

71st Annual Tennessee YMCA

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

Sponsored by the YMCA Center for Civic Engagement



February 29 – March 3, 2024

Democracy must be learned by each generation.

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71st General Assembly of the YMCA Youth in Government

GOVERNOR
MARK NASHI

CHIEF OF STAFF
ELLA KATE HARRIS

HOUSE LEADERSHIP

Speaker of the Red House

Rowan Felton

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red House

Yousoupha Charles

Floor Leader of the Red House

Ahmad Hossein

Speaker of the White House

Lola Brown

Speaker Pro-Temp of the White House

Atticus Belcher

Floor Leader of the White House

Abigail McMillon

Speaker of the Blue House

Hanna Yang

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue House

Madelyn Sheehy

Floor Leader of the Blue House

Adalyn Cook

HOUSE STAFF

Red Chief Engrossing Clerk

Amna Alam

Chief Clerk of the Red House

Blessyn Nkrumah

Chief Clerk of the White House

Marlie Disch

Chief Clerk of the Blue House

Rebekah Kee

SENATE LEADERSHIP

Lieutenant Governor of the Red Senate

Anna Lisowski

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Red Senate

Marlee Johnson

Floor Leader of the Red Senate

Kaelyn Nuckoles

Lieutenant Governor of the White Senate

Avery Gill

Speaker Pro-Temp of the White Senate

Simon Lewis

Floor Leader of the White Senate

Trey Madison

Lieutenant Governor of the Blue Senate

Uma Sood

Speaker Pro-Temp of the Blue Senate

Carleigh Hughes

Floor Leader of the Blue Senate

Makayla Jones

SENATE STAFF

Blue/White Engrossing Clerk

Lila Martin

Chief Clerk of the Red Senate

Sean Gurley

Chief Clerk of the White Senate

Bailey Marshall

Chief Clerk of the Blue Senate

Benjamin Green

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Katherine Narrell

Associate Justices

Janae Rothe

Ben Giles

Katie Ditmars

Ainsley Russell

Attorney General

Huiyoun Pyo

Solicitor General

Grace White

Clerk of the Court

Emma Grey

PRESS CORPS

Managing Editor

Marvy Nessim

Blog and Copy Editor

Alianna Jones

Social Media Director

Fiona McGoffin

Video Director

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LOBBYISTS

Head Lobbyist

Aubrey Walters

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Executive Director
Susan A. Moriarty

Senior Program Director
Stella London

Director of West TN District
Kelley Clack

Assistant Director
C.R. Lloyd

CONTACTING US

Susan Moriarty
Office: 615-743-6237
Cell: 615-482-1857
smoriarty@ymcamidtn.org

Stella London
Office: 615-743-6237
Cell: 615-975-4443
slondon@tennesseecce.org

C.R. Lloyd
Office: 615-743-6237
Cell: 205-260-9980
clloyd@tennesseecce.org

Kelley Clack
Cell: 901-359-3547
kclack@ymcamemphis.org

Web Address
www.tennesseecce.org

State Office Address
YMCA Center for Civic Engagement
1000 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37203
Fax: 888.724.2810



71st Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government

A Tennessee YMCA Center for Civic Engagement Program

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Thursday, February 29th, 2024

2:30 – 4:00 PM	Registration Optional GA Training Sessions Luggage Room Advisor Luggage	Cumberland Foyer Salon C & D Brentwood/Franklin Volunteer Room
4:15 – 6:30 PM	House Comms Dinner & Hotel Check-In	
4:15 – 6:30 PM	Senate Committee Meetings S-1 Senate Committee 1 S-2 Senate Committee 2 S-3 Senate Committee 3 S-4 Senate Committee 4	Salon A Salon B Salon C & D Salon E
	Governor's Cabinet Supreme Court Lobbyists Press Corps	Robertson Nashville Davidson Tennessee B
6:00 – 7:00 PM	Advisor Dinner	Hartmann Gallery
6:30 – 8:45 PM	Senate/Court/GC/Press/Lobby Dinner & Hotel Check-In	
6:30 – 8:45 PM	House Committee Meetings H-1 House Committee 1 H-2 House Committee 2 H-3 House Committee 3 H-4 House Committee 4 H-5 House Committee 5 H-6 House Committee 6 H-7 House Committee 7	Salon A Salon B Salon C & D Salon E Tennessee A Tennessee B Nashville
8:45 – 10:00 PM	YIG Welcome Session	Cumberland Ballroom
10:30 PM	All delegates in rooms *Pizza will be delivered to your room if you ordered it*	Doubletree Hotel
10:00 PM	Officer Meeting	Cumberland Ballroom

Friday, March 1st, 2024

7:00 AM	Advisor & Officer Breakfast	Hartmann Galley
8:15 AM	Officer Meeting	Cumberland Ballroom
9:00 AM – 12:30 PM	All Committees and Components in Session	
Cordell Hull Building	S-1 Senate Committee 1 S-2 Senate Committee 2 S-3 Senate Committee 3 S-4 Senate Committee 4 Lobbyists Governor’s Cabinet Press Corps Supreme Court	Cordell Hull Senate I Cordell Hull Senate II Cordell Hull House I Cordell Hull House II Cordell Hull House III Cordell Hull House IV Cordell Hull House V Supreme Court
DoubleTree Hotel	H-1 House Committee 1 H-2 House Committee 2 H-3 House Committee 3 H-4 House Committee 4 H-5 House Committee 5 H-6 House Committee 6 H-7 House Committee 7	Salon A Salon B Salon C & D Salon E Tennessee A Tennessee B Nashville
12:30 – 2:30 PM	Lunch on your own	Local Restaurants
2:30 PM	All-Conference Joint Session State of the State Address Keynote Address	TN House Chambers Governor Mark Nashi Congressman Heath Shuler
3:30 – 6:00 PM	ALL SESSIONS CONVENE AT CAPITOL/CORDELL/COURT	
	Blue House Blue Senate White House White Senate Red House Red Senate Lobbyists Governor’s Cabinet Press Corps Supreme Court	Cordell Hull House I Cordell Hull House II Cordell Hull Senate I Cordell Hull Senate II TN House Chambers TN Senate Chambers Cordell Hull House III Cordell Hull House IV Cordell Hull House V Supreme Court
6:00 – 8:00 PM	Dinner on your own	Local Restaurants
8:00 PM	Delegation Check-In	See Advisor
8:15 PM	Governor’s Ball Address Gubernatorial Debate	Cumberland Ballroom
8:30 – 9:30 PM	Governor’s Ball Gubernatorial Run-off Election	Cumberland Ballroom
10:00 PM	All delegates in rooms *Pizza will be delivered to your room if you ordered it*	DoubleTree Hotel

Saturday, March 2nd, 2024

GENERAL ELECTION VOTING POLLS OPEN UNTIL 5:30PM

7:00 AM	Advisor & Officer Breakfast	Hartmann Gallery
8:15AM	Officer Meeting	Cordell Hull House V
9:00 AM – 12:30 PM	ALL SESSIONS RECONVENE Blue House Blue Senate White House White Senate Red House Red Senate Lobbyists Governor’s Cabinet Press Corps Supreme Court	Cordell Hull House I Cordell Hull House II Cordell Hull Senate I Cordell Hull Senate II TN House Chambers TN Senate Chambers Cordell Hull House III Cordell Hull House IV Cordell Hull House V Supreme Court
12:30 – 2:30 PM	Lunch on your own Lobbyists Luncheon	Local Restaurants Hartmann Gallery
2:30 – 6:00 PM	All meetings reconvene	See Above
6:00 – 8:00 PM	Dinner on your own	Local Restaurants
6:30 PM	Advisor Awards Dinner	Hartmann Gallery
8:00 PM	Delegation Check-In	See Advisor
8:05 PM	Conference Dance Tomfoolery Committee Movie Room Quiet Room	Cumberland Ballroom Tennessee Ballroom Brentwood Franklin Robertson/Davidson
10:00 PM	All Delegates in Rooms *Pizza will be delivered to your room if you ordered it*	DoubleTree Hotel
10:00 PM – 1:00 AM	Final Supreme Court Case Governor’s Budget Meeting	Brentwood/Franklin Robertson

Sunday, March 3rd, 2024

7:00 AM	Luggage Room Open	Cumberland Ballroom
7:00 AM	Advisor & Officer Breakfast	Hartmann Gallery
8:15 AM	Officer Meeting	Cordell Hull House V
9:00 – 11:00 AM	ALL SESSIONS RECONVENE Blue House Blue Senate White House White Senate Red House Red Senate Lobbyists Governor’s Cabinet Press Corps Supreme Court	Cordell Hull House I Cordell Hull House II Cordell Hull Senate I Cordell Hull Senate II TN House Chambers TN Senate Chambers Cordell Hull House III Cordell Hull House IV Cordell Hull House V Supreme Court
11:00 – 11:45 AM	Budgetary Session	All Chambers
12:00 – 12:45 PM	All-Conference Closing Ceremony	TN House Chambers



State of Tennessee

Mark Nashi
Governor

My Fellow Tennesseans,

My name is Mark Nashi, and I am proud to welcome all of you to the 71st Youth in Government Conference. For many of us, Youth in Government is not just a simulatory government program; it is rather a program of deep, personal importance to each of us. I still remember my first year of YIG being on Zoom, and even though it was not as fun as being at the Capitol, I remember the volume of delegates who joined YIG that year, ready to debate. Though we have long moved past the "Zoom days," I still see the same enthusiasm, dedication, and passion you all have for debate.

I have long been an advocate for civic engagement. YIG, to me, is the perfect symbol of the power civic engagement holds. Through YIG, I worked alongside brilliant, talented people who have made changes not just in their communities but also across their state. I strongly believe that our generation has faced some of the most challenging issues of our century, and through civic engagement programs like YIG, you all are taking a step towards fixing these real issues. Change cannot happen before awareness, so I encourage you all to come to this conference with an open mind, debate bills respectfully, but most of all, I encourage you all to listen to what each other has to say.

This conference, I want you all to keep in mind an important message: change happens in small steps. It does not happen overnight, it happens when you least expect it; when you talk to a new person sitting across from you at the Assembly Food Hall. It happens when you nervously raise your placard for the first time to voice your own opinions. It happens when you succeed, but it also happens when you fail. Throughout the conference, I encourage you to step out of your comfort zone because that is where change truly happens.

As you continue to prepare for this conference, I encourage you to take those small, incremental steps towards progress. Once again, I am thrilled to serve as your Youth Governor, and I am excited to watch you all grow at the conference. YIG has quite honestly changed my life, so I cannot wait to see what it has to offer for all of you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mark Nashi".

Mark Nashi

Governor of the 71st Annual Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government Conference



WELCOME *from the* GOVERNOR

Dear Friends,

It is my pleasure to welcome delegates and guests to the 71st Annual Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government Conference. As a long-time YMCA volunteer, I am thrilled to see YIG in action as Governor. I hope that you enjoy your time in Nashville, especially our beautiful State Capitol and the Cordell Hull Building.

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

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

Warmest regards,

Bill Lee

CAPITOL YIG BALLOT

GOVERNOR

Avery Gill – Lebanon
Brooke Wilson – Sale Creek
Simon Lewis – Signal Mountain
Sophie Bugg – Green Hill
Uma Sood – Central Magnet

RED LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Bailey Marshall – Lebanon
Luke Mueller – Signal Mountain

WHITE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR*

Rebekah Kee – MLK
(PT) Devin Davis – Collegiate

BLUE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Benjamin Green – Collegiate
Adalyn Cook – Innovation Academy
Ellen Moscardelli – Lebanon

SPEAKER OF THE RED HOUSE

Hanna Yang – Signal Mountain
Lang McDaniel – Central Magnet
Martha Adamu – Valor

SPEAKER OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Ella Kate Harris – Central Magnet
Kaylee Kim – Green Hill
Teygan Williams – Innovation Academy

SPEAKER OF THE BLUE HOUSE

Malvika Singh – Webb Knoxville
Maya Atkins – Innovation Academy

RED FLOOR LEADER

Carleigh Hughes – Wilson Central
John Hancock – Lebanon
Preston Selby – Signal Mountain
Zoe Solomon – CSLA

WHITE FLOOR LEADER

Alastair McCarrall – Central Magnet
Eli Carroll – Webb Knoxville
Ginger Rodda – Green Hill
Meron Bekele – MLK
Trisha Sharma – Mt. Juliet

BLUE FLOOR LEADER*

(H) Gabriela Matis – Green Hill
(S) Isaac Driesenga – Collegiate

**Indicates an unopposed race, not listed on voting submission*

YIG ELECTION 2024

Since there are 5 candidates running for Governor this year, we will have a run-off election on Friday, to determine the final 2 candidates for the General Election ballot on Saturday. All 5 candidates will participate in the Debate on Friday evening before the run-off.

GUBERNATORIAL RUN-OFF FAQ

Q: When will the polls be open?

A: During the Friday YIG Dance, after the debate

Q: How do I cast my vote?

A: The run-off will take place electronically by scanning the QR codes on the Ballroom level. You will need to input your voter ID from your nametag to submit your vote.

Q: When will the polls be closing?

A: 9:15 PM before dismissal announcements

GENERAL ELECTION FAQ

Q: When will the polls be open?

A: 9:30 AM during Saturday sessions

Q: When will the polls be closing?

A: 5:30 PM before dinner on Saturday

Q: How do I cast my vote?

A: Voting in the General Election takes place IN PERSON. There will be voting stations outside each Chamber area, or in each component.

Q: Where do I vote?

A: Conference Staff volunteers with Orange YIG nametags will have voting stations set up at the following locations:

Blue Chambers – Between Blue House and Senate

White Chambers – Between White House and Senate

Red Chambers – at the Desk outside Red House

Supreme Court/Press Corp/Gov Cab/Lobbyists –

With your Conference Staff Component Leader

AWARDS DISTRIBUTION & CRITERIA

Distribution:

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

Outstanding Bill Criteria

Bills are considered for awards based on the following factors:

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

Outstanding Statesperson Criteria

Delegates are considered for awards based on the following criteria:

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

National Affairs Criteria

- Must meet general criteria for both Outstanding Bill & Statesperson
- Sophomore, Junior, or Senior in High School
- Has made an outstanding contribution to the TN YMCA YIG and/or to their local YIG club

Nationwide Judicial Competition Criteria

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

YMCA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS 2023 Tennessee Delegation

Cade Acker

Ali Bhatti

Trace Brown

Jeffrie Chambers

Abdoulaye Charles

Maggie Criner

Bethel Derege

Ruby Douglas

Lana Grace Fields

Ava Foley

Vincent Giovannelli

Adrienne Gott

Jackson Hayes

Luci Hemphill

Maggie Howard

Lily Karnes

Riya Koranne

Mark Nashi

Katie Reneau

Will Severn*

Genevieve Strickland

Michael Tadrous

Teygan Williams

Yao Xiao**

***Distinguished Delegate **2024 Presiding Officer Alternate**

YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

DELEGATE CODE OF CONDUCT

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

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

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

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

WAIVER

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

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

I have read and will adhere to all guidelines:

Delegate Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____

Parent Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____

School: _____

Parent Phone Number(s): _____

TENNESSEE YMCA
YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
DELEGATE ROSTER

DELEGATE ROSTER

Last Name	First Name	School Short	Component	Comm	Position	Bill#
Abdullah	Muhammad	Valor	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-11
Abdurazzokova	Diyorabonu	Valor	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-14
Abello	Aida	Signal Mountain	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Abu-Halimah	Abdullah	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-14
Adamu	Martha	Valor	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-18
Adejare	Adeyiola	Mt. Juliet	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Ahmed	Veen	Valor	GovCab		Human Services	
Ahmed	Aland	MLK	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Akinsola	Toluwakitan	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-16
Al Obaidy	Tia	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-16
Alam	Amna	Valor	Officer	H-1	Red Chief Engrassing Clerk	
Alasadi	Zahraa	Valor	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Ali	Asmaa	MLK	RedHouse	H-4	Representative	RHB/24-4-9
Allen	Claire	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-13
Alley	Carter	Signal Mountain	RedSenate	S-1	Senator	RSB/24-1-8
Allison	Nick	Webb Bell Buckle	PressCorp		Media	
Alvarez	Isabella	MLK	PressCorp		Media	
Alverson	Ben	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-6
Alymany	Mohamed	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-4
Anderson	Zion	MLK	PressCorp		Media	
Anderson	Aubrey	Fairview	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-19
Angel	Madison	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-1
Anilkumar	Abirami	Mt. Juliet	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Antonides	Autry	Innovation	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-14
Aronin	Abigail	Green Hill	PressCorp		Media	
Ascencio	Luis	Innovation	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-8
Ascencio	Allisson	Innovation	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-5
Asfaw	Asiya	MLK	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-4
Ashworth	Brooke	Valor	RedHouse	H-7	Representative	RHB/24-7-9
Atchley	Emma	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-2
Atchley	Olivia	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-2
Atkins	Meg	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-10
Atkins	Maya	Innovation	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-7
Atlaw	Alazare Atlaw	Valor	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Austin	Rachael	Clarksville	GovCab		Health	
Autry	Anna Kate	Webb Knoxville	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-2
Awad	Maria	Valor	RedHouse	H-1	Representative	RHB/24-1-10

DELEGATE ROSTER

Bailey	Hunter	Innovation	GovCab		Human Resources	
Baker	Julia	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-2
Baker	Andrew	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-16
Bakheet	Stephen	Mt. Juliet	PressCorp		Media	
Ballard	Joseph	Springfield	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-13
Barger	Kate	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-15
Barham	Grayson	Dyer County	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-20
Barnes	Gavin	CSLA	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-17
Barton	Alexis	Webb Knoxville	GovCab		Agriculture	
Bastone	Amy	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-2
Batista	Clara	Webb Knoxville	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-20
Befekadu	Zion	MLK	RedSenate	S-2	Senator	RSB/24-2-9
Bekele	Meron	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-16
Belcher	Iris	Green Hill	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-20
Belcher	Atticus	Green Hill	Officer	H-6	White House Speaker Pro Temp	
Bell	Olivia	Valor	PressCorp		Media	
Bennett	Will	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-1
Bennett	Ethan	Innovation	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-18
Bertin	Lexi	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-5
Berwary	Dlan	Valor	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-18
Bhatt	Kaveen	MLK	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-4
Biddle	Levi	Innovation	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-5
Bigham	Jane	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-4
Bilbro	Serik	Webb Bell Buckle	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-12
Bishop	Tanna	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-17
Bissell	Naomi	CSLA	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-18
Blaess	Natalie	Central Magnet	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Blanton	Mary Claire	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-12
Boling	Wyatt	MLK	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-2
Booher	Alayna	Green Hill	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-13
Borders	Tynan	Signal Mountain	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-10
Botero	Sophia	Webb Knoxville	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-17
Bowen	Jester	Valor	RedSenate	S-1	Senator	RSB/24-1-11
Bowman	Carlos	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-4
Bradley-Shoup	Emmaline	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-15
Braude	Evie	Webb Knoxville	RedSenate	S-2	Senator	RSB/24-2-11
Brewer	Elena	Mt. Juliet	PressCorp		Media	
Brewington	Byn	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-2

DELEGATE ROSTER

Brinen	Ella	MLK	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-11
Brown	Destiny	Lebanon	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Brown	Oliver	Mt. Juliet	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-6
Brown	Miracle	Lebanon	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-16
Brown	Wyatt	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-15
Brown	Lola	Central Magnet	Officer	H-6	Speaker of the White House	
Bryant	Trinity	Springfield	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-13
Bugg	Sophie	Green Hill	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-15
Bulla	Lucas	Lebanon	GovCab		Children's Services	
Burke	Ella	Springfield	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-2
Bush	Emily	Central Magnet	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-17
Callis	Faith	Springfield	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Callis	Mary Brynlee	Springfield	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-5
Camardo	Shae	MLK	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Campbell	Katie Claire	Lebanon	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Campbell	Zoe	Dyer County	RedSenate	S-4	Senator	RSB/24-4-11
Campero	David	Collegiate	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-5
Carey	Emma	Lebanon	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Carr	Kara	Lebanon	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Carrillo	Jannin	Collegiate	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-5
Carroll	Eli	Webb Knoxville	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-3
Carswell	Tyler	Webb Knoxville	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-18
Cass	Julia	CSLA	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-16
Castellanet	Aidan	Signal Mountain	RedHouse	H-7	Representative	RHB/24-7-11
Chamberlain	Mallory	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-21
Charles	Yousoupha	Antioch	Officer	H-1	Red House Speaker Pro Temp	
Chawathe	Rhucha	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-3
Cherry	Sienna	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-14
Clark	Olivia	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-8
Clark	Alicia	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-1
Climer	Alyssa	Dyer County	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-19
Cobb	Kully	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-19
Cobb	Aden	Innovation	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-4
Cole	Michael	Dyer County	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-20
Collinsworth	Ella	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-1	Representative	RHB/24-1-9
Comstock	Lane	Webb Bell Buckle	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-16
Condit	Brody	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-1
Cook	Adalyn	Innovation	Officer	H-7	Blue House Floor Leader	BHB/24-7-5

DELEGATE ROSTER

Corby	Connor	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-14
Corley	Ash	Lebanon	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Cortez	Emma	Central Magnet	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-2
Cowan	Evan	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-12
Cox	Robert	Upperman	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Crain	Connor	Clarksville	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Crane	Sybella	Webb Knoxville	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-17
Crawford	Cedric	Collegiate	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-6
Crawford	Leah	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-4
Crum	Riven	Innovation	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Cruz-Castillo	Karen	MLK	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Cunningham	Mason	Clarksville	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-7
Curtis	Trevor	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-16
Curtis	Nikki	Dyer County	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-20
Dapp	Seven	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-1
Darnell	Sarah-Catherin	Clarksville	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-6
Davis	Devin	Collegiate	GovCab		Correction	
Davis	Taylor	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-2
Davis	Grayson	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-2
Davis	Jackson	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-17
Davis	Leah	Signal Mountain	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-5
Davis	Aoife	Signal Mountain	RedSenate	S-2	Senator	RSB/24-2-8
Deaton	Sarah	Webb Bell Buckle	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-16
DeHart	Alice	MLK	RedHouse	H-1	Representative	RHB/24-1-7
Deleon	Kiara	Lebanon	PressCorp		Media	
Dentino	Catalina	Central Magnet	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-2
Derege	Bethel	MLK	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-11
Dillard	Calvin	Innovation	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-8
Disch	Marie	Independence	Officer	S-2	White House Chief Clerk	RSB/24-2-12
Ditmars	Katie	Signal Mountain	Officer		Associate Justice	
Dobbs	Tehya	Upperman	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Dodson	Leila	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-2
Dodson	Fin	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-17
Donen	Ellie	Signal Mountain	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Dowell	Xavier	Lebanon	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-17
Drewery	Morgan	Mt. Juliet	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-16
Driesenga	Isaac	Collegiate	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Dugdale	Olivia	Webb Bell Buckle	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-18

DELEGATE ROSTER

Dummermuth	Jackie	Central Magnet	RedHouse	H-4	Representative	RHB/24-4-12
Duong	Regan	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-17
Dwyer	Lillie	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-1
Dyal	James	Lebanon	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-19
Earl	Ansley	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-21
Egli	Olivia	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-3
Eido	Albaraa	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-15
Eilertson	Eisa Azira	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-19
Eldridge	Mia	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-17
Escamilla-Vargas	Kristopher	Valor	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-14
Fairfax	Charlie	Central Magnet	RedSenate	S-2	Senator	RSB/24-2-10
Falkner	Bebe	Webb Bell Buckle	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Faulkner	Christian	Collegiate	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-18
Feagin	Rowan	Green Hill	PressCorp		Media	
Felton	Rowan	Mt. Juliet	Officer	H-4	Speaker of the Red House	
Fernandez J	Amanda	Central Magnet	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Fethi	Sozit	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-15
Filar	Savanna	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-2
Fite	Callie	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-3
Flores	Ethan	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-16
Florida	Anne Marie	Webb Bell Buckle	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-16
Flowers	Charlotte	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-14
Floyd	Abigail	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-7
Ford	Darah	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-1
Forehand	Trystan	Innovation	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-14
Foreman-Lin	Maddox	Wilson Central	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-13
Fotopulos	Oliver	MLK	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-2
Fozilova	Farizoda	Wilson Central	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-3
Frazier	Olivia	Green Hill	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-7
Frazier	Rosemary	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-15
Fredriksen	Ava	Central Magnet	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Gaines	Hattie	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-2
Gaither	Ruby	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-3
Garcia	Samuel	Collegiate	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-4
Gardner	Zach	Central Magnet	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-8
Garney	Grace	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-14
Gayton	Carter	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-13
Gee	Hyrum	Signal Mountain	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-3

DELEGATE ROSTER

Gee	Haven	Signal Mountain	RedSenate	S-3	Senator	RSB/24-3-8
George	Alvin	CSLA	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-18
German	Kennedy	Clarksville	PressCorp		Media	
Giannasi	Jimmy	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-13
Gibson	Harper	MLK	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-6
Gibson	Logan	Clarksville	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-7
Giles	Ben	Clarksville	Officer		Associate Justice	
Gill	Avery	Lebanon	Officer	H-3	White Lieutenant Governor	
Glover	Adelin	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-5
Goff	Declan	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-16
Gonzalez	Gideon	MLK	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-4
Gonzalez	Mya	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-16
Gordon	Abby	Sale Creek	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Grant	Isaac	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-18
Grant	Avery	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-18
Graves	Isabella	Wilson Central	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-12
Gray	Sierra	MLK	RedHouse	H-4	Representative	RHB/24-4-9
Green	Benjamin	Collegiate	Officer	H-2	Blue Senate Chief Clerk	
Green	Seth	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-19
Greene	Sage	MLK	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Greenhaw	Savannah	Sale Creek	PressCorp		Media	
Greenlee	Kaitlyn	Collegiate	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-19
Greenlee	Kamryn	Collegiate	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-19
Greeson	Lee	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-18
Gregory	Aspen	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-12
Grey	Emma	Central Magnet	Officer		Clerk of the Court	
Griffin	Charlie	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-17
Grimes	Eli	Collegiate	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-4
Grimes	Taylor	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-4
Guerra	Briana	Wilson Central	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-12
Guevart	Adriana	Central Magnet	PressCorp		Media	
Gunter	Marshall	MLK	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-4
Gurley	Sean	Central Magnet	Officer	S-4	Red Senate Chief Clerk	
Hagan	Caleb	Webb Bell Buckle	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-12
Hakim	Fattah	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-17
Halevi	Nathaniel	MLK	RedSenate	S-1	Senator	RSB/24-1-7
Hall	Jake	MLK	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Hammontree	Corbin	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-4

DELEGATE ROSTER

Hampton	Molly	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-1
Hampton	Reed	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-15
Hancock	John	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-7	Representative	RHB/24-7-10
Hantouli	Hala	Valor	PressCorp		Media	
Hargraves	Henry	Valor	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-17
Harper	Marley	Signal Mountain	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-4
Harrell	Robert	MLK	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-2
Harris	Ella Kate	Central Magnet	Officer		Chief of Staff	
Hashemi	Mehriya	MLK	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-6
Hathaway Ruiz	Ezra	MLK	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-17
Hawkins	Carter	Innovation	PressCorp		Media	
Haynes	Lily	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-15
Helton	Lily	Green Hill	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-15
Henderson	Nevaeh	Innovation	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-18
Hendricks	Kaison	Collegiate	PressCorp		Media	
Hendrith	Kiyo	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-2
Henson	Amelia	Fairview	RedHouse	H-1	Representative	RHB/24-1-11
Herman	Alyssa Jo	Webb Knoxville	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-19
Hernandez	Whitney	Collegiate	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-5
Hernandez-Sanche	Allison	MLK	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-1
Hetrick	Mark	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-6
Hickerson	Haven	Dyer County	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-19
Hill	Amarah	Clarksville	PressCorp		Media	
Hines	Elizabeth	Central Magnet	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Hodge	Caroline	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-1
Hodge	Eli	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-6
Hodgson	Rebecca	Signal Mountain	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-3
Hogan	Maggie	Central Magnet	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-2
Hoge	Liam	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-16
Hogue	Rebekah	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-19
Holly	Abigail	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-15
Hopper	Caroline	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-14
Hoskins	Kamora	MLK	PressCorp		Media	
Hossein	Ahmad	Valor	Officer	H-4	Red House Floor Leader	RHB/24-4-14
Houser	Kaden	Webb Knoxville	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-3
Hua	Anna	Valor	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-3
Hudlow	Emily	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-2
Hughes	Carleigh	Wilson Central	Officer	H-2	Blue Senate Speaker Pro Temp	

DELEGATE ROSTER

Hunley	Celia	MLK	RedHouse	H-1	Representative	RHB/24-1-7
Hunter	Temple	Wilson Central	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-3
Hutchings	Stephanie	Sale Creek	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-12
Hutto	Neleigh	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-9
Hutz	Michael	Signal Mountain	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-3
Ibrahim	Eleanor	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-5
Im	Anna Grace	Signal Mountain	PressCorp		Media	
Innes	Bess	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-16
Ionita	Andrew Ionita	Wilson Central	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-13
Jameel	Lina	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-5
Jejaw	Eden	MLK	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-4
Ji	Sarah	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-16
Jirik	Christian	Green Hill	RedHouse	H-4	Representative	RHB/24-4-13
Johnson	Ansley	Sale Creek	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Johnson	Hannah B	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-19
Johnson	Marlee	Central Magnet	Officer	S-3	Red Senate Speaker Pro Temp	
Johnston	Cammie	Clarksville	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-3
Jones	Alianna	Wilson Central	Officer		Blog and Copy Editor	
Jones	MaKayla	Collegiate	Officer	S-2	Blue Senate Floor Leader	BSB/24-2-7
Jones	Aidan	Clarksville	PressCorp		Media	
Jones	Emma	MLK	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-2
Jones-Newman	Alanna	Sale Creek	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Joyce	Aidan	Innovation	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-4
Juarez	Atziry	Collegiate	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-18
Kale	Yash	MLK	RedHouse	H-7	Representative	RHB/24-7-13
Kallon	Fanta	MLK	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-1
Keating	Erin	Green Hill	PressCorp		Media	
Kee	Rebekah	MLK	Officer	H-5	Blue House Chief Clerk	
Kelley	Ian	Central Magnet	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Kelley	Meiya	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-16
Kidane	Mekelit	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-15
Kim	Grace	Valor	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-3
Kim	Kaylee	Green Hill	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-14
Kosia	Blessing	MLK	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-1
Krepp	Maxim	Signal Mountain	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-10
Krishnan	Anirudh	Mt. Juliet	RedHouse	H-4	Representative	RHB/24-4-10
Kumari	Jasdip	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-5
Kurian	Hannah	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-1

DELEGATE ROSTER

LaBoube	Isla	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-1
Lahoti	Shashank	Mt. Juliet	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-6
Lampzey	Felicia	Valor	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-11
Lane	Camper	CSLA	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-16
Lara-Garcia	Danelli	Collegiate	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-19
Lawing	Mallory	Mt. Juliet	PressCorp		Media	
Lawson	Lily	Signal Mountain	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-4
Lax	Gabriella	Springfield	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-2
Le	Lena	Collegiate	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-6
Le	Daniel	Central Magnet	RedSenate	S-1	Senator	RSB/24-1-9
Lebeau	Faith	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-3
Ledeczi	Nora	MLK	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-17
Ledford	Gracie	Dyer County	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-6
Lee	Lorelei	Webb Knoxville	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-1
Lewis	Carlie	Sale Creek	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-6
Lewis	Vance	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-16
Lewis	Colter	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-14
Lewis	Simon	Signal Mountain	Officer	S-1	White Senate Speaker Pro Temp	
Lin	Grayson	Central Magnet	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-18
Linde	Wren	Mt. Juliet	PressCorp		Media	
Lindner	Erno	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-13
Lindsey	Lucy	Clarksville	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-14
Lisowski	Anna	Signal Mountain	Officer	S-4	Red Lieutenant Governor	
Lodhi	Afnaan	MLK	RedSenate	S-2	Senator	RSB/24-2-9
Lopez	Yocelin	Collegiate	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Lopez	Julissa	Collegiate	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-20
Lord	Clayton	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-1
Lyke	Evan	Webb Knoxville	PressCorp		Media	
Lynch	Aubrey	Signal Mountain	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-5
Macdonald	Luke	MLK	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-9
Madison	Trey	MLK	Officer	S-1	White Senate Floor Leader	WSB/24-1-21
Malone	River	Sale Creek	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Marsden	Ben	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-1
Marshall	Bailey	Lebanon	Officer	S-1	White Senate Chief Clerk	
Martin	Lila	Mt. Juliet	Officer	H-3	White/Blue Chief Engraving Clerk	
Massey	Evan	Innovation	RedHouse	H-7	Representative	RHB/24-7-12
Massey	Brynlee	Innovation	GovCab		Tourist Development	
Matis	Gabriela	Green Hill	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-15

DELEGATE ROSTER

McCarrall	Alastair	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-1
McCollum	Derek	Central Magnet	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
McCuiaston	Old	Sale Creek	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-6
McDaniel	Lang	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-13
McGann	Natalie	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-16
McGoffin	Fiona	Central Magnet	Officer		Social Media Director	
McGuire	Justin	Dyer County	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-13
McMillan	Marlo	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-4
McMillon	Abigail	Green Hill	Officer	H-6	White House Floor Leader	WHB/24-6-20
McNally	Payton	Webb Knoxville	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-1
McPherson	Josie	Fairview	RedHouse	H-1	Representative	RHB/24-1-11
Meadows	Jacob	Wilson Central	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-13
Mejia	Jose	Innovation	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-14
Mercado	Gavin	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-15
Merchant	Faraz	CSLA	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-18
Miller	Campbell	Signal Mountain	GovCab		Environment and Conservation	
Miller	Reagan	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-8
Mills	Emma	Central Magnet	PressCorp		Media	
Mims	Landon	Sale Creek	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Mitchell	Brady	MLK	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Mitterholzer	Addisen	Lebanon	PressCorp		Media	
Mobley	Rosalie	Fairview	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-19
Morales	Maria	Collegiate	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-6
Moreno	Elvis	Collegiate	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-6
Moreno	Marco	Collegiate	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-3-19
Morkos	Mariam	Wilson Central	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-3
Morton	Juniper	MLK	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Moscardelli	Ellen	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-9
Moscardelli	Rachel	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-8
Mueller	Luke	Signal Mountain	RedHouse	H-7	Representative	RHB/24-7-11
Mulloy	Stella	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-15
Muresan	Eva	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-10
Muriente	Natalia	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-1
Muriente	Isaac	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-5
Muzemil	Habeba	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-19
Narrell	Katherine	Central Magnet	Officer		Chief Justice	
Nashi	Mark	Signal Mountain	Officer		Governor	
Naumiak	Filip	Signal Mountain	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-7

DELEGATE ROSTER

Neal	Anna	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-12
Nessim	Marvy	Wilson Central	Officer		Managing Editor	
Newsome	Spencer	Innovation	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Neyman	Kendal	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-1
Nguyen	Sydney	MLK	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-3
Nguyen	Alex	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-1
Nkrumah	Blessyn	Valor	Officer	H-4	Red House Chief Clerk	
Nobles	Seth	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-1
Norris	Adie	Webb Bell Buckle	PressCorp		Media	
Nuckoles	Kaelyn	Green Hill	Officer	S-3	Red Senate Floor Leader	RSB/24-3-11
Nunez	Christian	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-19
Nystrom	Trace	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-12
O'Brien	Camren	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-1	Representative	RHB/24-1-9
Obringer	Ella	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-21
Ochoa Corea	Melany	Valor	PressCorp		Media	
Okafor	Mesom	Central Magnet	GovCab		Education	
Olawumi	Ciara	Glenciff	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-7
Olson	Claire	Central Magnet	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
O'Neil	Preston	Springfield	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-13
Onuorah	Chiadi	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-15
Osborne	Samantha	Green Hill	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-10
Osborne	Tucker	Innovation	RedHouse	H-7	Representative	RHB/24-7-12
Osman	Samrah	Valor	RedHouse	H-1	Representative	RHB/24-1-10
Osman	Safoora	Valor	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-16
Owen	Osaro	Valor	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Owens	Jaclyn	Central Magnet	PressCorp		Media	
Padgett	Lillian	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-14
Palazola	Luke	Lebanon	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-19
Pandey	Aryan	Mt. Juliet	RedHouse	H-4	Representative	RHB/24-4-10
Pantin	Mattea	MLK	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-17
Pardeshi	Kavya	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-3
Parrott	Scarlett	Webb Knoxville	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-1
Parry	Taylor	Signal Mountain	GovCab		Commerce and Insurance	
Patel	Pratigna	Valor	GovCab		Labor & Workforce Dev.	
Patel	Siya	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-1
Patel	Shaan	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-14
Patel	Shubh	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-14
Patel	Harshil	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-2	Senator	BSB/24-2-6

DELEGATE ROSTER

Patel	Ashmi	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-3
Pelham	Aubree	Central Magnet	PressCorp		Media	
Peiham	Rylee	Central Magnet	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-17
Pemberton	Michael	Webb Knoxville	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-3
Pembleton	Clarissa	Clarksville	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-20
Peralta	Kenadie Elise	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-6
Perryman	Adeline	Central Magnet	RedHouse	H-7	Representative	RHB/24-7-8
Petty	Mae	Lebanon	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Pham	Jimmy	Collegiate	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-5
Pierucki	Meg	Lebanon	PressCorp		Media	
Pittman	Lizzie	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-4
Platt	Sydney	Valor	GovCab		Safety & Homeland Security	
Pogue	Connor	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-5	Representative	BHB/24-5-4
Porter	Kaylond	Mt. Juliet	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-16
Powell	Mallory	Springfield	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-5
Powell	Rylee	Springfield	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-5
Powell	Weiler	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-12
Powell	William	Sale Creek	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-12
Powell	Nicholas	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-20
Powers	Abby	Clarksville	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-14
Pradhan	Kunal	Webb Knoxville	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-14
Price	Noah	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-15
Puckett	Adam	Valor	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-11
Puerto	Franciso	Collegiate	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-4
Putnam	Mason	Central Magnet	RedHouse	H-2	Representative	RHB/24-2-8
Pyo	Huiyoun	Clarksville	Officer		Attorney General	
Rainey	Adalee	Green Hill	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-13
Ramalingam	Rachita	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-5
Ramirez	Aylin	Dyer County	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-6
Rank	Myla	Dyer County	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-6
Rashid	Mayan	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-15
Ray	Landon	Clarksville	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-17
Ray	Lily	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-21
Reaves	Brooklyn	Collegiate	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Renkens	Gage	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-15
Reyes	Mariana	Collegiate	GovCab		Mental Health & Substance Abuse	
Reynolds	Holden	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-6
Reynolds	Owen	MLK	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-11

DELEGATE ROSTER

Richardson	Ava	Dyer County	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-20
Rivera	Jennifer	Collegiate	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-19
Roberts	Moss	Lebanon	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-8
Robertson	Grey	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-3	Representative	WHB/24-3-17
Robertson	Henely	Signal Mountain	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-4
Robins	Johnathan	Central Magnet	SupremeCourt		Lawyer	
Robinson	Ella	Mt. Juliet	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Robison	Rebecca	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-4
Rock	Aidan	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-18
Rodda	Ginger	Green Hill	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-13
Rodriguez	Ivanna	Collegiate	WhiteHouse	H-7	Representative	WHB/24-7-20
Roehler	Sofia	Green Hill	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Romer	Jackson	Green Hill	RedSenate	S-1	Senator	RSB/24-1-10
Rosenblad	Grayson	Webb Knoxville	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-19
Ross	Adeline	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-12
Rothe	Janae	Central Magnet	Officer		Associate Justice	
Rowlett	Kenzie	Lebanon	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-17
Russell	Ainsley	Central Magnet	Officer		Associate Justice	
Russell	Logan	Lebanon	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-1
Rutherford	Adeline	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-3
Sabatini	Mia	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-14
Sadek	Demiana	Valor	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-11
Sadek	Maryann	Valor	RedHouse	H-7	Representative	RHB/24-7-9
Sadler	Jalyn	Wilson Central	BlueHouse	H-6	Representative	BHB/24-6-3
Said	Allie	Wilson Central	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-3
Salman	Sarmad	MLK	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-15
Salman	Sarah	MLK	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-15
Samulski	Iris	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-10
Samulski	June	Webb Knoxville	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-2
Sante Hunter	Zofia	MLK	RedSenate	S-3	Senator	RSB/24-3-9
Scott	Adeline	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-3
Scudder	Ryelin	Central Magnet	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-6
Seabolt	Lauren	Green Hill	WhiteSenate	S-4	Senator	WSB/24-4-14
Seaborn	Paige	Central Magnet	RedHouse	H-3	Representative	RHB/24-3-9
Selby	Preston	Signal Mountain	RedSenate	S-4	Senator	RSB/24-4-8
Sepulveda	Jason	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-14
Shackelton	Maddie	Lebanon	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-16
Shaker	Nadia	Innovation	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-1

DELEGATE ROSTER

Shaltaf	Nada	Valor	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-16
Sharma	Trisha	Mt. Juliet	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-16
Shaw	Caden	Lebanon	RedSenate	S-3	Senator	RSB/24-3-7
Shea	Nora	Clarksville	BlueHouse	H-3	Representative	BHB/24-3-6
Sheehy	Madelyn	Green Hill	Officer	H-7	Blue House Speaker Pro Temp	
Sheeks	Ryley	Clarksville	BlueHouse	H-4	Representative	BHB/24-4-7
Shetty	Varsha	Valor	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-17
Shibayama	Quinn	Webb Bell Buckle	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-18
Shirazi	Falak	Valor	PressCorp		Media	
Simmons	Cortavius	Collegiate	BlueHouse	H-2	Representative	BHB/24-2-5
Simpson	Da'Niyah	Green Hill	WhiteHouse	H-1	Representative	WHB/24-1-20
Singh	Aditi	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	H-4	Representative	RHB/24-4-11
Singh	Malvika	Webb Knoxville	WhiteHouse	H-5	Representative	WHB/24-5-17
Siv	Brycen	CSLA	BlueHouse	H-7	Representative	BHB/24-7-3
Slade	Matilda	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	H-1	Representative	RHB/24-1-8
Sleigh	Ivy	Clarksville	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-20
Smiley	Luke	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-15
Smith	Willa	Signal Mountain	PressCorp		Media	
Smith	Matthew	Central Magnet	RedHouse	H-4	Representative	RHB/24-4-12
Smith	Trinity	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	H-2	Representative	WHB/24-2-20
Smith	Andrew	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-2	Senator	WSB/24-2-15
Snyder	Carver	Signal Mountain	Lobbyists		Lobbyist	
Soliman	Sama	CSLA	BlueSenate	S-4	Senator	BSB/24-4-4
Solomon	Zoe	CSLA	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-9
Sood	Uma	Central Magnet	Officer	S-2	Blue Lieutenant Governor	
Stewart	Sloane	MLK	RedHouse	H-6	Representative	RHB/24-6-9
Stine	Kallie	Wilson Central	BlueSenate	S-1	Senator	BSB/24-1-3
Stinson	Payne	Webb Knoxville	WhiteHouse	H-6	Representative	WHB/24-6-18
Stone	Julia	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	H-1	Representative	BHB/24-1-5
Stone	Caroline	MLK	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-15
Strand	Evan	CSLA	WhiteSenate	S-3	Senator	WSB/24-3-17
Stringfield	Sophia	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	S-1	Senator	WSB/24-1-19
Suarez	Cristian	Collegiate	BlueSenate	S-3	Senator	BSB/24-3-6
Suarez	Dani	Mt. Juliet	Officer		Video Director	
Suddeth	Olivia	CSLA	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-9
Sutharshan	Eesha	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	H-5	Representative	RHB/24-5-10
Sveadas	Hudson	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	H-4	Representative	WHB/24-4-15
Takayama	Tasman	Central Magnet	GovCab		Transportation	

DELEGATE ROSTER

Tan	Sophie	Central Magnet	SupremeCourt	Lawyer	
Tang	Keith	Collegiate	BlueSenate	Senator	BSB/24-3-6
Taramona	Angelina	Signal Mountain	PressCorp	Media	
Tarazona	Rykan	Green Hill	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-4-13
Taylor	Rylee	Lebanon	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-6-7
Teclesenbet	Sinna	Valor	BlueSenate	Senator	BSB/24-2-2
Teel	Carson	Lebanon	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-2-6
Telles	Chris	Innovation	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-7-12
Temesgen	Hildana	MLK	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-3-4
Tenali	Fiona	Collegiate	WhiteSenate	Senator	WSB/24-3-19
Tenbarge	Addie	Lebanon	PressCorp	Media	
Tennent	Meg	MLK	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-4-6
Thai	Whitney	MLK	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-1-3
Thang	Man	Valor	BlueSenate	Senator	BSB/24-2-2
Tharp	Amelia	Webb Knoxville	WhiteSenate	Senator	WSB/24-3-20
Thomas	Vada	Central Magnet	WhiteSenate	Senator	WSB/24-2-21
Tierrablanca	Josue	Collegiate	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-6-5
Tigabu	Naomi	MLK	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-3-19
Tilahun	Abigail	MLK	SupremeCourt	Lawyer	
Tilley	Floan	MLK	PressCorp	Media	
Toisma	Ann Baker	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-4-11
Tomchuck	Andrew	Webb Knoxville	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-7-14
Toon	Talia	Clarksville	SupremeCourt	Lawyer	
Tuite	Henry	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	Senator	WSB/24-3-18
Turner	Cameron	CSLA	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-7-3
Turney	Maddie	Clarksville	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-2-3
Tyler	Jeffrey	Sale Creek	SupremeCourt	Lawyer	
Tzompa-Chimal	Rick	MLK	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-3-11
Usrey	Ella	Signal Mountain	GovCab	Finance and Administration	
Vance	Ada	Central Magnet	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-3-9
Victory	Kaylee	Central Magnet	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-7-8
Vinson	Riley	Upperman	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-4-8
Vongviengkham	Laine	MLK	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-6-2
Wadum-Critser	Ebba	Signal Mountain	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-6-4
Wako	Naima	MLK	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-6-2
Walker	Avery	Green Hill	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-2-7
Walker	Arianna	Wilson Central	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-1-12
Walters	Aubrey	Central Magnet	Officer	Head Lobbyist	

DELEGATE ROSTER

Waugh	Catie	Central Magnet	SupremeCourt	Lawyer	
Waye	Bailee	Signal Mountain	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-1-13
Wells	Hank	Central Magnet	RedSenate	Senator	RSB/24-3-10
Weston	Jonathan	Collegiate	GovCab	Veterans Services	
Wheeler	Callaway	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	Senator	WSB/24-1-12
White	Grace	Central Magnet	Officer	Solicitor General	
White	Olivia	CSLA	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-4-1
Whiteaker	Dylan	Lebanon	GovCab	Economic & Community Dev.	
Whiteaker	Gavin	Lebanon	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-4-19
Wiggins	Tyler	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	Senator	WSB/24-3-18
Wilkerson	Taylor	Innovation	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-4-5
Williams	Lemon	MLK	BlueHouse	Representative	BHB/24-7-7
Williams	Teygan	Innovation	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-5-7
Williams	Callan	Signal Mountain	RedSenate	Senator	RSB/24-4-10
Williams	Jurmar	Dyer County	WhiteSenate	Senator	WSB/24-1-20
Wilson	Reese	Webb Knoxville	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-1-8
Wilson	Brooke	Sale Creek	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-5-12
Wilson	Alyssa	Dyer County	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-6-13
Wilson	Dale	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-2-20
Wilson	Cassie	Sale Creek	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-5-18
Wilson	Tanner	Clarksville	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-7-17
Wilson	Isla	CSLA	BlueSenate	Senator	BSB/24-1-5
Wilson	Alex	Dyer County	WhiteSenate	Senator	WSB/24-1-20
Wix	Madalyn	Upperman	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-4-8
Wolgast	Alexander	Sale Creek	RedHouse	Representative	RHB/24-6-12
Wyckoff	William	MLK	RedSenate	Senator	RSB/24-4-9
Xiao	Benjamin	Central Magnet	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-2-18
Yang	Hanna	Signal Mountain	Officer	Speaker of the Blue House	
York	Ashlynn	Clarksville	GovCab	Intellectual & Dev. Disabilities	
Young	Torin	Signal Mountain	WhiteSenate	Senator	WSB/24-4-18
Youssef	Cathy	Valor	WhiteHouse	Representative	WHB/24-6-16
Zaremba	Matthew	Green Hill	PressCorp	Media	
Zhang	Jonny	Innovation	BlueSenate	Senator	BSB/24-1-1
Zhao	Megan	Central Magnet	SupremeCourt	Lawyer	

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Ella Kate Harris – Chief of Staff

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Clarksville Academy**

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Devin Davis – Correction – Collegiate

**Dylan Whiteaker – Economic and Community Development –
Lebanon**

Ella Usrey – Finance and Administration – Signal Mountain

Hunter Bailey – Human Resources – Innovation

Jonathan Weston – Veterans Service – Collegiate

Lucas Bulla – Children's Services – Lebanon

**Mariana Reyes – Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services –
Collegiate**

Mesom Okafor – Education – Central Magnet

Pratigna Patel – Labor and Workforce Development – Valor

Rachael Austin – Health – Collegiate

Sydney Platt – Safety and Homeland Security – Valor

Tasman Takayama – Transportation – Central Magnet

Taylor Parry – Commerce & Insurance – Signal Mountain

Veen Ahmed – Human Services – Valor

LOBBYIST COMPONENT

Head Lobbyist
Aubrey Walters

LOBBYISTS

Aida Abello - Signal Mountain
Amanda Fernandez J - Central Magnet
Bebe Falkner - Webb Bell Buckle
Brady Mitchell - MLK
Brooklyn Reaves - Collegiate
Carver Snyder - Signal Mountain
Connor Crain - Clarksville
Derek McCollum - Central Magnet
Elizabeth Hines - Central Magnet
Ella Robinson - Mt. Juliet
Ellie Donen - Signal Mountain
Faith Callis - Springfield
Isaac Driesenga - Collegiate
Jake Hall - MLK
Kara Carr - Lebanon
Mae Petty - Lebanon
Sofia Roehler - Green Hill
Yocelin Lopez - Collegiate

Justice Frank F. Drowota

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Katherine Narrell

Associate Justices

Ben Giles, Katie Ditmars, Janae Rothe, Ainsley Russell

Attorney General

Huiyoun Pyo

Solicitor General

Grace White

Clerk of the Court

Emma Grey

LAWYER TEAMS

Ava Fredriksen & Claire Olson – Central Magnet

Catie Waugh & Sophie Tan – Central Magnet

Ian Kelley & Johnathan Robins – Central Magnet

Megan Zhao & Natalie Blaess – Central Magnet

Makenzie Clyde & Talia Toon – Clarksville Academy

Spencer Newsome & Riven Crum – Innovation

Ash Corley & Emma Carey – Lebanon

Katie Claire Campbell & Destiny Brown – Lebanon

Abigail Tilahun & Karen Cruz-Castillo – MLK

Aland Ahmed & Sage Greene – MLK

Juniper Morton & Shae Camardo – MLK

Abirami Anilkumar & Adeyiola Adejare – Mt. Juliet

Abby Gordan & Ansley Johnson – Sale Creek

Jeffrey Tyler & Landon Mims – Sale Creek

River Malone & Allana Jones-Newman – Sale Creek

Robert Cox & Tehya Dobbs – Upperman

Osaro Owen & Zahraa Alasadi – Valor

Sydney Platt & Alazare Atlaw – Valor

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Addie Tenbarge - Lebanon

Addisen Mitterholzer - Lebanon

Adie Norris - Webb Bell Buckle

**Adriana Guevart - Central
Magnet**

Aidan Jones - Clarksville

Amarah Hill - Clarksville

Angelina Taramona - Signal Mtn.

Anna Grace Im - Signal Mtn.

Aubree Pelham - Central Magnet

Carter Hawkins - Innovation

Elena Brewer - Mt. Juliet

Emma Mills - Central Magnet

Erin Keating - Green Hill

Evan Lyke - Webb Knoxville

Falak Shirazi - Valor

Floan Tilley - MLK

Hala Hantouli - Valor

Isabella Alvarez - MLK

Jaclyn Owens - Central Magnet

Kaison Hendricks - Collegiate

Kamora Hoskins - MLK

Kennedy German - Clarksville

Kiara Deleon - Lebanon

Mallory Lawing - Mt. Juliet

Matthew Zarembo - Green Hill

Meg Pierucki - Lebanon

Melany Ochoa Corea - Valor

Nick Allison - Webb Bell Buckle

Olivia Bell - Valor

Rowan Feagin - Green Hill

Savannah Greenhaw - Sale Creek

Stephen Bakheet - Mt. Juliet

Willa Smith - Signal Mountain

Wren Linde - Mt. Juliet

Zion Anderson - MLK

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT RULES OF PROCEDURE

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

I. Presentation of Bills or Resolutions

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

II. Amendments to Bills

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

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

III. Debating Bills, Amendments, and other Motions:

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

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

IV. Conducting Business

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

V. Motions

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

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

VI. Voting

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

VII. Miscellaneous:

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

TENNESSEE YMCA CENTER FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

TABLE OF MOTIONS

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

BRIEF DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNDERSTANDING THE COMMITTEE PROCESS

What should delegates do during committee?

1. Evaluate Bills

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

2. Make Amendments

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

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

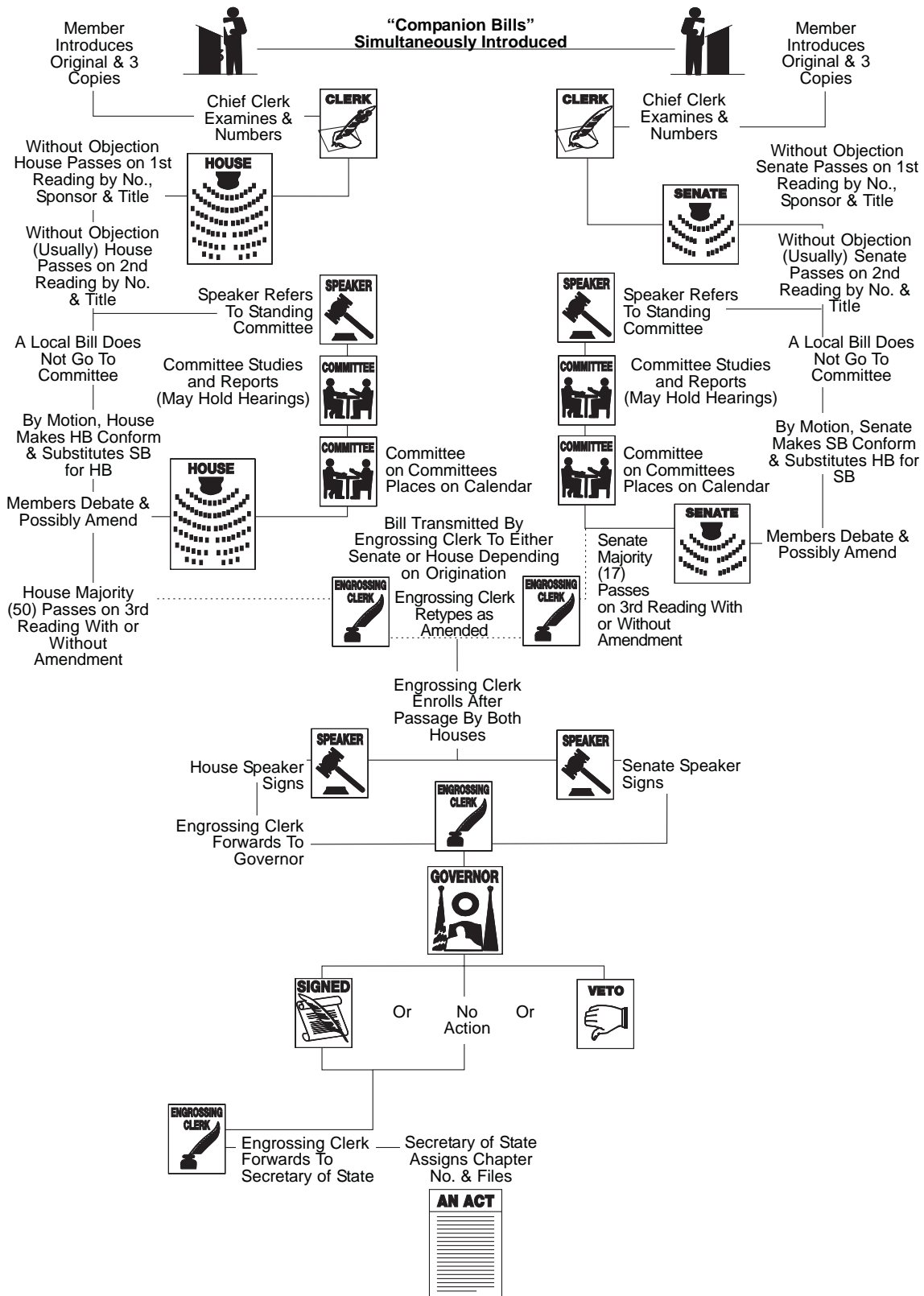
4. Rank Bills

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

How a Bill Becomes a Law in the General Assembly

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SENATE



FORMAT FOR DEBATE

I. Committee

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

Amendments

- One minute - Introduction**
- Three minutes - Con/pro/con debate**
- One minute - Summation**

II. House/Senate

- Two minutes - Introduction**
- Two minutes - Technical Questions**
- Four minutes- Con & Pro Intent Speeches**
- Five minutes - Con/pro/con/pro/con debate**
- One minute - Summation**

SAMPLE COMMITTEE RANKING FORM

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

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

LEGISLATIVE GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calendar:

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

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

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

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

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

Joint: A committee composed of members of both houses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolution:

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

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

Session:

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

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

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

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

Title:

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

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

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

SCRIPT FOR CCE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT DEBATE

by Tucker Cowden, MHMS

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

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

Overview

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

Asking Technical Questions (after being recognized by the chair)

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

Con/Pro Debate (after being recognized)

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

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

To Ask A Series of Questions

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

Chair: They do so yield

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

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

To Address the Assembly

Speaker: May I address the floor?

Chair: That is your right.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motions (must be made before the last con speech)

Speaker: (Shouts) Motion!

Chair: Rise and state your motion.



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

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

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT





HOUSE COMMITTEE 1

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-1-1	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Correction		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Molly Hampton, Darah Ford Signal Mountain High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

39 After this, \$100,000 will be required annually to continue paying employees and keeping courts
40 maintained.
41
42 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
43
44 Section 9: This act will take effect on January 1st, 2025.
45
46
47

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT RESTORATIVE JUSTICE FOR ADULTS

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 Restorative Justice: A method of the Criminal Legal System in which you examine the effect of a
5 person's crime on victims, the community, and the respondent to create a punishment that will
6 help the respondent learn from their crime.
7 Retributive Justice: A system based on punishment instead of rehabilitation.
8 Respondent: The offender, as referred to in restorative justice court systems.
9 Misdemeanor: Crimes that are less serious than Felonies. These crimes usually include minor
10 offenses that cause minor damage.
11
12 Section 2: This act will provide restorative justice to criminals who committed misdemeanors.
13 Misdemeanors are defined as: traffic offenses, assault and battery, theft, larceny, vandalism,
14 criminal mischief, drug and alcohol abuse, perjury, disorderly conduct, prostitution, crimes against
15 minors, domestic violence, indecent exposure, resisting arrest, illegal firearm possession,
16 trespassing, burglary, stalking, and having possession of a fake ID
17
18 Section 3: Respondents can only be considered for Restorative Justice after their guilt is proven in
19 a criminal trial. Offenders can only go through Restorative Justice once; after their first offense,
20 they will be tried with Retributive Justice.
21
22 Section 4: This act will create a subdivision of the Tennessee Department of Corrections called the
23 Office of Restorative Rehabilitation (ORR). The ORR will be in charge of the following duties:
24 Providing a defense counsel to represent respondents and the community in Restorative Justice
25 Trials. Each county will elect an attorney to represent clients as a public defender. Clients may also
26 hire their own attorneys. All attorneys must know how a Restorative Justice Court System works.
27 Overseeing respondents compete for their services. This will be a hired position.
28 Organize court dates. This will be a hired position. Their job will be to organize when and where
29 court sessions will occur.
30
31 Section 5: This act will call for a jury of Tennessee citizens registered to vote, just like in
32 Retributive Court Systems.
33
34 Section 6: If a respondent fails to cooperate with the program and punishments will result in the
35 normal retributive punishment for the crime (i.e. jail time or a fine).
36
37 Section 7: The funding required for this bill will be \$2,000,000 in the first year. This funding will be
38 used to start and operate the ORR, keep the courts maintained, and pay employees of the ORR.

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-1-2	
			BLUE HOUSE	
Childrens Services			ACTION ON THE BILL	
Taylor Davis, Emily Hudlow Lebanon High School			HOUSE	SENATE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
			Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Improve the Wellbeing of Children Placed in State Custody

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1:
- 4 a: Group Home: Residences intended to serve as an alternative to family foster homes
- 5 b: Department of Children's Services: Tennessee's administration of the foster care system.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: All children permanently taken out of their guardian's care must be seen by a
- 8 Department of Children's Services specialist to seek out an appropriate foster home.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: In the case that the Department of Children's Services has not found an appropriate
- 11 home for the child within 6 months, the child will then be temporarily placed in a group home.
- 12
- 13 Section 4: All group home placements will be strictly temporary while the Department of Children's
- 14 Services seeks out an adequate home placement.
- 15
- 16 Section 5: Special case workers will be hired in order to find appropriate homes for children in
- 17 state custody.
- 18
- 19 Section 6: A penalty will be put in place to ensure best efforts are being put forth by Department
- 20 of Children's Services employees. Termination from the Child Protective Services field will be
- 21 enforced if malpractice is found.
- 22
- 23 Section 7: Displays encouraging those who are eligible to become foster parents to foster a child
- 24 will be publicized throughout the state of Tennessee.
- 25
- 26 Section 8: This addition will cost \$15,000,000 and will be funded through the Tennessee
- 27 Department of Children's Services budget, provided by the federal government.
- 28
- 29 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 30
- 31 Section 10: This act shall take effect on July 1st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 32
- 33
- 34

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-1-3	
			BLUE HOUSE	
TennCare			ACTION ON THE BILL	
Whitney Thai, Sydney Nguyen Martin Luther King Magnet School			HOUSE	SENATE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
			Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Restructure TennCare's Bookkeeping System

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as the following:
- 4
- 5 Healthcare: The maintenance or improvement of healthcare by treatment, diagnosis, illness,
- 6 injury, the cure for disease, and other physical and mental impairments in people.
- 7
- 8 Medicaid: Medicaid provides health coverage to millions of Americans, including eligible low-
- 9 income adults, children, pregnant women, elderly adults, and people with disabilities.
- 10
- 11 TennCare: The state of Tennessee's Medicaid program.
- 12
- 13 TennCare Connect: A self-service portal that allows applicants and members to create an account,
- 14 check their status, report changes, read letters, and more.
- 15
- 16 Website Backend: The administration area of a website reserved for its developers and team
- 17 members, who can enter to edit, manage, and update web pages.
- 18
- 19 Website Frontend: The area that can be viewed by its external visitors from its design and content
- 20 to navigation and functionality.
- 21
- 22 Section 2: A web page will be implemented into TennCare Connect. This webpage will
- 23 automatically organize and track user files and information once uploaded onto the webpage.
- 24 "Documents" will be a drop-down on the website's frontend.
- 25
- 26 Section 3: TennCare Connect is to be made its own menu on the navigation bar on the TennCare
- 27 website for accessibility.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: New hired TennCare administrators will monitor the website's backend as well as
- 30 maintenance and quality assurance. Issues reported to TennCare administrators will be
- 31 investigated and addressed. A message on the web page will inform users of maintenance times.
- 32
- 33 Section 5: A mailing system will be implemented; TennCare will send tracking numbers via email
- 34 and text message to TennCare members and tracking numbers will also be linked on TennCare
- 35 Connect. Any document sent to TennCare is required to be tracked through a shipping carrier to
- 36 prevent loss of documents. They will be scanned and uploaded to the new bookkeeping system by
- 37 TennCare employees.
- 38

39 Section 6: Users will be recommended to keep up to date with their personal information every
 40 few months through emails and text messages. TennCare will require healthcare providers to
 41 inform users to update billing details and contact information if it's outdated; this is determined
 42 yearly by TennCare administrators.
 43
 44 Section 7: Restructuring the new TennCare Connect webpage, maintaining it; bookkeeping, new
 45 TennCare employees hired, and current staff salary increase will cost \$500,000.
 46 Section 9: The addition of this act will be funded by the current TennCare state budget.
 47



48 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 49
 50

51 Section 11: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
 52
 53
 54
 55

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Correction</p>	<p>BHB/24-1-4</p>	
		<p>BLUE HOUSE</p>	
<p>Franciso Puerto, Eli Grimes, Sam Garcia Collegiate School</p>		<p>HOUSE</p>	<p>SENATE</p>
		<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

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

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:
 4 a.) Electric Chair - A method of prisoner execution consisting of a chair and electrodes attached to
 5 the head and leg.
 6
 7 Section 2: If enacted, this bill would make the electric chair banned as a method of execution in
 8 the state of Tennessee. This bill will affect TN prisons which perform executions, prisoners on
 9 death row, and the families of victims waiting for executions.
 10
 11 Section 3: Lethal injection is the default method of execution in Tennessee and more broadly in
 12 the U.S. If this bill is enacted, lethal injection will continue to be the default method of execution in
 13 Tennessee. In 2022 the state legislature explored a bill that would have added Firing Squad to the
 14 list of state approved methods of execution. The state is currently overhauling its lethal injection
 15 protocols thanks to an order from Gov. Bill Lee. Tennessee's most recently executed prisoner,
 16 Nicholas Sutton, was executed via electrocution on February 20, 2020.
 17
 18 Tennessee has executed five prisoners by electrocution November 1, 2018 and February 2020.
 19 Tennessee is one of five states in the US that still allows this form of execution. Electrocution has
 20 been banned in the other 45 states, at the Federal level, and in every other country in the world.
 21 Death by electrocution is considered a war crime according to the Geneva Convention. Opponents
 22 of the use of the Electric Chair fear that the overhaul to our state's Lethal Injection protocols may
 23 lead to a new rash of executions using this method.
 24
 25 The electric chair is an inhumane method of execution. There are reports of victims being pried off
 26 of the chair after execution and their skin falling off. The use of an electric chair is the very
 27 definition of cruel and unusual punishment. As a state, we are in violation of the Eighth
 28 Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Let's change this and bring our state into the 21st century.
 29
 30 Section 4: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee will be nothing. Other forms of execution
 31 will take the place of the Electric Chair; however, these forms of execution are already funded by
 32 the State Department of Corrections.
 33
 34 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 35
 36 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
 37
 38

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-1-5
			BLUE HOUSE
Health Adelin Glover, Julia Stone Signal Mountain High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT A SODA TAX ON SUGARY DRINKS WITH MORE THAN THIRTY GRAMS OF SUGAR IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section I: The terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 a) Soda Tax- A fee on sugary drinks with over 30 grams of sugar, by the ounce
- 4 b) Sugar content- The amount of sugar in a substance
- 5 c) Grams- A metric unit of mass equal to one-thousandth of a kilogram.
- 6 d) Soda- A flavored drink that contains added sweetener, usually carbonated.
- 7
- 8 Section II: Drinks with over 30 grams of sugar will be taxed per ounce. The drink will be taxed at
- 9 1.5 cents per ounce. This way, the prices of sugary drinks will be more expensive for consumers,
- 10 in order to decrease the amount of sugary drinks purchased. Everyone will have to pay the tax at
- 11 the time of purchase. If anyone refuses to pay the soda tax, they will not be able to purchase the
- 12 sugary drinks. The goal is to motivate people to move away from sugary drinks and instead resort
- 13 to healthier drinks.
- 14
- 15 Section III: Whereas approximately 66.4% of Tennesseans drink soda daily. That means that out
- 16 of the 7.2 million people in Tennessee, around 4,780,000 people have at least one soda per day.
- 17 Studies have shown that people who drink daily soda have a 20% higher risk of having a heart
- 18 attack. Along with this, drinking too much soda can lead to diabetes, obesity, heart disease, high
- 19 cholesterol, and poor blood sugar.
- 20
- 21 Section IV: The Tennessee Department of Revenue is responsible for the administration of the tax.
- 22 Taxes implemented in the state of Tennessee are administered by the Tennessee Department of
- 23 Revenue. The tax will be a sales tax which is a consumption tax on the sale of goods and services.
- 24 Since the soda tax is passed along to consumers at the point of sale, it is considered a sales tax.
- 25 The tax is indirect, meaning that it is not directly paid to the government as an income tax. A sales
- 26 tax is divided into two parts. There is a state portion with a general rate of 7% and a local portion
- 27 that is dependent on the county and/or city.
- 28
- 29 Section V: No state has currently implemented a soda tax. However, soda taxes are applied locally
- 30 in Seattle, Washington; Boulder, Colorado; The District of Columbia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
- 31 and four cities in California. In many of these cities, purchases of sugary drinks declined
- 32 dramatically after excess taxes were placed.
- 33
- 34 Section VI: The addition of this tax will cost \$0. Instead of costing money, it will actually bring in
- 35 more money to the government.
- 36 Section VII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section VIII: This act shall take effect on January 01, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-1-6
			BLUE HOUSE
Safety and Homeland Security Holden Reynolds, Mark Hetrick Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An act to Install Security Cameras in Classrooms Across the State of Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 The purpose of this bill is to provide a framework for the implementation of security cameras in
- 3 classrooms within the state, with the purpose of enhancing safety and security measures for
- 4 students, teachers, and all school staff.
- 5
- 6 Public schools within the state are hereby authorized to install and maintain security cameras in
- 7 classrooms for the purpose of monitoring and ensuring the safety and security of students,
- 8 teachers, and staff.
- 9
- 10 Security cameras shall be placed to respect privacy while maximizing coverage of key areas within
- 11 the classroom.
- 12
- 13 Schools implementing security cameras will make sure to communicate clear policies about the use
- 14 and access to the video footage.
- 15
- 16 Access to recorded footage shall be restricted to authorized personnel, such as school
- 17 administrators and law enforcement, in compliance with privacy laws.
- 18
- 19 Parents or legal guardians shall be notified of the decision to install security cameras in
- 20 classrooms, including the purpose and privacy safeguards that are in place.
- 21
- 22 Video footage obtained through classroom security cameras shall only be used for security and
- 23 safety purposes.
- 24
- 25 Schools shall establish a reasonable data retention policy for recorded footage, ensuring
- 26 compliance with relevant privacy laws. Data will be backed up in a timely fashion.
- 27 Retained footage shall be securely stored and accessible only to authorized personnel.
- 28
- 29 Schools may seek funding through appropriate channels to support the installation, maintenance,
- 30 and operation of security cameras in classrooms.
- 31
- 32 State funding from the Department of Education or grants may be made available to schools for
- 33 the purpose of enhancing security infrastructure.
- 34
- 35 Additional funding may be obtained from the proceeds of the Tennessee Lottery that is expected to
- 36 be deposited into the Education Fund.
- 37 This law shall take effect at the beginning of the 2026-27 academic year, allowing schools
- 38 sufficient time to implement the necessary policies and communicate with parents, the community
- 39 and school staff.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-1-7
ACTION ON THE BILL			
HOUSE			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture			
Alice DeHart, Celia Hunley Martin Luther King Magnet School			



AN ACT TO COMBAT FLAVORED NICOTINE ADDICTION

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3
- 4 Nicotine- a highly addictive chemical compound present in a tobacco plant and found in all tobacco
- 5 products (FDA).
- 6
- 7 Flavored Nicotine Products- a product containing tobacco or nicotine which is intended for human
- 8 consumption and imparts a characterizing flavor. A characterizing flavor may include any flavoring
- 9 such as mint, fruit, chocolate, spice, herb, menthol, etc. (LA County).
- 10
- 11 Electronic Cigarettes (commonly referred to as vaping devices)- battery-operated devices that
- 12 people use to inhale an aerosol, which typically contains nicotine, flavorings, and other chemicals
- 13 (NIH).
- 14
- 15 Cartridges (commonly referred to as carts)- part of an electronic cigarette that contains e-liquid,
- 16 which may in turn contain nicotine, cannabis (THC, CBD), flavoring, solvents, or other substances
- 17 (CDC).
- 18
- 19 Section 2: Flavored electronic cigarettes and flavored electronic cigarette cartridges that contain
- 20 nicotine will no longer be available for purchase in Tennessee.
- 21 This ban applies to both private and public vendors.
- 22 This ban does not apply online.
- 23 This ban will not impact patrons using flavored electronic cigarettes or flavored electronic cigarette
- 24 cartridges purchased before January 1, 2025.
- 25
- 26 Manufacturing flavored nicotine products in Tennessee will not be affected by this ban and will
- 27 remain legal.
- 28
- 29 Section 3: If establishments are found to be violating this law, they will be issued an initial
- 30 warning. If the offense is repeated, they will be responsible for a fine of fifty (50) dollars for each
- 31 illegal item being sold.
- 32
- 33 The Tennessee Department of Agriculture already conducts random, unannounced investigations
- 34 of locations where vapor products are sold, so these investigations would be modified to include
- 35 checking for these illegal products.
- 36
- 37 Section 4: This addition will have no fiscal costs.
- 38 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 39 Section 6: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2025; the public welfare requiring it.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-1-8
ACTION ON THE BILL			
HOUSE			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
Education			
Matilda Slade, Reese Wilson Webb Knoxville			

