this bill will decrease incarceration time and
23 provide additional resources to be decided later, to reduce recidivism. For violent
24 crimes, it will increase prison sentences to help keep dangerous people off the
25 streets. It will also commute the sentences of all first time nonviolent offenders
26 with a 30-day waiting period prior to implementation. This waiting period will
27 provide appropriate executive branch officials the opportunity to identify any
28 potential offenders that pose a likely risk if released.

29
30 Section 4: The improper use of the death penalty is a result of the negligence of
31 justice and prison officials. The Death Penalty Info Organization corroborates
32 that, in Tennessee, the average annual cost of a life imprisonment per person is
33 \$31,494, while the average cost of utilizing lethal injection per person is \$200.
34 This bill revises the Tennessee Code Annotated Title 39-13-204: Sentencing for
35 First Degree Murder. It will replace parts of section (i) by removing specific lines
36 of statutory aggravating circumstances and replacing them with the following:
37 Remove: (2, 4, 6, 8, 13,)

38 Replace: (12) The defendant committed mass murder, defined as the murder of
39 four (4) or more persons, whether committed during a single criminal episode or
40 at different times.

41
42 This bill will narrow the margin for death row eligibility while protecting the rights
43 of the innocent and saving taxpayers' money.

44
45 Section 5: This bill requires no new funding but will be expected to redirect the
46 savings created by this bill towards the committee process and reducing
47 recidivism.

48
49 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

50
51 Section 7: This bill will be enacted by the State upon passage.

1



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



**Sponsors: Emi Gilmer, Eloise McSurdy, Rena Shi
Committee: House - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO PUSH BACK START TIMES FOR PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1) Terms used in this act will be defined as followed:

4 a) Schoolday: Any day, including a partial day, when children are in attendance at
5 school for instructional purposes from Monday to Friday. School day has the same
6 meaning for all children in school, including children with and without disabilities.

7 b) Charter School: A school that is run by a private board but funded by the state.

8 c) Magnet School: A public school offering a specialized curriculum, often with high
9 academic standards, to a student body representing a cross section of the
10 community.

11 d) Circadian Rhythm: 24-hour internal clock that is running in the background of the
12 brain and cycles between sleepiness and alertness at regular intervals.

13 e) Public High School: A state-funded secondary school following a state-approved
14 curriculum and run by a public board.

15
16 Section 2) This act will prohibit public high schools from starting the school day
17 before 8:00 a.m., excluding charter and magnet schools.

18
19 Section 3) The school day must not be under 6 and one half hours as is required by
20 the state of Tennessee, so it cannot end before 2:30 p.m. in order to be considered
21 a full school day and count towards the 180 required school days per year. If the
22 school day ends prior to 2:30 p.m., it must be counted as a partial day.

23
24 Section 4) Currently, there are no restrictions on how early schools can require
25 students to be in class. Insufficient sleep in adolescents is an important public health
26 issue that significantly affects the health and safety, as well as the academic success
27 of high school students. This is an effort to improve alertness and lower truancy
28 rates of high school students due to the altered circadian rhythms of teenagers
29 occurring after puberty.

30
31 Section 5) This act will not require any extra funding by the state than is already in
32 place.

33
34 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

35
36 Section 7) This act shall take effect on August 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring
37 it.



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



**Sponsors: Claire Hutton
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: St. Agnes Academy**

An Act to Eliminate Confederate State Holidays.

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

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

5 a) Tennessee Law Code §15-2-101: Each year it is the duty of the governor of
6 this state to proclaim the following as days of special observance including:
7 January 19, 'Robert E. Lee Day'; February 12, 'Abraham Lincoln Day'; June 3,
8 Confederate Decoration Day'; July 13, 'Nathan Bedford Forrest Day'; and
9 November 11, 'Veterans' Day'; the governor shall invite the people of this state
10 to observe the days in schools, churches, and other suitable places with
11 appropriate ceremonies expressive of the public sentiment befitting the
12 anniversary of such dates.

13
14 Section 2: This act will mandate the following parts be repealed from §15-2-101:
15 Robert E. Lee Day (January 19), Confederate Decorations Day (June 3), and
16 Nathan Bedford Forrest Day (July 13). The other dates in accordance with this
17 law are to be left untouched, as the public welfare does not require their
18 removal.

19
20 Section 3: This bill will not have any fiscal impact on the state of Tennessee,
21 whatsoever.

22
23 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

24
25 Section 5: This act shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.

1



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



**Sponsors: Angel Chong
Committee: Senate - Judiciary
School: East Hamilton High School**

**AN ACT TO OFFER PROBATION FOR OFFENDERS OF TENN. CODE ANN. §
39-17-418 THROUGH THE 24/7 DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

Tennessee Code Ann. §39-17-418: offense for a person to knowingly possess or casually exchange a controlled substance, unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of professional practice.

Offenders: juvenile and adults convicted or charged with violating Tennessee Code Ann. §39-17-418.

Participants: adults and juveniles who are eligible to enroll in the 24/7 drug monitoring program are individuals charged or found guilty of violating Tennessee Code Ann. §39-17-418.

Illegal Substances: cocaine, heroin, or methamphetamine, or any other drug the distribution of which is a violation of state law.

Supervised Probation: a period of time ordered by the court as an alternative to serving time in prison with specific conditions that involves the direct supervision of an officer.

Unsupervised Probation: a period of time ordered by the court as an alternative to serving time in prison with specific conditions that does not involve direct supervision by an officer or probation department.

Drug patch: a continuous drug monitoring tool that absorbs chemicals excreted by the body through perspiration for testing. It is adhered to the skin generally the upper shoulder, with a water-proof adhesive cover that will show any tampering (removal and replacement). The drug patch typically screens for, but is not limited to, amphetamines, opiates, cocaine, amphetamines, methamphetamine, phencyclidine and marijuana

Urine Analysis: a technical analysis of urine for the presence of certain illegal drugs and prescription medications. The urine drug test typically screens for, but is not limited to, amphetamines, methamphetamines, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, marijuana, cocaine, phencyclidine, methadone, and opioids.

Blood Test: a technical analysis of blood sample, usually extracted from a vein on the inside of the arm, the back of one's palm with a needle, or through fingerstick. The Blood test typically screens for, but is not limited to, amphetamines, methamphetamine, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, marijuana, cocaine, codeine, cotinine, lysergic acid diethylamide, and phencyclidine.

36 Oral fluid test: a technical analysis of saliva. The oral fluid test typically screens
37 for, but is not limited to, amphetamines, methamphetamines, benzodiazepines,
38 barbiturates, marijuana, cocaine, phencyclidine, methadone, and opioids.
39 Standing Order: a rule which is in force until specifically changed or withdrawn
40 that applies to all cases pending before a court.

41
42 Section 2) All offenders of Tennessee Code Ann. §39-17-418 are offered to
43 participate in the 24/7 drug monitoring program as an alternative to serving time
44 in prison under the condition of probation. Participants of the program must be
45 subject to urine analysis tests conducted at least once every 24 hours in addition
46 to the reapplication and analysis of drug patch tests at least every seven days.
47 These tests will be carried out either in the presence of a law enforcement officer
48 or by an approved testing employee. Additionally, at least once every month it is
49 required that either a random blood, breath, or oral fluid test is administered
50 during their daily check. Juvenile drug offenders may be subject to the program
51 at the court's discretion.

52
53 Section 3) The length of the program is left to court discretion, but may not
54 exceed 360 days. With the completion of the 24/7 drug monitoring program,
55 participants will have completed their probation period. For unsupervised
56 probation, the court will notify the testing site the offender has completed the
57 program. For supervised probation, the supervising probation officer will notify
58 the testing site the offender has completed the program. If the offender is a
59 juvenile offender, completion of the program means the juvenile offender has
60 met the terms and conditions of the Juvenile Court for completion of the 24/7
61 drug monitoring program.

62
63 Section 4) If the driver's license of the participant has been revoked, a
64 temporary restricted driver's license will be granted. The temporary restricted
65 driver's license must allow the participant to drive between their home address
66 and a designated testing center. The discretion of the court will define further
67 restrictions on the driver's license.

68
69 Section 5) If a test returns positive participants may request a retest within 24
70 hours after notification of their test result. The court and probation officer
71 responsible for the participant will be notified of the results of the drug retest.

72
73 Section 6) A court may issue its standing order establishing procedures for
74 taking offenders into custody, for bench warrants, or for orders to show cause
75 for offenders who have tested positive for illegal substance use pending
76 laboratory confirmation. The court holds discretion of the participant's
77 continuation in the program.

78
79 Section 7) Violations of this program consists of failure to appear, failure to
80 arrive within 30 minutes of the scheduled testing period, and tampering with the
81 tests. All violations of the program will be reported to the judge and must follow
82 the procedure to revoke the program pursuant to Title 40 of Tenn. Code Ann. §
83 40-35-311.

84
85 Section 8) The court may authorize an offender to reenter the program after the
86 offender has violated the program in accordance with terms and conditions
87 established by the court. The Juvenile Court may authorize a juvenile offender to

re-enter the 24/7 drug monitoring after the juvenile has violated the program in accordance with terms and conditions established by the juvenile court.

Section 9) The participants of this program must assume all costs of this program, approximately \$175 per week, with the exception of demonstrated financial need. If the participant demonstrates financial need the fee may be waived at the discretion of the judge.

Section 10) Testing site and administrators will be decided by the discretion of the Attorney General or the Sheriff in the designated county. The Sheriff in each county shall designate an eligible 24/7 drug monitoring program testing site or sites in their respective counties where testing shall be conducted. The testing site must be an existing drug testing facility, Sheriff's department office, correctional facility, or county courthouse room in which an offender may be safely detained for a violation of the 24/7 drug monitoring program and taken into custody, unless the Attorney General has authorized and approved a different location as a testing site. The administrator of the tests will be responsible for all test documentation.

