

31st ANNUAL TENNESSEE YMCA

MIDDLE SCHOOL

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

SPONSORED BY THE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT



NASHVILLE

May 10, 2018

Democracy must be learned by each generation.

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TENNESSEE YMCA

MIDDLE SCHOOL

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

May 10, 2018

McKendree Methodist Church

NASHVILLE, TN

CONFERENCE AGENDA

8:30 – 9:30 AM	Registration	Foyer	
9:30 – 12:00 PM	Committee Meetings		
	H-1	House Committee 1	Sanctuary
	H-2	House Committee 2	Chapel
	H-3	House Committee 3	History Room
	S-1	Senate Committee 1	Sunday School Room
	S-2	Senate Committee 2	Fellowship Hall
12:00 – 1:00 PM	Lunch	See Advisor	
1:00 PM	All Meetings Convene		
1:00 – 4:00 PM	House Senate	Sanctuary Chapel	
4:00 PM	Closing Ceremony	Sanctuary	

Tennessee YMCA Middle School Youth In Government

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**NASHVILLE
MIDDLE SCHOOL
YIG ROSTER**

Last	First	School	Component	Comm.	Bill Number
Allen	Ethan	Covenant School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-3
Broad	Joseph	Covenant School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-2
Da Silva	Nihri	Covenant School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-12
Eatherly	Mya	Covenant School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-7
Floyd	Bennett	Covenant School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-7
Floyd	Connor	Covenant School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-9
Hixson	Joseph	Covenant School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-2
Hyatt	John	Covenant School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-2
Johnson	Callie	Covenant School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-12
Laws	Makayla	Covenant School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-3
Manning	Ana	Covenant School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-5
Moore	Olivia	Covenant School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-3
Musso	Mary Frances	Covenant School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-3
Webb	Caroline	Covenant School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-5
Hartz	Ryan	Heritage Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-4
James	Natalie	Heritage Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-8
Kemble	Alli	Heritage Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-2
Knight	Caroline	Heritage Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-1
Romsdal	Nathan	Heritage Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-4
Schoeberl	Paris	Heritage Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-1
Smith	Krystina	Heritage Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-2
Stricklin	Briana	Heritage Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-8
Sweeney	Melissa	Heritage Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-2
Zentz	Emma	Heritage Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-1
Adornato	Max	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-1
Armentor	Matthew	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-8
Ayres	Luke	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-11
Baller	Sam	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-8
Baller	Jake	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-7
Barton	Andrew	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-8
Bohlen	Isabella	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-6
Bomar	Will	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-9
Brekke	Sylvie	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-8
Brown	Ben	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-4
Cathey	Olivia	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-3
Cockrill	Max	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-8
Craig	Nicholas	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-9
Crawford	Julian	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-8
Crowe	Cashen	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-11
Darr	Allie	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-12
Daymude	Jacob	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-5
Dematos	Mimi	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-11
Dillon	Olivia	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-11
Dyess	Connor	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-4
Dyess	Lawson	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-6
Ebersold	Jack	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-10
Farrar	Slayton	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-9

Farrar	ClaraAnne	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-12
Fisher	Jackson	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-9
Fullington	Graham	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-7
Garner	Channing	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-5
Gielda	Hayden	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-5
Haddix	Reagan	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-1
Hamer	Madelyn	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-11
Harney	Sara Grace	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-12
Hayes	Heath	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-10
Henke	Sam	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-5
Henneberry	Evan	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-4
Hilliard	Tanner	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-8
Hilliard	Kendall	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-11
Hinely	Tucker	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-5
Hutchens	Sophia	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-6
Johnson	Avery	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-12
Jones	Anthony	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-7
Josselyn	Tobias	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-5
Kiser	Grayson	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-1
Kiser	Caydon	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-1
Krebs	Grayson	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-12
Kreid	Zeb	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-4
Kuczek	Kendall	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-6
Laune	Clara	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-8
Matthews	Katherine	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-7
McLaurin	Andrew	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-4
McLaurin	Samuel	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-7
Menges	Addison	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-12
Miles	Ryan	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-7
Mitchell	Brook	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-3
Montes	Sofia	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-3
Moore	Dawson	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-8
Morris	Job	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-4
Nichols	Evy	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-11
Ofner	Carsten	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-11
Oliver	Grayson	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-9
Pagach	Tanner	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-10
Painter	Luke	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-9
Pate	Reece	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-9
Patterson	Zach	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-4
Peacock	Quincy	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-1	HB/18-1-6
Pearson	Taylor	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-12
Rhem	Mary Nolan	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-12
Rizzard	Dylan	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-8
Roberts	Drake	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-4
Robertson	Drew	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-8
Salvatore	Sophia	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-7
Schultz	Lily	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-12

Seaton	Bennington	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-5
Sherrod	Mae	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-12
Siddall	Bentley	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-11
Simonton	Noah	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-4
Skube	Tommy	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-11
Skube	Melinda	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-11
Slaughtwer	Campbell	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-8
Smith	Kendall	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-12
Stachurski	Xavier	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-4
Starnes	Immanuel	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-10
Strohm	Bennett	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-5
Stromatt	Mitchell	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-6
Taylor	Megan	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-8
Warren	Evan	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-8
Westgard	Henry	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-10
Wiggs	Noelle	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-1
Williams	Grace	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-8
Williams	Thomas	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-2	HB/18-2-9
Wyatt	Alayna	Hillsboro EMS	House	H-3	HB/18-3-12
Wyatt	Audri	Hillsboro EMS	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-5
Aguilar	Edgar	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-10
Dickinson	Ayden	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-10
Draper	Logan	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-10
Evans	Ryan	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-10
Humphrey	Aidan	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-10
Keiser	Lily	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-10
Kropf	Nic	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-10
Laginess	Sophie	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-6
Lee	Zach	Knox Doss Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-2
Musgrove	Mattie	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-10
Rodriguez	Kamille	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-6
Smith	Violet	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-6
Sutton	Josh	Knox Doss Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-2
Winters	Analia	Knox Doss Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-6
Arnold	Samuel	Spring Station Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-7
Dinwiddie	Alicia	Spring Station Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-12
Hall	Sophia	Spring Station Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-12
Ikeda-Sanchez	Koichi	Spring Station Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-7
Kramer	Jonny	Spring Station Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-6
Mangold	Will	Spring Station Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-7
Naidoo	Ria	Spring Station Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-12
Smith	Grace	Spring Station Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-1
Smith	Ryan	Spring Station Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-6
Stancevic	Asa	Spring Station Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-1
Yonge	Cody	Spring Station Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-6
Adarsh	Gauri	Sunset Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-4
Baghaevaji	Beeta	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-5
Bakshi	Sia	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-1

Barnes	Emily	Sunset Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-4
Beaudry	Ethan	Sunset Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-3
Bell	Jocelyn	Sunset Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-11
Bhatia	Ishita	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-9
Bork	Bradley	Sunset Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-9
Bork	Thomas	Sunset Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-9
Dellinger	Mckenna	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-5
Enriquez	Lucia	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-9
Foltz	Ray	Sunset Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-2
Gadd	Parker	Sunset Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-3
Ghantasala	Sharada	Sunset Middle School	House	H-2	HB/18-2-4
Ghebranious	Marina	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-11
Huang	Ash	Sunset Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-2
Hummel	Tyler	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-6
Jegannathan	Srimaaye	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-5
Jenkins	Grant	Sunset Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-9
Loh	Mitchell	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-10
McDaniel	Madeleine	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-1
Mitra	Riya	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-9
Moore	Kerigan	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-11
Mueller	Matthew	Sunset Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-9
Park	Tae	Sunset Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-2
Patel	Krishna	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-3
Pennington	Penelope	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-11
Raza	Shaheer	Sunset Middle School	House	H-1	HB/18-1-3
Sanchez	Cameron	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-3
Snipes	Kristyn	Sunset Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-11
Taylor	Brooks	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-6
Thorn	Matthew	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-6
Underwood	Caroline	Sunset Middle School	House	H-3	HB/18-3-11
West	Caleb	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-2	SB/18-2-10
You	Virginia	Sunset Middle School	Senate	S-1	SB/18-1-9

UNDERSTANDING THE COMMITTEE PROCESS

What should delegates do during committee?

1. Evaluate Bills

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

2. Make Amendments

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

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

4. Rank Bills

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

SCRIPT FOR CCE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT DEBATE

by Tucker Cowden, MHMS

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

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

Overview

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

Asking Technical Questions (after being recognized by the chair)

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

Con/Pro Debate (after being recognized)

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

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

To Ask A Series of Questions

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

Chair: They do so yield

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

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

To Address the Assembly

Speaker: May I address the floor?

Chair: That is your right.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Takes first action)

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

Motions (must be made before the last con speech)

Speaker: (Shouts) Motion!

Chair: Rise and state your motion.

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

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

FORMAT FOR DEBATE

I. Committee

- Two minutes - Introduction**
- Two minutes - Technical Questions**
- +/-Five minutes - Con/pro debate**
- One minute - Summation**

Amendments

- One minute - Introduction**
- Two rounds - Con/pro debate**
- One minute - Summation**

II. General Assembly/Plenary

- Two minutes - Introduction**
- One minute - Technical Questions**
- Three rounds - Con/pro debate**
- Two minutes - Summation**

SAMPLE COMMITTEE RANKING FORM

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

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

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

RULES OF PROCEDURE

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

I. Presentation of Bills or Resolutions

A. Patrons of bills should make every effort to write a bill in compliance with the expectations of the YIG conference. The CCE staff may remove inappropriate bills from the dockets of their respective chambers regardless of committee rankings.

B. When presenting their bills, patrons should uphold expectations for appropriate behavior. Disruptive behavior is subject to disciplinary action. Patrons should not use props of any kind while presenting their bills.

C. Patrons may yield extra time from their introduction to their summation. Delegates speaking “pro” on those bills may also yield time to the patrons’ summation. Unused time from the patrons’ summation is yielded to the presiding officer (chair).

D. Patrons may invoke Patron’s Rights during debate on their bill when a delegate has offered factually incorrect information about the text of their bill. Patron’s Rights allows the patrons ten seconds of uninterrupted speaking time to offer correct information. The patrons must wait until the speaker has concluded their remarks before exercising these rights.

II. Amendments to Bills

A. Patrons of bills may submit minor amendments to their bills immediately prior to presenting their bill to their appointed committee. These amendments should be limited to simple corrections and should not change the substance or intent of the bill. Once the patrons have begun their presentation, they may not submit amendments to their bill for the duration of the conference.

B. The title of a bill may not be amended. Delegates must make every effort to ensure that proposed amendments do not make a bill omnibus.

C. Any amendments must be written on the appropriate form, be legible, and be germane.

D. Amendments must be recognized by the chair before the final round of debate on the bill, i.e. before the chair has recognized the last “pro” speaker.

E. The patrons of the resolution must declare any amendment “friendly” (if they agree with the proposed amendment) or “unfriendly” (if they disagree).

1. Friendly amendments may be passed without debate through voice acclamation.
 2. Unfriendly amendments are debated in the appropriate format. The amendment's sponsor acts as the patron of the amendment, and the patrons of the resolution have the right to be the first con speaker in the debate.
- F. In chambers, the chair may recognize a maximum of two (2) amendments to any bill.
- G. Amendments must be in one of three forms:
1. TO DELETE... You must be specific about what part of the bill you are deleting.
 2. TO INSERT... You must be give specific wording to be inserting and the specific location of where it is to be inserted.
 3. TO SUBSTITUTE... A combination of the above.
- H. If a bill is adopted in the first chamber and amended in the second chamber, it must return to the first chamber for consideration of the amendments. When the bill is returned to the first chamber, the patron should make one of two motions below. Both motions are debatable and require a simple majority for adoption. Rejecting the amendments of the other chamber removes the bill from the docket.
1. "I move that the amendments be adopted and the bill be made to conform to the Senate/House version."
 2. "I move that the amendments be rejected."

III. Debating Bills, Amendments, and other Motions:

- A. Delegates to the General Assembly may speak when recognized by the chair. Delegates' remarks must be relevant to the items on the agenda at any given time. Delegates from other components (Governor's Cabinet, Supreme Court) may only speak with permission of the CCE staff.
- B. Once recognized, delegates must identify themselves to the session with their name and school.
- C. Delegates recognized as speakers in debate have the right to do two of the following things with their speaker's time. Speakers must inform the chair of their intentions before continuing to:
1. Address the floor/session
 2. Ask the patrons of the bill a series of questions
 3. Yield the remainder of their time to another delegate in the session
 4. Make a motion. Motions should be made after one of the previous actions.
- D. Speaker's time: unless otherwise indicated by the chair, each speaker shall have one minute to address the floor. Speakers who have been yielded time by another delegate may not yield any further time. Unused speakers' time is yielded to the chair.

E. Should delegates wish to debate a debatable motion other than the main motion, debate is limited to two rounds; each speaker shall have 20 seconds of speaking time; the delegate who originally made the motion has the right to be the first 'pro' speaker.

F. Intent Speeches: delegates may submit intent speeches during debate on bills in chambers.

1. Intent speeches are limited to 2 minutes and delivered between the end of technical questions on the bill and the beginning of debate on the bill.

2. Intent speeches may only address the chamber; intent speakers must identify themselves and request permission to address the floor.

3. Intent speakers may not yield their time to another delegate, ask the patrons questions, or make a motion.

4. Intent speeches do not count as rounds of debate.

5. Delegates may only deliver one intent speech during the conference.

IV. Conducting Business

A. Two-thirds (67%) of the assigned delegates shall constitute a quorum of the General Assembly and committees. A quorum must be present for any session to conduct the business on its docket.

B. All delegates are expected to maintain decorum, i.e. appropriate behavior, during all sessions. Delegates behaving inappropriately are subject to disciplinary action by conference officers and the CCE staff. The Delegate Code of Conduct defines further expectations for appropriate delegate behavior.

C. The CCE staff and calendar committee shall prepare the dockets for committees and chambers. The House, Senate, and their committees may amend their dockets in the following ways:

1. Add bills passed by the other chamber

2. Postpone bills to a specific time. If a bill is postponed to a certain time, it automatically has the highest priority for consideration at that time.