AN ACT TO PROVIDE ACCESSIBLE AND RELIABLE PARKING AT PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Public universities: a university or college that is owned by the state or receives significant funding
- 5 from the government.
- 6 Parking spot: a designated space for the purpose of parking a motor vehicle
- 7 Commuter parking: parking spots reserved for students living off campus
- 8
- 9 Section 2: Under this act, public universities in the state of Tennessee will be required to provide
- 10 an adequate number of parking spots for the student population.
- 11
- 12 Section 3: Within a year following the passing of this act, public universities will be required to
- 13 conduct an assessment of the current parking availability and report the necessary adjustments to
- 14 the Tennessee Department of Higher Education.
- 15 Universities will consider enrollment size and campus layout.
- 16 An estimate for the number of new parking spots should be based on the ratio of total residential
- 17 and commuter student drivers to current parking availability.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: Within five years of the enactment of this act, public universities in the state of
- 20 Tennessee will be required to implement the necessary changes highlighted in their previous
- 21 assessments.
- 22 Universities should use available resources for these changes.
- 23 In the event that available funds do not cover expenses, universities may request a grant from the
- 24 Tennessee Department of Higher Education.
- 25
- 26 Section 5: Universities that fail to comply with the timeline provided in Sections 3 and 4 may be
- 27 subject to penalties, such as fines and the reduction of state funding.
- 28
- 29 Section 6: The grant, which ensures universities receive aid to cover expenses, will cost 3 million
- 30 dollars and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Education budget.
- 31
- 32 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2026, the public welfare of those requiring it.
- 35
- 36

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-1-9
			RED HOUSE
Education			ACTION ON THE BILL
Elia Collinsworth, Camren O'Brien Lebanon High School			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT VAPE DETECTORS IN PUBLIC MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL BATHROOMS IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA LEGISLATUR
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act should be defined as follows:
- 4 JUUL: American electronic cigarette company founded in 2015.
- 5 Vape: a device used for inhaling vapor containing nicotine and flavoring.
- 6 Nicotine: a highly addictive stimulant found in tobacco and vaping devices.
- 7 JUUL Settlement: a lawsuit against the company JUUL for directly promoting its products to youth, 8 took place in 2022.
- 9 Vape Detector: monitors the quality of air and detect dangerous vaping chemicals when present in 10 school bathrooms and send notification alerts to assigned faculty members.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: By using vape detectors, schools can cut back on the amount of vaping that goes on 13 within their walls. This bill will take place in all public schools with grades sixth (6) through twelfth 14 (12) across the state of Tennessee.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: A significant percentage of youth in the state of Tennessee are affected by vaping and 17 the use of e-cigarettes. By curbing the use of vapes within schools and decreasing access, the 18 number of Tennessee youth who regularly vape will decrease.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: The detectors are able to pick up specific chemicals that get released when a vape is 21 being used. Those chemicals include: nicotine, propylene glycol, and vegetable glycerin.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: The money for this would come from the JUUL Settlement money that was given to the 24 state of Tennessee. With that money we will be using six (6) million dollars.
- 25
- 26 Section 6: This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2024.
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-1-10
			RED HOUSE
Education			ACTION ON THE BILL
Samrah Osman, Maria Awad Valor College Prep			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Reduce Student Debt and Empower Community


- 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) Student Debt: Funds that are owed on a loan taken out to pay for one's higher education
- 5 b) AmeriCorps: The federal agency for national service and volunteerism.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: The creation of skill- based repayment with a system where students repay their loans 8 through offering their professional skills or service to community projects or underserved areas.
- 9 Some of these projects will include:
- 10
- 11 a) Environmental Conservation Projects: Graduates with environmental science backgrounds can 12 lead community projects focused on conservation, sustainable practices or green initiatives.
- 13
- 14 b) Urban Development and Infrastructure Projects: Professionals in architecture or civil engineering 15 can engage in community driven projects, such as building parks, improving infrastructure, or 16 revitalizing public spaces.
- 17
- 18 c) Technology Training for Seniors: Graduates with technology skills can offer training sessions for 19 seniors on using digital devices, social media, or online communication tools, contributing to 20 bridging the digital divide.
- 21
- 22 d) Language and Literacy Programs: Graduates proficient in multiple languages can provide literary 23 classes to immigrants or nonnative speakers.
- 24
- 25 e) Job Readiness Workshops: Alumni could organize workshops on resume building, interview 26 skills, and job search strategies for unemployed individuals.
- 27
- 28 Section 3: The oversight of these community programs will be managed by government agencies 29 and local nonprofit organizations. Funding can be allocated towards these nonprofits since they 30 have the expertise to efficiently sustain these initiatives.
- 31
- 32 Section 4: Establishing these partnerships can integrate the community service programs into 33 broader federal strategies for education, workforce development, and debt reduction.
- 34
- 35 Section 5: This addition of these programs being associated with relieving student debt will cost 36 \$100,000 and be funded by AmeriCorps through Volunteer Tennessee.
- 37
- 38 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 39 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024.
- 40

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Labor and Workforce Development</p>	<p>RHB/24-1-11</p>	
		<p>RED HOUSE</p>	
<p>Amelia Henson, Josie McPherson Fairview High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>	
		<p>HOUSE</p>	<p>SENATE</p>
		<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO ALLOW PERSONS ON UNPAID MATERNITY/PATERNITY LEAVE TO FILE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1 : Terms in this Act will be defined as follows :
- 4 Maternity Leave/ Paternity Leave : Employees who have been employed by the same employer for
- 5 no less than twelve consecutive months as a full time employee may be absent from work for no
- 6 longer than four months for adoption, pregnancy, childbirth, or nursing an infant. Applying for
- 7 adoption one may take leave when custody of the child is received.
- 8
- 9 Unemployment : If one is unemployed through no fault of their own and are able and looking for
- 10 work, you may apply for unemployment benefits, and could also apply if work hours are
- 11 significantly reduced by the employer.
- 12
- 13 Unemployment Benefits: Eligible contenders may receive up to \$275 per week for no longer than
- 14 26 weeks.
- 15
- 16 Unemployment Insurance : A benefit program funded by Tennessee employers for workers who
- 17 lost their jobs by no fault of their own.
- 18
- 19 Section 2 : The applicant can not be receiving money from any employer while receiving
- 20 unemployment benefits.
- 21
- 22 Section 3 : The amount received in checks may be decided by the TN Department of Labor
- 23 Workforce Development.
- 24
- 25 Section 4 : One may apply prior to the date of leave, but shall not receive benefits until on leave.
- 26
- 27 Section 5 : Unemployment benefits may last no longer than the date of return to employment.
- 28
- 29 Section 6 : Applicants must state the dates the leave starts and ends on the application.
- 30
- 31 Section 7 : Applicants will not be required to comply with "work searches", inputted online.
- 32
- 33 Section 8 : Although applicants will not be considered "unemployed", there will be an added
- 34 section to the application stating "unpaid maternity/paternity leave".
- 35
- 36 Section 9 : One person per household may file for unemployment due to maternity/paternity
- 37 leave.
- 38

- 39 Section 10 : Benefits will be immediately terminated upon return to work.
- 40
- 41 Section 11 : Filing for unemployment due to maternity/paternity leave will not affect future
- 42 applications.
- 43
- 44 Section 12 : Applicants must have proof of leave, such as documentation affirming
- 45 maternity/paternity leave, documentation proving childbirth, or child adoption.
- 46
- 47 Section 13 : This bill only applies to maternity/paternity leave, not including medical,
- 48 bereavement, educational, ect.
- 49
- 50 Section 14 : Persons may not receive unemployment benefits if they are receiving short-term
- 51 disability checks from the state of TN.
- 52
- 53 Section 15 : If a person who gives birth is on short-term disability checks and has a partner on
- 54 maternity/paternity leave, they may file for unemployment.
- 55
- 56 Section 16 : This bill will cost roughly 100,000,000 from the TN Unemployment Insurance, which is
- 57 funded through state taxes and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.
- 58
- 59 Section 17 : All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 60
- 61 Section 18: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 62
- 63
- 64

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Education</p>	WHB/24-1-12	
		WHITE HOUSE	
<p>Arianna Walker, Briana Guerra, Isabella Graves Wilson Central High School</p>		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE ___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	SENATE ___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO AMENDED STATE LAW § 49-6-1304 TO REFORM SEX EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMC YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows
- 4 Abstinence: The act of restraining oneself from indulging in something, in this case, sexual
- 5 intercourse.
- 6
- 7 Abortion: the deliberate termination of a human pregnancy
- 8
- 9 Birth Control: The practice of preventing unwanted pregnancies, especially by use of
- 10 contraceptives.
- 11
- 12 Chlamydia: a common STD that can cause infection among both men and women.
- 13
- 14 Class C Felony: Are the third-to-the-highest in the class ranking. This is a high-level felony and is
- 15 the worst kind of felony. These include crimes such as arson, burglary, armed robbery, voluntary
- 16 manslaughter, and murder. Those convicted of class C felonies may face prison time of three to
- 17 15 years and fines of up to \$10,000
- 18
- 19 Condoms: A thin rubber sheath worn on a man's penis during sexual intercourse as a
- 20 contraceptive or as a protection against infection.
- 21
- 22 Contraceptive: a device or type of medicine serving to prevent pregnancy.
- 23
- 24 Contraceptive Pills: A type of oral contraception that uses hormones to prevent pregnancy.
- 25
- 26 Family Life Curriculum: Equips children and young people with the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and
- 27 values that help them to protect their health, develop respectful social and sexual relationships,
- 28 make responsible choices, and understand and protect the rights of others. (also known as Sex
- 29 education)
- 30
- 31 Gonorrhea: a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by infection with the Neisseria
- 32 gonorrhoeae bacterium
- 33
- 34 Implants: A contraceptive implant works to prevent pregnancy by releasing a low, steady dose of
- 35 the hormone progesterin. Contraceptive implants are a long-term birth control method.
- 36
- 37 Plan B: An emergency contraceptive, a backup method of birth control that prevents pregnancy

- 38 Preeclampsia: A serious condition that can happen after the 20th week of pregnancy or after
- 39 giving birth (called postpartum preeclampsia). In addition to causing high blood pressure, it can
- 40 cause organs, like the kidneys and liver, to not work normally.
- 41
- 42 STDs: Also known as a sexually transmitted disease, are caused by sexually transmitted infections
- 43 (STIs). They are spread mainly by sexual contact. STIs are caused by bacteria, viruses, or
- 44 parasites. A sexually transmitted infection may pass from person to person in blood, semen, or
- 45 vaginal and other bodily fluids
- 46
- 47 Syphilis: A sexually transmitted infectious (STI) disease caused by the bacterium Treponema
- 48 pallidum.
- 49
- 50 Safe Haven: A place where a mother can safely and lawfully leave an infant at certain locations
- 51 anonymously, like hospitals, fire, and police stations, if they feel unable to care for the infant.
- 52
- 53 Include but not limited to chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis.
- 54
- 55 Section 2: Acknowledging that as of today the Tennessee State Law § 49-6-1302 states that when
- 56 teaching Family Life Curriculum in High schools you have to "Emphatically promote only sexual risk
- 57 avoidance through abstinence, regardless of a student's current or prior sexual experience"
- 58 therefore, outlawing the teaching of means of protecting oneself if sexual intercourse does happen
- 59 (use of birth control, condoms, plan B, contraceptive pills, implants, or any other forms of
- 60 contraceptives): as of January 01, 2020.
- 61
- 62 Section 3: Aware that there were 4,221 teens (ages between 15-17) in Tennessee diagnosed with
- 63 an STD (only reports of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis. which are all curable). (As of 2022)
- 64
- 65 Section 4: Keeping in mind the normal brain of an adolescent doesn't fully develop till the age of
- 66 25 (approximately).
- 67
- 68 Section 5: Aware that teen girls are at a higher risk for pregnancy-related high blood pressure
- 69 (preeclampsia) and its complications than average-age mothers(women over the age of 20). Risks
- 70 for the baby include premature birth and low birth weight. Preeclampsia can also harm the kidneys
- 71 or even be fatal for the mother or baby.
- 72
- 73 Section 6: Alarmed at the skyrocketing rate of abortions in teens between the years 2019-2021 in
- 74 Tennessee. 4,718 reported abortions in Tennessee in 2021 which was a 456.02% increase and
- 75 made Tennessee #3 in abortions in the United States.
- 76
- 77 Section 7: Informing about the State abortion ban (regardless of age) that "A person shall not
- 78 perform or induce, or attempt to perform or induce, an abortion upon a pregnant woman whose
- 79 unborn child has a fetal heartbeat; exception for medical emerge" which upon getting an abortion
- 80 in the state of Tennessee the mother can be prosecuted for a Class C felony.
- 81
- 82 Section 8: Tennessee State Law 49-6-1304 will be amended and will require teachers of sex
- 83 education to teach the following along with abstinence.
- 84 a) Birth control for women: about negative side effects, the effectiveness of stopping pregnancy,
- 85 and stopping STDs.
- 86
- 87 b) Birth control for men: about negative side effects, the effectiveness of stopping pregnancy, and
- 88 stopping STDs.
- 89
- 90 c) Where and how to get these birth controls.



91 d) The locations of the nearest Planned Parenthood.
 92
 93 e) Where to receive help if a young teen gets pregnant and the locations where the mother can
 94 give up her baby anonymously and lawfully: Safe Havens.
 95
 96 f) Places where someone can treat STDs/STIs and how to properly prevent STDs/STIs.
 97
 98 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 99
 100 Section 10: Money is not required to put this bill in action
 101
 102

103 Section 11: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
 104
 105
 106

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Correction</p>	<p>WHB/24-1-13</p>
		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
<p>Correction</p> <p>Claire Allen, Bailee Wayne Signal Mountain High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>



AN ACT TO AMEND HOUSE BILL 702 TO DECREASE THE AMOUNT OF FENTANYL THAT CORRELATES TO CLASS A AND B FELONIES

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: The terms in this act will be defined as follows:
 4 a) Fentanyl: An opioid used to treat patients with severe pain that can become deadly when
 5 abused.
 6 b) Analogs of Fentanyl: Chemically altered versions of fentanyl have a higher potency compared to
 7 normal fentanyl and can be deadly if not prescribed by a licensed medical official.
 8 c) Controlled Substance: Drugs that are subject to regulation due to the potential for addiction and
 9 harm.
 10 d) Class C Felony: Third most extreme felony; those charged with such crimes can face 3 to 15
 11 years of jail and fines vary depending on the severity of the crime.
 12 e) Class B Felony: Second most extreme felony; those charged with such crimes can face 8 to 30
 13 years of imprisonment and fines vary depending on the severity of the crime.
 14
 15 Section 2: This act will amend House Bill 702 to where illegal production, distribution, and
 16 possession with intent to do the aforementioned actions of a controlled substance containing less
 17 than 250 milligrams of fentanyl and its analogs is a Class C Felony and 250 milligrams to 15 grams
 18 is a Class B Felony.
 19
 20 Section 3: If the controlled substance contains 250 milligrams or more of fentanyl it is now a Class
 21 B Felony. The fine imposed cannot exceed \$100,000 and can result in eight to thirty years of jail
 22 time depending on the extremity of the case.
 23
 24 Section 4: If the controlled substance contains less than 250 milligrams of fentanyl it is now a
 25 Class C felony. Conviction of such a crime can result in three to fifteen years of jail time and fines
 26 of up to \$100,000 depending on the extremity of the case. If the case involved resulted in injury
 27 or death or a weapon was involved, it will become a Class B Felony.
 28
 29 Section 5: The incarceration fines as a result of the change in the amount of fentanyl that
 30 correlates with each felony is estimated to be an average of \$1,711,050 each year. This amount
 31 will be covered through the fines charged against those who have committed the previously
 32 mentioned felonies. The Tennessee Department of Corrections will cover any remaining costs.
 33
 34 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 35
 36 Section 7: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
 37
 38
 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	WHB/24-1-14
			WHITE HOUSE
Health Sienna Cherry, Lillian Padgett, Connor Corby Valor College Prep			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Increase TennCare Coverage

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Primary Care: Basic healthcare services provided by general practitioners, family physicians,
- 5 internists, and pediatricians, serving as the first point of contact for most healthcare needs
- 6 Insurance Premium: The amount paid by an individual or employer to an insurance company for
- 7 health coverage, typically on a monthly basis
- 8 Deductible: The amount an individual must pay out of pocket for covered healthcare services
- 9 before the insurance plan begins to cover the costs
- 10 TennCare: The state of Tennessee's Medicaid program aimed at helping lower incomes, pregnant
- 11 women, and parents or caretakers.
- 12 Medicaid: A joint federal and state program that provides health coverage to low-income
- 13 individuals and families
- 14 Fiscal Year: The twelve-month period for which appropriations, budgets and financial reports are
- 15 made. The state's fiscal year commences in July and ends the following June 30.
- 16
- 17 Section 2: The goal of this bill is to increase TennCare coverage to 2.5 million Tennesseans by
- 18 raising \$7 billion in minor taxes. This is necessary due to TennCare spending a whopping \$5.2
- 19 Billion less on Medicaid than the national average in 2023.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: This bill improves and expands TennCare which is generally perceived as having a
- 22 negative impact because of concerns with inadequate reimbursement, red tape, and difficulties
- 23 receiving patient needs caused primarily by a lack of money. With the creation of a small 1%
- 24 income tax, a 10% inheritance tax on property and capital worth over \$2 million passed to an
- 25 individual not immediately related, and increasing the alcohol, tobacco, and beer to 25%. All the
- 26 funds from these taxes will directly be used to expand TennCare to be able to cover 2.5 million
- 27 Tennesseans.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: The purpose of this bill is to establish a comprehensive public healthcare system in the
- 30 state of Tennessee that ensures accessible, affordable, and high-quality healthcare for all residents
- 31 through a unified equitable health care financing mechanism.
- 32
- 33 Section 6: After 2 fiscal year after this bill has been enacted, the TennCare Oversight Division will
- 34 re-evaluate the budget of TennCare
- 35
- 36 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this resolution are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section 8: This resolution will take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1st 2025,
- 39 the public welfare requiring it.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	WHB/24-1-15
			WHITE HOUSE
Human Services Sozlit Fethi, Mekelit Kidane Martin Luther King Magnet School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>


An Act to Require Paid Leave for all people(s) giving birth in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows,
- 4
- 5 Birth giver- refers to a person who gives birth to a child.
- 6
- 7 Paid leave- time allowed away from work due to holidays, illness, etc. during which you receive
- 8 your normal pay.
- 9
- 10 Postpartum depression- Postpartum depression is a mental health challenge that can affect new
- 11 parents after giving birth. It can cause feelings of sadness, anxiety, exhaustion, and doubting your
- 12 ability to care for yourself and your baby.
- 13
- 14 Tennessee Department of Human Services (TDHS)- The Department responsible for administering
- 15 numerous services throughout Tennessee, including Families First, the state's Temporary
- 16 Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, Food Stamps (now known as the Supplemental
- 17 Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP), Child Support, Childcare Licensing, Childcare Assistance,
- 18 Adult Protective Services, and Rehabilitation Services.
- 19
- 20 Section 2: All people who give birth in Tennessee shall receive paid time off that lasts up to twelve
- 21 weeks.
- 22
- 23 Section 3: This act will fund money for organizations who do not have preexisting regulations
- 24 concerning paid leave for childbirth. The received is based upon the income of each recipient.
- 25 Before funding, information about each recipient's taxes will be reviewed to find a set amount of
- 26 money to distribute. The Tennessee Department of Human Services will be responsible for
- 27 managing this act.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: Birth givers will be given time to recover from any hardships encountered due to
- 30 childbirth, free of financial distress. Postpartum depression affects the safety of newborns by not
- 31 having a guardian that's fully apprehensive, tis act ensures a safe environment for newborns.
- 32
- 33 Section 5: If companies refuse to distribute the money given by the Tennessee Department of
- 34 Human Services, they will be fined double the amount the individual should have received.
- 35
- 36 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section 7: This act shall go into effect on January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-1-16
			WHITE HOUSE
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services			ACTION ON THE BILL
Correction Vance Lewis, Trevor Curtis Signal Mountain High School			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Reincorporate Felons Serving Time Into Society Through Labor

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1 Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows
- 4
- 5 Tennessee Department of Correction The State Department of Tennessee operates safe and secure
- 6 prisons to enhance public safety in Tennessee through the incarceration and rehabilitation of
- 7 felony offenders.
- 8 Penitentiary A prison for people convicted of serious crimes.
- 9
- 10
- 11 Section 2) This act will allow all persons serving time within Tennessee state penitentiaries to
- 12 acquire an education and occupation within a trade. This act will incorporate trade schools into
- 13 prisons that criminals can attend if rehabilitation courses are passed, along with a signed
- 14 agreement to work. Inmates will work for a government agency to fill needed positions within the
- 15 workforce until sentence time has been served. To be eligible, inmates must not have a life
- 16 sentence and must display a desire to change. Through this process, prisoners can possibly
- 17 shorten their sentences and obtain knowledge of a trade to prevent further return to their current
- 18 state behind bars.
- 19
- 20 Section 3) All Tennessee state penitentiaries will offer these programs and opportunities to remain
- 21 state-funded.
- 22
- 23 Section 4) These new programs will be enforced by the Tennessee Department of Correction
- 24
- 25 Section 5) This act will cost the Tennessee government a pretty penny, however in return it will
- 26 pay for itself with time by providing a fresh start for felons as well as benefit the remainder of
- 27 society.
- 28
- 29 Section 6) This act shall take effect next year, January 1, 2025
- 30

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-1-17
			WHITE HOUSE
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services			ACTION ON THE BILL
Rylee Pelham, Emily Bush Central Magnet High School			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO INCREASE ACCESS TO NALOXONE AT AMUSEMENT PARK, CONCERT, AND STADIUM EVENTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Naloxone: A synthetic drug which blocks opiate receptors in the nervous system. Naloxone can
- 5 be a life-saving medication that can reverse an overdose from opioids including heroin, fentanyl,
- 6 and prescription opioid medications when given in time.
- 7 b) Drug overdose: A drug overdose occurs when a person takes more than the recommended
- 8 amount of a medicine or drug. Drug overdoses are toxic and can be fatal or life threatening. There
- 9 were 3,814 reported drug overdose deaths in Tennessee in 2021 (the last year data was released).
- 10 There were 20,196 reported deaths in Tennessee due to drug overdose from 2011-2021.
- 11 c) Opioids: Opioids are a class of drugs naturally found in the opium poppy plant. This class
- 12 includes the illegal drug heroin, synthetic drugs such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available
- 13 legally by prescription.
- 14 d) Opioid epidemic: An epidemic is a widespread occurrence of, in this case, the rapid increase in
- 15 the use of non-prescription opioid drugs. The opioid epidemic first began in the 1990s with a sharp
- 16 increase in deaths beginning in 2010. Each day in Tennessee, at least 3 people die from an opioid-
- 17 related overdose. There were 11,199 reported opioid overdose deaths from 2013 to 2021 in
- 18 Tennessee, with 3,043 in 2021 alone.
- 19 e) High-risk age groups: 75% of opioid deaths in Tennessee occur among those ages 25 to 54,
- 20 with risk of death increasing as age increases.
- 21 f) Amusement Park: A gated facility that requires ticket for entry, has attendance greater than
- 22 1,000,000 visitors annually, and operates 10 or more amusement rides.
- 23
- 24 Section 2) This act addresses the opioid epidemic and rise in opioid-related deaths by making
- 25 opioid antagonists such as naloxone readily available in places accessed by high-risk age groups.
- 26 This act will specifically increase access to naloxone at locations including but not limited to
- 27 amusement parks, concert venues, and stadiums.
- 28
- 29 Section 3) Under this act, amusement parks, concert venues, and stadiums in Tennessee (13
- 30 stadiums, 50 major concert venues, 17 amusement parks) will be required to have unexpired
- 31 doses of naloxone stocked for emergency use. The amount of naloxone required to be stocked will
- 32 be dependent on the amount of people expected at each event at the amusement parks, concert
- 33 specific venues, and stadiums.
- 34
- 35 Section 4) This project will cost in total \$120,000 per year, adjusted yearly according to need. The
- 36 money will be raised from ticket sales at concerts, amusement parks, and stadiums. Naloxone kits
- 37 cost approximately \$60 per kit, with 2 doses per kit. They have a shelf life of 2 years.
- 38

39 Section 5) There were 3,043 opioid overdose deaths in Tennessee in 2021; with this in mind,
40 1,500 naloxone kits will be purchased annually (adjusted in future according to need) and
41 distributed according to population density at stadiums, concert specific venues, and amusement
42 parks across Tennessee. One unexpired naloxone kit will be required per 1,000 people, with at
43 least one naloxone kit available per event.

44
45 Section 6) Event coordinators will be required to add a fee of \$0.20 to each ticket sold in order to
46 cover the costs of the naloxone kits and employees necessary for administering such kits. Event
47 coordinators should comply as having naloxone readily available can be lifesaving and benefit
48 many people. Event coordinators who do not comply will be forced to pay \$200 per 1,000 people
49 in attendance with a minimum fee of \$200 to cover the cost of naloxone kits and employees
50 administering such kits.

51
52 Section 7) Employees hired to administer naloxone kits at stadiums, concert specific venues, and
53 amusement parks must have completed training and instruction on their own from the Department
54 of Health on how to use naloxone according to the Good Samaritan Law. This will not affect the
55 budget as any costs associated with employee training will be covered by the employees
56 themselves. There will be one employee per 1,000 people attending each event, with at least two
57 employees per event.

58
59 Section 8) This bill would exempt from civil or criminal liability an employee who, in good faith,
60 administers naloxone on the premises of the stadium, concert venue, or amusement park, other
61 than an act or omission constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. This bill
62 would exempt from civil or criminal liability a stadium, concert venue, or amusement park, or its
63 employees, for the administration naloxone or failure to administer naloxone on the premises of
64 the stadium, concert venue, or amusement park.

65
66 Section 9) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

67
68 Section 10) This act shall take effect July 1st, 2024, to allow time to order and distribute naloxone
69 kits and allow event coordinators to increase their ticket prices accordingly.

		WHB/24-1-18
71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	the	WHITE HOUSE
Correction		ACTION ON THE BILL
Christian Faulkner, Atziry Juarez		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/>
Collegiate School		Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Require Just Review of Death Penalty Sentencing

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

- 4 a.) Death Penalty - a punishment of execution to a person convicted of a capital crime.
- 5 b.) Court of Appeals - a court to which appeals are taken into federal circuit or a state

6
7 Section 2: If enacted this bill will ensure that each capitol court case is justly served. Either it shall
8 decrease executions or increase executions, but it will better ensure that not one person is
9 wrongfully executed in Tennessee.

10
11 Section 3: When a person is convicted of a criminal act in a court of law that person has the
12 constitutional right to appeal their conviction. However, while the courts are legally required to
13 appoint a lawyer for a general sessions criminal trial no lawyer is appointed for an appeal. The
14 effect of this being that generally only wealthier individuals can afford to appeal a criminal
15 conviction. This of course has obvious racial implications as people of color are less likely to file an
16 appeal in a criminal court case. This law seeks to mandate that criminal convictions (Murder in the
17 1st Degree) resulting in a sentence of death be automatically accepted to the TN Court of Appeals
18 for review and that the state of TN provide a court appointed lawyer for people who are unable to
19 provide their own counsel.

20
21 As of April 2022, there are 47 convicted prisoners on Death Row in TN. The average inmate is on
22 death row for 15 years. The average cost of incarcerating a prisoner on death row is \$90,000 a
23 year. This bill seeks to lessen the time a prisoner will spend on death row, by speeding up the
24 appeals process.

25
26 In addition, this bill seeks to fulfill the 5th Amendment of the US Constitution which provides a
27 speedy trial for all people charged with criminal acts. This bill will seek to cut an inmate's time on
28 death row in half, by providing a speedy appeals trial, which will either exonerate the criminal,
29 lessen their sentence, or confirm the lower court's sentence of death.



30
31 Section 4: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee will be nothing.

32
33 The state of Tennessee already funds the TN State Court of Appeals, meaning it will not put the
34 Government and its people into further debt. The passage of this bill may bump other criminal
35 appeals lower down in the order of hearing; however, the issue at hand, the sentence of death, is
36 a matter which should take precedence.

37
38 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

39 Section 6: This act shall take effect upon enactment, the public welfare requiring it.

40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-1-19
			WHITE HOUSE
Agriculture Seth Green, Christian Nunez, Kully Cobb Sale Creek High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act To Ban Foreign National Ownership Of Farmland In The State Of Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 A. Private farmland- Any real ownership of land for use of farming and agricultural
- 5 purposes that are owned by non-governmental legal entities.
- 6 B. Foreign ownership of land- nationalized companies or foreign governments buying
- 7 land domestic to the US and her respective states for subjective purposes
- 8 C. Nationalized companies: companies in affiliation to their respected government
- 9
- 10 Section 2: All privately owned farmland, or land currently zoned for farming, shall not be bought
- 11 by companies owned by foreign governments or investors acting on behalf of foreign governments,
- 12 this includes industrial, agricultural, or recreational purposes. Individuals are also forbidden from
- 13 selling their land zoned for farming to these foreign entities.
- 14 Suburban sprawl definition: Urban sprawl is defined as "the spreading of urban developments on
- 15 undeveloped land near a more or less densely populated city"
- 16
- 17 Section 3: Agricultural zoning:
- 18 I. Limits Suburban Sprawl
- 19 II. Encourages the maintenance of farmland and the agricultural community
- 20 III. Redirects urban development to more appropriate places
- 21 IV. Limits the structures built on the land
- 22 V. Preserves healthy ecological environments
- 23
- 24 Section 4: any companies or investors acting on behalf of governments other than the state of
- 25 Tennessee or the United States of America will have 4 years from July 1, 2024 to sell assets to
- 26 domestic buyers for the benefit of the people of Tennessee.
- 27
- 28 Due to the nature of this bill there will be no cost and the benefits will ensure American jobs.
- 29
- 30 All laws or parts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 This act shall take place July 1st, 2028.
- 33
- 34
- 35

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-1-20
			WHITE HOUSE
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Iris Belcher, DaNiyah Simpson Green Hill High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An act to give Better access to naloxone for areas in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows
- 4 A.)Naloxone- a synthetic drug, similar to morphine, which blocks opiate receptors in the nervous
- 5 system.
- 6 B.)Opioid- a compound resembling opium in addictive properties or physiological effects.
- 7 C.) Health and social services- a department that protects the health of Americans and provides
- 8 essential human services.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: The boxes will help with the overdose problem in Tennessee. In Tennessee there are at
- 11 least 3 opioid deaths per day and we are in the top 15 states for opioid related deaths. If enacted,
- 12 this bill will require all of these cities to have the boxes in well populated areas.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: The boxes will start off by being placed in the 3 major cities in Tennessee which include
- 15 Nashville, Knoxville, and Memphis. The boxes will be placed around all of these cities if the bill is
- 16 enacted. Starting off is this bill is enacted we will only put the boxes in most populated areas of
- 17 the cities
- 18
- 19 Section 4: To have the naloxone distribution on the streets in case of a health hazard we would
- 20 need \$300,000 and this will be funded by Health and Social Services. This service is given
- 21 14,539M as of 2024.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 6: This Act shall take effect January 1, 2025
- 26
- 27

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT





HOUSE COMMITTEE 2

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-2-1	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Health		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Kendal Neyman, Hannah Kurian Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

38 If a restaurant is found not displaying their ingredient amounts properly, they will be fined the
39 initial sum given to them by the state plus an extra \$200.
40
41 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
42
43 This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, to provide time for companies to meet the criteria
44 established in this bill.
45
46
47

An Act To Force Fast Food Chains to Properly Identify Health Risks Associated with Ingredients Within their Products



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Terms used in this bill shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Health Risks: the likelihood a product will harm or affect one's health. This includes but is not
- 5 limited to, Cardiovascular problems, High cholesterol, Diabetes, Kidney damage, Obesity, Liver
- 6 disease, Cancer, and dental cavities.
- 7 Fast Food Chains: Large food corporations that have four or more locations all owned under one
- 8 company/franchise.
- 9
- 10 Under this bill, fast food chain corporations must warn consumers if the product could jeopardize
- 11 one's health by clearly displaying the ingredients that do such harm.
- 12
- 13 This bill aims to ensure consumer safety by being transparent about the ingredients in the product.
- 14 This will guide consumers when choosing what to order concerning their health.
- 15
- 16 The ingredients that must be displayed if in high concentration are salt, saturated oils, artificial
- 17 sugars, and artificial colors.
- 18
- 19 If the product contains an amount greater than 2,300 milligrams of salt, it must be distinctly
- 20 displayed on the menu.
- 21
- 22 If the product contains an amount greater than 30 grams of saturated fat, it must be distinctly
- 23 displayed on the menu.
- 24
- 25 If the product contains an amount greater than 50 grams of artificial sugar, it must be distinctly
- 26 displayed on the menu.
- 27
- 28 If the product contains an amount greater than 50 milligrams of artificial color, it must be
- 29 distinctly displayed on the menu.
- 30
- 31 When the Tennessee Department of Agriculture does the annual food health inspections, the
- 32 health inspectors will confirm that all fast food chain restaurants are complying with this bill
- 33
- 34 This bill will have an initial, one-time cost of around \$900,000. Restaurant managers will request
- 35 to withdraw however much is needed for the company to renew all menus to coincide with this act.
- 36 For this amount to be drawn from the budget, the manager must be able to provide proof of cost.
- 37

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Environment and Conservation</p>	<p>BHB/24-2-2</p>
<p>Amy Bastone, Emma Atchley, Olivia Atchley Signal Mountain High School</p>		<p>BLUE HOUSE</p>
<p>Environment and Conservation</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>
<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>HOUSE SENATE</p>

AN ACT TO BAN THE DUMPING OF COAL ASH IN TENNESSEE



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 A) Dumping site: A piece of land where waste materials are dumped
- 5 B) Coal Ash: Waste leftover after coal is combusted, usually in a coal-fired power plant
- 6 C) Contamination: The action or state of making or being made impure by polluting or poisoning
- 7 D) Close Proximity: When two things near one another
- 8 E) Cancer: A disease caused by an uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in a part of the body
- 9 F) Toxins: An antigenic poison or venom of plant or animal origin, especially one produced by or
- 10 derived from microorganisms and causing disease when present at low concentration in the body
- 11 G) Aquatic life: Aquatic plants, aquatic algae, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic or semi-aquatic
- 12 vertebrates, or other aquatic organisms or their habitats
- 13 H) Environment: The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or
- 14 operates
- 15 I) EPA: Environmental Protection Agency is a autonomous agency of the United States government
- 16 charges with environmental protection matters
- 17 J) TVA: Tennessee Valley Authority is a federally owned electric utility corporation tasked with
- 18 addressing major issues in the valley, such as floods, supplying energy to houses and businesses,
- 19 and regenerating trees.
- 20 K) Ecosystem: a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment
- 21 L) Biannual: Occurring twice a year
- 22
- 23 Section 2: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will require Tennessee to transport and
- 24 handle coal ash safely and forbid it from being released in rivers.
- 25
- 26 Section 3: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has previously been known to assist with
- 27 coal ash related issues.
- 28 a) For example the 2008 Kingston TVA coal ash spill response, where they led extensive cleanup
- 29 efforts to achieve the objective of eliminating coal ash from the environment;
- 30 b) The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will be once again in charge of Section 2, which is
- 31 to stop dumping coal ash into rivers.
- 32
- 33 Section 4: The coal ash will be reused and recycled in a manner that is beneficial to the ecosystem
- 34 in ways such as but not limited to:
- 35 a) Usage in new concrete production.
- 36 b) Creating or amending soil
- 37
- 38 Section 5: The EPA will follow a biannual check-up for corporations that are known to operate with
- 39 coal ash.

- 40 a) Any company or corporation that fails to comply with such regulations will face a \$250,000 fine
- 41 on the first offense, \$500,000 on the second offense, and when on a third offense TVA will file a
- 42 lawsuit;
- 43 b) Money collected from the fines will go towards the United States Environmental Protection.
- 44
- 45 Section 6: Corporations that dump coal ash will be fined \$20 for each cubic yard.
- 46 a) Given that 5.4 million tons of coal ash were disposed of in 2008, the new facility is expected to
- 47 bring in 90 million dollars in revenue,
- 48 b) The money will be used by the TVA to pay for the handling and transportation of coal ash and
- 49 carbon removal.
- 50
- 51 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 52
- 53 Section 8: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2025
- 54
- 55
- 56

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-2-3	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Transportation		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Cammie Johnston, Maddie Turney Clarksville Academy		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO AMEND THE NO PASS NO DRIVE LAW

- 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 Department of Safety - The Department of Safety in Tennessee is the unit of the Tennessee
- 5 government established pertaining to, in this sense, traffic safety.
- 6 No Pass No Drive Law (Tennessee Code Annotated § 49-6-3017) - The No Pass No Drive Law is the
- 7 law allowing the government to suspend a student license until they are the age of eighteen if they
- 8 are failing four or more classes or have fifteen or more unexcused absences in a semester. This
- 9 also applies if you miss ten or more days of school in a row. The only exception to this rule is
- 10 circumstances that are out of the students control, however, there is no criteria for what is in or
- 11 outside of student control. The school administrator gets to decide whether the circumstances are
- 12 out of the student's control.
- 13
- 14 Section 2: No student driver will have their license suspended without a hearing taking place
- 15 unless prior offense is apparent.
- 16 The Department of Safety will require a hearing for a student having their license suspended.
- 17 The Department of Safety will make both legal guardians and the student driver aware of the
- 18 suspension a minimum of two weeks prior to the time it's enforced.
- 19 All personal cases will be considered before revoking licenses.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: The maximum time a license can be suspended for is one year.
- 22 Guidelines for what is outside student control is as follows:
- 23 death of a loved one
- 24 sickness
- 25 injuries prohibiting them from attendance
- 26
- 27 Section 4: Changing this clause would cost the Department of Safety a maximum of between
- 28 25,000 to 50,000 USD per hearing depending on the amount of time the hearing takes.
- 29 This money will be pulled from the Department of Safety. All money pulled out that is not used for
- 30 said hearing will be deposited back into the Department of Safety.
- 31
- 32 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this amendment will be repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 6: This Resolution will take effect July 1, 2024.
- 35
- 36
- 37

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-2-4	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Environment and Conservation		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Gideon Gonzalez, Kaveen Bhatt, Marshall Gunter Martin Luther King Magnet School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>


An act to raise state taxes to fund renewable energy sources in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT INACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: terms in this act are as follows
- 4
- 5 a) Renewable Energy- energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar
- 6 power
- 7
- 8 b) Fossil Fuel- A natural fuel such as coal or gas.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: This act will raise the state tax by .3 percent on all the purchases in the state of
- 11 Tennessee
- 12
- 13 Section 3: The state of Tennessee will use tax earnings from the .5 percent raise to develop
- 14 renewable energy sources, such as solar panels and windmills to decrease the utilization of Fossil
- 15 Fuels.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: The state of Tennessee will increase their taxes by .3 percent leading to that extra .3
- 18 percent being allocated towards developing renewable sources. In 2023 Tennessee accumulated
- 19 22.1 billion in taxes, an extra .3 percent would have added 66,000,000 million. This law would
- 20 require the entirety of the .3 percent supplemented every 3 years.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: The sales tax is currently 7% but this new bill will turn the tax percentage to 7.3%
- 23 which is contradicting the sales and use tax. This will increase the state's primary source of income
- 24 and the use of renewable energy sources. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby
- 25 repealed.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 28
- 29

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	BHB/24-2-5
		BLUE HOUSE
General Services Cortavius Simmons Collegiate School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Require Mandatory Criminal Prosecution of Law Enforcement Officers that are Dismissed Due to Violent Acts Against Unarmed Citizens


- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:
- 4 a.) Prosecute - to charge with a crime
- 5 b.) Unarmed - not brandishing or in possession of a deadly weapon
- 6 c.) Police Brutality - extreme physical retaliation by law enforcement officers against civilians
- 7 d.) TBI - Tennessee Bureau of Investigation; the state of Tennessee's investigatory law
- 8 enforcement agency
- 9
- 10 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will require the state of Tennessee or the local municipal
- 11 government to charge law enforcement officers who were dismissed for actions resulting in the
- 12 extreme bodily harm of a civilian to be criminally prosecuted.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: This bill establishes that any law enforcement officer who is dismissed from their
- 15 agency for failure to follow policies which resulted in the extreme physical harm of a citizen must
- 16 be criminally prosecuted with charges equal to their actions. Causes for dismissal may include but
- 17 are not limited to: excessive use of force, duty to intervene, and duty to render aid. Possible
- 18 criminal charges may include but are not limited to: simple assault, assault with a deadly weapon,
- 19 Manslaughter in the 1st or 2nd degree, and Murder in the 1st or 2nd Degree.
- 20 Criminal charges may also be brought as misdemeanors depending on the incident and the officers
- 21 role in the incident.
- 22
- 23 Section 4: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee will be nothing. Tennessee already has a
- 24 Justice Department and the TBI already functions as an investigatory agency for the state. In
- 25 addition the municipal districts already have law enforcement agencies, criminal courts, and
- 26 prosecutors in place.
- 27
- 28 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
- 31
- 32

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/24-2-6
		RED HOUSE
Education Eli Hodge, Carson Teel Lebanon High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Require the Tennessee Department of Education to Establish Voluntary Media Standards



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Media Literacy: The skills to access, analyze, evaluate, create, and act upon various forms of
- 5 communication: it includes the essentials of digital citizenship and internet safety, as well as the
- 6 forms of appropriate, responsible, and healthy behavior on technology, and the prevention of
- 7 cyberbullying.
- 8 b) Digital Citizenship: The set of skills relating to modern technology and social media that is
- 9 appropriate, responsible, and healthy.
- 10 c) Local Education Agency (LEA): A public board of education or other public authority legally
- 11 constituted within a State for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a service
- 12 function for, public elementary schools or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school
- 13 district, or other political subdivision of a State, or for a combination of school districts or counties
- 14 as are recognized in a State as an administrative agency for its public schools.
- 15 d) Charter Schools: Public schools operated by independent, non-profit bodies that receive
- 16 government funding.
- 17 e) Tennessee State Board of Education: Establishes rules and policies governing all aspects of K-12
- 18 education necessary for the success of individual children, their communities and the state of
- 19 Tennessee.
- 20
- 21 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will require the Tennessee Department of Education to establish
- 22 media literacy and digital citizenship standards for use by each LEA and charter school. These
- 23 standards, while highly recommended, will not be mandated for implementation. Instead, they will
- 24 be available for LEAs and charter schools to adopt at discretion. Media literacy standards can be
- 25 implemented and integrated into current curricula standards and shall include all of the following:
- 26 a) Analyzing media according to the authors, target audience, rhetoric, and authenticity in order to
- 27 distinguish fact from opinion.
- 28 b) Assessing how media affects the consumption of information and how it affects emotions and
- 29 behavior.
- 30 c) Evaluating the role and impact of social media in society, including its influence on politics,
- 31 relationships, and business.
- 32 d) Developing critical thinking skills and creative thinking in producing and sharing media
- 33 responsibly.
- 34 e) Promoting digital literacy that includes the use of technology tools and applications effectively.
- 35
- 36 Section 3: Each LEA and charter school should be given the opportunity to provide technical
- 37 expertise to the Tennessee Department of Education regarding these standards. The learning
- 38 material and standards established under this act shall adhere to the following guidelines:

39 a) Research Based: All materials and standards should come from credible and current educational
40 sources. There should be evidence regarding their effectiveness of enhancing media literacy and
41 digital citizenship.
42 b) Updated to Modern Technology: These materials and standards should be regularly reviewed
43 and updated to stay up to date on recent technological and digital trends in the rapidly evolving
44 field.
45 c) Open to Evaluation: The Tennessee Department of Education shall establish a process to receive
46 and review feedback from LEAs and charter schools that have implemented these standards. This
47 process should monitor and evaluate the impacts of the standards to ensure its effectiveness.
48
49 Section 4: The Tennessee State Board of Education shall determine how to prepare and make
50 available these standards. They may create regulations necessary to implement this act which may
51 include guidelines regarding curriculum integration, textbook content, and monitoring the
52 implementation of these standards. The Board is also granted the authority to adjust the
53 implementation timeline as needed.
54
55 Section 5: This act is expected to have no direct fiscal impact and will not require any additional
56 funding. The development and implementation of these standards will utilize existing resources
57 within the Tennessee Department of Education, LEAs, and charter schools.
58
59 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
60
61 Section 7: This act shall take effect the school year that begins in August of 2025 and each school
62 year thereafter, the public welfare requiring it.
63

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	RHB/24-2-7	
		RED HOUSE	
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Avery Walker, Olivia Frazier		HOUSE	SENATE
Green Hill High School		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE SEXUAL EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: Terms in this bill will be defined as follows:
4 A.) Teen Birth Rate- the number of resident live births to mothers ages 15-19 in a specified
5 geographic area, divided by the number of resident women aged 15-19 for the same geographic
6 area.
7 B.) Contraceptive- the deliberate use of artificial methods or other techniques to prevent
8 pregnancy as a consequence of sexual intercourse.
9 C.) HIV- a human immunodeficiency virus that attacks the body's immune system and will result in
10 AIDS if not treated or controlled.
11 D.) Comprehensive Sexual Education- medically accurate, evidence-based, and age-appropriate
12 sexual education of all genders and sexual orientations to promote healthy sexual development.
13
14 Section 2: The state of Tennessee has the seventh highest Teen Birth Rate in the United States,
15 with 21.5 out of 1,000 females aged 15-19 giving birth. If enacted, this act would require all
16 counties that currently have abstinence-based courses in place to educate pupils on contraceptive
17 use, safe sexual practices and HIV prevention methods as a form of comprehensive sexual
18 education.
19
20 Section 3: These courses will be presented to pupils in school grades sixth, ninth, and eleventh
21 adapted to age-appropriate curriculum. Such courses should be presented in physical
22 education/health science classes or assemblies. Guardians of pupils will have the option to opt
23 their child out of these courses.
24
25 Section 4: Instructors trained in these designated courses will be appointed by school
26 administration.
27
28 Section 5: As these counties are already paying for abstinence-based sexual health courses, the
29 replacement of those with comprehensive sexual education courses will not cost the school
30 districts any additional money.
31
32 Section 6: If enacted, this bill shall take effect at the start of the next school year, August 1, 2024,
33 the public welfare requiring it.
34

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	RHB/24-2-8	
		RED HOUSE	
Transportation		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Zach Gardner, Mason Putnam Central Magnet High School		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Amend Headlight Regulations on Motor Vehicles

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- 3 a. Dazzle: the quality that bright light has that stops you from seeing clearly
- 4
- 5 b. Glaring and Dazzling Lights: Any light that causes a driver on the road to be dazzled or
- 6 otherwise impairs the vision of drivers.
- 7
- 8 c. Headlight: External, low-beam lights equipped to the front of a motor-vehicle to illuminate
- 9 obscure objects and surroundings while driving.
- 10
- 11 d. Halogen Lights: Lights that use heated metal to cause gases containing iodine or bromine to
- 12 illuminate, projecting a light.
- 13
- 14 e. LED (Light Emitting Diode) Lights: Non-Halogen bulb headlights that project a light of greater
- 15 brightness than their halogen counterparts
- 16
- 17 f. Tennessee Code § 55-9-406: Part of the Tennessee state law concerning motor vehicle lighting
- 18 that, in part, refers to "glaring and dazzling lights" and their danger to drivers.
- 19
- 20 Section 2: Vehicle manufacturers will be required to produce vehicles equipped with headlights
- 21 that do not project light exceeding forty inches (40") in height at one hundred feet (100') distance
- 22 from the vehicle on a flat road. In addition, vehicle headlights should not be adjusted to an excess
- 23 of forty inches (40") in height at one hundred feet (100'). This standard excludes high-beam
- 24 headlights specifically intended to illuminate larger areas, which are not required to drive in low-
- 25 visibility situations.
- 26
- 27 Section 3: In addition, any vehicles manufactured with LED headlights that project light in a
- 28 straight path with an increasing angle to the road must adjust these headlights to during vehicle
- 29 production. The adjustments should allow the light beams to maintain a consistent angle to the
- 30 road that would not classify them as "glaring or dazzling lights" as referenced in Tennessee Code §
- 31 55-9-406.
- 32
- 33 a. This would require that any vehicles distributed to dealerships have headlights set at these
- 34 specifications required for manufacturers.
- 35
- 36
- 37

- 38 b. Any vehicles distributed to dealerships from manufacturers from outside of the state of
- 39 Tennessee must have their headlights adjusted to conform with the standards outlined in this and
- 40 the prior section.
- 41
- 42 Section 4: Any violators of this act would be fined as follows:
- 43
- 44 a. Manufacturer will be required to pay a one hundred dollar (\$100) fine per vehicle knowingly
- 45 distributed with headlights that do not meet the standards defined by this act.
- 46
- 47 b. Dealerships will be required to pay a one hundred dollar (\$100) fine per vehicle sold to a buyer
- 48 with headlights that do not meet the standards defined by this act.
- 49
- 50 c. Any citizen who operates a motor vehicle with headlights which violate the pre-defined
- 51 standards will be required to pay a ten-dollar (\$10) fine.
- 52
- 53 d. Any citizen operating a motor vehicle with headlights deemed intentionally adjusted to be
- 54 classified as "Glaring or Dazing Lights" according to Tennessee Code § 55-9-406 will be required to
- 55 pay a fifty-dollar (\$50) fine.
- 56
- 57 Section 5: When passed, this act would ensure that manufacturers test vehicles and headlight
- 58 heights to make certain that vehicles are not distributed that violate the standards outlined in this
- 59 act. Dealerships and distributors will also ensure that vehicles they intend to sell do not violate
- 60 those same standards. Additionally, it will ensure that no drivers experience the blinding and
- 61 dangerous effects of headlights when driving, which would reduce the likelihood of motor vehicle
- 62 related accidents. The fines induced by this act and the enforcement thereof would contribute to
- 63 the Tennessee state budget.
- 64
- 65 Section 6: The standards defined in Section 2 will be added to the Tennessee Code Title 55
- 66 Chapter 9 Part 4 as a definite lighting standard enforced by the law outside of this act alone.
- 67
- 68 Section 7: This act would be of no fiscal detriment to the state of Tennessee, only affecting vehicle
- 69 manufacturers, dealerships/distributors, and car owners. Any fines inflicted in the enforcement of
- 70 this act would directly contribute to the state budget.
- 71
- 72 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 73
- 74 Section 9: This act shall take effect August 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 75
- 76

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	RHB/24-2-9	
		RED HOUSE	
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Ellen Moscardelli, Neleigh Hutto Lebanon High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Ban Partisan School Board Elections

- 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) Partisan Elections: An election in which the names of the candidates are printed on the ballot
- 5 along with their political party affiliation.
- 6 b) School Board: A local board or authority responsible for the provision and maintenance of
- 7 schools.
- 8 c) Political Party: A political party is an organization that coordinates candidates to compete in a
- 9 particular country's elections. It is common for the members of a party to hold similar ideas about
- 10 politics, and parties may promote specific ideological or policy goals.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: This act prohibits the statement of a candidate's political party affiliation within
- 13 Tennessee school board elections. Under this act, all candidates running for school board will not
- 14 be permitted to state their political party as a part of their campaign.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: If a candidate fails to abide by these guidelines, they will not be allowed to run for a
- 17 school board position in current or future elections.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: The removal of partisan school board elections will have no fiscal impact on the state.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the next academic year, the public welfare
- 24 requiring it.
- 25
- 26
- 27

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	RHB/24-2-10	
		RED HOUSE	
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Maxim Krepp, Tynan Borders Signal Mountain High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO IMPROVE SCHOOL PROVIDED LUNCHES.

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 TAND: Tennessee academy of Nutrition and Dietetics.
- 6 NSLP: National School Lunch Program - A federally assisted meal program established under the
- 7 National School Lunch Act.
- 8 Fast Food: Food that can be categorized as easy to prepare, mass produced consumable products
- 9 that are inexpensive when compared to whole-food dishes. Fast food can be distinguished from its
- 10 healthier counterparts as the consumption of this type of food is performed at a comparably faster
- 11 rate and the fact that it contains a multitude of additives.
- 12 TNPSP: Tennessee Public School Nutrition Plan.
- 13
- 14 Section 2: This act will provide a revamped public dietary program for students.
- 15 In partnership with TAND, a new nutrition plan will be developed for Tennessee public school that
- 16 focuses on providing fresh and balanced meals.
- 17 This nutrition plan will tackle the health issues associated with unhealthy eating and promote the
- 18 creation of healthy eating and living habits among students.
- 19 Various whole, nutritious food offerings will be added into schools' meal plans and fast food
- 20 offerings will either be minimized or cut out completely.
- 21 Collaboration with the already existing food suppliers for schools will occur as the aforementioned
- 22 healthier foods are available.
- 23 Schools also have some healthier options in their meal plans already, showing that suppliers
- 24 definitely have healthier offerings.
- 25 Instead of schools offering both options side by side, making the cost per serving for fast food
- 26 lower like it is currently being done, the aim of this resolution is to cut out fast food from the meal
- 27 plan completely.
- 28 Currently in schools what is seen oftentimes is a mix of fast food with some "healthier" food
- 29 alternatives that are usually priced higher.
- 30 The fast food options being priced lower makes it increasingly difficult to control the health of
- 31 students as this option may seem to appear more attractive.
- 32
- 33 Section 3: The addition of a breakfast option for students .
- 34 This option will be a viable alternative for some students, as nutritious food will be offered to start
- 35 the day.
- 36 More students are relying on sugary and unhealthy food or energy drinks to start off their school
- 37 day.

38 Not only is this unhealthy in the long term, but it also proves to be extremely inefficient as after
39 the consumption of candy and sugary drinks the blood sugar spikes and crashes, leaving students
40 more tired than before consumption.
41 Due to these reasons, incorporating a breakfast option in the cafeteria for students is necessary
42 This all does come at a price, more food would have to be prepared and employees have to work
43 at different times and for longer periods of time.

44
45 Section 4: This program will be comprised of three nutritional plans, under the TNPSNP.
46 Breakfast plan, for schools that already serve breakfast to their students or decide to begin serving
47 breakfast will follow the guidelines listed below:
48 One serving of whole grains for example: One bagel. Whole grain cereals. Oatmeal.
49 One serving of proteins for example: One scrambled egg. Greek yogurt. Peanut butter.

50 Two servings of fresh fruits for example: Bananas. Oranges. Apples.
51 Lunch plan, to be implemented by all public schools.
52 Proteins: Chicken. Lunch meats. Lentils or beans.
53 Vegetables: Salad bar. Steamed or roasted vegetables.
54 Whole grains: Pasta. Quinoa. Rice.
55 Special Considerations, considering food allergies and cultural dietary preferences.
56 Food allergies.
57 Alternative menu options such as nut-free, and gluten-free.
58 Cultural dietary preferences.
59 Ensure a diverse menu that can accommodate various cultural and religious preferences.
60 Medical Considerations.
61 Students with medical conditions that require more specific meals, will be monitored by the school
62 nurses to make sure they received the nutrients they require.
63 Vegetarian and Vegan preferences.
64 Provide a variety of plant based protein alternatives.

65
66 Section 5: This act will continue to provide meals at low or no cost to families experiencing
67 financial hardship.
68 The guidelines established by the NSLP will be instituted for those who qualify for discounted
69 meals.
70
71 Section 6: This act will institute a training program for cafeteria staff on basic nutrition
72 In partnership with TAND, cafeteria staff will need to be trained in basic nutrition, sanitization,
73 cross contamination and basic cooking skills.

74
75 Section 7: This act will be funded by reallocating the Tennessee Board of Education current funds
76 dedicated to school lunches.
77 Tennessee's current funding dedicated to the NSLP program will be allocated to cover the
78 expenses of the TNPSNP
79 An estimated \$175,000,000 is currently spent on school meals
80 Raising the cost of meals per student from \$1.30 to \$1.85 will allow for schools to be able to
81 purchase higher quality ingredients.



82
83 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
84
85 Section 9: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare of those requiring it.

86
87
88

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/24-2-11
		RED HOUSE
Health		ACTION ON THE BILL
Muhammad Abdullah, Adam Puckett Valor College Prep		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO RESTRICT CERTAIN FOOD ADDITIVES IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF THE STATE


- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act should be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 As defined by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act:
- 6 a) Food: articles used for food or drink for man, chewing gum, and articles used for components of
- 7 any such article
- 8 b) Drug: articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of
- 9 disease in man; and articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of
- 10 the body
- 11 c) Cosmetic: articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or
- 12 otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting
- 13 attractiveness, or altering the appearance
- 14
- 15 Otherwise notable terms:
- 16 a) Food Additive: Ingredients added to food in order to: maintain safety and freshness, improve or
- 17 maintain nutritional value or improve taste and/or texture
- 18 b) Red 40: A synthetic food dye used often in dairy products, sweets and beverages
- 19 c) Brominated Vegetable Oil: a vegetable oil modified with bromine often used as a stabilizer for
- 20 fruit flavoring in beverages to prevent citric flavoring from floating to the top
- 21 d) Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA): A synthetic, waxy, solid petrochemical often used as a
- 22 preservative in food and food packaging, as well as cosmetic products in order to preserve
- 23 freshness and decrease the rate at which the color, flavor, or texture of the food degrades; often
- 24 used in tandem with Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT)
- 25 e) Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT): An artificial preservative added to many foods and used in
- 26 food packaging as well as cosmetic products in order to preserve freshness and decrease the rate
- 27 at which the color, flavor, or texture of the food degrades; often used in tandem with Butylated
- 28 Hydroxyanisole (BHA)
- 29 f) Corporate entities: Any business organization, whether incorporated or unincorporated,
- 30 including partnerships, LLCs, as well as corporations and other organizations. Some examples of
- 31 such would include grocery stores, drugstores, and gas stations, among others
- 32
- 33 Section 2: This act will address safety concerns in relation to certain additives which
- 34 manufacturing companies incorporate into their products that may negatively impact an individual's
- 35 health and well being by causing chronic disease or even cancers. This act will specifically focus on
- 36 prohibiting the usage of the additives listed in Section 3 in restaurants and corporate sales of
- 37 products which include any of the aforementioned additives as ingredients. This act is not

		71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	RHB/24-2-12
Correction Weiler Powell, Trace Nystrom Webb Knoxville		RED HOUSE	
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

Dolly Parton Day



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 A RESOLUTION TO RECOGNIZE TENNESSEE NATIVE DOLLY PARTON BY CELEBRATING DOLLY
- 4 PARTON DAY EVERY JANUARY 19TH
- 5
- 6 Section 1: Terms will be defined as follows:
- 7 Imagination Library: A nonprofit program founded by Dolly Parton that promotes early childhood
- 8 literacy by providing free, age-appropriate books to children from birth to age five.
- 9 State Holiday: An official holiday in a state, but not nationally recognized. Citizens are still required
- 10 to go to work and school.
- 11 Robert E. Lee: The overall commander of the Confederate military forces during the American Civil
- 12 War.
- 13
- 14 Section 2: Replacement of Robert E. Lee Day
- 15 The existing state holiday known as "Robert E. Lee Day," taking place every January 19th, is
- 16 hereby repealed and replaced with "Dolly Parton Day."
- 17
- 18 Section 3: Purpose and Celebration
- 19 Dolly Parton Day shall be a day of celebration, acknowledging the achievements and positive
- 20 impact of Dolly Parton on Tennessee and the nation. Schools, government offices, and businesses
- 21 are encouraged to organize events, activities, and educational programs to honor Dolly Parton's
- 22 legacy.
- 23
- 24 Section 3: This bill will have no fiscal impact on the state of Tennessee.
- 25
- 26 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 27
- 28 Section 5: This bill will be enacted and the holiday celebrated, on January 19th of 2025.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: This resolution will take effect on January 19, 2024.
- 31
- 32

- 38 prohibiting the sale or manufacturing of products containing the ingredients, but strictly the
- 39 ingredients themselves, allowing for alternative ingredients to replace those being prohibited.
- 40
- 41 Section 3: No corporate entity is permitted to sell, facilitate the sale of, or manufacture any food
- 42 products which list Red 40, Brominated Vegetable Oil, Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA), or
- 43 Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT) as an ingredient on the label in the state of Tennessee.
- 44 Furthermore, no restaurant or otherwise establishment which sells or facilitates the sale of foods
- 45 which may contain the aforementioned additives as ingredients and may not use said additives in
- 46 the cooking process. This is not to ban these establishments or their products, only to ban certain
- 47 ingredients used in the process of making or packaging these products
- 48
- 49 Section 4: In order to enforce this law, all corporate entities will have 12 months to rid their
- 50 premises of any foods which may contain the ingredients listed in section 3. After the 12 months
- 51 grace period, any corporate entity which refuses to comply with this bill and continues to sell or
- 52 manufacture food items with those ingredients, violating this bill, will be fined \$5,000 for a first
- 53 violation, and a fine of \$10,000 for each subsequent violation; with a violation being defined as
- 54 selling, facilitating the sale of, or manufacturing said food items. A violation of this bill shall be
- 55 brought to the attention of a court by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a
- 56 district attorney and should result in standard court procedure with consequences as mentioned
- 57 above with respective fines for first offenses or subsequent violations of this bill. Should those
- 58 ingredients be found in any products being stocked or sold within stores, following a report to the
- 59 Tennessee Department of Agriculture, the D.O.A. should issue a recall on that product and all units
- 60 of that product should be removed from circulation immediately.
- 61
- 62 Section 5: Any restaurant will have the same 12 month grace period to rid their premises of those
- 63 ingredients mentioned in section 3 and are not permitted to sell, facilitate the sale of, or
- 64 manufacture any foods which contain those ingredients, lest they face the same fines mentioned in
- 65 Section 4. During a restaurant's scheduled health inspection, if the prohibited ingredients are
- 66 found to be manufactured, used in the cooking process, or sold, the inspector should notify the
- 67 Department of Health Counsel, and follow up with standard legal procedures as mentioned in
- 68 section 4.
- 69
- 70 Section 6: This bill shall not impede on any corporate entity's rights to sell food products online.
- 71 Products with the ingredients listed in section 3 may still be sold within the state of Tennessee's
- 72 borders; however, strictly online. This bill shall not impede on an individual online vendor's rights
- 73 to sell any products which contain those ingredients.
- 74
- 75 Section 7: This bill shall not influence any corporate entity's ability to sell, facilitate the sale of, or
- 76 manufacture any drugs or cosmetic items within the state of Tennessee, and instead focuses
- 77 strictly on prohibiting those ingredients within food items.
- 78
- 79 Section 8: This bill will have no direct cost to the state of Tennessee. Any fines collected as a
- 80 result of this bill will go straight back into the funding for the Department of Agriculture and
- 81 Department of Health which carry out these routine health inspections. The funds from the
- 82 previously mentioned fines will be split evenly amongst the DOA and DOH.
- 83
- 84 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 85
- 86 Section 10: This bill will take into effect on January 1, 2025. Additionally, the 12 month grace
- 87 period mentioned in section 4 will also begin on January 1, 2025, meaning the full effects and
- 88 consequences of this bill will begin on January 1, 2026.
- 89
- 90

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-2-13 WHITE HOUSE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act To Enhance School Safety

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 Nightlock - a steel-reinforced barricade with a base anchored to the floor, accompanied by a
- 4 vertical bar or sliding mechanism. When activated, it reinforces the door, providing a method of
- 5 enhancing security during emergencies.
- 6 Impact resistance - the ability of a material to resist permanent deformation caused by high force
- 7 or shock applied to it over an extremely short period of time.
- 8 Egress - the action of going out of or leaving a place.
- 9 The International Building Code - establishes minimum requirements for building systems using
- 10 prescriptive and performance-related provisions. The Tennessee state fire marshal has adopted
- 11 the IBC 2012 edition as the official building code.
- 12
- 13 Section 2: All public schools containing grades 9 through 12 will be required to install Nightlock in
- 14 each of the school's educational classrooms. Each school will be required to inspect and test the
- 15 durability and strength of the barricade before each school year, as well as demonstrate how to
- 16 use Nightlock. Teachers will then be required to inform students on how to operate this device.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: Nightlock will aid in the enhancement of school safety by allowing teachers to lock
- 19 doors from inside the classroom and provide an added 2,000 pounds of impact resistance to the
- 20 classroom door. Nightlock has already been distributed to over 4,000 school districts across the
- 21 U.S., including all Michigan public schools.
- 22
- 23 Section 4: The International Building Code (IBC) 1010.1.2.1 Direction of Swing states that
- 24 swinging doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel. This mandates the use of outside
- 25 swinging doors in public schools but does not aid in barricading classroom doors. Outside swinging
- 26 doors do not provide any assistance when barricading a classroom becomes a life-saving
- 27 necessity.
- 28
- 29 Section 5: The Tennessee Comptroller's Office of Research and Education Accountability (OERA)
- 30 published a report in 2023 observing that in the last 25 years, there have been a total of 63 active
- 31 school shootings across Tennessee with the highest number of school shootings (nine) reported in
- 32 the 2022-2023 school year. According to the report over 75% of K-12 school shootings were in
- 33 public high schools and 50% of those shootings occurred inside the school building.
- 34
- 35 Section 6: Implementing the door barricades will cost 1.16 million dollars for the initial purchase
- 36 and 1.16,000 dollars annually for replacement units (assuming a failure rate of 10%). This will be
- 37 financed through the Tennessee School Safety Budget of \$230 million.
- 38 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed. Section 8: This act
- 39 shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-2-14 WHITE HOUSE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO MITIGATE PLASTIC POLLUTION IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 3 A) Plastic pollution: The accumulation of artificially produced plastic materials across the planet
- 4 that negatively impacts the ecosystem.
- 5 B) Biodiversity: the variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
- 6 C) Microplastics: extremely small pieces of plastic debris in the environment resulting from the
- 7 disposal and breakdown of consumer products and industrial waste.
- 8 D) Recycling Plant: Facility where waste is processed and transformed into newly usable material.
- 9 E) Department of Environment and Conservation: Tennessee governmental agency dedicated to
- 10 protecting and enhancing the quality of Tennessee's natural environment.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: This act will enhance statewide recycling organizations with five new facilities, generate
- 13 money for the state through taxing plastic bottles, and implement an incentives program to
- 14 increase recycling by paying some of the tax back to anyone who recycles a plastic bottle.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: When this bill is enacted, it is estimated that the 7% tax on single use plastic bottles
- 17 will bring in approximately \$130,000,000 in annual revenue. It must be considered that a small
- 18 portion of this money will be allocated towards the recycling incentives program, which will consist
- 19 of paying out 5 cents to the returnee of recycled plastic bottles under 24 oz, and 8 cents to plastic
- 20 bottles 24 oz and greater. In addition, 5 new recycling centers will be constructed across
- 21 Tennessee in important under serviced locations, increasing the total number of operational
- 22 recycling centers from 21 to 26. The approximate planned locations of these 5 new centers are: 3
- 23 in Shelby County, 1 in Knox County, and 1 in Hamilton County.
- 24
- 25 Section 4: Upon implementation of this bill; it will cost \$7,500,000 to construct the 5 new
- 26 recycling centers, and an additional \$1,035,000 annually in combined operation cost, which
- 27 includes:
- 28 a) Construction Cost: \$7,500,000 for five facilities; \$1,500,000 per facility.
- 29 b) Operation Cost: \$585,000; \$50,000 for equipment maintenance, \$7,000 for utility including
- 30 water and electricity, \$10,000 for insurance, and \$50,000 for regulatory compliance.
- 31 c) Worker Salaries: \$450,000, with an average salary of \$15 an hour.
- 32 Temporarily, this cost would be handled by the Tennessee Department of Environment and
- 33 Conservation, but in less than a month, surplus revenue from the tax on plastic will cover this
- 34 cost. The plastic tax will generate an estimated \$130,000,000 annually and will be used to fund
- 35 the incentives program as well.
- 36
- 37 Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 38
- 39 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1st, 2025.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-2-15
			WHITE HOUSE
Safety and Homeland Security			ACTION ON THE BILL
Sarah Salman, Noah Price, Albaraa Eido Martin Luther King Magnet School			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT ADDITIONAL SAFETY MEASURES ON GUN ACQUISITION

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Psychological evaluation- A comprehensive assessment administered by a mental health
- 4 professional, which includes psychologists, psychiatrists, or primary care doctors.
- 5
- 6 Section 2: Citizens wishing to purchase a firearm must provide documentation of a psychological
- 7 evaluation before purchase.
- 8
- 9 Section 3: The psychological evaluation provided must be conducted by a licensed psychiatrist and
- 10 acquired from a certified institution which includes health care providers.
- 11
- 12 Section 4: Those who are deemed, at the discretion of the institution and attending psychiatrist, to
- 13 potentially be a threat to themselves or others while possessing a firearm will be unable to
- 14 purchase until they are deemed to no longer be a threat by the psychiatrist and institution.
- 15
- 16 Section 5: If the buyer is deemed a threat, the buyer must resolve all concerns deeming them
- 17 incapable of possessing the firearm safely. At the psychiatrist's discretion, the buyer may be able
- 18 to purchase a firearm after treatment, which includes but is not limited to therapy or medication,
- 19 and reevaluation which would deem them as no longer possessing a threat.
- 20
- 21 Section 6: All purchases must be approved by a local administrator, employed by the state
- 22 government, before finalization to ensure that the buyer has provided the necessary
- 23 documentation, that the documentation provided shows that there are no concerns, and that the
- 24 seller has recorded the transaction.
- 25
- 26 Section 7: If there is proof that there has been a breach of conduct, the seller and buyer will face
- 27 class A misdemeanors which may result in a jail time of up to one year and/or a fine of up to
- 28 \$2,500.
- 29
- 30 Section 8: The addition of this bill will cost \$2,100,000 and will be funded through the Tennessee
- 31 Department of Safety & Homeland Security.
- 32
- 33 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 10: This act shall take effect July 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 36
- 37

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-2-16
			WHITE HOUSE
Education			ACTION ON THE BILL
Sarah Jj, Mya Gonzalez, Ethan Flores Valor College Prep			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Implement Educational Services for Immigrants to Assist Integration into Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 A. American History Course- A course examining the major events and turning points of U.S.
- 5 history from the Industrial Revolution through the modern age. This leads to learning the patterns,
- 6 processes, and people that shaped the U.S.
- 7 B. Educational Service- Establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of
- 8 subjects.
- 9 C. Finance Course- A finance course designed to teach individuals the discipline of
- 10 managing money and how individuals divide their limited financial resources to achieve personal
- 11 and family financial goals.
- 12 D. Immigrant- A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
- 13 E. Language Barrier- A barrier to communication between people who are unable to speak a
- 14 common language.
- 15 F. Speech and Communication Course- A course designed to develop the student's ability to
- 16 express himself or herself confidently and clearly in varying contexts.
- 17 G. Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DLWD) [Adult Division]- A
- 18 section of the Tennessee Government that deals with employment opportunities for adults to
- 19 provide services to build the knowledge and skills necessary for post-secondary success.
- 20 H. Tennessee Immigrant and Refugee Rights Coalition (TIIRC)- A statewide, immigrant and
- 21 refugee-led collaboration that organizes communities to advocate rights in Tennessee.
- 22 I. Tennessee Language Center (TLC)- An agency of the University of Tennessee Institute for Public
- 23 Service that focuses on language learning, teaching, and services for the public sector, the
- 24 business community, and private citizens with a mission of facilitating the intercultural
- 25 communication goals of Tennesseans and others around the globe.
- 26
- 27 Section 2) This act will offer 3 free online courses, each 45 minutes long scheduled daily, including
- 28 Speech and Communication, Financing, and American History classes, specifically tailored for
- 29 immigrants with limited English proficiency and cultural exposure in the United States. Aligned
- 30 with the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development's adult division, adults will
- 31 gain access to essential skills and knowledge necessary for employment and economic
- 32 sustainability.
- 33
- 34 Section 3) The program will hire bilingual teachers with professional degrees, with a student-
- 35 teacher ratio of 25:1. Focusing on three courses: teachers will individually support immigrants
- 36 requesting assistance outside of the asynchronous online courses provided through emails and
- 37 scheduled video calls. Teachers will be paid \$18 per hour according to the amount of time spent
- 38 helping individuals with the online material.