Section 11) The 24/7 drug monitoring program may be implemented in conjunction with rehabilitation and educational institutions.

Section 12) This addition of this course will cost \$4,950,000 will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Correction.

Section 13) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby amended.

Section 14) This act shall take effect January 1, 2022, the public welfare requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Led Hinton
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: West High School**

AN ACT TO MAKE FALSE RAPE ACCUSATIONS A STATE FELONY.

1 WHEREAS there is no current legislation

2
3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

4
5 Section 1: Terms of this act, unless the context requires other use, shall be
6 defined as follows:

7 False Rape Accusation - accusing someone of rape with prior knowledge that this
8 claim is false.

9
10 Section 2: In 2019 the FBI estimated that 10% of rapes reported to police in the
11 US were false. A false rape accusation can completely destroy someone's life until
12 a court acquits them, a process that can take several years. This "tactic" has
13 been used more recently to attack politicians and when these accusations have
14 been refuted nothing has been done by anyone to the accusers. This law, while
15 costing \$0, would lead many states in taking a stand.

16
17 Section 3: Classify false rape accusation as a felony with a prison sentence of 3-8
18 years (this is less than committing rape, while false rape accusations are bad they
19 arent as bad as committing rape and this should be reflected in the punishment).

20
21 Section 4: A \$50,000 fine will be applied to first time offenders. This fine would
22 increase by \$25,000 for each false accusation after the first. This money would
23 be paid to the defendant. If this can not be paid by the offender it would be
24 treated like a loan, they would have to pay it off every month. This is done
25 because people are generally kicked out of their apartments, neighborhoods, or
26 trailer parks, people can also be fired from their job and often do not get them
27 back even after they are found innocent. These are both massive financial
28 burdens caused by the false accuser.

29
30 Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the bill are hereby repealed.

31
32 Section 6: This act shall take effect on May 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring.

TENNESSEE YMCA

ZIG 2020



SPECIAL ZIG

COMMITTEE 2



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



**Sponsors: Jackson Peden
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Brentwood Academy**

**AN ACT TO CHANGE THE REQUIREMENTS SURROUNDING PARENTAL
SEMINARS FOR DIVORCING PARENTS.**

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. Parent Educational Seminar: an educational class designed for divorcing
5 parents of minor children, as defined in Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-6-408.

6 b. Permanent Parenting Plan: a written plan for the best interests and parenting
7 of a minor child, which includes the establishment of a parenting schedule, the
8 allocation of parental responsibilities, and an award of child support, as defined
9 in Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-6-402.

10 Divorce complaint: a legal dissolution of a marriage by a court based on one of
11 fifteen (15) options for grounds of divorce from the bonds of matrimony
12 designated in Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-4-101.

13
14 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will require parents to each attend a parent
15 educational seminar before filing a permanent parenting plan as a part of a
16 divorce complaint.

17
18 Section 3: This bill will be of no cost to the state of Tennessee.

19
20 Section 4: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

21
22 Section 5: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2020.



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



**Sponsors: Mai Wheeler
Committee: House - Government Operations
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO SUPPORT RAPE VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

Section I:

Victimized Parent: The biological parent who was the victim of a rape by the offending parent.

Offending Parent: The biological parent convicted of the rape of the victimized parent.

Child Support: Money that a noncustodial parent must pay to the custodian. This serves as a parental contribution for the child's basic living expenses, such as food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and education. Generally, payment stops once the child is eighteen years of age, unless they have special needs.

Visitation Rights: The right of the non-custodial parent, granted by the divorce or family court, to visit with the child on some sort of scheduled or regular basis.

Can be supervised or unsupervised.

Section II: Under this act, victimized parents will have the right to request child support without providing the offending parent visitation rights.

Section III: This act is only valid in situations where the offending parent has been convicted of the rape of the victimized parent, and that rape has resulted in pregnancy. The rape conviction may be of any class or circumstance, including but not limited to: date rape, gang rape, spousal rape, statutory rape, corrective rape, and custodial rape.

Section IV: This act in no way changes the process of obtaining child support. The victimized parent may still seek child support through the standard Department of Human Service's Child Support Program.

Section V: This act will have no fiscal impact.

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

Section VII: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law with the public welfare requiring it.



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



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

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

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- 5
6 a) Help America Vote Act - A 2002 federal law that called on states to upgrade
7 their voting systems to secure against election tampering
8 b) Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) - a permanent paper record showing
9 all votes cast by the elector
10 c) Mandatory Risk-Limiting Audit - a statistically based audit technique that cuts
11 down on the number of ballots to be audited, while also providing statistical
12 confidence that the election result is correct.
13 d) Direct-Recording Electronic (DRE) Machines - voters select their choices
14 onscreen, transmitting the data straight into the voting machine's memory.

15
16 Section 2: The State will provide \$9.5 million upfront and an additional \$3 million
17 over three years to train election workers and retrofit all the DRE machines used
18 in the state of Tennessee with a Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT).

19
20 Section 3: The money requested by this bill will be taken from the \$22 million
21 already allocated to Tennessee from the Help America Vote Act.

22
23 Section 4: The VVPATs will print out a receipt that the voter will use to verify
24 their candidate choice and then turn the receipt into a locked ballot box to be
25 scanned and counted by election workers in the event a review or recount is
26 needed.

27
28 Section 5: The vendors who provide each county with VVPATs will be screened
29 according to regular state standards.

30
31 Section 6: All election workers will be trained to use the new equipment by a
32 mandatory one-hour training session to be added to their regular election
33 training
34

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



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



**Sponsors: Griffin Hood
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Memphis University School**

AN ACT TO PROTECT WORKING STUDENTS IN TENNESSEE.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a. Court Order- a judgement/ruling from a Court of the Tennessee
5 Department of Justice after a matter has been decided upon with due process

6 b. Defaulted Student Debt- when a resident of Tennessee, citizen of the
7 state of Tennessee or of the United States is unable to pay debts owed to a
8 crediting agency or any financial institution for the purpose of student loans

9 c. Wage Garnishment- An order from a court or government that requires an
10 employer to withhold an employee's wages to be sent to the person or institution
11 that employee owes money too

12
13 Section 2: The State of Tennessee will require a court judgement in favor of the
14 plaintiff before any person or institution is able garnish a person's wage for
15 defaulted student loan debt.

16
17 Section 3: There will be no cost to the State of Tennessee as court costs are
18 covered by the participating parties

19
20 Section 4: This act will be effective immediately the public welfare requiring so



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



**Sponsors: Lucas Muoto
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Ravenwood High School**

An Act to Protect Rural Hospitals In Tennessee.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

A.) Inpatient: A patient who stays in a hospital while under treatment.

B.) Outpatient: A patient who receives medical treatment without being admitted to a hospital.

C.) Rural Counties: All counties in Tennessee specified as rural counties by the Office of Management and Budget.

D.) Student Loan Forgiveness: Forgiveness, cancellation, or discharge of your loan meaning that you are no longer required to repay some or all of your loan.

E.) Emergency Treatment: Medical treatment facility specializing in emergency medicine, the acute care of patients who present without prior appointment.

Section 2: If enacted, this bill would:

A.) Allow hospitals in rural counties that are in financial need and have a risk of closure to receive an exemption from the requirement to provide for inpatient care services while keeping the capacity for emergency treatment and outpatient care in to continue to meet the needs of their community for these services.

B.) Provide medical students with a program that offers student loan forgiveness of up to \$200,000 in return for serving in a designated rural hospital in Tennessee after graduation for a period of 3 years.

Section. 3: This act intends to alleviate the issue of closure of rural hospitals, of which Tennessee has the second-highest number of rural hospital closures in America with 9 having been shut down since 2012.

Section 4: The act shall empower the Tennessee Department of Health to establish, record, regulate, and enforce all necessary rules and regulations regarding the expansion of school choice to rural counties.

Section 5: \$10,000,000 of the budget will be set aside for the first year. The Department of Health will determine whether this amount needs to be changed for the following years. This will be funded by the Tennessee State Government's budget.

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

Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming law, as the public welfare requires it.



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



**Sponsors: Andrew Dixon, Landyn Sholar
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: Lincoln County High School**

An Act to Automatically Register People to Vote.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government that any citizen in
2 Tennessee with a Driver's License is automatically registered to vote. Whenever
3 a citizen applies for or renews a driver's license or any form of ID card, then
4 their information will be placed into an online database. Within 10 business days
5 of their visit, he/she will receive a letter in the mail informing them that they will
6 be automatically registered to vote unless they opt-out. If the person is not of
7 voting age, then their letter will arrive quickly after their 18th birthday.
8

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

10 "Online database" is understood to be any form of online secure data
11 keeping service.
12

13 Section 2: The Department of Motor Vehicles will work with the Office of the
14 Secretary of State to help provide information so that the people can be put on
15 the Voting roles
16

17 Section 3: The approximate cost for Automatic Voter registration is estimated to
18 be a one time cost of approximately \$200,000 to update the voter registration
19 system in the state. There will also be an approximate cost of \$165,000 per year
20 to be able to mail out letters to the citizens. This cost will be absorbed by the
21 budget for the Tennessee Election Commission.
22

23 Section 4 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
24

25 Section 5: This act shall take effect on June 1st, 2020.
1



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



**Sponsors: Sophie Li
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE A MINIMUM REFUNDABLE DEPOSIT ON BEVERAGE
CONTAINERS.**

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

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

5 Bottle bill- A law which requires a minimum refundable deposit on beer, soft
6 drink or other beverage container to encourage the return of these containers for
7 recycling.

8 Refundable Deposit- Money collected from customers that a company expects to
9 return when certain conditions are satisfied.

10 Deposit-refund system- created by a beverage industry to ensure the return of
11 their containers to be washed, refilled, and resold

12 Handling fee- "Overhead allowance" equal to \$0.01 per container, paid by
13 processors to redemption centers; the amount paid by distributors for processing
14 the empty containers.