3. Amendments to the docket should be done only with clear, compelling reasons. The motion to amend the docket is not debatable and requires a simple majority to pass.

V. Motions

A. These motions require a second. Motions shall be ranked as follows:

1. Adjourn

2. Recess

3. Previous Question

4. Amendment

5. Adopt a Bill (Main Motion)

B. A motion shall be in order when it outranks all other pending motions. For instance, if a motion to recognize an amendment is pending, moving the previous question shall be in order.

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

TABLE OF MOTIONS

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

BRIEF DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 1



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Sia Bakshi, Madeleine McDaniel
School: Sunset Middle School

**AN ACT TO ALLOW THOSE WITH MISDEMEANOR OFFENCES THE
RIGHT TO VOTE**

1 BE IT ENACTED by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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

5 Misdemeanor- an illicit offense, regarded in Tennessee as less serious
6 than a felony.

7 Felony- a crime deemed a more momentous offense than a misdemeanor,
8 and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by
9 death

10
11 Section 2: Any misdemeanor offenses that, as a consensus, are taken in
12 extremity are not protected by this act.

13
14 Section 3: Any citizen with a limit of two Class B, Class C, or one of both
15 types of misdemeanors will still be permitted to vote yearly unless the
16 judicial context requires otherwise. Appropriately, any citizen with a Class
17 A misdemeanor may only be allowed one offense under the class.

18
19 Section 4: Any misdemeanor count exceeding that of which is stated will
20 require a petition to the government, and in extreme cases, the inability
21 to vote at all. Nevertheless, if necessitated said citizen is still obliged by
22 law to pay or serve any due punitive damages.

23
24 Section 5: This act will not require funding from the state budget or any
25 added resources.

26
27 Section 6: All laws and sections of laws in conflict, if any, are hereby
28 repealed.

29
30 Section 7: This act will be enacted upon passage by February 1, 2019.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Zach Lee, Josh Sutton
School: Knox Doss Middle School

AN ACT TO INSTALL RED LIGHT CAMERAS AT PROBLEMATIC INTERSECTIONS WITH TRAFFIC LIGHTS TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF RIGHT-ANGLE COLLISIONS

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

2

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

5 Red light cameras: a type of traffic enforcement camera, specifically a red
6 light running camera, used to photograph the license plate of any car that
7 runs a red light

8 Right-angle collisions: also known as a T-bone collision; a broad-side auto
9 accident

10 Traffic light: a traffic signal to communicate when and where to stop or go
11 in a road intersection, using the colors red, yellow, and green

12 Intersection: a point at which roads intersect

13

14 Section 2:

15 This act shall instate the consequence of receiving a traffic ticket for
16 running a red light, therefore reducing the number of right-angle
17 collisions. In turn, deaths caused by these traffic collisions will be
18 reduced.

19

20 Section 3:

21 Red light cameras will be installed at every problematic intersection with
22 a traffic light. Cameras will capture the license plate of any driver who
23 runs the red light. A police officer will remotely review the incident and a
24 ticket will be sent to the driver if warranted. Drivers in Tennessee will be
25 safer in intersections because fewer people will be running red lights.
26 Police officers will be called to fewer accidents, freeing them to attend to
27 more pressing matters.

28

29 Section 4:

30 Traffic studies will be done at problematic intersections to determine the
31 need for cameras. These studies will cost around \$11,000 per

32 intersection. Cameras will cost \$70,000 to \$80,000 each, which includes
33 set up and monitoring costs. Fines collected from traffic violations in the
34 cities and counties will fund the initial set up costs, specifically the
35 research study and cost of the cameras. After the set up of the camera
36 system, fines from red-light violation tickets will cover the maintenance
37 and usage fees.

38

39 Section 5:

40 An officer will remotely review the incident, and a ticket charging a fine
41 will be sent to the driver if he/she is proven to be guilty of running a red
42 light. The first offense will cost the violator \$75.00. Additional offenses
43 should follow current red light running fine increases. If the fine has not
44 been paid after 30 days, a \$25.00 charge will be added every 7 days.
45 After 6 months has passed, if the fine and the additional charges have not
46 been paid, the driver's license will be revoked until the fine is paid in full.

47

48 Section 6:

49 This act shall take effect July 1, 2018, the public welfare requiring.

50

51 Section 7:

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



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



**Sponsors: Mary Frances Musso, Makayla Laws, Olivia Moore
School: Covenant School**

**An Act to require that all animal shelters in the state of Tennessee
become no-kill shelters**

1 Section 1: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth LEGISLATURE:

2

3 Terms in this act will be defined in the following:

4 No- kill animal shelter: A shelter that does not kill healthy or treatable
5 animals, even when the shelter are full reserving euthinasia for terminally
6 ill animals, or those concitred dangerous to public saftey.

7 Euthanasia: The painless killing of an animal suffering from an incureable
8 and painful disease, or an irriversable coma.

9

10 Section 2: This bill proposes that all animal shelters in the state of
11 Tennessee should be no-kill shelters. The only animals that can be
12 euthanized are those that are terminally ill as certified by a state licensed
13 veterinarian.

14

15 Section 3: Special consideration will be given to animals that have
16 attacked, or killed a human being. Animals that are also severely ill, living
17 with an incurable disease, or an irreversible coma will be euthanized.

18

19 Section 4: In these cases a board will be made up of 20 vets from the
20 highest ranked verterinary clinics or hospitals in Tennessee. This board
21 will also consist of 3 animal control specialists from the 4 most reliable
22 companies in Tennessee.

23

24 Section 5: The preparation for this bill needs to be enacted immediately.
25 However, all the new shelters will be given until the spring of 2019 to be
26 completed.

27



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Ryan Hartz, Nathan Romsdal
School: Heritage Middle School

An Act to Improve the Availability of the Volunteer Pre-K Program

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE 2019 TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISIATURE

2
3 WHEREAS, the United States as a whole has an incredibly small
4 participation in Pre-K compared to foreign first world countries, due to the
5 significant cost of a normal pre kindergarten school.

6 WHEREAS, this lack of participation in Pre-K is putting poor children a
7 year behind their better off peers in all subjects, a time barrier that is
8 near impossible to catch up on.

9 WHEREAS, these foreign countries, such as Israel and Germany, boast a
10 98% and 96% participation rate in Pre-K programs, while the United
11 States has a mere 55% participation rate, startlingly low for a first world
12 country.

13 WHEREAS, this act will expand upon a currently existing program in
14 Tennessee to allow for many more poor children to be able to attend Pre-
15 K for free, helping to remove the year long disadvantage millions of
16 children struggle with, and setting an example for the rest of the United
17 States.

18
19 SECTION I: PROPOSITION

20 This act proposes to raise the budget of the Voluntary Pre-K act from \$86
21 million to \$137 million, an increase of \$51 million, explicitly for the use of
22 creating and managing additional Pre-K classrooms. This budget increase
23 will cover the costs of expanding the number of Pre-K classrooms from
24 934 to 1500. This will raise the amount of students able to be serviced
25 by this act by a projected amount of 11,320. These additional classrooms
26 will be spread evenly throughout the state of Tennessee, though centered
27 on areas of low income.

28
29 SECTION II: PROVISIONS

30 A. This act will have an estimated total cost of fifty one million dollars a
31 year, and will be paid for by raising various taxes by small percentages.
32 To provide for taxes falling short of their projected amount, taxes will be

33 raised to meet a goal of fifty five million. Any excess funds raised will be
34 put into the overall surplus Tennessee education budget.
35 B. Seventy percent of the fifty five million will be funded by increasing the
36 Sales and Use Tax, from 3.5% to 3.9%. Ten percent of the fifty five
37 million will be raised by increasing the Franchise Tax from 2.84% to
38 3.5%. A second ten percent of the fifty five million will be raised by
39 increasing Excise Tax from 2.9% to 3.2%. The last ten percent of the fifty
40 five million will be split between three other taxes. The taxes are split
41 thusly to avoid the overburdening of Tennessee's citizens with a singular
42 large tax.

43

44 SECTION III: REPEALING CLAUSE

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

46

47 SECTION IV: EFFECTIVE DATE

48 The taxes raises of this act will go into effect on July 1st, 2019, and
49 construction of preschool facilities will begin a year and a half later, in
50 October of 2020.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



**Sponsors: Jacob Daymude, Audri Wyatt, Channing Garner, Sam Henke
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

Intensifying Firearm Policies in Tennessee

1 September 23rd, 2016: A man in Burlington, Washington used a stolen
2 Ruger .22 to kill 5 people in the cosmetics section of the Cascade Mall.
3 June 14th, 2017: A UPS driver in San Francisco used a stolen assault
4 weapon to kill three coworkers at the packing facility. July 5, 2017: an
5 NYPD officer was ambushed and fatally shot in the head with a gun that
6 had been stolen in Charleston, West Virginia, four years earlier.

7
8 These three events provide a glimpse at the thousands of crimes that
9 occur annually using stolen firearms. This problem has especially grown
10 out of control in west Tennessee cities like Memphis and Jackson. In the
11 year of 2017, over 10,000 firearms were stolen in these two cities. That
12 number totals to about two percent of America’s annual firearm theft,
13 almost none of which are ever reported, which leads to nearly every
14 single one being used in some violent crime.

15
16 Recent legislations such as the 2014 act to allow firearms to be stored in
17 vehicles have lead to a dramatic increase of over fifty percent in firearms
18 thefts because they do not require the gun to be secured. The risk of
19 these laws, which are meant to protect Tennesseans, are drastically
20 outweighing their benefits. New Laws such as mandatory reporting of
21 firearms theft or loss have proven themselves positive in nearly all states
22 that have adopted them, which is why Tennessee needs to add this law.

23
24 States such as New York, Maryland, Massachusetts and eight others have
25 adopted this law and have seen its positive effects. All eleven of these
26 states now rank in the top 50 percentile and 6 are now in the top ten
27 safest for homicide rate. Eight of these states have lower than average
28 gun deaths per 100,000 residents, most of which are suicides. Since
29 implementing this law, California has seen a decline of over 200 annual
30 deaths and Michigan a decline of 20 percent.

31
32 Unfortunately, there is no instant and easy solution to gun violence in
33 America, and the chances of federal lawmakers coming to a conclusion

34 are slim. That is why Tennessee needs to provide a role model to others
35 states just as they have done for us and help to suppress the growing
36 number of gun homicides by creating a law to require gun theft and loss
37 to be reported. This has proven useful in other states and will soon prove
38 itself positive here in Tennessee.
39



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Jonny Kramer, Ryan Smith, Cody Yonge
School: Spring Station Middle School

An Act to Legalize the Medicinal and Recreational Use of Cannabis

1 Be it enacted by the YMCA Youth in Government

2

3 According to Tenn. Code Ann. § 53-10-104 , the sale, purchase, and
4 consumption of cannabis is illegal and punishable by law.

5

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

7 Cannabis - A plant that can/is used to produce hemp fiber, but more
8 predominantly used to make a psychotropic drug.

9 Domicile - A place of permanent residence or refuge; a home.

10 Controlling substance - any substance that alters one's perception or
11 judgement of the world around them.

12 The Cigarette and Labeling act of 1965- Congress required tobacco
13 companies to place warnings on cigarette packaging beginning in 1965
14 when it enacted the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (P.L.
15 89-92, 79 Stat. 282), and in print advertising 1969 when it adopted the
16 Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act.

17

18 Section 2:

19 a. Passing the legislature will legalize the consumption, production, and
20 sale of cannabis.

21 b. The act will repeal previously enforced laws that prohibit cannabis.

22 c. This act will also release nonviolent criminals arrested for the sale,
23 consumption,
24 or use of cannabis.

25

26 Section 3: Usage is permitted, but only in one's domicile and in pre-
27 existing smoking locations. Usage is allowed in locations that have a
28 permitted smoking/use area.

29

30 Section 4: Laws or rules in application to controlive substances such as
31 alcohol or tobacco are applied to cannabis: with exception to The
32 Cigarette and Labeling Act of 1965.

33

34 Section 5: In any place in sale of cannabis must be a sign reading, "The
35 consumption of cannabis during pregnancy may cause defects and the
36 use of or to be under the influence of cannabis is illegal while operating a
37 motor vehicle." All places of sale will be required to give warnings about
38 the consumption of cannabis.

39
40 Section 6: The addition of this repeal would provide millions to
41 Tennesseans in taxes and save taxpayer money by removing people that
42 used or sold the drug previously from prison. It also would provide money
43 from sales tax. All people arrested for a cannabis-related crimes would be
44 released. Criminals arrested for the possession, use, or sale would not be
45 released if their crime was also violent. It would also reduce the amount
46 of crime in Tennessee by focusing police force on more violent offenders.

47
48 Section 7: The effects of this law will be implemented on May 14, 2018.

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



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Sophia Salvatore, Ryan Miles, Katherine Matthews
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

An Act to Eliminate Discriminatory Wage Gaps

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE 2018 TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 Whereas, The wage gap in Tennessee for an African-American man or
4 woman to a Caucasian man is 40 cents

5 Whereas, The wage gap between a Hispanic man to a Caucasian man is 45 cents

6 Whereas, The wage gap between a woman and a Caucasian man is 21
7 cents to the dollar

8 Employers must not discriminate between workers for their pay i.e all
9 people regardless of age, race, religion, or gender. Everyone must be paid
10 equally for the same job. If failure to comply to this new law the employer
11 will face a class E felony.

12
13 Section 1. Any employer who gives people of different ages, races,
14 religions, or genders different pay for the same job, will be guilty of the
15 crime of "Wage Discrimination".

16
17 Section 2. Any employee that feels as though they are being discriminated
18 against has the right to file a complaint against the employer. We will set up a
19 bureaucratic agency that will have investigators and lawyers to help the accuser
20 prove the employer guilty. The bureaucratic agency will be called "Discriminatory
21 Practices in the Workplace".

22
23 Section 3. If proven guilty the employer will be charged with a class E
24 felony. Money paid by the employer (up to 3,000 dollars) will be sent to
25 Tennessee State funding.