39 Section 4) This act will support immigrant representation in the Tennessee workforce by tackling
40 language barriers, addressing legal inexperience, and enhancing cultural awareness. The goal is to
41 prevent unintentional law violations, improve job opportunities, and reduce vulnerability to
42 migrant exploitation.
43

44 Section 5) This act will guide collaboration with key educational authorities in Tennessee, including
45 the Department of Labor & Workforce Development (DLWD), the Immigrant and Refugee Rights
46 Coalition (TIIRC), and the Tennessee Language Center (TLC). The objective is to create a tailored
47 education program for immigrants in Tennessee, fostering a comprehensive understanding of state
48 laws and facilitating a smoother integration into society.
49

50 Section 6) This act will incur \$ 17,250 to develop the program, funded by the DLWD. The course
51 shall be evaluated on an annual basis and will be revised as needed. The aforementioned revisions
52 will incur additional costs for teacher wages and handbooks for students at the discretion of DLWD.
53


54 Section 7) All laws of parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

55 Section 8) This act shall take effect December 1, 2024, with confirmation from DLWD, along with
56 TIIRC and TLC, the public welfare requiring it.
57
58
59

		WHB/24-2-17
71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHITE HOUSE
Economic and Community Development		ACTION ON THE BILL
Mia Eldridge, Tanna Bishop Signal Mountain High School		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO BAN THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTILE ARCHITECTURE IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 Hostile architecture- infrastructure intended to prohibit people from loitering and in many cases
- 4 prevent the homeless from sitting, lying down, or taking refuge in public areas. Examples include,
- 5 spikes, bars, fences, high-pitched noises, rocks, boulders, sporadically activated sprinklers, and
- 6 grates that emit hot air are examples of anti-loitering devices aimed at homeless individuals to
- 7 limit their time in these spaces.
- 8 Architecture- the art and technique of constructing and designing buildings and furniture
- 9 Public area- a space that is open and accessible to the public.
- 10 Morbidity- the rate of disease in a population.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: Any future placement of hostile architecture on public land will be prohibited in the
- 13 state of Tennessee.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: Constructing any kind of hostile architecture in a public area is a violation of this bill.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: Any business who constructs hostile architecture, in any form, in a public area will be
- 18 fined \$600 for every day of the violation
- 19
- 20 Section 5: This act will not require any extra funding from the state of Tennessee and instead, will
- 21 reduce the amount of money used by the state government in the architectural budget.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section 7: This bill shall take effect September 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 26

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA		the Youth in Government	WHB/24-2-18
				WHITE HOUSE
Education				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
Human Services Alyssa Climer, Haven Hickerson Dyer County High School				



An Act to Increase Funding for Underperforming Schools to Better the Education of Students

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Underperforming district: A school district whose students' TCAP proficiency is below 20 percent
- 6
- 7 Section 2: This act will increase funding for schools based on the number of students they enroll to
- 8 reverse the decrease in student proficiency caused by school closures during the COVID-19
- 9 pandemic.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: According to the United States Census Bureau in 2021, Tennessee ranks 44th in terms
- 12 of school funding per student, with only roughly \$10,507 for the almost 1 million students enrolled
- 13 in primary or secondary school.
- 14
- 15 Section 4: Funding will be given from the Tennessee Department of Education to underperforming
- 16 school districts which are as such: Fayette County Schools, Haywood County Schools, Houston
- 17 County Schools, Humboldt City Schools, Jackson-Madison County Schools, Johnson County
- 18 Schools, Perry County Schools, and Richard City Special School District. This will total to 30503
- 19 students.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: An increase of \$1,000 per pupil in the aforementioned districts will result in a total cost
- 22 of \$30.5 million, about 0.3% of the annual budget, which will be paid annually for 3 years. This
- 23 money will be utilized to pay for better facilities, improve and start new programs, and hire new
- 24 teachers in these counties.
- 25
- 26 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 29
- 30

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA		the Youth in Government	WHB/24-2-19
				WHITE HOUSE
Human Services				ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
Human Services Alyssa Climer, Haven Hickerson Dyer County High School				

An Act to Improve the Foster Care System in the State of Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 3 Arrangements: The action, process, or result of arranging or being arranged.
- 4 Child Abuse: Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in
- 5 death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation"
- 6 CPS: CPS or Child Protective Services is the name of an agency in many states of the United
- 7 States responsible for providing child protection, which includes responding to reports of child
- 8 abuse or neglect.
- 9 Drug test: Drug testing generically refers to the analysis of bodily tissues or fluids to determine
- 10 the presence and/or concentration of a particular substance.
- 11 Enacted: To establish by legal and authoritative act
- 12 Foster parents: A foster parent is an adult licensed by the state to care for a foster child(ren)
- 13 Psychologist: A person who specializes in the study of mind and behavior or the treatment of
- 14 mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders
- 15 Psychological evaluation: A method to assess an individual's behavior, personality, cognitive
- 16 abilities, and several other domains
- 17 Required: To order or demand something, or to order someone to do something, esp. because of a
- 18 rule or law
- 19 Surprise Visits: A CPS officer has the right to do a "Routine checkup," but not on the normal date
- 20 just to make sure the child(ren) is being properly cared for.
- 21
- 22 Section 2: This act will require drug tests twice a year, and surprise visits by CPS every other
- 23 month. Every child must also undergo a government check-in every month.
- 24
- 25 Section 3: This act will require that everyone applying to be a foster parent must go through a
- 26 psychological evaluation administered by a CPS worker looking for patterns found in previous
- 27 abuse cases and for them to undergo mandatory health evaluations such as physicals once a year.
- 28 This act will require biological parents to attend a minimum of 50-75 hours of family counseling.
- 29 Therapy will be made available to foster children.
- 30
- 31 Section 4: Regarding family members, children can have a say in where they go if they are above
- 32 the age of 10, the child can also request to meet their future foster parents before they go to live
- 33 with them if their case has time.
- 34
- 35 Section 5: This bill will cost a complete annual total of anywhere from \$1,245,015 to 1,253,340.
- 36 The funds required for this bill will be pulled from the Tennessee state surplus.
- 37
- 38 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 39 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2024, to provide time for the arrangements
- 40

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	WHB/24-2-20	
		WHITE HOUSE	
Agriculture		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Date Wilson, Trinity Smith, Nicholas Powell		HOUSE	SENATE
Sale Creek High School		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE PROPER SIGNAGE AT ALL ESTABLISHMENTS SELLING INVASIVE PLANTS TO INFORM THE GENERAL PUBLIC ABOUT THE INVASIVITY OF PLANT LIFE SOLD IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 a.) Invasive Plants - A plant that is capable of moving aggressively into a habitat and engrossing
- 4 resources, resulting in the harm of other plant species.
- 5 b.) TN-IPC - Tennessee Invasive Plant Council
- 6 c.) State Health Inspectors - A public employee who inspects places such as restaurants, shops,
- 7 and/or factories to make sure they are hygienic and do not pose any dangers to public health and
- 8 safety.
- 9 d.) Signage - Signs collectively, especially commercial or public display signs.
- 10
- 11 Section 2:
- 12 I: According to the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, invasive plants cost Tennessee
- 13 taxpayers 2.6 million per year. This bill requires all businesses selling invasive plant species as
- 14 listed in the TN-IPC Invasive Plant list to provide information regarding invasive plants being sold
- 15 in the form of visible signage. The state health inspectors will enforce this during regular business
- 16 checks.
- 17
- 18 Section 3:
- 19 I: The state health inspectors will be responsible for checking Tennessee Businesses who sell any
- 20 plant species. Then any plant listed in the TN-IPC Invasive Plant Lists found without proper
- 21 signage will result in fines.
- 22 II: Fees shall be issued to businesses that do not comply with this bill.
- 23 III: Fees will vary depending on the severity of the violation, businesses not holding any signage
- 24 as it relates to invasive plants can be fined up to \$5,000, while businesses with improperly
- 25 displayed signage will be fined up to \$1,500.
- 26 IV: Improper signage violations are defined as: not accessible to the general public, blocked,
- 27 and/or misplaced in positions not readily available to the public.
- 28 V: The exact amount of the fee is determined by the size of the business and the severity of the
- 29 improper use of signage.
- 30
- 31 Section 4: This bill will require a one-time allotment of \$100,000 to train the inspectors. Funds will
- 32 be obtained through reallocation within the Department of Agriculture from supplies to the training
- 33 fund.
- 34 Section 5: All laws or parts of the laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 35
- 36 Section 6: This act will go into effect the following year on January 1, 2025.
- 37

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT





HOUSE COMMITTEE 3

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BHB/24-3-1
	Transportation Seven Dapp, Ben Marsden, Clayton Lord Signal Mountain High School	the BLUE HOUSE	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO PROVIDE MANDATORY EMERGENCY FIRST AID TRAINING AT DRIVERS LICENSE TESTS AND RENEWALS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this bill, unless context demands otherwise, are defined as follows:
- 4 Emergency First Aid Training: Course(s) teaching how to respond in emergency situations that also
- 5 cover things such as CPR, and AED usage
- 6 Emergency Situations: Any unexpected occurrence where a person's physical health and wellbeing
- 7 is at risk
- 8 Self-Inflicted Situations: Any occurrence where a person's physical health and wellbeing is at risk
- 9 due to a personal choice
- 10 First Responder: Any employed person responsible for responding to dispatches regarding
- 11 emergency situations
- 12 CPR Certification: The credential given to someone after completing the necessary training to
- 13 perform CPR (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation) correctly
- 14 CPR: Stands for cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the process of providing rescue breaths and chest
- 15 compressions in order to prevent brain death in a person whose heart stops beating
- 16 AED: A device that mitigates the effects of cardiac arrests by providing electrical stimulation
- 17 providing electrical stimulation
- 18 Manikins: The dummy and the mechanisms contained within used to practice CPR
- 19 DMV: Stands for the Department for Motor Vehicles, referring to the department which administers
- 20 licenses and registrations
- 21 Drivers License: An acquired license which authorizes civilians to drive and provides identification
- 22 Center for Domestic Preparedness: A federal government organization which prepares local
- 23 emergency responders for major events or disasters with high casualties.
- 24 License Examiner: The worker who administers and examines drivers license tests, identifying
- 25 whether or not someone is qualified for a drivers license.
- 26
- 27 Section 2. Digital emergency first aid courses (rotated annually) will be administered at drivers
- 28 license tests and drivers license renewals. This allows people to provide first aid in emergency
- 29 situations or self-inflicted situations until First Responders arrive. All 185 DMV offices within the
- 30 state of Tennessee will provide a digital first aid course and 20 question test provided by the
- 31 Center for Domestic Preparedness, where participants will have to score 80% or higher in order to
- 32 pass. The hands-on CPR portion of the course will be monitored by the License Examiner. If CPR is
- 33 done correctly, participants will receive basic CPR certification for the next two years. They can
- 34 choose to extend their CPR certification with a usual CPR certification course on their own time or
- 35 renew their CPR certification by passing the examination again when their license is renewed 8
- 36 years later.
- 37

- 38 Section 3. Failure of the test will result in retraining at a later date with a two week time frame at
- 39 the earliest convenience of the taker, as well as requiring all participants to demonstrate
- 40 successful CPR and AED usage. If the course is administered with the drivers license test, then
- 41 participants will have to pass the test before they can obtain their license.
- 42
- 43 Section 4. The License Examiner job in Tennessee will require all applicants to be CPR certified or
- 44 take an online CPR certification course as a trainee. If current examiners are not certified, they will
- 45 take an online CPR certification course. To account for the extra test to monitor as well as the new
- 46 qualifications, the full-time salary will be increased from a base of \$33,900 to \$35,900.
- 47
- 48 Section 4. The courses implemented by this bill would focus more heavily on CPR and AED training
- 49 than anything else. The course provided would be similar to the Basic Emergency Response
- 50 Training made by the Center for Domestic Preparedness.
- 51
- 52 Section 5. This bill requires three laptops (in order to take the courses on), three manikins, and a
- 53 practice AED kit at every one of the 185 Drivers Services offices across the state. The manikins
- 54 and AED kits will be supplied by the American Red Cross Organization in collaboration with their
- 55 supplier for educational medical resources, PRESTAN.
- 56
- 57 Section 6. Laptops are to be replaced with a model of similar price and purpose every 4 years or if
- 58 they no longer function well enough to complete examinations, play the videos, type correctly,
- 59 connect to Wi-Fi, and/or produce audio. The manikins will be replaced every 2 years or if they are
- 60 broken in a way which impacts the usage. Manikins will be examined monthly by DMV staff and
- 61 license examiners for the previously mentioned damages, this is determined by pressing on the
- 62 chest to ensure it is sufficiently stiff and usable. The materials within the AED kit are to be
- 63 replaced every 2 years along with the manikins. After each set of uses, keyboards of laptops,
- 64 manikins, AED models must be sanitized with antimicrobial soap, rubbing alcohol, or other bacteria
- 65 resistant supplies.
- 66
- 67 Section 7. The estimated cost for the laptops is \$522 (based off of the Lenovo IdeaPad 1 14
- 68 Laptop), the cost of the dummies would be \$172 (based off of the Prestan Adult CPR manikin from
- 69 Redcross.org), and the AED training kit would cost \$119 (based off of the Prestan AED
- 70 Ultratrainer). As well, accounting for multiple Drivers License Examiners per Driving Services office
- 71 in Tennessee, the increase in salary will cost around \$1,200,000. This means approximately
- 72 \$1,607,185 would be needed in order to distribute the necessary equipment yearly. Every other
- 73 year after this point, approximately \$117,475 will be spent to replace testing supplies and
- 74 \$289,710 will be spent on computers every 4 years.
- 75
- 76 Section 8. There will be a \$3 increase in Drivers License Renewal cost state-wide (or \$0.375 per
- 77 year), generating approximately \$1,762,500 (or more) extra per year as 4.78 million Tennesseans
- 78 were cited to have active drivers licenses in 2019. This leaves room for extra funding if it is
- 79 needed to replace items in the middle of the year. To supply every Drivers Services office in the
- 80 state, a base price of approximately \$407,185 will be necessary just to initially supply all of the
- 81 offices. This funding can be requested from organizations such as the American Red Cross and the
- 82 American Heart Association and then repaid through the profit from the drivers license renewal
- 83 cost.
- 84
- 85 Section 9. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 86
- 87 Section 10. This act shall take effect March 1, 2026, in order to allow time enough for these offices
- 88 to obtain needed materials, the public welfare requiring it.
- 89
- 90
- 91

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the YMCAs</p>	<p>BHB/24-3-2</p> <p>BLUE HOUSE</p>
<p>Childrens Services</p> <p>Kylie Hendrith, Grayson Davis Lebanon High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

An Act for the Prevention of Unseen Child Abuse

1 BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 I- Adolescents: a young person in the process of developing from a child into an adult.

5 II- Child Abuse: physical maltreatment or sexual molestation of a child.

6 III- Economic support: intended to serve people who are unemployed, disabled, have low

7 earnings, or

8 experience other economic or material hardship.

9 IV- Guardian: custody of the child and the authority to make decisions concerning the child's

10 protection, education, care, discipline, etc

11 V- Kinship Homes: an out-of-home arrangement for full-time care by relatives such as

12 grandparents 11 or uncles and aunts, or tribe members, godparents, or others who are not a

13 child's parent but have a family relationship with the child, when a child is removed from home

14 due to a safety concern such as child

15 VI- Mental Abuse: the use of threats, verbal insults, and other more subtle tactics to control a

16 person's 15 way of thinking

17 VII-Psychiatry: the medical specialty devoted to the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of

18 deleterious mental conditions

19 VIII- Psychological: of, affecting, or arising in the mind; related to the mental and emotional state

20 of a person

21 IX- Psychiatric Evaluations: look at symptoms and when they happen as well as what impact they

22 have on family

23 X- Social Norms: shared standards of acceptable behavior by groups.

24 In 2023 there were 67,457 cases of child abuse in Tennessee approximately 1 in 8, ranging

25 from the ages of newborn to early adolescents

26

27 Section 2: Solutions

28 I- Implementing yearly psychological and psychiatric evaluations for the Individual child and 10

29 guardian(s) who care and accompany the child

30 II- Strengthen economic support for those suffering of unreliable or low-income: providing a down

31 payment of \$22.50 per day for Kinship Homes and suspected child abuse environments, \$175,000

32 fund per year for all

33 III- Corroborating guardians and teachers to abide by more strict social norms of parenting skills

34 to

35 promote healthy development in adolescents: this enforcement is checked by the

36 IV- Providence of adequate education and quality care for early life: insurance of good quality

37 educational facilities and social behaviors of adult figures

38 V- Enhancement of parenting skills to promote healthy development in adolescents: suspected

39 homes

40 are given a certain a set list stating required parental guidance steps

41 VI- Intervention to stop potential actions of child abuse

42 VII- One case worker as well as adding and additional one psychiatrist doctor would be assigned to

43 monitor and observe said minor when placed into a new kinship or environmental home

44

45 Section 3: Parameters for Investigation

46 I- Evidence and history of child abuse in current immediate and family heritage: suspected child

47 abuse

48 and family records of child abuse

49 II- Child currently spends a predominant amount of their time in low-income environments,

50 current

51 housing, or Kinship homes

52 III- Reports of unusual or drastic change(s) in adolescents behavior in the educational system or

53 similar institutions and environments: required monthly report to analyze irregular behavior

54

55 Section 4: These actions will ensure that a prominent amount of unseen child abuse will be

56 corrected

57 and solved

58

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



60

61 Section 6: This act will take effect on July 1, 2025

62



63

64

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA		the Youth in Government	BHB/24-3-3	BLUE HOUSE
Education					
Kavya Pardeshi, Faith Lebeau, Adeline Rutherford Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts					



An Act to Provide Equitable Technology Access for Students

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Terms used in this Bill shall be defined as follows:
- 4 State Education Department- The Federal Department in charge of establishing policies, administering, and coordinating the majority of federal education funding.
- 5 Broadband- A high-capacity broadcast technology employs a wide range of frequencies, allowing for the simultaneous delivery of a huge number of messages.
- 6
- 7
- 8 The state education department must offer students with technology and internet connection regardless of their socioeconomic position, location, or school. They should collaborate with internet service providers to provide consistent internet access.
- 9
- 10 Schools in disadvantaged areas will get appropriate financing for digital equipment and infrastructure, with distribution priorities determined by student demographics.
- 11
- 12 Schools in Tennessee that do not provide electronic devices to take home, may not assign online homework to students.
- 13
- 14 The state education department will provide technology training programs for teachers and students.
- 15
- 16 The state education department must perform periodic equity evaluations to evaluate the success of efforts aimed at decreasing technology inequities among students.
- 17
- 18 Profits would come from grants and donations from large corporations and 2-3% of the state lottery money would go into broadband internet and electronics for students.
- 19
- 20 This addition of this course will cost \$3,000,000 and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Education budget.
- 21
- 22 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 23
- 24 This act shall take place in the school year of 2026-2027, allowing schools enough time to place necessary programs and policies in the school.
- 25
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	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA		the Youth in Government	BHB/24-3-4	BLUE HOUSE
Environment and Conservation					
Eden Jejaw, Asiya Asfaw, Hlidana Temesgen Martin Luther King Magnet School					

An Act to Implement the Consistent Planting of Trees in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows unless the context requires otherwise:
- 3 TDEC - (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation)
- 4 AQI - (Air Quality Index)
- 5 EPA REGION 4 - (United States Environmental Protection Agency) The section that manages the agency's work in Tennessee is managed in the Region 4 office in Atlanta.
- 6
- 7
- 8 Section 2: The state of Tennessee will enact the bimonthly planting of 240,000 evergreen trees in neighborhoods and recreational parks by low-risk inmates to combat the rising rates of fossil fuel emissions and air pollution for a full year.
- 9
- 10
- 11 Section 3: The state of Tennessee is one of the top ten states of America with the worst air quality. The burning of gasoline, oil, coal, wood, and other fossil fuels contributes to not only lowering AQI but also producing ground-level ozone. Ground-level ozone (a pollutant) is known to cause mild health issues like coughing but also causes damaged airways and makes lungs weaker and more vulnerable. The future of Tennessee's youth is at risk because their ability to breathe clean air is at risk.
- 12
- 13 Section 4: To combat the deterioration of Tennessee's air quality, its citizens' health, and the future of our state, TDEC will facilitate this program of planting trees to combat the pollutants in our air. Low-risk and nonviolent offenders in the prisons of Tennessee will be the ones who plant these seeds, ensuring that they are employed and doing community service.
- 14
- 15 Section 5: Statistics prove that it is more than possible to plant at least three trees (through seeds, NOT pre-grown trees) per hour. Approximately 1,000 inmates will be chosen to participate in this act and will work eight hours a day, five days a week, for two weeks. This recurrence every two months (bimonthly) will result in 1,440,000 trees planted within a year, setting the state's future for success. The budget of TDEC is \$55 Million for the year 2024, so this act is well within reach for the state.
- 16
- 17 Section 6: The implementation of this act will cost \$1,940,000. This includes the cost of seeds, inmate's wages, and equipment to plant with.
- 18
- 19
- 20 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 21
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 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 Health	BHB/24-3-5
		BLUE HOUSE SENATE
Mary Brynlee Callis, Mallory Powell, Rylee Powell Springfield High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO BAN THE ADDITION OF MAN-MADE FLUORIDE IN DRINKING WATER

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Naturally Occurring Fluoride - a chemical Ion of Fluorine that is found in all natural waters
- 6
- 7 Man-made Fluoride - the manufactured reaction of sodium carbonate or sodium hydroxide with
- 8 hydrofluoric acid
- 9
- 10 Fluorosis - changes in the tooth enamel that can be barely noticed white spots to pitting and
- 11 staining.
- 12
- 13 All water treatment plants located in Tennessee will be banned from the use of man-made fluoride
- 14 additions in drinking water. Due to harmful side effects caused by man-made fluoride that can
- 15 affect humans it will no longer be added to drinking water. These side effects include fluorosis,
- 16 disrupted immune systems, lowered thyroid function, lowered brain function, dementia, cancers
- 17 and cell death, and a lowered life span. It is henceforth deemed too dangerous and toxic to be
- 18 ingested by humans. The naturally occurring fluoride that resides in Tennessee water is safe to
- 19 drink and causes no health concerns.
- 20
- 21 The enactment of banning man-made fluoride in Tennessee drinking water will require no budget
- 22 or funding.
- 23
- 24 All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
- 25
- 26 This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.
- 27
- 28

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government	 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	BHB/24-3-6
		BLUE HOUSE SENATE
Nora Shea, Sarah-Catherine Darnell Clarksville Academy		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act To Reduce Opioid Addiction Across Tennessee



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a.) Opioid- A compound resembling opium in addictive properties or psychological effects
- 5 b.) Opioid Prescription- Used to relax the body and relieve symptoms of an illness, an injury, or
- 6 surgical procedure
- 7 c.) Rehab- A course of treatment for drug or alcohol dependence, typically at a residential
- 8 dependence
- 9 d.) Discount- A deduction from the usual cost of something
- 10
- 11 Section 2 : We have proposed that all Tennessee healthcare institutions must schedule a doctor's
- 12 appointment for clients six weeks after the client finishes an opioid prescription to ensure no signs
- 13 of opioid addiction.
- 14 a.) If signs of addiction are noted the client can properly be led to different treatments such as
- 15 therapy or rehabilitation
- 16 b.) These appointments can greatly decrease the numbers of opioid addiction by stopping possible
- 17 addiction early
- 18 c.) Opioids can be necessary to treat a patient, but this process can reduce the risk of addiction
- 19 significantly.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: The Tennessee government will provide significant discounts to low income patients for
- 22 addiction treatment. We understand that this is a costly request but the state of Tennessee can
- 23 agree that the opioid crisis is a priority and needs a solution.
- 24 a.) Patients who struggle financially should not hold the burden of paying full price for
- 25 rehabilitation.
- 26 b.) Discounts will encourage patients to seek treatment.
- 27
- 28 Section 4: Ongoing post-rehab support will be provided to ensure the patient's health.
- 29 a.) There will be post-rehab doctor's appointments every 4-6 weeks for 3 terms to ensure the
- 30 patient has not relapsed.
- 31 b.) If signs of relapse are shown, the patient will restart the process and continue at rehab until
- 32 fully cured.
- 33
- 34 Section 5: If enacted, the state of Tennessee Department of Health should allocate \$210,000,000
- 35 to the Tennessee Hospital Association
- 36
- 37 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 38
- 39 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1st, 2024
- 40

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the</p>	BHB/24-3-7	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Human Services		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Ciara Olawumi		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
Glenclyff High School		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

Transgender-Inclusive Changing Facilities Act

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Recognizing the importance of ensuring the safety and inclusion of transgender individuals in
4 public changing facilities, this act is designed to establish guidelines for the creation of separate,
5 inclusive spaces.
6
7 Section 1: Purpose and Scope
8
9 The purpose of this act is to address safety concerns and foster inclusivity by creating separate
10 changing spaces for transgender individuals.
11
12 This act applies to all public facilities providing changing rooms, ensuring compliance with the
13 guidelines outlined herein.
14
15 Section 2: Definitions
16
17 Transgender: An individual whose gender identity differs from the sex assigned to them at birth.
18
19 Changing Facilities: Areas designated for individuals to change clothing, including but not limited
20 to dressing rooms and locker rooms.
21
22 Section 3: Safety Measures
23
24 Implement surveillance systems, panic buttons, or other security measures to ensure the safety of
25 all individuals using changing facilities.
26
27 Collaborate with law enforcement and security experts to establish effective safety protocols.
28
29 Section 4: Design Guidelines
30
31 Design separate changing spaces that prioritize privacy, accessibility, and comfort for transgender
32 individuals.
33
34 Adhere to established best practices and standards for inclusive facility design.
35
36 Section 5: Educational Initiatives
37
38 Launch educational programs to promote awareness and understanding of transgender rights.
39 Collaborate with relevant organizations to develop and implement effective educational initiatives.

40 Section 6: Consultation with Stakeholders
41
42 Engage with transgender advocacy groups and individuals to gather insights and ensure the bill
43 aligns with their needs.
44
45 Consider feedback from stakeholders in the ongoing evaluation and improvement of changing
46 facility accommodations.
47
48 Section 7: Implementation and Enforcement
49
50 Establish a timeline for the phased implementation of separate changing spaces, considering the
51 size and nature of each facility.
52
53 Designate a regulatory body responsible for monitoring compliance and addressing concerns.
54
55
56
57

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-3-8
			RED HOUSE
Transportation Reagan Miller, Rachel Moscardelli Lebanon High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO AMEND TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED § 55-10-416 TO INCLUDE PASSENGERS IN OPEN CONTAINER POLICY

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Motor vehicles: a road vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine or other motor.
- 5 b) Open container: a bottle, can, or receptacle that contains any amount of alcoholic beverage and
- 6 is open or has a broken seal, or the contents of which are partially removed
- 7 c) Passenger: any person inside a moving motor vehicle that is not the driver.
- 8
- 9 Section II: This act shall amend Tennessee Code Annotated § 55-10-416 in the following ways:
- 10 a) Replace Section A, Subsection 1 to read as follows: "(1) No driver or passenger shall consume
- 11 any alcoholic beverage or possess an open container of alcoholic beverage or beer while operating
- 12 or traveling in a motor vehicle in this state."
- 13 b) Create Section D to read as follows: "(d) The penalties assigned to violators of this law shall not
- 14 apply to (1) the passengers of a motor vehicle used for the transportation of persons for
- 15 compensation such as taxis, limos, etc. (2) the living quarters of specialty or recreational vehicles
- 16 such as RVs, motorhomes, campers, etc. (3) situations in which the alcoholic container in question
- 17 is transported in the vehicle's trunk or behind the last upright seat/in an area not normally
- 18 occupied by the driver or passenger in a motor vehicle that is not equipped with a trunk."
- 19
- 20 Section III: This act will not require funding from the state although it may generate revenue due
- 21 to fines.
- 22
- 23 Section IV: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 24
- 25 Section V: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
- 26
- 27
- 28



	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-3-9
			RED HOUSE
Correction Ada Vance, Paige Seaborn Central Magnet High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE PENALTIES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 criminal negligence: refusing action when the person ought to be aware of a substantial and
- 5 unjustifiable risk in a situation
- 6 deadly weapon: a firearm or anything manifestly designed, made or adapted for the purpose of
- 7 inflicting death or serious bodily injury
- 8 disfigurement: having one's appearance deeply and persistently harmed medically
- 9 offensive physical contact: physical contact that a reasonable person would regard as extremely
- 10 offensive or provocative
- 11 PTSD: a mental disorder that develops when a person has experienced or witnessed a frightening,
- 12 shocking, terrifying, or dangerous event
- 13 TCA: Tennessee Code Annotated
- 14 traumatic bodily injury: bodily injury that involves substantial risk of death, protracted
- 15 unconsciousness, or extreme physical pain,
- 16
- 17 Section 2: Domestic violence is defined by the Tennessee State government under TCA 39-13-111
- 18 as when a person commits domestic assault who intentionally, knowingly or recklessly caused
- 19 bodily injury to another; intentionally or knowingly causes another to reasonably fear imminent
- 20 bodily injury; or intentionally or knowingly causes physical contact with another and a reasonable
- 21 person would regard the contact as extremely offensive and provocative and when victim of such
- 22 crime is/are adults or minors who live together or who have lived together; adults or minors who
- 23 are dating or who have dated or who have or have had a sexual relationship.
- 24
- 25 Section 3: TCA 39-13-101 defines current Tennessee Penalties for domestic violence. Under this
- 26 law, a first or second conviction of domestic violence is categorized as a Class A Misdemeanor,
- 27 punishable by up to 11 months and 29 days in prison, fines totalling up to \$2,500, or both. A third
- 28 or further offense becomes a Class E Felony, punishable by 1 to 6 years in prison, fines totalling up
- 29 to \$3,000, or both. Any situations in which the victim is a minor child are also categorized as a
- 30 Class E Felony.
- 31
- 32 Section 4: In 2021, there were 67,950 documented cases of domestic violence in Tennessee.
- 33 However, 44% cases of domestic violence go unreported. In these documented cases, 71.87% of
- 34 the victims were female and 28.13% of victims were male. In total, 57.97% of domestic violence
- 35 cases were dismissed in 2021.
- 36
- 37 Section 5: As of 2023, domestic violence affects 10 million people in the United States and over
- 38 69 thousand people in Tennessee per year. 75% of females who are affected by domestic abuse
- 39 often experience headaches, chronic pain, gastrointestinal injuries, or in severe cases, permanent


40 injuries, cardiovascular problems, and traumatic brain injuries, resulting in lifelong medical
41 conditions and expensive hospital bills. Additionally, there are many mental implications and
42 injuries that can occur in victims of domestic abuse such as PTSD, depression, anxiety, substance
43 abuse, and problems regulating emotions.
44
45 Section 6: According to Mariny Abdul Ghani and the Office on Women's Health, direct victims of
46 domestic abuse are not the only ones who suffer from the crime of domestic violence. Children
47 who are exposed to acts of domestic violence experience the same effects that victims do and are
48 statistically more often to either become abusers or domestically abused in the future.
49
50 Section 7: Tennessee currently has the 15th highest rate of domestic violence for women
51 nationally, and the 3rd highest for men. As of 2018, domestic violence in Tennessee counted for
52 20% of all violent crime and domestic violence related homicides accounted for 15% of all
53 homicides statewide in 2022.
54
55 Section 8: In a United States Department of Justice study on the effects of more severe
56 punishments, the same punishments, or less severe punishments compared to the maximum
57 sentencing of non-domestic violence cases, more severe punishments on domestic violence cases
58 reduced the average amount of newly committed domestic violence offenses per offender to 0.96
59 while the same punishments allotted for an average of 1.34 new domestic violence offenses. The
60 highest rate for reabuse and new domestic violence cases occurred when the domestic violence
61 offense was charged less than the maximum sentence of the non-domestic violence offense,
62 averaging 1.65 additional domestic violence offenses per offender later in the offender's lifetime.
63
64 Section 9: If enacted, this bill will retain the definition of domestic violence as defined in TCA 39-
65 13-111 while adding 3 subsections of the definition.
66
67 Section 10: These subsections will be defined as such: 1st Degree Domestic Violence, defined as
68 any domestic violence cases in which the offender has caused traumatic bodily injury or mental
69 illness with indifference to human life, intentionally caused serious physical injury or serious and
70 permanent disfigurement with a deadly weapon, or has committed 2nd or 3rd Degree Domestic
71 Violence with 2 prior convictions of domestic violence; 2nd Degree Domestic Violence, defined any
72 domestic violence cases in which the offender has intended to cause or caused serious physical
73 injury with a deadly weapon, recklessly caused physical injury with a deadly weapon, recklessly
74 caused serious physical injury, or attempted to cause or caused serious physical injury; 3rd
75 Degree Domestic Violence, defined as any domestic violence cases in which the offender had
76 attempted to cause or recklessly caused physical injury, caused physical injury with with criminal
77 negligence, purposely placed the victim in physical danger, purposely created a large risk of death
78 or serious physical injury, or caused offensive physical contact.
79
80 Section 11: The penalties of these crimes will be defined as follows: 1st Degree Domestic Violence
81 will be considered a Class B Felony, punishable by 8 to 30 years in prison, fines totalling up to
82 \$25,000, or both; 2nd Degree Domestic Violence will be considered a Class C Felony, punishable
83 by 3 to 15 years in prison, fines totalling up to \$10,000, or both; 3rd Degree Domestic Violence
84 will be considered a Class A Misdemeanor, punishable by up to 11 months and 29 days in prison,
85 fines totalling up to \$2,500, or both. If the crime is committed against a woman who is pregnant
86 or who the offender should know to be pregnant, committed against a person aged 17 and
87 younger or aged 65 and older, committed in the presence of a child or children younger than 10,
88 or committed within 5 years of a prior domestic violence conviction or within 10 years of 2 prior
89 assault or battering convictions, 1st Degree Domestic Violence will become a Class A Felony,
90 punishable by 15 to 65 years in prison, fines totalling up to \$50,000, or both, 2nd Degree
91 Domestic Violence will become a Class B Felony, punishable by 8 to 30 years in prison, fines

92 totalling up to \$25,000, or both, and 3rd Degree Domestic Violence will become a Class D Felony,
93 punishable by 2 to 12 years in prison, fines totalling up to \$5,000, or both.
94
95 Section 12: This bill will have no cost to the state but will instead generate more money for the
96 Tennessee Department of Revenue.
97
98 Section 13: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
99
100 Section 14: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
101
102
103

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-3-10
			RED HOUSE
Transportation Samantha Osborne Green Hill High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO CHANGE RESIDENTIAL FLOODED ROADS TO POROUS CONCRETE ASPHALT

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as followed:
- 3 Porous asphalt: Asphalt that leaves 25-30% void space to permit water to pass through it,
- 4 compared to the standard 3% void space.
- 5 Asphalt-treated permeable base layer: Pavement foundation with highly permeable drainage layer
- 6 One to three inch sized aggregate base: 1 to 3 inch stones.
- 7 Crushed aggregate: Crushed stones.
- 8 Geotextile material: A textile material to improve soil conditions around it.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: Porous asphalt will replace typical hot mix asphalt with a crushed aggregate system in
- 11 areas with high risk of flooding.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: Roads in high flood risk areas will be 4 inches or 10.16 cm thick of porous asphalt then
- 14 asphalt-treated permeable base layer then porous aggregate base of half-inch crushed aggregate,
- 15 followed by a 12-inch minimum reservoir layer of one to three-inch sized aggregate, and a layer of
- 16 geotextile material.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: This will start in the 3 worst counties for flooding (Lake, Dyer, Lauderdale) and will
- 19 switch their residential roads, or any road that is not interstate or highway.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: Any area with an HOA designed for sinkholes, or at risk of sinkholes will not change
- 22 their road asphalt.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: The requested amount of 7,300,000 dollars per county will be initially given to split up
- 25 for 4 years to the counties listed above for changing the asphalt to porous and an additional
- 26 100,000 for maintenance of the road to each county.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: After 4 years completed or a total of 100 miles of road have been converted to porous
- 29 asphalt, whichever comes first, this bill will be re-evaluated for the next 3 counties.
- 30
- 31 Section 8: The total cost of this bill is 22,300,000 dollars. The total cost of this bill annually will be
- 32 5,575,000 dollars.
- 33
- 34 Section 9: The cost of removing current roads and replacing them with porous asphalt will be
- 35 funded through the Tennessee Department of Transportation budget.
- 36
- 37 Section 10: All Laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 38 Section 11: This act shall take effect July 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-3-11
			RED HOUSE
Environment and Conservation Owen Reynolds, Rick Tzompa-Chimal Martin Luther King Magnet School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO ACCELERATE THE PRODUCTION AND USAGE OF CLEAN ENERGY IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Renewable Energy: Energy produced from sources that are naturally replenished, such as the
- 5 sun or wind. It can be used for electricity generation, space and water heating and cooling, and
- 6 transportation.
- 7 b) Green Energy: A clean and sustainable, renewable energy that doesn't release greenhouse
- 8 gases and has little to no long-term environmental impact.
- 9 c) TVA: Tennessee Valley Authority, a federal agency providing electricity to all of Tennessee and 7
- 10 bordering states.
- 11 d) NRC: Nuclear Regulatory Commission, a federal independent agency that evaluates the safety
- 12 of existing and proposed Nuclear Reactors
- 13 e) SMR: Small Modular Reactors, a newer, smaller type of nuclear reactor that is easier to
- 14 construct and maintain, allowing for a more flexible energy grid.
- 15 f) IRA: The Inflation Reduction Act, which provides existing federal income tax credits to those
- 16 investing in Renewable Energy.
- 17 g) Executive Order 101: An executive order made by Governor Lee in 2023, providing a \$50
- 18 million-dollar nuclear fund and leading to the creation of a 15-member Tennessee Nuclear Energy
- 19 Advisory Council.
- 20
- 21 Section 2: As set by the precedents in Executive Order 101 and the \$50 million dollars Nuclear
- 22 Fund in the state's Fiscal 2023-2024 budget, funding will continue to be provided to the TVA in the
- 23 2024-2025 fiscal year for research and development in the nuclear energy sector, specifically
- 24 regarding SMRS, as development of these reactors will prove critical to Tennessee's future, as the
- 25 existing Sequoyah and Browns Ferry nuclear plants age into their sixties.
- 26 a) The TVA has already begun developing a SMR at the Clinch River nuclear site, the first of its
- 27 kind which is expected to continue research into future nuclear power generation.
- 28
- 29 Section 3: All currently operating nuclear facilities are to be inspected in conjunction with the NRC
- 30 to ensure that all current facilities are up to international safety standards. Such inspections shall
- 31 also evaluate the longevity and remaining lifespan of TVA's aging nuclear fleet.
- 32 a) State inspectors shall be appointed by the Tennessee Nuclear Energy Advisory Council, and
- 33 Federal inspectors by the NRC. This is in addition to the TVA's existing internal safety inspections.
- 34
- 35 Section 4: The existing Nuclear Fund is to be expanded into a universal Green Energy Fund,
- 36 adding an additional 50 million dollars for the further development of Wind and Solar
- 37 infrastructure. Such funding shall be invested thus:

38 a) 30 million dollars into the development of new wind farms in Tennessee, which will provide
 39 roughly 15-30 megawatts of electricity (prior to additional TVA investment).
 40 b) 20 million dollars being allocated for the installation of solar projects to reach TVA's goal of
 41 10,000 megawatts of solar energy by 2035 and further development of solar projects.



42
 43 Section 5: To further promote the use of sustainable energy, the State shall make costs of private
 44 and industrial Solar and Wind equipment exempt from Tennessee's sales tax. This is in addition to
 45 federal tax credits provided by the IRA.

46
 47 Section 6: The addition of this course will cost \$100 million dollars and will be funded by the
 48 Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation budget.

49
 50 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.



51
 52 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.

53
 54
 55

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA		the Youth in Government	RHB/24-3-12
Education				ACTION ON THE BILL
Evan Cowan, Aspen Gregory Lebanon High School				HOUSE
				Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Mandate Pay for Non-certified and Support Employees on Days with Inclement Weather

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Non-certified Workers: This includes cafeteria workers, instructional assistants, custodians,
- 5 office staff, maintenance workers, nurses, computer technicians and programmers
- 6 b) Certified Workers: This includes teachers, counselors, librarians, media specialists,
- 7 psychologists, process coordinators, principals, and assistant principals
- 8 c) Inclement Weather: A general term used to describe weather conditions that are unusual or
- 9 severe for that particular area.
- 10 d) Turbulent: A description word for water or air moving unsteadily or violently
- 11
- 12 Section 2: This bill requires the creation of an emergency fund to pay non-certified public school
- 13 employees on inclement weather or other emergency days. Certified workers and employees on
- 14 salary continue to get paid on inclement weather days, whereas non-certified employees do not.
- 15 This can cause non-certified employees to lose money unexpectedly, and this can apply on any
- 16 day with turbulent or otherwise dangerous weather that causes a school to close.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: The enactment of this bill would create an emergency fund to pay the non-certified
- 19 workers in times of tempestuous weather or other emergencies. The funding required to
- 20 implement this bill would come from the 1.6 billion unbudgeted surplus that is available to the
- 21 Department of Education in Tennessee.
- 22
- 23 Section 4: The initial funding for this bill would be 5.1 million dollars, and over the course of the
- 24 next 4 years an addition of 2.1 million per year. This would create a fund of 13.5 million to act as
- 25 an emergency fund for the payment of the non-certified workers. This fund cannot get below 5
- 26 millions dollars and should not exceed 15 million dollars.
- 27
- 28 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: This bill will go into effect on July 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 31
- 32
- 33

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the</p>	<p>RHB/24-3-13</p>
<p>Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services</p> <p>Trinity Bryant, Preston O'Neil, Joseph Ballard Springfield High School</p>		<p>RED HOUSE</p>
<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>		<p>HOUSE SENATE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

39 Reevaluations of residents of these centers will be done every year to determine if these residents
40 have gained competency or may need additional care. If residents are found to be fit to stand trial
41 due to a gain in competency, if professionals determine that the resident has gained competency
42 they may be tried in a court of law.

43
44 This bill will cost the state of Tennessee \$70,000,000
45
46 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
47
48 This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
49
50
51

A Bill to Establish A Living Facility for those Unfit to Stand Trial.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Terms in this act will be determined as follows:

4 Gun Code: legal code defining what criteria needs to be met to be legally classified as a gun.

5 Non-Violent Felony- a serious crime that does not involve the use or threat of force

6 Mentally incompetent- Refers to the inability of a person to make or carry out important decisions
7 regarding his or her affairs. In criminal law, someone is incompetent when they are unable to
8 understand the essence of a trial therefore are ineligible to testify or stand trial.

9 Unfit to stand trial: means that the individual accused of a crime is not currently capable of
10 understanding the charges against them, comprehending the legal process, or assisting their
11 defense attorney in a meaningful way.

12

13 Upon showing probable cause that a defendant committed

14 A) A crime involving possession of a deadly weapon defined in § 39-17-1324

15 B) The offense involves serious bodily injury including but not limited to, assault, aggravated
16 assault, homicide, and endangerment.

17 C) Three (3) or more non-violent felonies at different occurrences

18

19 AND

20 There is a finding that the defendant is mentally incompetent to stand trial.

21 AND

22 There is a finding that there are no alternative placement options for the defendant.

23



24 Then the defendant should be remanded in the custody of The Jackson, Nashville, or Knoxville
25 Assisted Care Facility.

26

27 Three facilities will be constructed and staffed to house those deemed mentally unfit to stand trial
28 and provide them a high standard of care. Residents will be provided living assistance and the
29 main goal of these facilities are to provide them the standard of care they need due to their
30 disability. These buildings will be spread out with one in west, middle, and east Tennessee. The
31 facilities will be constructed one in Jackson, Nashville, and Knoxville. These buildings will cost a
32 total of 70 million dollars, 70,000,000 to construct, staff, and upkeep this funding will be drawn
33 from the 3-billion-dollar surplus of the Tennessee state budget.

34



35 These facilities must be maintained and will have a high standard of general upkeep, every 6
36 months, standard of living evaluations will occur and if any of the facilities are found to not be up
37 to standard in the circumstance of the finding of poor living conditions proper living conditions will
38 be mandated and maintained.

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government</p>		RHB/24-3-14	
		RED HOUSE	
Economic and Community Development		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Kristopher Escamilla-Vargas, Diyorabonu Abdurazzokova Valor College Prep		HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO INTEGRATE PEDESTRIAN-FRIENDLY SIDEWALKS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA LEGISLATURE
- 2 Section 1) Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 3 Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT)- the Department of Transportation for the State
- 4 of Tennessee. This department is responsible for roadways, aviation, public transit, waterways,
- 5 and railroads.
- 6 Motor Vehicle- refers to but not limited to automobiles, motorcycles, golf carts, etc.
- 7 Pedestrian- refers to a person walking along a road or in a developed area.
- 8 Sidewalk- a paved path for pedestrians at the side of a road.
- 9 Walkability- The ability to travel a city on foot without assistance of a motor vehicle.
- 10 Middle Tennessee- Refers to Dickson, Robertson, Sumner, Wilson, Rutherford, Williamson, Maury,
- 11 Chatham, and Davidson counties.
- 12 America Walks- America Walks is a national nonprofit that advances safe, equitable, accessible,
- 13 and enjoyable places to walk and move by giving people and communities the resources to
- 14 effectively advocate for change.
- 15 Pedestrian Road Safety Initiative- The Pedestrian Road Safety Initiative (PRSI) Program is funded
- 16 through the Federal Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP). PRSI is included in the
- 17 Tennessee Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP).
- 18 Federal Highway Improvement Program (SHSP)- a core Federal-aid program with the purpose to
- 19 achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including
- 20 non-State-owned roads and roads on tribal land.
- 21 Tennessee Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) - Tennessee's SHSP is a data-driven,
- 22 comprehensive safety plan developed through the efforts of various highway safety stakeholders.
- 23 Highway Safety Stakeholders- individuals invested in the issue of highway safety.
- 24 Walk Bike Nashville- a nonprofit organization that advocates for improved infrastructure and safer
- 25 streets through events and educational programs.
- 26 Bike Walk Tennessee- Bike Walk Tennessee is a network of individuals and groups who create
- 27 power through a unified statewide voice for bicycling and walking. Their network is deeply
- 28 interested in creating safer streets across Tennessee.
- 29
- 30 Section 2) This act will address concerns regarding inaccessibility of traveling across Middle
- 31 Tennessee without the usage of a motor vehicle. Focusing mainly in Dickson, Robertson, Sumner,
- 32 Wilson, Rutherford, Williamson, Maury, Chatham, and Davidson counties.
- 33
- 34 Section 3) This act will provide for the creation, maintenance, and repair of sidewalks. Aligned with
- 35 the Tennessee Department of Transportation and America Walks to facilitate the creation of new
- 36 sidewalks for these communities by developing comprehensive infrastructure plans that integrate
- 37 sidewalks into transportation projects, ensuring a cohesive and accessible network.
- 38



- 39 Section 4) This act will establish routine maintenance plans to prevent sidewalks from falling into
- 40 disrepair through monitoring and identifying areas that require immediate attention.
- 41
- 42 Section 5) This act will promote the Pedestrian Road Safety Initiative (PRSI) to help educate the
- 43 public and encourage making communities more pedestrian-friendly. Additionally ensuring that
- 44 sidewalks comply with accessibility standards, allowing more pedestrian-friendly sidewalks for
- 45 people with disabilities.
- 46
- 47 Section 6) This act will build partnerships with organizations like Walk Bike Nashville or Bike Walk
- 48 Tennessee to foster a collaborative approach to sidewalk initiatives through educational programs.
- 49 By combining resources, engaging communities, and implementing a holistic approach, the
- 50 Tennessee Department of Transportation, Walk Bike Nashville, and America Walks can work
- 51 together to enhance pedestrian infrastructure in Middle Tennessee.
- 52
- 53 Section 7) This act will incur \$160,000 each year for a period of ten years overseen by the TDOT.
- 54 \$5,000 each year would be allocated towards education programs. \$155,000 each year will be
- 55 allocated toward the creation, maintenance, and repair of sidewalks. Any revisions shall be
- 56 amended via the state legislature.
- 57
- 58 Section 8) All laws of parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 59
- 60 Section 9) This act shall take effect Jan 1, 2025,
- 61
- 62
- 63

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/24-3-15
	Finance and Administration Reed Hampton Signal Mountain High School	WHITE HOUSE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

An act to amend Article II, Section 12 of the Tennessee State Constitution making it more difficult to expel members of the Tennessee House of Representatives

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 A. Expel: force a member of the Tennessee Legislature to leave the body for an offense
- 4 B. Representative: a person in the Tennessee Legislature representing their constituents
- 5 C. Tennessee Legislature: the Tennessee House of Representatives
- 6 D. Political Party: a group of persons organized to acquire and exercise political power, for
- 7 example: the Democratic Party, Republican Party, or Libertarian Party
- 8 E. Supermajority: a political party that controls more than two-thirds of the House of
- 9 Representatives
- 10 F. Tennessee Constitution Article II, Section 12: section of the Tennessee Constitution that gives
- 11 the House of Representatives the power to punish its members for "disorderly behavior" and the
- 12 power to expel representatives
- 13
- 14 Section 2: Amend the Tennessee Constitution Article II, Section 12 to read as follows:
- 15 A. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly
- 16 behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members opposing political party and
- 17 one-third of the member's own political party, expel a member, but not a second time for the
- 18 same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of a free
- 19 state.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: Add the following subclauses:
- 22 A. A Representative may only be removed when an investigation is carried out by a grand jury
- 23 made up of 3 members of each political party present in the Tennessee House of Representatives.
- 24 a. The Grand Jury will be randomly selected from the House of Representatives based on the
- 25 parties present in the House, for example, three Republicans would be randomly selected from
- 26 their caucus.
- 27 B. Members may only be removed if the Grand Jury finds them guilty of the following crimes:
- 28 i. Sexual Offenses:
- 29 1. Including but not limited to:
- 30 a. Sexual Harassment,
- 31 b. Rape,
- 32 c. Sexual Assault,
- 33 ii. Violent Crimes
- 34 1. Including but not limited to:
- 35 a. Murder,
- 36 b. Assault,
- 37 c. Domestic Violence,
- 38 d. Armed Robbery,

- 39 iii. Bribery and/or illegally accepting funds relating to their official role and duty as a member of
- 40 the Tennessee Legislature
- 41 iv. Campaign Finance Violations
- 42 v. Other Felonies
- 43 1. Including but not limited to:
- 44 a. Robbery,
- 45 b. Arson,
- 46 c. If a political party has less than 3 members present in the legislature then all members present
- 47 shall have a seat on the grand jury.
- 48 B. If a political party has less than 3 members present in the legislature then all members must
- 49 vote to expel the member for the action to pass.
- 50 Independents will be counted as a separate party, ie if there are 3 independents then 2 would
- 51 have to vote to expel for the vote to go through.
- 52 C. If the member is the only member of their party present in the legislature then the vote will
- 53 only require two-thirds vote from each opposing political party.
- 54
- 55 Section 4: This amendment should not cost any money.
- 56
- 57 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 58
- 59 Section 6: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 60
- 61
- 62

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	<p>WHB/24-3-16</p>
		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
<p>Transportation</p> <p>Anne Marie Florida, Sarah Deaton, Lane Comstock Webb Bell Buckle</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>



An Act to Lower Fares on Public Transportation for Low-Income Households, Individuals, and Students

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: The terms for this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Tennessee Public Education Institutions- two-year and four-year in-state colleges, Universities,
- 5 public high schools, and the Tennessee College of Applied Technology.
- 6 Public Transportation- buses and other forms of transportation that charge set fares, run on fixed
- 7 routes, and are available to the public.
- 8 Private School- privately owned and funded schools without the assistance of local, state, or
- 9 federal government.
- 10 Section 2:
- 11 If enacted, this bill will allow low-income individuals to apply for discounted fares for public
- 12 transportation.
- 13 The Household Income that qualifies for granted Public Transportation aid must be equal to or less
- 14 than \$30,000.
- 15 Individuals may apply if their income is no greater than \$15,000 as their whole household income.
- 16 Students attending Tennessee public education institutions will automatically qualify for aid.
- 17 Private school students are eligible for aid but must apply individually.
- 18 Section 3:
- 19 Applicants given aid will be granted a 50% discount on all public transportation options.
- 20 Section 4:
- 21 After each financial year, cities will bring the cost deficit to the state transportation department
- 22 and will receive reimbursement for the losses.
- 23 Section 5:
- 24 Each applicant can request applications for aid through their local courthouse or the Tennessee
- 25 Department of Transportation website.
- 26 Each application must ensure applicants provide their W2s and tax returns to prevent fraudulent
- 27 income reports.
- 28 Discounted fares are only valid within county limits.
- 29 Travel from one's resident county to another county is valid with discounted fare. However, the
- 30 starting or final destination must be within the resident's county boundaries.
- 31 Cities may deny discounted fares to individuals if said individual is traveling without either
- 32 destination being a resident county.
- 33 Section 6:
- 34
- 35 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 36
- 37 This act shall take effect on the 1st of January 2025.
- 38
- 39

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	<p>WHB/24-3-17</p>
		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
<p>Labor and Workforce Development</p> <p>Fin Dodson, Grey Robertson Signal Mountain High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

An Act To Legalize the use of Strikes by Teacher Unions

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 A. Teacher Union: An organized group of teachers that work to protect their rights and interests as
- 5 teaching professionals through the use of collective bargaining.
- 6 B. Strike: A work stoppage caused by the mass refusal of employees to work.
- 7 C. Teacher: An employee of a public school who holds an active teaching license.
- 8
- 9 Section 2: The act legalizes the use of Strikes by teacher unions in Tennessee due to the lack of
- 10 power awarded to teachers by the state to work against harmful policies and actions enacted
- 11 against them by the school system. These harmful policies and actions include, but are not limited
- 12 to:
- 13 A. Unfair salary adjustments made without consulting the employees
- 14 B. Basing teacher effectiveness off of flawed standardized tests
- 15 C. The changing of standards without proper notice.
- 16 D. Lack of proper funding or resources required to teach standards.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: Any school system attempting to restrict the ability of teachers to go on strike or utilize
- 19 other forms of collective bargaining shall be punished by fines not exceeding \$1000 per teacher
- 20 affected.
- 21
- 22 Section 4: The addition of this bill will not require any funding.
- 23
- 24
- 25 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: This act shall take effect around the time of August 2024, the public welfare requiring
- 28 it.
- 29
- 30
- 31

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>WHB/24-3-18</p>
<p>Environment and Conservation</p> <p>Ethan Bennett, Nevaeh Henderson Innovation Academy</p>		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
<p>Environment and Conservation</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>
<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO ENFORCE PROPER CCR CONTAINMENT IN CCR DUMPING SITES

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 1. CCR - Coal Combustion Residue - Commonly known as coal ash or coal waste.

5 2. CCR Pollution - Refers to the improper disposal of CCR, whether intentional or unintentional,

6 leading to potential environmental hazards.

7 3. Encapsulated Reuse - Refers to the responsible and controlled use of CCR in a bound or solid

8 form that promotes environmental sustainability.

9 4. Unencapsulated Reuse - Refers to the management and beneficial application of CCR in

10 sludge, particle, or unbound form, ensuring minimal environmental impact.

11 5. Dry CCR Storage - The designated storage of CCR in facilities that adhere to appropriate safety

12 and containment measures.

13 6. Wet CCR Storage - The safe storage of CCR by mixing it with water and storing it in specially

14 designed ponds that prevent any potential seepage.

15 7. The Tennessee Valley Association - A government run corporation responsible for coal ash

16 disposal and 3 coal power plants Tennessee

17 8. The Environmental Protection Agency - A government Agency responsible for managing

18 environmental regulations and the enforcement of said regulations

19

20 Section 2

21 Currently, the TVA (The Tennessee Valley Association) has 29 CCR storage sites in Tennessee. 11

22 of these storage sites could be considered as unsafe due to them not being regulated by the EPA

23 due to them being considered inactive or made before new rules were established on safe storage

24 of CCR. These storage sites could potentially leak pollutants into Tennessee Rivers and

25 groundwater aquifers and subsequently endanger the public health.

26

27 Section 3

28 This Act aims to better enforce EPA standards upon organizations, businesses, and entities

29 involved in the storage of CCRs in the state of Tennessee. This will be done by enforcing monthly

30 inspections of all CCR dumping sites and by enforcing current EPA standards for CCR storage on

31 both active and inactive storage sites for CCR storage sites in the state of Tennessee. These

32 inspections are to be enacted by the Department of Environment and Conservation.

33

34 Section 4

35 All sites to be found in violation of current and future regulation of CCR storage are to be brought

36 up to current EPA standards at the companies expense. Any subsequent findings at the same

37 site(s) shall cause a fine to be placed upon both the company that owns the site(s) and upon any

38 business who contributed to the site(s) maintenance upwards of 10,000\$ per violation found.

39

40 Section 5

41 Due to the TDEC already hiring inspectors and the low number of inspections needed, no additional

42 inspectors would be needed to be hired to cover the additional inspections required to properly

43 inspect the facilities, however, additional training could be needed to properly inspect each facility.

44 This additional cost will be covered by any fines issued and by any surplus granted to the TDEC.

45 Section 6

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

47 Section 7

48 This act shall be in effect January 1st of 2025, acknowledging the pressing need to address CCR



49 management and minimize environmental impact for the welfare of Tennessee and its citizens.

50

51

52



53

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	WHB/24-3-19
	Youth in Government Health		WHITE HOUSE
Habeba Muzemil, Naomi Tigabu Martin Luther King Magnet School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE ___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

39 two. Each school will acquire two EpiPens to install in the cafeteria. There are about 485 public
40 high schools and 320 public middle schools throughout the state.
41
42 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
43
44 Section 7: This act shall take effect August 5, 2025, in the start of the new school year.
45 Instructions will be held the first week of school. This gives about a year and 8 months for
46 preparation and installation of the EpiPens.
47
48
49

AN ACT TO REQUIRE EPINEPHRINE IN ALL PUBLIC MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL CAFETERIAS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION
2
3 Section 1:
4 Epinephrine- A hormone and medication which is involved in regulating visceral functions. Also
5 known as adrenaline. Epinephrine is mainly used during anaphylactic shock to relax the airway
6 muscles. It is the first response treatment for severe, life-threatening allergic reactions.
7
8 Anaphylactic shock- Severe, life threatening allergic reaction. This causes blood pressure to drop,
9 airways to narrow and blocked breathing due to exposure to allergic substances.
10
11 EpiPen- Is an auto injector that contains epinephrine.
12
13 Section 2:
14 All public middle and high schools will be required to install EpiPens in cafeterias. More than 5
15 million children suffer from food allergies, which can be fatal. Food allergies can also develop later
16 in life, causing unknown allergic reactions. With EpiPens in cafeterias, students and teachers can
17 prepare for these unknown situations. These EpiPens will be kept in a safe area within the
18 cafeteria so that no accidents occur.
19
20 Section 3:
21 All students and teachers in public middle and high schools will be given a short video/introduction
22 on how to use an EpiPen, which will be set by the Tennessee Department of Health. One health
23 care professional will be appointed to give instructions to all teachers and students once a year at
24 each high school and middle school. The instructions should not take long, as an EpiPen is used in
25 3 seconds. These healthcare professionals will be paid for this day as they go around teaching high
26 school students how to use the EpiPen.
27
28 Section 4:
29 Anaphylactic shocks occur quickly and easy access to an EpiPen in schools will drastically decrease
30 incidents with allergic reactions and keep students safe. Many students experiencing a first-time
31 allergic reaction would be in dire need of an EpiPen. Currently, an estimated one in thirteen
32 children in the U.S is living with a food allergy that can cause such a reaction. According to the
33 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), food allergies in children increased by 50%
34 from 1997 to 2011. Installing EpiPens can create a safer environment in schools.
35
36 Section 5:
37 This installment of EpiPens throughout all public schools will cost an upwards of \$600,000 and it
38 will be funded by the Tennessee Department of Health. EpiPens cost around \$650 for a package of

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the</p>	<p>WHB/24-3-20</p>
<p>Human Services</p> <p>Ava Richardson, Nikki Curtis Dyer County High School</p>		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>
		<p>HOUSE SENATE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>



AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT A 6 YEAR RENEWAL DATE ON MARRIAGE LICENSE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows
- 4 a) Implement- Put into effect
- 5 b) Marriage- The legally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship
- 6 c) Renewal- The action of extending the period of validity of a license
- 7
- 8 Section 2: A marriage license will have a 6-year expiration date enforced
- 9
- 10 Section 3: There will be a \$15 renewal fee put in place
- 11
- 12 Section 4: This act will not cost anything but will generate \$782,991 in revenue
- 13
- 14 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 15
- 16 Section 6: This act will take effect January 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it
- 17
- 18

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



HOUSE COMMITTEE 4

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-4-1
Safety and Homeland Security Natalia Muriente, Olivia White, Madison Angel Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO AMEND HOUSE BILL 1834: ETHAN, HAILLE, AND BENTLEY'S LAW

19 BE IT ENACTED BY THE 2024 TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
20
21 Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
22
23 Vehicular Homicide- The reckless killing of another by the operation of an automobile, airplane,
24 motorboat, or other motor vehicle.
25
26 Reckless Driving/Endangered Driving- Any person who drives any vehicle in willful or wanton
27 disregard for the safety of persons or property commits reckless driving.
28
29 Under the influence- Refers to impairment, to any degree, of an individual's ability to safely
30 perform the activity in question as a result of the use of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of both.
31
32 This bill is essential to ensure the welfare of children whose parents were victims of vehicular
33 homicides. Children are put at financial risk without their parents, which can lead to many
34 problems as they progress through life. This amendment will add the prosecution of any reckless
35 or endangered driving to pay restitution for the child(s) until that child(s) is eighteen (18) and has
36 graduated high school. The aforementioned bill will also implement increased safety on the road to
37 prevent vehicular homicides and assaults.
38
39 All those prosecuted for vehicular homicide while recklessly driving, and being under the influence
40 over the age of 18 will have to pay financial restitution to the child of their victims until they have
41 reached the age of eighteen (18) and have graduated high school. If the person convicted of
42 vehicular homicide is under the age of eighteen (18) the state will be financially responsible to pay
43 restitution until the convicted person is eighteen (18) and eligible to pay. (If the victims' children
44 are still under the age of eighteen (18) and in high school). The restitution paid will be determined
45 by a court of law with the average costs for childcare being \$ 2,221 annually or about \$185 per
46 month in the state of Tennessee.
47
48 In Tennessee, the failure to pay a child's restitution is considered a Class A misdemeanor of time
49 up to eleven (11) months and twenty-nine (29) days of jail time and a fine of up to \$2,500. If it is
50 a repeated offense it is considered a Class E felony that is punishable by 1 to 6 years in prison and
51 up to a \$50000 fine.
52
53 In accordance with "1834 Ethan, Haile, and Bentley's Law", a fiscal impact is deemed insignificant
54 and any discrepancies are assumed to be handled by either the state or the local government.
55
56 This bill and all its content repeal any laws in contrast.
57 This bill shall take effect May 20th, 2024, and affect any crimes on and/or after this date.



	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-4-2
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Savanna Filar, Hattie Gaines, Leila Dodson Signal Mountain High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO REQUIRE TENNESSEE STATE TROOPERS TO CARRY NALOXONE WHILE ON DUTY

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
4 Naloxone: A synthetic drug, similar to morphine, which blocks opiate receptors in the nervous
5 system. Typically, it is in the form of a nasal spray.
6 State Trooper: A member of a State police force. A state trooper's duties include providing patrol,
7 criminal investigation, and staff support services.
8 Opioid: A class of drugs that derive from, or mimic, natural substances found in the opium poppy
9 plant. Opioids work in the brain to produce a variety of effects, including pain relief. As a class of
10 substances, they act on opioid receptors to produce morphine-like effects; a compound resembling
11 opium in addictive properties or physiological effects.
12 Overdose: An excessive and dangerous dose of a drug that often leads to death.
13 Nasal Spray: Substance dispensed as a fine spray from a container into the nostril.
14 ROPS: Regional Overdose Prevention Specialist. The ROPS is located throughout the state of
15 Tennessee as a point of contact for training and education on opioid overdose and overdose
16 prevention through the distribution of naloxone.
17 Emergent: American multinational specialty biopharmaceutical company headquartered in
18 Gaithersburg, Maryland. It develops vaccines and antibody therapeutics for infectious diseases and
19 opioid overdoses, and it provides medical devices for biodefense purposes.
20
21 Section 2: The aim of this bill is to require all Tennessee state troopers to carry naloxone while on
22 duty. After administration, it would temporarily reverse the effects of an opioid overdose in the
23 body of the user.
24
25 Section 3: Currently, by their own free will, state troopers can obtain naloxone from pharmacies,
26 however, this act would change the free will aspect. They will now be required to have naloxone,
27 whether they receive it from pharmacies, an organization, or the state.
28
29 Section 4: Organizations like ROPS have programs for supplying naloxone to prevent opioid use
30 disorder, as well as provide treatment and recovery services. ROPS focuses on first responders,
31 which includes state troopers, individuals at high risk of overdose, those in close relation to users,
32 and recovery services or community resources. ROPS will be a reliable source from which naloxone
33 can be given out after the bill has gone into effect.
34
35 Section 5: This bill requires that all state troopers carry two doses (4mg/2 nasal sprays) of
36 naloxone. These doses will be stored in the patrol car until needed while on duty. Each dose of
37 naloxone is only to be used once. Doses will be replaced monthly or as seen fit depending on the
38 number of overdose cases and amount of usage.