15 Distributor- company or agent who supplies goods to stores or businesses that
16 sell to customers

17 Retailer- A store or business that sells goods to customers

18 Redemption Center- Designated area for customers to return containers and
19 receive their refund.

20
21 Section 2: If enacted, this bill would place a 5-cent deposit on beverage
22 containers sold in Tennessee. A deposit is paid for each can or bottle purchased
23 by the retailers who purchase from the distributors. A consumer pays for this
24 deposit when purchasing the item (additional \$0.05). Once the empty container
25 is returned to the proper redemption center then the deposit is refunded.

26
27 Section 3: For every bottle, \$0.05 will be refunded and a handling fee of \$0.01
28 will be required for distributors to pay. Redemption centers own the containers
29 and sell directly to certified processors.

30
31 Section 4: Beverage containers found as litter and that are not severely
32 damaged can also be collected and returned to a redemption center for a deposit
33 refund as well.

34
35 Section 5: Beverage containers that are accepted under this bill are as follows:
36 all non-alcoholic beverages except milk, beer, malt, carbonated soft drinks, soda

37 water, and mineral/flavored water. Glass, plastic, and aluminum containers are
38 also all accepted.
39
40 Section 6: Unredeemed deposits on bottles are property of the state of
41 Tennessee, used to fund operations, redemption centers and related purposes.
42
43 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
44
45 Section 8: This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2021.



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



**Sponsors: Sadie Reagan Committee:
Senate - Education School:
Hendersonville High School**

**AN ACT to require the state of Tennessee to fully fund the Basic
Education Program.**

1 WHEREAS, The Basic Education Plan is at least \$500 million behind where it
2 should be in terms of current funding.

3
4 WHEREAS, Teachers fund most of the school supplies in their classrooms due to
5 lack of funding

6
7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

8
9 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

10 BEP- Basic Education Program

11
12 Section 2: The state of Tennessee will be required to pay the annual 500million
13 dollar deficit in the BEP's funding.

14
15 Section 3: School systems will be required to fund money for public school
16 supplies.

17
18 Section 4: This addition will be funded by tax revenues and reserves, costing a
19 minimum of \$500,000,000 dollars annually.

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

23
24 Section 6: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the 2020-2021 school
25 year.



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



**Sponsors: Jack Berexa, Sriya Konda
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Ravenwood High School**

**An Act to Foster Public Medical Research on the Impact of Select
Psychedelics on Mental Health Disorders.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

A) Medically-promising psychedelics - Schedule 1 illegal compounds with adequate preliminary research which suggests medical usefulness; this act limits its scope to the following compounds: Psilocybin Mushrooms, Lysergic Acid Diethylamide, and Dimethyltryptamine

B) Medical usefulness - the potential for specific solvency of a medically-established mental health disorder or relief of distressing symptomology of a medically-established mental health disorder

C) Stigmatization - the historic characterization of certain mood-affecting compounds as dangerous based on cultural bias

Section 2: This act classifies the three medically-promising psychedelics defined in Section 1 as "Researchable" to ensure the production of reputable, conclusive research on the medical effectiveness of these compounds is not stigmatized or discouraged in the public or private sector.

Section 3: This act delegates an initial 15 million USD from the Department of Mental Health Budget to the University of Tennessee Health Research System to act as a catalyzing medical research package for chemical investigation and clinical trial of medically-promising psychedelics.

Section 4: This act further emphasizes its hope that upon the accumulation of reputable, conclusive research on the potential implications of medically-promising psychedelics, the State will follow the recommendation of involved public research entities concerning the legal status of cited compounds.

Section 5: This act affirms its limited scope in that it does not change the legal status of any cited compounds but rather creates federally-sanctioned research through the use of NIH provided compounds.

Section 6: This act stresses the flexibility of directed funds: upon the accumulation of incentivizing or disincentivizing research on the effectiveness of these compounds, these funds can be redirected.

37

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

39

40 Section 7: This act shall take into effect immediately upon passage.

1



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



**Sponsors: Ella Saakian
Committee: House - Education
School: Hillsboro High School**

An act to enable DREAMers to be eligible for Tennessee's in-state college tuition.

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

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

4 a) DREAMers: Young immigrants residing in the United States unlawfully after being
5 brought in by their parents.

6 b) In-state tuition qualification: Every person having his or her domicile in
7 Tennessee shall be classified "in-state" for application fee, tuition, and admission
8 purposes. The Board of Regents requires graduation from a public or private school
9 in Tennessee and a diploma

10 c) Domicile: the country that a person treats as their permanent home, or lives in
11 and has a substantial connection with.

12 d) Tennessee "In-State Tuition"- 2 years free for community and technical schools
13 as well as lowered fees from public colleges and universities

14 e) TBR, Tennessee Board Of Regents- TBR is responsible for the government and
15 management of the state university and Community College Systems of Tennessee.
16 TBR provides more efficient utilization of state resources provided for their support

17
18 SECTION 2 - Undocumented immigrants who qualify as DREAMers who have a
19 domicile in Tennessee must be able to qualify for in-state tuition. These students
20 must have graduated from a Tennessee public/private secondary school and earned
21 a diploma to be eligible.

22
23 SECTION 3 - The Board of Regents will allow DREAMers to get an education at
24 community colleges and technical colleges for the first two years free, and allow
25 DREAMers to apply to the in-state tuition of public colleges in Tennessee if they are
26 in agreement with the Board of Regents requirements of an in-state tuition

27
28 SECTION 4 - This bill is fiscal neutral.. Budgeting decisions will be made by each
29 college as they see fit.

30
31 SECTION 5 - The Board of Regents will be responsible for the enforcement of the
32 bill

33
34 SECTION 6 - All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed

35
36 SECTION 7 - This bill would be effective as of August 1st, 2020.



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



Sponsors: Ben Perry

Committee: Senate - Finance, Ways and Means

School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School

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

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



**Sponsors: Genevieve Jones
Committee: House - Education
School: Hardin Valley Academy**

**AN ACT TO DECREASE THE MANDATORY COUNSELOR-TO-STUDENT
RATIO ON THE SECONDARY LEVEL.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:

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

- a) Secondary education counselor - Any person having completed an Educational Preparation Program at a state-accredited institution and having received appropriate licensure from the Tennessee State Board of Education.
- b) Educator Preparation Program - State approved certification programs by which an individual receives appropriate skills training.
- c) High school student - Any individual enrolled in a public high school or private high school in the state of Tennessee.
- d) Unapproved high school - A school that has either not received approval from the Tennessee State Board of Education or via other legal pathways, or whose approval status has been revoked due to not meeting state standards.

Section 2: All public and private high schools in Tennessee shall be required to have a 1:250 counselor to student ratio.

Section 3: The counselor-to-student ratio will be monitored and regulated by the State Board of Education on an annual basis.

a) Public schools: If a public school does not meet the mandated standard, the school will be given conditional approval for three years. When the three years of conditional approval have passed, if the school does not meet the mandate they will become unapproved and their funding may be cut. The State Board of Education will decide on the high school's status.

b) Private schools: If a private school does not meet the mandated standard, it will be considered unapproved by the state and all students enrolled in this institution may be considered truant.

Section 4: The addition of these counselors will cost \$12,000,000 and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Education budget.

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

Section 6: This act shall take effect May 31st, 2024, the public welfare willing it.



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



**Sponsors: Erica Friedman, Gabrielle Floyd
Committee: House - Health
School: University School of Nashville**

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FREE BIRTH CONTROL TO TENNESSEE RESIDENTS.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
2

3 Section 1: Terms will be defined as followed:

4 Contraceptive - a method or device serving to prevent pregnancy.

5 Title X Clinic - a clinic that receives federal funding to provide family planning
6 services to low-income families.

7 Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) - methods of contraception that
8 include Intrauterine Contraceptives (IUCs) and implants.
9

10 Section 2: This act will create a grant that provides Title X clinics with funding to
11 train clinic staff on client education and counseling and to purchase LARCs. These
12 contraceptives and services are to be provided upon request to clients at no cost.
13

14 Section 3: This initiative will last for 5 calendar years, and data on its impact,
15 including how it affects the rate of unanticipated pregnancies, will be monitored
16 by a committee of no more than four members in the Department of Health
17 appointed by the Health Department Commissioner.
18

19 Section 4: If enacted, this bill will have an annual cost of \$5,000,000 to be
20 budgeted from the Department of Health.
21

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

24 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately.



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



**Sponsors: Isabel Oldham
Committee: Senate - Government Operations
School: Brentwood High School**

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TENNESSEE VITAL RECORDS ACT (TN CODE § 68-3-203).

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

- A) Tennessee Vital Records Act of 1977 - the body of legislation defining the qualities of official identification records
- B) Sex Realignment (Change) Surgery - the surgical procedure by which a person alters their physical characteristics to match those of the gender with which they identify
- C) Birth Certificate - the official document stating the personal details and birth specifics of an individual
- D) Sex - the distinction based on reproductive organs and structures
- E) Gender - the social identification of self to male, female, or nonbinary characteristics
- F) Transgender - having a gender identity or expression that differs from the sex assigned at birth; gender dysphoria
- G) Nonbinary - a spectrum or range of gender identities that encompasses those not exclusively male or female, denoted as "X" on official documents
- H) Affidavit - an official statement confirmed by oath, affirmation, or signature (by the authority of public notary, for court or legal use)

Section 2: This act will alter Section D of TN Code § 68-3-203, which states that "The sex of an individual shall not be changed on the original certificate of birth as a result of sex change surgery." The reformed code will allow for the amendment of the sex stated on an individual's birth certificate on the condition that they identify otherwise.

Section 3: This act requires an individual to have an affidavit presenting their full name, date of birth, sex assigned at birth, and the intended amendment of their sex (specified as male, female, or nonbinary) in conjunction with a report from a licensed doctor or therapist affirming their gender in order to officially complete the designated amendment.