26
27 Section 4. The benefits of this law will be:
28 To get rid of some sexism/racism
29 It will help bring new and unique ideas in the workplace
30 It can spread equality ideas outside of the workplace
31 It will help to get the right amount of pay, which will help a lot of citizens
32 financial situation

33

34 Section 5. The cost of this bill will be dependent on how many office staff,
35 discrimination lawyers, and agency directors are hired.

36

37 Section 6: The funds for this will be provided by higher taxes.

38

39 Section 7: This act shall take effect on August 18, 2018



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Julian Crawford, Dylan Rizzardi, Max Cockrill, Evan Warren
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

**An Act To Increase The Penalty Of Domestic Assault From A Class
A Misdemeanor To A Class Felony**

1 Be it Enacted by the Tennessee YMCA youth Legislature

2
3 We would like the increase the penalty of domestic violence from a class
4 A Misdemeanor up to an 11 month prison penalty and up to a \$2,500
5 fine, to a Class E felony, from 1-6 years in jail and up to a \$3,000 fine.
6 Over the course of one year on average, 12 million people are victims of
7 domestic violence and rape, about 24 people a minute.

8
9 Section 1.
10 (A) Class A misdemeanor is a offense by jail term to 1 year maximum and
11 a fine of \$2500
12 (B) Class E felony is a offense with a sentence range of 1-6 years max
13 and a

14
15 Section 2. The person who commits this crime will now be counted with a
16 Class E Felony with a \$3,000 fine instead of a Class A Misdemeanor with a
17 \$2,500 fine.

18
19 Section 3. The case will be taken to court if there are any obligations
20 about the case or the precautions.

21
22 Section 4. The Judge will decide on how many years that the Felon will
23 serve, depending on how severe the Felony was and how extensive it
24 was.

25
26 Section 5. This law will take effect June 1, 2018



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



**Sponsors: Ishita Bhatia, Lucia Enriquez, Riya Mitra, Virginia You
School: Sunset Middle School**

**AN ACT TO LEGALIZE UNRESTRICTED SIBLING VISITATION IN
FOSTER CARE HOMES**

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

2

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

5 A) Foster Care: a system in which a minor has been placed into a ward,
6 group home, or private home of a state-certified caregiver, referred to as
7 a foster parent or a state-approved family.

8 B) Sibling: an individual that shares at least one parent through blood
9 relation, adoption, or affinity with another individual

10 C) Sibling Visitation: having any interaction with a biological sibling

11 D) Agreement: a legally binding arrangement between parties

12 E) Reimburse: to refund someone who has spent money

13

14 Section 2: This act will grant foster children the lawful right to visit their
15 siblings if they were to be separated from them through the foster care
16 process. It would not require the permission of a child’s foster parents.

17

18 Section 3: This act will ensure the well-being of individuals facing
19 separation, and those who seek to know, come in contact with, or reunite
20 with siblings that were forced away by the system.

21

22 Section 4: This act requires all foster parents to sign an agreement upon
23 beginning the process of fostering a child, which permits them to visit any
24 biological sibling if they desire. This would be considered one of the rights
25 of the fostered child.

26

27 Section 5: This agreement would state that the minimum number of
28 times a foster child can visit his or her sibling is once per every six
29 months.

30

31 Section 6: Foster families will fund sibling visitations but can be
32 reimbursed up to 500 dollars by the state, through the Tennessee budget

33 for Child Care Services. If visitation exceeds the minimum number of
34 times a child can meet his or her siblings, the foster parents accept all
35 costs.

36

37 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
38 repealed.

39

40 Section 8: This act will go into effect immediately upon passage, and
41 guardians will comply with all aspects of the law as it is stated.

42



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE**



**Sponsors: Immanuel Starnes
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

**Ministers or priests are not allowed to work in the House of
Legislature: Needs to be Fixed**

1 Ministers are not allowed to participate in the House of Legislature, why?
2 Because they are supposed to be only dedicated to God and the care of
3 souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their
4 functions, therefore, no Minister of the Gospel, or priest of any
5 denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the
6 Legislature.

7
8 First of all they mostly just work on Sundays and some don't even get
9 paid. And if the minister or priest votes they are technically for the law
10 and not only being dedicated to God and the care of souls.

11
12 So there is no point in them not holding in the House of Legislature. Plus
13 everyone is supposed to be dedicated to God according to him.

14
15 Whoever does not allow a priest or to hold in the House of Legislature
16 should be fined 1,000.

17
18 I think ministers and priests can hold in the House of Legislature and
19 being dedicated to God and the care of souls.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE**



**Sponsors: Marina Ghebranious, Kerigan Moore, Penelope Pennington
School: Sunset Middle School**

**AN ACT TO END CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN ALL SCHOOLS IN
TENNESSEE FOR ALL AGES**

1 WHEREAS, 81% of Tennessee districts still use Corporal Punishments

2

3 WHEREAS, kids of all ages, even as young as 5 are disciplined with
4 corporal punishments. This also includes children with disabilities.

5

6 BE IT ENACTED by 2018 YMCA Youth Legislative:

7

8 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the text requires otherwise, will
9 be defined as follows:

10 a) Corporal: relating to the human body.

11 b) Punishment: the infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for
12 an offense.

13

14 Section 2: This act will require all teachers and all staff members to stop
15 paddling, hitting, kicking, and spanking students for any reason as a
16 punishment or discipline.

17

18 Section 3: If a teacher or staff is to inflict physical pain on a student they
19 will be charged of assault and pressed with charges up to \$500-\$1000.
20 Also they will be brought to court if victim pressed charges.

21

22 Section 4: If an overseeing supervisor or authority figure condones or
23 oversees the corporal punishment of a student by a staff member, their
24 position of authority is to be extracted, and taken to court if the victim
25 pressed charges.

26

27 Section 5: If a student comes to a superintendent with evidence of injury
28 caused by a staff member for corporal punishment, the superintendent
29 will have to take the problem to the state board. If they oppose, they will
30 be moved from their position and be fined with \$200-\$500.

31

32 Section 6: This act will not require funding from the state budget but may
33 include revenue resulting in fines.

34

35 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
36 repealed.

37

38 Section 8: This act shall take effect immediately on becoming a law.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE**



**Sponsors: Sara Grace Harney, Allie Darr, Mae Sherrod, Grayson Krebs
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

AN ACT TO PROTECT DRUG DEPENDENT NEWBORNS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2
3 To the General Assembly,

4
5 Forty two percent of all babies born in Tennessee are born drug
6 dependent; three times the national average. This is the result of
7 pregnant woman taking unprescribed and additional prescribed drugs
8 during their pregnancy. Thirty three point four percent of pregnant
9 women use substances obtained illegally. These substances not only
10 affect the mother, but also the child.

11
12 Once born, babies are often diagnosed with Neonatal Abstinence
13 Syndrome (NAS). This syndrome can cause the the baby to experience
14 some or all of the following symptoms; fevers, blotchy skin coloring,
15 diarrhea, overly excessive crying, hyperactive reflexes, vomiting, tremors,
16 rapid breathing, sleep problems, and addiction to drugs as the child ages.

17
18 Even if the unborn baby is not diagnosed with NAS, the mother may still
19 have a miscarriage, premature labor, placental abruption, death, or
20 possible legal issues depending on the case. This is a growing problem in
21 Tennessee and the lives of the young need to be better protected.

22
23 Being resolved by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

24
25 Starting in November of 2018, drug dependent women who are pregnant
26 will be required to attend more appointments so doctors can better
27 monitor the baby's health and progression. During their first appointment,
28 all women will have to be drug tested. If they have taken within two
29 years or are currently taking an unprescribed substance, these women
30 will have to attend every two weeks when they are four to twenty eight
31 weeks pregnant, once a week when they are twenty eight to thirty six
32 weeks pregnant and twice a week when they are thirty six to forty weeks
33 pregnant.

34

35 If worried about paying the bills for the extra doctor appointments, all
36 pregnant women who are citizens of the United States qualify for
37 TennCare insurance. If TennCare needs extra funding for women who are
38 abusing substances, Women's Recovery and Treatment can fund them if
39 needed.

40

41 During these extra appointments, patients will be able to take the normal
42 tests like bloodwork, level of alpha-fetoprotein, Amniocentesis, Chorionic
43 villus sampling, and ultrasounds. In addition, to help with the
44 unprescribed drugs, it will be the doctor's decision how to further treat
45 the patient and meet their needs depending the severity of their case.

46

47 This bill will have a tremendous impact on the treatment and care of
48 mothers and infants in Tennessee. When a pregnant mother is taking
49 unprescribed drugs, we will be helping improve the pregnancy to be safer
50 by doubling the amount of doctor visits. This bill will take effect on
51 November 1st of 2018.

52

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 2



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Noelle Wiggs, Reagan Haddix
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

AN ACT TO PUT AN END TO THE WAGE GAP

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
2
3 To the General Assembly,
4
5 Section 1) Terms in this bill will be defined as follows unless directly
6 stated otherwise:
7 a) Salary - Yearly pay of an employee
8 b) Violation - Act against guidelines and/or law.
9
10 Section 2) Every company must list the salaries for number of degrees
11 and years worked within a job position in an easily accessible file of their
12 main office, on the company website, and on any job application form.
13
14 Section 3) If salaries are changed, the listings must be updated within
15 seven days.
16
17 Section 4) Each company must pay all of their employees the salary listed
18 for the employee’s job position.
19
20 Section 5) This shall be added to the yearly business regulation
21 inspections.
22
23 Section 6) Certified inspectors will check for the salary listings and payment
24 of employees through asking employees, checking the listings, etc.
25
26 Section 7) Violators of this law shall be fined:
27 -\$800 (eight-hundred dollars) and will have three weeks to
28 comply with guidelines for a first offence
29 -\$2,000 (two-thousand dollars) and two weeks to comply with
30 guidelines for a second offence
31 -\$7,000 (seven-thousand dollars) for a third offence and the
32 company/corporation will be shut down until guidelines are
33 complied with.

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Section 8) The company will also be fined \$1,500 (one-thousand and five-hundred dollars) for each salary not listed.

Section 9) If the company does not pay an employee their listed salary, the company shall be fined with the listed salary of any employee not being paid the listed salary for their position, and be required to change the employee's salary to comply to the listed salary.

Section 10) The instance within section nine shall be addressed through an employee reporting the offense and requesting a court investigation that shall be carried out within two months of the report.

Section 11) Only the court and certified inspectors inspecting a specific company can request seeing the salary of a specific employee of said company in order to protect privacy.

Section 12) This employee shall be granted protection from any threats from their company to ensure their safety and the upholding of the law.

Section 13) If the employee falsely accuses a violation, they shall be charged:

- .1% of their yearly salary for their first offense
- .5% of their yearly salary for their second offense
- 1% of their yearly salary for their third offense
- Any false accusation for their current employer made by the n employee after this point shall be ignored and the employee charged 2.5% of their yearly wage

Section 14) All offences will be tracked by the Tennessee state government.

Section 15) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 16) This act will be enacted by the state upon passage, and companies must comply with guidelines by midnight of December 31, 2018.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: John Hyatt
School: Covenant School

An act to require a steering wheel, driver, and manual control in all autonomous cars.

1 Section 1: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth LEGISLATURE:

2

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

5 Autonomous: A form of driving in which a car will control itself without
6 human assistance.

7 Steering wheel: A wheel attached in front of the driver’s seat in a car that
8 can steer the car by turning the wheel’s axles.

9 Crash: A violent collision, typically of one vehicle with another or with an
10 obstacle.

11

12 Section 2: This act requires that all cars, specifically autonomous, include
13 a steering wheel, which shall prevent danger from malfunctions, hackers /
14 terrorism, and other problems causing cars to lose control and crash.

15

16 Section 3: All autonomous cars are required to have a designated driver
17 with a driver’s license or permit and a steering wheel; however, the driver
18 does not have to pay attention to the road. The steering wheel shall be
19 standard size and format and have the ability to control the car manually
20 with no interference from the self drive. This mode must be able to turn
21 on and off.

22

23 Section 4: The steering wheel must be on the left side of the vehicle and
24 function like that of a normal vehicle. When the steering wheel is being
25 used instead of the autonomous mode, the autonomous mode should be
26 automatically turned off.

27

28 This act shall be effective immediately and all car production against the
29 requirements shall be immediatly halted.

30



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Krisha Patel, Cameron Sanchez
School: Sunset Middle School

**AN ACT TO REDUCE EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP RESTRICTIONS
ON DACA RECIPIENTS**

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

2

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

5 DACA; Deferred Action of Childhood Arrivals: DACA is a two year
6 renewable voucher that lets someone who was an illegal immigrant as a
7 child, to stay in the United States legally. Terms in context to the act:

8 HOPE SCHOLARSHIP: For students who are seeking a college degree and
9 have demonstrated achievement; there are several other ways to
10 become eligible for the HOPE scholarship: graduating from high school as
11 a HOPE Scholar or by earning it as the applicant goes through college.

12 TN PROMISE: Pays for the college recipient to attend any community or
13 technical college in Tennessee for 2 years covering any mandatory fees
14 not met by other financial aid.

15

16 Section 2: This act will enable DACA participants to apply and potentially
17 receive scholarships.

18

19 Section 3: DACA recipients are unqualified for the Tennessee Promise and
20 Hope scholarship; all public high school students, who have obtained a
21 DACA voucher and are seeking post-secondary educational opportunities
22 at in-state public colleges or universities may apply for and receive state
23 funded scholarships i.e. TN Promise, Hope, etc. by meeting the traditional
24 requirements.

25

26 Section 4: The funding required to provide enough financial stability for
27 DACA recipients will come from previous funds that have already been
28 created and sustained by the State of Tennessee. Additionally, portions of
29 money that have already been set aside for scholarships, will also be
30 given to DACA participants. In other words, this bill will terminate any
31 restrictions, in order to include all members of DACA, as well.