39 Section 6: This bill would not require immediate funding as there is already an abundant amount
 40 of naloxone being provided to Tennessee law enforcement. When this supply runs out, a new
 41 supply will come from Emergent. Funding from the state will go to ROPS since they focus on
 42 supplying state troopers.
 43
 44

45 Section 7: This act will go into effect on January 1st, 2025, allowing enough time for distribution to
 46 all Tennessee State Troopers.
 47
 48
 49

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>BHB/24-4-3</p>
<p>Environment and Conservation</p> <p>Anna Hua, Grace Kim Valor College Prep</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

**AN ACT TO CREATE STUDIES RELATED TO KARST AQUIFER
CONTAMINATION IN TENNESSEE**

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 Follows:
- 5
- 6 Karst Aquifer: A water storage underground, specifically karstified rocks. The water flows
- 7 underground to low elevated surfaces, possibly man-made wells. The Karst Water is then utilized
- 8 for both humans and the environment, like farming, drinking water, etc.
- 9
- 10 Water Filtration: The process of filtering water that holds particles, parasites, bacteria, algae,
- 11 viruses, and fungi. It cleans water and makes it safe for us to drink.
- 12
- 13 Groundwater: Water that exists underground in saturated zones beneath the land surface
- 14
- 15 Hydrogeology: The study of groundwater, deals with how water gets into the ground, how it flows
- 16 in the subsurface and how groundwater interacts with the surrounding soil and rock.
- 17
- 18 Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation: (TDEC) A division of the Tennessee
- 19 government responsible for protecting and conserving our natural environment.
- 20
- 21 Section 2: The Karst Water Program will implement annual hydrogeology studies,
- 22 focusing on finding how various Karst Water sources around Tennessee are contaminated and
- 23 creating solutions depending on issues surrounding specific karst aquifers. This bill will value
- 24 creating studies in counties in need of fresh and drinkable water.
- 25
- 26 Section 3: This act will allow potential solutions to remediate karst aquifers vulnerable to
- 27 impurities and identify patterns of how underground water is polluted throughout areas in
- 28 Tennessee.
- 29
- 30 Section 4: The financial cost of this bill is estimated to cost 18,657 USD annually, being funded by
- 31 the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. There are no other additional costs.
- 32
- 33 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 6: This act shall take effect May 3rd, 2024 as underground water is more susceptible to
- 36 contamination in warmer temperatures.
- 37
- 38

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-4-4	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Economic and Community Development		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Lizzie Pittman, Jane Bigham Lebanon High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Aid and Provide Compensation to People Affected by Gentrified Neighborhoods and Businesses

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1) Terms used in this act should be defined as follows:
- 3 (1) Gentrification- the process whereby the character of a poor urban area is changed by wealthier
- 4 people moving in, improving housing, and attracting new businesses, typically displacing current
- 5 inhabitants in the process
- 6 (2) Displacement- the process of moving something or someone from its place or position
- 7 (3) Compensation- the action or process of awarding someone something, typically money, as a
- 8 recompense for loss, injury, or suffering
- 9
- 10 Section 2) The purpose of this bill is described as follows:
- 11 This bill is essential to gain support for citizens who lose their homes and businesses to the rapid
- 12 gentrification that has been seen in numerous parts of Tennessee. Within the last couple of
- 13 decades, gentrification has destroyed many neighborhoods and businesses that have been around
- 14 for years. Gaining financial aid for citizens that are largely affected by the gentrification in an area
- 15 will allow them to find housing and continue their businesses without major and life-altering
- 16 inconveniences.
- 17
- 18 Section 3) Aid to pay for a new property for housing or a business, as well as compensation, will
- 19 be required by this new program. The bill will first bring awareness to minority groups that are not
- 20 receiving any type of indemnity after the removal from a house or business. The city will be forced
- 21 to fund a program that educates and guides citizens who have been disrupted by gentrification on
- 22 the right path to get back on their feet. This bill will also force cities to start keeping track of who,
- 23 where, and why evictions are initiated. With an early warning system in place, such as studying
- 24 and providing the human mobility of a city, could educate and prepare residents of a neighborhood
- 25 that could potentially be affected by gentrification in the near future.
- 26
- 27 Section 4) The program that this bill is initiating will sponsor an online website to guide residents
- 28 through tough challenges faced by displacement. This website's objective is to direct people that
- 29 are not able to attend in person meetings. Part of our budget will be to fund in person meetings to
- 30 assist anyone in need of guidance. This program will provide a maximum of \$6,000 total, or
- 31 \$1,000 per month for 6 months based on household income or individual salary.
- 32
- 33 Section 5) The punishment for disobeying the law and its given program will result in taking the
- 34 involved members to the state court for trial.
- 35 Section 6) This program asks for 255 million dollars a year and will be funded by the Department
- 36 of Economic and Community Development's budget.
- 37 Section 7) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 38 Section 8) This act shall take effect on July 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-4-5	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Finance and Administration		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Taylor Wilkerson, Levi Biddle, Allisson Asencio Innovation Academy		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>


An Act to Increase the Minimum Wage in Davidson and Williamson Counties

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a. Minimum Wage- The lowest amount a worker can be paid hourly, currently \$7.25 in Tennessee,
- 5 which is the national minimum wage.
- 6 b. Living Wage- theoretical income level in which individuals and families can afford food, a home,
- 7 and other necessities.
- 8 c. Cost of Living- the level of prices relating to a range of everyday items.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: The minimum wage in Davidson and Williamson Counties shall be increased to \$10.50
- 11 from the current minimum wage of \$7.25. This 45% increase will account for rising living expenses
- 12 in these counties. This bill aims to create a living wage for minimum wage workers in specific
- 13 counties in Tennessee, where the cost of living is \$18 per hour in Davidson County and \$18.35 per
- 14 hour in Williamson County. This is not a state-wide increase.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: This bill would come at no cost to the state and will increase revenue as workers can
- 17 afford to buy more goods. By reducing poverty this will decrease financial dependence.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: This bill will become effective immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
- 20

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-4-6	
		BLUE HOUSE	
<p>Environment and Conservation Harper Gibson, Mehriya Hashemi, Meg Tennent Martin Luther King Magnet School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

An Act to Require Taxation on Carbon Emissions

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section One: Terms in this Act will be defined as follows:
- 3 Class C Misdemeanors: In the American judicial system, this is the least serious crime a person
- 4 can be convicted of. Crimes classified as Category C include traffic tickets, petty thefts under fifty
- 5 dollars or items valued under fifty dollars, simple assaults and disorderly conduct. In the case of a
- 6 Category C Misdemeanor, the person who is convicted can expect to serve at most one year in
- 7 state prison or be fined according to the amount of damage the crime caused.
- 8 Carbon Tax: A tax imposed on coal, oil products, and natural gas that is paid by fuel suppliers.
- 9 Emitters pay the government a fee for each ton of carbon dioxide emissions they produce. In turn,
- 10 these companies pass this tax on to consumers in the form of higher prices for electricity,
- 11 gasoline, heating oil, and other products and services.
- 12
- 13 Class E Felonies: Mid-level felonies that carry a maximum penalty of one to six years in prison and
- 14 a fine of up to three thousand dollars. A few examples of such crimes include theft of a firearm,
- 15 felon in possession of a handgun, and aggravated rioting.
- 16
- 17 Internal Revenue Service (IRS): An agency of the United States Department of the Treasury,
- 18 responsible for enforcing and administering federal tax laws, processing tax returns, performing
- 19 audits, and aiding American taxpayers.
- 20
- 21 Carbon Footprint: An indicator of the amount of carbon dioxide and other carbon compounds
- 22 emitted by a particular person, group, or organization because of the consumption of fossil fuels.
- 23
- 24 Heat Islands: Areas within metropolitan areas that are warmer than the surrounding rural areas.
- 25 Cities generate heat through the combined energy of all the people, cars, buses, and trains.
- 26
- 27 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent: An indicator used to compare greenhouse gas emissions based on their
- 28 global warming potential.
- 29
- 30 Greenspaces: Grass, trees, or other types of vegetation set aside for recreational or aesthetic
- 31 purposes in an urban setting.
- 32
- 33 Dividends: Regular payments made by a company to its shareholders (usually quarterly) from its
- 34 profits (or reserves).
- 35
- 36 Metric Tons: Mass unit equivalent to 1000 kilograms or 2,205 pounds.
- 37 Commissioners: Those who represent an area's supreme authority.
- 38
- 39
- 40 Stockholders: Those who own stock in a corporation.
- 41
- 42 Tennessee Code: Tennessee's Annotated Code.
- 43
- 44 USD: U.S. dollars.
- 45
- 46 Section Two: Companies that supply fuel to consumers will be subject to a 50 USD carbon tax per
- 47 metric ton of carbon dioxide emitted. Companies are taxed based on the amount of carbon they
- 48 produce in a given year. The proposed tax is designed to address the issue of around 95 million
- 49 metric tons of carbon dioxide being emitted each year in Tennessee and around 12.2 metric tons
- 50 being emitted by each citizen of Tennessee.
- 51
- 52 Section Three: During the next 15 years, the tax imposed on companies will increase by 10 USD
- 53 per metric ton each year. This will continue until it reaches 200 USD per metric ton in 2040.
- 54
- 55 Section Four: Every year, a company that proactively supplies fuel to consumers must record and
- 56 report its data to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in Tennessee. Using measured consumption
- 57 data and emissions factors known as carbon dioxide equivalents, companies can calculate the
- 58 amount of carbon dioxide they emit each year. Corporate carbon footprints are comprised of all
- 59 direct and indirect emissions of carbon dioxide.
- 60
- 61 Section Five: Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels will be subject to the carbon tax. Among
- 62 the fossil fuels that will be taxed are coal, natural gas, and oil. Companies that use these materials
- 63 and sell them to consumers will have to pay this tax.
- 64
- 65 Section Six: The addition of a carbon tax will cost the government a one-time payment of around
- 66 20,000 USD and will generate more than 40,000,000 USD in state revenue and 25,000,000 USD in
- 67 local revenue each year. The amount of revenue produced each year will vary depending on
- 68 several factors. Factors to consider include the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by companies
- 69 each year and the amount of USD per metric ton that must be paid.
- 70
- 71 Section Seven: Each year, the revenue generated by the carbon tax will be used to improve
- 72 Tennessee. A proportion of 60% of the revenue will be dedicated to the construction of more parks
- 73 and green spaces. It is intended that these parks and greenspaces be implemented to facilitate
- 74 people's connection with the environment, improve air quality, increase public health, and reduce
- 75 heat islands and air pollution in urban areas. As for the remaining 40% of revenue, it will be used
- 76 to make Tennessee a more environmentally friendly and sustainable state. Among the measures
- 77 that will be taken are the addition of bike lanes, the improvement of downtown's walkability, the
- 78 reliance on sustainable energy sources, and the construction of more resilient buildings.
- 79
- 80 Section Eight: Under Tennessee Code Section 67-2-121, the failure to file a tax return, the
- 81 violation of any tax regulation, the failure to provide the Department of Revenue with a list of
- 82 stockholders and dividend recipients, and the filing of a false return with the intent to avoid
- 83 taxation are all misdemeanors. Under this chapter, any person who fails to file a return or violates
- 84 any rule or regulation promulgated by the commissioner commits a Class C misdemeanor. False
- 85 tax returns with intent to evade taxes are a Class E felony.
- 86
- 87 Section Nine: If a company refuses to comply with the carbon tax and fails to pay its mandatory
- 88 taxes, they will be held accountable under Tennessee Code Section 67-2-121 and will be punished
- 89 accordingly. Evading taxes is a serious offense and will be prosecuted accordingly.
- 90
- 91 Section Ten: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 92 Section Eleven: This act shall take effect January 1st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 93

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-4-7	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Logan Gibson, Mason Cunningham, Ryley Sheeks Clarksville Academy		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act To Implement Higher Standards of Physical Activity In Tennessee Schools

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Physical activity- Physical activity may include walking, jumping rope, playing volleyball, or other
- 6 forms of physical activity that promote fitness and well-being; however, walking to and from class
- 7 shall not be considered physical activity
- 8 for the purposes of this section.
- 9
- 10 Physical Fitness- The state of health when pertaining to one's body, more specifically, the ability to
- 11 perform aspects of sports, occupations and daily activities.
- 12
- 13 Physical Disabilities- Any physical defect or impairment that limits a person's ability to partake in
- 14 physical activity.
- 15
- 16 Section 2: In the state of Tennessee, all Middle and High Schools will be required to implement a
- 17 minimum of 120 mins per week of physical activity. (changed from the previous 90 minute
- 18 requirement).
- 19
- 20 Section 3: Students with Physical disabilities that may impact physical activity, will be granted
- 21 partial or complete exemption, in accordance with a healthcare professional, or decision from a
- 22 given school.
- 23
- 24 Section 4: Students who participate in a sport will have their required physical activity per week
- 25 deducted (every minute of a given sport is also a minute deducted from the mandatory 120min).
- 26
- 27 Section 5: This bill will not require a budget to implement, due to the fact that there is no need to
- 28 purchase equipment or hire any new staff.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1st, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 33
- 34
- 35

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	RHB/24-4-8	
		RED HOUSE	
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Riley Vinson, Madalyn Wix Upperman High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to add on to the preexisting lesson HS.FAS.3 (Personal safety while driving) in Lifetime Wellness

- 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. Lifetime wellness - A 9-12 grade class in high school that teaches how to maintain physical,
- 5 mental, social, and emotional wellness throughout an individual's life.
- 6 b. Driver's education - A course of study, for high school students, that teaches the techniques of
- 7 driving a vehicle, along with basic vehicle maintenance, safety precautions, traffic regulations, and
- 8 laws.
- 9 c. Tennessee Department of Education: Establishes rules and policies governing all aspects of K-12
- 10 education necessary for the success of individual children, their communities, and the state of
- 11 Tennessee.
- 12 d. HS.FAS.3: Explain how potential risks associated with technology, transportation, and high-risk
- 13 behaviors affect safety.
- 14
- 15 Section 2: All Tennessee schools that teach Lifetime Wellness will be required to teach a lesson
- 16 over basic driving skills and safety.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: The standards for the lesson should include but are not limited to basic road signs, what
- 19 to do in emergencies (examples being a car wreck or flat tire), how the permit and driver's test is
- 20 set up, and any other basic driving information.
- 21
- 22 Section 4: Following this outline the Tennessee Department of Education will add on to the
- 23 preexisting standard based on what they deem necessary for the simple driver's education.
- 24
- 25 Section 5: After two school years the Tennessee Department of Education can decide if the unit
- 26 should be continued or dismissed after proper observation.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: The budget for the addition of this Lesson/Unit will be a maximum of 30,000 dollars and
- 29 will be Funded by the Tennessee Board of Education. (Note that not all of this money will be
- 30 spent.)
- 31
- 32 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 8: This act shall take effect August 1, 2025. This gives the Tennessee Department of
- 35 Education and teachers two school years to create the materials and enforce them throughout
- 36 Tennessee schools.
- 37
- 38
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-4-9
			RED HOUSE
Correction			ACTION ON THE BILL
Asmaa Ali, Sierra Gray			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
Martin Luther King Magnet School			SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO REMOVE THE PRACTICE OF PUNITIVE SEGREGATIONS FROM STATE PRISONS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Punitive Segregation: The confining of an inmate as a result of a disciplinary conviction, for no
- 6 longer than 30 days, as punishment for the commission of an infraction. More commonly referred
- 7 to as solitary confinement.
- 8 Sentence credits: Credits that act as a period subtracted from an inmate's sentence.
- 9 Administrative Segregation: The purposeful segregation of inmates believed to be a threat to the
- 10 security of the institution, the welfare of staff, or to other inmates.
- 11
- 12 Section 2) This act requires all Tennessee state prisons and private correctional facilities, with the
- 13 exception of the Riverbend Maximum Security Institution, to abolish the practice of punitive
- 14 segregation.
- 15
- 16 Section 3) This act requires that punitive segregation be replaced with other disciplinary actions
- 17 including but not limited to:
- 18
- 19 A) The restriction of privileges
- 20
- 21 B) Verbal and written warnings
- 22
- 23 C) Loss of sentence credits
- 24
- 25 D) Recommendation for reclassification to higher custody level
- 26
- 27 Section 4) This act does not apply to administrative segregation and will still act as restrictive
- 28 housing for those who serve as an immediate danger to other inmates.
- 29
- 30 Section 5) The removal of punitive segregation will have no fiscal impact on the state.
- 31
- 32 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 7) This law shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 35
- 36

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-4-10
			RED HOUSE
Transportation			ACTION ON THE BILL
Aryan Pandey, Anirudh Krishnan			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
Mt. Juliet High School			SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Fiscally Support Electric Vehicle Charging Station Infrastructure Development through Grants and Tax Credits for Commercial Use.

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 SECTION 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 Fiscally: In a way that relates to financial matters.
- 4 Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Station: A piece of equipment that supplies electrical power that can
- 5 be used at a later time by electric vehicles.
- 6 Commercial use: Involving the exchange of goods, services, or property for financial gain.
- 7 Grant: A sum of money given by the state of Tennessee to a qualifying individual or group.
- 8 Tax Credit: A quantity of money that can be offset against a tax liability.
- 9
- 10 SECTION 2: According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, approximately
- 11 twenty-nine percent of air pollution in Tennessee is caused by transportation. This means that if
- 12 we decrease air pollution caused by transportation, we can substantially decrease total air
- 13 pollution allowing Tennesseans to enjoy a greater quality of life.
- 14
- 15 SECTION 3: The average cost of electric vehicles is directly correlated to their range: every mile of
- 16 range is approximately 314 USD. For example, if an EV has 100 miles of range, its cost is 31,400
- 17 on average. More robust and dense EV charging infrastructure necessitates less EV range. As a
- 18 result, this bill can reduce EV purchase costs incurred by consumers.
- 19
- 20 SECTION 4: This electric vehicle grant will be funded via the Department of Transportation and the
- 21 Department of Energy's budget. The state will provide a maximum of 20 million USD split between
- 22 the two departments in grants annually, which may be raised or decreased depending on inflation,
- 23 recommended state budgets, or future situations. This act entails the state awarding five percent
- 24 of the costs required to purchase a charging station for commercial purposes up to a maximum of
- 25 4,000\$ per group or individual making the purchase.
- 26
- 27 SECTION 5: Eligible entities will receive a tax credit amounting to 10% of the installation cost, up
- 28 to a maximum of \$4,000 per charging station.
- 29
- 30 SECTION 6: This bill shall also involve connecting the charging station to the electric grid, which
- 31 the grant and tax credit mentioned above will help with.
- 32 SECTION 7: There shall be a formal application process for businesses or individuals to apply for
- 33 the grant for EV infrastructure on the TN grant application website.
- 34 SECTION 8: Prior to the implementation of this grant and tax credit, 7,000\$ will be dedicated to
- 35 developing a public service announcement intended to inform the public about the bill and how
- 36 they can use it themselves.
- 37 SECTION 9: This bill will take effect on July 1, 2024, giving time for people and businesses to learn
- 38 of and prepare for this bill
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-4-11
			RED HOUSE
General Services Aditi Singh, Ann Baker, Toisma Webb Knoxville			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO DECREASE BARRIERS TO VOTING IN TENNESSEE BY IMPLEMENTING AUTOMATIC VOTER REGISTRATION

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2 Section 1: Terms will be defined as follows:
- 3 a. Eligible citizens: a person who is a U.S. citizen, who meets the state's residency requirements,
- 4 and who is either 18 years old on or before Election Day.
- 5 b. Back-end AVR: the process by which a citizen gives the information needed to vote upon an
- 6 agency transaction, resulting in a post-transaction mailer that will automatically register the citizen
- 7 to vote unless they respond and choose to decline.
- 8 c. National Voter Registration Act of 1933: also known as the Motor Voter Act; a United States
- 9 federal law that was enacted to enhance opportunities for citizens to register to vote and to ensure
- 10 that voter registration processes are widely accessible. The primary focus of the NVRA is to
- 11 simplify the voter registration process and increase the number of registered voters.
- 12 d. Participating government agency: a state agency where citizens would be able to automatically
- 13 be enrolled as voters.
- 14
- 15 Section 2: This act attempts to expand on the intentions of the National Voter Registration Act of
- 16 1993, ensuring that more eligible voters will have access to voting without facing various barriers
- 17 that hinder their ability to easily do so.
- 18 Section 3: According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, twenty-four states and
- 19 Washington D.C. have enacted or implemented automatic voter registration.
- 20
- 21 Section 4: Eligible citizens will be automatically enrolled as voters through any interactions they
- 22 have with a participating government agency. Although automatically enrolled, citizens will have
- 23 the option to opt out of registration through post-transaction mail.
- 24
- 25 Section 5: The information that citizens use upon registrations and transactions with various
- 26 government agencies is electronically passed on to election officials. These agents of the state
- 27 then verify a secure transaction of information, and they confirm that the individual trying to
- 28 register is eligible.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: Our act would implement back-end AVR (refer to Section 1) rather than front-end,
- 31 which allows citizens to decide whether or not they would like to use their information on the date
- 32 of their government agency transaction, because of its proven ability to lead to an increase in
- 33 voter registration. Implementing back-end AVR will be most beneficial to both Tennessee and the
- 34 United States's goal to have higher voter turnout and access.
- 35
- 36 Section 7: Following the implementation of automatic voter registration in other states in fairly
- 37 recent years, the parameters of this bill will go into effect by the end of 2024.
- 38 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-4-12
			RED HOUSE
Finance and Administration Matthew Smith, Jackie Dummermuth Central Magnet High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT DEALING WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REGULATIONS, USAGE IN INTERVIEWS, AND ONLINE INTERACTIONS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, will be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 A: Artificial Intelligence - a computer system that can perform tasks that would have normally
- 6 required human intelligence; these systems have the ability for visual perception, speech
- 7 recognition, decision-making, translation, voice reproduction, and many other actions.
- 8
- 9 B: Facial Recognition Technology - computer software that can predict a person's personality in the
- 10 workforce based on bodily expressions.
- 11
- 12 C: Bot - an autonomous program found on the internet that has the ability to interact with internet
- 13 systems or users
- 14
- 15 D: Online Domain of Tennessee - actions performed on the internet that were conducted using
- 16 devices with the state lines of Tennessee
- 17
- 18 E: Internet - the electronic communication network that allows people, organizations, and other
- 19 entities to engage in business, converse, engage in other activities on a computer
- 20
- 21 Section 2: An Office of Artificial Intelligence will be established at one of the following institutions:
- 22 Vanderbilt University, Tennessee Technological University, or University of Tennessee Knoxville.
- 23 The institution will be chosen based off of current programs, funding, and available resources. If
- 24 there is no room at the institution for the office, a building with the necessary supplies will be
- 25 constructed for no more than \$10 million from Tennessee's grant system. The \$10 million will also
- 26 be used for the salaries of the employees of the Office of Artificial Intelligence with a maximum
- 27 number of 15 employees with a minimum salary of \$80,000 for the first five years. After five
- 28 years, the Office will have to be renewed by the state of Tennessee.
- 29
- 30 Section 3: The Office of Artificial Intelligence will conduct research in order to come up with an
- 31 annual report on the future of Artificial Intelligence. Inside this report, the office will be required to
- 32 make regulations of Artificial Intelligence that should then be adopted into a bill and voted on by
- 33 the Tennessee congress.
- 34
- 35 Section 4: The Office of Artificial Intelligence will also have to contribute to the current literature of
- 36 Artificial Intelligence and produce new knowledge by conducting extensive and thorough studies.
- 37

38 Section 5: If an interview for a job or promotion for any place of employment, there must not be
39 artificial intelligence used in facial recognition technology unless the employer attains the consent
40 of the applicant or current employee.

41
42 Section 6: The consent referenced in Section 5 must be handwritten or given via electronic
43 confirmation. The electronic confirmation has to be done through authorized software that includes
44 confirming the applicant's identity. The consent cannot be attained through verbal agreement.

45
46 Section 7: The applicant referenced in Section 5 may request the media sent to the artificial
47 intelligence and the analysis of the media performed by the Artificial Intelligence to ensure fair
48 practices were used. The employer may not deny the applicant's request.

49
50 Section 8: Any violation by the employer under Sections 5, 6, or 7 of this act will result in a
51 minimum of \$1,500 with a maximum of \$2,500 fine depending on the severity.

52
53 Section 9: No person shall utilize a bot to converse with another person that will intentionally
54 disguise the bot as a real human in order to facilitate transactions with a human within the online
55 or retail domains of Tennessee

56
57 Section 10: A bot that is still unknown to the real person must not discuss or influence a potential
58 vote in an election to the real person, nor can the bot act as an advertisement agent in any
59 regard.



60
61 Section 11: If the person controlling the bot or the bot itself discloses that it is artificial intelligence
62 and not a real human before action is taken by anyone in conversation with the bot, the person
63 controlling the bot is not liable to the punishments in Section 12. A violation will stand if the
64 nonhuman interaction was identified after action is taken by the person in communication with the
65 bot.

66
67 Section 12: A person who is found to violate Sections 9, 10, or 11 will be liable to a maximum fine
68 of \$2,500 and potential jail time not exceeding 11 months and 29 days depending on the severity.

69
70 Section 13: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

71
72 Section 14: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.

73
74
75

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/24-4-13
Economic and Community Development Rykan Tarazona, Christian Jirik Green Hill High School		RED HOUSE
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO INSTITUTE THE TENNESSEE INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 a) Bipartisan: Involving the agreement or cooperation of separate political parties that usually
5 oppose each other's policies.

6
7 Section II: A bipartisan commission, which will be officially known as the Tennessee Independent
8 Redistricting Commission, will be established in order to direct, implement, and enforce
9 redistricting. The commission will be made up of fifteen commissioners in total. It will be
10 composed of five registered Democrats, five registered Republicans, and five registered
11 independents. Legal advice may be sought by commissioners, as well as the assistance of
12 professional advisory, with the exception of lobbyists.

13
14 Section III: Commissioners are to be selected from applicants who are eligible, which includes
15 being a United States citizen, being the age of eighteen or older, and holding residence in your
16 respective district. All eligible applicants will be divided based on political affiliation before then
17 being selected at random by the state attorney general through lottery in order to meet the proper
18 composition of the commission. No applicant may yield from the same district as another, and
19 should two or more applicants randomly selected yield from the same district, the process for that
20 specific party will be redone in order to ensure balance. Applicants may not at the current time
21 hold public office, or be a lobbyist.

22
23 Section IV: The processes of the commission, its decisions, and its official meetings and hearings
24 shall be fully public to the people of the State of Tennessee. This includes the electoral process of
25 the commissioners, with the lottery requiring official documentation and validation in order to hold
26 legal legitimacy. Contents of accepted applications are to be publicized. All content from such
27 publicization will be subject to investigation and be used as evidence should the need arise.

28
29 Section V: The state will fund \$2,000,000 annually to the Tennessee Independent Redistricting
30 Commission. Such funding will cover wages for government employees, legal resources,
31 professional advisory, and the facilitation of the commission. This budget is subject to change in
32 accordance to inflation, as well as based on the needs of the commission. The funding will be
33 derived from the Tennessee State Legislature, who shall approve a budget for the commission
34 every year following the act's enactment.

35
36 Section VI: The processes of redistricting must comply with the United States Constitution, the
37 Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Should any redistricting disputes arise

38 that violate constitutional or federal law, the Tennessee Supreme Court will be the final ruling on
39 the matter, unless the situation elevates to the United States Supreme Court.

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

42
43 Section VIII: This act shall take effect on January 31st, 2025.
44
45

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-4-14
Correction Ahmad Hossein Valor College Prep		RED HOUSE
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT FOR MANDATORY COUNSELING FOLLOWING DUI OFFENSES

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1): Terms in this act should be defined as follows:
- 4 a. Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)- a measurement of alcohol intoxication used for legal or
- 5 medical purposes.
- 6
- 7 b. Driving Under the Influence (DUI)- the offense of driving, operating, or being in control of a
- 8 vehicle while impaired by alcohol or drugs, to a level that renders the driver incapable of operating
- 9 a motor vehicle safely. For alcohol-related DUIs, a BAC of 0.08% is the point at which a driver is
- 10 deemed incapable of operating a motor vehicle safely. In the cases of a BAC of 0.2% or above,
- 11 more harsh penalties may be imposed.
- 12
- 13 c. Substance Abuse Counseling- treatment such as therapy and/or counseling to address
- 14 underlying causes for substance abuse. Treatments can consist of the following: Group Counseling,
- 15 Addiction Therapy, Individual Counseling, Residential Rehabilitation.
- 16
- 17 d. Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment (ADAT)- funds available to pay for substance abuse
- 18 treatment services for criminal justice-involved individuals who have no other means to pay.
- 19
- 20 e. Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse (TDMHSA)- the state's mental
- 21 health and substance abuse authority. Annually assesses the public's needs for mental health,
- 22 substance abuse, and recovery service supports.
- 23
- 24 Section 2): All first time DUI-offenders will be required to undergo mandatory substance abuse
- 25 counseling for one year with a minimum of 12 sessions following the sentencing of the DUI
- 26 offense.
- 27
- 28 Section 3): Specific substance abuse counseling and court-ordered treatment will be mandated by
- 29 the presiding judge and issued in tandem with sentencing on a case by case basis.
- 30
- 31 Section 4): The fine associated with the offense will be used to offset the cost of the substance
- 32 abuse counseling. Any additional costs will be covered by the offender, and in cases in which the
- 33 offender is unable to cover such expenses, the ADAT will fund.
- 34
- 35 Section 5): Failure to attend a minimum of 12 sessions of substance abuse counseling within the
- 36 required year will result in a continual suspension of the offender's license for intervals of three
- 37 months at a time until 12 sessions have been completed.
- 38

39 Section 6): This addition will create no additional cost to the state of Tennessee due to any
40 expenses being covered by the offenders or existing programs within the TDMHSA.

41

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



43

44 Section 8): This act shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.

45

46

47

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/24-4-15
Environment and Conservation		WHITE HOUSE	
Hudson Sreadas		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Signal Mountain High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

**AN ACT TO PROTECT ALL TENNESSEE STATE PARKS BY BANNING GOVERNMENT
ISSUED OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 a) Drilling for oil and gas: The method of boring a hole through soil and rock to extract geologic
5 reservoirs that contain oil and gas

6 b) Tennessee State Park: An area in Tennessee set aside by the state Government for the
7 preservation of the natural environment.

8 c) Contamination of water, soil, and air: The act of polluting or poisoning natural resources such as
9 water, soil, and air.

10

11 Section 2: This bill will protect the wildlife, and natural resources within Tennessee state parks
12 from pollution and contamination of the environment from oil and gas drilling:

13 a) Exploring and extracting oil and gas in the preserve today has its own environmental concerns.

14 Accidental spills can pollute water and soil, and the air quality may suffer from the release of
15 harmful chemicals. Wildlife, including their movements, feeding, and nesting activities, may be

16 disrupted. b) Additionally, vegetation needs to be cleared to make room for drilling areas. These
17 activities related to drilling for oil and gas can negatively impact the experience of visitors and the

18 natural beauty and health of the environment within the state parks.

19 c) This bill, if enacted, would help mitigate any of these harmful effects within Tennessee state
20 parks. In doing this, the preservation of the health of the environment and the natural beauty

21 would greatly increase, in effect, making the park more enjoyable to both wildlife and visitors.

22

23 Section 3: This bill, if enacted, will not cost the state of Tennessee any expense:

24 a) This bill will be a ban, so no physical actions will need to be taken in order to enact the bill;

25 which will mean that there is no cost associated with the enactment of this bill.

26

27 Section 4: If this bill is enacted, it will be put into effect as soon as it is passed by the Tennessee

28 Government.



29

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

31



32

33

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-4-16	WHITE HOUSE
Safety and Homeland Security				
Morgan Drewery, Kaylond Porter, Trisha Sharma Mt. Juliet High School				

Tennessee Extreme Risk Protection Act of 2024



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this bill are defined as follows:
- 4 Child Abuse: Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in
- 5 death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation.
- 6 Child Neglect: A child who lacks adequate parental care because of the faults or habits of the
- 7 child's parents, guardian, or custodian.
- 8 Restraining Order: A temporary court order issued to prohibit an individual from carrying out a
- 9 particular action, especially approaching or contacting a specified person.
- 10
- 11 Section 2: Persons who have been charged with child abuse, child neglect, and or a restraining
- 12 order shall be prohibited from purchasing a fire arm until said charges are dismissed or the
- 13 person(s) is found not guilty. This includes buying, selling, or transporting any fire arm and/or
- 14 ammunition.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: This act will prevent potential harm to victims of child abuse, child neglect, and
- 17 person(s) seeking protection orders. Many times persons seeking protection orders are later
- 18 assaulted by firearms.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: This act will cost the state no money to put in place.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 25
- 26

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-4-17	WHITE HOUSE
Transportation				
Varsha Shetty, Fattah Hakim, Regan Duong Valor College Prep				

AN ACT TO FIX POTHOLES IN NASHVILLE FOR MOTOR SAFETY

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this act should be defined as follows:
- 4 A) Pothole - a hole in a road surface that results from gradual damage caused by traffic and/or
- 5 weather
- 6 B) Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) - a multi modal agency with responsibilities in
- 7 aviation, public transit, waterways, railroads, cycling and walking; Nashville Department of
- 8 Transportation (NDOT), a sub-level of transport
- 9 C) Interstate - one of a system of expressways covering the 48 contiguous states
- 10 D) Micro-surfacing - a protective seal coat which extends the life of pavement; a thin, tough layer
- 11 of asphalt emulsion blended with finely crushed stone for traction; a cost-effective method to
- 12 renew the road surface and seal minor cracks and other irregularities
- 13 E) Milled Asphalt - process of removing a part of the existing pavement surface to help restore it
- 14 to a uniform texture to use or repave
- 15 F) Ossify - to become or make hardened or set in one's ways
- 16 G) Single-point of failure - a part of a system that, if it fails, will stop the entire system from
- 17 working
- 18 H) Fixed Price Contract - a contract made for the supply of goods or services, such that the agreed
- 19 payment amount will not subsequently be adjusted to reflect the resources used, costs incurred, or
- 20 time expended
- 21
- 22 Section 2) As of 2022, Nashville ranks first in the U.S for potholes by city. As of 2023, there are
- 23 approximately 33,500 potholes reported in Nashville, resulting in vehicle damages up to \$1000 per
- 24 vehicle. According to state officials, TDOT received 523 pothole reports on state-owned highways
- 25 in Middle Tennessee just between Jan. 22-26 (2024), and 313 reports (60%) were in Davidson
- 26 County.
- 27
- 28 Section 3) This act aims to create a fixed price contract and avoid single point of failure, to
- 29 produce a workforce between TDOT, sub-branch NDOT, and the leading pavement repair and
- 30 maintenance companies in Nashville:
- 31 a) Crown Paving for highways and interstates
- 32 b) Gaddes Strategic LLC for residential and local areas
- 33 This will ensure timely completion of pothole repairs, where extenuating circumstances will be
- 34 taken into account to reform the expectations of the contract.
- 35
- 36 Section 4) This bill will implement the following researched strategies:
- 37 a) Operations will begin during the spring season due to ideal temperatures, allowing the new
- 38 pavement to ossify and avoid climate related hurdles.


- 39 b) Textured pavement can be used immediately as a driving surface, allowing minimal traffic
40 interruption
41 c) Implement micro surfacing techniques
42
43 Section 5) This act aims to carry out the repairs of potholes primarily in Nashville and the
44 interstates that run through it (I-65 North and South, I-40 East and West, and I-24 East and
45 West), up to the jurisdictional parameters of Nashville, as designated by the State of Tennessee.
46
47 Section 6) This act will inform motorists (by way of road signs) to anticipate delays during repair
48 operations and identify the following factors, as emphasized by TDOT:
49 a) Typical operation schedules will take place from 12AM - 5AM.
50 b) Taking into consideration that asphalt takes 24 hours to solidify, commuters should anticipate
51 day-time lane closures.
52 c) Repairs may not follow the given schedule due to inclement weather conditions, as the welfare
53 of the workers stands as the main concern.
54
55 Section 7) The financial breakdown of the requested \$11.8M dollars is as follows:
56 a) 33,430 potholes with \$150 in cost of transportation and materials (per hole) amounts to
57 approximately \$5,014,500.
58 b) \$17 per hour for workers; crew of 6 per pothole; duration of 2 hours for repairs is \$6,819,720.
59
60 Section 8) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
61
62 Section 9) This act, upon passage, shall take effect in the summer of 2024, before the official
63 winter season, with public welfare requiring it.
64
65
66

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>WHB/24-4-18</p>
		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
<p>Education</p> <p>Lee Greeson, Aidan Rock Signal Mountain High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

**AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE PARTICIPATION AND COMPLETION OF A STATE
MANDATED DRIVING SKILLS COURSE IN TENNESSEE SCHOOLS IN ORDER TO
OBTAIN A DRIVER'S LICENSE**



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
4 Drivers License: A license that allows an individual to legally operate an automobile. This license
5 can only be obtained after the individual has turned 16 years of age, has held a learners permit for
6 6 months, and has completed a road test, specific to one's state.
7 Learners Permit: A special license, obtained by taking a written test no earlier than the age of 15,
8 that allows an individual to legally operate an automobile with an eligible adult of the age of 21 in
9 the passenger's seat.
10 Road Test: A driving test, specific to each individual state, designed to measure the capabilities of
11 the testee in different driving skills and situations.
12 Written Permit Test: A written test, specific to each individual state, designed to measure the
13 knowledge of the testee regarding different driving skills and situations. Ability to participate in
14 this test achieved after the age of 15 has been reached.
15 Drivers Ed: A Tennessee State Mandated course teaching skills required to pass both the
16 Tennessee Written Permit Test and the Tennessee Road Test. Proof of completion of this course is
17 required in order to obtain a drivers license.
18 DUI: Driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or any additional illegal substance. Obtaining a
19 single DUI is regarded as a misdemeanor, but obtaining multiple DUIs is regarded as a felony. A
20 DUI is punishable by fines, jail time, and revocation of one's drivers license.
21
22 Section 2: All public high schools in the state of Tennessee will be required to add the course of
23 Drivers Ed to their 9th grade required curriculum.
24 This course will be a semester long, and be taken in tandem with the Tennessee mandated
25 Lifetime Wellness course.
26 Each class will take up half the 9th grade school year. The first semester will contain the Lifetime
27 Health and Wellness class and the second semester will contain the Drivers Ed course.
28 Each course will be taught by the same teacher and this teacher must be certified to teach both
29 classes.
30 This course will be a hands-on experience in addition to classroom learning
31 A parent/guardian consent form will be provided to each student, and a signed consent form from
32 the parent/guardian will be required to participate in the hands-on portion of the class.
33 The hands-on experience will not be required to pass the overall class, but will reward the students
34 with enhanced skills and experiences.
35 Students without a signed consent form will be given increased classroom learning time.
36

37 Section 3: The Drivers Ed course will teach students important skills which will be used to pass the
38 Tennessee Road Test.
39 Some of these skills include, but are not limited to:
40 Parallel parking
41 Knowledge of the car and its mechanics
42 Proper turning procedures
43 Additional time will be provided after school hours for students who are interested in obtaining
44 interstate driving skills on a volunteer basis.
45 These after school hours will be determinable specific to each individual school.
46
47 Section 4: Lifetime Wellness teachers will be required to take and pass both a Written Permit test
48 and a Road test, in addition to previous completion, and have a clean record with no DUIs, under 3
49 tickets, and no arrests in order to gain certification to teach the Drivers Ed course.
50
51 Section 5: Proof of completion of this course will be required to obtain a driver's license.
52 If a student fails this class, then he/she will not be able to take the road test and will therefore not
53 be able to obtain a drivers license.
54 If a student should fail, they would be required to retake this course in place of their designated
55 study hall or physical education class for the first semester.
56 Failure of this course will not contribute to the student's possibility of being held back.
57 If any change to a student's graduating class is made, such as being held back or moved up a
58 grade, they will still be required to complete this class in order to obtain a drivers license.
59 This class will be in addition to all standing requirements needed to obtain a drivers license.
60
61 Section 6: Each public school in Tennessee will be provided, from the state, a used car that is
62 reliable and able to drive well in order to teach the hands-on experience of this course
63
64 Section 7: This bill will cost roughly \$5,100,000, and will be funded through the Tennessee
65 Department of Education budget.
66
67 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
68
69 Section 9: This act will take effect starting at the beginning of the 2025-2026 school year.
70
71
72

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Economic and Community Development</p>	<p>WHB/24-4-19</p>
		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
<p>Luke Palazola, James Dyal, Gavin Whiteaker Lebanon High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

An act to aid nuclear families

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 Nuclear families/ Nuclear households- A married couple with one or more children
5
6 Section 2: In this bill, nuclear families would be eligible for a complete property tax reduction on
7 residential properties.
8
9 Section 3: The tax break will be until the youngest child is of the age 16. The tax will then be
10 increased to 50% of the original tax.
11
12 Section 4: Once the youngest child is of the age of 18, the tax will be increased up to 75% of the
13 original tax.
14
15 Section 5: In theory, this bill will help keep parents stay together for which in turn helps
16 children's mental health
17
18 Section 6: This tax break would only be eligible for one property and the property cannot be
19 equivalent to or in excess of \$325,000 which is about \$1,690 in property tax.
20
21 Section 7: Since 1970 The economy has risen and fallen with the amount of nuclear families. As
22 the population of nuclear families has fallen to 37% the economy has significantly fallen as well
23
24 Section 8: \$543,282,610 is the expected loss in tax revenue.
25
26 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
27
28 Section 10: If passed this bill will take action on October 1, 2024.
29
30
31

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>WHB/24-4-20</p>
<p>Safety and Homeland Security</p> <p>Michael Cole Dyer County High School</p>		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE SENATE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO REQUIRE A KNOWLEDGE EXAM ON CLASS D LICENSES RENEWAL

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 SECTION 1
- 4 Class D license- a regular driver's license is required to operate a passenger vehicle.
- 5
- 6 Renewal- the action of extending the period of validity of a license, subscription, or contract.
- 7
- 8 SECTION 2
- 9
- 10 All licensed drivers will be required to retake the Knowledge exam at the time of a license renewal.
- 11 Very often laws change and class D drivers need to be knowledgeable.
- 12
- 13 This will be required by the Department of Security, and a fee of \$28 will be required to renew and
- 14 take the exam.
- 15
- 16 SECTION 3
- 17
- 18 This law will cost nothing to implement as the fee for a test will be covered in the renewal fee.
- 19
- 20 SECTION 4
- 21
- 22 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 23
- 24 SECTION 5
- 25
- 26 This act shall take effect June 1st, 2024
- 27
- 28
- 29

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT




HOUSE COMMITTEE 5

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	BHB/24-5-1	BLUE HOUSE
Health				
Blessing Kosia, Allison Hernandez-Sanchez, Fanta Kallon Martin Luther King Magnet School				



An Act to Resolve Maternal Mortality Rates in Women of Color

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: The terms of this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 Infant Mortality Rate: The number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births.
- 4 Birth Equity: The assurance of the conditions of optimal births for all people with a willingness to
- 5 address racial and social inequities in a sustained effort.
- 6 Socioeconomic Status: An economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work
- 7 experience and of an individual's or family's access to economic resources and social position in
- 8 relation to others.
- 9 Maternal Morbidity: Any health condition attributed to complicating pregnancy and childbirth that
- 10 has a negative impact on the woman's well-being and functioning.
- 11 Healthcare: The organized provision of medical care to individuals or a community.
- 12 Gestation Period: Length of pregnancy from the time of conception until birth.
- 13
- 14 Section 2: Birth equity groups will be put in place to improve the way healthcare takes its
- 15 approach to attending to the needs of every pregnant woman in need of assistance to navigate
- 16 through the healthcare system, especially women of color. These various organizations would
- 17 provide these mothers with support and guides to a safe delivery while also asking for feedback
- 18 after the procedure.
- 19
- 20 Section 3: Feedback mechanisms will be administered at hospitals to patients to review their
- 21 experiences with the services provided at the hospital. Data analysis proves that feedback
- 22 mechanisms such as surveys reduce rates of neonatal intensive care admittance and preterm
- 23 births by up to 41%. Obtaining this information will be through talking to the patients individually
- 24 and asking them to fill out surveys physically so that this information is received by birth equity
- 25 groups and healthcare providers for training to address racism and build a more diverse healthcare
- 26 workforce. Forms will be filled out with the consent of these mothers and be kept confidential from
- 27 the providers.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: The amount of Birth Equity groups is dependent on the population density of the state.
- 30 Birth Equity groups will be set up near communities and organizations that will serve to aid in
- 31 sensitizing information about the treatment of women of color during the gestation period and
- 32 allow the easy accessibility of doula group services and midwives to larger numbers of expectant
- 33 mothers.
- 34
- 35 Section 5: For the addition of state-mandated Birth Equity Groups, this bill will have a yearly cost
- 36 of \$200,000, covering all expenses.
- 37 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 38 Section 7: This act shall take effect as soon as there is a sufficient number of working Doulas and
- 39 accessible Midwives for these Birth Equity groups.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	BHB/24-5-2	BLUE HOUSE
Human Services				
Julia Baker, Byn Brewington Lebanon High School				



An Act to Remove the Statewide Ban on Drag Shows in Public Spaces

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA TENNESSEE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Drag show: a form of entertainment in which a drag artist impersonates a man or woman in a
- 5 dancing and/or singing show, often in a bar or nightclub
- 6 Drag: overarching term describing entertainment featuring drag artists
- 7 Public spaces: A place that is open and accessible to the general public such as
- 8 parks, beaches, roads, etc.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: The Tennessee Adult Entertainment Act, passed in March 2023, states that "drag
- 11 performances in public places and anywhere in the presence of someone under the age of 18 are
- 12 banned."
- 13
- 14 Section 3: Under this act, all individuals regardless of age will be able to see drag shows in any
- 15 public space. Drag is a representation of the LGBTQ+ community, and everyone should have
- 16 access.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: With this act, Tennessee LGBTQ+ youth and adults will see a representation of their
- 19 community, and it will allow all individuals to see themselves represented in this particular
- 20 entertainment sector.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: This bill has no cost to implement, and will in turn increase local business revenue in
- 23 Tennessee cities where drag shows occur. This supports small and local communities across
- 24 Tennessee.
- 25
- 26 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 29

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-5-3
			BLUE HOUSE
Health Kaden Houser, Michael Pemberton, Eli Carroll Webb Knoxville			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate


An Act to Disincentivize The Use of Common Harmful Additives In Commercial Food Products

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms used in this act should be defined as follows:
- 4 a.) Red Dye 3 - Erythrosine, also known as Red No. 3, is a synthetic dye made from petroleum
- 5 that gives foods and drinks a bright, cherry-red color.
- 6 b.) FDA: The Food and Drug Agency
- 7 c.) Carcinogen: a substance capable of causing cancer in living tissue.
- 8 d.) Potassium Bromate: crystalline salt KBrO3 used chiefly as an oxidizing agent and in improving
- 9 the baking.
- 10 e.) Brominated Vegetable Oil: BVO is a vegetable oil that is modified with bromine, used to help
- 11 emulsify citrus-flavored soft drinks, preventing them from separating during distribution.
- 12 f.) Propylparaben: a natural substance found in many plants and some insects. Additionally, it can
- 13 be manufactured synthetically for use in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and foods.
- 14
- 15 Section 2) Products containing the following additives will be taxed upon distribution starting on
- 16 May 1, 2024, until December 31, 2026: Red Dye 3, Potassium Bromate, Brominated Vegetable,
- 17 Propylparaben.
- 18
- 19 Section 3) The tax on these goods will be at a rate of 20% imposed on the manufacturer's revenue
- 20 gained from said products.
- 21
- 22 Section 4) The taxes placed upon food products with the previously mentioned additives will be
- 23 allocated towards the governor's budget.
- 24
- 25 Section 5) Starting on January 1, 2027, food products containing aforementioned additives will be
- 26 banned for distribution to the public.
- 27
- 28 Section 6) Violations of this act will result in a fine equal to the profit gained from the distribution
- 29 of the banned products.
- 30
- 31 Section 7) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 32

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-5-4
			BLUE HOUSE
Environment and Conservation Connor Pogue Signal Mountain High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate



AN ACT TO prohibit all logging practices without a regenerative strategy in privately owned logging companies.

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 3 Clearcutting: A logging practice in which all trees in a designated area are cut down
- 4 Shelterwood: A logging practice in which only trees of a certain age or size are cut down
- 5 Selective Cutting: A logging practice in which only trees of a certain age, size, quality, or type are
- 6 cut down
- 7 Private Logging Company: Any company that participates in the practice of logging that is not
- 8 state or government-owned
- 9 Regenerative Strategy: A strategy to plant new trees when others are cut down
- 10
- 11 Section 2: Many logging companies operate without a regenerative strategy. This act will mandate
- 12 the use of a regenerative strategy. Regenerative strategies help to prevent habitat loss by
- 13 speeding up the process of regrowth as it eliminates the need for new saplings to grow naturally.
- 14 This implementation will satisfy the environmentalists who might participate in destructive forms
- 15 of protest.
- 16
- 17 Section 3: Companies will be given a 2-year grace period after this bill goes into effect. This grace
- 18 period will allow companies to create a regenerative strategy that fits them. After this grace
- 19 period, all instances of Clearcutting, Shelterwood, Selective cutting, and other forms of logging
- 20 performed by a company without a regenerative strategy will be banned.
- 21
- 22 Section 4: During and up to 2 months after the end of the grace period, companies are required
- 23 to submit their plans online on the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation's
- 24 website where it will be reviewed. Any non-compliant companies that do not have a regenerative
- 25 strategy after 2 months will be subject to an audit conducted by the Tennessee Revenue
- 26 Department. If still non-compliant 6 months after the audit, the company will be subject to a
- 27 \$10,000 fine. Each 6 months that the company is noncompliant they will be subject to the fine
- 28 multiplied by the amount of 6-month periods they have gone without compliance.
- 29
- 30 Section 5: The average sapling costs between \$10-50. Many companies will already have the
- 31 equipment required to plant them available. This bill could make the Tennessee government up to
- 32 hundreds of thousands of dollars based on the number of logging companies registered in the
- 33 state.
- 34
- 35 Section 6: Any existing laws or sections of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 36
- 37 Section 7: This bill will go into effect after a 12-month grace period, coming into effect on March 3,
- 38 2025.
- 39

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-5-5	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Environment and Conservation		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Education		HOUSE	SENATE
Jasdip Kumari, Lexi Bertin		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



A Resolution for a Summer Academic Improvement Program

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Terms used in this bill shall be defined as follows:
- 4 GPA- a system mostly utilized in the United States in high schools and colleges to evaluate
- 5 students' performance and academic progress. GPA is determined by assigning a point on the GPA
- 6 scale to each grade or percentage you obtain for an assignment.
- 7 RTI - A multi-tiered strategy for early detection and support of students with learning and
- 8 behavioral issues is called Response to Intervention (RTI). The first steps in the RTI process
- 9 include providing all students in general education classrooms with universal screening and high-
- 10 quality instruction. Interventions are given to struggling learners at progressively higher intensities
- 11 to speed up their learning.
- 12
- 13 The purpose of this bill is to improve educational performance of students with a grade point
- 14 average (GPA) below a 2.0 by requiring participation in an academic summer improvement
- 15 program.
- 16
- 17 Exemptions may be granted on a case-by-case basis for students with extenuating circumstances
- 18 as determined by the school administration.
- 19
- 20 The State Department of Education will develop a program that will include Math, English, Science
- 21 and Social Studies and the coursework will be remedial and not advanced.
- 22
- 23 There will be no cost to the students or families. Transportation services will be provided if
- 24 necessary.
- 25
- 26 Money for this program will be obtained from the State Department of Education budget as well as
- 27 grants.
- 28
- 29
- 30

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	BHB/24-5-6	
		BLUE HOUSE	
Environment and Conservation		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Environment and Conservation		HOUSE	SENATE
Cedric Crawford, Maria Morales, Lena Le		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
Collegiate School		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Prohibit Future Production of Oil and Gas on State Owned Land

- 1 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 3 a.) Prohibit - The Tennessee State Building Commission shall no longer consider or approve
- 4 current or future permits for state owned lands on which the building of infrastructure is intended
- 5 to extract oil or natural gas.
- 6 b.) Future Production - Oil and natural gas infrastructure that would yield fossil fuels in raw form
- 7 such as crude or shale oil and natural gas
- 8
- 9 Section 2: If enacted this bill will help prevent further extraction of oil and/or natural gas in
- 10 protected areas to stop the degradation of animal habitats. The further presence of oil and gas
- 11 wells hold the potential for soil, sediment, and water contamination. The existence of these sites
- 12 could potentially lead to ruptures and spills which would cripple Tennessee's wildlife refuges and
- 13 hunting grounds.
- 14
- 15 Any entity leasing state owned land prior to the enactment of this bill is expected to maintain safe
- 16 production of those wells. Any entity leasing state land is responsible for safe, clean operations by
- 17 following state and federal guidelines. Entities are responsible for maintaining safe, clean
- 18 production sites even after wells have gone offline. The state, at no point, shall incur expenses for
- 19 maintenance of old wells. If entities do not adhere to regulations within existing time frames they
- 20 will face fines and/or have their state license for drilling on private land revoked. Infractions and
- 21 penalties are pre-existing and do not require review.
- 22
- 23 Section 3: This bill would be enacted to reduce the chances of oil and natural gas ruptures on land
- 24 or near aquatic areas. Ruptures can halt fishing in waters both private and public, commercial and
- 25 recreational, by polluting our waters with petroleum or oil. Natural gas and oil well ruptures also
- 26 have the potential to poison our groundwater which could leave Tennesseans without the ability to
- 27 access clean drinking water. This bill also seeks to preserve the aesthetic integrity of areas
- 28 humans use recreationally (state parks, etc.). Oil and Natural Gas ruptures have the potential to
- 29 cripple Tennessee industries such as commercial fishing, agriculture, manufacturing, education,
- 30 and healthcare.
- 31
- 32 Section 4: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee will be nothing. Existing state land leases
- 33 for oil and natural gas drilling will be grandfathered in. Entities will be allowed to finish their
- 34 existing lease and acquire a new lease if the land has been developed and is actively producing oil
- 35 and/or natural gas.
- 36
- 37
- 38 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 39 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RHB/24-5-7
	Childrens Services Teygan Williams, Maya Atkins Innovation Academy	the	RED HOUSE
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

AN ACT TO AMEND TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES POLICY
19.11

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Restrictive Behavioral Management: Refers to the use of interventions and techniques to
- 5 address and control challenging behaviors in various settings; particularly in facilities such as
- 6 schools, residential treatment centers, or juvenile justice facilities. These strategies can include but
- 7 are not limited to physical restraints or seclusion.
- 8 b) Youth Development Center (YDC): Refers to a facility that provides rehabilitation and treatment
- 9 services for juvenile offenders. YDCs focus on helping juveniles reintegrate into society by
- 10 addressing underlying issues that may contribute to delinquent behavior.
- 11 c) Juvenile Justice Facilities: A facility dedicated to handling cases involving minors who have
- 12 committed offences. These centers focus on the rehabilitation and treatment of juvenile offenders
- 13 rather than punishment.
- 14
- 15 Section II: The policy changes will be enacted as follows:
- 16 E.7 shall hence forth read, "The new authorization of restraints or seclusions that exceed the initial
- 17 time limits must be from a qualified clinician. The new authorization will have the same time limits
- 18 as those identified in E5 and E6 above and must be for a new incident. The total period of
- 19 seclusion shall not, under any circumstance, exceed four (4) total hours of seclusion within a
- 20 twenty-four (24) hour period."
- 21 The change being from six (6) to four (4) hours in a twenty-four (24) hour period.
- 22 Isolating children can inflict detrimental psychological, physical, and developmental harm,
- 23 resulting in mental health issues. These risks are amplified for youth with disabilities and trauma.
- 24 F. D shall hence forth read, "The room in which the juvenile is condemned must be at a minimum
- 25 one hundred (100) square feet in area."
- 26 The change being from fifty (50) square feet to one hundred (100) square feet.
- 27 Acknowledging that children from ages one (1) to five (5) require a minimum of seventy (70)
- 28 square feet for the proper comfort and functionality, it is essential to provide children five (5) and
- 29 over with at least one hundred (100) square feet.
- 30 F.E shall hence forth read, "The room is unfurnished and must have padding that is designed
- 31 specifically for use in psychiatric or similar settings and approved by the local health and fire
- 32 authorities."
- 33 The change being from "may have padding" to "must have padding."
- 34 To reduce to risk of self-inflicted harm while juveniles are in a state of distress.
- 35
- 36 Section III: To limit the use and negative effects of restrictive behavior on juveniles, all state
- 37 funded youth development centers and juvenile justice facilities must comply with the new
- 38 policies.



- 39 Section IV: Any state department center found in conflict with policy should be subject to
- 40 punishments which follow the jurisdiction thereof. All violations will be accounted for and pursued
- 41 in the court of law.
- 42
- 43 Section V: Coming from Tennessee Department of Children's Services, \$234,000 will be reserved
- 44 from the Assessment Treatment Center's budget for any additional padding needed to meet the
- 45 new regulations along with \$450,000 for any expansion to seclusion rooms. The total cost would
- 46 come to a maximum \$684,000.
- 47
- 48 Section VI: This money will only remain reserved for the fiscal year following passage of this Act
- 49 any remaining money will return to the Assessment Treatment Center's budget.
- 50
- 51 Section VII: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 52
- 53 Section VIII: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage.
- 54
- 55
- 56

39 Section 4: This addition will cost \$50,000 annually and will be funded through the Tennessee
40 Health and Social Services budget

41
42 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

43
44 Section 6: This act shall take effect July 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.

45
46

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/24-5-8
Health		RED HOUSE
Olivia Clark, Moss Roberts Lebanon High School		ACTION ON THE BILL
		HOUSE SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO CREATE A COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

3 (a) Conflict of Interest an association with a company you can benefit from personally or financially
4 that can have potential bias in a committee decision.

5 (b) Committee is a group of people appointed for a specific function and to take action on some
6 matter.

7 Section 2:

8 (a) The prescription drug committee will have five members who are qualified in health care
9 economics and or clinical medicine.

10 (b) Each member will be required to serve a term of four years and be appointed by the governor.

11 (c) No board member can have any interest of conflict with any prescription drug manufacturers or
12 drug wholesale distributors.

13 If a member does have a conflict of interest they can be excused from the topic or reappointed if it
14 is a constant issue.

15 (d) Board members will receive compensation for travel, hotel, and food while the committee is in
16 session as well as a yearly \$5,000 stipend.

17 Section 3:

18 (a) The committee will meet four times a year, every three months.

19 (b) The committee will hear from advisory groups consisting of patients, doctors, and
20 representatives from relevant sources concerning the issue.

21 (c) The committee must review between 12-24 prescription drugs a year. When deciding which
22 drugs to review the committee will consider the prescription drug, if it has any generic brands for
23 sale, the average out-of-pocket cost for the drug, and if the drug is being sold for an excess
24 amount.

25 (d) The committee will have unlimited research available and can request information from
26 manufacturers.

27 (e) The board has the right to reassess any past price limitations on any prescription drugs yearly
28 based on economic factors.

29 (f) For any price limit set by the committee they must notify the manufacturer of the drug to see if
30 the drug can be available for that price and must include a reasoning for its decision.

31 (g) For any price caps the committee decides on the manufacturer has the right to appeal within 30
32 days. If the manufacturer does appeal, the board can consider a new price limit.

33 If the manufacturer does accept the price cap then the manufacturer has 6 months to change the
34 price. The price limit will only apply to purchases, contracts, and plans after the effective by date.



35

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the</p>	<p>RHB/24-5-9</p>
<p>Health</p> <p>Zoe Solomon</p> <p>Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts</p>		<p>RED HOUSE</p>
<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>		<p>HOUSE SENATE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO RESTRICT THE COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHLY CAFFEINATED ENERGY BEVERAGES TO INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE AGE OF MAJORITY



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 a) Age of Majority: the point at which a person becomes a legal adult, gains control over their
- 6 actions and decisions, and is no longer considered a minor; eighteen years old.
- 7 b) Applicable Retailers/Vendors: Anyone commercially distributing highly caffeinated beverages to
- 8 consumers.
- 9 c) Caffeine: A highly addictive psychostimulating drug affecting the central nervous system. Effects
- 10 a person can experience include increased heart rate, trembling, sleeplessness, dehydration,
- 11 anxiety, and irritability. Withdrawal can occur if a person becomes dependent on it over time.
- 12 d) Highly Caffeinated Beverages: Beverages advertised as Energy Drinks, beverages containing
- 13 more than 80 milligrams of caffeine per 9 fluid ounces, and beverages containing over 100
- 14 milligrams of caffeine.
- 15
- 16 Section II: The purpose of this act is to restrict the sale of highly caffeinated beverages to
- 17 consumers under the age of eighteen years old to increase health during critical developmental
- 18 stages in adolescents. As well as serving as a preventative measure against adolescent health
- 19 concerns heightened by the consumption of caffeine.
- 20
- 21 Section III: This act will regulate the purchase of beverages from the following applicable retailers:
- 22 a) Online Shopping Platforms and Delivery
- 23 b) Curbside Pickup Users
- 24 c) Vending Machines
- 25 d) Gas Stations
- 26 e) Grocery Stores
- 27 f) Other Applicable Retailers
- 28
- 29 Section IV: Within the jurisdictions of this act, vendors will be required to check an identity
- 30 document (ID) for a date of birth dating the consumer at eighteen (18) years of age or older. This
- 31 requires any establishment not currently handling the checkout procedure to provide a system of
- 32 reliable identification of customer age, including but not limited to changes in the availability of
- 33 Energy Drinks in vending machines. Therefore, no establishment may sell beverages under this act
- 34 in vending machines.
- 35
- 36 Section V: Regulations of this act enforce, where a third party is delivering the beverage(s), ie.
- 37 delivery from an online shopping platform or curbside pickup where the consumer is not directly
- 38 handling the final transaction, an age check of a proper identity document (ID), must be

- 39 conducted by the employed deliverer of the beverage(s) before the consumer may possess it. If
- 40 the employed deliverer fails to validate the age of the consumer as being within the guidelines,
- 41 they will be responsible for all liabilities of the affected minor.
- 42
- 43 Section VI: If any applicable retailer fails to abide by these regulations, they would be charged
- 44 with a Class C misdemeanor and liable to up to a \$50 fine per violation and thirty(30) days in jail.
- 45
- 46 Section VII: With the passing of this act, no fiscal budget changes will occur. Additionally, the
- 47 General Assembly of the State of Tennessee will not be responsible for any loss of profit due to the
- 48 inclusion of age restrictions on highly caffeinated beverages.
- 49
- 50 Section VIII: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 51
- 52 Section IX: This act shall take effect six months subsequent to it becoming a law, the public
- 53 welfare requiring it.
- 54
- 55
- 56

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-5-10
			RED HOUSE
Correction			ACTION ON THE BILL
Eesha Sutharshan, Meg Atkins			HOUSE
Webb Knoxville			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____
			SENATE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____



An Act to Help Reduce Driving Under the Influence

- 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 Drunk driving- the crime of driving a vehicle with an excess of alcohol in the blood
- 5 Impaired- weakened or damaged
- 6 BAC- blood alcohol content
- 7 Ignition Interlock Device (IID)- a small, handheld breathalyzer for car ignitions that prevents
- 8 driving a car under the influence.
- 9 Impaired driving- driving or operating a vehicle with a blood alcohol content(BAC) greater than or
- 10 equal to 0.08 percent.
- 11 Revocation- an official cancellation of a decree
- 12 Restricted License- possible option for drunk driving offenders as an alternative to the suspension
- 13 of a license
- 14
- 15 Section 2: Once enacted, this bill will implement the following # of measures to prevent drunk
- 16 driving:
- 17 First Offense
- 18 30-day license suspension and then ignition interlock device for six months
- 19 A fine of \$500 minimum
- 20 Second Offense
- 21 i) one-year license revocation
- 22 ii) possible interlock-restricted license
- 23 iii) fine of \$3,500 minimum
- 24 iii) alcohol abuse screening and counseling
- 25 Third Offense
- 26 i) minimum of a four-month jail sentence and a maximum of two years.
- 27 ii) fines ranging from 4,000 to 150,000
- 28 iii) felony charge
- 29 iii) can result in a revocation of the offender's license for three years
- 30
- 31 Section 3: This bill will have no fiscal impact on the state of Tennessee.
- 32
- 33 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 5: This act will take effect on July 1, 2024.
- 36
- 37

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-5-11
			RED HOUSE
Childrens Services			ACTION ON THE BILL
Ella Brinen, Bethel Derge			HOUSE
Martin Luther King Magnet School			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____
			SENATE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____

AN ACT: TO ESTABLISH "THE FOSTER YOUTH BILL OF RIGHTS"



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: The terms of this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Foster Youth: All dependents placed in state custody after being adjudged a ward of the juvenile
- 5 court
- 6 Foster parent: Any person with whom a child in the care, custody, or guardianship of the
- 7 department is placed for temporary or long-term care.
- 8 Caseworker: A person employed by the Tennessee Department of Children's Services who is
- 9 tasked with ensuring the well-being and safety of dependents of the Tennessee courts.
- 10 Group home: Homes designed to meet the needs of dependents of the Tennessee courts who are
- 11 unable to live at home, or with a Foster Family.
- 12 Residential care facility: Long-term facilities designed to meet the needs of dependents of the
- 13 Tennessee courts who are unable to remain in the home, with a foster family, or in a group home.
- 14 Child and Family Team Meetings (CFTM): Meeting of the Youth and every person involved in their
- 15 case to review and update the permanency plan
- 16 Guardian ad Litem: An attorney appointed to act in the best interest of the youth, this attorney is
- 17 not required to obtain youth consent before making legal decisions on their behalf as they serve as
- 18 a legal guardian rather than an attorney.
- 19
- 20 Section 2: All youth adjudged dependents of the Tennessee courts will be protected under the
- 21 Foster Youth Bill of Rights. Foster Youth will be given a copy by their caseworker upon entry into
- 22 state custody that must be explained to them by a caseworker. All group homes and residential
- 23 facilities must have a copy accessible.
- 24
- 25 Section 3: The document will outline the rights of Youth in Care:
- 26
- 27 To live in an environment free from all forms of abuse including sexual, physical, and emotional as
- 28 well as neglect and exposure to the elements.
- 29
- 30 To have water, food, shelter, and clothes provided by their guardian, funded by the stipend
- 31 provided by the state rather than the youth's savings.
- 32
- 33 To never be forced to sleep on the floor of a DCS office after losing a foster placement.
- 34
- 35 To live in an environment that is free of infestation from rodents, bedbugs, fleas, and other
- 36 disease-carrying pests.
- 37
- 38 To, if applicable, live in a foster home whose conditions would not prompt the removal of the
- 39 youth, were the youth still in the care of their biological parents.

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-5-12
		RED HOUSE
Correction		ACTION ON THE BILL
Brooke Wilson, Stephanie Hutchings Sale Creek High School		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO EXPUNGE THE CRIMINAL RECORDS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 3 Criminal Records: The list of a person's previous criminal convictions.
- 4 Human Trafficking Victims: Anyone deceived by false promises of love, a good job, or a stable life
- 5 and lured or forced into situations where they are made to work under deplorable conditions with
- 6 little or no pay.
- 7 Expungement: The process of removing a charge or charges from a criminal record. Expungement
- 8 is not an automatic process and you must file with the court to receive it.
- 9 Human Trafficking: A crime that involves compelling or coercing a person to provide labor or
- 10 services, or to engage in commercial sex acts.
- 11 Coercion: The practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats. Coercion
- 12 can be subtle or overt, physical or psychological.
- 13 Commercial Sex Act: Any sex act on account of anything of value given to or received by any
- 14 person.
- 15 Section 2:
- 16 i. In this bill, all human trafficking victims will be able to petition for expunction, without
- 17 requirements, from convictions they were charged with while being trafficked.
- 18 Section 3:
- 19 i. Currently, a human trafficking victim in the state of Tennessee is only allowed to petition for the
- 20 expunction of their convictions while trafficked but only if they have completed any requirements
- 21 imposed by the court including completion of any term of imprisonment or probation, conditions of
- 22 supervised or unsupervised release, and independence from alcohol or a controlled substance.
- 23 They must also only be able to apply to petition if they have not been convicted of a criminal
- 24 offense one year prior to filing the petition and they must not be subject to any pending criminal
- 25 charges. Furthermore, one of their convictions must also be prostitution.
- 26 ii. However, only certain convictions are allowed to be expunged currently, these include:
- 27 convictions that have an element of the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force
- 28 against another person or involved the use of a deadly weapon.
- 29 iii. With this act, any human trafficking victim with previous convictions obtained while being
- 30 trafficked can file a petition to expunge their criminal record.
- 31 iv. All human trafficking victims can file a petition to expunge their offenses under the court's
- 32 discretion.
- 33 Section 4: Due to the nature of this act, it will not require any funding.
- 34 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 35 Section 6: This act shall take effect the following year on January 1, 2025

- 40 To have access to private storage free from unreasonable searches.
- 41 To have access to medical, dental, and mental health care with the same confidentiality granted to
- 42 youth their age not in state custody.
- 43 To have access to at least one form of identification, whether a birth certificate, social security
- 44 card, or other identifier.
- 45 To have access to contact information for the Youth's guardian ad litem and caseworker at all
- 46 times, and have the information updated in a timely manner if changed unexpectedly.
- 47 To be notified of all court hearings in advance, to access and be given a copy of all legal
- 48 documents pertaining to their case.
- 49 a. To request all persons relevant to their case be present.
- 50 b. To communicate directly to the judge.
- 51 c. To articulate their needs in court after the age of fourteen
- 52 d. To have conversations with attorneys protected by attorney-client privilege.
- 53 e. To request child family team meetings if necessary.
- 54 f. To remain in the school of origin when possible and be enrolled immediately in a new school
- 55 when moved. To have access to all extracurriculars and educational support in the same manner
- 56 as their peers.
- 57 To sustain all cultural and religious connections. If placed in an interfaith home their foster parent
- 58 shall not solicit them with the intent of conversion.
- 59 To attend independent living classes beginning at seventeen years of age with the intent of
- 60 preparing the youth for a productive life, and out-of-state care.
- 61 To be given all documents pertaining to the youth (legal, medical, or otherwise) on the date of the
- 62 youth's eighteenth birthday.
- 63 To be presented a copy of the Foster Youth Bill of Rights by the youth's caseworker, and review it
- 64 with the caseworker once per year, or each time the youth changes placements.
- 65 To have a copy of the Foster Youth Bill of Rights posted in every group home and residential
- 66 facility in a place accessible to the youth.
- 67 To be recognized under the law as persons worthy of respect, safety, and dignity with the goal of
- 68 preparing youth for a successful future in the same manner as their peers.
- 69 Section 4: This act will be overseen and enacted by the Tennessee Department of Children
- 70 Services.
- 71 Section 5: This bill will be of no cost to the Tennessee state government.
- 72 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 73 Section 7: This act will take effect immediately after passing.

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	WHB/24-5-13
		WHITE HOUSE
<p>Labor and Workforce Development</p> <p>Carter Gayton, Erno Lindner Signal Mountain High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>



Paid Maternity Leave

- 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 Maternity Leave- A four-month absence from work to take care of a newborn child.
- 5 Paid Time off- In the absence of work the employee will receive their salary as if they were
- 6 working.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: This act will require all public school employers to pay teachers and faculty members
- 9 under maternity leave their salary for the duration of the four full months.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: This action will require teachers and faculty members to have held a position at the
- 12 public school for three or more years. If this requirement is not met then the decision will be left to
- 13 the discretion of the institution.
- 14
- 15 Section 4: This act will benefit the mothers of children allowing them to financially support their
- 16 children whilst giving their attention to the newborn.
- 17
- 18 Section 5: This addition of this course will cost \$10,000,000 and will be funded through the
- 19 Tennessee Department of Education budget.
- 20
- 21 Section 6: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 22
- 23 Section 7: This act shall take effect on July 24, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 24
- 25
- 26

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	WHB/24-5-14
		WHITE HOUSE
<p>Transportation</p> <p>Shubh Patel, Colter Lewis, Shaan Patel Martin Luther King Magnet School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

A RESOLUTION TO MODERNIZE PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND THE MANAGEMENT OF ROADWAYS



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: The reallocation of \$15,250,000 from the Tennessee Transportation Modernization Act
- 4 (Apr. 2023), towards the use in the Public Transportation and Roadway Modernization initiatives
- 5 handled by the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT).
- 6
- 7 Section 2: The allotment of funds for the purpose of modernizing the current metropolitan and
- 8 surrounding area's transportation system.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: The creation of routes and intraregional facilities in rural areas, for the purpose of
- 11 connecting Tennessee.
- 12
- 13 Section 4: These additions and modernizations will require an outlay of \$10,000,000, which will be
- 14 funded through the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) reallocation budget.
- 15
- 16 Section 5: The incentivization and marketing of the current and improved public transportation
- 17 system.
- 18
- 19 Section 6: These additions will require an outlay of \$250,000, which will be allocated through the
- 20 Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) reallocation budget.
- 21
- 22 Section 7: The reinforcement and reutilization of the current TDOT road service crew, with the
- 23 advanced data provided by the improved transportation system.
- 24
- 25 Section 8: These additions will require an outlay of \$5,000,000, which will be allocated through the
- 26 Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) reallocation budget.
- 27
- 28 Section 9: The total cost of these additions will require an outlay of \$15,250,000, allocated
- 29 through the Tennessee Department of Transportation budget.
- 30
- 31 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 11: This act shall take effect August 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 34
- 35

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Human Resources</p>	<p>WHB/24-5-15</p>
<p>Chiadi Onuorah, Mayan Rashid, Gage Renkens Valor College Prep</p>		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>		<p>HOUSE</p>
<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>SENATE</p>
<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH GREATER TRANSPORTATION WITHIN FOOD DESERTS



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in this bill should be defined as follows:
- 4 Food Deserts: An area in which at least 33% of the population or 500 people live more than 1/2
- 5 mile from a supermarket in an urban area or 10 miles from a supermarket located in a rural area
- 6 WeGo Public Transit: A Nashville public transportation system of buses
- 7 Knoxville Area Transit (KAT): A Knoxville public transportation system of buses
- 8 Memphis Area Transit Authority (MATA): A Memphis public transportation system of buses
- 9 Bus Routes: A regular, set route taken by a bus service
- 10 Nashville Food Project: A non-profit organization that strives to provide increased access to
- 11 healthy foods in homeless and underserved communities in the Middle TN area. They specialize in
- 12 growing and distributing organic foods
- 13 Second Harvest Food Bank: A non-profit organization designed to serve those experiencing hunger
- 14 across East Tennessee. Their programs strive to distribute food to every corner of the community,
- 15 provide educational resources, and end the cycle of poverty
- 16 The Mid South Healthy Food Initiative: A non-profit organization that provides affordable financing
- 17 to food retailers to expand access to fresh food in underserved communities in West Tennessee.
- 18 By providing financing for working capital, equipment, and real estate, the program enables
- 19 vendors to open, renovate or expand retail outlets that sell fruits and vegetables
- 20 Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO): The policy board of an organization created and
- 21 designated to carry out transportation planning
- 22
- 23 Section 2) This bill will address the lack of access to affordable and nutritious food in low-income
- 24 communities. The Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations found that
- 25 21% of Tennesseans live in food deserts, which accounts for roughly 1,496,562 people.
- 26
- 27 Section 3) This bill will make adjustments to specific bus routes in Memphis, Knoxville, and
- 28 Nashville through partnerships with WeGo Buses, KAT, and MATA. The companies will be
- 29 responsible for assembling MPO teams to ensure that the bus routes hit the food deserts of these
- 30 3 cities, granting their citizens greater access to fresh produce and grocery stores.
- 31
- 32 Section 4) This bill will alter the following 10 MATA routes in Memphis: Walker (route 4), Shelby &
- 33 Holmes (Route 7), Chelsea & Highland (Route 8), Frayser (Route 11), Mallory (Route 12),
- 34 Vullintine (Route 19), Brooks (Route 30), Hollywood & Hawkins Mill (Route 32), S. Third (Route
- 35 39), and Jackson (Route 52).
- 36
- 37 Section 5) This bill will alter the following 8 KAT routes in Knoxville: Lincoln Park (Route 21),
- 38 Central Avenue/Clinton Highway (Route 20), Breda Road/Inskip (Route 24), Parkridge (Route 30),

- 39 Fort Sanders/UT Hospital (Route 42), South Knoxville (Route 40), Sutherland/Bearden (Route 17),
- 40 and Chapman Highway (Route 41).
- 41
- 42 Section 6) This bill will alter the following 4 WeGO routes in Nashville: Metrocenter (Route 9),
- 43 Herman (Route 19), Meridian (Route 28), and Jefferson (Route 29).
- 44
- 45 Section 7) In partnership with the Mid South Healthy Food Initiative, Nashville Food Project, and
- 46 Second Harvest Food Bank, this bill will provide assistance for anyone living in Memphis, Nashville,
- 47 and Knoxville respectively who are unable to utilize the bus system.
- 48
- 49 Section 8) With the average annual salary of MPO employees measured at \$62,620 and the team
- 50 being composed of 6 members working for a maximum of 3 years, that amounts to \$1,116,000.
- 51 Accounting for any additional stop signs, bus shelters, and trash cans that would need to be
- 52 established on the 22 routes, this bill will cost a total of \$2,260,000.
- 53
- 54 Section 9) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 55
- 56
- 57 Section 10) This bill shall take effect after four years of being enacted.
- 58
- 59
- 60

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-5-16
			WHITE HOUSE
Correction			ACTION ON THE BILL
Decian Goff, Andrew Baker Signal Mountain High School			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO BAN THE USE OF LONG-TERM SOLITARY CONFINEMENT HOLDING IN TENNESSEE STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 SECTION 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Solitary Confinement - The isolation of a prisoner in a separate cell as a punishment.
- 5
- 6 SECTION 2: All Tennessee state and federal prisons will not be allowed to hold a prisoner in
- 7 solitary confinement for more than 14 consecutive days, or no more than 40 days in a six-month
- 8 period
- 9
- 10 SECTION 3: All Tennessee state and federal prisons will not be allowed to hold a juvenile or
- 11 pregnant woman in solitary confinement under any circumstances
- 12
- 13 SECTION 3: Solitary confinement has many negative effects on prisoners such as increased risks
- 14 of anxiety, depression, and psychological distress
- 15
- 16 SECTION 4: The negative impacts of solitary confinement on a person's mental health have the
- 17 chance of causing the prisoner to have a harder time readjusting to society when released.
- 18
- 19 SECTION 5: This addition of this course will not cost any money.
- 20
- 21 SECTION 6: All laws or parts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 22
- 23 SECTION 7: This act shall take effect on February 10, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 24
- 25
- 26

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-5-17
			WHITE HOUSE
Environment and Conservation			ACTION ON THE BILL
Sophia Botero, Sybela Crane, Malvika Singh Webb Knoxville			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Overturn the Bill on Prohibiting Teachers from Teaching About Race and Bias

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 Racism: discrimination by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on
- 5 the basis of their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority
- 6 or marginalized.
- 7 White privilege: Systematic and inherent bias that puts one group of individuals above the rest
- 8 due to their race.
- 9 Unconscious bias: social stereotypes about certain groups of people that individuals form outside
- 10 their own conscious awareness.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: (a) Should this bill be enacted, public schools will no longer be allowed to impose
- 13 restrictions, limitations, or prohibitions on teachers from discussing topics related to racism, white
- 14 privilege, and unconscious bias in the classroom.
- 15 (b) Teachers shall be promoted to engage students about race and related issues in a respectful
- 16 and academically motivating way.
- 17 (c) The Tennessee Department of Education shall monitor compliance with these conditions and
- 18 provide necessary support and resources to schools and educators to facilitate meaningful
- 19 discussions on race and related issues.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: (a) Each public school shall report annually to the Tennessee Department of Education
- 22 on their efforts in promoting diversity and inclusion in their respective communities, including
- 23 measures taken to facilitate discussions on race and other related topics.
- 24 (b) The Department of Education shall review and assess the productivity of initiatives taken
- 25 statewide to promote diversity and inclusion within public schools and make recommendations for
- 26 improvement as necessary.
- 27
- 28 Section 4: This bill does not require any funding from the state's budget to be enacted or
- 29 maintained.
- 30
- 31 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 6: This act shall take effect June 30th, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 34
- 35
- 36

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-5-18
			WHITE HOUSE
Education Cassie Wilson, Avery Grant Sale Creek High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act To Implement Mental Health Days As Excused Absences For Tennessee Public Schools

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in the act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be
- 4 defined as follows:
- 5 A) Mental health: Defined by the World Health Organization, is a state of well-being in which the
- 6 individual realizes his or her abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work
- 7 productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.
- 8 B) Mental illness: Mental illnesses are health conditions involving changes in emotion, thinking, or
- 9 behavior (or a combination of these). Mental illnesses are associated with distress and/or problems
- 10 functioning in social, work, or family activities.
- 11 C) Excused absence: When a child is absent for a valid reason that is accepted by the school, for
- 12 example; the child's illness or injury, family emergency, death of a family member, doctor or
- 13 dental appointments that cannot be scheduled before or after school hours, and religious holidays.
- 14 D) Unexcused absence: When a child is absent from school for reasons that are not accepted by
- 15 the school, for example; staying home to visit with family members, missing the school bus,
- 16 working at a job, and sleeping too late.
- 17
- 18 Section 2: This act will include mental health as a valid excuse for a student to not be present at a
- 19 Tennessee public school. This excused absence will be verified by a parent/guardian note based on
- 20 the school's attendance policy or written by a licensed healthcare professional.
- 21
- 22 Section 3: This act will amend the current guidelines (illness or health condition, family
- 23 emergency, and absences due to safety concerns) by including mental health for an excused
- 24 absence per the Tennessee Department of Education. However, this act does not amend the
- 25 current allotted number of excused absences per student which is ten, but rather includes mental
- 26 health within the parameters of an excused absence.
- 27
- 28 Section 4: This act will model the legislation previously passed by the states of Utah (H.B. 81) and
- 29 Oregon (H.B. 2192), which allow mental health days as an excused absence.
- 30
- 31 Section 5: Upon the enactment of this amendment, there will be no additional funding required
- 32 from the state of Tennessee.
- 33
- 34 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 35
- 36 Section 7: This act shall take effect on August 8th, 2024.
- 37
- 38
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-5-19
			WHITE HOUSE
Education Rosalie Mobley, Aubrey Anderson Fairview High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO REQUIRE PARAPROFESSIONALS PRESENCE IN ORDER TO BALANCE K-3 PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT POPULATION IN THE CLASSROOM



- 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 Paraprofessionals: Person who is tasked with professional tasks without holding full qualifications
- 5 and providing staff support in educational environments.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: This act is to require an additional paraprofessional in the classroom once the student
- 8 count has exceeded the maximum amount.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: The appropriate maximum number of students in public school kindergarten through
- 11 third grade classes with one teacher is outlined here.
- 12 The maximum number of students in a public school kindergarten class managed by only the
- 13 primary teacher is 12 students.
- 14 The maximum number of students in public school first through third grade classes managed by
- 15 only the primary teacher is 15 students.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: Once a public school classroom has exceeded the outlined maximum number of
- 18 students(see Section 2) in a Kindergarten through third grade classroom, it is a requirement to
- 19 add a paraprofessional in the classroom at all times when the class is in their classroom.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: Paraprofessionals will be delegated to aiding in classroom and child behavior
- 22 management and will not partake in teaching aspects.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: If a student in a kindergarten through third grade class requires a paraprofessional in
- 25 their 504 or IEP this paraprofessional can fulfill the need in this bill if the class exceeds the
- 26 appropriate maximum.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: The school district is responsible for upkeep of this act in each school in their district.
- 29
- 30 Section 8: If the classroom teacher is absent for the day, the paraprofessional will still be expected
- 31 to attend and perform typical classroom tasks along with the teacher substitute.
- 32
- 33 Section 9: If the classroom paraprofessional is absent, there will be a substitute paraprofessional
- 34 expected to fulfill the daily duties of the paraprofessional in aiding the teacher and child
- 35 management.
- 36
- 37 Section 10: The cost to implement this act would require the Tennessee Department of Education
- 38 to pay an appropriate salary typical for an educational paraprofessional. Funding for teacher and

39 staff salaries varies depending on the school location, population, and personal experience levels.
40 Paraprofessionals will be paid in accordance to the preexisting and appropriate salary and benefits
41 of a staff member at the school they are employed in.
42
43 Section 11: All laws or part of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
44
45 Section 12: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
46
47

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT





HOUSE COMMITTEE 6

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the General Services Lebanon High School</p>	BHB/24-6-1
		BLUE HOUSE
<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>		<p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>



An act to increase vote registration in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this bill, unless otherwise stated are defined as followed,
- 4 Civics Exam: A exam administered by the state to then let the student receive all of their social
- 5 studies credits.
- 6 Voter registration: The process of registering to vote for public officials in the state of tennessee.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: A student must take a Civics exam in order to receive all high school social studies
- 9 credits. We are amending this under these terms: Every student who is taking the civics test is
- 10 required to register for voting in the state of Tennessee to complete the civics exam and
- 11 subsequently receive their last Social Studies credits in order to receive their High school diploma.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: All parts of laws and laws in conflict with this amendment are hereby repealed
- 14
- 15 Section 4: This amendment will not cost or use tax payer dollars.
- 16
- 17 Section 5: This amendment will be put into effect July 1, 2025.
- 18
- 19
- 20

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Naima Wako, Laine Vongviengkham, Emma Jones Martin Luther King Magnet School</p>	BHB/24-6-2
		BLUE HOUSE
<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>		<p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT NARCAN ON PUBLIC BUSES

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 Naloxone (Narcan): A nasal spray used to immediately reverse the effects of an active opioid
- 4 overdose or to prevent an oncoming one.
- 5
- 6 Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSA): An association
- 7 responsible for the state's mental health substance abuse authority. Additionally, set policy and
- 8 quality standards, system monitoring and evaluation, and advocating for persons of all ages who
- 9 have mental illness, serious emotional disturbance, or substance abuse disorders.
- 10
- 11 Tennessee Association of Alcohol, Drugs & Other Addiction Services (TAADAS): An association
- 12 funded by the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, that aims
- 13 to prevent and treat drug and alcohol abuse in the state of Tennessee by providing services to the
- 14 community.
- 15
- 16 Section 2: Due to the affordability of public buses, they are available to homeless people, who are
- 17 at an especially high risk for drug abuse. Roughly 26% of the homeless population struggles with
- 18 substance abuse compared to the 14% of all people aged 12 and older. Each year in Tennessee,
- 19 there are 45 drug overdoses per 100,000 people, many of which could be prevented if Narcan was
- 20 accessible. In addition, Tennessee has a growing homeless population of over 10,000; each of
- 21 which are 2% more likely to overdose.
- 22
- 23 Section 3: Each public bus will receive one box of Narcan containing two sprays. All employees
- 24 working on the buses must take a 10-20-minute training course on administering Narcan. After
- 25 taking the course, employees must retake the course every 3 years, renewing their certification.
- 26 Additionally, new employees must take the course immediately after being hired. The course will
- 27 be online and provided by the Tennessee Department of Health for no additional cost.
- 28
- 29 Section 4: TDMHSA will give TADAAS a 2-million-dollar grant for them to purchase Narcan from a
- 30 certified pharmaceutical supplier. They will then distribute it to the bus companies.
- 31
- 32 Section 5: Failure to supply all their buses with the proper amount of Narcan by the deadline will
- 33 result in a \$2000 fine for the bus company. If an employee does not complete the training course,
- 34 they will be fined \$100.
- 35
- 36 Section 6: Every public bus in Tennessee must have the proper amount of Narcan on board along
- 37 with all employees trained by January of 2026.
- 38
- 39 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
- 40

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the YMCA</p>	<p>BHB/24-6-3</p>
<p>Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Farizoda Fozilova, Temple Hunter, Jalyn Sadler Wilson Central High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>
		<p>HOUSE SENATE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO FURTHER AID COMBAT OPIOID AND OPIOID RELATED SUBSTANCES ADDICTIONS IN TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 a) Opioid - a class of drugs that are considered to mimic the natural substance that comes from

5 the opium poppy plant. This drug helps relieve pain.