Section 4: This act will not require evidence of a Sex Realignment (Change) Surgery to amend the official certificate.

Section 5: The cost of amending the sex on a birth certificate will be \$15, and the cost of printing a new copy would be another \$15. This follows the already-established fiscal impact of changing an aspect of a birth certificate, such as a

37 name, date, or listed parents. The revenue generated will flow into the
38 Department of Health, following the same course as other amendment
39 payments.

40
41 Section 6: This bill does not require funding from the state but rather generates
42 additional money.

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

45
46 Section 8: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage of this bill, the
47 public welfare requiring it.

1



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



**Sponsors: Parth Mishra, Kyan Ramsay
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Memphis University School**

AN ACT TO PROVIDE PEER TUTORING TO STUDENTS IN NEED.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) SAT: a standardized test for college admissions in the United States; owned, published, and developed by the College Board.
- b) ACT: a standardized test for high school achievement and college admissions in the United States produced by ACT, Inc.
- c) Tennessee Department of Education: the state education agency of Tennessee.
- d) Peer Enrichment Tutoring (PET): a nonprofit organization designed by the Tennessee Department of Education that brings together students who have the top 95th percentile in their SAT or ACT to tutor other kids.
- e) Collage Board: American formed as the College Entrance Examination Board to expand access to higher education.

Section 2: The PET program will act as an optional way for students who've scored beneath the state average on the SAT or ACT to receive tutoring from their peers.

Section 3: Through the PET program, one will receive student-to-student tutoring on a weekly basis with online supplements (section 7).

- a) Students will be able to choose their tutors.

Section 4: Students shall be made aware of this program via the College Board and their schools.

Section 5: Students who have scored in the 85th percentile or above are eligible to fill tutoring positions.

- a) These peer tutors shall receive service hours for their work.
- b) In order to participate in the program, tutors must commit to one month of service.
- c) If missed, tutors will be required to reschedule their sessions, and if they fail to do so twice, they will not receive any service hours. They will additionally be barred from participating in the program for a month.

37 Section 6: The PET program will also include an interactive website that will allow
38 students to access resources over specific topics and communicate with their
39 peer tutors.
40 The PET website shall also serve as an alternative method of meeting with one's
41 tutor.
42
43 Section 7: There will be no cost for this program.
44
45 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
46
47 Section 9: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2021.



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



**Sponsors: Lily Grace Thome, Caroline Powell
Committee: House - Business and Utilities
School: Webb School**

An Act to Ban UV-Ray Tanning Use By Minors.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATIVE

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

4
5 Tanning device: An electronic product that is designed to use ultraviolet light to
6 irradiate any part of a living human's body. A tanning device uses ultraviolet
7 radiation with wavelengths between 200 and 400 nanometers to induce skin
8 tanning.

9
10 Section 2: An act relating to the use of a tanning facility by a minor; amending
11 SB 1495; this act hereby bans the use of tanning devices in tanning facilities by
12 a minor of any age in the state of Tennessee.

13
14 Section 3: All minors are subject to this act unless a health provider prescribes
15 the use of the tanning device to treat a medical condition.

16
17 The tanning sessions provided by a tanning facility may not exceed number,
18 frequency, or exposure time prescribed by the health care
19 provider or authorized by this section or rules of the department.

20
21 Section 4: This bill prohibits tanning facilities from allowing a person under the
22 age of 18 to use a tanning device. A facility violating the bill may be assessed a
23 civil penalty of up to 1,000 dollars per day of continuing violation.

24
25 This bill requires the employees at tanning facilities in the state of Tennessee to
26 check the IDs of every patron who requests to use a Tanning device.

27
28 Section 5: The addition of this law will cost the state approximately \$0.00 dollars
29 due to the fact that the FDA and the FTC share the responsibility of monitoring
30 the existing tanning regulations, and the responsibility of this new regulation will
31 fall on the employees who regularly check IDs.

32
33 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

34
35 Section 7: This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication
36 in the statute book.



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



**Sponsors: Laasya Challa, Xingying Zhang
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: East Hamilton High School**

AN ACT TO REDUCE FOOD WASTAGE IN TENNESSEE SUPERMARKETS.

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4 A) Large Supermarket - retail stores with at least 20% of sales revenue from
5 food and at least 4,300 square feet in size

6 B) Food Distribution Charity - a nonprofit organization with tax-exempt status
7 under §501(c)(3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code that engages in the
8 distribution of food free of charge to people in need

9 C) Donation Contract - a legal agreement between a business and charitable
10 organization for the donation of assets

11 D) The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act - Public Law 104-210,
12 federal legislation that protects good-faith food donors from civil and criminal
13 liability

14
15 Section 2: If enacted, this act mandates that large supermarkets sign donation
16 contracts with local or regional food distribution charities to donate their excess
17 edible, unsold products. Minimum quantity and regular frequency of donations
18 are under the discretion of the donation contract.

19
20 Section 3: This act requires participating supermarkets to sort produce and
21 donate packaged items 120 hours before their expiration dates. These products
22 must comply with food hygiene/safety legislation and be contained in intact
23 packaging.

24
25 Section 4: Under the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act, large
26 supermarkets are protected should their donated products later cause harm to
27 their recipients. Exceptions are made for instances of gross negligence by the
28 large supermarkets.

29
30 Section 5: Under this act, compliant supermarkets will receive a tax break equal
31 to 35% of the donated products' inventory value. These deductions must be filed
32 annually to the Tennessee Department of Revenue in business tax return forms.

33
34 Section 6: If enacted, supermarkets in violation of Section 2 will face penalties of
35 \$4,500 for each infraction. They will receive sixty (60) days to sign donation
36 contracts with food distribution charities. Supermarkets in violation of Section 3
37 will face penalties of \$200 for each infraction.

38

39 Section 7: This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
40 generate revenue resulting from fines.

41

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

43

44 Section 9: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2021, the public welfare
45 requiring it.

1



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



**Sponsors: Paige Jerit
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: St. Agnes Academy**

**An Act to Amend Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 1 about Government Funding
for Child-Placing and Adoption Agencies.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
2

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

4 Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 1- domestic relations (Title 36), adoption (Chapter 1),
5 and general provisions (Part 1).

6 Child placing agency- any organization, establishment, center, agency,
7 association, or institution which places children for adoption or in foster care.

8 Religious convictions- describes the claim of religious people that their individual
9 religions or deities of their religions guide them to take specific actions according
10 to their beliefs.

11 Moral convictions- a personal judgment that a person's outlook about a specific
12 subject corresponds with one's moral values and sense of right and wrong.
13

14 Section 2: The third clause of the text of HB0836, as signed into law on January
15 30, 2020, and which can be found in Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 1, will be struck in
16 its entirety. The text of said clause reads as follows:

17 "[prohibits]...A state or local government entity from denying to a private
18 licensed child-placing agency any grant, contract, or participation, in a
19 government program because of the agency's objection to participating in a
20 placement that violates the agency's moral convictions." ~~"[prohibits]...A state or local government entity from denying to a private licensed child-placing agency any grant, contract, or participation, in a government program because of the agency's objection to participating in a placement that violates the agency's moral convictions."~~
21

22 Section 3: In lieu of the clause stated above in Section 2, the following clause
23 will be added in its place:

24 "All state-funded child-placing agencies that use religious and moral convictions
25 to discriminate based on sexuality, race, or religion, will no longer be eligible for
26 financial support from the state."
27

28 Section 4: If enacted, this bill would have no financial cost to the state of
29 Tennessee.
30

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

33 Section 6: This act will go in effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.
1



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



**Sponsors: Sowmya Senthilkumar
Committee: House - Agriculture and Natural
Resources School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO REDUCE MICROPLASTICS IN MAJOR TENNESSEE
WATERWAYS.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a) Microplastics: broken down pieces of plastic less than five millimeters long;
5 especially evident in water pollution.

6 b) Biodegradable bags: eco-friendly bags, produced with renewable raw
7 materials, micro-organisms, petrochemicals, or a combination of all three, which
8 decomposes completely without producing microplastics.

9 c) License retailers: a person or business who is authorized to sell directly to a
10 consumer with a certified business license.

11 d) Microbeads: an extremely small particle of plastic intentionally put into
12 products.

13 e) Microbead-Free Waters Act: a law in the United States established in 2015
14 that prohibits the adding of microbeads in certain manufacturing personal care
15 products. In July 2017, the manufacturing of microbead products was prohibited,
16 and in July 2018, retail sales of microbead products were also prohibited.

17 f) Major waterways in Tennessee: these waterways include lakes over fourteen
18 hundred (14, 000) acres in surface area and the major rivers listed: Tennessee
19 River, Mississippi River, Cumberland River, French Broad River, Nolichucky River,
20 Pigeon River, Wolf River, Conasauga River, and the North Fork Holston River.

21
22 Section 2: Under this act, all licensed retailers who offer single-use plastic bags
23 to customers must convert to biodegradable bags. Plastic bags must be replaced
24 with biodegradable bags by January 1, 2023. To control biodegradable plastic
25 costs, retailers may choose to charge customers a very small price for their
26 bags. Licensed retail stores that currently use biodegradable plastic bags, paper
27 bags, or non-plastic reusable bags, are exempt from this section.

28
29 Section 3: A violation of this act will result in a one-time fine of two hundred
30 dollars (\$200), a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500) for the second and a fine of
31 one thousand dollars (\$1000) for third and subsequent violations. These fines
32 may be imposed by the city, county, or state.

33
34 Section 4: In addition to current water pollution examinations, the Tennessee
35 Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) will be required to sample,

analyze, and publish the microplastic levels in major waterways in Tennessee for every four months yearly.

Section 5: This act will have a minimal financial cost to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) to perform the microplastic tests. This bill may generate revenue for the state from fines discussed in Section 3.