32

33 Section 5: There are no punishments pertaining to this law.

34

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

37

38 Section 7: This act will be enabled immediately, and the U.S. Government
39 Department of Education and Tennessee schools must comply.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Ben Brown, Noah Simonton, Xavier Stachurski
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

An Act To Separate Gangs in Tennessee

1 Hello fellow delegates The crime rate in Tennessee has been going up in
2 the last 5 years in, which is a big problem. The crime rate in Tennessee is
3 237 per 100,000 people committing a crime. The crime percent just for
4 gangs is 24% This would be good to end crime in Tennessee. We need to
5 stop the crime in Tennessee from getting to high. In order to stop the
6 crime rate from going up we will make it were major gangs cannot be
7 altogether anywhere in the Nashville area. They will not be able to hang
8 out in major crime spots.

9
10 Also the Blood's and Creps are pouring into Tennessee the Blood's and
11 Creps are 2 of the most major gangs and they will kill you if you give
12 them just one bad look. 12% of the crimes in Tennessee are gang related
13 In 2010 there 182 gangs and 8,100 were in our county and surrounding
14 counties and it has been increasing by a large amount ever since. With
15 approximately 5.7 million residents Tennessee is the sixteenth most
16 populated state. Nashville, the state capital, is located in the north-central
17 area of the state. The two other principal cities are situated near
18 Nashville: Chattanooga is 128 miles to the southeast, and Knoxville is 178
19 miles to the east. The major cities in Tennessee serve as drug distribution
20 centers for smaller communities in the state and these drugs attract more
21 gangs and even more members. Tennessee can be divided into three
22 regions: western, central, and eastern, which correspond with the
23 Western, Middle, and Eastern U.S. Attorney Districts.

24
25 This bill will help reduce the crime rate in Tennessee and make it where
26 more people will want to live in Tennessee since it will become a safer
27 place to live. It will also reduce the amount of drug related deaths and/or
28 crime in the Nashville area. The gangs could quite possibly disband since
29 they will not be able to all be together in the same place at the same
30 time. Furthermore, this bill will make Tennessee a more safe state to live
31 in.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Beeta Baghaevaji, McKenna Dellinger, Srimaaye Jegannathan
School: Sunset Middle School

An Act to Legalize Cannabis in the State of Tennessee

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

3 A) Cannabis: a psychoactive drug that relieves the pain of physical and mental
4 illnesses.

5 B) Dispensary: a business where medicines are prepared and provided, a clinic
6 provided by public or charitable.

7 C) Pharmacist: a person who is professionally qualified to prepare and dispense
8 medicinal drugs.

9 D) CBD: (cannabidiol) a cannabis compound that has significant medical
10 benefits, but does not make people feel narcotize E)

11 THC: (tetrahydrocannabinol) a crystalline compound that is the main active
12 ingredient of cannabis.

13 F) PTSD: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (commonly associated with trauma or
14 traumatic experiences).

15 G) Neurofibromatosis: A condition that causes tumors to form in the brain,
16 spinal cord, and nerves.

17 H) Epilepsy: A disorder in which nerve cell activity in the brain is disturbed,
18 causing seizures.

19 I) Alzheimer's: a Progressive disease that destroys memory and other important
20 mental functions.

21 J) Multiple Sclerosis: A disease in which the immune system eats away at the
22 protective covering of nerves.

23 K) Schizophrenia: A disorder that affects a person's ability to think, feel, and
24 behave clearly.

25 L) Opioids: Substances that act on opioid receptors to produce morphine-like
26 effects, medically they are primarily used for pain relief.

27
28 Section 2: Cannabis helps relieve pain for PTSD, Neurofibromatosis, Epilepsy,
29 Alzheimer's, Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Schizophrenia, and many more illnesses that
30 deal with chronic pain. Epilepsy, a neurological disorder marked by sudden recurrent
31 episodes of sensory disturbance, loss of consciousness, or convulsions, associated
32 with abnormal electrical activity in the brain. In terms of epilepsy, it assists in
33 integrating control of the number of seizure occurrences or convulsions. While for
34 other illnesses like Multiple Sclerosis and Neurofibromatosis which deal with pain,
35 the effects of CBD will soothe the pain-inducing nerves. Research provided by the

36 Alzheimer's Society shows that CBD can be a cure or relief of dementia, especially if
37 cited early. The last example of relief assisted by CBD is Schizophrenia which is an
38 acute condition which can also be majorly relieved by CBD which can dull sensitive
39 reactions. The science behind cannabis can show that cannabinoids block the pain
40 from peripheral nerves that can detect shooting sensations. Cannabis has actually
41 relieved diseases and illness.

42

43 Section 3: After research produced by The Rolling Stones, Drug Policy Alliance,
44 CNBC, and CBS News, many reliable studies show that cannabis can be a direct
45 causation of less opioid usage. Seeing that in recent times, opioids have been
46 heavily affecting Tennessee and increasing the mortality rate of citizens, the release
47 of medical cannabis would be very beneficial to Tennessee residents. Studies say
48 "Many people who end up abusing opioid drugs later on advance to more extreme
49 drugs such as oxycodone and heroin after starting /off with a legitimate prescription
50 for pain." If the usage of opioids could be decreased by replacing it with CBD, this
51 would cause the victims of these drugs to be less likely to get into illegal substances.

52

53 Section 4: To acquire a medical cannabis card, (which will include a picture ID
54 when refills are picked up) you will need to fit a certain level of requirements and
55 qualification. Every applicant will need to pass a full background check which will
56 consist of drug history, criminal past, mental stability, connection to addiction, or
57 distributing of any illegal substances. Furthermore, every applicant will take drug
58 test before getting a medical cannabis card, and will need to have a reasoning for
59 acquiring the card (will need to have a written prescription by a physician). If the
60 applicant passes these qualifications they will receive a maximum dosage of 2
61 ounces per 60 days in the form of CBD and never in raw plants. They are able to
62 receive the cannabidiol balms, gel-based tablets, spray, and oil.

63

64 Section 5: In the case that the law is passed, the funding will be either based on
65 insurance copay or out of pocket applicant funded. This bill will not affect the
66 state budget or taxing on Tennesseans. We would acquire the cannabis from The
67 Cherokee National Park where the cannabis is naturally grown and weeded out.

68

69 Section 6: If a citizen is misusing or mistreating this bill then there will be set
70 punishments. For example, distributing the medical cannabis or going over the
71 maximum amount of cannabis allowed (Having over 2 ounces in the span of 60 days).
72 For first time offenders there will be a \$1500 dollar fine. For a second or more time
73 offender, there will be a minimum of 3 months jail time but can fluctuate due to judges
74 ruling, with mandatory parole. If a citizen is distributing the medical cannabis then
75 there will be a minimum fine of 6 months in jail with judges discretion or \$6,000 bail.

76

77 Section 7: All laws that interfere with this act are now hereby repealed in the
78 state of Tennessee.

79

80 Section 8: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature. If this bill is
81 enacted, it will go into effect in the month of January of 2019. With the proper
82 restrictions and background test, this bill will be able to impact and change the lives of
83 many Tennesseans suffering from chronic pain, diseases, and other medical issues.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Tyler Hummel, Brooks Taylor, Matthew Thorn
School: Sunset Middle School

AN ACT TO PROVIDE PAID LEAVE FOR CANCER PATIENTS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

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Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
a) Paid leave - An absence from work due to a medical reason during which an individual is paid and their position is maintained.
b) FMLA - The Family and Medical Leave Act: an act allowing twelve weeks of unpaid leave for all employees suffering from long term conditions or caring for a family member who is suffering from a long term condition
c) Patient - Employee who requires cancer treatment
d) Employer - A person or corporate body that employs a patients
e) State employee - A person employed by the state of Tennessee
f) Private employee - A person who is employed by a body other than the state of Tennessee

Section 2: Cancer patients who are either unable to attend work or unable to work full time due to treatment will be given up to eight weeks of paid leave by their employers in addition to the 12 weeks of unpaid leave protected by the FMLA.

Section 3: Paid leave will be given based on the recommendation of a medical professional. The length of paid leave will be determined by the recommendations of a medical professional.

Section 4: In order to be eligible for paid leave, patients will be required to present the approval of a medical professional to their employer proving that they are unable to work full time.

Section 5: Following the eight week period of paid leave provided by this act, patients will be required to use leave given through the FMLA and other means (i.e. sick days). Paid leave can be taken by the hour or by the day.

34 Section 6: Employers are subject to this act per the same employer
35 qualifications present in the FMLA.

36
37 Section 7: Employers will be subject to insurance premium tax deductions
38 for the patient's policy as an incentive.

39
40 Section 8: When enacted, this bill will have a fluctuating cost for the state
41 per what state employees require paid leave and their salaries. This bill
42 will have no initial cost to put into law and will cost the state no amount
43 for the leave of private employees.

44
45 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
46 repealed.

47
48 Section 10: This act will go into effect immediately upon becoming a law,
49 the public welfare relying on it.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Samuel Arnold, Koichi Ikeda-Sanchez, Will Mangold
School: Spring Station Middle School

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE TENNESSEE-SPECIFIC CURRICULUM IN
SCHOOLS**

1 Preamble: Alarmed by the knowledge that Tennessee ranks 28th overall
2 in the education within the United States of America. Appalled at the lack
3 of initiative displayed by the State Board of Education in improving the
4 standards following in the repeal of Common Core. Establishing that a
5 new set of standards is desperately needed.

6 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
7

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

9 Tennessee-specific curriculum- A set of educational standards derived to
10 fit the needs of the population of Tennessee with input from the adult
11 population, created by the State Board of Education.
12

13 Section 2: The Board of Education will be required to hold an inquiry to
14 reform and rebuild the state educational standards.
15

16 Section 3: The Tennessee Department of Education will be required to
17 utilize input from adults in the community to create the new standards.
18

19 Section 4: Following the creation of the Tennessee-Specific standards, all
20 elementary, middle, and high schools will be required to implement the
21 standards and educate the instructors and administrators on the
22 curriculums. The standardized tests will be abolished in favor of the final
23 examinations created by teachers, specific for their class.
24

25 Section 5: Textbooks, workbooks, and class materials that require the
26 transition will be paid for by the \$500,000,000 requested.
27

28 Section 6: The process of creating and implementing the curriculum will
29 cost \$500,000,000 and will be funded through the State Board of
30 Education's budget (\$2 billion, 50% spent on standards).
31

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

34

35 Section 8: This act shall take effect before the 2018-2019 school year,
36 the public welfare requiring it.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Sam Baller, Dawson Moore, Drew Robertson
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

An Act To End Mobile Phone Usage While Operating a Vehicle

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature

2
3 Whereas 18,000 crashes in the year of 2016 were due to the usage of a
4 mobile phone and

5
6 Whereas 14 states and 5 districts have a hands free driving law

7
8 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

9 a) Bluetooth - a standard for the short-range wireless interconnection
10 of mobile phones, computers, and other electronic devices.

11
12 Section 2: This act prohibits Tennessee drivers from the usage of mobile
13 phones while driving. Rather than directly using the phone this act
14 requires the usage of Bluetooth if you are wishing to communicate with
15 someone. This should reduce the amount of car crashes in the state of
16 Tennessee.

17
18 Section 3: Drivers who don't follow this law will receive a fine based on
19 their offense. Drivers who cause damage or a crash due to the usage of a
20 mobile phone will pay the amount of money in damage that was
21 caused. That includes the other vehicle(s) that was/were in the crash and
22 the damage caused to other objects on or near the street. 19 other states
23 including The U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Washington
24 D.C. already have this law in the books.

25
26 Section 4) Tennessee; a state that has one of the most thorough accident
27 report forms in the country; a document that asks police to evaluate both
28 distractions in general and mobile phones in particular. Of the 448
29 fatalities involving a phone in 2015 as reported by NHTSA, (National
30 Highway Traffic Safety Administration) 84 occurred in Tennessee. That
31 means, a state with 2 percent of the country's population accounted for
32 19 percent of its phone-related driving deaths.

33

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

36

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

39

40 Section 7) This act will be enacted by the state upon passage, and
41 businesses must comply with guidelines by January 1, 2019.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE



Sponsors: Nicholas Craig, Reece Pate, Luke Painter, Grayson Oliver
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

A Bill to End Opioid Addictions in Tennessee

1 The opioid crisis is a growing concern in Tennessee as it killed about
2 2,000 people last year jumping up 12% from 2016. This problem is in
3 much need of a solution because death rates will only increase if nothing
4 is done.

5
6 We propose the idea that every county in the state of Tennessee must
7 have an addiction help center. It can be apart from the country health
8 department. The help offered must be freely given. The center must have
9 a lock box at the clinic to anonymously dispose of their drugs/
10 prescriptions that they may be abusing. It will cost about \$25 per square
11 foot for the state to build these facilities and about \$10,000 total for all
12 employee wages per facility. The lease of the facilities will cost \$300,000
13 per facility.

14
15 We plan to implement the first centers in Campbell County, Claiborne
16 County and Cocke County. The reason behind this move is that these
17 counties have the most drug abuse in them. After these are implemented,
18 we plan to put in facilities in the other 92 counties depending on how
19 effective these three are.

20
21 The staff would be comprised of various jobs that would make the center
22 efficient, and comfortable for the patients. In order to hire officials, the
23 hiring officials will do extensive background checks to make sure the
24 candidates are suited for the job they will be employed in.

25
26 Sales tax will allow us to obtain the required finances for our test in
27 approximately two years. We will increase sales tax by 12.35% so that
28 the new sales tax will be 10.50%. With the money we will collect from the
29 increasing sales tax, we will build new facilities and/or lease out buildings
30

31 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
32

33 This bill should take effect December 15, 2018.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE**



**Sponsors: Mitchell Loh, Caleb West
School: Sunset Middle School**

**An act to use water-filtering plants to remove pesticides from the
Tennessee River**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2

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

5

6 Pesticides - any artificial chemical used to keep Insects from attacking
7 crops

8

9 Bulrush - A plant Native to most of North America and Europe that is
10 capable of filtering polluted water

11

12 Section 2: For every pound of pesticides sold to Tennessee farmers, the
13 companies selling the product shall pay 1.6% tax for every hundred
14 pounds to the state government that will go towards purifying the highly
15 polluted Tennessee river.