6 b) Hypoxia - a condition when not enough oxygen reaches the brain, resulting in issues.

7 c) Addiction Withdrawal - severe symptoms that come from weaning the drug a person is on.

8 d) Physical Therapy - a treatment that relieves pain using physical methods,rather than drug

9 prescriptions.

10 e) Screenings - tests doctors use to check for health conditions before symptoms can be exhibited.

11 f) Addiction - a treatable, chronic medical disease involving complex interactions among brain

12 circuits, genetics, the environment, and habits.

13 g) Pain goals - goals set to help have an understanding of a patient's pain level and how to provide

14 aid.

15

16 Section 2: Opioid addiction negatively affects the well-being of users: both physically and

17 mentally. In 2023, 91,799 deaths were caused by opioids. Opioids are prescribed for pain relief

18 and users can become easily addicted if there is misuse of the drug. People use opioids for non-

19 medical reasons and can end up abusing their set prescription.

20

21 Section 3: This act will aid in reducing the alarming numbers of overdose from opioids; opioids

22 have harmful effects, and misusing opioids can lead to hypoxia among other things. Using the

23 CDC's recommendations, clinics will better establish pain goals before prescribing opioids. If pain

24 can be relieved by means of physical therapy compared to that of a prescription drug, then

25 prescribing physical therapy will better a patient's health without risk of addiction. Additionally,

26 screenings can reduce the amount of overdose that Tennessee battles.

27

28 Section 4: To further show significance to our cause, medical offices should make sure their

29 patients are fully aware of how an opioid prescription can affect them. A medical debriefing would

30 be a necessary factor when giving out opioids.

31

32 Section 5: If conditions are set, and the user of the prescribed opioid starts abusing it, they will be

33 switched from opioid medicine to other means of pain relief. This might include mandatory therapy

34 or physical therapy. However, the user will be required to avoid other types of prescribed addictive

35 drugs. This will continue until symptoms of addiction withdrawal have been abated.

36

37 Section 6: Although 31.4 Billion dollars from Opioid Abatement Trust Fund was distributed through

38 counties in early 2023, a statewide bill would supply further aid needed to reduce opioid addiction

39 in Tennessee. Any previous available leftover money could be collected and reused to help fund

40 this bill. To contribute to patients who cannot afford this change, money can be provided through

41 TennCare Connect. After seeing revenue a more stable financial plan will be drafted.

42

43 Section 7: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. This act shall

44 take effect April 20, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.

45



46 Section 8: This act is necessary in the general welfare of citizens as this is a vast issue in the

47 society of Tennessee.

48



49

50

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-6-4
			BLUE HOUSE
Education			ACTION ON THE BILL
Ebba Wadum-Critser, Leah Crawford Signal Mountain High School			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT RELATING TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF P. E. CREDIT WHEN REGARDING SCHOOL SPORTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 School Sport: An athletic program recognized by the state of Tennessee by the TSSAA
- 5 requirements. Per TSSAA the term sport includes all seasons of sports as well as unified sports:
- 6 unified bowling, unified track and field, and activities qualifying as a sport: cheerleading, dance.
- 7 Full Season: The duration of a sport or activity in a school year from start to finish.
- 8 TSSAA: Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: We propose an act to require all public high schools within the state of Tennessee to
- 11 distribute the required half credit of physical education to high school students participating in
- 12 TSSAA school sports or activities during the school year.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: This credit will not replace or go towards wellness but will be able to replace a physical
- 15 education credit.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: Student must do a full season of the TSSAA sport or activity to receive needed credit.
- 18
- 19 Section 5: If the student resigns from the TSSAA sport or activity before finishing a full season,
- 20 either another TSSAA sport or activity must take place or the student must attend physical
- 21 education to receive needed credit.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: In the occurrence that an injury takes place, student may receive credit as long as they
- 24 are still on the TSSAA sport or activity team and attending the practices required by the coach for
- 25 that to be the case.
- 26
- 27 Section 7: No funding will be required as it is a slight adjustment to the current credit system.
- 28
- 29 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 30
- 31 Section 9: This act will take place at the start of the 2024-2025 school year.
- 32
- 33

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-6-5
			BLUE HOUSE
General Services			ACTION ON THE BILL
Josue Tierrablanca, David Campero Collegiate School			HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Establish Public Review of Internal Investigation's Findings Concerning Acts of Injustice Committed by Law Enforcement

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a). Internal Affairs - The department in any law enforcement agency that is responsible for
- 5 investigating instances of impropriety within that law enforcement agency (both state and local).
- 6 Instances of abuse of power, failure to render aid, and excessive use of force are all issues an
- 7 internal affairs division would investigate.
- 8 b). Investigation - The process of gathering and compiling facts and evidence to accurately
- 9 determine the situation and circumstances under which an issue occurred. Internal Affairs divisions
- 10 investigate any and all reports of police malfeasance.
- 11 c). Scale of Crimes - In Tennessee, as crimes become more violent in nature and more detestable
- 12 to the general public the scale or magnitude of those crimes increases, rising from lowly Class C
- 13 Misdemeanors to Class A Misdemeanors. Misdemeanors can result in jail time of less than a year
- 14 and small fines ranging from \$50-\$2,500. Felonies range all the way from Class E to Class A.
- 15 Punishments for these crimes increase as the scale of the crimes increase. Even Class E Felonies
- 16 can result in several years of jail time and hefty fines. Class A Felonies can result in State
- 17 Sanctioned Execution.
- 18 d). Severity of Punishment - Punishments must be proportional to the crimes committed. Both
- 19 criminal defendants and law enforcement officers who have overstepped their boundaries are
- 20 subject to the severity of punishment doctrine.
- 21
- 22 Section 2: This bill seeks to create a public commission to oversee the findings of internal
- 23 investigations of malfeasance committed by law enforcement.
- 24
- 25 This bill seeks to create accountability measures in order to hold law enforcement officers
- 26 accountable for acts of injustice committed while on duty. This state has experienced a rash of
- 27 violent acts carried out by law enforcement officers while in the line of duty, very few of these law
- 28 enforcement officers have ever been held accountable for their actions. Oftentimes, the law
- 29 enforcement departments internal investigations reveal no injustices were committed yet
- 30 Tennessee citizens are still injured or dead.
- 31
- 32 This bill will require that state and local (depending on jurisdiction) Internal Affairs divisions of law
- 33 enforcement agencies to investigate acts of malfeasance by law enforcement and submit their
- 34 findings to a public commission established by local and state governments for review. If the
- 35 commission finds that Internal Affairs has discovered malfeasance the commission has the power
- 36 to seek criminal prosecution from the local or state (depending on jurisdiction) District Attorney's
- 37 office despite the recommendation of the Internal Affairs investigation.
- 38

39 Section 3: If enacted this bill will possibly help improve the professionalism and conduct of law
40 enforcement officers towards civilians. This bill will lead to better training and help foster better
41 relations between law enforcement and the communities they are sworn to protect and defend.. If
42 instances of malfeasance occur and law enforcement officers are prosecuted the charges
43 themselves will be determined by the prosecuting district attorney.



44
45 Section 4: This bill will cost nothing to enact as the formation of local review commissions will be
46 handled at the local level by local governments (the members of the community that serve on
47 these oversight committees are expected to serve as volunteers or may be elected members of the
48 community appointed to a commission within the government). At the state level, elected
49 members of the Tennessee General Assembly will most likely serve on a specialized subcommittee
50 within the Joint House-Senate Government Operations Committee, this committee oversees the

51 TBI.

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

53
54 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring

55
56
57
58

		BHB/24-6-6
71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BLUE HOUSE
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL
Laurel McCuiston, Carlie Lewis		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/>
Sale Creek High School		Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO MANDATE SCHOOL START TIMES TO BE POSTPONED NO EARLIER THAN 8:30 AM

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

3
4 Melatonin- A hormone secreted by the pineal gland (an endocrine gland located in the posterior
5 aspect of the cranial fossa in the brain) which inhibits melanin formation and is thought to be
6 concerned with regulating the reproductive cycle.

7 Public Schools- Schools supported by public funding.

8
9 Section 2: With this bill, all public schools are required to have start times after 8:30 to improve
10 mental and physical health as well as safety in students.

11 Section 3:

12 Currently, the average start times for public schools in Tennessee are around 8:00 am.
13 Nevertheless, there is no required time for public schools to start their academic sessions. Start
14 times are non-negotiable in many districts and interfere with the health of students. With the
15 enactment of this bill, it will then be a requirement to have start times no earlier than 8:30 am.
16 Due to the 3-hour delay of melatonin released in teens compared to adults, teens should be
17 receiving different hours of sleep which is conflicted by current school start times. This act allows
18 for a different sleep schedule in teens to help give them the full benefits of a healthy amount of
19 sleep.

20 Teens awakening earlier to arrive at school before 8:30 are not able to perform to the max of their
21 capabilities in school. According to other states who have enacted this bill, their students have
22 excelled in learning, improving their academic performances and overall interactions throughout
23 the school day. Studies have shown from high school students in Minneapolis that a school starting
24 time delay of 50-65 minutes led to fewer late arrivals, less absences, a 14% lower probability of
25 behavioral referrals, and a 0.07-0.17 jump in GPA. With the minimal amount of money needed for
26 this change, these results imply that later start times improve the student welfare.



27 These current sleep schedules allowed by school hours have given way for sleep deprivation and
28 increased mental health issues, along with more substance use and car crashes involving
29 teenagers. There was a 70% decrease in car crashes shown by schools changing starting times to
30 later according to studies from University of Minnesota.

31 Section 4: This bill requires no additional funding.

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

34
35 Section 6: This act shall take effect on the date that each school district returns in the 2025-2026
36 school year.

37
38
39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-6-7
			RED HOUSE
Childrens Services Ryfee Taylor, Abigail Floyd Lebanon High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>


An Act to Ensure Financial Compensation for Minors Involved in Monetized Content Creation

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a.) Minors: A person under the age of eighteen (18) years old.
- 5 b.) Monetized Content: A way of leveraging content so that, when users consume it, the creator
- 6 earns money.
- 7 c.) Family Content Creation: A family that creates social media content in which they receive
- 8 compensation.
- 9 d.) Financial Compensation: The act of providing a person with money or other things of economic
- 10 value in exchange for their labor.
- 11 e.) Trust Fund: Trust funds are legal arrangements that allow individuals to place assets into an
- 12 account that will belong to another individual and can be withdrawn at a later date.
- 13 f.) Age of Majority: Threshold of legal adulthood as recognized or declared by Tennessee law, set
- 14 at eighteen (18) years of age.
- 15 g.) Gross: Total amount of revenue earned before subtracting expenses including costs, interest,
- 16 and taxes.
- 17 h.) Grace Period: A period immediately after the deadline for an obligation during which a late fee,
- 18 or other action that would have been taken as a result of failing to meet the deadline, is waived
- 19 provided that the obligation is satisfied during the grace period.
- 20
- 21 Section II: This act will compensate minors who have been involved in monetized family content
- 22 creation. With every video that the minor(s) participate in they will receive 15% of the revenue
- 23 that the videos gross. The money that the minor(s) make from these videos is recommended to be
- 24 placed in a trust fund that the minor(s) will be able to receive when they reach the age of
- 25 majority.
- 26
- 27 Section III: Under this act, the guardian(s) of a minor(s) appearing in monetized social media
- 28 content that neglects to present their child with their earnings at the age of 18 will be faced with a
- 29 fine up to \$10,000 or be classified as a Class A misdemeanor. These effects will not take place
- 30 until 30 days after the child reports an absence of compensation and will require investigation. The
- 31 30 day grace period would give the guardian(s) ample time to repay the debts owed to the child.
- 32 Law enforcement would only be necessary in the case of refusal to comply with these stipulations.
- 33
- 34 Section IV: This bill would cause no fiscal impact on the state.
- 35
- 36 Section V: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section VI: This act shall take effect April 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-6-8
			RED HOUSE
Environment and Conservation Calvin Dillard, Luis Ascencio Innovation Academy			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

The Tennessee Coal to Nuclear Initiative Act

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 CPP (Coal power plant)- building designed to use an outdated form of power generation where coal
- 6 is used to boil water that powers steam turbines.
- 7
- 8 NPP (Nuclear power plant)- building housing nuclear reactors that boil water to power steam
- 9 turbines through the process of nuclear fission.
- 10
- 11 C2N (Coal to Nuclear)- the process of transitioning coal power plants to nuclear power plants.
- 12
- 13 Section 2: The state of Tennessee would undergo a statewide project for the conversion of CPPs
- 14 into NPPs and would be known as the Tennessee Coal to Nuclear Initiative (TC2NI).
- 15
- 16 Section 3: The initiative would be made up of three sub-initiatives these being:
- 17
- 18 Coal to Nuclear Survey (C2NS)- Active and recently retired CPPs will be surveyed to see if they
- 19 meet adequate standards to be converted to NPPs and how much impact a C2N conversion would
- 20 have both economically and environmentally. There are five CPPs within Tennessee that are going
- 21 to be surveyed although other CPPs can be submitted for consideration. The proceedings of this
- 22 survey will be reported to the Tennessee Office of Energy as well as the TVA, which will then
- 23 evaluate the survey results and designate CPPs able to be converted and in what order they will be
- 24 converted as well as the state budget required. The survey would be directly overseen by the
- 25 creation of the Tennessee Coal to Nuclear Initiative Oversight Committee (TC2NIOC). The survey
- 26 is to be completed by the end of the first quarter of the 2026 fiscal year to provide enough time
- 27 for the survey and following analysis to be completed. The TC2NIOC will also be responsible for
- 28 overseeing the Tennessee Coal to Nuclear Transition Fund where funds can be set aside for future
- 29 expenses within the TC2NI. If the initiative is completed and money remains in the Fund, it will be
- 30 put into the Tennessee Rainy Day Fund. Extensions to this timeline can be made if deemed
- 31 necessary by the TC2NIOC. The budget for the C2NS is to be completed by the end of the first
- 32 quarter of the 2024 fiscal year and is to come exclusively from the Office of Energy. Surveying the
- 33 plants will require the contracting of up to five nuclear engineers to properly survey CPP's. These
- 34 engineers will be paid the industry standard of \$58.89 hourly, or \$122,480 annually for each
- 35 engineer.
- 36
- 37 Nuclear Power Education Campaign (NPEC)- Proper information on nuclear power will be dispersed
- 38 throughout Tennessee. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and
- 39 Tennessee Department of Education would jointly advise the TC2NIOC, through the creations of



 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Education</p>	RHB/24-6-9	
		RED HOUSE	
<p>Luke Macdonald, Sloane Stewart Martin Luther King Magnet School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

AN ACT TO REALLOCATE FUNDING FROM THE TENNESSEE EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNT TO PUBLIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 SECTION 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Voucher: A subsidy given from the state of Tennessee to qualifying families for the purpose of
- 6 educating their children outside of a public institution.
- 7
- 8 Private Intuition: Any K-12 educational institution not funded and operated by the state of
- 9 Tennessee, including but not limited to both religious and secular institutions as well as
- 10 homeschooling programs not associated with the state of Tennessee.
- 11
- 12 Public Institution: Any K-12 educational institution funded by the state of Tennessee, including all
- 13 zoned, magnet, and charter schools as well as specialty schools such as the Tennessee Schools for
- 14 the Deaf.
- 15
- 16 Education Savings Account Program: A Tennessee program granting eligible students state and/or
- 17 local money toward education expenses, including tuition and/or fees at approved private
- 18 institutions.
- 19
- 20 School District: A geographical area whose public institutions are administered by a single
- 21 administrative body.
- 22
- 23 Section 2: This act requires that all voucher programs offered by the Tennessee state government,
- 24 which subsidize families seeking education for their children at a private institution or at home,
- 25 have their funding reallocated in their entirety into public institutions.
- 26
- 27 Section 3: This act endeavors to eliminate a number of problems presented by generalized
- 28 subsidization of private education using public funds, especially funds intended explicitly for public
- 29 institutions, which include but are not limited to:
- 30
- 31 i. Undue exposure to competition which may severely lower a student's quality of education,
- 32 whether it be through school closures, private institutions prioritizing fiscal and corporate
- 33 responsibilities, or any other such reason.
- 34
- 35 ii. Current and future voucher programs being without any mechanism to prevent discrimination,
- 36 whether it be perpetrated by any private institution or by the voucher program itself.
- 37



- 40 the Nuclear Power Education Panel and would have the duty of creating effective methods of
- 41 spreading essential information on nuclear power and related fields. This campaign would be
- 42 preferably continuous until education is no longer required, but funding must be granted to the
- 43 campaign until the end of the 2030 fiscal year. By the aforementioned date, stigmas and
- 44 falsehoods about nuclear power are expected to be dispelled. The campaign will also educate
- 45 employers on proper safety protocols regarding NPPs as well as mandatory seminars for
- 46 employees working at future NPPs. The central theme of this training will be ensuring that no one
- 47 becomes relaxed on the job, proper safety protocols, and the importance of constant vigilance.
- 48 The budget for the NPEC is to be determined by a joint committee from the Department of
- 49 Environment and Conservation and Department of Education by the end of the third quarter of the
- 50 2024 fiscal year and is to draw funds from both the Department of Education and Department of
- 51 Environment and Conservation. The NPEC will be granted up to a maximum of \$3,000,000
- 52 annually.
- 53
- 54 Coal to Nuclear Conversion Program (C2NCP)- CPPs designated eligible for C2N will be transitioned
- 55 into NPPs and further construction of CPPs within the state will be prohibited. The C2NCP will also
- 56 be overseen by the TC2NIOC. The C2NCP would be done through the TVA to ensure that C2N
- 57 would be done safely and efficiently. The budget and timetable for the C2NCP is to be determined
- 58 alongside the analysis of the C2NS and will draw funds from the Tennessee Office of Energy's
- 59 budget. The C2NCP budget includes funding to purchase construction materials such as steel,
- 60 electrical wiring, concrete, piping, and other necessary items; it also provides for salaries,
- 61 transportation costs, and includes generous extra funding as a financial safety measure. The TVA
- 62 will be given up to a maximum of \$2,000,000,000 for each plant converted. Funds for this
- 63 conversion must be requested by the TVA and may be granted by the Office of Energy if the TVA
- 64 cannot source these funds from other sources and the governor approves of the expense. These
- 65 funds will only be required after the C2NS is completed.
- 66
- 67 Section 4: The budget breakdown for the TC2NI is as follows:
- 68
- 69 The budget for the C2NS has an expected maximum cost of \$612,400 annually, or \$1,224,800 for
- 70 the entire survey.
- 71
- 72 The budget for the NPEC has an expected maximum cost of \$3,000,000 annually, or \$18,000,000
- 73 for the entire campaign.
- 74
- 75 The budget for the C2NCP has an expected total maximum cost of \$10,000,000,000 which will be
- 76 divided up over the course of ten years and will be funded by the TVA and taxes on coal extracted
- 77 within the state. Each plant will cost at most \$2,000,000,000 to convert, or \$200,000,000
- 78 annually. This cost will be paid by the TVA's annual budget surplus and the Tennessee coal excise
- 79 tax.
- 80
- 81 The TC2NI overall has an expected maximum cost to the state of Tennessee of \$19,224,800.
- 82
- 83 Section 5: Any and all laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 84
- 85 Section 6: This bill will enter effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
- 86
- 87

38 iii. The further defunding and degradation of public institutions, which would lose \$120,000,000 in
 39 funding at a minimum to the Education Savings Account Program alone.
 40
 41 iv. The loss of administrative transparency and accountability which communities must be
 42 afforded, but that private institutions are not required to provide.
 43
 44 v. A bias in favor of any religious establishment manifesting due to a disproportionate number of
 45 private institutions providing a religious education or requiring participation in religious activities,
 46 and a disproportionate number among those being of the Christian faith.
 47
 48 Section 4: All families which received vouchers in the 2023-24 school year will continue to receive
 49 them until their child completes a grading period equivalent to elementary school, middle school,
 50 or high school graduation as it is defined by their respective school district. For example, a student
 51 attending a private institution within the region administered by Metro Nashville Public Schools
 52 would transition into the 6th grade at a public institution upon completion of the 5th grade at the
 53 same private institution they attended during the 2023-24 school year. This extended voucher
 54 access will also be revoked if the family chooses to enroll their child at a private institution other
 55 than the one which their child attended during the 2023-24 school year.
 56
 57 Section 5: This bill will not require any funding from the state of Tennessee, as it concerns the
 58 reallocation of existing funds.
 59
 60 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 61
 62 Section 7: This act shall take effect May 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
 63
 64

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	RHB/24-6-10
General Services Eva Muresan, Iris Samulski Webb Knoxville		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO REMOVE ADVERSE POSSESSION IN TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms will be defined as follows:
 4 Adverse Possession: Allows individuals to acquire title to land they do not own because they have
 5 openly possessed it for a statutory period of time, usually 7 to 20 years.
 6 Adverse Possessor: Person who resides in real property without permission of the owner
 7 continuously for a period of years.
 8 Color of Title: A document or other instrument that appears to be a legitimate claim of title to a
 9 piece of land, but due to a title defect, cannot transfer or convey ownership.
 10 Judicial Eviction Notice: A 30 day notice before the eviction process can proceed in court.
 11
 12 Section 2:
 13 This is a bill to amend the current Tennessee code § 28-2-105 to read as follows:
 14 A homeowner is not required to issue a judicial eviction notice to a squatter who did not previously
 15 have a lease.
 16
 17 Section 3: Standard local law enforcement has the authority to forcibly remove squatters.
 18
 19 Section 4: Once past the 5 year mark, and the adverse possessor is no longer considered
 20 trespassing, the adverse possessor will no longer have the right to claim the property under
 21 adverse possession. This includes even if the adverse possessor has a Color of Title.
 22
 23 Section 5: This bill will have no fiscal impact on the state of Tennessee.
 24
 25 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
 26
 27 Section 7: This act will take effect on January 1, 2025.
 28
 29
 30

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-6-11
			RED HOUSE
General Services Demiana Sadek, Felicia Lamptey Valor College Prep			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail



An Act to Decrease Shortages in 911 Dispatchers in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 911 Dispatcher- Dispatchers manage calls for service while delegating these calls to officers and
- 6 sending additional resources needed for the various situations they encounter.
- 7
- 8 Classification- The action or process of classifying something according to shared qualities or
- 9 characteristics.
- 10
- 11 Clerical workers- day-to-day office tasks such as answering phones and entering data into
- 12 spreadsheets. These tasks may be performed by secretaries, office clerks, and administrative
- 13 assistants.
- 14
- 15 Protective Services: services provided by the state or other governmental agencies or private
- 16 organizations or individuals necessary to prevent abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
- 17
- 18 911 Surcharge- The 9-1-1 wireless emergency service fee is \$1.50 per month on each wireless
- 19 telecommunications connection.
- 20
- 21
- 22 Section 2: The current classification for 911 dispatchers will be changed from "clerical" and
- 23 "administrative" workers to "protective service".
- 24
- 25 Section 3: All phone companies in Tennessee will increase the current 911 surcharge from \$1.50
- 26 per retail sale to \$2.00 per retail sale.
- 27
- 28 Section 4: Increase 911 dispatchers' salaries using the money from the 9-1-1 surcharge by
- 29 \$11,500 which will raise their salary average from \$46,000 to \$57,500 yearly.
- 30
- 31 Section 5: This bill will cost \$0, funding will be provided from the surcharge.
- 32
- 33 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 7: This act shall take effect Jan 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 36
- 37
- 38

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RHB/24-6-12
			RED HOUSE
Transportation Alex Wolgast, William Powell Sale Creek High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail

An Act to Require Senior Citizens to Have their Driving Ability Reevaluated After the Age of 65



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Optometrist - a medical professional specializing in vision and the eyes.
- 4 DMV - The department of motor vehicles
- 5
- 6 Section 2: All Citizens over the age of 65 will be required to retake their driving test as well as a
- 7 vision test.
- 8
- 9 Section 3: This test will need to be administered biannually once a senior hits the age of 65. And
- 10 annually once a senior reaches the age of 75
- 11
- 12 Section 4: Once a senior hits their 60th birthday, their license will be revoked unless they have
- 13 had an eye exam and a drivers test in the past year. In the case that a senior takes the exams
- 14 before their 65th birthday, their license will expire 1 year from the date of the first test that they
- 15 took
- 16
- 17 Section 5: should a senior citizen fail either part of the exam, their license will be revoked and
- 18 they will not be able to retake the exam until one month after the test was failed.
- 19
- 20 Section 6: The driving test will be the same test that current drivers must take in order to acquire
- 21 their license.
- 22
- 23 Section 7: The vision test will be administered by the DMV and will evaluate whether or not the
- 24 citizen requires glasses or if they have a vision condition that cannot be corrected by glasses
- 25
- 26 Section 8: should the citizen have a condition that can be corrected by glasses, they will pass their
- 27 test, but should they have a condition that cannot be corrected by glasses they will fail their exam.
- 28
- 29 Section 9: This drivers test and the eye exam will cost a combined 25 dollars
- 30
- 31 Section 10: this bill will cost nothing for the state government
- 32
- 33 Section 11: All laws or parts of laws are hereby repealed
- 34
- 35 Section 12: This act shall take effect January 1, 2027
- 36
- 37
- 38

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Economic and Community Development</p>	RHB/24-6-13	
		RED HOUSE	
<p>Justin McGuire, Alyssa Wilson Dyer County High School</p>		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

40 Section 7:
 41 (A) This legislation will be enforced and be carried out by the Tennessee Department of Health.
 42 (B) This act will require funding from state surplus budget.
 43
 44 Section 8: Any law or part of a law in conflict with this act is hereby repealed.
 45
 46 Section 9: This Bill will take effect on March 1, 2025, giving time for rescues to apply and
 47 participate for this bill.
 48
 49
 50

AN ACT TO INCREASE REVENUE IN NON-KILL ANIMALS SHELTER

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
 4
 5 A.) N.K.R or No-kill rescues: To be considered a no-kill, a shelter or rescue has to have at least a
 6 90% placement rate for the animals in their care. No-kill was formed as a response to the
 7 overwhelming numbers of healthy animals being euthanized in shelters across the United States.
 8 This pushed communities to take proper measures to save all healthy and treatable pets from
 9 unnecessary euthanasia.
 10 B.) Euthanize: Also known as "physician-assisted dying" or "aid in dying". Presumably as taking a
 11 living being and putting it down humanely.
 12 C.) Rescue: An act of saving or being saved from a distressing situation.
 13
 14 Section 2: The following bill will be converted into a state-funded mandate to increase finances for
 15 additional or existing no-kill animal shelters/rescues. On Average around 1.5 million animals pass
 16 away from kill-shelters. The funding of this bill will be according to the size of the city, and or
 17 county's population along with the no-kill shelters staffing and needs. Only around 34.04 percent
 18 of Tennesseans alone are non-kill shelters.
 19
 20 Section 3: The cost for this act to take effect will widely depend on the surrounding area times
 21 population of N.K.R. Also taking into consideration of nearby kill-shelters.
 22
 23 Section 4: Rescues must be registered in the state of TENNESSEE and apply for this additional
 24 funding. All registered and applied rescues will receive the funding upon approval within several
 25 months of submission.
 26
 27 (A) Registered: to be recorded on an official list
 28
 29 Section 5: The rescues will receive a monthly check from this bill once approved to use almost
 30 entirely freely on their facility. The rescues will be sent along a specific guideline of expectancy
 31 annually. Specifically focussing on the following, depending on their specific area,
 32 (A) Dogs rescued and rehomed percentage
 33 (B) Supplies used
 34 (C) Number of Volunteers/workers
 35 (D) Veterinarian costs
 36
 37 Section 6: N.K.R must send annual reports and to the state government detailing in the funding
 38 and progress in their facility.
 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/24-6-14
	Environment and Conservation Grace Garney, Mia Sabatini Signal Mountain High School	the	WHITE HOUSE
ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail			

AN ACT TO RESTRICT AND EVALUATE OIL AND NATURAL GAS WELLS WITHIN HEALTH PROTECTION ZONES IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as the following:
- 4 Chapter 0400-53-03 - a chapter from the rules of the oil and gas program, division of water
- 5 resources that pertains to the prevention of hazards and defines safety standards required during
- 6 the construction, repair, operation, or plugging of an oil or natural gas well.
- 7 Division of Water Resources - A division of the Tennessee state government responsible for the Oil
- 8 and Gas Well Program which issues permits to persons or businesses who drill, deeper, or reopen
- 9 oil and gas wells in the state of Tennessee.
- 10
- 11 Health Protection Zone - The area within 3,200 feet of a sensitive receptor. Measurement of a
- 12 health protection zone will occur from the property line in all directions.
- 13 Individual Indemnity Bond: A surety bond that creates a financial contract between two parties to
- 14 ensure that if one party does not uphold their obligations, the other party can seek a remedy.
- 15 Oil/Natural Gas Wells - Drill holes in Earth designed to bring petroleum oil hydrocarbons to the
- 16 surface.
- 17 Plugging - The filling of a well with layers of sealing materials, and removing the upper 4 feet of
- 18 well casing, as well as the well pit, pump platform, or grade well curbing or structure to safely put
- 19 it out of operation.
- 20 Risk Assessment - The logical and effective process for managing wells and controlling risks that
- 21 involves identifying risk events, developing mitigation options to minimize the probability and
- 22 severity of the outcome, and providing contingency procedures that can be implemented if the
- 23 events occur.
- 24 Tennessee Board of Water Quality, Oil, and Gas - A board consisting of 12 members and officials
- 25 selected by the Tennessee Governor whose purpose is to establish and maintain a standard of
- 26 quality for water in the best interest of the public.
- 27 Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) - A branch of the Tennessee
- 28 State Government that exists to enhance the quality of life for citizens of Tennessee by protecting
- 29 and improving the quality of Tennessee's air, land, and water through a responsible regulatory
- 30 system.
- 31
- 32 Sensitive receptors:
- 33 A residence, including a private home, apartment, or living quarters.
- 34 A healthcare facility, including a hospital, nursing home, or retirement home.
- 35 A community resource center.
- 36 Any businesses open to the public
- 37 Live-in housing including hospice, prison, or detention centers.

38 An education resource such as a preschool, elementary school, high school, daycare center, park,
39 playground, or university.
40 Written Notice of Intention: A written notice of intention is the pre-registration form required to be
41 submitted to the Division of Water Resources from the landowner/operator or their agent prior to
42 drilling, deeping, or reopening oil and gas wells.

43
44 Section 2: Through this bill, the following requirements will be implemented:
45 The Tennessee Division of Water Resources will be prohibited from approving any written notice of
46 intention for an oil or gas well within a health protection zone.
47 i) A sensitive receptor inventory and map of the area within the 3,200-foot radius of the proposed
48 well location, or a statement certifying that the operator has confirmed that there are no sensitive
49 receptors within the 3,200-foot radius will be required of an operator who submits a notice of
50 intention to the division, with the exception of certain notices of intention.
51 ii) A notice of intention may be approved within a health protection zone if it meets the following
52 exceptions: to prevent or respond to a threat to public safety, health, or natural resources; a court
53 order, or to plug or abandon a well. If a notice of intention within a health protection zone is
54 approved to comply with a court order, the operator of the oil or gas well will be required to
55 provide an individual indemnity bond sufficient to cover the full cost of properly plugging and
56 abandoning the well(s) in the health protection zone.
57 All Oil and Natural Gas Wells already within Health Protection Zones in Tennessee will undergo an
58 assessment of their assets and the responsibilities that come with them to guarantee the safe
59 operation of the wells.
60 i) These risk assessments will ensure that the TDEC has updated information on the status of each
61 of the wells and that they do not pose a threat to the surrounding community. Following the first
62 mandated risk assessment, the inspections will be required every 10 years.

63 ii) Tennessee Oil and Gas Well Permits hold operators accountable for complying with testing,
64 monitoring, and prevention of hazards and pollution, therefore the risk assessments will be the
65 financial responsibility of the permit holder.
66
67 Section 3: Following the risk assessments, several steps can be taken according to the Tennessee
68 Board of Water Quality, Oil, and Gas standards to most efficiently address each possible situation.
69 For Oil and Gas Wells that Pass the Risk Assessment:
70 i) The well can continue operations and well status will be added to the Oil and Gas Well database
71 and mapping system available on the TDEC website.
72 For Oil and Gas Wells that Do Not Pass Risk Assessments:
73 i) If the well does not meet the TDEC Oil and Gas operating standards, per Chapter 0400-53-03,
74 the operating company will be given 100 days to make any necessary adjustments. If it is clear
75 that repairs will exceed the given time allotted, companies may petition the TDEC to receive an
76 extension to their time to repair the well before the last day of their original allotted time.
77 ii) After the well has undergone these repairs, the operating company will be required to file a
78 report with the TDEC to ensure the success of the repairs. Once this process has been completed,
79 the use of the well can continue.

80 iii) If the company chooses not to bring its well up to code or does not wish to continue operations,
81 it will be required to properly plug and abandon its well within one year after the cease of
82 operations. According to the TDEC well permits, the state of Tennessee will not be responsible for
83 the costs of plugging wells, this responsibility falls on the operating company of the well. A
84 company must submit a Plug and Abandon Report (Form CN-0217) covering the work performed
85 to a TDEC Inspector within 30 days after plugging and abandoning the well. This work may be
86 observed by the inspector or their representative and is verified by their signature on the Plug and
87 Abandon Report.
88 For Wells in Violation of TDEC Permit Requirements:
89 i) Under existing law, an operator who fails to comply with requirements relating to the regulation
90 of oil and gas operations is guilty of a class C misdemeanor, punishable by fine.

91 ii) If an operator refuses to follow the proper plug and abandonment procedures as required by
92 TDEC oil and gas well permits, they could receive up to a \$10,000 fine per day according to the
93 number of violations until the situation is resolved.



94
95 Section 4: This act will be enforced by the Tennessee Department of Environment and
96 Conservation.

97
98 Section 5: This act will not require any funding from the Tennessee Department of Environment
99 and Conservation; although, it may generate revenue through fines.

100
101 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in this conflict are hereby repealed.



102
103 Section 7: This act will take effect January 1, 2025.

104
105
106

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	WHB/24-6-15
Safety and Homeland Security Sophie Bugg, Lily Helton, Gabriela Matis Green Hill High School		WHITE HOUSE
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO CRIMINALIZE TRUCK BED RIDING ON TENNESSEE ROADWAYS FOR ALL AGES

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section I: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
4 a.) Truck Bed: The open-air space at the rear of a pick-up truck
5 b.) Pick-up Truck: A small truck with a closed cab and open back used to carry cargo
6 c.) Roadway: The part of a road intended for regular vehicular traffic
7 d.) Mph: An abbreviation that stands for miles-per-hour. Used as a measurement to regulate the
8 speeds of vehicles on roadways
9 e.) Restraint System: Any form of belt, harness, or other restrictive equipment used for passenger
10 vehicular safety, such as seat belts
11 f.) Parade: A public procession, usually in cause of celebratory events, traveling less than ten
12 miles per hour (10 mph)
13 g.) Class B Misdemeanor: A crime punishable by up to six months in jail, fines of up to \$500, or
14 both
15
16 Section II: This act will hereby criminalize riding in beds of pick-up trucks on Tennessee roads with
17 a speed limit of fifty-five miles per hour (55 mph) and above for all ages.
18
19 Section III: Exceptions to this bill include:
20 a.) If a federal-approved restraint system is installed to protect riders
21 b.) If riding on family-owned private farming land in a farmer-owned truck
22 c.) If appearing in a parade and the vehicle drives under 10 mph
23 d.) If an emergency (as determined by law enforcement and/or medical officials) requires
24 passengers to ride in the back of the pickup
25
26 Section IV: The punishment for riding in a truck bed on Tennessee roadways shall be a Class B
27 Misdemeanor with fines up to \$500 for minors and \$250 for adults, depending on the speed of the
28 vehicle.
29
30 Section V: This act will have no expenses for the state of Tennessee. Revenue will be generated
31 from fines collected by those who are found in violation of this bill, with proceeds being shared by
32 the state, counties, and municipalities writing the ticket.
33
34 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
35
36 Section VII: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public welfare
37 requiring it.
38
39

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>WHB/24-6-16</p>
<p>Health</p>		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
<p>Cathrine Youssef, Tia Al Obaidy, Toluwakitan Akinsola Valor College Prep</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>
		<p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail</p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail</p>

An Act to Lower Women of Color Risk for Maternal Mortality in Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4

5 Maternal Mortality - The death of a woman during pregnancy, at delivery, or soon after delivery is

6 a tragedy for her family and for society as a whole.

7

8 Woman of Color - any woman whose race is not white.

9

10 Prenatal Care - Prenatal care is the health care you get while you are pregnant. It includes your

11 checkups and prenatal testing. Prenatal care can help keep you and your baby healthy. It lets your

12 health care provider spot health problems early. Early treatment can cure many problems and

13 prevent others.

14

15 Postpartum Care- care provided to women in the period of time after giving birth that centers

16 around their physical, psychological, and social well being.

17

18 Telemedicine Services - using telecommunications technologies to support the delivery of all kinds

19 of medical, diagnostic and treatment-related services usually by doctors. For example, this

20 includes conducting diagnostic tests, closely monitoring a patient's progress after treatment or

21 therapy and facilitating access to specialists that are not located in the same place as the patient.

22

23 Cultural Competency: Cultural competence is the ability of an individual to understand and

24 respect values, attitudes, beliefs, and mores that differ across cultures, and to consider and

25 respond appropriately to these differences in planning, implementing, and evaluating health

26 education and promotion programs and interventions.

27

28 Section 2: All Tennessee hospitals should provide enhanced prenatal care where mothers receive

29 increased access to early and regular prenatal check-ups. Implementation of community based

30 education programs to promote maternal health awareness.

31

32 Section 3: Expand telehealth services to reach women in rural or underserved areas and provide

33 virtual consultations for prenatal care and postpartum support.

34

35 Section 4: Integrate mental health slay into maternal care programs. Create support groups and

36 counseling services for expectant and new mothers

37

38 Section 5: Input postpartum care into hospital facilities to better support women after giving birth.

39 This thoroughly ensures accessibility to healthcare and provides the ability to take care of the

40 family and the mother after childbirth.

41

42 Section 6: Establish robust data collection systems to monitor mental health trends. Analyze data

43 to identify high-risk groups and target interventions accordingly. . Allowing for less opportunity for

44 mortality risk to increase especially in certain demographic groups.

45

46 Section 7: Provide healthcare professionals with training cultural competence to address diverse

47 needs. Tailor interventions to respect cultural practices.

48

49

50 Section 8: The implementation of these services will require a \$9,000,000 USD budget



51

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

53

54



55

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WHB/24-6-17
	Health Charlie Griffin, Jackson Davis Signal Mountain High School	WHITE HOUSE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

AN ACT TO INCREASE STEROID TESTING IN ALL HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS

- 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 Performance Enhancing Drugs (PED's)- A substance that is used illicitly especially to improve
- 5 athletic performance.
- 6 Prescription of PEDs- Proper use of anabolic steroids are allowed in the treatments of blood
- 7 disorders, connective tissue disease, cancers, intractable arthritis, dysfunctions, and other serious
- 8 illnesses.
- 9 TSSAA- Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association
- 10
- 11 SECTION 2: TSSAA is required to have drug testing incorporated into their organization and have
- 12 it as a requirement in school systems
- 13
- 14 SECTION 3: Only athletes that participate in TSSAA sanctioned sports are subject to testing
- 15
- 16 SECTION 4: TSSAA requirements are incorporated into both Public and Private High schools
- 17
- 18 SECTION 5: High school Athletic Trainers will collect the urine samples for performance enhancing
- 19 drug tests.
- 20
- 21 SECTION 6: All High School Athletic Trainers are required to have a DOT standard regulation
- 22 certification or complete a 30 hour training course
- 23
- 24 SECTION 7: The formation of the TSSAA's Department of Performance Enhancing Drug Testing is
- 25 required to be inducted. This department will oversee testing, punishment and appeals relating to
- 26 performance enhancing drugs
- 27
- 28 SECTION 8: Athletes are able to appeal suspension received in an appeal hearing headed by the
- 29 TSSAA's Department of performance enhancing drug testing
- 30
- 31 SECTION 9: Parental consent forms will be sent to the parents of every athlete to be signed and
- 32 turned in to the school before the start of the school year. If their parents do not sign off on the
- 33 signing of testing, athletes will be suspended from all future athletic events until the form is
- 34 signed.
- 35
- 36 SECTION 10: If PEDs are found in testing, athletes will receive varying suspensions from school
- 37 sanctioned athletic activities. These athletes are not eligible for practice or competition
- 38

- 39 SECTION 11: Athletes are required to be tested on a set date once every quarter and once
- 40 randomly every month when the athlete is in season. This could result in two tests a month.
- 41
- 42 SECTION 12: In the case of an athletes first offense, they will be suspended from all school
- 43 sanctioned athletic activities for 14 days.
- 44
- 45 SECTION 13: The athlete's second offense will result in a 30 day suspension and require a clean
- 46 drug test to return to school sanctioned athletic activities.
- 47
- 48 SECTION 14: The athlete's third offense will result in a 63 day suspension and requires 2 clean
- 49 drug test to return to school sanctioned athletic activities
- 50
- 51 SECTION 15: The athletes 4th offense will result in a 365 day suspension and requires 6 clean
- 52 drug test to return to school sanctioned athletic activities
- 53
- 54 SECTION 16: The athletes 5th offense will result in a ban from all high school sanctioned athletics
- 55
- 56 SECTION 17: The number of Offenses will reset 365 days after the athletes first offense
- 57
- 58 SECTION 18: Athletes are able to appeal suspension received in an appeal hearing headed by the
- 59 TSSAA's Department of performance enhancing drug testing
- 60
- 61 SECTION 19: In the case of the refusal of testing, athletes will be suspended from all future
- 62 athletic events until the athlete agrees to the testing
- 63
- 64 SECTION 20: Valid prescriptions of PED's must be turned in to the school athletic trainer as soon
- 65 as they are received from a medical practitioner.
- 66
- 67 SECTION 21: Drug Tests testing for PEDs will be of no charge to the athlete
- 68
- 69 SECTION 22: This Bill would cost approximately 48.5 million dollars per year. This would include
- 70 the required amount of testing for each student, the equipment for testing, and the salaries of the
- 71 individuals doing the test
- 72
- 73 SECTION 23: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 74
- 75 SECTION 24: This act shall take effect August 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 76
- 77
- 78

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-6-18
			WHITE HOUSE
Transportation Payne Stinson, Tyler Carswell Webb Knoxville			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An act to require drivers tests to be taken again past the age of 65

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 DMV: Department of motor vehicles.
- 6 Driving instructor: Certified through the state to give drivers tests and award licenses.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: Once turning the age of 65 one should be required to return to the DMV to retake a test
- 9 with a certified driving instructor.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: returning for a drivers test shall continue every five years until the age of 75.
- 12
- 13 Section 4: Once the age of 75 is passed every three years one will be required to renew their
- 14 driver's license with a drivers test.
- 15
- 16 Section 5: When these ages of requirement are passed one will be given four weeks until the
- 17 license is suspended and not able to be driven with.
- 18
- 19 Section 6: Upon a driving test not being passed, the person will have their license suspended and
- 20 have to wait two months before being able to take the test again.
- 21
- 22 Section 7: The addition of this bill will not change the fiscal budget.
- 23
- 24 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 25
- 26 Section 9: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025 the public welfare requiring it.
- 27

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-6-19
			WHITE HOUSE
Transportation Hannah B. Johnson, Eisa Azira Ellertson Sale Creek High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO REQUIRE DRIVER EDUCATION FOR UNDERAGE KIDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Driver Education: Drivers program consisting of 30 hours of classroom instruction and 6 hours of
- 5 behind-the-wheel practice.
- 6 Underage Kids: Any minor under the age of 18 not considered a legal adult by law.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: This act will require minors to take driver's educational courses to obtain a permitted
- 9 driver's license in the state of Tennessee.
- 10
- 11 Section 3:
- 12 i. Currently taking driver's educational classes is optional and willingly available at the guardian's
- 13 discretion. In this bill, taking driver's education classes for minors will be a prerequisite to acquire
- 14 a Tennessee state driver's license.
- 15 ii. The standards for the driver's educational courses will be set by the Tennessee Highway Safety
- 16 Office.
- 17 iii. Taking Driver's Education classes is highly encouraged before getting your permit, but not
- 18 mandatory.
- 19 iv. Considering the population and income levels of families with children, tuition is based on a
- 20 sliding scale depending on the household's income. Household incomes that exceed 300% of the
- 21 Federal Poverty Line (FPL) have to pay the full tuition (\$500). Those that earn between 199%-
- 22 299% pay half price (\$250) and households that earn less than 199% of the FPL will receive free
- 23 tuition.
- 24 v. Insurance discounts from driver's education are dependent upon the driver's own car insurance.
- 25 vi. Courses will be offered by 3rd parties after reviewed by the state.
- 26
- 27 Section 4: This course will cost \$22.2 million and will be funded by 2.5% of the Gasoline Tax
- 28 revenue in Tennessee.
- 29
- 30 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 31
- 32 Section 6: This act shall take effect at the beginning of the 2026-2027 fiscal year, the public
- 33 welfare requiring it.
- 34

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the</p>	<p>WHB/24-6-20</p>
<p>Education Abigail McMillon Green Hill High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>
		<p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

40 Section 10) The TYAC shall submit an annual report to the governor, the lieutenant governor, and
 41 the speaker outlining its activities, recommendations, and any proposed initiatives.
 42
 43 Section 12) This bill will not cost money as any personal costs for the committee will be covered
 44 by themselves.
 45
 46 Section 12) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 47
 48 Section 13) This act shall take effect on July 1, 2024.
 49



AN ACT TO FORM A STATE YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms of this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a. The Tennessee Youth Advisory Committee (TYAC): This committee intends to foster civic
- 5 engagement, empower youth leadership, and ensure that legislators consider the youth's diverse
- 6 ideas in legislation that affects them.
- 7 b. Civic engagement: communities and individuals working in both political and non-political
- 8 actions to protect public values or make a change in a community.
- 9
- 10 Section 2) The Tennessee Youth Advisory Committee (TYAC) will be established in the TN
- 11 legislature, consisting of representatives from diverse backgrounds and regions within the state to
- 12 serve as an advisory body to the state legislature on matters concerning the youth population.
- 13
- 14 Section 3) The TYAC shall consist of 30 members, 10 chosen from east, west, and middle TN, from
- 15 ages 14-22 who will serve two-year terms (or until they are above the age of 22) with the option
- 16 to apply again for an additional term.
- 17
- 18 Section 4) Members shall be selected through a competitive application process, ensuring
- 19 representation from various demographic groups, including but not limited to location within the
- 20 state, ethnicity, race, and economic status.
- 21
- 22 Section 5) Members will be chosen by the majority and minority leaders of the legislature and
- 23 selection will prioritize community service, leadership, and civic engagement commitment.
- 24
- 25 Section 6) The TYAC shall meet with members of the legislature once every month online on one
- 26 of the days that the legislature is not in the chamber to discuss and provide recommendations on
- 27 legislation relevant to the youth of Tennessee.
- 28
- 29 Section 7) Members of the committee are also encouraged, but not required, to visit legislative
- 30 sessions periodically and can talk to representatives and senators then.
- 31
- 32 Section 8) The TYAC shall have the authority to propose initiatives, programs, or legislative
- 33 recommendations aimed at addressing the needs and concerns of Tennessee's youth population.
- 34 They will not have the power to present their bills they create, if any, in committee, but they can
- 35 present bills to certain legislatures for them to present if they so choose.
- 36
- 37 Section 9) The TYAC will have elections amongst themselves to appoint leaders of the committee
- 38 (e.g. president, vice president, secretary, and other positions the committee deems fit).
- 39

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT




HOUSE COMMITTEE 7

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the YMCA</p>	BHB/24-7-1
		BLUE HOUSE
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL
Caroline Hodge, Siya Patel, Isla LaBoube Lebanon High School		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Require and Enforce Recycling in Tennessee Schools



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Definitions:
- 4 Rebate: To pay back a sum of money.
- 5 Environment: The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
- 6 Pollution: The introduction of harmful materials into the environment.
- 7 Climate Change: Long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.
- 8 Human Health Risks: Anything that may harm a human's health.
- 9 Natural Habitats: A complex of natural, primarily native or indigenous vegetation, not currently
- 10 subject to cultivation or artificial landscaping.
- 11 Wildlife: Wild animals collectively.
- 12 Recycling: The action or process of converting waste into reusable material.
- 13 LEA: Local Education Agency- Public board of education that has administrative control over public
- 14 schools.
- 15 TCA: Tennessee Code Annotated - Tennessee's Laws.
- 16
- 17 Section 2: The effects of refraining from recycling in Tennessee make a tremendous impact on the
- 18 health of our environment. Some of these effects include: increased pollution and climate change,
- 19 human health risks, destruction of natural habitats, damage to wildlife, and more. This bill outlines
- 20 and details a solution to these problems. In each Tennessee classroom, a small recycling bin will
- 21 be required to be used. Teachers will be required to recycle paper, plastic, and all recyclable
- 22 materials. There are already laws enacted by the state of Tennessee that encourage schools to
- 23 recycle: TCA 68-211-861. This law states that the 5 most populous counties can receive rebates
- 24 for recycling. Another law enacted by the state of Tennessee that encourages recycling in schools
- 25 is TCA 49-6-1020. This law is simply encouraging schools to participate in recycling programs. This
- 26 bill allows the focus on LEA's and other school systems.
- 27
- 28 Fiscal Line Item: We are asking for \$1,200,000. This is to cover one small recycling bin for each
- 29 classroom in Tennessee. There are approximately 1,700 schools in Tennessee, with an average of
- 30 75 classrooms in each school. These expenses will be paid for by the Tennessee Access Budget.
- 31
- 32 Repealing Clause: All laws or other parts laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Effective Date: This act shall take effect August 1st, 2024.
- 35

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the YMCA</p>	BHB/24-7-2
		BLUE HOUSE
Health		ACTION ON THE BILL
Emma Cortez, Catalina Dentino, Maggie Hogan Central Magnet High School		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

A Resolution to the Lack of Prenatal Care Available to Women in Rural Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Telehealth Services- Telehealth or telemedicine lets your health care provider care for you without
- 6 an in-person visit. This allows a patient to talk to their health care provider live, send and receive
- 7 messages, and use remote monitoring.
- 8
- 9 Maternal Care- Maternal care refers to the care a mother receives during pregnancy, childbirth,
- 10 and postpartum.
- 11
- 12 Obstetric Services- Obstetric services refer to medical care provided to a woman before, during,
- 13 and after giving birth. Obstetrics focuses on caring for and maintaining a woman's overall health
- 14 during their pregnancy.
- 15
- 16 Maternal Care Deserts- Maternal care deserts are defined as counties where there's a lack of
- 17 maternity care resources, where there are no hospitals or birth centers offering obstetric care and
- 18 no obstetric providers by the March of Dimes.
- 19
- 20 Pulse Oximeter- A pulse oximeter measures your blood oxygen levels and pulse.
- 21
- 22 Medicaid- Medicaid refers to a public health insurance program that provides health care coverage
- 23 to low-income families and individuals in the United States.
- 24
- 25 Remote Patient Monitoring- Remote patient monitoring is a healthcare delivery method that uses
- 26 technology to collect, transmit, and analyze patient health data outside of conventional clinical
- 27 settings.
- 28
- 29 Section 2: Under this resolution, telehealth services for maternal care would be implemented into
- 30 the closest hospital, clinic, or private practice with obstetric services to the 31 counties in
- 31 Tennessee considered maternal care deserts.
- 32
- 33 Section 3: The previously mentioned 31 hospitals, clinics, or private practices would each be given
- 34 10 at home telehealth kits. All patients would be given an at home telehealth kit, which would
- 35 contain a tablet, scale, blood pressure cuff, glucose monitor, pulse oximeter, and fetal heart
- 36 monitor provided by the hospital. This would be of no additional cost to the patient. These kits
- 37 would be delivered to the patients and then delivered back to the hospital 6 weeks after the
- 38 patient gives birth.
- 39

40 Section 4: In addition to the included coverage of audio and live video telehealth services,
 41 Medicaid would expand to cover remote patient monitoring.
 42
 43 Section 5: Adding this policy will cost \$370,000 to cover the cost of the 310 at-home telehealth
 44 kits provided to the hospitals, clinics, or private practices and would be funded by the Tennessee
 45 Department of Health.
 46
 47 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 48
 49 Section 7: This resolution shall take effect May 1st, 2024, to provide time for hospitals, clinics, or
 50 private practices to become equipped with the equipment mentioned in Section 3.
 51

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Environment and Conservation</p>	BHB/24-7-3	
		BLUE HOUSE	
<p>Cameron Turner, Brycen Siv Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

AN ACT TO REGULATE LIGHT FIXTURES AND REDUCE LIGHT POLLUTION

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Terms in this act are defined as follows,
 4 Light pollution- the brightening of the night sky caused by street lights and other man-made
 5 sources disrupts natural cycles and inhibits the observation of stars and planets. (Oxford
 6 Languages)
 7 Outdoor Lighting Fixture- establishes any fixed or movable lighting equipment designed or used for
 8 outdoor illumination. The term includes billboard lighti/é-Ilg, street lights, searchlights, other
 9 lighting used for advertising purposes, and area lighting. The term does not include lighting
 10 equipment required by law to be installed on motor vehicles or lighting required for the safe
 11 operation of aircraft. Ex. (Lamps, Streetlights)
 12 Cutoff Fixtures- Outdoor lighting fixtures are designed to emit light only where it is needed,
 13 minimizing light spills and glare.
 14
 15 The purpose of this bill is to mitigate light pollution caused by street lights, buildings, and outside
 16 advertisements within the state by establishing regulations and promoting responsible outdoor
 17 lighting practices to protect the environment, conserve energy, and improve the visibility of
 18 celestial objects.
 19
 20 All outdoor lighting fixtures installed or replaced after the effective date of this bill must be full
 21 cutoff fixtures and be fitted out with sodium lights.
 22
 23 Existing outdoor lighting fixtures that do not meet the full cutoff standard must be retrofitted with
 24 shielding devices within two years.
 25
 26 The state shall initiate a public awareness campaign to educate residents, businesses, and local
 27 governments about the negative effects of light pollution and the benefits of using full-cutoff
 28 fixtures and sodium lights.
 29
 30 State and local government-owned outdoor lighting fixtures must adhere to the full cutoff standard
 31 and light requirements.
 32
 33 Exceptions may be granted for essential public safety lighting.
 34
 35 The state shall provide financial incentives, such as tax credits or grants, to individuals and
 36 businesses that voluntarily retrofit their outdoor lighting.
 37
 38 This act will request a one-time initial cost of \$80 Million that will be taken out of the state budget.

39 These funds will cover the resources used to replace LED lights with sodium lights, and the cost of
40 the lights themselves, the shields for non-full cutoff fixture installation, and labor. All remaining
41 funds will go back to the state.

42
43 The replacement and the full cutoff fixtures will take place in the following cities: Nashville,
44 Knoxville, Memphis, Chattanooga, and Clarksville.

45
46 This bill will take effect within the fiscal year of 2027-2028. And any other act that may interfere
47 with this bill will be repealed.



48
49 After the following several years after the replacement has concluded, we will create surveys about
50 the environment and the ecosystem to monitor all changes.

51

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-7-4
Environment and Conservation Rebecca Robison, Marlo McMillian Signal Mountain High School		BLUE HOUSE
		ACTION ON THE BILL
		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail
		SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail

An act to restrict all animal testing in the state of Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a.) Animal- A living organism with specialized organs for their specific environment and organic
- 5 matter they feed on
- 6 b.) Testing- Is a procedure to identify or characterize a substance, a test to determine how well
- 7 something works.
- 8 c.) Animal Testing- the procedures performed on animals to test the safety of a certain product
- 9 and conduct research upon basic biological fundamentals.
- 10 d.) Cosmetics- a product that is applied to the face and body to beautify the human structure e.)
- 11 Vaccine- is an injection to create a stronger immune system against a specific disease
- 12 f.) Insulin- A pancreatic hormone needed for the body to regulate blood sugars
- 13 g.) Psychoactive drug- a drug used to improve or change the psyche of the mind through the brain
- 14 h.) Pain relievers- a drug used to numb the pain typically from surgical changes within the body
- 15 i.) Organ transplant- a process in which a donor gives someone in need a vital organ to the body
- 16 and it is transferred into the receiver of the donation
- 17 j.) Drug- is a substance that changes the mental and physical health of an organism.
- 18
- 19 Section 2:
- 20 All animal testing will be banned in the state of Tennessee, creating a healthier and happier life for
- 21 all innocent creatures. No scientists or doctors will be permitted to test on any animals; specifically
- 22 primates, farm animals, rodents, cats, dogs, or sea life.
- 23
- 24 Section 3:
- 25 The standards for this act are set by the Tennessee House of Representatives.
- 26 Any company or persons found responsible for animal testing will be sentenced to jail for up to 2
- 27 years and fined \$25,000 on the first offense. If the incident occurs again they will be sentenced to
- 28 5 years in prison and will be fined \$45,000. If this continues they are sentenced to a life in prison.
- 29 If working with multiple people each person will be treated as an individual and will be sentenced
- 30 and fined the same amount as everyone working on the project.
- 31
- 32 Section 4:
- 33 The state will bear \$75,000 for this bill. The industry will bear any costs incurred for changes in
- 34 testing practice. Monitoring and enforcement for infractions will cost \$75,000 which may be
- 35 underwritten by the fees charged by the guilty.
- 36
- 37 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 38 Section 6: This bill shall take effect June 1, 2024
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	BHB/24-7-5
	Human Services Adalyn Cook Innovation Academy		BLUE HOUSE
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

AN ACT TO GRANT A REDEEMABLE CHILD CREDIT VOUCHER PROGRAM (CCV) FOR NEEDY FAMILIES IN TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4

5 A) Federal CTC (Child Tax Credit): A partially refundable credit that allows low- and moderate-

6 income families to reduce their tax liability dollar-for-dollar by up to \$2,000 for each qualifying

7 dependent child.

8 B) Tennessee's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program: A temporary program

9 whose primary focus is on reaching self-sustenance through employment opportunities. TANF

10 helps participants reach this objective by providing transportation, childcare assistance, education,

11 job training, employment activities, and additional support services. Temporary cash assistance is

12 also provided to families with dependent children, moreover, the family is unable to pay for

13 essential living expenses.

14 C) State Sales Tax: A direct tax fixed upon the income level of the state that many states and local

15 governments impose on the purchase of state goods and services. Tennessee's Sales Tax rate

16 currently stands at 7% accounting for approximately 60% of all tax revenue in TN.

17 D) Personal Responsibility Agreement (PRA): Similar in function to the TANF program Personal

18 Responsibility Agreement, this document is used to set an outline of agreements to applying,

19 acquiring, and using Child Credit Vouchers along with what is allowed to be purchased using CCV,

20 and other uses of the CCV benefits explained in Section 2.

21 E) Basic needs: The absolute basic needs to ensure the healthy growth and life of a child to include

22 food, clothing, shelter, utilities, household items, and personal care items.

23 F) Child Welfare: The social work centered on children's welfare, as upon improvement in health

24 and home conditions for children and youth.

25 G) Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT): Government benefit funds send to a plastic debit card

26 monthly to assist in groceries

27 H) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Formerly referred to as "food stamps," the

28 nutritional assistance initiative administered at the state level, ran by the Tennessee Department

29 of Human Services.

30 I) Tennessee Department of Human Services: The Department is responsible for administering

31 numerous services throughout Tennessee, including Families First, the state's Temporary

32 Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, Food Stamps (now known as the Supplemental

33 Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP), Child Support, Childcare Licensing, Childcare Assistance,

34 Adult Protective Services, and Rehabilitation Services.

35

36 Section 2:

37 This act will grant an application-based Child Credit Voucher Program in which will allow assistance

38 for needy families in the state of Tennessee through financial aid allocated for the use of basic

39 needs and ensuring child welfare in qualifying TN families on a state issued debit card. Families

40 who qualify are granted \$100 monthly for permitted services from the voucher program and will

41 follow a Personal Responsibility Agreement (PRA), to ensure the fair use of the program to

42 improve the health and living conditions of the applicant's child.

43

44 Section 3:

45 The Child Credit Voucher Program (CCV), which is solely a separate program from the Tennessee's

46 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, Electronic Benefits Transfer card, and

47 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, is under its own funding and is analogous to the

48 previously stated programs but intends to support these aid programs already established.

49

50 Section 4:

51 Guidelines regarding the applicant's eligibility for the program will be in correspondence to

52 Tennessee's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program eligibility requirements,

53 stated as follows:

54 A) Must be a resident of Tennessee and US citizen/ eligible immigrant

55 B) Must have a child under the age requirement or pregnant

56 C) Age Requirement for dependent children are as follows:

57 Under the age 18, or if 18, but not yet 19, enrolled and attending a secondary school or

58 vocational/technical school of secondary equivalency and is meeting the enrollment and

59 attendance requirements as determined by the local school board

60 D) The income level must follow the 2024 Federal Poverty Levels (FPLs) for Tennessee Residents

61 as follows: Income of \$28,207 for a household of two; income poverty level increase by

62 \$5,380 per person added to the household, contra wise for the reduction of people in applying

63 household.

64

65 Once accepted into the program, the eligible applicant is required to sign and follow a Personal

66 Responsibility Agreement (PRA) which outlines the following agreements and requirements for

67 proceeding with the CCV Program, as follows:

68 A) CCV is a 60-month program in which the application will expire after the non-consecutive 60-

69 month period had elapsed

70 B) The applicants' CCV application must be renewed before the start of the new fiscal year,

71 December 31 before the new year. When reapplying, candidates will be evaluated as a "returning

72 applicant" in which the program will recheck income status to ensure if the applicant requires

73 anymore assistance or adjustment to current aid.

74 C) CCV program benefits are intended to aid individuals and their families in meeting their basic

75 needs such as food, clothing, shelter, utilities, and personal care items. Prohibited items and

76 locations as stated in Section 5 will not be tolerated and will be penalized.

77 E) Applicants will accept responsibility for yourself and your children, in addition to their health

78 and well-being.

79 F) Applicants will be responsible for keeping your child with required attendance at school.

80 G) Applicants are held accountable for reporting all changes stated below to the Tennessee

81 Department of Human Services:

82 i) Changes in property or location of residence

83 ii) Changes with household members (family moving in, people moving out of the household, etc.)

84 iii) Marriages, births, divorces, or death of household members but be reported

85 iv) Changes in income level

86

87 Section 6:

88 Based on the 2024 estimated number of 264,000 possible applicants this program will cost a total

89 of 350 million a year as this accounts for the granted \$100 per child monthly in which will be

90 overseen by the Tennessee Department of Human Services and funded by our surplus in revenue

91 from our State Sales tax, not including in any way our local sales tax in TN in regards to T.C.A. §
92 67-6-712 in regards to the prohibited distribution of local sales tax.

93
94 Section 7:
95 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

96
97 Section 8:
98 This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.