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

Section 7: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023 to provide enough time for stores to meet the criteria of this bill, for the banishment of microbeads in products, and for the TDEC to have adequate time to create an efficient method to sample the levels of microplastics.

TENNESSEE YMCA

ZIG 2020



SPECIAL ZIG

COMMITTEE 3



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



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

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

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

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

11
12 SECTION 2: Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 2-1-104(a), is further amended
13 by deleting subdivision (30) and substituting instead the following language:
14 (30) "Statewide political party" means a political party at least one (1) of whose
15 candidates for an office to be elected by voters of the entire state in the past six
16 (6) calendar years has received a number of votes equal to at least one and one-
17 half percent (1 ½%) of the total number of votes cast for gubernatorial
18 candidates in the most recent election of governor.

19
20 SECTION 3: This act would come at no additional cost to the state seeing as
21 administrative costs relating to altering ballots occur at every election.

22
23 SECTION 4: This act would take effect immediately upon being enacted, allowing
24 for minor parties to meet these requirements beginning with the August 6, 2020
25 county, state, and federal primary election, the public welfare requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Eden Sekwat
Committee: Senate - Education
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

AN ACT TO GRANT IN-STATE TUITION TO ELIGIBLE DACA STUDENTS.

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

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) - national program to protect eligible young undocumented immigrants that immigrated to the United States when they were children. This program protects these immigrants from deportation and grants them work permits.

Deferred Action: immigration status granted by the government that delays deportation

Undocumented Immigrant: a foreign-born person who does not have legal authorization to reside in the United States

In-state tuition: lower tuition offered to Tennessee residents for public Tennessee colleges and universities

Out-of-state tuition: higher tuition required for non-Tennessee residents for public Tennessee colleges and universities

International Student: students who chose to undertake all or part of their tertiary education in a country other than their own and move to that country for the purpose of studying. International students are required to pay out of state tuition.

Section 2: If enacted, this bill will allow undocumented immigrant students protected by DACA to pay in-state-tuition, as opposed to the increased price of out-of-state tuition.

Currently, undocumented immigrant students are required to pay out-of-state tuition for Tennessee colleges and universities.

Section 3: This act will grant in-state residency at public colleges and universities for undocumented immigrant students with DACA. They will no longer be considered international students and will be permitted to pay in-state tuition rates.

Section 4: An individual protected by DACA will be eligible for in-state tuition rates if the individual:

Attended a Tennessee school for at least three (3) years prior to graduation

Done any of the following:

Graduated from a Tennessee high school

Obtained a GED in Tennessee

Completed a high school curriculum in a home school program

Obtained a 19 on the ACT or 1000 on the SAT

38 Is planning on registering or enrolling in a Tennessee public university or college
39 Submits an affidavit stating the individual will apply to legalize their immigration
40 status as soon as they are eligible
41

42 Section 5: This act will not require funding from the state budget.
43

44 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
45

46 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public
47 welfare requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Jorge Ikeda-Sanchez, Samuel Arnold
Committee: Senate - Finance, Ways and Means
School: Summit High School**

**AN ACT TO REPEAL "PREMIER TYPE TOURIST RESORT"
MUNICIPALITIES.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

4 Law 67-4-504- Title 64 Taxes and Licenses, Chapter 4 Privilege and Excise Taxes,
5 Part 5 Revenue Law, Section 504 in the Tennessee Code.

6 Law 67-6-103 (a)(3)(B)(i)- Title 64 Taxes and Licenses, Chapter 6 Sales and Use
7 Taxes, Part 1 General Provisions, Section 103, Subsection (a)(3)(B)(i)

8 Land and Water Conservation Fund- The source of funding for a technical advisory
9 service to assist counties and municipal governments in the preservation of natural
10 areas and the establishment and operation of parks.

11 Premier Type Tourist Resort- A municipality having a population of one thousand
12 one hundred (1,100) or more persons, according to the 1970 federal census or any
13 subsequent federal census, in which at least forty percent (40%) of the assessed
14 valuation, as shown by the tax assessment rolls or books of the municipality, of the
15 real estate in the municipality consists of hotels, motels, tourist courts
16 accommodation, tourist shops and restaurants, is defined as a "premier type tourist
17 resort" for purposes of this chapter.

18 Tourist Court Accommodations- A motel that rents rooms with direct access to the
19 parking area.

20
21 Section II: Law 67-4-504 and Law 67-6-103 (a)(3)(B)(i) are hereby repealed, and
22 all municipalities with the designation "Premier Type Tourist Resort" lose the
23 designation.

24
25 Section III: The taxes collected from the repeal of Law 67-4-504 and Law 67-6-103
26 will go to the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the Department of Environment
27 and Conservation.

28
29 Section IV: This bill would require \$5,000,000 from the Department of Environment
30 and Conservation, and would add \$5,000,000 to the Land and Water Conservation
31 Fund within the budget of the Department of Environment and Conservation.

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

34
35 Section VI: This resolution shall take effect July 1, 2020, the public welfare requiring
36 it.



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



**Sponsors: Vincent Ores
Committee: House - Health
School: Memphis University School**

An Act to stop the Spread of COVID-19 in Tennessee.

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise will be defined as follows:
4 A) COVID-19: a new strain of Coronavirus which broke out 2019 in Wuhan China, which is
5 currently an international epidemic and has spread to Europe and North America.

6 B) n95 mask: Any mask is a safety device that covers the nose and mouth and helps protect
7 the wearer from breathing in small hazardous substances, such as mold or small viruses. A
8 mask that blocks about 95 percent of particles that are 0.3 microns in size or larger is
9 classified as n95.

10 C) Outbreak: a sudden rise in the incidence of a disease; an outbreak can be declared by a
11 local, state, or federal government.

12
13 Section 1: This act will allow for the manufacture and possible future distribution of n95
14 masks to the general populace of Tennessee, if a state of emergency requires it.

15
16 Section 2: This act will also establish sites for emergency medical centers for possible
17 treatment of local epidemics if the needed compacity overcomes the current compacity of
18 hospitals and treatment centers.

19
20 Section 3: This act will furthermore seek to support and incentivize medical research to
21 create a vaccine or to help stop the spread of COVID-19

22 A) These possible incentives will be determined in the future.

23
24 Section 4: Furthermore, this act will suspend public schools by region in case of a local or
25 state-wide outbreak.

26 A) The suspension of schools will last until the school district decides that there is no longer
27 any state of emergency

28
29 Section 5: The implementation of the actions in this bill will be funded by the budgets of
30 both the Tennessee Department of Health and the Tennessee Emergency Management
31 Agency.

32 A) Currently, the cost of these future expenditures is unknown, but they must be funded if
33 the state of Tennessee is to prevent a large COVID-19 outbreak

34
35 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

36
37 Section 7: This act will be enacted by the state upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Margaret Rencher
Committee: House - Health
School: Brentwood High School**

**An Act to Decrease the Cost of Diabetic Blood Glucose Test Strips in
Tennessee.**

1 WHEREAS approximately 13% of Tennessee's total population has been diagnosed with
2 diabetes; and
3

4 WHEREAS doctors recommend that diabetics test their blood glucose levels six to eight
5 times per day in order to monitor and control the disease; and
6

7 WHEREAS it costs no more than \$0.30 to manufacture, produce, and market one blood
8 glucose test strip, and companies are selling test strips for up to \$1.50 per strip; and
9

10 WHEREAS it is reported that one in four diabetics have difficulty paying for and therefore
11 underuse treatment; now, therefore,
12

13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
14

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

16 Diabetes- a disease in which the body's ability to produce or respond to the hormone
17 insulin is impaired, resulting in abnormal metabolism of carbohydrates and elevated
18 levels of glucose in the blood and urine.

19 Blood Glucose Test Strips- small disposable plastic strips that play a very significant role
20 in monitoring and controlling diabetes. These strips are necessary for patients with
21 either Type One or Type Two diabetes and are recommended by doctors to be used six to
22 eight times per day in order to maintain healthy blood glucose levels.
23

24 Section 2: The cost per blood glucose test strip will be capped at \$0.50 for all sellers in
25 the state of Tennessee. There is currently no cap on the price of these strips.
26

27 Section 3: Any corporation selling above this cap price will lose its permit to sell in the
28 State of Tennessee.
29

30 Section 4: No fiscal line is required as there is no cost to the State of Tennessee to
31 implement this act.
32

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

35 Section 6: This act shall take effect 30 days after enactment in order to allow
36 corporations to accurately adjust their market prices, the public welfare requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Cat Gowan, Cameron Adams
Committee: House - Civil Justice
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Require Background Checks for All Firearm Purchases.

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

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

4 Firearm - any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or
5 may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or
6 the frame or receiver of any such weapon.

7 Firearm Dealer - An individual who sells firearms for a profit.

8 Federal Firearm License - A license in the United States that enables an
9 individual or a company to engage in a business pertaining to the manufacture
10 or importation of firearms and ammunition, or the interstate and intrastate sale
11 of firearms. It mandates they initiate background checks on all firearm
12 purchasers.

13 Background Check - a process the TBI uses to verify that a person is who they
14 claim to be and checks a person's criminal record, education, employment
15 history, and other activities that happened in the past in order to confirm their
16 validity.

17 TBI - Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

18 Gun Show - event where firearm dealers privately sell their product to
19 purchasers.

20
21 Section 2 : All firearm dealers must hold a valid Federal Firearm License.

22
23 Section 3: This act would also apply to all private distributors of firearms
24 including those who participate in gun shows who are not currently required to
25 complete background checks and could potentially sell a firearm to a person who
26 has the intent to use it for criminal activity.

27
28 Section 4: This act will not require funding from the state budget as the
29 distributors acquiring the licenses will pay for the licenses themselves.

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

32
33 Section 6 : This act shall take effect on January 1, 2021, the public welfare
34 requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Aubrey King, Sophie Bricker
Committee: House - Finance, Ways & Means
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

An Act to Raise Wages Proportionally to the Consumer Price Index.