16

17 Section 3: Over the course of 10 years, these taxes will allow 2 square
18 kilometers of water-purifying plants such as bulrush, a plant native to
19 Tennessee, to be planted on the shoreline near the source of the
20 Tennessee river where the seeds will flow down the river.

21

22 Section 4: The remainder of the money will be spent on paying part-time
23 workers to plant the Bulrush, as well as their supplies.

24

25 Section 5: Upon refusal to comply, companies will be fined on a quarterly
26 basis of \$10,000.

27

28 Section 6: This act stands with other acts in preventing pollution;
29 however, all acts favoring the use of pesticides are hereby repealed.

30

31 Section 7: The tax will be enacted upon passage and will end on January
32 1, 2028. The planting of the Bulrush will begin on June 1, 2019.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
SENATE**



**Sponsors: Olivia Dillon, Kendall Hilliard, Melinda Skube
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

An Act to Make Bike Lanes in the Urban Areas of Tennessee

1 Bike lanes provide a sense of safety for bikers to move at their own pace
2 and encourage the use of bicycles as transportation.

3

4 Bike lanes help define road space for bicycles and for other vehicles,
5 creating a more orderly and peaceful, flow of traffic.

6

7 Bike lanes help the ecosystem by limiting the amount of vehicles on the
8 road that are releasing toxic gases into the atmosphere. Theses toxic
9 gases are very harmful for our future and need to be reduced. Adding a
10 bigger opportunity to decrease these gases will be very beneficial to our
11 state's future. These lanes would also minimize the traffic because more
12 people would be riding their bike to their destination.

13

14 Additionally, people will have easier and safer access to riding their bike
15 on a main road and it will limit the chance of accidents occuring.

16

17 A bike lane cost on average of fifteen to thirty thousand US dollars per
18 square mile if the width is 1.5 feet. In order to provide the money, for the
19 bike lanes, we will get money through taxes.

20

21 We will then put the bike lanes in urban areas, such as Nashville,
22 Memphis and Knoxville.

23

24 The first step to making bike lanes is to get the city to agree on the
25 project. We will use TDOT Bicycle Coalition to keep track of the project
26 and to make sure it gets done. The TDOT makes a detailed engineering
27 design and once approved, they can undergo the construction of the bike
28 lanes.

29

30 When this bill gets passed,our community will be gratefully benefited.

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 1



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Grayson Kiser, Caydon Kiser, Max Adornato
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

Pre requisites

1 Tennessee is ranked 43rd in people with college degrees now take that
2 and combine it 45 lowest income. it is difficult to pay for a state college.
3 We have a solution to cut down on fees for the first two years of any
4 college tuition.

5
6 Prerequisites is a thing that is required for all college students. Usually
7 they are classes not needed to gain the particular college degree. Since
8 they are not classes that help you farther in ones such career choice,
9 some will be disclued from courses. This will help lower the cost of a
10 college degree and open up more of a chance for poverty stricken areas.

11
12 This will allow people who cannot afford such prices for education achieve
13 their full opportunity to gain any college degree. Which will improve their
14 quality of life in the real world on their own.

15
16 We believe this will be fully effective by 2020. That is a short period of
17 time that is not being used in those classes. Teachers may be hired but
18 most can still teach the curriculum of the new lessons. By this time our
19 bill will be implemented into all community colleges across Tennessee.

20
21 It will not take much effort since there does not need to be any
22 remodeling, since the classes will already be there to use for more
23 educational classes. These classes will further the students advances in
24 there certain field.

25
26 We hope you see the problem we are trying to solve and try to help with
27 college degrees to grow our own states education. So we can improve
28 lives of young adults and children in communities that are less fortunate
29 than others.

30



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Joseph Broad, Joseph Hixson
School: Covenant School**

An Act to Preserve Trees

1 Section 1: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth LEGISLATURE:
2 For every tree removed by a logging company, a new tree of equal value
3 must be planted in its place or in another place.

4
5 Section 2: As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the
6 following definitions apply:

7 Tree: a woody perennial plant, typically having a single stem or trunk
8 growing to a considerable height and bearing lateral branches at some
9 distance from the ground.

10 Tree removed: when a tree is cut down in an unnatural way.

11 Logging: the activity or business of felling trees and cutting and preparing
12 the timber.

13
14 Section 3: Violation of this law shall result in a fine of no less than \$1500.

15
16 Section 4: Logging companies will have to sign a contract stating that
17 they shall plant new trees replacing each removed tree. Random searches
18 will be conducted by state government employees and if the contract is
19 violated, the fine will be issued per tree.

20
21 Section 5: Logging companies must prove that they have planted new
22 trees by signing a document swearing they did with a picture of the tree
23 planted.

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

27
28 Section 7: This act shall take effect within 6 months of its passing.

29



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Ethan Beaudry, Parker Gadd, Shaheer Raza
School: Sunset Middle School**

An Act to Stop the Opioid Crisis

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

2

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

5 Opioids - Opioids are substances that act on opioid receptors to produce
6 analgesic effects. Medically, they are primarily used for pain relief.

7

8 Section 2) This act requires all citizens in Tennessee to be tested for
9 opioid addiction at their semi-annual checkups.

10

11 Section 3) If the test is positive, the patient will be prescribed to the
12 nearest and most convenient recovery / rehabilitation center.

13

14 Section 4) Refusal of this prescription will result in a fine, \$20 the first
15 week of refusal, \$40 the second, \$60 the third, and so on. Refusal of ten
16 weeks or more will result in the patient being taken to court.

17

18 Section 5) A police task force will be formed to focus on finding and
19 ruining opioid dealers. A \$1,000,000 fund will be placed to accommodate
20 for this.

21

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

24

25 Section 7) This act will be effective immediately upon becoming a law.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Andrew McLaurin, Zeb Kreid, Connor Dyess, Zach Patterson
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

**An Act to Amend an Unconstitutional Religious Standard for
Government Representatives in the State of Tennessee**

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

3

3 Definitions:

4

4 Bill Of Rights- The first 10 amendments to the constitution, specifically
5 the first amendment which includes the freedom of religion
6

6

7

7 In our admirable state of Tennessee, an ancient, outdated law presents
8 itself in our government and all political offices. A law that is
9 discriminatory and is intolerable in the democratic society we live in
10 today. This standard excludes all people that don't believe in a Christian
11 based God from holding a political office in our state.
12

12

13

13 Section 2:

14

14 It is said that only Christian, God-following patrons can hold office in the
15 state of Tennessee. Everyone should have a fair opportunity to hold a
16 position of office in Tennessee regardless what their religious beliefs are.
17 Tennessee is the only state in the U.S. that holds this law, and even
18 worse, it uses it.
19

19

20

20 The first amendment states that the people have a freedom of religion,
21 therefore the law is entirely unconstitutional and should be amended.

22

22 Political power is political, not religious, and it is key we stand by
23 America's religious values and should allow any religious figure to hold
24 power in a Tennessee office.
25

25

26

26 This is simply unfair, unconstitutional, and is horrible to those who aspire
27 to hold office, but are unable to because of a law that is two hundred and
28 forty-two years old. More than two centuries. It is horrific and
29 disappointing that Tennesseans are standing back while unfair judgement
30 is made to applicable candidates for incredible opportunities. If this law is
31 to be further enforced, as America's diversity expands, we are being

32 extremely counter-productive to America's Bill of Rights and the reasons
33 America was to be founded in the first place.

34
35 Should a political contendant exploit such laws and use a such law to
36 hinder other candidates the said contendant will be forced to give up their
37 attempts at the position. And should these religious discriminations get
38 out of hand, it may result in widespread punishment and fines.

39
40 We are asking you, the honorable delegates of this state, to stand by us,
41 fight with us, for a greater cause. In this bill we will be presenting change
42 and movement in this state, and will amend one of the most
43 discriminative laws Tennessee holds.

44
45 Section 3:
46 Amend article 9, Section 2 of Tennessee's State Constitutional law.

47
48 Extreme exploitation cases will result in fines as high as \$500 USD.

49
50 Repealing Clause: All laws or parts of laws in conflict of this are hereby
51 repealed

52



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Caroline Webb, Ana Manning
School: Covenant School**

**An act to allow school personnel or resource officers to perform
drug tests and searches in middle and high schools across
Tennessee**

- 1 Section 1: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth LEGISLATURE:
- 2 Our schools will be safer for students by allowing teachers to conduct
- 3 random searches of students' personal belongings. These searches can be
- 4 conducted without any prior suspicions at any private or public school (K-
- 5 12).
- 6
- 7 Section 2: As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the
- 8 following definitions apply:
- 9 Random: chosen without method or conscious decision
- 10 Personal belongings: backpacks, purses, lockers, cars, or any other
- 11 student possessions.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: Teachers in any public or private school may conduct searches
- 14 of student's personal belongings at any time without any reasonable
- 15 suspicion.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: Any illegal substance, drug without a prescription, or weapon
- 18 will be confiscated immediately and will result in immediate expulsion.
- 19
- 20 Documentation of the drug test or search will be provided to the local law
- 21 enforcement authorities and a copy kept in the school records.
- 22
- 23 This bill will take affect immediately upon passage.
- 24



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Isabella Bohlen, Kendall Kuczek, Sophia Hutchens,
Quincy Peacock
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE TAX ON VAPES AND E-CIGARETTES

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT: The
2 e-cigarette and vape tax will be 25 percent.

3
4 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
5 Electronic cigarettes: A device that has vaporizes liquid nicotine instead of
6 burning tobacco
7 Nicotine: A highly toxic liquid alkaloid
8 Formaldehyde: A chemical that can be used for preserving dead bodies
9 Cadmium Toxic: heavy metal used in car batteries,

10
11 Section 2: Because of the increase of underaged teens using electronic
12 cigarettes, a tax on the cigarettes will be put in place. Currently, there is
13 no tax on the vapes and e-cigarettes, making the position of the
14 cigarettes easier for minors to have hold of. Inhaling the toxic chemicals
15 are cancer causing and have many issues concerning the nicotine
16 exposure.

17 While many studies have concluded that electricronic cigarettes are
18 better for you than traditional cigarettes, the only difference is cigarettes
19 contain tobacco and electronic cigarettes contain nicotine. Nicotine is
20 regarded as a potentially lethal poison.

21
22 Section 3: The tax that will be placed on the electronic cigarettes is 25%,
23 making them harder for underaged minors to take possession of because
24 of the higher, and less affordable price.

25
26 Section 4: If this bill is to pass then no cost will be needed for the act.

27
28 Section 5: Any laws or parts of laws conflicting with this bill will hereby
29 be repealed

30
31 Section 6: This act will go into effect on January 1, 2019.
32



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Anthony Jones, Samuel McLaurin
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

An act to punish adult plagiarism

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA in government.

2

3 Section (1): Copyright is a booming problem across the state of
4 Tennessee.

5

6 Section (2): We need to ban copyright because too many citizens across
7 Tennessee are putting other people's words and putting it in their own
8 articles.

9

10 Section (3): The punishment of copyright is the person must be charged
11 with a fine of \$2,000-\$200,000, and 20 years in prison by the age of 18.

12

13 Section (4): The bill will become a law on May 20th, 2018.

14



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Briana Stricklin, Natalie James
School: Heritage Middle School**

An Act To Prohibiting the Use of Cell Phones in Motor Vehicles

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE 2018 Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
2
3 In order to...
4 Limit or eliminate the rate of cellular device use while operating a
5 motorized vehicle to decrease the fatalities and injuries due to this. We
6 propose a solution.
7 Inform citizens that their actions have consequences. Texting while
8 driving does have consequences and in fact is illegal in Tennessee.
9 Texting and driving endangers other citizens driving on the roads and
10 could cause serious injury or death. 1 in every 4 car accidents yearly in
11 the United States are caused by drivers texting while operating a
12 motorized vehicle.
13 Sending or receiving a text message takes a driver's eyes from the road
14 for an average of 4.6 seconds, the equivalent, at fifty-five miles per hour,
15 of driving the length of an entire football field, blind.
16
17 This bill provides that...
18 Anyone who is texting and driving will be fined. This includes being
19 stopped at a red light. Cellular devices are not allowed to be used in
20 motorized vehicles period, unless being used for phone calls. They could
21 be charged up to \$500 and up to 6 months in jail.
22
23 Anyone Violating the terms of this bill shall be subject to...
24 Change the misdemeanor from Class C to Class B. This increases the fine
25 to up to \$500 and adds the possibility of up to 6 months in Jail. In some,
26 serious cases, both a fine and jail may be administered. This will
27 decrease the use of cellular devices in motorized vehicles. Also, change
28 this to a Primary law, meaning that any police officer can pull a person
29 using a cell phone while in a motorized vehicle, especially if driving
30 recklessly.
31

32 The officer of any county where a person is found disobeying the law,
33 may distribute a ticket. This money will go towards paying for
34 advertisement of this act.

35

36 California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Nevada, New
37 Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Vermont,
38 Washington, West Virginia (plus Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, Guam
39 and the U.S. Virgin Islands) prohibit all drivers from using hand-held cell
40 phones while driving.