99
100
101

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BHB/24-7-6
Correction Aylin Ramirez, Gracie Ledford, Myla Rank Dyer County High School		BLUE HOUSE
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO OPEN UP COMMUNICATION IN PRISONS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: The terms in this bill should be defined as follows:
4 A.) Incarcerated: someone who has committed a crime and is under federal containment
5 B.) Fee: a payment
6 C. Revenue: money that goes to the government from fees and fines
7
8 Section 2: Prisons will no longer be able to charge fees to talk to loved ones.
9
10 Section 3: Any prisons that don't abide by the new legislature will be fined \$25,000. The fine must
11 be paid within a month of issue.
12
13 Section 4: Upon effect, all prisons will have to abide immediately.
14
15 Section 5: Revenue from the previous fines will no longer be taken in; however, revenue from
16 prisons in violation will start being taken.
17
18 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act will hereby be repealed.
19
20 Section 7: This act will go into effect on January 1, 2025
21

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	BHB/24-7-7	
		BLUE HOUSE	
		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	RHB/24-7-8	
		RED HOUSE	
		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

A BILL TO REDUCE UNFAIR TEACHER JOB TERMINATIONS



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 a. Inefficiency - defined in TCA 49-5-501 as being "below the standards of efficiency maintained by
- 4 others currently employed by the board for similar work, or habitually tardy, inaccurate or wanting
- 5 in effective performance of duties. The definition of inefficiency includes, but is not limited to,
- 6 having evaluations demonstrating an overall performance effectiveness level that is "below
- 7 expectations" or "significantly below expectations" as provided in the evaluation guidelines adopted
- 8 by the state board of education pursuant to "49-1-302."
- 9
- 10 Section 2: The term "inefficiency" will be removed from TCA 49-5-511 as being used as a valid
- 11 reason for the termination of employment of teachers after a first offense of being found as
- 12 performing "below expectations" or "significantly below expectations" upon routine examination at
- 13 the end of a school year.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: Teachers falling in the "below expectations" or "significantly below expectations" level
- 16 for one consecutive year will instead be required to "team up" with an instructional coach the
- 17 following year to provide weekly reports.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: These reports will include lesson plans, test grades, classroom behavior, etc. This is to
- 20 ensure that the offending teacher will be held accountable for actions within their classroom.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: An instructional coach will be designated to all public schools in Tennessee from
- 23 teachers already employed. Qualifications for the position include more than 3 years in teaching, a
- 24 report of "above expectations" or "significantly above expectations" in the previous 3 years, and
- 25 appointment by the school principal. They will be reevaluated annually based on their continued
- 26 qualifications.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: Instructional coaches will be financially compensated for their work by a \$5,000 pay
- 29 raise, distributed through their respective salary plan.
- 30
- 31 Section 7: If an offending teacher is classified as performing "below expectations" or "significantly
- 32 below expectations" for two consecutive years inefficiency will again be a valid reason for the
- 33 termination of employment.
- 34
- 35 Section 8: The addition of this system will cost approximately 8.5 million dollars, funded by the
- 36 Department of Education's budget.
- 37 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 38 Section 10: This act shall take effect July 31st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 39
- 40

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	RHB/24-7-9	
		RED HOUSE	
Health		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Brooke Ashworth, Maryann Sadek Valor College Prep		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

40 This analysis does not account for changes in employment, personal income, or gross state
41 product that could result from this bill or for the net final payment method of accrual.
42
43 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
44
45 Section 7) This act shall take effect on April 1, 2024, and be operative for taxable years beginning
46 on or after April 1, 2024.
47
48

An Act to Create Tax Incentives for Plasma Donors

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
2
3 Section 1) Terms in this act are as follows:
4 a) Plasma Donation - In a plasma only donation, the liquid portion of the donor's blood is
5 separated from the cells. Blood is drawn from one arm and sent through a high-tech machine that
6 collects the plasma. The donor's red blood cells and platelets are then returned to the donor along
7 with some saline.
8 b) Tax Incentive - Government measure that is intended to encourage individuals and businesses
9 to spend money or to save money by reducing the amount of tax that they have to pay.
10 c) Plasma - Liquid component of blood in which blood cells are absent, but contains proteins and
11 other constituents of whole blood in suspension. It makes up about 55% of the body's total blood
12 volume.
13 d) Whole Blood - Whole blood contains red cells, white cells, and platelets (~45% of volume)
14 suspended in blood plasma (~55% of volume) according to the Red Cross.
15 e) Blood Component - Any product produced from whole blood.
16 f) Exempt Organization - The exempt purposes set forth under Internal Revenue Code in section
17 501(c)(3) are charitable, religious, educational, scientific, literary, testing for public safety,
18 fostering national or international amateur sports competition, and preventing cruelty to children
19 or animals.
20
21 Section 2) This bill would provide a \$250 tax credit for taxpayers who donate plasma to a licensed,
22 exempt organization. This bill does not apply to those who are not eligible to donate plasma
23 according to the Red Cross guidelines.
24
25 Section 3) This bill would require all of the following conditions be met:
26 - The taxpayer must make eight donations of human plasma.
27 - Each plasma donation must be made to a licensed entity as defined in the Health and Safety
28 Code.
29 - Each plasma donation must be made to an exempt organization under Internal Revenue Code
30 section 501(c)(3).
31
32 Section 4) A taxpayer can only use the credit to reduce their tax liability for a single tax year. Any
33 unused credit would be lost if the taxpayer is unable to use the entire credit amount in the year
34 claimed.
35
36 Section 5) This bill would result in minor revenue loss. Assuming that this bill is introduced April 1,
37 2024, revenue losses would be in millions of dollars as follows: expected loss in the 2024-2025
38 Fiscal Year of \$0.6, expected loss in the 2025-2026 fiscal year of \$1.08, expected loss in 2026-
39 2027 Fiscal Year of \$1.08.

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the</p>	<p>RHB/24-7-10</p>
<p>Agriculture</p> <p>John Hancock Lebanon High School</p>		<p>RED HOUSE</p>
<p>HOUSE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>SENATE</p>

An Act to Promote Agrivoltaics and Sustainable Energy in Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 A) Agrivoltaics: The use of land for both agriculture and solar photovoltaic energy generation

5 B) Feed-in-Tariff: a policy designed to support the development of renewable energy sources by

6 providing a guaranteed, above-market price for producers.

7 C) Kilowatt Hours: A measure of electrical energy equivalent to a power consumption of 1,000

8 watts for 1 hour.

9 D) Base Compensation Rate: The compensation rate guaranteed to Agrivoltaic producers

10 regardless of the value of electricity and compensation adders.

11 E) Adders: Additional compensation for specific qualities of an Agrivoltaic system that are

12 beneficial to the environment or energy production and identified by the commission.

13 F) Interconnection Service Agreement (ISA): The contract between the Agrivoltaic system owner

14 and the Electric distribution company that defines the rules to interconnect the system to the

15 electric grid

16 G) Authorization to Interconnect (ATI): Approval from the Electric distribution company that the

17 completed system has met all technical and legal requirements and may begin generating power.

18 H) Electric Distribution Companies: Companies owning and/or operating electric transmission

19 and/or distribution facilities, including Tennessee electric coops and investor-owned utilities.

20 I) Megawatt (MW): A unit of power equal to one million Watts, especially as a measure of the

21 output of a power station (an agrivoltaic system with the capacity of 1 MW would occupy

22 approximately 2-8 acres).

23 J) Photovoltaic System (PV): Solar cells that convert sunlight directly into electricity.

24

25 Section 2: Agrivoltaics has been identified as a promising pathway for dual-use application in

26 Tennessee. It allows agriculturalists to produce sustainable energy through photovoltaic cells that

27 are built higher from the ground to allow agricultural pursuits such as crop and livestock

28 production to continue beneath, all while building a stronger and interconnected electric grid to

29 support growing and diverse energy needs.

30

31 Section 3: This act will establish an Agrivoltaics Commission to promote and increase the use of

32 agrivoltaic systems in Tennessee. The commission will consist of the following:

33 A) Members of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) and its Office

34 of Energy Programs (OEP).

35 B) Members of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture

36 C) Experts in the fields of photovoltaic systems, agrivoltaics, sustainable energy systems,

37 agriculture, and other relevant areas.

38 D) Representatives of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Tennessee electric cooperatives

39 (coops), investor-owned utilities, and other relevant groups.

40 Section 4: The commission will be responsible for creating a Feed-in-tariff (FIT) program for the

41 installation of agrivoltaic systems in Tennessee. Regarding the creation and maintenance of this

42 program, the Commission will do the following:

43 A) Collaborate with Tennessee Electric Coops and investor-owned utilities to determine feed-in-

44 tariff compensation rates, which will consist of base compensation rates and adders per Kilowatt

45 hour (kWh) of energy produced by agrivoltaic systems minus the value of energy. Summarized:

46 Total Compensation = Base compensation + adders - value of energy

47 These compensation rates will be constant for the duration of the term length, which will be

48 established within the agreement between agrivoltaic energy producers and electric distribution

49 companies

50 B) Outline Requirements for an eligible application to the program, including, but not limited to,

51 the following characteristics:

52 i) Must be interconnected with one of the 23 member cooperatives of the Tennessee Electric

53 Cooperative Association (TECA) or any investor-owned utility.

54 ii) Must contain contracts and documentation deemed necessary by the commission, including an

55 Interconnection service agreement and an Authorization to interconnect.

56 iii) Must meet all legal and safety requirements of a PV system.

57 C) Review submitted applications to the program and determine if they fulfill the requirements for

58 entry into the program.

59 D) Determine the solar capacity for each of the electric distribution cooperatives and companies,

60 with a total solar capacity across the entire program of 10,000 MW.

61 E) Perform any other tasks deemed necessary for the function of the program.

62

63 Section 5: The commission will be responsible for any other duties deemed appropriate for the

64 promotion and increase of agrivoltaic systems in Tennessee.

65

66 Section 6: This act will have no financial effect on the State of Tennessee because the Feed-in-

67 Tariff compensation rates will be paid by the electric distribution companies.

68

69 Section 7: This Act, if passed, will take effect January 1st, 2025

70



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

72

73

74



75

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RHB/24-7-11
	Safety and Homeland Security Luke Mueller, Aidan Castellanel Signal Mountain High School	RED HOUSE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

AN ACT TO RESTRUCTURE RUNNING FOR ELECTED OFFICE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 4 follows:
- 5 a) Public/Elected Office: A position of authority or service involving the responsibility to the public
- 6 predominantly within a government role.
- 7 b) Candidates: A Tennessee citizen who wishes to run for an elected office.
- 8 c) Tennessee Code Annotated 8-18-101: This section lays out the basic requirements and
- 9 limitations for Tennessee residents to run for public office.
- 10 i) Those who have been convicted of offenses declared infamous by law (TCA § 40-20-112),
- 11 ii) Those against whom there is a judgment unpaid for any moneys received by them, in any
- 12 official capacity, due to the United States, to this state, or any county of this state,
- 13 iii) Those who are defaulters to the treasury at the time of the election, and the election of any
- 14 such person,
- 15 Soldiers, seamen, marines, or airmen in the regular army or navy or air force of the United States;
- 16 and
- 17 iv) Members of congress, and persons holding any office of profit or trust under any foreign power,
- 18 other state of the union, or under the United States.
- 19 d) Tennessee Code Annotated 8-8-102 (a) (8): Have been certified by a Tennessee licensed
- 20 health care provider qualified in the psychiatric or psychological field as being free from any
- 21 impairment, as set forth in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental
- 22 Disorders (DSM) of the American Psychiatric Association at the time of the examination, that
- 23 would, in the professional judgment of the examiner, affect the applicant's ability to perform an
- 24 essential function of the job, with or without a reasonable accommodation.
- 25 e) National level representatives: Representatives that function within the national government.
- 26 f) State-level representatives: Representatives that function within the state government.
- 27 g) County/City/Town representatives: Representatives that function within the local government.
- 28 h) Current restrictions and qualifications for running for public office:
- 29 i) United States Senator: (United States Constitution Article 1, Section 3) and (TCA § 2-13-209).
- 30 ii) United States representative: (United States Constitution Article 1, Section 3) and (TCA § 2-13-
- 31 209).
- 32 iii) Tennessee Governor: (Tennessee Constitution Article 3, Section 3) and (TCA § 8-18-101).
- 33 iv) State Executive Committee: (TCA § 2-13-103, 2-13-104, 8-18-101).
- 34 v) State Senator: (Tennessee Constitution Article 2, Section 6a, Article 2, Section 10) and (TCA §
- 35 8-18-101).
- 36 vi) State Representative: (Tennessee Constitution Article 2, Section 5a, Article 2, Section 9) and
- 37 (TCA § 8-18-101).
- 38 vii) Tennessee Supreme Court Judge: (Tennessee Constitution Article 6, Section 3), and (TCA § 8-
- 39 18-101, 17-1-106).

- 40 viii) Tennessee Court of Appeals Judge: (Tennessee Constitution Article 6, Section 4), (TCA § 8-
- 41 18-101, 16-4-102).
- 42 ix) Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals Judge: (Tennessee Constitution Article 6, Section 4) and
- 43 (TCA § 8-18-101, 16-5-102, 17-1-106).
- 44 x) Chancellor: (Tennessee Constitution Article 6, Section 4) and (TCA § 8-18-101).
- 45 xi) Circuit Court Judge: (Tennessee Constitution Article 6, Section 4) and (TCA § 8-18-101).
- 46 xii) Criminal Court Judge: (Tennessee Constitution Article 6, Section 4) and (TCA § 8-18-101).
- 47 xiii) General Sessions: (Tennessee Constitution Article 6, Section 4) and (TCA § 8-18-101).
- 48 xiv) Juvenile Court Judge: (Tennessee Constitution Article 6, Section 4) and (TCA § 8-18-101).
- 49 xv) District Attorney General: (Tennessee Constitution Article 6, Section 5) and (TCA § 8-18-101).
- 50 xvi) District Public Defender: (TCA § 8-14-202, 8-18-101).
- 51 xvii) County Mayor: (TCA § 5-6-104, 8-18-101).
- 52 xix) County Executive: (TCA § 5-6-104, 8-18-101).
- 53 xix) County Commission: (TCA § 5-5-102, 8-18-101).
- 54 xx) Sheriff: (TCA § 2-3-202, 2-5-101 (a), 8-8-101, 8-8-102).
- 55 xxi) Trustee: (TCA § 8-18-101, 8-11-113, 8-48-101).
- 56 xxii) Register of Deeds: (TCA § 8-13-119, 8-18-101, 8-48-101).
- 57 xxiii) Circuit Court Clerk: (TCA § 8-18-101, 18-1-102 18-4-101).
- 58 xxiv) County Clerk: (TCA § 8-18-101, 8-48-101).
- 59 xxv) Assessor of Property: (TCA § 8-18-101, 8-48-101, 67-1-503, 67-1-515).
- 60 xxvi) County Highway Chief Administrative Officer: (TCA § 8-18-101, 8-48-101, 54-7-104).
- 61 xxvii) County School Board: (TCA § 8-18-101, 8-48-101, 49-2-201, 49-2-202).
- 62 xxviii) Constable: (TCA § 8-10-102, 8-18-101).
- 63
- 64 Section 2: Tennessee Code Annotated 8-8-102 (a) (8) shall be amended by adding the following
- 65 as a new section:
- 66 a) Have been certified by at least two Tennessee licensed health care providers qualified in the
- 67 psychiatric or psychological field as being free from any
- 68 impairment, as set forth in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental
- 69 Disorders (DSM) of the American Psychiatric Association at the time of the examination, that
- 70 would, in the professional judgment of the examiners, affect the applicant's ability to perform an
- 71 essential function of the job, with or without a reasonable accommodation.
- 72
- 73 Section 3: All candidates seeking an elected office within the State of Tennessee are required to
- 74 comply with and complete Tennessee Code Annotated 8-8-102 (a) (8):
- 75 a) This section applies to all National elected positions, State elected positions, and County/Town
- 76 elected positions seeking election in Tennessee.
- 77 i) This includes but is not limited to:
- 78 1) United States Senator
- 79 2) United States Representative
- 80 3) Tennessee Governor
- 81 4) State Executive Committee
- 82 5) State Senator
- 83 6) State Representative
- 84 7) Tennessee Supreme Court Judge
- 85 8) Tennessee Court of Appeals Judge
- 86 9) Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals Judge
- 87 10) Chancellor
- 88 11) Circuit Court Judge
- 89 12) General Sessions
- 90 13) District Attorney General
- 91 14) County Mayor
- 92 15) County Commission



 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	<p>RHB/24-7-12</p>
<p>Transportation</p> <p>Evan Massey, Tucker Osborne, Chris Telles Innovation Academy</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO AMEND T.C.A. § 55-50-322 EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows.
- 4
- 5 Learner's Permit: license given to those after the recorded passing of The Learners Permit
- 6 Examination.
- 7
- 8 Vehicle Emergency: any situation that may place the operator of a motor vehicle in danger and or
- 9 possible bystanders in danger.
- 10
- 11 DMV: Department of Motor Vehicles
- 12
- 13 Motorized Vehicle: self-propelled device designed for transporting persons or property on a public
- 14 highway.
- 15
- 16 Fuel Tank: the reservoir in which fuel for a motor vehicle is stored.
- 17
- 18 Power Steering: the assisting machinery used to help control direction of a motor vehicle.
- 19
- 20 Section 2: The act requires the amendment of the following clauses:
- 21
- 22 Create Clause A, Sub-Clause 3: "(3) The applicant will also be examined in the following subjects
- 23 to ensure that they are knowledgeable of the possible alterations or emergencies related to a
- 24 motorized vehicle: What to do when involved in a vehicle related crash, tire blowout or loss of
- 25 steering, a vehicle related fire, power steering failure, and depletion of vehicle fuel tank."
- 26
- 27 Create Clause C, Sub-Clause 4: "(4) The written examination's required number of questions
- 28 answered correctly for passage will be of at least twenty-eight (28), not limited to any other score
- 29 above the required limit, leaving a twenty percent (20%) margin of error."
- 30
- 31 Section 3: All newly issued Tennessee Learner's Permit tests will include questions on how to
- 32 properly handle an emergency related to the vehicle. The questions will be based off the following
- 33 situations.
- 34
- 35 A) What to do when involved in a vehicle related crash.
- 36
- 37 B) Tire blowout or loss of steering.
- 38
- 39 C) A vehicle related fire.



- 93 16) Trustee
- 94 17) Register of Deeds
- 95 18) Circuit Court Clerk
- 96 19) County Clerk
- 97 20) Assessor of Property
- 98 21) County Highway Chief Administrative Officer
- 99 22) County School Board
- 100 23) Constable
- 101 i) The elected position of Sheriff already has this within its election requirements, so it is not
- 102 necessary to include it in this section.
- 103 b) All candidates seeking a national or state elected office shall file this with the State Election
- 104 Commission.
- 105 c) All candidates seeking a county, city, or town elected office shall file this with their County
- 106 Election Commission.
- 107 d) This section must be completed for each election a candidate wishes to participate in.
- 108
- 109 Section 4: All candidates seeking election to an elected office must be under the age of 65 years
- 110 old.
- 111 a) Candidates can only be eligible to run for elected office if they do not exceed the age of 65
- 112 before they are sworn into office.
- 113 b) Candidates who are ineligible due to this age restriction may still run as a write-in, but will not
- 114 appear on the ballot.
- 115
- 116 Section 5: The requirements for Tennessee residents seeking to run for the United States
- 117 Presidency will not be affected by this bill.
- 118
- 119 Section 6: The passing of this bill would require no direct government spending.
- 120 a) Candidates who must submit a letter from a psychologist are responsible for covering the costs
- 121 of testing mentioned in section two.
- 122 b) Any unexpected fiscal expenses associated with the passing of this bill will be funded through
- 123 the Tennessee Election Committee budget and the Secretary of State budget.
- 124
- 125 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 126
- 127 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 21st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 128
- 129
- 130

40 D)Power steering failure.
 41
 42 E) Depletion of motor vehicles fuel tank.
 43
 44 Section 4: The new addition of these five (5) sections will include an updated minimum
 45 requirement of questions to The Learners Permit Examination bringing the new total questions to
 46 thirty-five (35). This also allows the new minimum requirement of missed questions to be seven
 47 (7).
 48
 49 Section 5: Sections will be further analyzed by members and directors of the Tennessee
 50 Department of Transportation (TDOT) and the Tennessee Department of Homeland Security
 51 (TDHS) and their Commissioners to determine an assortment of questions per section. The
 52 introduction of the following questions will be determined by these officials and added onto the
 53 current test after the joint approval of these departments.
 54
 55 Section 6: The amendment will have no cost to the state.
 56
 57 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
 58
 59 Section 8: Upon passage of this amendment, the Tennessee DMV Driver's Handbook we be
 60 updated with this added information on July 1st. The Permit test will be updated on January 1st,
 61 2026.
 62
 63
 64

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government Transportation</p>	RHB/24-7-13
		RED HOUSE
<p>Martin Luther King Magnet School Yash Kale</p>		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act To Improve Accessibility to Public Transportation

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. Welfare - Federal or state programs that provide financial assistance
5 b. Youth - Minors (Children under 18) held under direct parent or guardian custody. Includes
6 emancipated minors and wards of the state.
7 c. Federal Poverty Line - A metric used to gauge poverty that can be scaled approximately based
8 on the following formula: Gross Family Income (dollars) = 51.40*Number of People + 9440
9 d. SNAP - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. A program supplementing the grocery
10 expenditures of low-income families. Formerly and colloquially known as "food stamps".
11
12 Section 2: Most major Tennessee cities feature almost 20% of families living under the federal
13 poverty line. At present, some bus providers offer discounted fares to seniors and people with
14 disabilities, however with the passing of this act, families eligible for SNAP will be considered
15 eligible for TAP (Transportation Assistance Program), a future program aiming to alleviate costs for
16 public transportation.
17
18 Section 3: TAP will be compatible with any existing bus transportation providers in counties with a
19 population of over 100,000 people. This includes the WeGo bus system of Nashville, MATA of
20 Memphis, KAT in Knoxville, CARTA in Chattanooga, and other businesses including the
21 Murfreesboro Rover.
22
23 Section 4: Regardless of school enrollment status, immigrant status, and socioeconomic status,
24 minors between 13 and 17 will be eligible to apply for TAP.
25
26 Section 5: Implementation of this act will cost \$5.9 million, with \$900,000 being allocated to the
27 annual salaries of newly-hired TDOT employees tasked with TAP maintenance and the other \$5
28 million used to cover the cost for bus cards made available through TAP. The funding of this act
29 will come at no additional cost to the average Tennessean and will wholly be funded by the
30 Tennessee Department of Transportation's existing budget.
31
32 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
33
34 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately after passage, the public welfare requiring it.
35
36
37

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-7-14
			WHITE HOUSE
Transportation Andrew Tomchuck, Kunal Pradhan Webb Knoxville			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Rectify Vehicle Congestion, Road Quality, and the Minimization of Carbon Emissions By Road Vehicles.

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Vehicle Congestion - a condition on road networks that occurs as use increases, and is
- 5 characterized by slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased vehicular queuing.
- 6 Minimization - the act of reducing something to the least possible amount or degree or position
- 7 Idling - act of leaving a vehicle's engine running while the vehicle is not in motion
- 8
- 9 Section 2: Idling Prohibition Law.
- 10 It shall be prohibited for vehicles to idle for extended periods of time when parked or waiting.
- 11 Violation of the Idling Prohibition Law may result in fines, as determined by local authorities.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: Road Quality Improvement Measures.
- 14 A comprehensive assessment of road conditions shall be conducted annually
- 15 Funds shall be allocated for the repair and maintenance of roads based on the assessment.
- 16 Collaboration with relevant authorities and organizations shall be encouraged to enhance road
- 17 infrastructure.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: Rectifying Vehicle Congestion.
- 20 The reduction of vehicle congestion will guarantee the minimization of carbon emission and the
- 21 contentment of road users.
- 22 An increasing number of road networks and the addition of road/traffic signs and lights will ensure
- 23 a more steady, continuous traffic flow.
- 24
- 25 Section 5: Implementation of a Tax on Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.
- 26 The Department of Transportation shall require a tax on electric vehicle charging stations due to
- 27 their failure to qualify for the Tennessee gas tax.
- 28 A tax on electric vehicle charging stations has already been put into effect in Iowa, Kentucky,
- 29 Montana, Oklahoma, and Utah, and is soon to be preceded by Georgia in January of 2025.
- 30
- 31 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 7: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025.
- 34
- 35
- 36

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-7-15
			WHITE HOUSE
Environment and Conservation Abigail Holly, Lily Haynes, Emmaline Bradley-Shoup Signal Mountain High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Minimize the Amount of Pollution in the Tennessee River

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Tennessee River: Central component of one of the world's greatest irrigation and hydropower
- 5 systems and a major waterway of the southeastern United States.
- 6 Environmental Pollution: The unwarranted disposal of mass or energy into Earth's natural resource
- 7 pool such as water, land, or air that results in long- or short-term detriment to the atmosphere
- 8 and its ecological health.
- 9 Littering: The discarding, dropping, or scattering of small quantities of waste matter ordinarily
- 10 carried on or about the person, including, but not limited to, beverage containers and closures,
- 11 packaging, wrappers, wastepaper, newspapers, and magazines.
- 12 Tennessee Riverkeeper: A nonprofit organization that monitors polluters and their pollution
- 13 permits; responds to citizen complaints, and utilizes other methods to further protect the
- 14 Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and their tributaries
- 15 Litter Grants: Tennessee litter grants are used to establish pickup programs, litter prevention, and
- 16 recycling education at a local level.
- 17 Keep the Tennessee River Beautiful: A nonprofit that works to educate and inspire people to take
- 18 action to create a clean, healthy, beautiful Tennessee River for generations to come.
- 19 Seabin Devices: Cup-shaped devices with natural fiber "catch bags" that collect debris before
- 20 being safely disposed of and catch bags replaced.
- 21 Catch Bag: A bag that catches litter and debris inside a Seabin Device.
- 22 Water Supply Systems: The source of supply, the processing or treatment of the water, and the
- 23 distribution of water to the users.
- 24 Sanitation Surveys: Periodic inspection of water system facilities, operations, and records used to
- 25 identify conditions that may present a sanitary or public health risk.
- 26
- 27 Section 2: Partnerships will be created with pre-existing organizations such as Tennessee
- 28 Riverkeeper to spread awareness and encourage further usage of pollution-removing techniques.
- 29 Their mission is to educate the public about this ongoing issue and enforce environmental laws to
- 30 further help this problem. A partnership will be created while working alongside other
- 31 organizations such as Keep The Tennessee River Beautiful to combine ideas that will allow
- 32 pollution to reach its minimum. This includes increasing transparency and promoting pre-existing
- 33 products that have proved successful in minimizing pollution in the river.
- 34
- 35 Section 3: Seabin devices will be made of use to extract pre-existing pollution from the Tennessee
- 36 River with the assistance of the non-profit Keep the Tennessee River Beautiful. This would be
- 37 carried out by:
- 38 The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation will be donating the cost of 12
- 39 Seabin devices, 1,095 each, and rounding up to 14,000 to assist in maintenance costs and worker

40 fees. Rather than buying them directly from Keep the Tennessee River Beautiful, the cost of the
 41 devices will be donated directly to the organization to be specifically allocated to the creation and
 42 implementation of Seabin devices.
 43 To increase transparency between the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
 44 and Keep the Tennessee River Beautiful organization, approved information will be shared from
 45 the Tennessee Water Program to Keep the Tennessee River Beautiful non-profit. This would be in
 46 the form of results from sanitation surveys, water supply testing done in water supply systems,
 47 and selected access to the water database.
 48 This partnership will raise the 18 Seabin devices currently active in the Tennessee River to 30
 49 total. This alteration raises the goal of eliminating 54,000 lbs of pollution a year to 90,000 lbs of
 50 pollution per year.



51
 52 Section 4: Methods will be promoted to raise awareness to avoid further pollution and littering in
 53 Tennessee waterways. This includes:
 54 Litter Grants and Pickup Programs offered by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. These
 55 programs will be improved by providing an extra \$50,000 per year to educate and clean up,
 56 allowing more litter to be picked up with more room for spending. All 95 counties are already
 57 included in the Tennessee Litter Grant and Pickup Programs.
 58 Monthly Volunteer Opportunities are something each city or community can start, allowing anyone
 59 to help clean up areas of the Tennessee River. Considering the Tennessee River runs through the
 60 major cities of the state and many minor cities as well, specific counties will have the opportunity
 61 to create meetups at various spots of the river for a few hours every month.
 62 With their increased budget, individual counties will have the opportunity to set up meetings and
 63 community trash pick-up dates. Community-wide events like these would both increase available
 64 volunteer opportunities and raise awareness about Tennessee River pollution. Most litter sits within
 65 the river; however, picking up visible trash on the banks and the surface can alleviate the amount
 66 of pollution significantly.

67
 68 Section 5: This will cost approximately \$64,000 and will be funded by the Tennessee Department
 69 of Environment and Conservation Budget.

70
 71 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.



72
 73 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.

74
 75
 76

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Safety and Homeland Security</p>	<p>WHB/24-7-16</p>
		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>
<p>Meron Bekele, Meiya Kelley, Liam Hoge Martin Luther King Magnet School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>



AN ACT FOR GUN SAFETY REFORM IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1) Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 3 ERPO (Extreme Risk Protection Order): Prevents a person at risk of hurting themselves or others
- 4 from possessing or purchasing firearms and ammunition.
- 5 Firearm: A rifle, pistol, or other portable gun.
- 6 TBI (Tennessee Bureau of Investigation): Tennessee government funded agency with statutory
- 7 authority to conduct criminal investigations and make arrests of crimes occurring throughout the
- 8 state.
- 9 TICS (Tennessee Instant Check System): Background checks performed by the TBI for prospective
- 10 gun buyers.
- 11 Universal Background Checks: Requires firearm transactions, including private gun sales, to be
- 12 recorded through the same background check process public sales do.
- 13 Unregistered firearm: A weapon that has not been registered with the appropriate authorities and
- 14 does not have a serial marking or other markings.
- 15
- 16 Section 2) In an attempt to diminish Tennessee's increasing gun violence rates, this act will
- 17 require for the implementation of ERPO's, greater penalties on unregistered guns, and for the
- 18 amelioration of TICS.
- 19 Section 3) TICS will continue to be overseen by the TBI, however, will encompass universal
- 20 background checking for the tracking of private gun sales. As of current, TICS primarily checks
- 21 felonies such as domestic abuse, hate crimes, and other violent crimes. Checks under the
- 22 ameliorated TICS system are to include the following information about prospective buyers:
- 23 Protection orders, wanted status and warrants, felony/misdemeanor convictions, pending criminal
- 24 cases, and commitment to mental institutions. These checks will be used for all gun transactions in
- 25 the state of Tennessee.
- 26
- 27 Section 4) Information provided by TICS which regard mental health will be case by case to
- 28 determine whether or not the prospective buyer is a threat to their communities and selves.
- 29
- 30 Section 5) As the background check process becomes more intricate, penalties for unregistered
- 31 firearm possession will be stricter, consisting of a fine of up to 7,500\$ and 6 months in jail. Anyone
- 32 who owns a firearm must have serial markings on the weapon and undergo TICS to avoid penalty.
- 33
- 34 Section 6) Additionally, this act mandates the execution of ERPOs when public welfare is at stake
- 35 and removal of a firearm is demanded of. This, in accordance with TICS, is to reduce the amount
- 36 of firearms possessed by those harmful to themselves and their surroundings.
- 37 Section 7) This act will not require funding from the state budget but may generate revenue
- 38 resulting from fines.
- 39 Section 8) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-7-17
			WHITE HOUSE
Education Tanner Wilson, Landon Ray Clarksville Academy			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO PERMIT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SOFTWARE ASSISTANCE FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS TO IMPROVE EDUCATION



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Artificial intelligence software- a machine capable of high complexity tasks such as learning,
- 5 decision making, and solving problems. This includes photo detection software that scans problems
- 6 and prompts to answer them.
- 7 High school teachers- instructs students in ninth through twelfth grade in both public and private
- 8 educational institutions.
- 9 Subscription- funds paid to the creator of an artificial intelligence software in order to use it to its
- 10 fullest potential.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: All high school teachers have permission to utilize AI software for educational purposes.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: Artificial intelligence software must be used ethically, responsibly, and intentionally to
- 15 support education, not to bypass it.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: Use of AI by high school teachers is not required, but at the discretion of the teacher. It
- 18 is also at the discretion of the teacher to purchase subscriptions that may be included in the use of
- 19 AI software, as the necessary funding will not be provided by the state.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: This policy is protected by the state of Tennessee. School administration will be
- 22 prohibited from disabling teachers' ability to use AI for educational assistance.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: An administrative attempt to disable a teacher's ability to use AI for educational
- 25 purposes will be met with the dismissal of the administrators involved.
- 26
- 27 Section 7: Students are prohibited from plagiarizing AI software that has been used to generate
- 28 documents relevant to the class.
- 29
- 30 Section 8: Students will be required to follow guidelines of standardized tests such as ACT, SAT,
- 31 Advanced Placement tests, or other standardized tests that are not provided by the schools.
- 32
- 33 Section 9: The enactment of this bill will be of no cost to the state. Refer to section 4.
- 34
- 35 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this bill are hereby repealed.
- 36
- 37 Section 11: This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.
- 38
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WHB/24-7-18
			WHITE HOUSE
Environment and Conservation Faraz Merchant, Alvin George, Naomi Bissell Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to fund solar panels in TN Schools

- 1 BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Solar Panels: Photovoltaic devices that convert sunlight into electricity.
- 4 Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC): The state agency tasked with
- 5 overseeing environmental and conservation initiatives in Tennessee.
- 6 Grant Program: A program established to provide financial assistance, in this context, to public
- 7 schools for the installation of solar panels.
- 8 Building Design: The architectural and structural aspects of a school building, which may influence
- 9 the feasibility and effectiveness of solar panel installations.
- 10 Local Climate Conditions: The weather patterns and environmental factors specific to the
- 11 geographic location of a school.
- 12 Competitive Application Process: A method for selecting grant recipients based on the merit of
- 13 their proposals, with consideration for specified factors.
- 14 Department of Education: The Tennessee Department of Education, is responsible for overseeing
- 15 the state's education system.
- 16 Diversity: In this context, consideration for a variety of factors, such as geographic location,
- 17 socioeconomic status, and size, to ensure a broad impact.
- 18
- 19 Creation of the Tennessee School Solar Panel Grant Program
- 20
- 21 The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) shall establish a grant
- 22 program to provide funding for solar panel installations in Tennessee public schools based on
- 23 school needs.
- 24
- 25 Eligibility for Grants
- 26
- 27 Any Tennessee public school may apply for a grant under this program. The grant will cover up to
- 28 75% of the cost of solar panel installations for each school, with a maximum grant amount of
- 29 \$200,000.00 per school.
- 30
- 31 Annual Funding and School Selection
- 32
- 33 TDEC will fund solar panel installations for up to 75 schools per year, based on a competitive
- 34 application process that takes into account factors such as energy usage, building design, and local
- 35 climate conditions.
- 36
- 37 Competitive Application Process
- 38

39 TDEC will implement a competitive application process, considering factors such as energy usage,
40 building design, and local climate conditions.
41 Schools applying for the grant must submit detailed proposals outlining their current energy
42 consumption, the proposed solar panel plan, and expected benefits.
43 A review panel, in collaboration with the Department of Education, will assess applications and
44 select schools based on merit, with consideration for diversity and impact potential.
45 TDEC will communicate results to all schools, offering feedback to unsuccessful applicants for
46 future improvement.
47 If total funding requests exceed the annual budget, TDEC may prioritize high-impact projects and
48 explore additional funding sources.
49 TDEC will maintain transparency, providing regular updates on the application process and
50 decisions.
51 The competitive application process and criteria may be reviewed annually for
52 TDEC will work closely with selected schools to ensure successful solar panel installations and
53 monitor program impact.
54
55 Partnership with the Department of Education
56
57 TDEC will partner with the Tennessee Department of Education to streamline the grant application
58 process and ensure that schools have the information and resources they need to participate in the
59 program.
60
61 Reporting and Evaluation
62
63 TDEC will report annually to the Tennessee General Assembly on the progress of the grant
64 program, including the number of schools that have received funding, the amount of energy
65 generated, and any cost savings realized.
66
67 Effective Date
68
69 This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2025.
70
71
72



 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>WHB/24-7-19</p>	
		<p>WHITE HOUSE</p>	
<p>Childrens Services</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>	
<p>Danelli Lara-Garcia, Kamryn Greenlee, Kaitlyn Greenlee Collegiate School</p>		<p>HOUSE</p>	<p>SENATE</p>
		<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

An Act to Adopt a Foster Care Bill of Rights

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.) DCS - Department of Children's Services; the department within the Tennessee Department of
5 Health and Human Services that serves and is in charge of directing the state's foster care system.
6 b.) HHS - Tennessee Department of Health and Human Services
7
8 Section 2: If enacted, this law will provide a framework for the Tennessee Department of Health
9 and Human Services (HHS) to guide the department and its providers in the delivery of care and
10 services to foster youth with the commitment to permanency, safety and well being.
11
12 Section 3: In the state of Tennessee there are over 7,000 children placed with more than 4,000
13 families. Despite the large number of Tennessee families willing to foster oftentimes the families
14 and the children are not the right fit. Thousands of children across the state remain in state
15 operated facilities. These numbers have grown during Covid with our state's foster care system
16 bursting at the seams with children being added to the total every week. Foster care providers do
17 their best to provide for these children but often our best intentions are woefully inadequate.
18
19 This bill seeks to provide a guidepost for our state's Health and Human Services Department as
20 well as provide a list of clearly stated rights for the foster children themselves.
21
22 Section 4: Foster Children's Bill of Rights - 20 other states have some form of a Foster Child's Bill
23 of Rights
24
25 Preamble:
26 The Department of Health and Human Services recognizes the following rights of children and
27 youth in foster care. These rights are intended to guide the department and its providers in the
28 delivery of care and services to foster youth with the commitment to permanency, safety and well
29 being.
30
31 Every Foster Child...
32
33 Shall be treated with respect by DCS staff, foster parents and providers without regard to race,
34 ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion and/or disability.
35
36 Shall have family and relatives explored first as potential placement providers.
37

38 Shall have reasonable access to a caseworker who makes case plan decisions. Reasonable access
39 shall include the social worker and supervisor's office telephone numbers and email addresses as
40 well as, a minimum, monthly visits by a social worker.
41
42 Shall participate in the development and review of the service plan and have input into changes to
43 the plan that affect permanence, safety, stability or well
44 being. Youth age 14 and older should also be presented with the service plan for their review and
45 signature.
46
47 Shall participate in the development and review of the service plan and have input into changes to
48 the plan that affect permanence, safety, stability or well being. Youth age 14 and older should also
49 be presented with the service plan for their review and signature.
50
51 Shall be informed in a manner appropriate to age and level of understanding of the reason(s) the
52 Department of Children and Families became involved with his/her family and why he/she is in
53 care.
54
55 Shall be provided with information about a foster family or program and, whenever possible, Shall
56 have an opportunity to meet the foster parent or program staff before placement occurs.
57
58 Shall live with a family and in placement settings that provide a safe and nurturing environment
59 while supporting permanency, and well being, including encouraging youth's goals, interests, social
60 and school activities.
61
62 Shall have involvement as appropriate with family members and should participate in the
63 development of visitation plans.
64
65 Shall receive support from social worker, foster family/provider in maintaining positive contact
66 with significant people (relatives, relatives, teachers, friends and community supports) including assistance
67 with contact information and visitation.
68
69 Shall be treated as a family member and, whenever possible, be included in a foster family's
70 activities, holidays and rituals and be able to freely discuss reason(s) with a social worker and
71 foster family if choosing to not participate.
72
73 Shall have access to medical, dental, vision, mental and behavioral health services regularly and
74 more often as needed.
75
76 Shall have access to information contained in medical, dental, and educational records held by
77 DCS as well as personal documents such as social security card, birth certificate, green card, etc.
78 When youth leave DCS, they shall be given copies of medical, dental and educational records held
79 by DCS and original social security card, birth certificate, and green card.
80
81 Shall have the opportunity to have private conversations with a social worker on a regular basis.
82 Foster youth should also be made aware of the process for contacting the supervisor and attorney
83 regarding any questions or concerns.
84
85 Shall be informed of the names and phone numbers of assigned attorneys and be aware that they
86 can contact their attorneys and that there is a process to request a change of attorneys.
87
88 Shall have access to personal possessions, personal space and privacy with allowance for safety.
89 Shall receive assistance in acquiring life skills, education, training and career guidance to



90 accomplish personal goals and prepare for the future and be informed of the post-secondary
91 educational and employment supports available to youth in care through the Department.
92
93 Shall be informed that DCS provides clothing, birthday and holiday payments to foster parents and
94 placement providers for youth in placement.
95
96 Section 5: This law would cost nothing to enact. Instead this bill would provide a guidepost for
97 Tennessee's Department of Health and Human Services to consider when making decisions for
98 children in state operated foster care.
99
100 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
101
102 Section 7: This law will take effect as early as August 1st, 2024 or at the start of the next fiscal
103 year, the public welfare requiring it.
104
105
106

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the YMCA</p>	WHB/24-7-20	
		WHITE HOUSE	
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Julissa Lopez, Ivanna Rodriguez Collegiate School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Freeze the Expansion of Eligibility for Tennessee's School Voucher Program

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:
- 4 a.) Private School - A school supported by a private organization or private individuals rather than
- 5 by the government.
- 6 b.) Public School - A school supported by public funds.
- 7 c.) Charter School - A tuition-free school of choice that is publicly funded but independently run
- 8 d.) ESA - A program that allows eligible students who are zoned to attend Memphis-Shelby County
- 9 Schools, Metro Nashville Public Schools, Hamilton County Schools, or a school that was in the
- 10 Achievement School District (ASD) on May 24, 2019, to use state and local money toward
- 11 education expenses, including tuition and/or fees at approved private schools.
- 12 e.) School voucher - A certificate of government funding that allows students to attend schools
- 13 chosen by themselves or by their parents.
- 14
- 15 Section 2: If enacted this bill will freeze the current parameters for school voucher eligibility. The
- 16 program has an outlined expansion program in terms of number of students eligible that was part
- 17 of the original legislation. That plan is still in effect and is appropriate. We do not dispute that
- 18 expansion. We are against the opening of access to school vouchers for all Tennesseans regardless
- 19 of socioeconomic status. This bill is meant to prevent public schools from losing funding from the
- 20 state government. Recently, our governor has been promoting the expansion of this state's
- 21 recently enacted School Vouchers Program. However, the expansion of this program is in direct
- 22 conflict with the principles upon which the program was initially created. School vouchers are
- 23 meant to be a tool of equity, a way to give our state's most disadvantaged young people a way to
- 24 a better education. The expansion of this program to all Tennesseans, as proposed by our
- 25 Governor, betrays those principles.
- 26
- 27 Section 3: The budget of public school districts all across the state will significantly decrease if the
- 28 ESA program is allowed to expand to every county in the state. As more students lean toward
- 29 private schools the funds that were originally designed to go towards the public schools will then
- 30 be moved to private schools. The state of Tennessee pays \$10,507 per child when they attend
- 31 public schools. Having a large number of students leave public schools will cut the public schools
- 32 budget. A lot of the budget for public schools is earmarked to maintain the school building and pay
- 33 the teachers who work at the school. With public schools losing funding they will lose a lot of
- 34 programs that students enjoy being a part of such as sports, art, and music programs, all the
- 35 things that make school fun! Not only that but teachers also lose their jobs due to the cut in the
- 36 budget from the voucher system. The current eligibility requirements are:
- 37 a.) Students who are entering Kindergarten or will be in 1st through 12th grade and are zoned to
- 38 attend public schools in Memphis-Shelby county and Nashville.

- 39 b.) Students who are enrolling in Tennessee schools for the first time, or who attended Tennessee
- 40 public school for a full school year last year
- 41 c.) Students who live in a household that receives Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- 42 (TANF), or are homeless or who live in a household with an income that does not exceed twice the
- 43 federal income eligibility guidelines for free lunch.
- 44 The bill will ensure that the current ESA program requirements stay the same.
- 45
- 46 Section 4: Not only would the expansion of school vouchers be a massive hit to public school
- 47 districts budgets but some educational experts are concerned that the availability of voucher
- 48 money to all students will spark a trend in the opening of low quality private schools to scoop up
- 49 the money. School vouchers are an easy way for private schools to increase enrollment and boost
- 50 their bottom line. Many private schools may spring up thinking that they will receive enough
- 51 funding just from these school vouchers to operate, resulting in lots of new private schools with
- 52 poor infrastructure receiving massive amounts of taxpayer money. This is what has happened in
- 53 Arizona where the state spends \$900,000,000 a year on school vouchers.
- 54
- 55 Section 5: This bill will cost the state of Tennessee nothing to enact. The funds allocated by the
- 56 state follow the students. Freezing the school voucher eligibility requirements would just continue
- 57 to ensure that our state's public school districts are appropriately funded.
- 58
- 59 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 60
- 61 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.
- 62
- 63
- 64

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>  <p>Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Ansley Earl, Mallory Chamberlain, Ella Obringer Signal Mountain High School</p>	<p>WHB/24-7-21</p> <p>WHITE HOUSE</p> <p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



An Act To Require Mandatory Drug Testing For Student Athletes In Public High Schools In Tennessee

- 1 BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms in acts will be defined as follows:
- 4 Drug- a chemical substance that when consumed can cause a change in mental and physical
- 5 behavior.
- 6 Drug Test- the technical examination of a biological sample for the existence of a legal or illegal
- 7 drug.
- 8 Student Athlete- a student who is enrolled in a high school or university, while also partaking in
- 9 athletics.
- 10
- 11 Section 2) In the State of Tennessee, all highschool student athletes are required to submit at
- 12 least two drug tests, specifically urine samples, during the athletic season.
- 13
- 14 Section 3) This act will be implemented into all public high school athletic programs in Tennessee.
- 15
- 16 Section 4) Every participant must comply with a minimum of two tests per season. One, in order
- 17 to be eligible to take part in said athletics. Later, a minimum of one conducted randomly during
- 18 the actual season. If a coach, athletic director, trainer, teacher, or teammate suspects an athlete,
- 19 then further tests may be performed.
- 20
- 21 Section 5) A parent or guardian's signature will be required, acknowledging that drug tests are
- 22 going be performed on their student. The student will also have to read over and sign a form,
- 23 recognizing that they are full aware of the procedures and consequences.
- 24
- 25 Section 6) If an athlete fails the urine test in order to be permitted to participate, then they are
- 26 unable to partake in the sport. If an athlete fails a test later in the season, they will be asked to
- 27 leave the team. If an athlete refuses to submit, their test will be seen as an automatic positive,
- 28 and they will be dismissed from the team as well.
- 29
- 30 Section 7) Fiscal Agreement: This act will require payment of \$30 per drug test, which will be
- 31 included in the cost of participation fees.
- 32
- 33 Section 8) Repealing Clause: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 9) This act shall take effect at the beginning of the school year 2025, requiring mandatory
- 36 drug testing for highschool student athletes and the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic
- 37 Association will require it.
- 38
- 39

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT





SENATE COMMITTEE 1

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	BSB/24-1-1
			BLUE SENATE
Childrens Services Jonny Zhang, Nadia Shaker Innovation Academy			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail



An Act to Delete all Exceptions to the Minimum Age of Marriage

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 A) Child Marriage: A marriage in which one or both spouses are under 18 years old.
- 5 B) Parental Consent: A parent or guardian's explicit permission for a child to engage or submit in a
- 6 specific activity.
- 7 C) Coercion: the practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats.
- 8 D) Minor: A person who is under the age of eighteen
- 9 E) Marriage: A legal union of a couple as spouses, usually between a man and a woman
- 10
- 11 Section 2: The Tennessee state Tennessee Code Annotated 36-3-105 states that eighteen is the
- 12 minimum age for marriage with the exception of 17-year-old minors who are allowed to be
- 13 married if they have parental consent. This bill requests an amendment to keep the minimum age
- 14 of marriage at 18 with no exceptions for minors.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: Under this act, the human rights of all minors are protected. Child marriage often
- 17 results in physical, psychological, and emotional abuse or coercion by partners or parents. Both
- 18 nationally and internationally, the age of eighteen is the accepted adult threshold. Persons below
- 19 the age of eighteen are considered children. In the United States, ten states have laws stating that
- 20 eighteen is the minimum age for marriage: Michigan, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts,
- 21 Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In addition,
- 22 Nebraska's minimum age is nineteen. There are several other states also considering amending
- 23 their bills to increase the marriage age to eighteen without exceptions such as Hawaii, Missouri,
- 24 and Washington.
- 25
- 26 Section 4: This act will have no cost and may even save the state money due to a reduction in
- 27 domestic violence charges.
- 28
- 29 Section 5: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 30
- 31 Section 6: This act shall take effect March 3, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 32
- 33
- 34

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	BSB/24-1-2
			BLUE SENATE
Education Gabriella Lax, Ella Burke Springfield High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail

AN ACT TO AMEND THE TISA FUNDING FORMULA TO PROVIDE INCREASED FUNDING FOR TEACHER SALARY SCHEDULE AND TEACHER SHORTAGE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a. Public school educator - an educator who holds a certified position in a public school.
- 5 b. Student Achievement - the extent to which a learner has attained their educational goals.
- 6 c. Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) - A student-based funding formula that
- 7 invests in education funding for the state.
- 8 d. Funding formula - A method of distributing revenue to schools based on a variety of factors.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: All Tennessee public school educators defined in this act will see increased salaries.
- 11 Additionally, all Tennessee public schools will see fulfillment of all school-wide positions.
- 12
- 13 Section 3: Through this bill, amendments will be made to the new Tennessee Investment in
- 14 Student Achievement (TISA) funding formula. These amendments will improve teacher salaries
- 15 and assist in properly filling over 1,000 vacant teaching positions.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: Further actions will be taken by the Tennessee Department of Education to provide
- 18 accurate data for proper budgeting via TISA to fill current vacant teaching positions.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: Noting that there is a current \$3,000,000.00 surplus of funds collected, and the
- 21 state of Tennessee observes consistent underestimated revenue per year, a student achievement
- 22 focused budget would include \$1,000,000,000 from the current surplus of funds toward a 15%
- 23 raise in teacher salaries.
- 24
- 25 Section 6: All laws and parts of the laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 26
- 27 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately after passage, the general welfare requiring it.
- 28
- 29
- 30

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	BSB/24-1-3	
		BLUE SENATE	
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Mariam Morkos, Allie Said, Kallie Stine Wilson Central High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO PROVIDE PERFORMANCE BASED INCENTIVES TO PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATORS.

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 Educator: also called a teacher, is a person who assists students in acquiring knowledge,

5 competence, or virtue, via the practice of teaching.

6 EOC: The End of Course Test (EOC) is a cumulative academic assessment created by the

7 Tennessee Department of Education, it is given to students who are taking high school

8 Mathematics, English, and Science courses.

9 TCAP: Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program (TCAP) has been the state's testing

10 program since 1988, and it includes assessments in math, English language arts, social studies,

11 and science, as well as alternative assessments for students with special needs, and it is usually

12 mandatory to give to students from 3rd to 8th grade. Those assessments are made to check a

13 student's understanding of a subject they are studying

14 Incentives and Bonuses: Incentive pay is a system of rewards that is used to improve employee

15 performance. The most common type of incentive pay is a bonus, which is a payment that is made

16 in addition to the employee's regular pay. Bonuses are usually given to employees who meet or

17 exceed specific performance goals. Incentives try to influence future employee behavior or

18 performance.

19 Tennessee Budget: \$56.2 billion for the state of Tennessee. \$9 Billion dollars is dedicated to the

20 Department of Education.

21 Teacher Retention: A field of education research that focuses on how factors such as school

22 characteristics and teacher demographics affect whether teachers stay in their schools, move to

23 different schools, or leave the profession before retirement.

24

25 Section 2: A major concern in Tennessee began in 2017 when there was a decreasing rate of

26 teacher retention; as it went from 90% in 2017 to 50% in 2023. It became a rapidly worsening

27 issue due to the COVID-19 Pandemic in 2020. This impacted counties all over the state, and they

28 began experiencing difficulty in hiring and retaining educators.

29

30 Section 3: According to the Tennessee Department of Education, Virtual learning was challenging

31 for educators during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many educators have not stayed at their jobs due to

32 an unsatisfactory salary or citing a lack of discipline in students; 42% of educators say that

33 compensation is why they have left, and 48% are planning on leaving due to the low

34 compensation.

35

36 Section 4: Under this act, the Tennessee State Board of Education will have evaluations for

37 educators by generating reports which track students growth throughout the school year. Those

38 reports have to consider statewide assessments scores (EOC and TCAP). For untested subjects like

39 CTE and Electives, the state board of education will create a program to provide benchmarks

40 assessments for untested subjects. Previously employed I.T. (information technology) employees

41 would create the program. Students will take those benchmark assessments in the beginning and

42 at the end of that course.

43

44 Section 5: The incentives will be a tiered structure. The base of the tiered system will be 2-2.9%

45 growth with a \$1,000 incentive. The second tier ranges from 3-3.9% growth with a \$2,000

46 incentive. The Third tier ranges from 4-4.9% growth with \$3,000. The Fourth tier will be 5% plus

47 growth with \$5,000.

48

49 Section 6: The Act will require 60% of The Education Budget to go to the educators. According to

50 the State of Tennessee Fiscal Year 2022-2023, about \$14 billion went to Education from the

51 Tennessee Budget in 2023. This will cover the amount of money needed for teachers incentives,

52 and if there is surplus, it would go to high need areas with educators teaching math, science, and

53 special needs- but not limited to.

54



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

56

57 Section 8: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.

58

59

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>BSB/24-1-4</p>	
		<p>BLUE SENATE</p>	
<p>Education</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>	
<p>Henely Robertson, Marley Harper, Lily Lawson Signal Mountain High School</p>		<p>HOUSE</p>	<p>SENATE</p>
		<p>___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO REPEAL THE AGE-APPROPRIATE MATERIALS ACT OF 2022 IN PUBLIC MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 Censorship: the suppression and prohibition of any parts of books, news, literature, and other

5 forms of art.

6 Banned Book: Any book that has been outlawed from a public school's library, reading lists, and

7 curriculum.

8 Public Middle School: A government-run and supported institution for educating children from sixth

9 grade through eighth grade.

10 Public High School: A government-run and supported institution for educating children from ninth

11 grade to twelfth grade.

12 Charter School: A government-supported institution for educating children. The independent

13 school is established by teachers, parents, or community groups while still under a national or

14 local authority.

15 Library: A building or room dedicated to containing books, periodicals, and other forms of

16 literature.

17 Education Material: Content used for the purpose of teaching, training, and helping students to

18 learn information. This includes books, newspapers, and all other forms of literature used for

19 reading.

20 Age-Appropriate Materials Act of 2022: An act that states the local boards of education must have

21 a procedure to receive and evaluate responses from students, parents or guardians, and school

22 employees regarding the public school's book collection in the library.

23 Education Curriculum: Pre-set standards in a sequence of planned experiences and lessons meant

24 for students to practice to help them achieve proficiency.

25

26 Section 2: This act would require a repeal of the Age-Appropriate Materials Act of 2022. This would

27 result in the banning of the censorship of all educational materials in libraries. This allows for all

28 types of literature to be allowed in a school's library. In addition, there will not be an age limit or

29 restrictions for the books that students are allowed to access. This means students will have the

30 option to choose any book to read that is available in the library.

31

32 Section 3: This act would only address government-run public schools, not charter schools. The

33 charter schools would still be allowed to choose the educational material that they wish to provide

34 for their students. This means that public charter schools in the state of Tennessee would not be

35 affected by this act.

36

37 Section 4: This act would prohibit the banning of books in libraries only, and the government

38 would still be allowed to censor books in the education curriculum. With this, any book that a child

39 wishes to read from the library for educational purposes, they will be granted access to.

40

41 Section 5: With the repeal of the Age-Appropriate Materials Act of 2022, there will be no more

42 censorship of literature in public school libraries. This would result in a child's parents or guardian

43 having the choice of allowing a student to read certain books. If parents were to prohibit a child

44 from reading a book, then it would be up to the parents to enforce it for their children. Therefore,

45 it would no longer be up to the government to censor which books are provided in a library.

46

47 Section 6: If enacted, this bill would incur no expenses towards the Tennessee state government

48 budget. This bill would only affect the school system's budget since it would be the school re-

49 buying the books. In addition, the school systems would not have to increase their budget but only

50 have to include the additional books in their current book budget.

51

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



53

54 Section 8: This act shall take place on July 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.

55



56

57

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/24-1-5
			BLUE SENATE
Childrens Services Rachita Ramalingam, Isla Wilson, Lina Jameel Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act To Ban Smoking In Enclosed Vehicles In The Presence of Minors

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 Cigarette- cut tobacco rolled into paper for smoking. Excluding vapes/e-cigarettes, cigars,
- 5 hookahs, etc.
- 6 Secondhand Smoke- As stated by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, it is "a mixture of
- 7 sidestream smoke from the end of a burning cigarette and exhaled mainstream smoke".
- 8 Secondhand Smoke Exposure- As stated by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, it is
- 9 "when people breathe in smoke breathed out by people who smoke or from burning tobacco
- 10 products".
- 11 Primary Offense- As stated by Cornell Law School, a primary offense is "an offense for which a law
- 12 enforcement officer may stop a vehicle solely for the purpose of issuing a citation".
- 13 Tennessee Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program- A program that helps to reduce tobacco
- 14 use and tobacco-related disease.
- 15 Enclosed Vehicle- A motor vehicle with a roof enclosed by metal, Plexiglas, and/or glass, with all
- 16 windows and sunroofs firmly closed.
- 17 Tennessee Tobacco QuitLine- A toll-free telephone service that provides help for Tennesseans
- 18 looking to quit tobacco use.
- 19
- 20 This act will ban the smoking of cigarettes in enclosed vehicles in the presence of minors due to
- 21 the effects of secondhand smoke exposure. Secondhand smoke exposure in minors can cause
- 22 various health problems and even death.
- 23
- 24 Under this act, smoking cigarettes in enclosed vehicles in the presence of minors will not be a
- 25 primary offense. Repeated ignorance of this law will result in a fine of \$50 on the first offense,
- 26 \$100 on the second offense, \$150 on the third offense and a call to the court for all later offenses.
- 27 Failure to appear in court without a valid reason will cause a warrant to be issued for the
- 28 offender's arrest. 6 points per offense will be added to the offender's driver's license.
- 29
- 30 Under this act, if the number of offenses exceeds 15, a social worker funded by the state will be
- 31 contacted. They will ensure that the child remains healthy and the parent is able to control their
- 32 use of cigarettes while in an enclosed vehicle with their children. If the number of offenses exceeds
- 33 20, they will be connected by the Tennessee Tobacco Quitline.
- 34
- 35 This act will require minor funding from the state budget but will primarily generate money for the
- 36 Tennessee Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program.
- 37
- 38 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 39 This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law with public welfare requiring it.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/24-1-6
			BLUE SENATE
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Elise Peralta, Ryelin Scudder Central Magnet High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO ALLOCATE MEDICAL RESOURCES TO RURAL AREAS WITH HIGH RATES OF OPIOID ADDICTION



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 a) Acetaminophen - An analgesic drug used to relieve mild or chronic pain and to reduce fever.
- 5 b) Acute Pain - A sharp, sudden, pain that takes place for a short duration of time.
- 6 c) Allocate - To distribute resources for a specific purpose.
- 7 d) Budget Surplus - A surplus that occurs when tax receipts exceed the government funding.
- 8 e) Low-grade pain relievers- medicines that reduce or relieve headaches, sore muscles, arthritis,
- 9 or other aches and pains.
- 10 f) Opioid - A broad group of pain-relieving medications that travel through the blood and attach to
- 11 opioid receptors in the brain. Blocks pain receptors and increases the production of dopamine.
- 12 g) Opioid Manufacturer: anyone engaged in manufacturing, preparing, propagating, compounding,
- 13 processing, packaging, repackaging, or labeling of a prescription opioid drug.
- 14 h) Primary Care Clinic - A clinic for outpatients providing all preventive and routine health care
- 15 services.
- 16 i) NSAIDs - Topical and oral medication that reduces pain and inflammation that can arise due to
- 17 many extenuating health conditions.
- 18
- 19 Section 2: This act will fund the distribution of low-grade pain relievers in place of opioids for acute
- 20 pain through the establishment of primary care clinics in Central and South-Central regions of the
- 21 Appalachian Mountains in Tennessee.
- 22
- 23 Section 3: The distribution process includes funding for new primary care clinical centers to
- 24 allocate Acetaminophen and NSAIDs to the Central and South-Central regions of the Appalachian
- 25 Mountains in Tennessee.
- 26
- 27 Section 4: Low dosage pain relievers acting as replacement to opioids will be prescribed to patients
- 28 suffering from acute pain.
- 29
- 30 Section 5: The addition of an opioid tax of one cent per morphine milligram equivalent for all
- 31 opioid manufacturers will be taxed to support the funds of the clinics after the first year.
- 32
- 33 Section 6: More primary care clinics will be established after the cumulation of money from the
- 34 budget surplus by the fund collected from the opioid tax and the revenue from the primary care
- 35 clinics.
- 36

37 Section 7: This will cost 0.07% of the budget surplus and will be spent to fund and build the
38 clinics. This money will be used to build three clinics to begin with. Each clinic will cost around
39 \$500,000 each to fund and build.

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

42
43 Section 9: This act shall take effect May 31, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.



44
45
46

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-1-7
Labor and Workforce Development		RED SENATE
Nathaniel Halevi		ACTION ON THE BILL
Martin Luther King Magnet School		HOUSE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as followed:
- 4 a. eligible entities - Tennessee state government departments, local governments, and registered
- 5 501c3 non-profit organizations.
- 6 b. Work Guarantee Projects - Employment opportunities funded by Job Creation Fund grants.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: The State of Tennessee commits to guaranteeing the right to employment for all
- 9 Tennesseans by 2030.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: A Job Creation Fund will be established under the direction of the Tennessee
- 12 Department of Labor and Workforce Development.
- 13
- 14 Section 4: The Department of Labor and Workforce Development will be charged with distributing
- 15 grants from the Job Creation Fund to eligible entities to create employment opportunities in the
- 16 form of Work Guarantee Projects.
- 17
- 18 Section 5: All Work Guarantee Projects will be managed independently and must benefit the public
- 19 good by promoting one of the following goals:
- 20 a. Infrastructure Development
- 21 b. Public Transportation
- 22 c. Sustainability and Environmental Protection
- 23 d. Healthcare
- 24 e. Childcare
- 25 f. Education
- 26 g. Housing Development
- 27
- 28 Section 6: The Department of Labor and Workforce Development will be charged with overseeing
- 29 and studying the outcomes of Work Guarantee Projects.
- 30
- 31 Section 7: All Work Guarantee Projects will provide paid training before employment begins and
- 32 will offer training throughout the employment period so that workers gain valuable skills and can
- 33 re-enter the private sector.
- 34
- 35 Section 8: The Department of Labor and Workforce Development will assign workers positions
- 36 according to the needs of the state and the individual.
- 37
- 38 Section 9: To be eligible for participation in Work Guarantee Projects, residents must be legal
- 39 adults, citizens, and have resided in the State of Tennessee for at least 24 months.

40 Section 10: Tennesseans employed in Work Guarantee Projects may choose to work between 20 to
 41 40 hours per week and will be paid the state minimum wage.
 42
 43
 44 Section 11: The state will create 10,000 jobs through Work Guarantee Projects in 2025 with the
 45 commitment to increase capacities so that it can provide paid employment to all eligible
 46 unemployed Tennesseans by 2030.
 47
 48 Section 12: The Job Creation Fund will be given initial funding of \$155,000,000 and will be funded
 49 through the state budget.
 50
 51 Section 13: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
 52
 53 Section 14: This act shall take effect September 29, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
 54
 55

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-1-8
		RED SENATE
Finance and Administration Carter Alley Signal Mountain High School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

A Resolution to End Predatory Lending



1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: The terms in this bill shall be defined as follows:
 4
 5 A) Deferred Presentation Services: a transaction involving currency being provided in exchange for
 6 a postdated check which will be deposited at the end of an agreed upon time period; more
 7 commonly known as a payday loan
 8 B) Licensee: a person licensed to provide deferred presentation services
 9 C) Title 47 Chapter 17 of Tennessee Code: 47-14-117 subsection A states that a contract which
 10 requires payments of usury or excess loan charges, commitment fees, or brokerage commissions
 11 will not be enforceable. However, the lender can sue in order to recover the principal actually
 12 advanced, plus lawful interest, loan charges, commitment fees, and brokerage commissions.
 13 Furthermore if usury or excess loan charges, commitment fees or brokerage commissions are not
 14 present on the contract, but are proved, only the principal plus lawful interest, loan charges,
 15 commitment fees, and brokerage commissions may be recovered as stated in subsection B.
 16 D) Usury: the collection of interest in excess amounts
 17
 18 Section 2: The Deferred Presentation Services Act prompts unethical business:
 19
 20 A) As stated in the Deferred Presentation Services act, the maximum amount of fees a licensee
 21 may charge may not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the principal amount borrowed, and the total
 22 face value of a postdated check may not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).
 23 B) In addition, licensees may offer to rollover the amount owed with an additional fifteen percent
 24 (15%) fee if there are insufficient funds to cash the post dated check.
 25 C) Continued insufficient funds lead to what is essentially an excessively high interest rate, which
 26 may be as high as four hundred and sixty percent (460%) annual percentage rate; this can easily
 27 trap the borrower in a constant cycle of unpayable debt.
 28 D) Licensees also disproportionately offer deferred presentation services in low income areas
 29 where borrowers are more likely to be in need of a small loan and unable to get it from
 30 conventional banks.
 31
 32 Section 3: The Deferred Presentation Services Act will be entirely repealed
 33
 34 Section 4: Title 47 Chapter 14 of the Tennessee Code Annotated will be amended to prohibit all
 35 deferred presentation services in the state and classify their use as a misdemeanor:
 36
 37 A) The following will be added as a section of Tenn. Code Ann. Title 47 Chapter 14:
 38 i) the provision of currency in exchange for a postdated check being held as collateral will be
 39 prohibited in all capacities.

40 ii) any attempt to offer these services is a Class A misdemeanor.
 41
 42 Section 5: This incurs no further fees.
 43
 44 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 45
 46 Section 7: This act shall take effect June 1st, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
 47
 48
 49

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>RSB/24-1-9</p>
<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>		<p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>General Services</p> <p>Daniel Le</p> <p>Central Magnet High School</p>		



An Act to Instate Solar Net Metering in Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follow:
 4
 5 Net Metering - a program that allows residential producers of electricity, i.e. solar users, to sell
 6 excess electricity produced back to the local grid and electric provider in exchange for credits or
 7 monetary compensation.
 8
 9 Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) - a federally owned electric utility corporation that covers all of
 10 Tennessee and six surrounding states
 11
 12 Tennessee Public Utility Commission - Tennessee governmental unit charged with the
 13 responsibility of setting rates and service standards for privately owned telephone, natural gas,
 14 electric, and water utilities
 15
 16 Section 2: This act will require all electric utility providers in Tennessee to participate in solar net
 17 metering.
 18
 19 Section 3: The price at which electricity is sold back to electricity providers will be equal to the
 20 standard electricity retail rates determined by the Tennessee Public Utility Commission. The TVA
 21 will not be affected by this mandate, as it provides electricity to local electric companies, not
 22 directly to consumers.
 23
 24 Section 4: Compensation and credits will not be provided if a consumer produces more electricity
 25 than the consumer uses in a month. In such cases, the difference will be rolled over to the next
 26 billing cycle.
 27
 28 Section 5: The enactment of this bill will be of no cost to the Tennessee government.
 29
 30 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
 31
 32 Section 7: This act shall take effect starting the fiscal year 2025.
 33
 34

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-1-10
			RED SENATE
Environment and Conservation Jackson Romer Green Hill High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail



AN ACT TO MITIGATE WILDLIFE VEHICLE COLLISIONS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WILDLIFE CROSSINGS

- 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) Wildlife Vehicle Collision (WVC): a collision with an animal and a motor vehicle.
- 5 b) Wildlife Crossing: An underpass or overpass covered in vegetation that allows animals to cross roads safely.
- 6 c) Wildlife Vehicle Collision Hotspot: A location or stretch of road where collisions with wildlife happen more frequently.
- 7 d) Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program: a competitive grant program that provides funding to state and local governments to build wildlife crossing projects.
- 8
- 9 Section II: Three wildlife crossings will be built in wildlife vehicle collision hotspots. This will enable the crossings to have the largest impact on WVCs in the area.
- 10
- 11 Section III: The construction of these crossings, including locating WVC hotspots, will be overseen by both the Department of Transportation and the Wildlife Resource Agency.
- 12
- 13 Section IV: Each wildlife crossing will cost at most \$6,000,000 to build, meaning three crossings will cost at most a total of \$18,000,000. This money will be requested from the federal government's Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program.
- 14
- 15 Section V: The funding for this will be requested from the federal government and therefore will cost the state nothing.
- 16
- 17 Section VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 18
- 19 Section VII: This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
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- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-1-11
			RED SENATE
Education Jester Bowen Valor College Prep			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail



AN ACT TO REALLOCATE TENNESSEE HIGH SCHOOL FUNDING

- 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) Basic Education Program (BEP) - part of the 1992 Education Improvement Act, created a formula to calculate the amount of school funding required
- 5 b) 1992 Education Improvement Act - created the BEP, as well as requiring that the state government provided 75% of funds generated by the BEP formula in classroom components and 50% in non-classroom components, with the remainder of funds provided by local means, such as a county's property tax.
- 6 c) Tennessee Investment Achievement Act (TISA) - went into effect July 1, 2023, replacing the BEP as Tennessee's formula for school funding, with base allocations for all students and weighted applications based on classifications like "economically disadvantaged." The state government must provide 70% of both base and weighted allocations, with the remaining 30% funded by local governments.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: Instead of each county being responsible for their respective educational funding via property tax, the portion of property tax dedicated to educational funding is accumulated from all districts and then evenly distributed.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: As this bill only reallocates pre-existing funds, this bill has no cost.
- 11
- 12 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 13
- 14 Section 5: This act shall take effect January 1st, 2025, with the 2025-2026 school year being the first school year affected by this act.
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
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- 28

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	WSB/24-1-12	
		WHITE SENATE	
Human Services		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Anna Neal, Callaway Wheeler Signal Mountain High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT SAFE HAVEN BABY BOXES IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Safe Haven Baby Box: A safety device that legally permits a parent in crisis to safely, securely,
- 5 and anonymously surrender their newborn if they can no longer care for them.
- 6 b) Safe Haven Law: The Tennessee Safe Haven Law (TCA 68-11- 255), enacted on July 1, 2001,
- 7 allows mothers of newborns to surrender unharmed babies within two weeks of birth,
- 8 anonymously and without fear of prosecution.
- 9 c) Municipal fire station: A fire station owned by the city or town where the municipality issues the
- 10 firefighters' paycheck and corresponding tax statements. Municipal fire stations have at least one
- 11 firefighter on-site 24 hours a day.
- 12
- 13 Section 2: Under this act, two fire stations per county will be required to install and operate a Safe
- 14 Haven Baby Box.
- 15 a) In counties lacking an operational municipal fire station, the city or town police department
- 16 shall be responsible for installing and operating a Safe Haven Baby Box.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: When the baby box is activated, emergency personnel on-site must transport the baby
- 19 to the nearest hospital.
- 20
- 21 Section 4: The Safe Haven Baby Boxes must be kept up to proper standards which include:
- 22 a) 24/7 staffing of first responders
- 23 b) Temperature control of the box to maintain a stable environment for the newborn
- 24 c) Weekly monitoring of box function and alarm system
- 25
- 26 Section 5: The appropriate training for safe surrenders and response to mothers in crisis will be
- 27 provided by Safe Haven Baby Boxes Incorporated. The training will be included in the firefighters'
- 28 or police officers' regular training regimens.
- 29
- 30 Section 6: The privacy of the mother and newborn will be protected under the Safe Haven Law,
- 31 allowing for anonymous and safe abandonment if the mother chooses to do so.
- 32
- 33 Section 7: Given that the cost and upkeep (including installation and various fees) of a Safe Haven
- 34 Baby Box is 16,000 dollars, 3.5 million dollars granted by the Tennessee Department of Human
- 35 Services will cover the cost of the boxes within the 95 counties of Tennessee.
- 36
- 37 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 38
- 39 Section 9: This act shall take effect January 1, 2027, the public welfare of those requiring it.
- 40

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	WSB/24-1-13	
		WHITE SENATE	
Labor and Workforce Development		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Lang McDaniel Central Magnet High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>


AN ACT TO EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

- 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.) Unemployment Insurance- a benefit program funded by Tennessee employers to provide
- 5 temporary financial assistance for workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and
- 6 who are able, available, and looking for work
- 7 b.) Domestic Violence- violent or aggressive behavior within the home, typically involving the
- 8 violent abuse of a spouse or partner
- 9 c.) Sexual Assault- sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the consent of the victim
- 10 d.) Stalking- a deliberate course of behavior that involves harassment of another person on a
- 11 repeated basis
- 12 e.) Restraining Order- a legal order issued against an individual to restrict or prohibit access or
- 13 proximity to another specified individual
- 14 f.) Order of Protection- a legal order designed to offer enhanced legal protection against abuse,
- 15 threats, or harassment
- 16
- 17 Section 2: Upon becoming unemployed due to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking,
- 18 victims will be eligible for unemployment insurance, considering that they meet existing criteria.
- 19
- 20 Section 3: In order to be eligible for unemployment insurance as a victim of domestic violence,
- 21 sexual assault, or stalking, one or more of the following must be provided:
- 22 a.) A police report
- 23 b.) A restraining order
- 24 c.) An order of protection
- 25 d.) Medical documentation of violence
- 26 e.) Documentation that the abuser has been convicted of a crime involving domestic violence,
- 27 sexual assault, or stalking
- 28 f.) A letter from a former employer or coworker confirming a history of domestic violence, sexual
- 29 assault, or stalking
- 30 g.) Written confirmation from a counselor, therapist, social worker, lawyer, shelter worker, or
- 31 domestic violence advocate
- 32
- 33 Section 4: All personal information and documentation provided will remain private and
- 34 confidential and will be reviewed by a claims representative to determine eligibility.
- 35
- 36 Section 5: Unemployment insurance will provide up to \$275 weekly for up to 26 weeks, dependent
- 37 on the applicant's wages for the 18 months preceding unemployment.
- 38

39 Section 6: This act will cost the state of Tennessee an estimated \$10.8 million and will be funded
40 through the Tennessee Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund.