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

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

4 Wage- a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis, made
5 by an employer to an employee, especially to a manual or unskilled worker

6 Consumer Price Index- an index of the variation in prices paid by typical
7 consumers for retail goods and other items

8 Minimum Wage- the lowest wage permitted by law or by a special agreement
9 (such as one with a labor union)

10 Living Wage- a wage that is high enough to maintain a normal standard of living

11 Inflation- sustained increase in the general price level of goods and services in
12 an economy over a period of time

13 Bankruptcy- declared in law unable to pay outstanding debts

14 Chapter 11 Bankruptcy- reorganization plan most often used by large businesses
15 to help them stay active while repaying creditors.

16 Chapter 13 Bankruptcy- eliminates debts through a repayment plan that lets you
17 pay back a portion of your debt over a three- or five-year period

18
19 Section 2: This bill requires all businesses in the state of Tennessee to raise the
20 minimum wage each year proportionally to the Consumer Price Index.

21
22 Section 3: The Department of Labor and Workforce Development will determine
23 what the Consumer Price Index is each year and will publish their results to
24 establish the updated minimum wage yearly.

25
26 Section 4: For businesses that have filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 or
27 Chapter 13, the Department of Revenue will loan compensation in the form of a
28 bailout for the difference in wages from what the business can pay and what the
29 minimum wage is. After the business has been freed from bankruptcy, they will
30 have a total of 5 years to reimburse the loan. Should the business fail to pay
31 back the money given to bail them out, they will undertake consequences further
32 listed in Section 6.

33
34 Section 5: Additionally, this act will prohibit the discharge of employees on the
35 basis of inadequate income. Employers must record their reasoning for the
36 dismissal of any employees, and if it is suspected that dismissal was due to

aversion of the act, these businesses will also undertake consequences further listed in Section 6.

Section 6: Employers who fail to obey this law will be fined an amount that is in relation to their income. These employers will be required to pay the missing wages and an additional 30% of the total missing wages. A second violation of this law will result in the payment of the missing wages and an additional 50% of the company's total missing wages. Further punishment will be incurred if the employer does not follow the regulations of this law.

Section 7: Due to the uncertainty of the amount of money necessary to compensate businesses going bankrupt, it is impossible to determine the definite cost of this bill based on corporate finances. However, the immediate increase from a \$7.25 minimum wage to one that is \$8.72 will cost \$178,399.20. Minimal costs will occur every year due to the rising inflation rates. In addition, an increase in involvement within the market is expected, as citizens will have more money to invest.

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

Section 9: This act will go into effect on January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring it.



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



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

AN ACT TO IMPROVE ELECTION SECURITY.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



**Sponsors: Holden Korbey
Committee: House - Consumer and Human Resources
School: Hillsboro High School**

**An Act to Require LEED Silver Certification for Buildings Exceeding 5,000
Square Feet in Occupiable Space and 2 Million Dollars in Total Budget.**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a) LEED: The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design program is
5 sponsored by the US green building council, and serves as a third-party
6 certification system that scores buildings on their sustainable construction and
7 design practices.

8 b) Third-party certification system: When an independent organization reviews
9 the manufacturing/construction process of a product (in this case, a building),
10 and independently determines if the product meets compliance with a set of
11 standards regarding safety, quality, and performance

12 c) LEED certification category: Any one of the five classifications of evaluation
13 defined by LEED: Building Design and Construction (BD+M), Interior Design and
14 Construction (ID+M), Operations and Management (O+M), Neighborhood
15 Development (ND), or Homes (H). May also apply to any other specific category
16 for a designated building type (e.g. LEED Schools).

17
18 Section 2: All buildings in Tennessee that exceed 5000 square feet in occupiable
19 space and \$2,000,000 in total budget must achieve LEED Silver certification in
20 the most appropriate certification category. For additions to existing buildings or
21 facilities, this shall only apply to projects that add five thousand or more gross
22 square feet of occupied space, and LEED certification requirements shall only
23 apply to the scope of the addition itself.

24
25 Section 3: The LEED Silver program requires that a given building meet
26 qualifications set by the LEED organization in 50-59 out of the possible 110
27 points. Overall categories include: Location and Transportation, Sustainable
28 Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy and Atmosphere, Materials and Resources, Indoor
29 Environmental Quality, Innovation, and Regional Priority.

30
31 Section 4: This LEED Silver mandate is a baseline, and buildings are free to
32 pursue the more stringent LEED certification programs, which are LEED Gold
33 (60-79 points) and LEED Platinum (80-110 points).

34
35 Section 5: LEED Silver status shall not apply to buildings approved as part of the
36 fiscal year 2019-2020

37
38 Section 6: Exemptions include buildings with “specialized functions” such as:
39 thermal transfer functions, solid and/or toxic waste disposal functions, water and
40 wastewater treatment functions, warehouse and/or storage functions, and
41 mechanical functions. The Department of Codes Administration for the county
42 where the building is located shall make a determination as to whether a facility
43 construction project is to serve a predominately specialized function using the
44 meaning of the phrase contained in this subsection.
45

46 Section 7: This bill is fiscal neutral. Privately owned buildings must supply funds
47 for certification independently, and local governments will factor in the cost of
48 LEED certification for buildings that meet the above requirements in their
49 budgets.
50

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

53 Section 9: This bill will be enacted on October 1, 2020, the public welfare
54 requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Om Patel
Committee: House - Health School:
East Hamilton High School**

**AN ACT TO CREATE CLINICS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEROIN
ASSISTED ADDICTION TREATMENT.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

- a) Drug addict- A person who is mentally and/or physically dependent on the use of drugs
- b) Rehabilitative- Being done in a manner that restores the ability of people to function in society through gradual mitigation of problems preventing them to do so
- c) Heroin-assisted addiction treatment- Rehabilitative treatment of drug addicts through the administration of heroin in decreasing doses

Section 2: All operations of the heroin assisted addiction treatment clinics will be overseen by the Tennessee Department of Health

Section 3: There will be a total of 6 clinics made throughout the state of Tennessee

- a) The State Building Commission of Tennessee will be responsible for the construction of these buildings
- b) These clinics will be located in the following counties: Carroll County, Greene County, Lawrence County, Pickett County, Polk County, Warren County
- c) A total of 2.25 million dollars will be allocated for the construction of each building

Section 4: A total of 1 million dollars will be budgeted each year for the purchase of heroin and needles

- a) The heroin will be purchased already synthesized from legal sources
- b) Only pure heroin will be purchased and administered
- c) Each clinic will have at least 50 kg heroin left reserved in case of shortages
- d) The purchase itself will be carried out by the Tennessee Office of Health Care Facilities
- e) The amount of money allocated for the purchase of heroin yearly can be adjusted on a yearly basis and money can be added in case of shortages by the Tennessee Office of Health Care Facilities

Section 5: Each building will be staffed with a set number of people with various jobs:

- 37 a) There will be a total of 6 addiction psychologists and 4 addiction medicine
38 physicians
39 i) Addiction psychologists will be paid 150 thousand dollars annually
40 ii) Addiction medicine physicians will be paid 350 thousand dollars
41 annually
42 b) The amount of people of each occupation can be changed at the discretion of
43 the Tennessee Office of Health Care Facilities
44 c) There will be 9 police officers at each of the clinics during the time it is open
45 and a minimum of 2 police officers during the time it is not open relocated from
46 their counties' respective departments for security
47

48 Section 6: Treatment will be administered in accordance to all of the following
49 criteria:

- 50 a) The patient must show signs of addiction and show that the treatment is
51 necessary to their well being
52 i) These will be found through consultation with the addiction
53 psychologists
54 b) The patient must be at least 18 years old
55 c) All heroin will be administered by addiction medical physicians in the clinic
56 i) Heroin can be administered through a needle or in the form of a pill
57 d) The patient must be a US Citizen
58 e) Treatment will only occur during the time the clinic is officially open, from 9
59 am to 7 pm
60

61 Section 7: This bill will have an initial cost of up to 14.5 million dollars, followed
62 by a yearly cost of up to 14.8 million dollars. However, the net cost will likely be
63 negative, meaning that money will be saved for the state, seeing as the money
64 saved from reduced crime, reduced money spent on Medicaid, and other saved
65 costs will yield a 2:1 benefit to cost ratio (according to trends observed in other
66 places in which this has been implemented)
67

68 Section 8: All laws or parts of law in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
69

70 Section 9: This act will take effect immediately, in order to allow for the
71 construction process of the clinics, the recruitment of medical professionals, and
72 the purchase of supplies. The clinics will begin operating as soon as all of the
73 necessary staff and supplies for each clinic are present; the clinics will not need
74 to wait for other clinics to be ready to operate in order to begin operating in their
75 respective locations.



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



**Sponsors: Maxwell Aulino
Committee: Senate - State & Local Government
School: Brentwood High School**

**AN ACT TO CREATE STATE-WIDE REGULATIONS REGARDING THE USE OF
HOBBY AIRCRAFT IN PUBLIC PARKS.**

1 Realizing that many local governments currently lack clear legislation on the use
2 of unmanned aircraft systems in public parks,

3
4 Considering that the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
5 currently regulates the use of unmanned aircraft systems in state parks,

6
7 Understanding that public parks are appropriate locations for aircraft flight
8 because of their ease-of-access, open spaces, and general use as multi-purpose
9 recreational areas,

10
11 Confirming that many amateur Unmanned Aircraft System operators are
12 currently confined to their private property,

13
14 Expressing a desire for consistency in local parks regarding usage of hobby
15 aircraft,

16
17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

18
19 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

20 a. Public Park- Land owned by a local municipality or county opened to the public
21 for recreational use or designated as a public park by the local municipality or
22 county, specifically excluding state parks, which are regulated separately.

23 b. Unmanned Aircraft- An aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct
24 human intervention from within or on the aircraft.