41

42 This will require no funding and that it may produce funding from fines.

43



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Bradley Bork, Thomas Bork, Grant Jenkins, Matthew Mueller
School: Sunset Middle School

A Bill to Raise Taxes on Electronic Cigarettes

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

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

4 Electronic Cigarette (also known as 'Vapes') - a cigarette-shaped device
5 containing a nicotine-based chemical that is vaporized and inhaled to
6 simulate the experience of smoking tobacco

7 Excise Tax - taxes paid of a set amount on purchases of a specific good
8

9 Section 2) This act shall add an excise tax of \$1.74 (the national average
10 for traditional cigarette) to every electronic cigarette and its accessories.
11

12 Section 3) By adding an excise tax on these unhealthy products, they become
13 more expensive, which discourages people from purchasing them.
14

15 Section 4) Adding an excise tax to electronic cigarettes and their
16 accessories is financially responsible by providing a cost-free solution to a
17 growing statewide practice that shall provide the State of Tennessee's
18 government with an additional source of revenue.
19

20 Section 5) Raising these excise taxes will require a change to be made to
21 current legislation. Tennessee does not have any form of tax on electronic
22 cigarettes, so the excise tax created will be added to legislation, making
23 Tennessee the 7th state to impose a tax on electronic cigarettes.
24

25 Section 6) If ratified, this act shall go into effect immediately.
26



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Edgar Aguilar, Logan Draper, Ryan Evans, Nic Kropf
School: Knox Doss Middle School**

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE ALL RESTUARANTS HAVE SEPARATE GRILLS
AND FRYERS FOR EACH KIND OF MEAT TO PREVENT CROSS-
CONTAMINATION**

1 Section 1:

2 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

3

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

6 Restaurant: an establishment that sells food; includes food trucks,
7 cafeterias, and food stands

8 Grills: a metal framework used to cook food

9 Fryers: a large, deep container for frying food.

10 Separate (grills): individual grills, each used for a distinct purpose
11 (specific foods)

12 Cross-contamination: the process by which bacteria is unintentionally
13 transferred from one substance (food) to another, with harmful effect,
14 especially to those with food allergies

15

16 Section 3:

17 Prevent cross-contamination of meats, thus preventing unintentional
18 allergic reactions for restaurant patrons with food allergies (especially
19 shellfish allergies). Every food establishment shall be required to have
20 specified grills/fryers for each type of meat on their menu.

21

22 Section 4:

23 This bill will also require separate, designated cleaning utensils and
24 separate grill covers for each type of meat. Restaurant goers in
25 Tennessee who have food allergies will have peace of mind that the food
26 they are consuming is safe. There will be fewer incidences pertaining to
27 allergic reactions due to cross-contamination. Chefs, cooks, and
28 restaurant workers will need to have training in keeping foods separate.
29 Restaurants will also need to remodel kitchens in order to have separate
30 grills/fryers installed.

31

32 Section 5:
33 Restaurant owners/investors will pay to have separate grills/fryers
34 installed if not already following this procedure. Grills/fryers can cost
35 between \$1000 and \$5000. Specific menu items may have a price
36 increase in order to pay for these changes. Though the cost is high,
37 people who have food allergies will eat at these restaurants more, thus
38 generating more income for the restaurant.

39
40 Section 6:
41 The Department of Health will add separate grills/fryers to its list of
42 requirements for food establishments. Non-compliance will result in a
43 lower grade after an inspection. Inspections will continue to occur weekly
44 until the restaurant complies. If a consumer has an allergic reaction to
45 food not cooked separately, the restaurant in question will be fined and
46 will be held accountable for all medical expenses.

47
48 Section 7:
49 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

50
51 Section 8:
52 This act shall take effect July 1, 2018, the public welfare requiring.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



Sponsors: Cashen Crowe, Mimi Dematos, Evy Nichols, Madelyn Hamer

School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

An Increase in Pay to the Minimum Wage

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA in Government

2

3 We are 5 of 50 states that have the lowest minimum wage, the current
4 minimum wage in Tennessee is \$7.25, so there should be an increase of
5 two dollars and fifty cents- \$10.75.

6

7 Benefits of this law is that parents that may not have a fortunate job and
8 aren't able to support their family. This can support families that need
9 more money to pay rent, insurance, taxes, and
10 other expenses. Not only would it benefit their families, but themselves as
11 well. They might have expenses that they need to pay

12

13 The punishment for breaking this law: The business is fined \$5,000 and if
14 the business does not pay back the fine, then the managing faces

15

16 Punishment- Effective Immediately the owner/manager would lose
17 management of business unless he or she agrees to raise the Minimum
18 Pay.

19

20 Minimum Wage- The lowest wage permitted by law or by a special
21 agreement (such as one with a labor union).

22

23 Expenses- a cause or occasion of spending

24

25 This act shall take effect three months after being issued.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Alicia Dinwiddie, Sophia Hall, Ria Naidoo
School: Spring Station Middle School**

An Act To Aid Victims of Human and Sex Trafficking in Tennessee

1 WHEREAS, in 2017 the State of Tennessee was ranked 19th in the
2 country for trafficking, and
3 WHEREAS, in the last year there were 110 reported cases of human
4 trafficking in Tennessee alone, and
5 WHEREAS, human trafficking is the second largest growing crime in
6 Tennessee, and
7 WHEREAS, every month an average of 94 children are trafficked in
8 Tennessee alone and dozens more left undiscovered, therefore

9

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE 2018 Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

11

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

13

14 Human Trafficking: The action or purpose of illegally transporting people to
15 another area, typically for forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation

16

17 Class A violation: The highest class violation in court. In Tennessee, this
18 can result in 15 to 60 years in prison and up to a \$50,000 fine.

19

20 Section 2: The purpose of this act is to:

21

22 Create a program to inform civilians of the effects of human trafficking and how
23 to identify victims and signs of active human trafficking in daily life. The program
24 would be optional, but required for teachers and administrators.

25

26 Section 3: The punishment for human trafficking shall be raised to a Class
27 A felony and will no longer depend on the age of the victim.

28

29 In current legislation, trafficking for those older than 15 years of age is classified
30 as a Class B felony whereas for those younger than 15, it is a Class A felony.

31

32 Section 4: An amount of \$15,000 of government funding will be
33 contributed to the Human Trafficking Education program. This amount
34 could fluctuate based on the logistics of the legislated program.

35

36 The program will be reviewed one year after its implication, to ensure its
37 effectiveness.

38

39 Section 5: This act shall take effect July 1, 2018

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 2



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Grace Smith, Asa Stancevic
School: Spring Station Middle School**

**An Act to Regulate Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
Medication**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE 2018 TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:

2

3 WHEREAS, approximately 17% of children diagnosed with ADHD are
4 misdiagnosed; WHEREAS, the number of children being unnecessarily
5 medicated has been steadily rising in recent years; WHEREAS, more than
6 \$1.53 billion is being wasted annually on medication for those who do not
7 have ADHD; WHEREAS, Tennessee has one of the highest ADHD
8 diagnosis rates in America.

9

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

12 A) Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: a brain disorder marked by an
13 ongoing pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity that
14 interferes with functioning or development

15

16 SECTION 2: This act requires the reexamination and revision, with
17 increased levels of specification, of criteria pertaining to diagnosing ADHD
18 to be conducted and published every ten years, and a major study to be
19 conducted and published by the Tennessee Medication Administration on
20 the effects of current ADHD medication on its recipients every five years.

21

22 SECTION 3: This act also requires capable medical professionals to
23 conduct a thorough and meticulous examination of children and adults
24 who exhibit symptoms of ADHD using the revised standards before
25 making a diagnosis.

26

27 SECTION 4: The failure of the aforementioned parties to comply with this
28 act will result in one or more of the following:

29 A) A fine of \$15,000 to be issued to the examiner for the negligence of
30 duties

31 B) The suspension of the examiner's medical license

32 C) A fine of \$500,000 to be issued to the Tennessee Medication
33 Administration for the negligence of duties

34

35 SECTION 5: This act will require a minimum of \$15,000,000 from the
36 budget of the Tennessee Department of Health to be allocated to the
37 Tennessee Medication Administration every five years for the purpose of
38 conducting a two-phase clinical trial, however, this act may also generate
39 revenue as a result of negligence fines.

40

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

43

44 SECTION 7: This act shall take effect August 1, 2018.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Alli Kemble, Krystina Smith, Melissa Sweeney
School: Heritage Middle School

**AN ACT TO PROVIDE VOUCHERS FOR APARTMENTS FOR FORMER
FOSTER CHILDREN WHO HAVE AGED OUT OF THE FOSTER CARE
SYSTEM**

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
4 A) Foster children are any children who are raised by someone who is not
5 their blood relative parents
6 B) Former foster children are children who have been in the foster care
7 system before but are not anymore. Most former foster children are 18+ ,
8 given that 18 is the age when you are kicked out of the foster care
9 system.
10
11 Section 2: This bill will require apartment complexes to allow any and all
12 former foster children to apply.
13
14 Section 3: This voucher will allow any former foster children to get 15
15 percent off at agreeing apartment complexes.
16
17 Section 4: The applicant will pay 3 percent of the money used for their
18 discount back each month.
19
20 Section 5: This bill will have a trial run for a year. At the end of the year,
21 this bill will be put into effect. During the trial run, the percentage of
22 homeless people who were formerly in the foster care system will be
23 monitored, as will the percentage of foster care children using the
24 voucher.
25
26 Section 6: Any and everyone who has been or is in the foster care system
27 will have the right to this voucher.
28
29 Section 7: If an apartment complex that does not agree and does not
30 give a discount to anyone who is willing to buy an apartment and has an

31 eligible voucher will pay a fine of \$300 dollars. All money coming from
32 fines will go to the Foster Care Association.

33

34 Section 8: This bill will cost a total of \$715,000.

35

36 Section 9: The money used on this bill will be paid back by raising the tax
37 on wine and liquor by 10 percent.

38

39 Section 10: The one year trial of this bill will begin July 1st, 2018. The bill
40 will take effect one year after the trial.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Brook Mitchell, Olivia Cathey, Sofia Montes
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

An Act to Make TCAP Test More Efficient

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT we
2 should require the teachers to construct and grade TNReady for their
3 county. Therefore the questions devised by the teachers would make the
4 students more efficient.

5
6 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as followed:

7 a: TNReady: the state's new student achievement assessment in
8 reading, writing, and math in grades 3-11 designed to assess what is
9 being taught in Tennessee's classrooms.

10

11 Section 2: TNReady is written and constructed mostly by people that are
12 not teachers. We should hire teachers to make and grade the TNReady
13 tests for their county. The teachers would make the tests because they
14 know what their students have learned while the current test makers are
15 informed of the state standards that the country created for the schools.

16

17 Section 3: The standards for that course will be set by the Tennessee
18 Department of Education.

19

20 Section 4: The addition of this course will cost \$7,100,000 to pay all of
21 the teachers that work on making and grading the test and will be funded
22 through the Tennessee Department of Education budget.

23

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

26

27 Section 6: This act shall take effect on August 6, 2018, the public welfare
28 requiring it to.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Gauri Adarsh, Emily Barnes, Sharada Ghantasala
School: Sunset Middle School**

**AN ACT TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR PROFESSIONAL
DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHERS IN TITLE I SCHOOLS**

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

2

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

5 Curriculum: the courses offered by an educational institution

6 TNReady: a part of the Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program
7 (TCAP)

8 Basic Education Program (BEP): The main source of K-12 education
9 funding, distributing over \$4.5 billion to public school districts.

10 Title I: Part A (Title I) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as
11 amended (ESEA) provides financial assistance to local educational
12 agencies (LEAs) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of
13 children from low-income families

14

15 Section 2: Educators teaching in Title I schools will get a basic review of
16 the standards they are teaching and learn effective and engaging ways to
17 educate students either through an interactive online program or direct
18 instruction.

19

20 Section 3: The eligible school districts will be required to choose a
21 minimum of three professional development days during the school year.
22 The Tennessee Department of Education will develop and provide online
23 modules as well as direct instruction from teacher leaders across the
24 state.

25

26 Section 4: The appropriate funds will be provided through Title I funding.
27 The projected cost is \$4,000,000.

28

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

30

31 Section 6: This act shall take effect June 10, 2018, the public welfare
32 requiring it.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Toby Josselyn, Hayden Gielda
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

An Act to Ban Open Alcohol Containers In Vehicles In Tennessee

1 Whereas in Code 55-10-416 section 2B when it states "An open container
2 is in the possession of the driver when it is not in the possession of any
3 passenger and is not located in a closed glove compartment, trunk, or
4 other nonpassenger area of the vehicle."

5

6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE 2018 Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

7

8 Section 1. Open alcoholic beverages are dangerous to have in a vehicle
9 for the reasons that follow:

10 The possibly drunk passengers could be a distraction to the driver
11 Patrons accompanying the driver may pressure or convince the driver into
12 also consuming alcohol

13 When influenced by alcohol, the driver may cause collateral damage to
14 themselves and others

15

16 Section 2. Open alcohol containers shall not be permitted in vehicles in
17 the state of Tennessee.

18

19 Section 3. Any failure to comply with this act will result in a punishment
20 by law depending on the amount of alcohol possessed such as:

21 If 1-2 open alcoholic beverages are found in the vehicle, the driver will be
22 fined with a ticket of \$125

23 If 3 or more alcoholic containers are found in the vehicle, t]
24 hey will be sentenced to 2 months in jail and (depending on the amount
25 of open alcoholic beverages found) will be fined 400-600 dollars.

26 For a second offense, the driver will be sentenced to one year in jail with
27 a \$1000 bail.

28

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

31

32 Section 5. If enacted, this act shall take effect January 1st, 2020.

33



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Sophie Laginess, Kamille Rodriguez, Violet Smith,
Analia Winters**

School: Knox Doss Middle School

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE PUBLIC TENNESSEE MIDDLE AND HIGH
SCHOOLS OFFER AT LEAST FIVE (5) INTEREST-BASED CLUBS FOR
STUDENTS**

- 1 Section 1: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:
2
3 Section 2: Terms used in this act unless the context requires otherwise
4 shall be defined as follows:
5 Middle schools: schools with grades either 6th, 7th, and 8th or 5th
6 through 8th
7 High schools: schools with grades 9th through 12th
8 Interest-based: particular activities that students enjoy or are interested
9 in, such as robotics, art, technology, cooking, or mathematics
10 Clubs: an organization dedicated to a particular interest or activity,
11 meeting at a designated school before or after school hours.
12
13 Section 3: This act shall create inclusion and social opportunities in
14 school buildings, reducing the opportunity for bullying. Tennessee
15 students will have safe clubs to attend, creating safer schools.
16
17 Section 4: Students will have an opportunity to nominate and vote for the
18 clubs that interest them. The five (5) nominations with the most votes will
19 be established as clubs by the school. This will occur each school year.
20 Teachers will be asked to volunteer as sponsors for the clubs. If no
21 teachers volunteer, the principal will appoint a sponsor. Clubs should
22 meet a minimum of once a month, with the ability to meet weekly.
23 Schools will be required to provide spaces for the clubs to meet.
24
25 Section 5: Money for these clubs will come from the school board. The
26 school boards from each district should allot \$125.00 per school to be
27 distributed evenly among the 5 clubs. Additional monies need for the
28 clubs will be obtained by fund-raisers held by the clubs. The \$25.00 per
29 club should be used to buy resources needed to establish the club.
30

31 Section 6: When clubs have been decided at the beginning of each year,
32 each school will submit a record of the clubs established to the state
33 Board of Education. Records of club meetings and attendance shall also
34 be submitted quarterly. If a school does not comply with these
35 requirements, state funding for other extracurricular activities will be
36 reduced by 1% per club not established, maxing out at 5%.