41
42 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

43
44 Section 8: This act will take effect July 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
45
46

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WSB/24-1-14
Agriculture		WHITE SENATE	
Abby Powers, Lucy Lindsey Clarksville Academy		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO EXAMINE ALL HORSES INTENDED FOR BREEDING IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Breeding stock horses - any mare or stallion intended for breeding purposes.
- 5 Mare - an adult female horse.
- 6 Stallion - an adult uncastrated male horse.
- 7 Breeding contract - the contract between the respective owners of the mare and the stallion
8 intended for breeding, which often stipulates the conditions of the breeding, such as the mare
9 being examined to ensure that she is healthy enough to be bred and a live foal guarantee.
- 10 Genetic issues and diseases - any problem that could be passed on to a foal.
- 11 Conformation - structural soundness and correctness.
- 12
- 13 Section 2: All breeding stock horses in the state of Tennessee will be required to be examined by a
14 veterinarian to ensure that the horse does not have any genetic issues, diseases, or severe
15 conformational issues. This is to reduce the amount of genetically unhealthy, conformationally
16 unsound, or unwanted horses, therefore reducing the number of horses sent to slaughter.
- 17
- 18 Section 3: Once a horse is examined in this way, it will not be required to repeat the examination
19 if used for breeding again.
- 20
- 21 Section 4: The penalty for not complying with this act will include a fine of \$500 to be paid to the
22 state by the owner(s) of the unexamined horse(s).
- 23
- 24 Section 5: This examination will be stipulated in the breeding contract between the respective
25 owners of the mare and the stallion intended for breeding, which will therefore require the
26 examination of each horse prior to breeding.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: The enactment of this bill will not require any funding from the state. Instead, the fee
29 for the examination will be paid by the respective mare and stallion owners to the veterinarians
30 performing the examinations.
- 31
- 32 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 8: This act shall take effect July 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
35
36

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-1-15
			WHITE SENATE
Education			ACTION ON THE BILL
Kate Barger, Stella Mulloy Signal Mountain High School			HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Senate <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> ___



AN ACT TO PERMIT SCHOOLS TO OPERATE ON 4-DAY SCHOOL WEEKS

- 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) School day regulations: The state set of hours each school in Tennessee must adhere to every
- 5 year.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: Each public school in Tennessee will be required to maintain a 4 1/2-day school week,
- 8 with each day being lengthened in accordance with Tennessee school day regulations.
- 9 a) This bill is specifically to be enacted among public schools and is suggested to private
- 10 institutions but not mandatory.
- 11 b) The specific half-day will be on each Wednesday of every week.
- 12 c) The half-day will apply to the latter half of the day and will be a virtual day to accommodate for
- 13 state-mandated school hours.
- 14
- 15 Section 4: In accordance with this act, teaching staff will have the option to work on or off-campus
- 16 for this day.
- 17 a) Teachers will be compensated for a full workday as if school was in session
- 18 b) This will similarly be applied to custodial and cafeteria staff, with custodial and cafeteria
- 19 attendance unnecessary with the lack of students present in school.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: Extracurricular activities such as sports and arts clubs are allowed to meet so long as
- 22 they do not meet inside the school or institution.
- 23 a) Each institution may give permission for certain circumstances to utilize certain school
- 24 functions, however, patrons of these circumstances must seek admin approval prior to these
- 25 events.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: Each individual school district will dictate the length of their school days as well as their
- 28 holiday breaks to accommodate their school days to fit school day regulations
- 29
- 30 Section 7: This law will not require any extra funding that has not already been taken into account
- 31 in proposed future Department of Education budgets.
- 32
- 33 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 34
- 35 Section 9: This act shall take effect August 1, 2024, with the public welfare requiring it.
- 36
- 37
- 38

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-1-16
			WHITE SENATE
Agriculture			ACTION ON THE BILL
Miracle Brown, Maddie Shackelton Lebanon High School			HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Senate <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> ___

An act to enforce businesses within the food and agriculture sector to implement reporting guidelines to identify, combat, and eliminate cyber attacks within Tennessee.

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE YMCA YOUTH AND GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 Cyber security: the protection of internet-connected systems such as hardware, software or data
- 4 by individuals and enterprises to protect against unauthorized access to data centers and other
- 5 computerized systems.
- 6 Digital Agriculture: the use of digital devices to gather, process and analyze spatial (object) or
- 7 temporal (time) data to then guide targeted actions to improve agricultural efficiency, productivity,
- 8 and sustainability.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: Installing proper cyber security precautionary measures is a crucial aspect to reduce the
- 11 amount of cyber security attacks within Tennessee agriculture.
- 12 Section 3: The long lasting impact that cyber attacks have had on food and agricultural businesses
- 13 everywhere only continues to increase where the average cost of a cyber breach in 2022 totaled to
- 14 4.25 billion dollars and this number is expected to rise to 10.5 trillion by the year 2025.
- 15
- 16 Section 4: A more concentrated focus on cyber security practices will help in significantly
- 17 increasing the safety of our diverse food and natural resource programs by decreasing the
- 18 technological vulnerability within our businesses across the state of Tennessee.
- 19 Section 5: If enacted, this law will require all food and agriculture businesses to develop, propose,
- 20 and adopt reporting guidelines to identify a cyber attack or a cyber threat.
- 21
- 22 Section 6: These guidelines can be unique to your own business as custom-made defense plans
- 23 and strategies that directly protect the types of data within your own business as well as diminish
- 24 the unique challenges that businesses across Tennessee face in terms of security is highly
- 25 important.
- 26
- 27 Section 7: However, all businesses under this bill must outline precise steps needed to respond to
- 28 a cyber attack or a cyber threat and have these specific guidelines posted within their operating
- 29 facilities. If said businesses have online websites these guidelines need to be shared on those
- 30 digital platforms as well.
- 31 Section 8: By defining the current and future state of our food and agriculture businesses cyber
- 32 security we can better pinpoint the security faults within our industry as well as ultimately bring
- 33 awareness toward the importance of up-taking cyber security practices as a whole and primarily
- 34 within a sector that feeds 100% of our nation's populace.
- 35 Section 8: All laws or parts of the law are hereby repealed
- 36 Section 9: This bill if adopted will further be enacted on January 1, 2025.
- 37

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-1-17
	Correction Henry Hargraves Valor College Prep		WHITE SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Increase Punishment for Domestic Assault to Reduce Domestic Assault Recidivism

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 A. A, B, C, D, E, Class felony charges and misdemeanors: Levels of crime punishment
- 6
- 7 B. Amended: Make minor changes in a text in order to make it fairer
- 8
- 9 C. Court-Approved Rehabilitation: A rehabilitation service chosen by the convicted, and approved
- 10 by the court
- 11
- 12 D. Defendant: Someone who has a lawsuit filed against them
- 13
- 14 E. Domestic Assault: As defined by TCA, 39-13-111 domestic assault is assault where the victim
- 15 and abuser fall into any of the following 6 points, (1) Adults or minors who are current or former
- 16 spouses, (2) Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together, (3) Adults or minors
- 17 who are dating or who have dated or who have or had a sexual relationship, but does not include
- 18 fraternization between two individuals in a business or social context, (4) Adults or minors related
- 19 by blood or adoption, (5) Adults or minors who are related or were formerly related by marriage,
- 20 or (6) Adult or minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in the previous five
- 21 points. Domestic assault is also commonly referred to as domestic violence, they are the same
- 22 thing
- 23
- 24 F. Ranged Weapon: Any weapon that can engage targets beyond hand to hand distance
- 25
- 26 G. Section (c)(2) of TCA 39-13-111: The following after the comma is Section (c)(2) as it appears
- 27 in TCA 39-13-111, A second conviction for domestic assault committed in a manner prohibited by
- 28 "39-13-101(a)(1) is punishable by a fine of not less than three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) nor
- 29 more than three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500), and by confinement in the county jail or
- 30 workhouse for not less than thirty (30) consecutive days, nor more than eleven (11) months and
- 31 twenty-nine (29) days
- 32
- 33 H. Section (c)(3) of TCA 39-13-111: The following after the comma is Section (c)(3) as it appears in
- 34 TCA 39-13-111, A third or subsequent conviction for domestic assault committed in a manner
- 35 prohibited by "39-13-101(a)(1) is punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand one hundred
- 36 dollars (\$1,100) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and by confinement in the county
- 37 jail or workhouse for not less than ninety (90) consecutive days, nor more than eleven (11)
- 38 months and twenty-nine (29) days; provided, however, that if the domestic assault victim's

39 relationship with the defendant falls within the categories defined in subdivision (a)(1) or (a)(3), or
40 the victim is the minor child of any person in such categories, and the defendant has at least two
41 (2) prior convictions for domestic assault committed in a manner prohibited by "39-13-101(a)(1)
42 prior to or at the time of committing the offense, the offense is a Class E felony, with a mandatory
43 confinement of not less than ninety (90) consecutive days in the county jail or workhouse

44
45 I. TCA, 39-13-111: A section of Tennessee Code Annotated titled Domestic Assault,
46
47 J. Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA): All laws of a general or permanent nature as enacted by the
48 Tennessee State Legislature, abbreviated as TCA

49
50 Section 2) Instead of using quotation marks when referencing phrases from TCA 39-13-111 the
51 aforementioned phrases will be written in all capital letters. When a phrase is being altered, the
52 altered phrase will also be in all capital letters

53
54 Section 3) TCA, 39-13-111, section (c)(3) is amended by altering A THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT
55 CONVICTION to read A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION. Tennessee Code Annotated, 39-
56 13-111, section (c)(3) is amended by altering AND THE DEFENDANT HAS AT LEAST TWO (2)
57 PRIOR CONVICTIONS to read THE DEFENDANT HAS A PRIOR CONVICTION

58
59 Section 4) TCA, 39-13-111, is amended by deleting section (c)(2). The rest of section (c) after the
60 deleted subsection is to be renumbered accordingly

61
62 Section 5) This act requires that individuals convicted of domestic assault will be subject to
63 property searches for firearms, ammunition, and anything else specified by their conviction. An A
64 class felony conviction will incur three searches every 60 days. B Class, C Class and D Class felony
65 convictions will incur 2 searches every 60 days. E class and misdemeanor convictions will incur 1
66 search every 60 days

67
68 Section 6) This act will require that after the first conviction of domestic assault the convicted
69 individual has to attend court-approved rehabilitation to be served concurrently with their
70 probation period, with a minimum rehabilitation period of 30 days. If an individual has been
71 sentenced without the chance of probation, if and when they are released from prison they will
72 serve at least 30 days at a court-approved rehabilitation center. They have to finish their rehab
73 even if the minimum period has elapsed


74
75 Section 7) If an individual is convicted of domestic assault they cannot have any form of ranged
76 weaponry in their possession or corresponding ammunition

77
78 Section 8) This act has no cost as Police searches will be added to the Police's everyday duties,
79 and rehab cost will be the convicted individual's responsibility not the courts

80
81 Section 9) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed

82
83 Section 10) This act shall take effect October 1 2024

84
85

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	WSB/24-1-18	
		WHITE SENATE	
Education		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Quinn Shibayama, Olivia Dugdale Webb Bell Buckle		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Amend the Early Elementary Mathematics Curriculum

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. Numeracy: the ability to comprehend and apply rudimentary math concepts (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) and use them in application-based questions

5

6 B. Early Elementary: first through third-grade

7 C. Manipulatives: objects, charts, and activities that engage students while helping them develop

8 their math skills

9 D. Basic Calculations: for first through third grade, basic calculations are considered those

10 concepts introduced greater than 4 months prior

11 E. Complex Calculations: for first through third grade, complex calculations are considered those

12 concepts introduced less than 4 months prior

13

14 Section 2: This first part of the Act will fund a research grant of \$2,000,000 to sponsor this two-

15 year pilot program in five counties across the state for two years. Counties will be selected based

16 on application.

17

18 Section 3: This act will require numeracy to be emphasized in Tennessee's first through third-

19 grade curriculum.

20 A. To emphasize numeracy, verbal and written math computations will be the mode of teaching

21 the curriculum. Students will be instructed to compute the calculations verbally, in manipulatives,

22 and in writing to memorize basic calculations and quickly recall more new and complex

23 calculations.

24

25 Section 4: The current curriculum is listed as such:

26 A. The current first-grade curriculum standards include repetitive math instruction and

27 understanding, emphasis on calculation precision, and using tools strategically and physical

28 models. Students solve addition and subtraction problems within 20, measure using non-standard

29 units, learn shapes, and extend their counting sequences to 120.

30 B. The current second-grade curriculum standards include repetitive math instruction and

31 understanding, emphasis on calculation precision and structure, and using tools strategically and

32 physical models. Students solve addition and subtraction within 100, extend their understanding of

33 the base ten to 1000, measure with standard units, and analyze shape attributes.

34 C. The current third-grade curriculum standards include repetitive math instruction and

35 understanding, emphasis on calculation precision and structure, and using tools strategically and

36 physical models. Students solve multiplication and division problems, read and write numbers up

37 to 100,000, and learn unit fractions. They will also learn to tell time and find areas by

38 multiplication.

39

40 Section 5: Additions to the existing mathematics curriculum for first graders include, but are not

41 limited to, an introduction to number lines, standard units of measurement, and telling and writing

42 time.

43

44 Section 6: An addition to the existing mathematics curriculum for second graders includes, but is

45 not limited to, an introduction to the multiplication of single-digit numbers.

46

47 Section 7: The content for the third-grade mathematics curriculum would build upon the

48 multiplication learned in the previous year with double-digit numbers, division, fractions, and

49 applying multiplication within rudimentary geometry.

50

51 Section 8: This act does not extend to special education classes.

52

53 Section 9: If this act yields positive results, this addition of this education will cost \$38,000,000

54 and will be funded through the Tennessee Department of Education budget.

55

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



57

58 Section 11: This act shall take effect August 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.

59



60

61

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-1-19
			WHITE SENATE
Commerce and Insurance Rebekah Hogue, Sophia Stringfield Central Magnet High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO REQUIRE WHOLESALERS TO OBTAIN A LICENSE TO SELL E-CIGARETTES

- 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. E-cigarettes- electronic devices used to inhale any type of vapor, typically nicotine.
- 5 b. Laced e-cigarettes- e-cigarettes containing illegal chemicals, such as THC and fentanyl.
- 6 c. TNTAP- Tennessee Taxpayer Access Point.
- 7 d. Wholesaler- sells large quantities of goods at reduced prices, mostly to retailers.
- 8 e. Tobacco tax- Tennessee excise tax on tobacco products.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: With increasing rates of laced e-cigarettes and subsequent incidents, Tennessee must
- 11 take steps to ensure that e-cigarettes bought by retailers do not contain dangerous chemicals to
- 12 prevent future incidents.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: All wholesalers that are either located in or ship to Tennessee will be required to obtain
- 15 a license to sell e-cigarettes. Registration for e-cigarette licenses will be made through TNTAP.
- 16 Qualifications for the issuance of an e-cigarette license will be determined by the Tennessee
- 17 Department of Health and Social Services. Rates for purchasing e-cigarette licenses will mirror
- 18 those of the following current tobacco licenses:
- 19 Tobacco distributor- \$100
- 20 Wholesale Dealer & Jobber- \$200
- 21 Manufacturing Distributor- \$200
- 22 Tobacco Manufacturer's Warehouse- \$200
- 23
- 24 Section 4: A fine of \$3,000 will be charged per violation.
- 25
- 26 Section 5: The cost of such measures will be paid through revenue gathered through fines and
- 27 licenses, with any excess covered by the Tobacco Tax.
- 28
- 29 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 30
- 31 Section 7: This act shall take effect May 31, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 32
- 33

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-1-20
			WHITE SENATE
Safety and Homeland Security Jurnar Williams, Grayson Barham, Alex Wilson Dyer County High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Enact State Rico

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as possible
- 3 Section (1)
- 4 (a) Rico stands for racketeer-influenced and corrupt organization
- 5 (b) organized crime is a continuing enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities
- 6 that are often in great public demand
- 7 (c) examples of organized crime, money laundering, and Asset misappropriation.
- 8 Counterfeiting and contraband, Fraud and extortion, Human trafficking, and Cybercrime.
- 9 (d)- racketeering can be defined as a dishonest or fraudulent business
- 10
- 11 Section (2)
- 12 This bill will be enacted by Tennessee YMCA youth in government initiating state Rico laws with the
- 13 federal government's outreach. The Rico Act or Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act
- 14 is a group that targets organized criminal activity and racketeering. Rico is weak in other states
- 15 but at the federal level, has a lot of power, TN RICO law is limited to racketeering involving
- 16 narcotics, sexual exploitation of a minor, the collection of unlawful debt, and any criminal gang
- 17 offense. This bill will instate RICO on a state level, it's also expected to produce revenue from Rico.
- 18
- 19 Section (3)
- 20 To violate Rico a person must engage in a pattern of racketeering activity connected to an
- 21 enterprise. The law defines 35 offenses as constituting racketeering, including Gambling, Murder,
- 22 Kidnapping, Extortion, Arson, Robbery, Bribery, Dealing in obscene matter, Dealing or trafficking a
- 23 controlled substance or chemical, Counterfeiting, Slavery, Money laundering, Commission of
- 24 murder-for-hire, Embezzlement of union funds, Human smuggling and Acts of terrorism are
- 25 included on the list. A defendant with no prior significant record who was assigned the minimum
- 26 level (nineteen) would receive a sentence of thirty (30) to thirty-seven months in prison. Although
- 27 there is no mandatory minimum this is the lowest charge to date. The maximum in Tennessee is a
- 28 criminal penalty of 20 years in prison (and up to 25,000 per count or 250,000 that could double in
- 29 fines) for statute violations. 213 convicted under the RICO act and an average of 25,000 per
- 30 capita/case produces 5,325,000\$ of total income under the RICO cases which would be
- 31 substantially more on a state level. If sentenced the defendant must also forfeit all proceeds
- 32 obtained while engaging in racketeering activity to the government.
- 33
- 34 Section (4)
- 35 If enacted, this bill would have no financial cost to the state of Tennessee; however, it would
- 36 generate an abundance of revenue with upwards of millions in profit
- 37 Section (5)
- 38 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are repealed.
- 39 Section (6) This bill will take effect on July 1st, 2024
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WSB/24-1-21
	Education Trey Madison Martin Luther King Magnet School	WHITE SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE FUNDING FOR THE RESEARCH AND REMEDIATION OF AT-RISK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 a. Remediation: The act of remedying something; stopping or reversing a harmful trend or
- 6 occurrence.
- 7
- 8 b. At-Risk: Any K-12 public school which fails to reach the minimum TCAP / TN-Ready proficiency
- 9 score of 60% for their respective grade level.
- 10
- 11 c. Rural Area: Any geographic area of 500 square miles or more encompassing less than 100,000
- 12 residents.
- 13
- 14 d. Top Schools: The top ten (10) Tennessee public schools will be determined based upon the top
- 15 ten highest TCAP / TN-Ready scoring schools in the state.
- 16
- 17 Section 2: An Advisory Committee will be formed to investigate the primary causes of success at
- 18 the top ten (10) Tennessee public schools and the primary causes of failure at the bottom ten (10)
- 19 Tennessee public schools.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: The Committee will be comprised of an official from the Secretary of Education's Office,
- 22 Metro Nashville Public Schools, Shelby County Public Schools, Knox County Public Schools,
- 23 Hamilton County Public Schools, and four (4) independently selected education professionals
- 24 knowledgeable on the state of public education in Tennessee's rural areas.
- 25
- 26 Section 4: The Advisory Committee will be tasked with providing a publicly available report within
- 27 two (2) academic school years detailing the primary causes of success and failure in Tennessee
- 28 public schools. The report must also include remedies and recommendations to state and
- 29 municipal leaders on ways to address educational disparities.
- 30
- 31 Section 5: An online submission form will be made available for residents to submit potential
- 32 remedies or causes for academic underperformance to be reviewed by secretaries assisting the
- 33 Committee. A physical QR code to reach the online submission form will be mandated to be printed
- 34 and put up in every K-12 public school.
- 35
- 36 Section 6: Upon the release of the report, the Tennessee Legislature must convene to debate the
- 37 legislative recommendations made by the Advisory Committee at their earliest convenience. If the

- 38 Legislature stands in recess, they are permitted to wait until the next legislative session to
- 39 consider any recommendations.
- 40
- 41 Section 7: The Advisory Committee will utilize nine (9) legal secretaries provided by the offices of
- 42 the respective Committee members. Any Committee member without an already-employed legal
- 43 secretary will be provided one with a salary of no more than \$60,000 per year. Each Committee
- 44 member shall receive an annual stipend of \$5,000 for the additional work placed upon them.
- 45
- 46 Section 8: The Governor will not be vested with the authority to add or remove members of the
- 47 Advisory Committee. The Legislature will retain the right to add or remove members of the
- 48 Committee following a two-thirds (2/3) vote in both chambers.
- 49
- 50 Section 9: The creation of the Advisory Committee will cost a maximum of \$345,000 and will be
- 51 appropriated from the existing Tennessee Budget Surplus to be overseen by the Tennessee
- 52 Department of Education.
- 53
- 54 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 55
- 56 Section 11: This act shall take effect July 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 57
- 58

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT





SENATE COMMITTEE 2

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>BSB/24-2-1</p>
<p>Economic and Community Development</p> <p>Alastair McCarrall, Alex Nguyen, Seth Nobles Central Magnet High School</p>		<p>BLUE SENATE</p>
<p>HOUSE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>SENATE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>		

AN ACT TO IMPROVE SIDEWALK INFRASTRUCTURE IN TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 a) Mixed-use development: A type of urban development promoting economic, environmental, and
- 6 social benefits that combines multiple uses into a single place. These uses include commercial,
- 7 industrial, residential, etc. uses.
- 8
- 9 b) Arterial roads: A high-capacity road, meaning it carries large volumes of traffic, that connects
- 10 centers of activity in an urban area. They are meant to facilitate the movement of traffic at high
- 11 speeds over long distances.
- 12
- 13 c) Extraneous variable: Any variable that can affect the outcome of a situation but is not being
- 14 considered a part of it.
- 15
- 16 d) Green space: In this case, an urban area containing grass, trees, or other vegetations.
- 17
- 18 e) Easement: The legal right to use another's property for a certain purpose without taking
- 19 ownership of it. This allows pedestrians to freely walk on the specified property without having any
- 20 drawbacks.
- 21
- 22 Section 2: Due to the lack of sufficient public transit infrastructure in Tennessee, many residents
- 23 with limited accessibility to foot traffic are forced to turn to more convenient methods of
- 24 transportation. This brings up numerous concerns for the environment and the public, some being
- 25 that lots of emissions are released into the atmosphere and that people feel disconnected from
- 26 their community. According to the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), the
- 27 transportation sector in the U.S. produces more greenhouse gas than any other sector of the
- 28 economy, with it accounting for "33% of emissions in the United States" in 2019. This can lead to
- 29 adverse health effects on humans because of poor air quality. Improved sidewalk infrastructure
- 30 would discourage the use of unsustainable modes of transportation and incentivize the use of mass
- 31 transit, providing "many benefits including safety, mobility, and healthier communities." Minimized
- 32 commuting brings safer roads and less traffic emissions, and healthier communities bring
- 33 improved economy and more efficient land use.
- 34
- 35 Section 3: This bill requires all cities in Tennessee with a population exceeding 50,000 to build
- 36 sidewalks on all future and current public roads classified as arterial or below within city limits.
- 37 Future roads must include a flat, accessible sidewalk with a width of at least five feet as per
- 38 standards set in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). There must also be at least a two-foot
- 39 gap between the sidewalk and curb. It is up to the city whether the gap will be green space, an

- 40 easement, etc. However, if the city includes at least a two-and-a-half-foot bike lane connected
- 41 with the sidewalk, this gap between the bike lane and the curb will only need to be six inches. It
- 42 will be up to the city to choose which design it prefers.
- 43
- 44 Section 4: Current roads classified as arterial or below that do not already have sidewalks will be
- 45 required to have sidewalks installed if the land next to the road is owned by the city and not
- 46 already in use. If possible, they must be five feet wide, but if there is not enough land or if there is
- 47 another extraneous variable, it will not be required.
- 48
- 49 Section 5: These building requirements must be fulfilled within twenty (20) years of the enactment
- 50 of this bill.
- 51
- 52 Section 6: A formula grant for funding will be offered to all cities subject to this bill (cities with
- 53 50,000 inhabitants or more). \$10,000,000 from the Transit Program of the Tennessee Department
- 54 of Transportation (TDOT) will be distributed among the cities, with the funding following a set
- 55 formula for each city: \$500,000 + \$600(total square miles) + (total population)(poverty
- 56 percentage/100).
- 57
- 58 Section 7: Each city must use this money in the five (5) year timeframe for sidewalk construction,
- 59 expansion, maintenance, or any other form of sidewalk improvement exclusively. Each city must
- 60 also match 10% of the funding they used, and all unused funding after the five (5) years must be
- 61 returned to the TDOT Transit Program.
- 62
- 63 Section 8: This bill will cost \$10,000,000 for the sidewalk formula grant and will be spent from the
- 64 TDOT Transit Program's funding.
- 65
- 66 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 67
- 68 Section 10: This act shall take effect on March 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 69
- 70

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	BSB/24-2-2	
		BLUE SENATE	
Safety and Homeland Security Sinna Teclisenbet, Man Thang Valor College Prep		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	



An Act to Increase the Classification of Identity Theft Felony Charges

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
4
5 Identity Theft - the fraudulent acquisition and use a person's private identifying information,
6 usually for financial gain
7
8 Felony - a crime, typically one involving violence, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor,
9 and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death
10
11 Financial Felony - a non violent offense that is committed against an individual or corporation and
12 results in a financial loss, examples would include credit card fraud, tax evasion, and fake bank
13 accounts
14
15 Felony Classification - felonies distributed based on the severity of the crime, the classification
16 ranges from Class A to Class E, essentially with Class A being the most severe and Class E being
17 the least severe
18
19 Class D - a felony class that usually carries 2-12 years in prison, and fines that can charge up to
20 \$5,000 - examples such as extortion and unlawful surveillance
21
22 Class C - a felony class that usually carries 3-15 years in prison, and fines that can charge up to
23 \$10,000 - examples such as aggravated assault and kidnapping
24
25 Violation - the act of doing something that is not allowed by a rule of law
26
27 Tennessee Identity Theft Deterrence Law - prohibit any persons from disclosing to another person,
28 for money or anything else of value, any personal information or data possessed by one person
29 concerning another person's financial documents, identification documents, or personal
30 identification numbers
31
32 Section 2: All identity theft felonies should advance from the classification of Class D to Class C
33
34 Section 3: This act reaffirms the Tennessee Identity Theft Deterrence Law. Under the ruling that
35 the participation of disclosing information about an individual for money, personal information,
36 data, or anything else of value possessed by another person concerning an individual's financial,
37 identification or personal identification numbers is forbidden, it is a violation to engage in unfair or
38 deceptive acts, both direct and indirect involvement with intent of identity theft is included.
39

40 Section 4: Noting that identity theft is 2-12 years in prison and fines can go up to \$5,000, through
41 this act, jail time rises to 3-15 years in prison, as fines rise to \$10,000 to hinder identity theft from
42 continuing.
43

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



45
46 Section 6: This act shall take effect on January 1, 2025.
47
48
49

	
71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	BSB/24-2-3
Education	BLUE SENATE
Hyrum Gee, Michael Hutz Signal Mountain High School	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

39 will of the Tennessee Department of Education from the 2024 fiscal year budget. There will not be
 40 a need for any 3rd party contracts to provide materials or lessons, as this is all at the teacher's will
 41 and best judgment in conjunction with the SBS guide, which is a resource that comes at no cost to
 42 the school systems.
 43
 44 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed, and this act shall take
 45 effect August 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
 46
 47
 48



An Act For The Standardization of Regulated Electronic Device Policies Throughout the Tennessee Department of Education School Infrastructure System

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
 4 follows:
 5 Electronic Devices - They grant the owner the ability to communicate via messaging; They grant
 6 the owner the ability to access a form of web browser; They grant the owner the ability to access
 7 music via wireless or wired; and they grant the owner the ability to stream video content through
 8 a web browser or third party application. If any of these conditions are met, the object in question
 9 can be considered an electronic device. (ie. Phone, Tablet, Smartwatch, Airpods, etc.)
 10 Teachers - Adults over the age of 21 with a college degree required to pass the teaching test, who
 11 have passed said test. These adults now administer the Tennessee Department of Education's
 12 recommended curriculum to the students at the state school institutions funded by the budgets of
 13 the state.
 14 SBS Guideline - "SBS" or "Student Behavior Situation" is a judging tactic that can be utilized by
 15 teachers to properly determine whether or not a student is behaving maturely enough to grant
 16 permissions such as electronic device use.
 17
 18 Section 2: Tennessee Department of Education Electronic Device Policy Mandation:
 19 Currently, all device policies are strictly handled and a school-district basis. The State
 20 Senate/House in collaboration with the Tennessee Department of Education would look favorably
 21 upon a statewide public school device policy mandation rather than leaving the power to the
 22 districts. Entitled in the policy mandation would be as follows:
 23 Teachers working for the Tennessee Department of Education in an institution identified as a
 24 "school" shall be given the opportunity to grant students the right to use electronic devices
 25 identified as "phones" and "smartwatches" in a learning environment such as a classroom or the
 26 library. The right to use these devices is now entirely at the discretion of the teacher, who
 27 reserves the right to revoke privileges as they see fit according to the SBS Guideline.
 28
 29 Section 3: Additional Electronic Devices and Their Relation to the Mandation:
 30 The new policy outlined above will give the option of the use of wireless or wired music devices or
 31 any other additional item that fits the description of "electronic device" not listed above to be used
 32 in the classroom based on the discretion of the teacher following the SBS guideline. The allocation
 33 of times in which the use of wireless or wired devices is permitted is purely based on the SBS
 34 guideline and basic Teacher Judgment.
 35
 36 Section 4: Funding and Implementation of the Stated Bill:
 37 This bill would not require any outside funding due to the fact it is a Tennessee Department of
 38 Education Electronic Device Policy change. No outside products will need to be purchased at the

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	BSB/24-2-4
			BLUE SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation Aden Cobb, Aidan Joyce Innovation Academy			



An Act to Recognize Communication Disabilities that may Affect Driving

- 1 Section 1: The terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 2 a. Sugar Shock - Refer to Hypo/Hyperglycemia; Individuals with Type 1 Diabetes are particularly
- 3 susceptible, when the blood glucose level is abnormally high or low. May cause confusion,
- 4 shakiness, sweating, impaired vision/speech and in severe cases, fainting, and death.
- 5 b. Type 1 Diabetes - or T1D, is a chronic autoimmune disease that is genetic, and happens when
- 6 the body rejects the insulin made by the pancreas and starts burning fat to lower the blood sugar
- 7 level of the individual.
- 8 c. Insulin - A hormone that is produced by the pancreas that allows glucose to enter the cells to
- 9 produce energy.
- 10 d. Communication Hindering Disability - includes any disability that may cause difficulties
- 11 communicating, such as dysarthria, CAPD, Hearing disorders, or T1D.
- 12 Section 2: Amending § 55-4-102 of the Tennessee code Annotated to include the option of filling
- 13 out an additional form for the marking of communication hindering disabilities on the registration
- 14 form for a driver's license, hardship license, or permit.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: Code § 55-4-102 and the rules relating to our amendment are stated as follows: The
- 17 department shall distribute to the county clerks forms for certificates of registration, which shall
- 18 contain upon the following information: the date issued; the full name and bona-fide residence of
- 19 the owner, including the residential street address and number or route and box number, mailing
- 20 address of the owner or business address of the owner if they are connected to a firm, association,
- 21 or corporation; the registration plate number assigned to the vehicle; and the description of the
- 22 vehicle as decided by the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation.
- 23
- 24 Section 4: The commissioner shall provide - unto the previous information, a place to specify the
- 25 following information:
- 26 A. Specify whether the individual has any disability that may affect communication, such as T1D,
- 27 which when entering a state of hypo/hyperglycemia, can cause the affected person to appear
- 28 intoxicated or under the influence.
- 29 B. Provide a doctor/physician's signature and notary as proof of such condition or disability.
- 30 C. Provide an emergency phone number and contact information in case of need for further
- 31 information about said condition or disability.
- 32 D. In the case the owner were to own more than one vehicle, or change vehicles, they need to
- 33 return to the DMV to resubmit the form including all previous information given.
- 34
- 35 Section 5: The cost of this bill will be minimal to none. The DMVs will cover the cost of the paper
- 36 copies, which will be minimal as online copies will be more popular. The estimated cost of this will
- 37 be 75¢ per DMV for paper, which is easily manageable.
- 38 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 39 Section 7: This act will take effect April 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA	 the Youth in Government	BSB/24-2-5
			BLUE SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
Economic and Community Development Isaac Muriente, Eleanor Ibrahim Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts			



An Act to Remove All Hostile Architecture in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Terms in this bill will be defined as followed:
- 4
- 5 Hostile architecture- An urban design strategy meant to restrict the options of those who use
- 6 public spaces legally, but not for their intended purposes, such as adolescents, the disabled, and
- 7 the homeless.
- 8 This act will require all hostile architecture in the state of Tennessee to be removed or destroyed if
- 9 necessary wherever it has been placed. They will then be sold to make back the money used to
- 10 build them.
- 11
- 12 All hostile architecture destroyed and resold will be replaced with the corresponding piece of
- 13 regular architecture if required.
- 14
- 15 As a result, money gained from selling these materials will be used to improve security in
- 16 homeless shelters, and if possible, build new shelters in order to aid the homeless.
- 17
- 18 Any future building of hostile architecture will be banned.
- 19
- 20 As a result of demolition and reconstruction of anything that must be taken down due to being
- 21 classified as hostile architecture, we are requesting \$100 million from the Tennessee Department
- 22 of Infrastructure/Security.
- 23
- 24 All laws or part of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 25
- 26 All money that is not used for the bill will be returned to the Tennessee Treasury.
- 27
- 28 This act shall take effect on September 1st, 2024, and the deconstruction and reconstruction will
- 29 take 1 year.
- 30
- 31
- 32
- 33

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	BSB/24-2-6
		BLUE SENATE
Education Harshil Patel, Ben Alverson Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail

AN ACT TO REPLACE OUT OF SCHOOL SUSPENSION FOR VAPING WITH AN ANTI-VAPING CLASS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 "Vaping": The action or practice of inhaling and exhaling vapor containing nicotine and flavoring
- 3 produced by a device designed for this purpose.
- 4 "Suspend": Temporarily prevent from continuing or being in force or effect
- 5
- 6 The purpose of this legislation is to mandate the attendance of an anti-vaping education classes
- 7 for students caught vaping on school premises, with the goal of raising awareness about the health
- 8 risks associated with vaping and making sure the students are aware of vaping risks.
- 9
- 10 Students caught vaping on school premises shall be required to attend a state-approved anti-
- 11 vaping education classes within a reasonable timeframe, as determined by the school
- 12 administration.
- 13 The anti-vaping education classes shall cover the health risks, addictive nature, and legal
- 14 consequences of vaping, and provide the students resources so they can quit.
- 15
- 16 When a student being caught vaping, parents or legal guardians shall be promptly notified by the
- 17 school administration about the incident and the mandatory attendance of the anti-vaping
- 18 education classes.
- 19 Parents or legal guardians are encouraged to actively participate in their child's education on the
- 20 risks associated with vaping.
- 21
- 22 The anti-vaping education classes shall include, but is not limited to:
- 23 Presentations by qualified doctors/nurses or health personnel on the effects of vaping on the mind
- 24 and body.
- 25 Discussions on the addictive nature of nicotine and the potential long-term health consequences.
- 26 Information on local support services and resources available for those seeking help to stop
- 27 vaping.
- 28
- 29 Students are required to complete the anti-vaping education classes with a minimum grade of
- 30 75% as a condition for returning to regular school activities.
- 31 The school administration may conduct follow-up assessments to ensure the effectiveness of the
- 32 classes in deterring future instances of vaping among the students.
- 33 Failure to attend the mandatory anti-vaping education classes may result in disciplinary actions,
- 34 including but not limited to additional educational requirements, counseling, and suspension to all
- 35 extra-curricular activities.
- 36 This law shall take effect at the beginning of the next academic year, allowing schools sufficient
- 37 time to establish the rules and protocols and communicate the new requirements to students,
- 38 parents, and staff.
- 39

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	BSB/24-2-7
		BLUE SENATE
Childrens Services MaKayla Jones Collegiate School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail

An Act to Protect Anonymous Reporting and The Victims of Child Abuse



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a.) Child abuse: knowingly treating a child in a manner as to inflict injury. This includes proven
- 5 physical abuse, sexual abuse, drug exposure, and overall neglect.
- 6 b.) Child endangerment: knowingly exposing or failing to protect a child who is 8 years old or
- 7 younger from abuse or neglect resulting in physical injury. Child endangerment only applies to
- 8 parents or custodians of the child.
- 9 c.) Misdemeanor: a crime punishable by a fine and by a term of imprisonment not to be served in
- 10 prison and not to exceed one year compared to a felony.
- 11 d.) Felony: a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than one year or by the death
- 12 penalty
- 13 e.) Mandate Reporter: an individual who holds a professional position (as of social worker,
- 14 physician, teacher, or counselor) that requires him or her to report to the appropriate state agency
- 15 cases of child abuse that he or she has reasonable cause to suspect.
- 16 f.) Annoynum Reporting: Reports where the source supplies identifying information but asks for
- 17 confidentiality
- 18
- 19 Section 2: If enacted this bill would protect anonymous reporting of child abuse. Any person who
- 20 decides to report child abuse and not provide their personal information anonymously would be
- 21 within their right to do so. In Tennessee 9,859 (6.5 per 1,000) children were determined to have
- 22 been victims of child abuse in 2019 and anonymous reporting constituted 65% of calls to child
- 23 abuse hotlines. If anonymous reporting is banned, the number of reported cases will dramatically
- 24 dwindle out of fear of retaliation by the accused, thus affecting the child's welfare and increasing
- 25 the number of unreported child abuse-related cases. This bill will ensure a safer environment for
- 26 reporting and will potentially lead to early intervention in child abuse cases.
- 27
- 28 Section 3: To combat the issue of false allegations, this bill will continue to classify false reporting
- 29 as a Class E felony and failure to report with knowledge of abuse as a Class A misdemeanor.
- 30 Current TN Legislative efforts aimed at prohibiting anonymous reporting do not provide evidence
- 31 that, on the whole, anonymous reports are less likely to be accurate than other reports. Though
- 32 confidentiality is used, it puts people's identity at risk, and those who report it fear the loss of
- 33 access to the child they are trying to help.
- 34
- 35 Section 4: Furthermore, this bill would protect the investigative rights of the DCS and law
- 36 enforcement agencies by not forcing the government to inform the accused of an investigation.
- 37 Current legislation in the Tennessee General Assembly would prohibit anonymous reporting, the
- 38 accused would be informed of the complaint, and information concerning the ongoing investigation
- 39 would be shared with the accused.

40 Ensuring that state and local departments maintain their investigative powers is central to
41 preventing the accused from lying or covering up the alleged incident. Protecting this right would
42 allow government officials to fully investigate allegations and do what is needed to protect the
43 child.

44
45 Section 5: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee would be nothing. This bill will simply
46 uphold rights that already exist and are currently under threat from legislation in the TN General
47 Assembly. No change would need to be made to current department funding.

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

50
51 Section 7: This act shall take effect immediately upon passage, the public welfare requiring it.

		RSB/24-2-8
71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		RED SENATE
Safety and Homeland Security		ACTION ON THE BILL
Aoife Davis		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
Signal Mountain High School		SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
		SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO REQUIRE GUN PERMITS WITH ALL FIREARM PURCHASES



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1) Terms used in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 Firearm - Any weapon that will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile
- 5 by the action of an explosive including but not limited to handguns, rifles, and shotguns.
- 6 Licensed seller - an individual who transfers or sells firearms for monetary gain, lawfully
- 7 possessing a Federal Firearms License.
- 8 Unlicensed seller - an individual who transfers or sells firearms without possessing a lawful Federal
- 9 Firearms License, including but not limited to individuals selling firearms at gun shows, online, or
- 10 through other private means of purchase.
- 11 Tennessee Instant Check System (TICS) - the current system in place to complete a background
- 12 check before purchasing or obtaining a gun in Tennessee. This system prevents individuals more
- 13 likely to misuse firearms to obtain guns, including but not limited to, felons, perpetrators of
- 14 domestic violence, fugitives from justice, illegal aliens, minors, or people adjudicated as mentally
- 15 defective or committed to/or hospitalized in a mental institution.
- 16 Private firearm sales - events during which firearms are transferred through non-public gun
- 17 transactions, including but not limited to, gun shows, online sales, flea markets, private auctions,
- 18 or similar occasions often not requiring proper identification, verification, or background checks.
- 19 Public firearm sales - firearms transfers through a licensed seller requiring proper verification from
- 20 the individual attempting to purchase or obtain a firearm.
- 21 Class C Misdemeanor - Class C Misdemeanors carry a maximum of thirty (30) days of jail time and
- 22 a fifty-dollar (\$50) fine.
- 23
- 24 Section 2) This act will require that for all lawful firearm purchases made in the state of
- 25 Tennessee, the individual wishing to purchase or possess a firearm must provide a lawfully
- 26 acquired gun permit from a state or territory in the United States to the seller with proper
- 27 verification. To transfer firearms, the seller must follow the background check protocols already in
- 28 place using the TICS background check system.
- 29 An in-state gun permit includes a(n)
- 30 Tennessee Enhanced Handgun Carry Permit
- 31 Tennessee Concealed Handgun Carry Permit
- 32 Tennessee Lifetime Permit
- 33 Tennessee Retired Law Enforcement Lifetime Permit
- 34 Tennessee Temporary Gun Permit
- 35 To purchase a firearm with a temporary gun permit (TN or otherwise), an individual must obtain a
- 36 non-temporary gun permit within thirty (30) days of the firearm purchase.
- 37 If an individual does not obtain a gun permit within thirty (30) days of purchase, the individual
- 38 may be sentenced to a Class C misdemeanor with the court's discretion regarding an increased
- 39 sentence.

40 An individual may be granted extra time to gain a permit if they experience extenuating
 41 circumstances preventing them from obtaining a gun permit. These circumstances may be offered
 42 in the form of an appeal to the TN Department of Safety and Homeland Security.
 43 If the individual obtaining a firearm has no Tennessee gun permit, they may use a lawful and valid
 44 out-of-state gun permit.
 45 Individuals obtaining firearms using an out-of-state permit must provide both their state-issued
 46 permit and one form of primary state or federal identification. This includes but is not limited to:
 47 State-issued Driver's License or Learner's Permit
 48 Original or Certified Birth Certificate
 49 Social security card
 50 Military Identification
 51 Valid, Unexpired United States Passport
 52 Marriage/Divorce Certificate
 53
 54 Section 3) Gun permit requirements regarding private firearm sales or unlicensed sellers will be
 55 the subject of future legislation or amendments passed addressing the purchasing regulations and
 56 requirements for private or unlicensed sales.
 57
 58 Section 4) If enacted, this bill be of no cost to the state.
 59
 60 Section 5) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
 61
 62 Section 6) This act shall take effect on June 1, 2024, with public welfare requiring it.
 63
 64
 65

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-2-9
		RED SENATE
Transportation Afnaan Iodhi, Zion Befekadu Martin Luther King Magnet School		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>


AN ACT TO REQUIRE SENIORS TO RENEW DRIVERS LICENSE BIENNIAL

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows.
 4
 5 Seniors - older than 60 or 65 years old, typically no longer employed.
 6
 7 Requirements of having a driver license in TN: Be a US citizen, be 15 years of age, Pass the road,
 8 vision, and knowledge test, show proof of financial responsibility, if required.
 9
 10 Driver license- a licensed issued under governmental authority that permits the holder to operate
 11 a motor vehicle.
 12
 13 Physical - a general health check (skin, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, heart, Lungs, etc.)
 14
 15 DMV - Government agency that administers motor vehicle registration and driver licensing.
 16
 17 Section 2: This act will require individuals aged 65 or older to renew their driver's license every 2
 18 years.
 19
 20 Seniors will need to retake the vision and road test to renew their license and must pass all tests
 21 to be able to qualify for a license. The requirements of each test to pass or fail will be determined
 22 by the DMV - department of motor vehicles.
 23
 24 The driver will be required to share their medical history; Doctors' approval to be able to continue
 25 driving - a physical.
 26
 27 Section 3: Payment for renewal of license
 28
 29 To renew the license, seniors will need to pay the standard renewal fee of \$28 and will only be
 30 accepted in person. No online payments or mail to ensure tests are taken and properly handled.
 31
 32 Section 4: This bill does not require funding from the Tennessee state government.
 33
 34 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 35
 36 Section 6: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024.
 37
 38

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-2-10
			RED SENATE
Environment and Conservation Charlie Fairfax Central Magnet High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Implement the Production of Carbon-Sequestering Concrete Within TDOT Infrastructure Projects

- 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. Carbon-sequestering: the capturing, removal, and storage of carbon dioxide (CO2) from the
- 5 earth's atmosphere
- 6 b. State construction project (or City construction project): government-funded project that is not
- 7 owned by the federal government, potentially including public schools, civic buildings, highways,
- 8 bridges, or sidewalks.
- 9 c. Tennessee Department of Transportation: The Tennessee Department with multimodal
- 10 responsibilities in roadways, aviation, public transit, waterways, and railroads.
- 11
- 12 Section 2: This act calls for the implementation of the manufacturing and application of carbon-
- 13 sequestering concrete in any Tennessee state or city transportation construction projects.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: The field operations specifying the specific mixture process of standard concrete will be
- 16 altered to include the production of carbon sequestering concrete, which will be implemented
- 17 incrementally over the ensuing years.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: An initial fund of \$20 million is required in order to implement the necessary concrete-
- 20 producing technology. This is a one-time investment and will not require any further funding in
- 21 following years.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: The five largest TDOT-approved suppliers of concrete for TDOT infrastructure projects
- 24 will be required to produce an increasing percentage of carbon sequestering concrete that is used
- 25 by TDOT. In the first year, this percentage will be 4% and will increase every year by 4% until
- 26 each is producing 20% carbon sequestering concrete.
- 27
- 28 Section 6: TDOT approved contractors will be required to perform a site inspection of each
- 29 concrete producer to confirm that mixture methods are in line with the new field operations guide.
- 30 These inspections will occur once a month until the 20% figure is reached.
- 31
- 32 Section 7: If the contractors find that target figure is not being reached, the producer will be
- 33 required to pay a fine equal to \$10,000 times the disparity in percentage of carbon sequestering
- 34 concrete.
- 35
- 36 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 37
- 38 Section 9: This act shall take effect May 1, 2024, the roadways and climate requiring it.
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-2-11
			RED SENATE
Environment and Conservation Evie Braude Webb Knoxville			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Amend Article I of the Tennessee State Constitution Relating to the Environment

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: The objectives of this bill are as follows:
- 4 To guarantee all Tennesseans the right to clean air, pure water, and a healthy environment.
- 5 To prevent further damage to the diverse ecosystems of this state.
- 6 To encourage environmental protection litigation be enacted to its fullest potential.
- 7 To ensure accountability on behalf of our natural resources.
- 8
- 9 Section 2: The following clause shall be added as a Section 37 under Article I of Tennessee's state
- 10 constitution to read:
- 11 "The people have a right to clean air, pure water, healthy ecosystems, and a stable climate. The
- 12 State may not infringe on these rights, as Tennessee's natural resources are the common property
- 13 of all the people, including generations yet to come. As a trustee of these resources, the State
- 14 shall conserve and maintain them for the benefit of all."
- 15
- 16 Section 3: The state shall protect these equitably for all people regardless of race, ethnicity,
- 17 gender, socioeconomic status, or religion.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: This amendment shall be submitted to the voters of Tennessee in accordance with
- 20 Section 3 of Article XI of the Tennessee State Constitution. The question to be printed on the ballot
- 21 shall read as follows:
- 22 "Do you favor amending the Constitution of Tennessee to provide each citizen the right to clean
- 23 air, pure water, and a healthy environment?"
- 24
- 25 Section 5: This addition will have no cost to the state of Tennessee.
- 26
- 27 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 28
- 29 Section 7: The amendment set forth shall be enacted upon the first Tuesday of November of 2026,
- 30 upon receiving an affirmative vote from the people of Tennessee.
- 31
- 32
- 33

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-2-12
			RED SENATE
Correction Marlie Disch Independence High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>


AN ACT TO RESOLVE UNDERSTAFFING IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH LEGISLATURE
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows: a) CoreCivic Facilities- Private correctional
- 4 facilities that house around 16% of Tennessee's inmates. b) Electronic Tag- A device that is
- 5 attached to a person so that police can have accurate information on their current location and
- 6 past locations.
- 7
- 8 Section 2: Currently, Tennessee State correctional facilities are facing extreme staffing shortages,
- 9 with correctional officer vacancies being at 30% for state run facilities and 42% for CoreCivic
- 10 facilities.
- 11
- 12 Section 3: This act will require all offenders convicted of minor drug and alcohol offenses that are
- 13 not a flight risk to be released from correctional facilities and to finish their sentences on house
- 14 arrest, thus reducing stress on correctional officers. If needed, inmates will be transferred back to
- 15 a correctional facility once staffing shortages are resolved.
- 16
- 17 Section 4: All Individuals released on house arrest will be monitored by electronic tags to secure
- 18 their detention.
- 19
- 20 Section 5: This act will create a task force focusing on recruitment of corrections officers, with the
- 21 target recruits being former military members and police officers and a goal of six hundred (600)
- 22 hired officers.
- 23
- 24 Section 6: Officer scheduling and hour tracking will be transferred to an online platform, which will
- 25 shorten shifts when more officers are available and create a more manageable work environment,
- 26 reducing turnover.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: This bill will have a one time initial cost of \$350,000 and will come from the Tennessee
- 29 Department of Corrections budget. This will cover salaries of individuals on the task force and
- 30 marketing materials needed to hire new officers.
- 31
- 32 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 9: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024, providing time for organization of the task
- 35
- 36

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-2-13
			WHITE SENATE
Labor and Workforce Development Ginger Rodda Green Hill High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



MINIMUM WAGE ACT OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 SECTION I: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Minimum Wage: The lowest wage that employers can legally pay their workers. (The current
- 5 federal minimum wage includes \$7.25/hour and \$2.23/hour for tipped workers)
- 6 b) Tipped Worker: An employee who regularly receives more than \$30 a month in tips.
- 7 c) COLA: (Cost of Living Adjustment) Established by the Social Security administration as a way to
- 8 measure inflation.
- 9 d) 3 Year Rolling Average: The average of the current year and the previous two years.
- 10
- 11 SECTION II: This act will implement a state minimum income law in order to augment Tennessee's
- 12 minimum wage. Employers will be expected to pay their employees no less than \$9.67 an hour.
- 13
- 14 SECTION III: A readjustment of Tennessee's minimum wage will be required by January 1st of
- 15 every year, starting 2025. The adjustment will be based on the rolling 3 year average of the COLA.
- 16
- 17 SECTION IV: This act will adjust, at the same time, tipped employee's wages to be equal to half of
- 18 the state minimum wage.
- 19
- 20 SECTION V: The implementations of this bill will not require funding from the state of Tennessee.
- 21
- 22 SECTION VI: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 23
- 24 SECTION VII: This act shall take effect by January 1st, 2025 the public welfare requiring it.
- 25
- 26
- 27

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA		WSB/24-2-14
	Youth in Government	the	WHITE SENATE
Economic and Community Development			ACTION ON THE BILL
Charlotte Flowers, Jason Sepulveda Signal Mountain High School			HOUSE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____

AN ACT TO REPURPOSE BLIGHTED PROPERTY IN HIGHLY POPULATED AREAS



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1:
- 4 Blighted Property- A physical space or structure that is no longer in acceptable or beneficial
- 5 condition to its community.
- 6 Demolition- The tearing down of buildings or other structures.
- 7 BPG- Blighted Property Grant.
- 8 Greening- Grading and treatment of a lot post-demolition.
- 9
- 10 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will allow those willing to purchase blighted property for business
- 11 purposes to apply for a Blighted Property Grant. This grant can go towards funding a business or
- 12 demolition if the property so requires it,
- 13
- 14 Section 3:
- 15 Requirements for a BPG are as follows:
- 16 i) Means of entrepreneurship- retail, housing, etc.
- 17 ii) If needed be demolished, building is appropriate for demolition,
- 18 iii) Demonstrates sufficient capacity, means of employment, and experience to carry out required
- 19 activities,
- 20 iv) Types of property that are not eligible for BPGs: occupied residential property, commercial
- 21 properties, or properties listed on state, federal, or historic register,
- 22 Environmental Consideration: Although a formal Environmental Assessment is not required,
- 23 grantees shall consider environmental factors when making property acquisitions.
- 24 If a grantee is willing to green a property post-demolition, an up to \$2,000 bonus will be available,
- 25 Demolition Permits: Grantees shall screen and select contractors who will perform demolition work
- 26 and other vendors as needed to perform approved activities.
- 27
- 28 Section 4: Potential grantees will fill out a form and be approved by the TN Department of
- 29 Economic and Community Development. If a project is funded, quarterly reports must be
- 30 submitted three, six, nine, and twelve months after.
- 31
- 32 Section 5: Grants can be up to \$50,000,
- 33 Section 6: Funded through the TNECD. A total of \$5 million will be allocated to BPGs,
- 34
- 35 Section 7: This grant will only be available in Shelby, Montgomery, Davidson, Rutherford,
- 36 Hamilton, Knox, or Anderson Counties,
- 37
- 38 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the are hereby repealed,Section 9: This act shall
- 39 take effect January 1, 2025, public welfare requiring it.
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA		WSB/24-2-15
	Youth in Government	the	WHITE SENATE
Environment and Conservation			ACTION ON THE BILL
Andrew Smith, Rosemary Frazier Central Magnet High School			HOUSE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENTAL APPRECIATION AND PLANT ENDANGERED TREES



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1): Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Endangered tree species: Trees designated endangered due to them being under threat of
- 6 extinction if not protected.
- 7
- 8 Section 2): This act seeks to use school field trips to state parks to plant native endangered trees,
- 9 educate students on the environment while coordinating with existing state science standards, and
- 10 promote future conservation of the environment.
- 11
- 12 Section 3): Tennessee has a multitude of native species owing to being the most biodiverse inland
- 13 state. Trees stand as the center of most of these habitats, supporting them by providing homes,
- 14 food, and shelter; stabilizing the ground and reducing erosion; and so much more. Yet
- 15 Tennessee's trees, especially native and endangered tree species, are threatened by a multitude of
- 16 dangers, wildfires and deforestation being two of the most significant.
- 17
- 18 Section 4): To combat this problem, we plan to plant native species of endangered trees in state
- 19 parks while simultaneously educating future generations about how to do so and why they should.
- 20 We will achieve this through tree-planting field trips, on which 6th-grade students will travel to a
- 21 forested state park and plant tree saplings in a designated area with assistance from park staff.
- 22 Students will also be able to participate in other educational activities currently offered to students
- 23 at state parks. The bus, saplings, and equipment will be paid for by a grant offered by the state,
- 24 which this act is requesting funding for. These field trips intend to offer a fun and educational
- 25 experience while also providing short and long-term environmental benefits.
- 26
- 27 Section 5): These field trips will be optional for students.
- 28
- 29 Section 6): The grant will be able to be used in the 2024-2025 school year, and Tennessee public
- 30 schools will be able to apply for appropriate funding given their situation.
- 31
- 32 Section 7): Trees are extremely beneficial to the environment and to the health of people. They
- 33 help with reducing stormwater runoff, erosion, and pollution in waterways. Most species also rely
- 34 on trees for places to live, for food, and for protection. Trees produce oxygen for all creatures to
- 35 breathe. They can boost human immune systems, lower blood pressure, reduce stress, improve
- 36 sleep, improve energy levels, and increase one's ability to focus. Encouraging students to plant
- 37 trees in parks also encourages them to explore nature, learn about Tennessee's unique and

38 diverse environment, and stay physically active. Learning about the environment also connects to
 39 sixth-grade science standards, allowing for a practical application of theoretical knowledge.
 40
 41 Section 8): Our act requests \$363,871 USD annually from the Tennessee Department of
 42 Environment and Conservation for four years and an additional initial sum of \$13,680 USD. The
 43 breakdown of this request is as follows:
 44
 45 A) There are 585 public schools in Tennessee which teach 6th-grade
 46
 47 B) There is an average of 109 6th-grade students per school
 48
 49 C) 48 students can fit on a bus with two students per row, meaning 2.27 buses will be required on
 50 average
 51
 52 D) School buses cost \$200-300 for two hours
 53
 54 E) $250 * 2.27 * 585 = \$331,988$ for buses
 55
 56 F) There will be a ratio of one tree sapling planted to every three students, and tree saplings cost
 57 around \$1.50 per tree when purchased in bulk
 58
 59 G) $(585 * 109) / 3 * 1.5 = \$31,883$ for trees
 60
 61 H) The students will require equipment such as trowels and watering cans, but this is a one-time
 62 purchase for each state park at a cost of \$240 per state park and \$13,680 in total. This purchase
 63 takes into account larger classes and replacements by purchasing extra equipment. It also
 64 provides the park equipment for other projects and activities.
 65
 66 I) $\$331,988 + \$31,882 = \$363,871$ annually and \$377,551 for just the first year due to initial
 67 equipment costs
 68
 69 Section 9): This program will be reevaluated after four years and renewed if it has been viewed as
 70 successful. All surplus funds after each year will be returned to the Department of Environment
 71 and Conservation.
 72
 73 Section 10): All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall
 74 take effect as soon as possible, the public welfare requiring it.
 75
 76

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT</p>	WSB/24-2-16	
		WHITE SENATE	
Transportation		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Bess Innes, Natalie McGinn		HOUSE	SENATE
Signal Mountain High School		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



AN ACT TO AMEND TENNESSEE CODE TITLE 55-10-205 TO CLASSIFY RECKLESS DRIVING AS A CLASS A MISDEMEANOR

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
 4
 5 Reckless driving - a traffic offense where someone drives a vehicle in willful or blatant disregard
 6 for the safety of persons or property
 7 Class A misdemeanor - a criminal offense that carries up to a year in jail and charges up to \$2,500
 8 Class B misdemeanor - a criminal offense that carries up to six months in jail and charges up to
 9 \$500
 10 Misdemeanor - a crime punishable by law
 11 Determinate sentence - a jail or prison sentence with a definite length that cannot be reviewed or
 12 changed by a parole board
 13
 14 Section 2: As of now, the current Tennessee law stated in Code Title 55-10-205 classifies reckless
 15 driving as a Class B misdemeanor. This means it is punishable by no more than six months in jail
 16 and fines of up to \$500. Police discretion is used to determine which traffic infractions qualify as
 17 reckless driving. Generally, driving any speed 20 miles per hour over the speed limit, being
 18 distracted or drowsy, using a mobile device, disregarding traffic, warning, or construction signs,
 19 and violations that knowingly endanger other drivers are actions considered to be reckless.
 20
 21 Section 3: The change to a Class A misdemeanor from a Class B misdemeanor changes the crime
 22 to be punishable with fines up to \$2500 and no more than eleven months and 29 days in jail, as
 23 stated in Tennessee Code § 40-35-111. This classifies the crime more seriously and discourages
 24 the high amounts of reckless driving that occur on Tennessee roadways.
 25
 26 Section 4: A sentence for a misdemeanor crime is a determinate sentence decided by a judge that
 27 must follow the guidelines stated by the authorized terms of imprisonment and fines for
 28 misdemeanors. The recipient of this charge either receives jail time or a fine, unless otherwise
 29 decided by statute.
 30
 31 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 32
 33 Section 6: This act shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.
 34
 35

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-2-17
			WHITE SENATE
Education			ACTION ON THE BILL
Kenzie Rowlett, Xavier Dowell Lebanon High School			HOUSE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____
			SENATE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____

An Act to Change Teaching Certification Standards


- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 EdTPA - an subject-specific portfolio-based assessment of teaching performance used by teacher
- 5 preparation programs to test knowledge to become a teacher
- 6 Praxis - is a two-part test that measures the knowledge and skills you need to become a certified
- 7 teacher
- 8 Performance Based Assessment - requires students to demonstrate or apply their knowledge,
- 9 skills, and strategies by creating a response or product or doing a task.
- 10
- 11 Section 2: The state board of education should not require any candidate to complete a
- 12 commissioner of education approved performance based assessment such as EdTPA as a condition
- 13 of eligibility for a teaching license.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: An educator preparation program must require a candidate to complete a performance
- 16 based assessment that can be embedded in the college's curriculum.
- 17
- 18 Section 4: The Praxis exam shall have an alternative assessment if the candidate wishes to
- 19 become a teacher without having to take the Praxis exam or EdTPA.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: This will be an alternative teaching certificate which will become permanent when the
- 22 candidate works four years at a public, charter or approved private school for students with
- 23 disabilities. Only then will the teacher be allowed to get a standard teaching certificate.
- 24
- 25 Section 6: The fiscal cost will be nothing as this alternative will be provided by the college the
- 26 student would be at.
- 27
- 28 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 29
- 30 Section 8: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025 the public welfare requiring it.
- 31
- 32
- 33

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-2-18
			WHITE SENATE
Education			ACTION ON THE BILL
Martha Adamu, Dian Berwary Valor College Prep			HOUSE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____
			SENATE
			Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____

AN ACT TO AMEND ACTIVE SHOOTER TRAINING PROTOCOL



- 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 Active Shooter: an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined
- 5 and populated area
- 6 Active Shooter Training: training to address the threat of an active shooter by providing
- 7 awareness, preparation, prevention, and response
- 8 CISA: Cyber Security Infrastructure Security Agency is a component of the United States
- 9 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and is responsible for cybersecurity and infrastructure
- 10 protection across all levels of government
- 11
- 12 SECTION 2: Tennessee Code Annotated § 49-6-802 Section 7 and 8 currently reads:
- 13 At a minimum, the template prepared by the state-level safety team shall include:
- 14 (7) Policies and procedures for annual school safety training for all students, teachers, and other
- 15 school personnel; and
- 16
- 17 (8) Policies and procedures for the safe evacuation of all students, teachers, other school
- 18 personnel and visitors to the school in the event of a serious violent incident or other emergency.
- 19
- 20 SECTION 3: This amendment would add on to the minimum policies stated in Section 7 and 8 by
- 21 requiring all educators in public, charter, private, and church-related schools to complete an online
- 22 Active Shooter Training course if deciding to opt out of simulation and re-enactment portions of
- 23 Active Shooter Training.
- 24
- 25 SECTION 4: The minimum policies and procedures in Active Shooter Training shall not include
- 26 simulations and re-enactments. Simulation and re-enactment training is optional by law and not
- 27 required on educators; opting out of such demonstrations means completing an informational
- 28 online course. The online courses like CISA and other state certified programs consist of the
- 29 information that would have been otherwise taught during the re-enactments.
- 30
- 31 SECTION 5: These standards apply to educators who opt out of simulations and re-enactments:
- 32 a) Educators shall be required to complete a program prior to the start of the academic school
- 33 year.
- 34 b) Completion of the online programs range from 2-4 hours.
- 35 c) After completion of the program, educators receive a certificate of completion.
- 36 d) Certificates will expire in one school year and must be renewed annually.
- 37 e) Educators that choose to partake in the simulations the following year will not be required to
- 38 renew their online course certificate.

39 f) Current educators must complete the online course if opting out of the simulation and
 40 reenactment sector of the training before the start of the upcoming school year
 41
 42 SECTION 6: After the enactment of this bill, opted-out educators must prove completion of the
 43 online Active Shooter Training course with their certification of completion. All schools must record
 44 educators' training completion, and the record must be accessible to the Tennessee Department of
 45 Education and TN Department of Safety and Homeland Security.
 46
 47 SECTION 7: After the enactment of this bill, current and future educators shall be held to the
 48 aforementioned standards in Section 4.
 49
 50 SECTION 8: Implementation of this bill requires no state funds. The aforementioned programs are
 51 free of cost or will be funded by the school institution.
 52
 53 SECTION 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
 54
 55 SECTION 10: This act shall be enacted May 31, 2025.
 56
 57
 58

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>WSB/24-2-19</p> <p>WHITE SENATE</p> <p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail</p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail</p>
<p>Transportation</p> <p>Alyssa Herman, Grayson Rosenblad Webb Knoxville</p>		

An Act To The End Use Of Unmarked Police Cars For Routine Traffic Patrol

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
 3 A. Unmarked Police Car: A police vehicle which bears no markings present to identify it as a
 4 member of the police force, commonly used for undercover patrol.
 5 B. Tracer Car: A police vehicle which bears markings that blend into the existing paint scheme of
 6 the car, rendering them only visible when hit by the light and making the fact that the vehicle is a
 7 police car unknown to motorists on the highway.
 8 C. Ghost Cruiser: See definition B above.
 9 D. Routine Traffic Stop: the action of a police officer pulling over a motorist due to speeding, seat
 10 belt violations, cell phone use, improper lane changes, tailgating, equipment violations, stop light
 11 violations, non-moving violations (such as one's tags being out of date), etc.
 12 E. Enforcement Stop: an officer's action in conducting traffic or pedestrian stops, abandoned
 13 vehicle checks, roadside safety checks, identity requests or emergency assistance responses.
 14
 15 Section 2: The use of unmarked police vehicles, tracer cars, or ghost cruisers for routine traffic
 16 patrol is hereby outlawed.
 17
 18 Section 3: The use of unmarked police vehicles, tracer cars, or ghost cruisers is not permitted for
 19 routine traffic stops or enforcement stops for any sort of infraction, whether it be a mild speeding
 20 violation or reckless endangerment. This is to ensure the safety of motorists, especially women,
 21 elderly people, and new drivers, in order to prevent normal civilians from posing as police for
 22 criminal purposes.
 23
 24 Section 4: Unmarked police vehicles can be repurposed for uses not involving traffic patrol which
 25 might necessitate subtlety, such as criminal transport, crime scene investigation, crisis
 26 negotiation, gang investigation, homicide investigation, narcotics patrol, undercover detective
 27 work, etc. These re-purposements can be done at the discretion of the police department
 28 according to where they are most needed.
 29 Section 5: Unmarked cars may also be marked with a police department logo in order to be used
 30 in patrol. These logos must be extremely visible and obvious to motorists, and cannot be tracer-
 31 type logos that somewhat disguise the vehicle. Because this is not necessary as unmarked patrol
 32 cars can be repurposed, this will come out of the existing police department budget.
 33 Section 6: In a theoretical situation where an unmarked police vehicle comes into contact with a
 34 motorist who is carrying out a mild to severe traffic infraction, they are permitted to call ahead to
 35 other marked traffic patrol cars so that the motorist can be properly handled. They are not
 36 permitted to carry out a routine traffic stop in order to rectify this infraction.
 37 Section 7: The enactment of this law will incur no fiscal cost.
 38 Section 8: This bill will go into effect on June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it. This will give
 39 ample time for the repurposing and reallocation of unmarked vehicles.
 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		WSB/24-2-20
	Correction Ivy Sleight, Clarissa Pembleton Clarksville Academy	WHITE SENATE	ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> ___

An Act to Mitigate Gun Violence by Enhancing Substantial Risk Guidelines

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

3 Section 1: Terms in the Act are defined as follows:

- 4 Substantial Risk: of such a considerable risk one must be placed in an involuntary treatment
- 5 facility or be "flagged" by a court.
- 6 Diminished Capacity: a theory that a person due to unique circumstances cannot meet the mental
- 7 state required for a specific crime or trial.
- 8 Insanity: admitting to an action but asserting a lack of culpability due to a mental illness.
- 9 Incompetent: Not having or showing the necessary skills to go forth with trial or prosecution.
- 10 Red Flag Law: A law that allows individuals (law enforcement officers, family members, peers,
- 11 etc.) to petition a court to temporarily prohibit a person of multiple offenses or extreme risk from
- 12 purchasing or possessing firearms.
- 13 Tenn. Code Ann. Â§ 33-6-501: Grounds of substantial likelihood of serious harm; asserts that one
- 14 can only be ruled as a serious threat" or be admitted to an involuntary treatment facility" if
- 15 and only if they pose an immediate threat to himself or others.
- 16 Involuntary Treatment: the process of having someone held in an inpatient mental health facility
- 17 to receive involuntary mental health care until they no longer meet "commitment criteria"--
- 18 meaning they are no longer at risk of harming themselves or others.
- 19 Immediate: At once; instant.
- 20 Imminent: Overhanging; about to happen.

21
22 Section 2: Amend Tenn. Code Ann. Â§ 33-6-501 to say "imminent" instead of "immediate,"
23 creating broader grounds for substantial risk.

24
25 Section 3: A Extreme Risk Protection Order, or "Red Flag" law would be enacted to allow a party
26 to petition the court to temporarily remove one's right to purchase or carry firearms. Those on
27 probation for crimes" even if they aren't a felony" would be able to receive this if an outside
28 party sees it fit.



29
30 Section 4: A mental health screening(s) would be implemented to defendants pleading insanity
31 and those petitioned for an Extreme Risk Protection Order. A background check would also be
32 performed to assess a defendant's actions around the time of a crime. Depending on the results of
33 these assessments, one could be referred for substantial risk, ERPOs, or an involuntary treatment
34 facility. Reports of the assessments and background checks would be provided in court.
35 Screenings will consist of:
36 Clinical Interview: A professional (licensed psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, etc.) gathers
37 important background and family data about an individual. Typically lasts 1-3 hours.

38 Assessment of Intellectual Functioning (IQ): The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-IV)
39 Assessment would be administered to an individual to assess general intelligence for the purpose
40 of analyzing competence/state of mind.
41 Personality Assessment: An objective personality assessment will be administered to each
42 individual. This is a 567-question true/false test (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory) to
43 thoroughly examine one's personality, primarily to spot dysfunctions within the personality.
44 Behavioral Assessment: After a clinical interview, the behavioral assessment consists of a
45 naturalistic observation. An individual is placed in a natural setting and behaviors are recorded by
46 the conductor.
47

48 Section 5: The addition of this course will cost roughly \$1,375,000 to the Tennessee Mental Health
49 Trust Fund to cover the costs of 2-3 screenings each, along with a background check to follow.

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

52
53 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
54
55

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>WSB/24-2-21</p>
<p>Finance and Administration</p> <p>Vada Thomas, Lily Ray Central Magnet High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE SENATE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

An Act to Ban the Use of Solitary Confinement in Correctional Facilities in Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

3 Correctional Facilities: a jail, prison, or other detention facility used to house people who have

4 been arrested, detained, held, or convicted by a criminal justice agency or a court.

5 Mental Hospital: an institution providing residential care for people with mental conditions.

6 Solitary Confinement: the isolation of an inmate in a separate cell as a punishment.

7 Unit: Subdivides an institutional population into groups of approximately 100 inmates.

8

9 Section 2: In the state of Tennessee, it costs \$77 per day to house one inmate in a regular unit

10 (not in solitary confinement) and \$214 per day to house one inmate in solitary confinement. That

11 is \$28,000 per year in a regular unit and \$78,000 per year in solitary for just one inmate.

12

13 Section 3: In 2021 in Tennessee, 306 inmates were kept in solitary confinement for at least one

14 year and 1,134 were kept in solitary confinement for at least 15 days. If solitary confinement had

15 been banned at the start of 2021, Tennessee would have saved \$17.6 million that year.

16

17 Section 4: Studies show that any time spent in solitary increases the risk of death after release.

18 Released inmates who spent time in solitary were overall 24% more likely to die in the first year

19 after release. This includes suicide (78% more likely) and homicide (54% more likely).

20 Additionally, they were 127% more likely to die of an opioid overdose within two weeks of release

21 than inmates housed in a regular unit.

22

23 Section 5: Approximately 25% of people in prison who had spent 30 days or longer in solitary

24 confinement during the previous year had symptoms of serious psychological distress. The rates

25 were similar for those who only spent 1 day in isolation.

26

27 Section 6: Solitary confinement does not decrease violence. Research shows that solitary

28 confinement does not decrease institutional misconduct, and rates of assault on officers are higher

29 in solitary units. Suicide is also more common in solitary than in a regular unit.