25 c. Unmanned Aircraft System- An unmanned aircraft and associated elements
26 (including communication links and the components that control the unmanned
27 aircraft) that are required for the operator to operate safely and efficiently in the
28 national airspace system.

29 d. Hobby Aircraft- Unmanned Aircraft that are operated in a non-commercial
30 capacity.

31
32 Section 2: Municipalities and counties shall not restrict the non-commercial use
33 of Hobby Aircraft in Public Parks, so long as the weight of the Hobby Aircraft
34 does not exceed 8 ounces, the wingspan of the hobby aircraft does not exceed
35 122 centimeters, and the operator and Hobby Aircraft operate pursuant to
36 applicable Federal Aviation Administration regulations.

37

38 Section 3: The Hobby Aircraft shall not be flown directly over groups containing
39 ten or more people taking part in a coordinated activity without written
40 permission from the coordinated group.

41

42 Section 4: This bill will not require any additional funding from the State of
43 Tennessee.

44

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

46

47 Section 6: This act shall take effect June 1, 2020.

1



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



**Sponsors: Sai Kudithini, Rithwik Narayandas
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Ravenwood High School**

A Bill to Reform Tennessee's Mental Health Services.

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
4 defined as follows:

5 Mental health- includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being and
6 affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle
7 stress, relate to others, and make choices.

8 Psychiatrist- A medical doctor who specializes in mental health, including
9 substance use disorders

10 National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)- the nation's largest grassroots mental
11 health organization dedicated to building better lives for the millions of
12 Americans affected by mental illness

13
14 Section II: This act strongly urges and focuses on the update of government
15 resources for helping the citizens of Tennessee who struggle with mental
16 illnesses and do not have access to said resources. Specifically, this act calls up
17 upon providing help to people who struggle with mental illnesses. Programs such
18 as fixing 24/7 open hotlines with trained therapists and psychiatrists who will
19 diagnose the patient as well as creating government-sponsored platforms for
20 trained professionals to talk about mental awareness can strongly help
21 Tennessee's mental health services and put the state at a proper ranking with
22 the National Alliance on Mental Illness.

23
24 Section III: Trained professionals and therapists will be available on 24/7
25 hotlines funded by the TN Department of Mental Health to help people who are
26 mentally challenged. These professionals will be background-checked to ensure
27 that they are capable of helping those in need. Programs and camps will also be
28 provided to promote mental health awareness and educate people on the
29 severity of neglecting mental illnesses.

30
31 Section IV: This act will empower the Tennessee Department of Mental Health to
32 oversee all programs and camps, including hotlines and other sources of
33 reliability for the public. The Department of Mental Health shall ensure that the
34 therapists and professionals that are available to the public through hotlines and
35 events go through a vetting process, as well as supply information that will help
36 guide the Department of Mental Health into choosing therapists and
37 professionals. The Department of Mental Health shall also be responsible to keep

38 "Mental Health Hotlines" open for 24 hours every day so if someone is in dire
39 need of support, help will be immediately provided to them and programs where
40 people who are diagnosed with mental illnesses can come and open up to in
41 front of a peer group, including a trained psychiatrist who will be there to listen
42 to the group and to help them.

43
44 Section V: This act shall require funding under the management of the
45 Department of Mental Health and the state of Tennessee's funds. The
46 appropriation of the budget will be approximately \$16,000,000, and will be
47 divided into 3 sections: \$6,000,000 dedicated for reimbursement to therapists
48 and professionals, \$5,000,000 to set up camps and programs where people can
49 talk about their illness and seek professional help, and \$5,000,000 to maintain
50 24/7 hotlines where people who are in need of professional support can call, as it
51 approximately costs \$5,000 dollars for one person to call if demand is low. The
52 annual profits that are generated from this act shall be appropriated to the
53 Department of Mental Health and Tennessee's general funds. If enacted, this act
54 shall have a positive fiscal impact upon the state.

55
56 Section VI: If any portion of this act shall be declared unconstitutional, it is the
57 intent of the Legislature that the other portions shall remain in full force and
58 effect.

59
60 Section VII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed
61 to the extent of the conflict.

62
63 Section VIII: This act shall take effect instantaneously on August 1st, 2020, upon
64 becoming a law, Tennessee's mental health services shall be reformed for the
65 public welfare.



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



**Sponsors: Lily Sahihi
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Merrol Hyde Magnet School**

**An Act to Require All Alcohol in a Vehicle to be Placed in the Trunk or
Non Passenger Compartment.**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

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

4 Passenger Compartment- the area of a motor vehicle designed for the seating of
5 the driver and other passengers of the vehicle. Passenger compartment includes
6 an unlocked glove compartment and any unlocked portable devices within the
7 immediate reach of the driver or any passengers. Passenger compartment does
8 not include the trunk or the area behind the last upright seat of a motor vehicle
9 that is not equipped with a trunk.

10 Operating a motor vehicle-the physical manipulation or activation of any of the
11 controls of a motor vehicle necessary to put it in motion, including but not
12 limited to turning the engine on.

13
14 Section 2: This bill prohibits any and all alcohol, other than any medically
15 prescribed prescription which would need a valid doctor's note, to be inside a
16 motor vehicle outside of a non-passenger compartment.

17
18 Section 3: All persons inside a motor vehicle are prohibited from consuming
19 alcohol inside the vehicle while the vehicle is in operation. This includes both the
20 driver and any passengers who are in the vehicle.

21
22 Section 4: A police officer or other member of law enforcement is hereby
23 authorized to pull over any vehicle he or she may suspect of containing alcohol
24 or any passengers that are in possession of alcohol.

25
26 Section 5: Failure to abide by this law will result in the charge of a \$500 fine
27 each to the driver and all passengers in the vehicle at the time that the alcohol
28 was discovered. This fine will be charged in addition to any other punishments
29 for breaking other crimes at the time the alcohol was discovered.

30
31 Section 6: This law will require no expenditure of state funds.

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

34
35 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021, the public welfare requiring
36 it.



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



**Sponsors: Nathan Gay
Committee: Senate - Health & Welfare
School: Ravenwood High School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE MEDICAL CARE TO INFANTS SURVIVING
ABORTIONS.**

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
4 defined as follows:

5 Born-alive: the complete expulsion of an infant at any stage of development that
6 has a heartbeat, pulsation of the umbilical cord, breath, or voluntary muscle
7 movement, regardless of circumstances of birth or severance of the umbilical
8 cord, and provides rights for such infants.

9 Abortion: the deliberate termination of a human pregnancy, most often
10 performed during the first 28 weeks of pregnancy.

11 Abortion Clinic: a medical facility that provides abortions.

12
13 Section II: This act shall require that all abortion clinics in the state of Tennessee
14 provide the necessary medical care to any infant who has survived or even has
15 the possibility of surviving the abortion. This medical care will not be done by the
16 abortion clinic, but they will do their best with the tools at their disposal, and will
17 transport the child to the nearest medical facility. Current federal law recognizes
18 that all infants born at any stage of development, regardless of the
19 circumstances surrounding the birth, are "persons," but this statement fails to
20 provide protections for infants surviving attempted abortions. Currently, there
21 are several states that have enacted this bill or versions of it, including more
22 recently West Virginia.

23
24 Section III: According to the Center for Disease control, there were 143 born-
25 alive infants who were left to die on the operating table in 2003-2014, even
26 under the vague terminology of "Termination of pregnancy, affecting fetus and
27 newborn." There are likely hundreds if not thousands more per year, due to
28 44/50 states not requiring abortion clinics to report any information on born-
29 alive babies. Although there was a similar law like this passed on the federal
30 level in 2002, it does not address the willful negligence of abortion clinics in not
31 providing medical care to born-alive children. This bill will approve the use of the
32 following adoption agencies for after the child is stable and ready for adoption:
33 Bethany Christian Services, Chosen Parents Adoptions, AGAPE Nashville. The
34 adoption will be free of charge for the women, and these adoption agencies will
35 enthusiastically support the woman in these hard times.
36

37 Section IV: This bill will require no fiscal means.

38

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

40

41 Section VI: This act shall take effect January 1, 2021, the public welfare
42 requiring it.

1



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



**Sponsors: Joanna Maldonado
Committee: House - Health
School: Martin Luther King Magnet School**

An Act to Reform Reporting Death Procedures of Nursing Home Patients.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

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

4 Medical examiner: A public officer who is trained in forensic pathology to
5 investigate suspicious and unusual deaths and also performs post-mortem
6 autopsies.

7 Nursing homes: a private institution providing residential accommodations with
8 healthcare.

9 Death by natural causes: Death occurring due to human internal factors, such as
10 disease and medical conditions.

11 Suspicious death: A death that occurred with unusual circumstances.

12 Death investigation: The process in which a coroner or forensic pathologist
13 seeks to understand how and why a person died.

14 Post-mortem examination: The examination of a body after death, used to
15 determine the cause of death.

16 Tennessee Bureau of Investigation: An investigative law enforcement agency for
17 the state of Tennessee

18 National Institute of Justice: Federal agency that focuses on research,
19 development, and evaluation of crime control and justice issues.

20
21 Section 2: This act will be enforced through new regulations of how nursing
22 homes report deaths to medical examiners, such as reporting all deaths,
23 including natural deaths. All Tennessee nursing homes will now be required to
24 send all deceased patient's records, including history of trauma and any incident
25 reports, to examiners, where then it will be determined if further investigation
26 needs to be taken, to determine if the death was caused under suspicious
27 circumstances or due to natural causes. If the medical examiner determines that
28 further investigation will be needed, they can choose to perform a post-mortem
29 examination and/or refer the case to other state agencies, such as the
30 Tennessee Bureau of Investigation.