37

38 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby
39 repealed.

40

41 Section 8: This act shall take effect July 1, 2018, the public welfare
42 requiring.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Mya Eatherly, Bennett Floyd
School: Covenant School**

An Act to start school later for 5th through 12th graders

1 Section 1: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth LEGISLATURE:
2 As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following
3 definitions apply:

4 School: an institution for educating children

5 Sleep: a condition of body and mind which the human body typically
6 requires for several hours every night, in which the nervous system is
7 relatively inactive, the eyes closed, the postural muscles relaxed, and
8 consciousness practically suspended.

9

10 Section 2: This bill proposes that school will start later for 5th through
11 12th grade students. The earliest that these students would be required
12 to arrive at school would be 8am. The latest they would arrive at would
13 be 9am.

14

15 Section 3: Buses will run from eight to eight forty five. This will give
16 students time to get on the bus and arrive at school.

17

18 Section 4: Teachers would be required to arrive by 7:30am.

19

20 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws that are in conflict with this law shall
21 be repealed at the enactment of this bill.

22



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Megan Taylor, Grace Williams, Sylvie Brekke, Clara Laune
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

**A Bill to Add A Program to Prevent Child Abuse in Every School in
Tennessee**

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA IN GOVERNMENT.

2

3 This bill we are proposing is to create and distribute a standardised
4 program to inform teachers and students about the severity and
5 importance of taking action about child abuse within their school
6 community, and possibly start a specialised information course informing
7 teachers in training on how to deal with specific situations involving these
8 children.

9

10 This bill also involves a second part for providing a secure place for
11 students to be able to tell a trusted adult their experiences, and if the
12 teacher was the cause of this problem, the student
13 could tell someone representing the program about their situation,
14 without their teacher being notified.

15

16 Also, students will be encouraged to tell as well if someone they know is
17 being abused and not speaking out, if the situation is severe.

18

19 Although teachers are by law required to report to the Department of
20 Children's Services (DCS), people will be involved in the program as
21 certified volunteers or possible employees, as well as teachers that have
22 undergone the program.

23

24 Note that these programs will be able to cover any child that is
25 experiencing sexual, mental, physical or emotional abuse.

26

27 Trusted representatives will be chosen for each school participating to
28 direct the program, and will be specifically chosen by an official group
29 from the state.

30

31 Parents and guardians may or may not be notified based on their child's
32 situation, and be given the option to attend meetings along with school

33 employees. These gatherings will teach about child abuse in general, and
34 the importance of it, hosted by the chosen representative, with help from
35 staff.

36
37 These meetings will be required to be held monthly during the school day,
38 informing the entire school about the cause.

39
40 Any report of abuse from a child or peer will be reported to the DCS,
41 ensuring that action will be taken immediately.

42
43 Please note that the breaking of these laws, including disclosing
44 information provided by the children in these meetings, will result in a jail
45 time of 7 - 28 years, depending on how bad the situation is, along with a
46 parole time with tighter regulations. This also includes a violation
47 classified information intended for the DCS, which may result in further
48 punishment if needed.

49
50 These consequences may also include a fine of \$1,500.

51
52 This bill will cost around \$790 to \$810 to enforce, given the amount of
53 schools that are submitted into the program.

54
55 We wish for this bill to become a law in the next two school years, and to
56 be distributed in the next 3 or four.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Slayton Farrar, Will Bomar, Jackson Fisher, Thomas Williams
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

H.O.A Camera

1 The H.O.A is a government owned Association, The H.O.A is a acronym
2 that means Homeowners association.

3
4 So the law that is being addressed is a camera that gets put on front
5 porches.

6
7 So the crime rate will go down dramatically.

8
9 The camera will scan the face of people going into the house, and if they
10 match the scan the police will get an alert and will receive a notification
11 that the person has safely arrived at the house.

12
13 The H.O.A camera, will help your home stay safer. Than any other camera.
14 But this camera is different because thieves will not know about it.

15
16 People will be informed that it is there when they buy the house.
17 It is also illegal to tell outside of family and close friends.

18
19 This camera can track people from from all angles.

20
21 When the face does not match the face of the human walking in it will
22 take a picture and send it to the owner, and will send a picture of the
23 persons face to the police station.

24
25 This law will help improve Tennessee's law enforcement because one the
26 crime rate will go down dramatically. Also it will stop thieves from
27 damaging innocent peoples homes, and finally you will have your safety
28 guaranteed.

29



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Heath Hayes, Jack Ebersold, Tanner Pagooch, Henry Westgard
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

Minimum Wage for Underage Kids in Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2 The Federal Child Labor Provisions should be changed to better help
3 benefit not only the Children and their safety, but also their families.
4 Right now in the Wage and Hour division of the United States Department
5 of Labor, it states that in Tennessee, "The state does have a promised
6 wage law whereby the employers are responsible for paying to the
7 employees the wages promised by the employer."
8

9 This needs to change. It's not just Tennessee however. In the U.S, there
10 are a total of five states that have not adopted a state minimum,
11 Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee. Without a
12 minimum wage, children can be swindled into being paid less than \$7.25
13 an hour (the federal minimum).
14

15 Child labor laws are set to protect children from doing dangerous work
16 that could harm him/her, and most of the time those laws are followed,
17 but in the five states that don't have a minimum wage, the families of
18 these children are deeply affected.
19

20 Most children work because there families are not privileged and need
21 money, but without a minimum wage, the children are doing hard work,
22 and the money they are getting paid is such a small amount that in the
23 end of the day, the families are gaining little to know money.
24

25 If a child is getting paid the Federal minimum of \$7.25 per hour, and they
26 work 6 hours a day, they only make around \$304 a week, and with that
27 money, it is very difficult to support an entire family with food, a home,
28 and clothes, especially if the children are working in the five states
29 without a minimum wage.
30

31 The Child Labor laws should be changed, to where by 2019, all states
32 need to have a minimum wage, and if the child works more than 5 hours

33 a day, they get a bonus of 50 cents. This would benefit the families
34 greatly, and allow the child to work less, and still make a lot of money.

35

36 This would not only benefit the child's life at home, but at school too.
37 Working less will give the child more time to study for school, which will
38 benefit their grades. The child will have a higher chance of getting an
39 academic scholarship allow him/her to go to college without injuring the
40 family financially. These children are not being compensated financially
41 and deserve justice, we need to act now and change this.



31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Bentley Siddall, Tommy Skube, Luke Ayres, Carsten Ofner
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

School Safety Shooting Program for Students and Teachers.

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) This law will help teachers and students train for school shooting
5 situations and help keep them safe.

6

7 There will be gun courses, hand to hand combat courses, and courses for
8 almost every situation possible in a school shooting.

9

10 This project will cost about 2.1 million dollars with one facility in
11 Nashville, Memphis, and Knoxville.

12

13 Paid for by the Tennessee government.

14

15 The training facility will cost 1,000 dollars for a school to attend the
16 facility.

17

18 The school fees will contribute to the payment of this opportunity.

19

20 Every Tennessee school will have the opportunity to attend this training
21 facility.

22

23 The training facilities will be nearer to the downtown area of the specific
24 city.

25

26 The cities that do not have a facility in their city will travel to the closest
27 city with a program and facility.

28

29 It is mandatory for these facilities to be finished by the summer of 2020.

30

31 After the project is finished in the summer 2020 they will start their
32 business around September of 2020.

33



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Callie Johnson, Nihri Da Silva
School: Covenant School**

An Act to include gun safety classes in grades PreK-8th

1 Section 1: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth LEGISLATURE:

2

3 Terms in this act will be defined as follows:

4 Gun Safety: In firearms, a safety or safety catch is a mechanism used to
5 help prevent the accidental discharge of a firearm, helping to ensure safer
6 handling.

7 Gun Safety Class: Training that will include how to handle a firearm when
8 one comes in contact with a gun.

9 Classes: An occasion when students meet with thier teachers for
10 instruction; a lesson.

11

12 Section 2: This bill proposes that gun safety classes will be taught during
13 the school day for a minimum of four times throughout the school year
14 for at least one hour. Students in grades PreK-8th, in public schools, will
15 be required to take part in this class during Physical Education class if
16 premission is given by a legal guardian.

17

18 Section 3: The state shall put together a school gun safety committee
19 comprised of fifteen community members. This committe will create a
20 curriculum for students in PreK-8th grade. They will also hire and train
21 gun safety teachers, with a college degree, who will travel to schools, to
22 teach gun safety classes.

23

24 Section 4: If enacted, this bill will take effect in the 2018-2019 school
25 year.

26

MIDDLE SCHOOL YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 3



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Paris Schoeberl, Emma Zentz, Caroline Knight
School: Heritage Middle School**

**An Act to De-radicalize Perpetrators of Sexual Harassment by Requiring
Their Attendance to a Mandatory Rehabilitation Program**

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 SECTION 1: The following terms in this act of legislation are defined as follows:
4 Sexual harassment: harassment in a workplace, professional scene, or social
5 situation, involving the making of unwanted sexual advances or obscene remarks
6 Perpetrators: a person who carries out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act
7 Victim: a person harmed physically or emotionally, injured, or killed as a result
8 of a crime, accident, or other event or action
9 De-radicalization: The action or process of causing a person with extreme views
10 to adopt more moderate positions on political or social issues
11 Psychology: The scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially
12 those affecting behavior in a given context
13
14 SECTION 2: WHEREAS, in 2016 the population of Tennessee was 6,651,194 out
15 of those people 33,075 of them were arrested for rape or assault.
16 WHEREAS, One in ten (1 in 7 females or 1 in every 25 males) children will be
17 sexually abused before their 18th birthday.
18 WHEREAS, every 98 seconds an American citizen is sexually assaulted.
19 WHEREAS, The following is the percentage perpetrator's relationship to victim:
20 38% were a friend or acquaintance, 28% were intimate, 26% were strangers,
21 6% were other relatives, and the remaining 2% were unknown.
22 WHEREAS, 33% of women who are raped contemplate suicide; 13% of women
23 who are raped attempt suicide.
24 WHEREAS, as of 2017 out of every 1000 rapes 994 perpetrators were never caught
25 WHEREAS, the average sentence term for a sex offender is 5 years and 3 months
26
27 SECTION 3: In order to reduce the number of radicalized perpetrators (in
28 relation to sexual harassment), they must to attend and graduate their required
29 program-
30 The programs will be taught by trained professionals who have a psychology
31 degree, education degree, and a mandatory background check. The
32 perpetrators can get up to 5 years off, with the exception of life sentences, their
33 sentence by graduating from the program. Those with life sentences can not get

34 time removed from their sentence, but still must graduate the program. If
35 charged with a life sentence, perpetrators can receive better prison treatment
36 such as their preferred food or extra blankets.

37

38 SECTION 4: Any person charged with a sexual offense and a sentence longer
39 than 30 days must attend the de-radicalization program before being bailed or
40 before they reach the end of their sentence. The perpetrator must be present
41 during the rehabilitation process throughout his or her prison session. There are
42 14 prisons in Tennessee total. However, four of these are privately owned, so
43 this program will be in effect in the 10 public prisons of Tennessee. Their
44 program starts 30 days after their first overnight stay in prison. Their program
45 lasts $\frac{3}{4}$ of their sentence rounding to the nearest month. Towards the end of
46 their term, their psychological mentor and three other mentors shall decide
47 whether they have graduated, or passed the program. Their graduation will
48 depend on their conduct, sown efficiency throughout their sentence, the
49 mentor's expert judgement, and assessment. They will need to hit certain
50 points such as passing a 50 question multiple choice test, pass a lie detector
51 test, pass a moral examination, and having shown appropriate behavior
52 throughout the course. Unless the perpetrator received a life sentence, when
53 they pass the program their instructor may choose, depending on their
54 performance, to lessen their sentence up to 5 years off. However, if they fail to
55 excel in the program they must continue in the program until they pass, or their
56 sentence is over. If they do not pass and their sentence is over they must
57 continue the program even after being released under parole until the program
58 is passed.

59

60 SECTION 5: A tax shall be added to all tobacco products to pay for the salaries
61 of the mentors, mentor recruiters, and program establishers. Now instead of
62 about 12%, the tax will be raised to 15%. The mentors shall receive a yearly
63 salary of 85,000 dollars (USD), making the yearly cost to pay them 59,500,000
64 (USD) The perpetrators will spend 4 hours a day completing the program, with
65 a break for 2 hours after 2 hours are completed. This allows them to attend the
66 program 1/12 of the week. There will be 700 mentors total (70 per prison).
67 They will go for two hours, then break, then continue two hours after.
68 Perpetrators in Group A will attend the program Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday
69 and Saturday. Group B will be attend Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Each
70 week they will switch their rotations. New offenders will join which ever group
71 has the lower attendance. Offenders will not be moved out of the group they
72 are first assigned to. They will go to the prison and finish the program until they
73 pass the examination. No transportation will be provided. If they do not attend
74 or be present for the first 30 minutes without a viable excuse, they will receive
75 a \$250 (USD) fine.

76

77 SECTION 6: For carrying out the terms of this bill, 60 million dollars (USD)
78 shall be raised from taxes.

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

80

81 This act shall take effect July 1, 2019, the public welfare requiring it.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Ray Foltz, Ash Huang, Tae Park
School: Sunset Middle School**

**An Act to Protect the Rights of LGBT Workers by Adding to
Existing Anti-discrimination Laws**

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
4 be defined as the following:

5 A) EEOC- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

6 B) THRC- Tennessee Human Rights Committee

7 C) HUD- Housing and Urban Development

8 D) FHEO- Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (functions under Housing
9 and Urban Development)

10 E) LGBT- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and/or Transgender

11

12 Section 2: This act will ensure the well-being of workers and prevent
13 unfair treatment against LGBT people in the workforce by extending
14 current anti-discrimination laws to include discrimination based off of
15 sexual orientation or gender identity.

16

17 There are an estimated 94,700 workers out of 2,367,500 in the state of
18 Tennessee that openly identify as LGBT.

19

20 Section 3: Complaints that arise due to this bill will bear processed by the
21 EEOC, THRC, or HUD, or FHEO depending on the type of complaint.

22

23 Section 4: When enacted, this bill will not have a significant effect on the
24 state of Tennessee's budgeting.

25

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

28

29 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Ethan Allen
School: Covenant School**

**An act allow school resource officers to perform drug tests for
athletes in middle and high schools across Tennessee**

1 Section 1: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth LEGISLATURE:

2

3 All student athletes in public middle and high schools are required to
4 submit to random steroid testing without probable cause. The public
5 school district will incur the costs associated with this testing.

6

7 Section 2 - As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the
8 following definitions apply:

9 random: happening, or chosen without method or conscious decision

10 steroid: any performance enhancing drug

11

12 Section 3 - By committing to be an athlete, students in public middle and
13 high schools must submit to random urine steroid tests. The athletic
14 director or any employed coach, can decide to order an immediate steroid
15 test at any time.

16

17 Section 4 - If steroids are detected, students should be immediately
18 suspended from the team for the remainder of the season. Students
19 should also receive out of school suspension.

20

21 Section 5: Documentation of the drug test or search will be provided to
22 the local law enforcement authorities and a copy kept in the school
23 records.

24

25 This bill will go into effect immediately upon passage.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Drake Roberts, Job Morris, Evan Henneberry
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

Make Marijuana Legal in TN

1 Be it enacted by the TENNESSEE YMCA IN GOVERNMENT,
2
3 Although marijuana is viewed as bad; it can be used for medical
4 purposes,
5
6 Some medical problems that marijuana helps treat are Epilepsy, seizures,
7 asthma, HIV/AIDS, cancer, nausea, pain, and arthritis,
8
9 You might be wondering whether cannabis/marijuana can be used to help
10 treat some of these medical problems such as cancer, So here is your
11 answer,
12
13 The focus isn't so much on smoking marijuana joints, but rather on the
14 cannabinoids instead, These are naturally-occurring substances in
15 marijuana plants that are equivalent to the the strongest pain relievers,
16 Opioids, here is how they work-They work by binding to opioid receptors
17 in the brain, spinal cord, and other areas of the body. They reduce the
18 sending of pain messages to the brain and reduce feelings of pain.
19
20 The punishments for breaking this law and not using them for medical
21 purposes is the same as before, you will have to serve up to one year in
22 jail and pay a fine no more than \$2,500.
23
24 This bill will take place in 2020.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Bennett Strohm, Tucker Hinely, Bennington Seaton
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

Y.I.G. Bill

1 Section 1. Tennessee needs to enforce stricter laws to prevent distracted
2 drivers. Distracted drivers is defined as a driver who has something
3 taking their full attention away from the road.
4

5 Section 2. Currently, the highest cause of accidental death in Tennessee
6 is due to car accidents, one of the leading causes being distracted drivers.
7 In 2017, a record of 24,743 car accidents were recorded due to distracted
8 driving, which is 12% of all car accidents in the United States. Tennessee
9 is the third worst state for distracted driving, and hundreds of
10 Tennesseans die each year because of this.

11
12 Section 3. For all Tennessee drivers first time offense, they will receive a
13 \$600 fee.
14

15 Section 4. For any driver who is caught a second time, the fee will
16 increase by \$300, and can have their license revoked for up to 20 days.
17

18 Section 5. The passing of this bill would result in much safer roads in
19 Tennessee, which is why it is important.
20

21 Section 6. This bill will go into effect on January 5, 2020.
22

23 Section 7. All laws and acts in conflict with this law are hereby repealed



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Lawson Dyess, Mitchell Stromatt
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

Making more emergency stations

1 We believe that for every 20-25 mile radius there should be an fire and
2 emt station in rural areas, in addition for every 1000 people in populated
3 areas there should be a fire and emt station. With the addition of these
4 fire stations and emt stations people in need of assistance can just make
5 a quick call, and in 5 minutes or less, the emergency teams will be there
6 to help therefore preventing more crimes and saving more lives.

7
8 With the addition of this law, there will be a fire and emt station built in
9 every neighborhood, but not just neighborhoods, we can never precisely
10 predict were a crime or injury will happen, even if it's in the middle of
11 nowhere, so we think there should be a station in every 20-25 mile radius
12 so that wherever the problem is, help will come in the same amount of
13 Time.

14
15 We are trying to pass this law by 2020. By creating these stations it will
16 take less time for help to get there, thereby saving more lives. Thank you
17



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Jake Baller, Graham Fullington
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School**

An act to raise gun possession age to 25

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 People under 25 should not own firearms
4
5 The rational part of a teen’s brain isn’t fully developed and won’t be until
6 age 25 or so.
7
8 This means that the shooter(s) might not be thinking clearly because
9 their brain isn't fully developed.
10
11 Benefits of this law will be that there will be a no more school shootings in
12 the state of tennessee because there brain will be fully developed and
13 they will be out of school, and will be able to make better choices than
14 when it isn't fully developed.
15
16 Breaking this law will be a misdemeanor to the guardian (if under 18) of
17 the person. If they do this a second time then the punishment will be a
18 fine of up to 2,000 dollars or up to 2 years in prison
19
20 This act shall take effect December 14, 2018, the public welfare requiring
21 it.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Campbell Slaughter, Matthew Armentor, Tanner Hilliard,
Andrew Barton**

School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

School Choice in TN

1 What if schools have to compete for students -- just as businesses must
2 compete for customers. Would schools get better or worse? No question
3 they would get better.

4
5 In the states where schools must compete for students, educational
6 outcomes have improved dramatically. According to researchers at the
7 University of Arkansas in the most comprehensive study done to date,
8 students in school choice programs saw their reading and math scores
9 improved by almost 27% and 15%, respectively.

10
11 What is school choice? School choice is when the money follows the
12 students. Every child receives funding that their parents can direct to the
13 school of their choice -- public, private, charter, or even homeschool.
14 Under the old model, the government, not the parents of the student,
15 get to choose what school the student attends. If students can't get the
16 education they need at the public school, there has to be an alternative.
17 Every year citizens in Tennessee pay up to 10-15,000 dollars in education
18 tax. A large portion of these people don't even have kids in schools. The
19 tax from citizens with student children will go toward the school of their
20 choice, but the tax that is collected from citizens without a child in school
21 will go toward funding struggling schools.

22
23 We need competition between schools to bring excellence in the
24 education system. We need to let our children go to the place of
25 education that will let them prosper. None of us need to be imprisoned by
26 our ZIP Codes, and as statistics prove, education is the only way out of
27 generational poverty. Let's redefine education so that it works for
28 everybody. We have seen success in American business why not take this
29 model into our education system to drive success.

30



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Connor Floyd
School: Covenant School**

An Act to Prevent Under-Age Vaping

1 Section 1: Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth LEGISLATURE:

2

3 Terms in the act will be defined as follows:

4 Vaping: to inhale and exhale the vapor produced by electronic cigarette or
5 similar device.

6 Vaping substance: any substance that is part of the vaping process
7 including mouthpeice.

8 Nicotine: a toxic, colorless, or yellow liquid produced by tobacco.

9

10 Section 2: This bill proposes that all persons under the age of 18 cannot
11 vape any substances. The current law states that persons under 18
12 cannot buy vaping substances, but does not specify restricting under 18
13 person of its use.

14

15 If a minor is found vaping, they will be held to the following:

16 1st offense: fine of \$1,000

17 2nd offense: fine of \$5,000

18 3rd offense: Juvenile Detention

19

20 If a store owner is found to have sold vaping substances to a minor, they
21 will be held to the following:

22 1st offense: \$10,000

23 2nd offense: close down store and be subject to jail time

24

25 Section 3: If enabled, this bill should take effect immediately.

26



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



Sponsors: Aidan Humphrey, Ayden Dickinson, Lily Keiser, Mattie Musgrove

School: Knox Doss Middle School

AN ACT TO REQUIRE ALL TENNESSEE MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND FACULTY TO WEAR AND PRESENT A CURRENT SCHOOL PHOTO ID IN ORDER TO BE ADMITTED INTO SCHOOL EACH DAY.

1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth Legislature:

2

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

5

6 Middle schools: schools with grades either 6th, 7th, and 8th or 5th
7 through 8th

8

9 High schools: schools with grades 9th through 12th

10

11 Present: show upon arrival for entry

12

13 School Photo ID: identity card includes a photograph of the holder's face;
14 should also have specific school logo or markings and current school year

15

16 Section 2: This act shall require middle and high schools to issue a photo
17 ID to each student upon registration. Faculty members will also be issued
18 a photo ID. Both groups will be required to show the ID in order to be
19 admitted into the school building.

20

21 Section 3: Schools in Tennessee will create, print, and distribute photo
22 IDs to their entire staff and student bodies. IDs will be checked upon
23 entry of the schools in order to prevent catastrophic events such as
24 kidnappings and school shootings. No person will be admitted without a
25 valid ID. Students and teachers in Tennessee will have peace of mind that
26 their school has increased security measures.

27

28 Section 4: Local school boards should designate \$2500 per school in the
29 first year of implementation in order to purchase a photo ID printing
30 machine, software, and supplies. Once the machine has been purchased
31 for the schools, yearly maintenance/card fees will be between \$300 and
32 \$500. Money to make these purchases will come from an additional tax
33 on vaporizers and vaping supplies. Taxes from these items will go to the

34

30 local county governments to be allotted for school board use. The first ID
31 given to a teacher or student will be free. Any additional IDs will cost the
32 teacher or student \$5.00 each. This money will be set aside for additional
33 needs, including updating software and other security measures for the
34 school building.

35

36 Section 5: School districts not in compliance with these requirements will
37 be fined. Student or teachers who do not present his/her IDs will be
38 asked to show additional identification. Random ID checks in classrooms
39 will occur weekly. Students who do not present a valid school ID will
40 receive a detention and have to call home.

41

42 Section 6: Parents of students, along with delivery and other essential
43 personnel must be checked using an outdoor security camera before
44 being admitted to only the school office or cafeteria.

45

46 Section 7:

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

48

49 Section 8:

50 This act shall take effect July 1, 2018, the public welfare requiring.



**31st General Assembly
of the
Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**



**Sponsors: Jocelyn Bell, Kristyn Snipes, Caroline Underwood
School: Sunset Middle School**

How to Enforce The Texting While Driving

- 1 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
2 a) Accident - any car hitting another car, unintentionally and usually
3 results in harm, injury, damage, or loss; casualty; mishap
4 b) Mass Casualty - Mass being a large number, 2 or 3, and Casualty being
5 loss in numerical strength through anything such as, death, wounds,
6 sickness, capture, or desertion and or one who is injured or killed in an
7 accident
8 c) Fine - The amount of currency a individual has to pay for breaking a law
9 d) Currency - money
10 e) Desertion - when you get in a accident then flee the seen
11
12 Section 2: This act requires the court to give a harsher punishment:
13 a) Identify and understand which type of accident it is weather it's a mass
14 casualty or not
15 b) Based on which accident, it is the court's job to determine how much
16 money he or she shall pay
17
18 Section 3: A transportation facility is not required to provide any extra
19 assistance to anyone who has been hit, killed, or injured. Only the police,
20 firemen, and paramedics.
21
22 Section 4: In addition, this will not cost the Tennessee Department of
23 Transportation anything.
24
25 Section 5: No already existing laws conflict with this bill
26
27 Section 6: This act will take place immediately after this law has been
28 passed



31st General Assembly
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sponsors: Alayna Wyatt, Addison Menges, Lily Schultz, ClaraAnne Farrar
School: Hillsboro Elementary and Middle School

An Act to Have Higher Age for Gun Purchase and Use.

1 Be it enacted by TENNESSEE YMCA IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 "If you see something say something."
4 We have all heard this but no one ever says anything.
5 When our parents were in school there was occasional shootings but not
6 as frequent as there are now.
7 Think about how many shootings and violent attacks have struck in the
8 past 4 months.
9 Most of the attackers were most likely bullied in school, had a
10 dysfunctional family, and/or were sexually assaulted.
11
12 Since there are more violent influences, like video games, comics,
13 movies, etc., violence has been very common.
14 What we are saying is that throughout the years violence has really
15 grown in numbers, so there should be age appropriate laws that raises
16 the gun age law to be 25 to purchase any type of gun.
17 Also there should be longer prison sentence and punishments for school
18 shootings and assaults with guns and weapons.
19
20 So far In the year of 2018 there was over 18 school shootings in the
21 United States.
22 That's an average of about 3 school shootings per week.
23 Friends, family and fellow students have suffered from school shootings
24 and violent attacks.
25 So this law will help prevent this from happening.
26 One way it will help is by having higher ages for guns, like 25 instead of
27 18 and 21. Lastly, this law will help stop shootings or cause them to be
28 less frequent.
29
30 In conclusion, 41 people have died from school shootings in the year of
31 2018. Also there have been more and more violent influences over the
32 years like video games, movies, and TV shows. These influences have
33 been leading to violent attacks which have struck more than 18 times in

34 the past four months. Many people including parents, siblings, teachers,
35 and more have been affected. What we are saying that gun laws should
36 be restricted to people under the age of 25. If you see suspicious activity
37 tell someone because it might just save a life one day.
38