31
32 Section 3: Should nursing homes fail to report a death, a demerit system will be
33 implemented. For the first strike, the nursing home will be fined \$5,000. For the
34 second strike, the fine will rise up to \$10,000. For the third and final strike, a
35 fine of \$15,000 will be given, and a board member representing the nursing
36 home industry in the Department of Health will be running the nursing home in a
37 probation period. During the probation period, the board member will run it

temporarily until a period of 3 weeks has passed, ensuring no future violations occur.

Section 4: The Tennessee Department of Health will add more medical examiners depending on the county's population size and the amount of nursing homes. This is to ensure that there are adequate medical examiners for nursing homes to send reports to.

Section 5: This act endeavors to prevent any further abuse to patients from nurses, opting for transparency between the patients' families and the nursing home facilities.

Section 6: The salary of newly implemented medical examiners and resources needed will total up to \$29 million; the Department of Health will apply to the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program, under the National Institute of Justice, which will provide up to \$25.5 million in grants. The remaining costs will be taken from the Department of Health's budget.

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

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



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



**Sponsors: Eva Panin
Committee: Senate - Energy, Agriculture and Natural Resources
School: Webb School**

**AN ACT TO IMPOSE THE 2015 DISPOSAL OF COAL COMBUSTION
RESIDUALS FROM ELECTRIC UTILITIES.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- a. CCR - coal combustion residuals (CCR or coal ash) generated by the combustion of coal, including fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, as well as flue gas desulfurization materials. CCR contains toxic substances and degenerative neurotoxins.
- b. Fly ash - a powdery material made of silica and produced by burning of ground coal in a boiler.
- c. Bottom ash - large ash particles too large to form smock stacks, thus forming at the bottom of coal furnaces.
- d. Boiler slag - molten bottom ash.
- e. Flue gas desulfurization material - a wet sludge consisting of sulfate and sulfite, leftover from reducing sulfur dioxide emissions.
- f. Boron - a chemical element and CCR containment.
- g. Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities - a rule signed by the EPA in order to manage CCR disposal, production, and safety.
- h. NAICS code 221112 - defines fossil-fuel-powered electric generator facilities, using fossil fuels like coal, oil, or gas in internal combustion or combustion turbines to produce electricity.
- i. Surface impoundment - a facility or part of a facility designed to hold liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquid.
- j. EPA - The Environmental Protection Agency (an independent agency of the United States federal government).

Section 2: Tennessee will implement now-rolled-back CCR regulations and enforce the original 2015 Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities, specifically:

- a. Include boron, a CRR containment, to the list of pollutants (at boron levels meeting this criteria) that require cleanups.
- b. Allow qualified engineers to judge the safety of CCR sites rather than state officials and judges.
- c. Require state officials to monitor groundwater at CCR sites.
- d. Enforce limits for groundwater contamination by dangerous chemicals (lead, cobalt, lithium, and molybdenum).
- e. Restrict CCR amounts to a 12,400-ton threshold.

37 f. Establish a deadline of August 31, 2020, for all unlined surface impoundments
38 and surface impoundments that failed location restrictions for placement above
39 the uppermost aquifer to stop receiving CCR waste and close or retrofit (this is a
40 deadline extension from the original 2015 Disposal of Coal Combustion
41 Residuals from Electric Utilities).

42 g. All other regulations will comply with the original 2015 Disposal of Coal
43 Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities.

44
45 Section 3: The aforementioned Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from
46 Electric Utilities will apply to active coal-fired electric utility plants as defined by
47 NAICS code 221112 and as is consistent with the initial layout proposed by
48 Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities.

49
50 Section 4: Additionally, Tennessee's enforcement of the aforementioned Disposal
51 of Coal Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities will not apply to the
52 following, as all material below is quoted from the original Disposal of Coal
53 Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities:

- 54 a. CCR landfills that ceased receiving CCR prior to the effective date of the rule.
- 55 b. CCR units at facilities that have ceased producing electricity (or electricity and
56 other thermal energy) prior to the effective date of the rule.
- 57 c. CCR generated at facilities that are not part of an electric utility or
58 independent power producer, such as manufacturing facilities, universities, and
59 hospitals.
- 60 d. Fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization materials,
61 generated primarily from the combustion of fuels; other than coal, for the
62 purpose of generating electricity unless the fuel burned consists of more than
63 fifty percent coal on a total heat input or mass input basis, whichever results in
64 the greater mass feed of coal.
- 65 e. CCR that is beneficially used.
- 66 f. CCR placement at active or abandoned underground or surface coal mines.
- 67 g. Municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLF) that receive CCR.

68
69 Section 5: Penalty for violations shall be consistent with the first Disposal of Coal
70 Combustion Residuals from Electric Utilities and with penalties determined by the
71 EPA.

72
73 Section 6: This addition of this law will result in net costs between \$0.43 and
74 \$3.8 million annually and will be funded by the Tennessee Department of
75 Environment and Conservation.

76
77 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

78
79 Section 8: This act shall take effect June 5, 2020, the public welfare requiring it.



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



Sponsors: Jordan Parrish
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Harpeth High School

AN ACT TO DIVERT FIRST-TIME DRUG OFFENDERS FROM INCARCERATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- a. Drug-Defined Offense- As defined by the U.S. Department of Justice includes: violations of laws prohibiting or regulating the possession, use, distribution, or manufacture of illegal drugs
- b. Drug-Related Offense- As defined by the U.S. Department of Justice includes: offenses in which a drug's pharmacologic effects contribute; offenses motivated by the user's need for money to support continued use; and offenses connected to drug distribution itself
- c. Rehabilitation- may include available out-patient resources, including, but not limited to, Narcotics Anonymous, and other rehab organizations
- d. Alternative sentencing- may include probation, community service, fines, and rehabilitation
- e. Outpatient treatment- treatment or therapy that does not require an overnight stay within the medical facility
- f. Repeat offender- individual facing conviction of a drug-defined crime for a second time

Section 2: Anyone convicted of their first drug-defined offense can not be sentenced to prison time, instead they will be directed towards alternative sentencing. This act does not extend to drug-related offenses which include violence and theft, and only applies to drug-defined offenses.

Section 3: Unless serving time for other charges, currently incarcerated first-time drug offenders will be released for alternative sentencing.

Section 4: Those who fail to complete alternative sentencing to the courts requirements may be sentenced to jail time for no more than thirty days. Repeat offenders will then be charged in accordance to current legislation regarding the offense.

Section 5: Incarceration costs the Tennessee Department of Correction more than rehabilitation. All funds saved from released prisoners will be reallocated to support alternative sentencing programs. This will prove fiscally positive for the state budget.

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

Section 7: This act shall take effect upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.



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



**Sponsors: Abby Mendez
Committee: House - State Government
School: Hume Fogg Academic**

An Act to Reallocate Tennessee's Electoral College Votes.

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

3 Section 1: Terms in this bill will be defined as followed:

4 National Popular Vote Interstate Compact: An agreement between all bodies
5 represented in the Electoral College that binds them to give all of their electoral
6 votes to the candidate that wins the national popular vote

7 Winner-take-all system: Allocating all Electoral College votes to the candidate
8 that wins the popular vote in the state of Tennessee
9

10 Section 2: Tennessee will now operate under the National Popular Vote
11 Interstate Compact system of allocating electoral college votes, whereas it
12 currently operates under a winner-take-all system.
13

14 Section 3: This law will require no expenditure of state funds.
15

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

18 Section 5: This law will come into effect when enough states ratify it so that they
19 accumulate 270 electoral college votes.



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



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

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

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



**Sponsors: Christopher Yarbrow, Samy Paul
Committee: House - Criminal Justice
School: Memphis University School**

**AN ACT TO LEGALIZE, TAX, AND REGULATE SEX WORK IN THE STATE OF
TENNESSEE.**

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

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

4
5 Sex Work: The provision of sexual services for money between two consenting
6 adults.

7 Sex Worker: One who provides sexual services for money

8 Trafficking: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of
9 persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion).

10
11 Section 2: Criminalization of sex work drives it into the shadows in an
12 underground illegal environment where sex workers face increased violence,
13 abuse, and exploitation, and are more vulnerable to trafficking. Though anti-sex
14 work laws may have originally been conceived as a protection of society's morals
15 and perhaps even women, these laws now criminalize women and LGBTQ people
16 for acts of survival and resistance to the force of economic insecurity. Legalized
17 sex work upholds the rights of those who trade sex, reduces violence and
18 trafficking, and increases labor protections.

19
20 Section 3: This bill legalizes sex work between two consenting adults over the
21 age of 18 and repeals laws put in place to punish loitering for the purpose of
22 soliciting sex work.

23
24 Section 4: This bill requires that all sex workers register with the state
25 government and undergo monthly tests for syphilis and HIV and weekly tests for
26 gonorrhea and chlamydia. For all services, a condom must be used. Sex work is
27 only allowed inside of certain establishments for which that is its sole purpose.
28 These establishments must receive a license from the Tennessee Department of
29 Commerce. These establishments are subject to health inspection at any time
30 and must comply with Tennessee Labor Laws. Sex workers also have the right to
31 unionize. These establishments are not allowed to exist within 500 feet of a
32 school or religious establishment. Any violation of these terms will result in the
33 revocation of the establishment's license and they must cease operations
34 immediately.

36 Section 5: All exchanges will be subject to a 15% sales tax and licensed
37 establishments will be subject to a 5% annual property tax; furthermore all
38 establishments will be subject to other applicable city, county, state, and federal
39 taxes.

40
41 Section 6: This bill does not alter the criminal and civil legal provisions under
42 which individuals who engage in trafficking, coercion, sexual abuse, abuse of
43 minors, or rape may be prosecuted. In fact, when the law differentiates between
44 sex work between consenting adults and situations where a party does not
45 consent or that involve minors, sex workers will have an increased ability to
46 report abuse, rape, theft, and other crimes perpetrated against them that today
47 go ignored and are exacerbated by law enforcement activity.

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

50
51 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1st, 2022, the public health and
52 welfare requiring it.