30

31 Section 7: Nine state legislatures have recently passed new limits or prohibitions against the

32 practice. Alaska, Connecticut, Maine, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, West Virginia,

33 and Texas have passed laws.

34

35 Section 8: This law will not apply to mental hospitals.

36 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

37 Section 10: This act shall take effect April 1, 2024, and correctional facilities must comply by June



38 1, 2024.

39

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 3

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/24-3-1
			BLUE SENATE
Transportation Scarlett Parrott, Lorelei Lee, Payton McNally Webb Knoxville			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Choice Lanes in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1:
- 4 A. THSO : Tennessee Highway Safety Office
- 5 B. private institution: An independent entity owned by a non-State entity, such as a firm, business
- 6 enterprise or individual.
- 7 C. commutes: traveling the distance between to places
- 8 D. renewal: a charge paid annually for the ability to keep the pass
- 9 E. fine/ticket: a set amount of money paid when a law is broken
- 10
- 11 Section 2: (what I want to happen) once this bill has been put to work these things will occur:
- 12 A. Tennessee would study the project of choice lanes and the environment of our state for several
- 13 years before building to ensure the project is successful.
- 14 B. Reach out to private institutions that could donate to the making of choice lanes.
- 15 C. Connect with THSO to workout the best way to go about the construction of each lane in said
- 16 locations (about 10 million every 10 lanes)
- 17 D. People will begin to see a change in traffic problems on roads that are usually busy
- 18 E. A separate part of the interstate would be constructed with private investor funds
- 19 F. People would have quicker commutes around our state's larger cities
- 20 G. These new sections would feature blockades, and at frequently congested places would open up
- 21 to pass holders
- 22 H. Passes would be paid for by the car owner, if you enter the lane with no pass you will receive a
- 23 fine/ticket
- 24 I. Pass costs an initial \$175 and you must renew every year for \$50 dollars
- 25
- 26 Section 3: This bill's cost would be in the millions including 10 million dollars every 10 lanes taken
- 27 from existing interstates. If the state of Tennessee decided to build new lanes that would cost
- 28 another 10 million dollars. The cost of this will be originally paid for by donations, taxes, fees and
- 29 federal funding. As choice lanes are being used they would slowly pay themselves off.
- 30
- 31 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 Section 5: This act shall take effect May 1st, 2024
- 34
- 35
- 36

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/24-3-2
			BLUE SENATE
General Services Oliver Fotopoulos, Robert Harrell, Wyatt Boiling Martin Luther King Magnet School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO LIMIT THE EXPANSION OF TRASH PRODUCTION



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1. Definitions.
- 4 Trash- Any non-biodegradable or non-recyclable waste
- 5
- 6 Section 2. Purpose.
- 7 This bill is necessary to minimize landfill expansion and procure the necessary resources to
- 8 properly place landfills, therefore improving the quality of life for Tennesseans as it reduces the
- 9 consequences generally associated with building landfills. For example, displacement of applicable
- 10 residents, decreasing property values, and increasing air and water pollution, which requires
- 11 additional filtration, and further erodes the natural landscape.
- 12
- 13 Section 3. Provisions.
- 14 The bill in question concerns the formation of a tax determined by the non-recyclable and non-
- 15 biodegradable waste created by all for-profit business entities. The tax begins at ten dollars per
- 16 one hundred pounds of non-biodegradable/non-recyclable waste. The tax eventually plateaus at
- 17 twenty dollars per hundred pounds of applicable waste created, developing in line with a planned
- 18 implementation period of three years. This implementation period gives applicable businesses time
- 19 to adjust production in line with the tax, ideally by reducing usage of non-biodegradable and non-
- 20 recyclable waste and switching to alternative, eco-friendly materials. To facilitate tracking the
- 21 amount of waste created by corporations, the bill will require privately and state-owned trash
- 22 collecting businesses to report all pertinent details of trash produced (including poundage) to the
- 23 IRS who will determine the tax they owe and will ensure it is paid when the company's taxes are
- 24 filed just like standard taxes. The current federal tax evasion penalties apply. If a person attempts
- 25 to, in any manner, evade the tax imposed, they shall be guilty of a class C felony at the lowest,
- 26 and upon conviction, be fined up to \$500,000 or sent to jail for up to five years.
- 27
- 28 Section 4. Fiscal line item.
- 29 This bill requests a total of zero American dollars from the government.
- 30
- 31 Section 5. Repealing clause.
- 32 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 33
- 34 Section 6. Effective Date.
- 35 The implementation period stated in section 3 will become effective in the next calendar tax year
- 36 days after signature by the governor, in order to give corporations time to switch production to be
- 37 more cost-effective considering the new tax.
- 38
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BSB/24-3-3
	Human Services Ashmi Patel, Callie Fite, Adeline Scott Central Magnet High School	BLUE SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

An Act to Establish a Tennessee Statewide Disability Program.



1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
4
5 a) Statewide disability program- a temporary weekly cash benefit to replace, in part, wages lost
6 due to injuries or illnesses by an off the job injury or illness
7
8 b) Federal disability programs: provide services such as cash support, health care coverage, and
9 direct supportive services to eligible people with disabilities
10
11 c) Payroll tax: a tax paid on the wages and salaries of employees and employers to finance social
12 insurance programs like Social Security, Medicare, and unemployment insurance.
13
14 d) Tennessee Disability Determination services- State agencies responsible for developing medical
15 evidence and making the initial determination about whether the claimant is or is not disabled or
16 blind under the law.
17
18 Section 2: This act would create and enforce a Tennessee statewide disability program. Creating
19 opportunities for a temporary weekly payment, in cash, to replace the wages lost due to an off-job
20 injury or illness. This act would not replace the federal disability programs already present in the
21 state. A payroll tax would be included in the state tax dues.
22
23 Section 3: The amount of time it takes to get a response from the Federal Social Security Disability
24 is 9-19 months. During this period, many people that are temporarily disabled lost wages but were
25 unable to receive attention from the Federal Program until they had already recovered. This issue
26 would be resolved with the enactment of the Tennessee State Disability Program. Many individuals
27 would get responses within 5-10 business days as well as many options for assistance from the
28 program.
29
30 Section 4: The mandatory qualifications for someone to qualify for the statewide disability
31 program are as follows:
32
33 the individual must be actively employed in the state of Tennessee
34
35 unable to attend or complete regular work for at least 8 working days prior to application
36
37 wages were lost due to major injuries or illnesses
38
39 proof of working physician diagnosing the illness or injury

40
41 Section 5: Individuals seeking to apply for the Statewide Disability Fund would find a link for
42 application on the Tennessee Statewide Disability Program website. After an application is
43 submitted the employees at the Tennessee Disability Determination services will review it. If all
44 qualifications stated prior in the bill are met, the application will be approved.
45
46 Section 6: Once an individual's application is filled out, they have the option to apply for Additional
47 Financial Support. These individuals must meet the following requirements to be eligible:
48
49 the individual must make \$20,000 or less, yearly
50
51 households with two incomes must make under \$35,000 yearly
52
53 the individual must be eligible for the Statewide Program
54
55 Section 7: This act would enforce a Tennessee Payroll tax. Two percent of all tax deductions will be
56 removed from the employer and employee. If eligible, 66.67% of weekly salary will be granted to
57 the individual. The standard weekly wage in Tennessee is \$979. Based off the standard weekly
58 salary, if the individual's application is accepted, they will receive around \$652.70 weekly. Out of
59 the estimated \$54,628,200 used toward the program, it requires close to \$36,159,580 to fund the
60 Tennessee Statewide Disability Program. There is roughly \$18,468,620 left over to be shared
61 between approved applicants of the Additional Financial Assistance Program and any higher
62 income applicant approved for the Tennessee Statewide Disability Program.
63
64 Section 8: If enacted, this bill would instate a payroll tax which would not directly interfere with
65 Tennessee State Government Funds but would include a 2% tax on employees and employers
66 within the state.
67
68 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict are hereby repealed.
69
70 Section 10: If enacted this act will be put into effect on April 1st, 2024, to ensure no previously
71 payed taxes interfere with the enactment of this act.
72
73
74

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/24-3-4
			BLUE SENATE
Economic and Community Development Carlos Bowman, Taylor Grimes Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail

An Act to Enhance Bridge Safety and Maintenance

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 The purpose of this bill is to establish comprehensive guidelines and regulations to ensure the
- 4 ongoing safety and maintenance of bridges within the state, with a major goal of making the
- 5 public safe.
- 6
- 7 All bridges within the state will have regular inspections by qualified engineers in accordance with
- 8 nationally recognized standards.
- 9 Inspection schedules and procedures will be determined by the state transportation department,
- 10 taking into account factors such as the age, type, and location of each bridge.
- 11
- 12 Inspection reports for each bridge will be submitted to the state transportation department
- 13 following the completion of inspections.
- 14 The reports will include an assessment of the bridge's structural integrity, identification of any
- 15 problems, and recommendations for maintenance or repair.
- 16
- 17 Based on the inspection reports, the state transportation department will develop and implement
- 18 maintenance plans for each bridge to make sure they are safe.
- 19 Maintenance plans will prioritize critical repairs and establish timelines for addressing identified
- 20 problems.
- 21
- 22 Adequate funding will be given to the state transportation department for bridge inspection,
- 23 maintenance, and repair activities.
- 24 Money will be given out based on the urgency and severity of identified bridge problems.
- 25
- 26
- 27

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/24-3-5
			BLUE SENATE
Health Aubrey Lynch, Leah Davis Signal Mountain High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail

An act to implement random drug testing in high school athletics.

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in acts shall be defined as follows:
- 4 High School - An institution that educates grade levels 9-12.
- 5 Athletics - physical sports or games of any kind.
- 6 Drugs - A substance or medication that has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise
- 7 introduced into the body.
- 8 Non disclosure agreement (NDA) - A legally binding contract in which one party agrees to give a
- 9 second party confidential information about its business or products and the second party agrees
- 10 not to share this information with anyone else for a specified period of time.
- 11 Certified laboratory - a laboratory that meets the department of health and human services
- 12 mandatory guidelines for federal workplace drug testing
- 13 CLIA licensed and CAP accredited - ensures your test results are meeting and exceeding industry
- 14 standards for clinical laboratory testing.
- 15 Anabolic Androgenic steroids - drugs derived from testosterone, a hormone that is produced in the
- 16 testes of males and, to a much lesser extent, in the ovaries of females.
- 17 Growth hormones - a hormone that stimulates growth, cell reproduction, and cell regeneration in
- 18 humans and other animals
- 19 Blood doping - the injection of oxygenated blood into an athlete before an event in an attempt to
- 20 enhance athletic performance.
- 21 Certified nursing assistant (CNA) - an entry level role that provides vital support to both patients
- 22 and nurses. These individuals may not necessarily hold formal certification, but still perform tasks
- 23 under the supervision of trained professionals.
- 24
- 25 Section 2: All public high schools will have a non disclosure agreement with the drug testing
- 26 company to ensure testing is random and unexpected.
- 27
- 28 Section 3: Employees of the drug testing company and the drug testing company itself must meet
- 29 the following qualifications.
- 30 All drug testing must be carried out by a certified laboratory, meaning the laboratory must be CLIA
- 31 licensed and CAP accredited.
- 32 All drug testing conducted under the act must test for three drugs: anabolic androgenic steroids,
- 33 growth hormones, and blood doping.
- 34 All employees must complete a minimum of fifty hours of drug and alcohol awareness.
- 35 Must be a certified nursing assistant.
- 36
- 37 Section 4: The environment and timing of which the test will be administered must meet the
- 38 following requirements.

39 A urine test will be conducted in a secluded environment. The testing environment must be agreed
40 upon between the school principal and CNA, taking into account sanitization, privacy of the
41 student, and supervision.
42 Testing must be conducted approximately seven days prior to the athletic event. It is to be
43 conducted no more than nine days prior to the event, and not later than three days prior to the
44 event.

45
46 Section 5: If all previous sections are met, following procedures will be implemented.
47 The name of each student participating in all fall, winter and spring sports must be submitted to
48 the drug testing company, categorized by season.

49 For students participating in multiple sports, their name is only to be categorized once, in their
50 primary sport season.

51 The drug testing company is responsible for randomly selecting 15% of athletes in each sport.

52 The athlete must leave all personal items outside the testing environment. This includes purses,
53 phones, hats, and items in the student's pocket, etc.

54 All tests are to be urine samples, conducted by trained personnel who ensure integrity, validity
55 and accuracy.

56 Urine samples are then to be sent to the laboratory for analysis.

57 Results are to be shared with the student and parent/guardian within a maximum of fourteen days
58 after the testing date.

59
60 Section 6: If test results are returned positive, the student, parent or guardian, principal, and
61 coach are all to be notified immediately. The sample will be further investigated to ensure results
62 are accurate, and returned not later than fourteen days after the initial notification of positive

63 results. Positive results will result in a non-negotiable suspension from school sponsored athletics,
64 including clubs, for a minimum of 365 days from the date of received results. Taking into
65 consideration the student's reputation and offense record, further disciplinary actions are at the
66 discretion of coaches and the school administration.

67
68 Section 7: Cost

69 On average, there are 109,406 high school athletes per year. Urine samples are typically around
70 \$50 a test. To test 10% of athletes, the cost would total to \$547,303. To account for other costs
71 such as an hourly wage for the CNA, the approximate cost is \$600,000.

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

73
74 Section 9: This act shall take effect January, 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.

75
76
77
78

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the	BSB/24-3-6
Education Keith Tang, Cristian Suarez, Elvis Moreno Collegiate School		BLUE SENATE
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Require Public School Teachers to Complete Early Childhood/Adolescent Mental Health Care Training for Teacher Recertification

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

- 4 a.) Mental health - a person's emotional and psychological state of being
- 5 b.) Certified teacher - an educator who has earned credentials from an authoritative source
6 such as the government or higher education institution
- 7 c.) Continuing Education - participation in an education program, seminar, webinar, educational
8 conference, or other state/district approved professional development offering on a given topic

9
10 Section 2: If enacted, this bill will require all certified teachers in Tennessee to successfully
11 complete six hours of continuing education in relation to early childhood/adolescent mental health
12 in order to achieve promotion to professional teacher licensure and renewing of a professional
13 teacher license.

14
15 In Tennessee, teachers are currently required to take multiple classes during their Teacher
16 Education Programs which concern early childhood/adolescent mental health. Teachers seeking
17 professional licensure and teachers seeking professional licensure renewal are required to
18 complete 60 hours of continuing education training over a 6 year period in order to obtain
19 licensure. This bill would simply require that 6 hours of those 60 required hours be devoted to
20 early childhood/adolescent mental health training. Currently, there is no topical requirement for
21 the allocation of professional development hours in order to achieve licensure promotion or
22 renewal.

23
24 Teachers will be required to complete six hours of early childhood/adolescent mental health
25 training prior to all licensure certifications and renewals. Teachers in Grades K-5 will complete the
26 training in early childhood development while teachers in Grades 6-12 will complete training in
27 adolescent mental health.

28
29 Section 3: Teachers are the first and often times last lines of defense in the war against
30 childhood/teenage depression and suicide. This bill seeks to make sure that the people who are
31 most in contact with and who have the most influence over our state's children are being properly
32 equipped to recognize and deal with mental health issues in their classrooms when the situations
33 arise. At the very least this training should give teachers the ability to recognize serious emotional
34 or mental trauma and enable them to properly refer scholars for counseling.

35
36 Section 4: Educators with an out of state teaching license will be required to verify their
37 completion of a mental health course (eg. a college transcript of their coursework from their
38 Teacher Education Program; new teachers are already required to provide this documentation to



39 the state). In addition, once receiving initial TN teacher licensure they will be subject to the same
40 requirements as all other TN Teachers for licensure promotion or renewal.

41
42 The TN Department of Education and local school districts already prepare and provide free,
43 approved Teacher Education Programs for all public school teachers in the state. The addition of
44 early childhood/adolescent mental health offerings should not affect these departments or
45 districts. They are already creating and administering professional development programs on
46 various educational topics.

47
48 Section 5: This bill will not require any extra funds from the state as the teacher training
49 infrastructure already exists at the state and local government levels. New training courses would
50 simply need to be developed and offered by the people who already prepare and administer the
51 existing professional development training programs. In addition, this bill could potentially reduce
52 cost for schools as the need for counselors would be lessened. Through this training, teachers
53 would be able to better recognize and refer students with emotional and mental troubles.



54
55 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

56
57 Section 7: This act shall take effect August 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
58
59

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-3-7
Transportation Caden Shaw Lebanon High School		RED SENATE
		ACTION ON THE BILL
		HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
		SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act To Expand The Tennessee Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Program

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 Public-Private Partnerships (P3's)- A contractual partnership between a public agency and a private
- 5 entity.
- 6 NEVI- A National program to build electric charging stations on designated AFC's.
- 7 TEVI- The Tennessee application of NEVI.
- 8 AFC- Alternative Fuels Corridors are locations that carry fuels other than gasoline and are
- 9 designated by the Federal Government.
- 10
- 11 Section 2: Upon passage, The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) will designate
- 12 areas as SAFC's or State Alternative Fuel Corridors. Any designated SAFC's will be approved by the
- 13 Governor of Tennessee. Electric charging stations will be constructed on the SAFC's where
- 14 allocated.
- 15
- 16 Section 3: TDOT will actively search for and sign P3's with private entities to designate certain
- 17 locations in cities (population of 70,000 minimum) as SAFC's using money allocated towards TEVI.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: P3's will be proposed to companies amongst an original guideline of no property tax on
- 20 charging area and a recommended 25/75 split of profits. If changes are proposed, those will be
- 21 negotiated with the TDOT commissioner.
- 22
- 23 Section 5: This bill will cost approximately \$18 million from the already allocated TEVI federal
- 24 fund.
- 25
- 26 Section 6: This bill will go into effect 1 day after passing.
- 27
- 28
- 29

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Safety and Homeland Security</p>	RSB/24-3-8	
		RED SENATE	
<p>Haven Gee Signal Mountain High School</p>		ACTION ON THE BILL	
		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO PROVIDE CERTIFICATION AND IDENTIFICATION SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 follows:

5 Homeless Persons - An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,

6 such as those living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or places not meant for

7 habitation;

8 Vital Records - Government-issued records of significant life events that constitute a degree of

9 identification, such as birth, marriage, death, or divorce certificates;

10 State Identification - A means recognized by the state of Tennessee and federal government of the

11 United States of America to identify an individual as a citizen of the state with a document/card

12 with a photo, birth date, and description of the individual, and is often necessary to receive other

13 state and federal benefits and become employed;

14 Homeless Services Provider - An entity that is authorized to vouch for another's state of

15 homelessness with a signed affidavit and who has provided services to said individual at any point

16 during the span of the previous 4 months. Potential providers include representatives of a

17 government or nonprofit agency acknowledged by the state of Tennessee to provide services to

18 the homeless through a local Social Services or Continuum of Care facility, such as shelters,

19 nonprofit advocacy organizations, transitional housing programs, soup kitchens and food pantries,

20 faith-based organizations, or social service agencies. In addition, other potential representatives

21 may include a licensed attorney or a law enforcement officer designated as a liaison to the

22 homeless population;

23 Identification Advisor - A counselor hired as an employee by the state of Tennessee to aid

24 homeless individuals to whom they are delegated in obtaining or recovering forms of state

25 identification or vital records;

26 Certification of Homelessness - A local and county record of an individual's state of homelessness

27 who is eligible for the certification and completes the application process;

28 DMV - The Department of Motor Vehicles, or as defined by the state, The Vehicle Services Division,

29 is a division of the Tennessee Department of Revenue; the Driver License Services division is a

30 division of the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security.

31

32 Section 2: One state-wide Certification of Homelessness will be standardized and issued to eligible

33 individuals through the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and uploaded to a VRISM. In order

34 for a homeless person to apply for a Certification of Homelessness, they must have a homeless

35 services provider to which they can refer. The certification will primarily act as a substitute proof of

36 residency, with the address of the homeless services provider standing in place of a citizen's

37 address. The purposes of this certificate are to:

38 Standardize and simplify previously scattered certifications of homelessness into a single

39 application process

40 Simplify the formal application process of obtaining a legal homelessness certificate

41 Offer greater support and flexibility for homeless individuals to obtain state identification and vital

42 records by reducing costs and motivating homeless individuals to receive their identification.

43

44 Section 3: The methods of application for a Certificate of Homelessness are as follows:

45 By visiting the DMV in person, a homeless individual may bring their homeless services provider to

46 sign and notarize the supporting affidavit to the certification, after which it is issued by the DMV;

47 Either online, by mail, or in person, a homeless individual may provide their own contact and the

48 contact of their homeless service provider. The DMV staff will then provide a compliant

49 appointment to both the homeless person and the homeless services provider to sign and notarize

50 the supporting affidavit to the certification, after which it is issued by the DMV;

51 Either online, by mail, or in person, a homeless individual may provide a standardized letter of

52 verification signed by a homeless service provider. The homeless individual may then visit the DMV

53 in person to sign the supporting affidavit with reference to the verification letter, both of which will

54 be recorded and stored together, and the DMV will then issue the certification.

55 The Certificate of Homelessness will expire every 3 years, after which an individual may reapply

56 for the certificate through the same process. If an individual's homelessness status changes at any

57 point before the expiration, they are encouraged to update their status accordingly within six

58 months. If at any time the DMV determines that an individual's status of homelessness has

59 changed, the individual will receive a notice of rescission by mail, email, and text. If the individual

60 does not address their status to the DMV, either by updating it or explaining a potential

61 misunderstanding wherein the individual is still homeless, before one month has passed after

62 receiving the notice, their Certificate of Homelessness will automatically expire.

63

64 Section 4: Upon presentation of a Certification of Homelessness, an individual's fees for

65 applications for non-commercial driver licenses, such as an ID Only License, Class D License, PD-

66 Learner Permit, or Motorcycle License, and vital records, such as birth, marriage, or divorce

67 certificates, are waived.

68

69

70 Section 5: In order to make individualized identification services available to the homeless, a

71 Homeless Advisory Committee for Identification (HACI) will be established with the following

72 conditions:

73 The committee will be a branch of the DMV, under the Tennessee Department of Safety and

74 Homeland Security. Identification advisors will primarily operate from the DMV or remotely;

75 The committee will consist of designated Identification Advisors, with multiple advisors assigned to

76 a city area within the bounds of their DMV. A total of 200 identification advisors will be appointed

77 initially and distributed according to the homeless population sizes in each area; ongoing executive

78 decisions based on feedback and demand will be made by the Director of Driver Services in terms

79 of staffing and redistribution;

80 The Identification Advisors will be appointed from qualified applicants, and their purpose will be to

81 follow through the process of any applications for identification or vital records for homeless

82 individuals and create individualized identification strategies for each homeless person receiving

83 this service, depending on the individual needs and circumstances of the homeless person;

84 A homeless person must actively apply for assistance from their local HACI with their Certificate of



85 Homelessness in order to receive any identification services, as the state will assume a homeless

86 person has their own means to obtain identification otherwise. The application for services of the

87 HACI will be done free of charge, either online, by telephone, or in person through the DMV. From

88 there, an individual will receive assistance from a delegated Identification Advisor for the following

89 twelve months, during which they may discontinue the service at any point in time. If the

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-3-9	
		RED SENATE	
Environment and Conservation		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Zofia Sante Hunter		HOUSE	SENATE
Martin Luther King Magnet School		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC RECORD OF DATA REGARDING ABANDONED MINING SITE RECLAMATION

90 individual finds themselves still in need of assistance after the twelve-month period, they may
91 apply for six-month extensions;
92 In order to mitigate funding, the cost of obtaining a Class-D Driver's license will be increased from
93 \$28 to \$36. The \$8 increase will provide an estimated annual revenue increase of \$5,000,000 for
94 the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security from the current population of 5
95 million licensed drivers renewing their licenses every 8 years.


96
97 Section 6: The Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security will advertise the
98 establishment of the Certificate of Homelessness and Services of the Tennessee HACI in order to
99 spread opportunity awareness to the homeless and homeless services providers. This will be done
100 through the following mediums:
101 Social media platforms
102 Public Service Announcements
103 Flyers distributed at local government offices and homeless shelters
104

105 Section 7: The funding for this bill will be provided by the yearly budget of the Tennessee
106 Department of Safety and Homeland Security, and the associated costs include the following:
107 The dismissal of fees for non-commercial licenses and vital records will have a maximum cost of
108 the hypothetical circumstance of every homeless person in Tennessee applying for each
109 designated service under a Certificate of Homelessness free of charge. With an estimated
110 homeless population of 10,000, the maximum cost of fee dismissals will amount to \$1,300,000;
111 The hiring of 200 Identification Advisors for the Homeless Advisory Committee of Identification
112 with an individual salary, with benefits, of \$70,000 amounts to a total cost of \$14 million per year,
113 as compared to the average case manager's salary of approximately;
114 Additional revenue from the aforementioned raising of the cost of Class D driver's licenses will
115 provide \$5,000,000 to mitigate the cost of the bill on an annual basis.
116 Accounting for each of these costs and the raised revenue, the maximum estimated annual cost of
117 this bill is \$10,300,000, and the minimum annual cost of this bill is \$9,000,000.

118
119 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

120
121 Section 9: This act shall take effect January 31, 2025, with the public welfare requiring it.
122
123

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2 Section 1) Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
3 a. Surface Mining and Control Reclamation Act (SMCRA): primary federal law of the United States
4 regulating the environmental effects of coal mining. Two programs were created by this law, one
5 regulating active coal mines and the other reclaiming abandoned mining sites.
6 b. Tennessee Land Reclamation Section (LRS): program under the Tennessee Department of
7 Environment and Conservation's Division of Mineral and Geologic Resources.
8 c. Abandoned mining sites: sites which have been mined prior to the SMCRA, sites with no
9 reclamation bond, or sites with no continuing obligation to the mine operators.
10 d. Backfilling: process of filling an excavated area around a foundation of structure.
11 e. Regrading: process of leveling out land to allow for proper drainage of water.
12 f. Revegetation: the process of replanting and rebuilding the soil of disturbed land.
13 g. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE): federal agency charged with
14 the implementation and enforcement of the SMCRA.
15
16 Section 2) Pursuant to enforcing the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, the Tennessee
17 Department of Environment and Conservation's Tennessee Land Reclamation Section will be
18 required to provide an annual report including but not limited to the following:
19 a. The amount of acreage of abandoned mines that require backfilling and regrading
20 b. The amount of acreage of abandoned mines that require revegetation
21 c. The amount of coal generated from each SMCRA permit issued in the state of Tennessee
22 Any additional information deemed necessary by the LRS should be included in the annual report.
23
24 Section 3) Research and data collection for an upcoming year's report may begin to be collected
25 Jan 1 of that year. The report should be published by Jan 1 of the following year.
26
27 Section 4) The LRS will make this report publicly available. Annual reports will be published and all
28 reports catalogued on the Abandoned Mine Land Program page of the Tennessee Department of
29 Environment and Conservation government website. Maintaining the availability of previous years'
30 data will allow for trends in coal production and mine reclamation to be understood by the public,
31 the LRS, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.
32
33 Section 5) This bill holds no financial cost to the state. The Tennessee Land Reclamation Section
34 receives federal grants from the U.S. Department of Interior's Office of Surface Mining and can
35 apply for additional funding for any needs of the report.
36
37 Section 6) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
38 Section 7) This act shall take effect Jan 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-3-10
			RED SENATE
General Services Hank Wells Central Magnet High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Repeal Article IX Section II of the Tennessee Constitution

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section 1: Article IX Section II of the Tennessee Constitution reads: No person who denies the

4 being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil

5 department of this state.

6

7 Section 2: Article IX Section I, which was removed in 2022, read: Whereas ministers of the Gospel

8 are by their profession, dedicated to God and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from

9 the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the Gospel, or priest of any

10 denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature.

11

12 Section 3: Article IX Section II contradicts both Article VI Clause 3 of the US constitution and

13 Article I Section IV of the Tennessee Constitution, which state that no religious test shall ever be

14 required to as a qualification to any office or public trust.

15

16 Section 4: This act requires no funding.

17

18 Section 5: Article IX Section II is hereby repealed.

19

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

21



22 Section 7: This act will be put into effect by the state immediately upon passage, the public

23 welfare requiring it.

24

25

26

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-3-11
			RED SENATE
Environment and Conservation Kaelyn Nuckoles Green Hill High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Senate <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO ADVANCE THE DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR MICROREACTOR TECHNOLOGY IN TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4 a) Fossil Fuels: Non-renewable resources such as coal and natural gasses that are commonly used

5 as energy sources; known to be harmful to the environment due to carbon emissions

6 b) Nuclear Energy: Power resulting from the electricity produced from fission, a nuclear reaction

7 c) TVA: Tennessee Valley Authority; for these intents and purposes, the largest public power

8 company in Tennessee

9 d) Hydroelectric Power: Power that is produced by the natural flow of water

10 e) Wind Power: Power that is produced by motorized turbines

11 f) Capacity Factor: Measures the reliability of an energy source or power plant by how often it can

12 run on maximum power

13 g) Microreactors: Microreactor designs and prototypes are smaller, scalable, faster to build, and

14 less expensive than traditional nuclear plants.

15

16 Section 2: Under this act, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall receive an initial grant of

17 \$5,000,000 in addition to a recurring grant of \$15,000,000 USD from the Tennessee Department

18 of Environment Conservation for the next 5 years and shall be utilized for research, design,

19 regulatory approval processes, construction, and experimental operational deployment of nuclear

20 microreactors.

21

22 Section 3: The development of this nuclear technology aims to reduce the 44,000,000 annual

23 metric tons of carbon emissions from the TVA as a result of fossil fuel based power plants in a way

24 that allows for a gradual shift rather than multi-billion dollar investments.

25

26 Section 4: A portion of the allocated funds, not to exceed 20%, shall be dedicated to research and

27 development activities, including but not limited to safety assessments, technology advancements,

28 and essential environmental impact studies in order to gauge possible unpredicted effects.

29

30 Section 5: The majority of the allocated funds shall be directed towards the construction and

31 deployment of microreactors once consideration of national standards in regards to the licensing of

32 construction and operation of microreactors is successful.

33

34 Section 6: The TVA is to provide quarterly reports on the progress of the nuclear microreactor

35 development and deployment, detailing the utilization of funds, project milestones, and any

36 challenges faced.

37


38 Section 7: An independent audit of the fund allocation and project progress shall be conducted
 39 annually to ensure transparency and accountability.
 40
 41 Section 8: This funding allocation shall expire at the end of the fifth year from the date of
 42 enactment, after which an extension may be considered.
 43
 44 Section 9: Any occurring surplus of funds are to be accounted for at the end of the fiscal year and
 45 allocated back into the general fund.
 46
 47 Section 10: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 48
 49 Section 11: This act shall take effect on July 1st of 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
 50
 51

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Youth in Government	WSB/24-3-12	
		WHITE SENATE	
Health		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Mary Claire Blanton, Adeline Ross Signal Mountain High School		HOUSE	SENATE
		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT FULL PRACTICE AUTHORITY FOR PRIMARY CARE NURSE PRACTITIONERS.



1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms in acts shall be defined as follows:
 4 Primary Care Physician - A healthcare professional who practices general medicine.
 5 Registered Nurse (RN) - A nurse who has graduated or passed a nursing program from a
 6 recognized nursing school and has met the requirements outlined by the state or government-
 7 authorized licensing body to receive a license.
 8 Advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) - Nurses who have met advanced educational and
 9 clinical practice requirements.
 10 Nurse Practitioner (NP) - An Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN) who has completed
 11 advanced clinical training beyond their initial professional registered nurse (RN) preparation. All
 12 NPs have completed a master's or doctoral program with didactic and clinical courses that prepare
 13 nurses with specialized knowledge and clinical competency to practice in primary care, acute care,
 14 and long-term healthcare settings.
 15 Full Practice Authority - APRN's ability to utilize knowledge, skills, and judgment to practice to the
 16 full extent of his or her education and training.
 17 American Nursing Credentialing Center (ANCC) - Credentialing board that credentials both
 18 organizations and individuals who advance nursing practice. Offer competency-based examination
 19 that provides a valid and reliable assessment of entry-level clinical knowledge to practice as an NP.
 20 American Association of Nurse Practitioners (AANP) - The AANP is an independent, non-profit
 21 certifying body that provides a valid and reliable credentialing program for the evaluation of
 22 individuals wishing to enter and/or advance in the NP profession.
 23 Collaborative Practice Agreement - A written contract between an APRN and a physician that sets
 24 forth the rights and responsibilities of each party. The exact requirements vary by state, but
 25 generally, they specify activities within the APRN's scope of practice. Physician oversight is a
 26 component of the collaborative practice agreement. In Tennessee supervising physicians are
 27 required to review 20% of NP charts and make at least one site visit if the NP practices in a
 28 different location than the physician.
 29
 30 Section 2: To become a full-practice authority nurse practitioner, registered nurses should:
 31 Have to have worked in a skilled clinical nursing area such as med-surg, ICU, or ER for at least two
 32 years before entering an accredited nursing program in either b. a master's or doctoral nursing
 33 program,
 34 After graduation, NPs must pass board exams
 35 NPs must work in a documented collaborative relationship with a qualified healthcare provider for
 36 no less than two years.
 37

38 Section 3: After the requirements stated in section two are met, and the NP meets the
 39 requirements for credentialing and licensure, they will be granted the authority to practice within
 40 the defined scope of practice as identified by the State Board of Nursing.
 41
 42 Section 4: If full practice authority is granted to Nurse Practitioners, APRNs will have the ability to
 43 continue in the same practice as they do now which includes:
 44 Evaluating and diagnosing patients,
 45 Writing orders,
 46 Prescribing medications,
 47 Interpreting diagnostic tests,
 48 Initiating and managing treatments; without the required written collaborative agreement that
 49 grants permission to practice with a doctor.
 50
 51 Section 5: Independent licensure and certification is maintained by the individual nurse
 52 practitioners,
 53 Re-credentialing will be renewed every 5 years by retaking boards,
 54 Re-licensure will be renewed every 2 years and cost around \$250 from the individual practitioner.
 55
 56 Section 6: If legislation passes then all nurse practitioners meeting the criteria stated in Section 2
 57 will be granted full practice authority,
 58 If a nurse practitioner does not want to take on the responsibility and exercise their full practice
 59 then they will have the opportunity to remain under the supervision of a certified physician.
 60
 61 Section 7: The implementation of full practice authority should not cost the state (Medical
 62 Licensure Board, Nursing Licensure Board) any more money than it currently does
 63
 64 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 65
 66 Section 9: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
 67
 68

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services</p>	WSB/24-3-13	
		WHITE SENATE	
<p>Adalee Rainey, Alayna Booher Green Hill High School</p>		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

AN ACT TO REQUIRE A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES MONITORING DATABASE CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR CONTINUED EDUCATION OF THOSE WHO DISTRIBUTE MEDICATION

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
 3 Controlled Substances Monitoring Database (CSMD) - a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
 4 designed to provide healthcare practitioners with a comprehensive view of a patient's history of
 5 controlled substance prescriptions, contains prescription information from all dispensers of
 6 controlled substances in Tennessee, and collects and maintains dispensing data regarding all
 7 controlled substances in Schedules II, III, IV, and V controlled substances.
 8 Continuing education - education provided for adults after they have left the formal education
 9 system, consisting typically of short or part-time courses.
 10 CSMD committee- they report annually on the outcome of the program with respect to its effect on
 11 distribution and abuse of controlled substances, along with recommendations for improving
 12 control, prevention, and minimize diversion of controlled substances.
 13
 14 Section 2: All healthcare professionals involved in CSMD reporting, including pharmacists,
 15 prescribers, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, psychiatrists, and physicians will be required
 16 to obtain a CSMD certification to be eligible for license renewal to prescribe and/or dispute
 17 medication. The certification process shall include:
 18 Knowledge assessment on CSMD reporting protocols, legal considerations and data quality
 19 standards
 20
 21 Section 3: The certification will be obtained by completing an annual training program that will be
 22 added to the current continuing education requirements of any individual who distributes
 23 medication. The training program will include and cover:
 24 A mandatory 2 hour course that will be repeated annually to confirm individuals will stay informed
 25 about updates to CSMD protocols.
 26 The program will cover an overview of CSMD purpose and significance in combating prescription
 27 drug abuse, containing detailed instruction on reporting procedures, including data entry and legal
 28 considerations, and will also include hands-on activities to simulate CSMD reporting scenarios.
 29 The course objectives will be developed and refined by the current CSMD committee, and will be
 30 instructed by one of the board members annually.
 31 Section 4: The establishment of this additional continued education course will cost \$30,000, and
 32 will be funded by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. The individuals
 33 who complete this course will pay \$50 per hour to the person instructing the course, similar to
 34 what they have to pay for their usual continued education.
 35 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 36 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
 37

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Economic and Community Development</p>	<p>WSB/24-3-14</p> <p>WHITE SENATE</p> <p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail</p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail</p>
<p>Abdullah Abu-Halimah, Caroline Hopper Central Magnet High School</p>		

An Act to Improve Job Creation and Employment in Economically Distressed Counties of Tennessee

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

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

4

5 Rural: An area with low population and distinct characteristics, including agricultural landscapes

6 and limited urban development

7

8 Tier 4 Counties: Rural counties in Tennessee designated to be the most economically distressed

9

10 Job Creation: The process of providing jobs, especially to individuals who are unemployed

11

12 Tax credit: A dollar-for-dollar reduction in tax owed by a business as allowed under specific

13 provisions of the tax code to incentivize targeted activities or grantees

14

15 Unemployment: The proportion of the labor force that is not currently employed

16

17 Section 2: According to a report in 2021 by the Tennessee Advisory Commission on

18 Intergovernmental Relations, rural counties have seen a higher rate of unemployment (4.7%)

19 compared to urban and metropolitan counties in Tennessee (3.1%). Recognizing this and the fact

20 that 93% of the counties in Tennessee are considered rural, it is evident that the economic state of

21 rural counties is in drastic decline. However, 24 of the rural counties in Tennessee are regarded as

22 Tier-4, the most economically distressed of the rural counties. Unemployment constitutes the Tier-

23 4 counties. Key factors contributing to the high unemployment in rural counties are the limited

24 existence of businesses and job opportunities within rural counties' communities.

25

26 Section 3: The lack of businesses in Tier 4 counties is due to multiple reasons. Many of the

27 populations in different counties of Tennessee are exceedingly small. Having a lower population

28 density implies that not only is there a scarce number of customers to support a business in the

29 area, but there is also a lack of workers to support immense business activity. This makes it

30 harder for companies to be profitable, often leading to closures and unemployment. Other

31 challenges include access to transport, energy, and telemarketing, which can be slim in rural areas

32 due to a lack of infrastructure.

33

34 Section 4: In order to resolve this major issue, an initial step would be to introduce enhance

35 incentives so that the stage-4 counties of Tennessee have a frequent amount of job opportunities

36 and stable businesses present. As a starter, the Rural Economic Opportunity Act would be

37 reinstated. The Rural Economic Opportunity Act (REOA), which lasted from 1996 to 2016, the

38 expiry date, provided tax credits to businesses and companies in Tier-4 counties that created jobs.

39 Tax credits were purposely intended to incentivize employers to locate/expand operations in rural

40 areas and provide quality local job opportunities. These tax credits were applied against various

41 business taxes like franchise, excise, and sales/use taxes owed by businesses/companies. \$4,500-

42 \$8,000 in tax credits could be claimed per employed over the span of 3 years, depending on full-

43 time vs. part-time employment. The program was credited with generating over \$100 million in

44 private business investment and helping create thousands of jobs across rural counties during its

45 tenancy. With the ever-rising unemployment rates in rural Tennessee, it is necessary to take

46 immediate action with the reinstatement of this act. If it had been reinstated prior to the COVID-

47 19 pandemic, hundreds of thousands of jobs could have been saved.

48

49 Section 5: An essential element to administering the Rural Economic Opportunity Act tax credit

50 program (REOA) is formulating a conscientious business application and selection process.

51

52 Section 6: Businesses and companies interested in accessing the REOA tax credits must complete

53 and submit applications to be considered for the program. The following details must be provided:

54

55 The number and type of jobs planned

56

57 Wage levels

58

59 Ownership/management structure

60

61 Financial position

62

63 Facility Investment Projections

64

65 Section 7: Weighted criteria will be necessary for applicants to be evaluated. This ensures that the

66 appropriate businesses will receive the tax credits. The criteria are the following:

67

68 Number of quality jobs created above minimums

69

70 Wage levels vs Tier-4 County averages

71

72 Community engagement and development plans

73

74 Financial liability

75

76 Local ownership and sourcing commitments

77

78 Businesses and companies must create at least 10 full-time or part-time jobs in a Tier-4 County

79

80 The newly created jobs must pay 15% higher than the standard wage within the specific Tier-4

81 county. This is slightly higher than the moderate threshold set in other states rural incentive

82 programs (typically around 10-12% higher than county averages)

83

84 Section 8: Following the completion of applications under the set guidelines, a selection process

85 will be undertaken. First, an economic advisory committee will review the applications and score

86 them based on the defined criteria. Next, the head state agency responsible for the program, the

87 Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development (ECD), will issue a final

88 approval of businesses that demonstrate strong alignment with the REOA's goals and will

89 administer the program (the ECD also confirms that goals for job creation are met each year).

90

91 Section 9: The selected grantees of the REOA program will be required to enter into binding
 92 commitments with the state outlining rural investment and job requirements to receive credits.
 93 Furthermore, to continue receiving tax credits, businesses and companies will be required to
 94 provide annual reports of hiring milestones and will be required to continue claiming credits during
 95 the three-year window. In addition, the hiring and operations must demonstrate that additional
 96 economic opportunities are being created in the distressed rural community, such as career ladder
 97 roles and skill openings.

98
 99 Section 10: The cost of this reinstatement varies. Out of all 24 counties, depending on the number
 100 of businesses supported per county, there are 10 jobs open per business. The tax credits that each
 101 job in that business can receive were in the original range of \$4,500 to \$8,000 when first instated.
 102 Considering inflation, the range today would be from \$8,500 to \$15,500. This means that the total
 103 cost for all the counties would be at least \$2,040,000, depending on how many businesses are
 104 chosen. Tennessee's budgeted revenue for the current fiscal year is \$22.7 billion. Of that, 37%
 105 was used in 2023, leaving approximately \$14.3 billion as the budgeted revenue.

106
 107 Section 11: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.



108
 109 Section 12: This act shall take effect March 1st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.

110
 111

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	WSB/24-3-15
		<p>WHITE SENATE</p> <p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Select One--</p> <p>Sarah Saliman, Caroline Stone</p> <p>Martin Luther King Magnet School</p>		



A RESOLUTION TO MAKE SCHOOL LUNCHES MORE INCLUSIONARY AND DIVERSE

- 1 Section 1: Revised school lunch guidelines will provide that participating schools will serve lunches
- 2 that require the meal to be composed of 2 servings of vegetables, a meat and vegetarian protein
- 3 option, and fiber-rich whole grain carbohydrates with a gluten-free option available.
- 4
- 5 Section 2: Schools that accept would provide parents with a form at the onset of the school year
- 6 to specify their child's dietary restrictions for the school to provide adequate accommodation. The
- 7 form must be filled out within 2 weeks of the start of the school year and the school should
- 8 provide suitable food options within a month. The forms will delineate specific accommodations
- 9 aside from the revised guidelines provided in Section 1. Potential accommodations include gluten-
- 10 free, vegetarian, vegan, and dairy-free.
- 11
- 12 Section 3: The addition of this course will cost an estimated \$59,000,000 in addition to the current
- 13 estimated school meal cost of (1,113,749,809) which will be funded through the Tennessee
- 14 Department of Education.
- 15
- 16 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws that conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 17
- 18 Section 5: This resolution shall take effect July 12, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 19
- 20
- 21

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-3-16
			WHITE SENATE
Human Services Nada Shaltaf, Safoora Osman Valor College Prep			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act To Amend The Tennessee Liability of Free Food Distribution Code

- 1 Section 1) Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 2
- 3 The Tennessee Liability of Free Food Distributors Code: Title 53, Chapter 13, relative to the liability
- 4 of free food distributors states that "The good-faith donor of any wholesome food fit for human
- 5 consumption shall not be subject to criminal penalty for violation of unfair trade practice laws or
- 6 civil damages arising from the condition of the food unless an injury is caused by the gross
- 7 negligence, recklessness, or intentional conduct of the donor if donations "meet all federal, state
- 8 and local laws and regulations."
- 9 Food Establishment Businesses: Any facility operated in selling food to consumers like restaurants,
- 10 grocery stores, fast food restaurants, etc. This does not include private homes where food is
- 11 prepared and or grocery stores that have a lack of infrequent sales or a history of expired foods
- 12 Liability protection: Helps protect Food Establishment Businesses from criminal penalties for
- 13 violation of unfair trade practice laws or civil damage arising from the nature, age, packaging, or
- 14 condition of food
- 15 Edible Leftover Food: Food that remains unused or unconsumed and is safe to eat without regard
- 16 to taste
- 17 Food Recovery Organizations: Collecting fresh, edible food that would have otherwise gone to
- 18 waste from restaurants, grocers, and other food establishments and distributing it to people in
- 19 need
- 20
- 21 Section 2) This bill amends the Tennessee Liability of Free Food Distributors Code and revises it to
- 22 allow Food Establishment Businesses to directly donate edible leftover food from businesses to
- 23 Food Recovery Organizations while being under liability protection.
- 24
- 25 Section 3) Under the law, instead of only wholesome foods being distributed to non-profit
- 26 organizations, many other healthy options including pastries, dairy products that do not perish and
- 27 other baked goods can be distributed directly to Food Recovery Organizations to be given to
- 28 people in need.
- 29
- 30 Section 4) Under this law, there is no subject to criminal penalty unless injuries are caused by the
- 31 gross negligence, recklessness, or intentional conduct of the donor.
- 32
- 33 Section 5) If enacted, this law will have no additional fiscal cost to the state of Tennessee.
- 34
- 35 Section 6) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 36
- 37 Section 7) This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public welfare required.
- 38
- 39

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-3-17
			WHITE SENATE
Childrens Services Evan Strand, Gavin Barnes Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO INTEGRATE YOUTH MENTORSHIP PROGRAMS INTO PUBLIC SCHOOL



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 a) "Youth mentorship program": Any structured program that pairs youth with mentors for the
- 4 purpose of providing guidance, support, and positive role models.
- 5 b) "Public schools": Any state-funded primary or secondary educational institution.
- 6
- 7 The purpose of this Act is to allocate state funds to incorporate established youth mentorship
- 8 programs, such as "Big Brothers Big Sisters," into every public school to foster the social,
- 9 academic, and personal development of students.
- 10
- 11 Under this act, the mentorship programs will help steer children in public schools away from crime
- 12 and other negative effects of the world around them.
- 13
- 14 a) Tennessee shall allocate funds to annually fund the integration of youth mentorship programs
- 15 into public schools.
- 16 b) Funds shall be distributed equally among schools while taking into consideration the number of
- 17 students and specific needs of each district.
- 18
- 19 a) Each public school shall use with an established youth mentorship organization to develop and
- 20 implement a safer lifestyle within the community members.
- 21 b) Programs should be designed to meet the needs of the student population with input from
- 22 students, parents, teachers, and the mentorship organization.
- 23
- 24 a) The State Department of Education shall be responsible for monitoring the implementation of
- 25 mentorship programs in schools.
- 26 b) An annual report evaluating the impact of the programs on student achievement, behavior, and
- 27 well-being shall be submitted to the legislature.
- 28 c) All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby null and void.
- 29
- 30 This Act shall take effect starting the 2025 academic year.
- 31
- 32
- 33

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the</p>	<p>WSB/24-3-18</p>
<p>Education</p> <p>Henry Tuite, Tyler Wiggins Signal Mountain High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE SENATE</p> <p>___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> ___ Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A FREE ALCOHOL AND DRUG AWARENESS CLASS IN SCHOOLS AND REQUIRE PROOF OF TAKING THE CLASS TO OBTAIN A CLASS D LICENSE


- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 ADAP: An alcohol and drug awareness program that educates children on the dangers of alcohol
- 5 and drugs that is provided in schools
- 6 Class D license: A classification of the driver's license available when eligible drivers are 18
- 7 Drug: Any physical or mentally inhibiting ingested substance that manipulates the normal function
- 8 of an individual
- 9 Alcohol: An alcoholic drink intended for human consumption that inhibits the user's ability to
- 10 function normally
- 11 Wellness: A class taught in high school that educates students on various health-related topics
- 12 that are required as a credit to graduate high school
- 13 Driving under the influence: A driver that has consumed a drug, or has a blood alcohol level above
- 14 0.08%, which inhibits their ability to drive safely
- 15 Blood Alcohol Content: The percentage of a person's blood content that consists of alcohol
- 16
- 17 Section 2: In Tennessee, there were 1,160 deaths due to a car crash in 2019. 21.5% of these car
- 18 accidents were due to the use of alcohol and 18.5% of the deaths were caused by the use of
- 19 drugs. Currently, the Class D driver's license does not require any proof of taking a class on drug
- 20 or alcohol awareness.
- 21
- 22 Section 3: This act requires students to take an ADAP in their health or wellness class. Their
- 23 wellness teacher will teach the class, and proof of class attendance will be required to obtain a
- 24 class D license and graduate from a public high school.
- 25
- 26 Section 4: Previously, drugs and alcohol have been topics that have been covered by the wellness
- 27 class, but this act will regulate the requirements of the content taught in the class. The class is
- 28 currently offered outside of school as a court or legal order, or required as part of parole,
- 29 probation, or by an employer. The current class costs \$25.00 at the expense of the student.
- 30
- 31 Section 5: This initiative will involve the creation of an incentive program, encouraging third-party
- 32 institutions, not associated with the Tennessee Department of Education, to provide a class
- 33 curriculum outline.
- 34 The third-party institutions are, but are not limited to the following:
- 35 Private Education Facilities
- 36 Private Homeschool Academies
- 37 Drop-out students

- 38 These private classes will be reviewed by the Department of Education in order to determine them
- 39 as legitimate.
- 40
- 41 Section 6: The class will be required to discuss the following topics that include, but are not limited
- 42 to:
- 43 The effect of drugs and alcohol on the human body
- 44 Various types of drugs and how to be aware of them
- 45 The dangers of drug and alcohol addiction, and statistics relating to its abuse
- 46 The negative effects of peer pressure and how to evade it
- 47 How to seek out help if someone is struggling with addiction
- 48 These topics will be determined and implemented by the Department of Education as seen fit by
- 49 logical education practices backed by reasonable scientific context. They will be uniform
- 50 throughout the public school system.
- 51
- 52 Section 7: Responsibilities in creating/enforcing this new curriculum are as follows:
- 53 Department of Education: creating a curriculum surrounding the topic of drug education
- 54 Department of Motor Vehicles: enforcing and creating a verification system for class D licenses
- 55 Public/County School Systems: for keeping a record of this education, and keeping the program up
- 56 to reasonable standards for students
- 57
- 58 Section 8: There will be no anticipated cost to the government since it is part of the pre-existing
- 59 wellness program in schools.
- 60
- 61 Section 9: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed
- 62
- 63 Section 10: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 64
- 65
- 66

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-3-19
			WHITE SENATE
Correction Jennifer Rivera, Fiona Tenali, Marco Moreno Collegiate School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Ban the Use of Solitary Confinement in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a.) Solitary confinement - This is when a prisoner is put into a room where they cannot interact
- 5 with anyone in the prison. This punishment can be highly detrimental to a person's state of mind.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: If enacted this bill will end all use of solitary confinement as a punishment in
- 8 Tennessee. It will also release all prisoners in solitary confinement to regular cell block.
- 9
- 10 Section 3: Solitary confinement has been shown to cause long-term mental and emotional trauma
- 11 for prisoners who are subjected to this form of punishment. Long-term (anything more than 24
- 12 hours) exposure to solitary confinement is the very definition of cruel and unusual punishment and
- 13 therefore violates the 8th Amendment's protections against such acts. We are better than this
- 14 Tennessee!
- 15
- 16 Section 4: The cost of this bill to the state of Tennessee will be nothing. The Tennessee State
- 17 Department of Corrections already budgets for oversight of correctional institutions. If a private
- 18 prison or a state-run correctional facility does not conform to this law they will be fined \$100,000
- 19 per offense. Fines will double for a second offense and a third offense will result in a state review.
- 20
- 21 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 22
- 23 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 24
- 25
- 26

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-3-20
			WHITE SENATE
Human Resources Clara Batista, Amelia Tharp Webb Knoxville			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Reform Article 4 Section 21 Clause 408: Leave for Adoption, Pregnancy, Childbirth and Nursing an Infant



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT:
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 Leave: Time off granted to an employee for the purpose of adoption, pregnancy, childbirth and
- 6 nursing an infant.
- 7 Employer: An individual (a person, company, or organization) that hires another individual and
- 8 pays the employee a salary or wage; an individual who employs and supervises an employee.
- 9 Employee: A person who has been employed by the same employer for at least twelve (12)
- 10 consecutive months as a full-time employee, as determined by the employer at the job site or
- 11 location.
- 12 Section b of 4-21-408 states: (1) Employees who give at least three (3) months' advance notice to
- 13 their employer of their anticipated date of departure for such leave, their length of leave, and their
- 14 intention to return to full-time employment after leave, shall be restored to their previous or
- 15 similar positions with the same status, pay, length of service credit and seniority, wherever
- 16 applicable, as of the date of their leave. (2) Employees who are prevented from giving three (3)
- 17 months' advance notice because of a medical emergency that necessitates that leave begin earlier
- 18 than originally anticipated shall not forfeit their rights and benefits under this section solely
- 19 because of their failure to give three (3) months' advance notice. (3) Employees who are
- 20 prevented from giving three (3) months' advance notice because the notice of adoption was
- 21 received less than three (3) months in advance shall not forfeit their rights and benefits under this
- 22 section solely because of their failure to give three (3) months' advance notice.
- 23 Section c of 4-21-408 states: (1) Leave may be with or without pay at the discretion of the
- 24 employer. Such leave shall not affect the employees' right to receive vacation time, sick leave,
- 25 bonuses, advancement, seniority, length of service credit, benefits, plans or programs for which
- 26 the employees were eligible at the date of their leave, and any other benefits or rights of their
- 27 employment incident to the employees' employment position; provided, that the employer need
- 28 not provide for the cost of any benefits, plans or programs during the period of such leave, unless
- 29 such employer so provides for all employees on leaves of absence. (2) If an employee's job
- 30 position is so unique that the employer cannot, after reasonable efforts, fill that position
- 31 temporarily, then the employer shall not be liable under this section for failure to reinstate the
- 32 employee at the end of the leave period. (3) The purpose of this section is to provide leave time to
- 33 employees for adoption, pregnancy, childbirth and nursing the infant, where applicable; therefore,
- 34 if an employer finds that the employee has utilized the period of leave to actively pursue other
- 35 employment opportunities or if the employer finds that the employee has worked part time or full
- 36 time for another employer during the period of leave, then the employer shall not be liable under
- 37 this section for failure to reinstate the employee at the end of the leave. (4) Whenever the
- 38 employer shall determine that the employee will not be reinstated at the end of the leave because

39 the employee's position cannot be filled temporarily or because the employee has used the leave
40 to pursue employment opportunities or to work for another employer, the employer shall so notify
41 the employee.
42 Section d of 4-21-408 states: Nothing contained within this section shall be construed to:
43 (1) Affect any bargaining agreement or company policy that provides for greater or additional
44 benefits than those required under this section; (2) Apply to any employer who employs fewer
45 than one hundred (100) full-time employees on a permanent basis at the job site or location; or
46 (3) Diminish or restrict the rights of teachers to leave pursuant to title 49, chapter 5, part 7, or to
47 return or to be reinstated after leave.
48
49 Section 2: A required leave of minimum three (3) months leave must be granted in cases where
50 an employer employs fewer than one hundred (100) full-time employees on a permanent basis at
51 the job site or location.
52
53 Section 3: Section d(2) of 4-21-408, which states that [n]othing contained within this section shall
54 be construed to: (2) Apply to any employer who employs fewer than one hundred (100) full-time
55 employees on a permanent basis at the job site or location shall be removed.
56
57 Section 4: All pre-existing sections of 4-21-408 aside from Section d(2) shall remain in effect.
58
59 Section 5: Sections b, c, and d of 4-21-408 aside from Section d(2) shall apply to cases where an
60 employer employs fewer than one hundred (100) full-time employees and a minimum of three (3)
61 months leave is granted.
62
63 Section 6: This act shall take effect on August 1, 2024 the public welfare requiring it.
64
65
66

TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT



SENATE COMMITTEE 4

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/24-4-1
			BLUE SENATE
Environment and Conservation Alicia Clark, Lillie Dwyer Central Magnet High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



An Act to Instate a Moratorium on Biosolid Land Application and Enact PFAS Research

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise shall be defined as the
- 4 follows:
- 5
- 6 Moratorium- A temporary prohibition of an activity.
- 7
- 8 Biosolids- Organic matter recycled in sewage, especially in use for agriculture.
- 9
- 10 PFAS- Polyfluoroalkyl substances
- 11
- 12 Section 2: This act requests to instate a moratorium on biosolid land application use and to receive
- 13 funding for a study examining the effects of PFAS on agricultural land.
- 14
- 15 Section 3: Under this act, a more in-depth research study of the effects of PFAS on agricultural
- 16 land will be conducted. This will determine how PFAS has impacted agricultural land in Tennessee,
- 17 as well as the livelihoods of farmers. The results of the study will show its severity and the
- 18 potential need for change.
- 19
- 20 Section 4: Researchers are concerned with the spread of PFAS to crops and its effects on
- 21 environmental, animal, and human health. This spread of PFAS also hinders agricultural production
- 22 and productivity. A moratorium on biosolid land application is necessary to halt mass spread of
- 23 PFAS to conduct a research study on its effects and range and to handle these impacts
- 24 accordingly.
- 25
- 26 Section 5: The requested research study will require 2.5 million dollars to be conducted. 1 million
- 27 dollars will be used to acquire samples for the study, used for testing and sampling of soil in each
- 28 of the 95 counties in TN. With 2000 samples in total, around 10 per county will be collected twice a
- 29 year. 1 million dollars will be allocated to assist utilities in small and disadvantaged communities
- 30 for disposal of biosolids. 500 thousand dollars will pay the administration conducting the study.
- 31
- 32 Section 6: The department of environment and conservation shall, in conjunction with the
- 33 department of agriculture, sample for the presence of PFAS and related compounds of Tennessee
- 34 land due to the application of biosolids, and, if confirmed, the department of environment and
- 35 conservation shall submit a report of its findings on the department's website.
- 36
- 37 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 38 Section 8: This act shall take effect on July 1, 2024
- 39
- 40

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		BSB/24-4-2
			BLUE SENATE
Education Anna Kate Autry, June Samulski Webb Knoxville			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Advance Holistic Sex Education within Public Schools

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 3 Public schools within the state of Tennessee will be required to give sex education talk to students
- 4 with all genders present. These talks should not be given to the separate parties without the
- 5 others present.
- 6 Teacher Training & Professionals- Educators should maintain a respectful, supportive,
- 7 nonjudgmental position when teaching and hold these standards to the atmosphere of the
- 8 classroom.
- 9 These talks should be informative rather than abstinence focused. All content should be inclusive
- 10 and relatable to all students regardless of their previous sexual knowledge or experiences. Sex
- 11 education should be taught further than just the physical aspects; Mental, emotional, and social
- 12 aspects of sex should also be open for discussion.
- 13 Evaluation and feedback should be supplied by students, teachers, parents, and administrators on
- 14 the effectiveness of the sex education programs.
- 15 These sex education talks should not be only mandatory based on teen pregnancy rate in the
- 16 county. They should be given regardless of the teen pregnancy rate.
- 17 After sex contraceptives and protection for sex should be provided so that if students choose to
- 18 participate in intercourse they are performing safe sex as well taking the right precautions
- 19 afterwards. Having access to these contraceptives should not be viewed as promoting sex but
- 20 rather viewed as promoting safe sex.
- 21
- 22 Section 2 : Once enacted, this bill will implement the following three measures to improve sex
- 23 education within public schools:
- 24 Instructions - Prior to these sex education courses, parents and/or guardians should be informed
- 25 by the school district of the curriculum being taught to their children.
- 26 Teachers and educators should be required to take classes from medical professionals on how best
- 27 to present the course material to their students as well as answering their questions. This should
- 28 be done from a neutral perspective.
- 29 Contraceptives should be accessible within the nurses' office of each school. Doctors or nurses
- 30 should behave unquestioningly and maintain their confidentiality with their patients.
- 31
- 32 Section 3: As there are 1,463,700 teenagers in Tennessee a total fund of \$500,000 will be allotted
- 33 towards contraceptives. These will be distributed through all high schools within the 147 counties.
- 34 This money will be collected by taxing any parents who enroll their children in the public school
- 35 system.
- 36
- 37 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 38
- 39 Section 5: This act will take effect on August 1, 2024.
- 40

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	BSB/24-4-3
		<p>BLUE SENATE</p> <p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Education</p> <p>Rhucha Chawathe, Olivia Egli, Ruby Gaither Central Magnet High School</p>		



An Act to Provide Optional Mental Health Services at Extracurricular Boys' and Girls' Clubs in Tennessee

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Section 1) Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as
- 3 follows:
- 4 Boys' and Girls' Clubs: Associations such as the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, which provide
- 5 voluntary enrichment programs for youth outside of school.
- 6 Mental Health Services: a service provided by the state that helps maintain the mental health of
- 7 its inhabitants.
- 8
- 9 Section 2) In mental health stands, Tennessee is ranked seventh across the nation for helping
- 10 adults access mental health care. However, in terms of youth with access to proper mental health
- 11 care and treatment, Tennessee is ranked forty-first in the nation, according to Mental Health
- 12 America's 2023 ranking of the states. This is a huge jump from adult care to youth care in mental
- 13 health across the state.
- 14
- 15 Section 3) This act aims to dedicate certain rooms in Boys' and Girls' Clubs across Tennessee to
- 16 becoming "Mental Health Safe Spaces," where kids and teens could come in, relax from any
- 17 stressors around them, and educate themselves about how to work with any possible mental
- 18 health problems they may be struggling with. It would also be a space any person could go to,
- 19 should they need to call the mental health hotlines provided by the state, or to feel safe in a new
- 20 environment.
- 21
- 22 Section 4) All existing personnel at each location of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs will also be required
- 23 to undergo educational training in recognizing mental illness symptoms and alleviating serious
- 24 situations such as panic attacks, depressive episodes, times of suicidal thoughts, or episodes after
- 25 substance abuse training. To be hired, all coaches and volunteers at the Boys' and Girls' Clubs
- 26 would also need to attend this educational training.
- 27
- 28 Section 5) This program will be administered through the Tennessee Department of Mental Health
- 29 and Substance Abuse Services. In total, the program will cost no more than \$1,000,000. This
- 30 includes costs for building each room (\$40k each for 20 rooms) with extra in the budget for any
- 31 mishaps in construction, supplies for the mental health rooms, and the educational training. If the
- 32 program has proven to be successful over five (5) years, it will be readdressed for further
- 33 expansion to additional club sites. The criteria for expansion would be based on reports from the
- 34 coaches and volunteers regarding the usage of the rooms.
- 35 Section 6) This act is meant to function within the existing laws of the state. However, any law(s)
- 36 or any part(s) of law(s) that conflict are hereby repealed.
- 37 Section 7) This act shall be put into effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 38
- 39

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	BSB/24-4-4
		<p>BLUE SENATE</p> <p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Health</p> <p>Sama Soliman, Mohamed Alymany, Corbin Hammontree Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts</p>		

An Act to Advance Childhood Cancer Research



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2 Qualified Childhood Cancer Research Organizations: These are organizations that demonstrate
- 3 dedicated efforts to improve the quality of pediatric cancer research. They are known for their
- 4 crucial involvement in finding discoveries and enhancing the treatments for childhood cancer.
- 5 Eligible Contributions: This term specifically refers to the financials that are paid for extending the
- 6 help in terms of businesses with monetary support. It is their medium to extend a helping hand for
- 7 this noble cause of research that stands for childhood cancer.
- 8 Tax Credit: This can actually be seen in the way of giving back to the business community. This
- 9 means that they will gain directly through a discount on tax liability.
- 10
- 11 Tax Credit for Childhood Cancer Research Support
- 12 We would create a tax credit that would foster an atmosphere of support and collaboration
- 13 between the business community and research into childhood cancer. In exchange for financial
- 14 giving, a company would receive a 30% tax credit on each gift made to the cause.
- 15
- 16 Program Limitations and Maximum Tax Credit
- 17 The program overall is limited with the maximum propriety of this program being sought with the
- 18 maximum tax credit claimable by a business in any single year capped at \$50,000.
- 19
- 20 Qualifications for Tax Credits and Recordkeeping
- 21 The giving must be both in nature and directly designated to qualified organizations. Accurate
- 22 donations recordkeeping will be required from businesses should they have to claim for their tax
- 23 credits as it is consistent with the requirements of the IRS.
- 24
- 25 Administration by the Department of Revenue
- 26 The implementation of this program shall be administered by the Department of Revenue. It shall
- 27 maintain guidelines that are clear and accessible to ensure that businesses are exposed to what is
- 28 required of them in contributing support for the program.
- 29
- 30 Annual Review and Program Effectiveness Adjustments
- 31 The level of involvement in the business and impacts on childhood cancer research financing will
- 32 be reviewed annually. Any adjustments that need to be made to ensure that the program is more
- 33 effective may be done so by review.
- 34 Effective Date
- 35 This Act shall be effective on January 1st of the 2026-27 year.
- 36 Sunrise Clause
- 37 The Act will be reviewed every five years, to ensure its relevance and effectiveness and a decision
- 38 will be made on whether to go ahead with it or modify the same depending on its performance and
- 39 impact.
- 40

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the YMCA</p>	<p>BSB/24-4-5</p>
<p>Education</p>		<p>BLUE SENATE</p>
<p>Whitney Hernandez, Jannin Carrillo, Jimmy Pham Collegiate School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>
<p>_____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>_____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>HOUSE</p>
<p>_____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>_____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>SENATE</p>

An Act to Expand Sexual Education Mandatory Topics in Public Schools

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as followed:
- 4 A.) Non-abstinence teaching - Schools will not disregard the topic of intercourse, schools will teach
- 5 all topics regarding safe sex as opposed to abstinence. In relation to educating students on their
- 6 consent and consequences when making choices in their lives.
- 7 B.) Depth into importance of contraceptives - Contraceptives such as condoms, birth control, and
- 8 such products must be elaborated upon in regard to their urgency towards pregnancy avoidance.
- 9 Students will be educated on pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and age of consent.
- 10 C.) Inclusion of all genders and sexualities - Genders should learn about their own development
- 11 during puberty and all sexualities should be protected from potential diseases using education on
- 12 safe sex. LGBTQ+ individuals and their education on their own autonomy and health will be
- 13 protected and also taught upon.
- 14 D.) Protection of medical and professional education - Teacher's or any professors teaching sexual
- 15 education should have previous expertise and complete training required to teach the subject.
- 16 Education should require medical demonstrations and also usage of proper terms when teaching
- 17 students.
- 18 E.) Comprehensive sex education - A sex education that does not exclude or disregard any topics
- 19 related to sexual health.
- 20
- 21 Section 2: If enacted this bill will require the state of Tennessee to extend to all public school
- 22 curriculums, with consent of both students and parents before the education sessions. The topic at
- 23 hand will be shared accordingly to the grade level and maturity, allowing censorship for younger
- 24 ages. Curriculums will incorporate non-abstinence teachings and will require educators to expand
- 25 upon all topics of intercourse.
- 26
- 27 Section 3: Tennessee state law requires schools and other local education agencies to promote
- 28 "sexual risk avoidance" through abstinence. However, according to Planned Parenthood of
- 29 Tennessee and North Mississippi, current curriculums cease to function towards delaying sexual
- 30 activity and may discourage contraception use at first sex. This bill will ensure that students
- 31 receive comprehensive sex education that enables them to make more educated choices that will
- 32 protect their health. It will also allow students to exercise responsibility regarding sexual
- 33 relationships and develop their individual values regarding sexuality.
- 34
- 35 This bill is meant to promote a safer environment for learning, as well as encourage students to
- 36 take health precautions in their own lives. The bill will also help to reduce the rates of abortions
- 37 due to lack of education on the importance of contraceptives and the dangers of sexually
- 38 transmitted diseases. Proper education on sexual intercourse has the potential to decrease the
- 39 rate of teenage pregnancy by more than 3%. Allowing expansion on sexual health knowledge

- 40 allows students to learn consequences and their own health, unlike abstinence only education
- 41 which keeps students from seeing the proper steps to avoid any further consequences associated
- 42 with diseases and pregnancy.
- 43
- 44 Section 4: If enacted, the state must relocate their funding and support from the Personal
- 45 Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) programs into the Teen Pregnancy
- 46 Prevention Program (TPPP) and have involvement for in-school education with Planned Parenthood
- 47 Mar Monte (PPMM). Alongside of the partnership with Planned Parenthood to educate teachers and
- 48 students alike, a raise from \$9 Million should increase to the minimum of \$30 Million with the
- 49 usage of \$11 Million being used towards sexual education in Public schools, the minimum of \$19
- 50 Million for the overall running and funding of Planned Parenthood across the state. The funding will
- 51 come from the branch of Health and Social Services, and specifically will be categorized under
- 52 Human services.
- 53
- 54 Section 5: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 55
- 56 Section 6: This act shall take effect January 1, 2025, or at the start of the next fiscal year, the
- 57 public welfare requiring it.
- 58
- 59

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	BSB/24-4-6	
		BLUE SENATE	
Transportation		ACTION ON THE BILL	
Oliver Brown, Shashank Lahoti Mt. Juliet High School		HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT TO EXPAND COMMUTER RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE MEMPHIS METROPOLITAN AREA

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Authored by the delegates Oliver Brown and Shashank Lahoti in the year of our lord two-thousand

4 and twenty-four on the twenty-eight day of January.

5

6 Be it enacted by the Tennessee YMCA Youth In Government

7

8 Article 1 - Definitions

9

10 Section 1: The term "commuter railway," "commuter tracks," "lines," and "commuter lines," all

11 refer to the infrastructure required to support the mass movement of public transit.

12

13 Section 2: The term "commuter car," "commuter wagon," and "commuter train" all refer to the

14 railway vehicles associated with tracted transport.

15

16 Section 3: The term "station" refers to a break in the line where passengers may either enter or

17 leave the train.

18

19 Section 4: The term "maintenance depot" refers to a non-public stop in the line where vehicles can

20 gain appropriate maintenance and other supplies.

21

22 Article 2 - Routes, Stop Locations, and Commuter Cars

23

24 Section 1: There shall be a commuter line that connects Downtown Memphis with the Greater area

25 of Shelby county. There shall be one maintenance depot on this route connecting to

26 Ggermantown. Ultimately the route's length will total 21.55 miles

27

28 Section 2: There shall be a route that connects the previously established Germantown station to

29 regions expanding in Fayette county. This route shall be known as the Germantown to Oakland

30 route. This route shall contain one maintenance depot. Ultimately the route's length will total 26.4

31 miles.

32

33 Section 3: There Shall be a route that connects the previously established Fayette county stations

34 through northern Shelby County on to the Downtown Memphis Station. This route shall contain a

35 maintenance station to ensure the route's trains remain orderly. Ultimately the route's length will

36 total 14.39 miles.

37

38 Section 4: On each route there shall be at least three commuter trains with no more than ten cars

39 on each.

40

41 Article 3 - Fiscal Report and Effective Date

42

43 Section 1: The cost of the project will be \$15,000,000 total, with \$10,000,000 at the beginning of

44 the project adding \$500,000 per year for 10 years after the construction of the system. This will

45 be taken from the budget of the Tennessee Department of Transportation.

46

47 Section 2: Construction shall commence on the first day of August in the year of our lord, two-

48 thousand twenty-four.

49

50 Article 4 - Repealing Clause



51

52 Section 1: Any and all previous clauses that may either hinder or halt the progression of this act

53 shall be suspended until this act has commenced.

54

55

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government		BSB/24-4-7
	Finance and Administration Filip Naumiak Signal Mountain High School	the SENATE	BLUE SENATE
ACTION ON THE BILL		HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

AN ACT FOR TENNESSEE TO JOIN THE NATIONAL POPULAR VOTE INTERSTATE COMPACT

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

2

3 Section 1: The terms in this act are defined as follows:

4 a. Electoral College- The process by which the president and vice president of the USA are elected.

5 Each state is assigned a certain number of electoral votes based on its representation in Congress

6 (the number of senators and representatives it has). The candidate who receives a majority of

7 electoral votes (at least 270 out of 538) wins the presidency.

8 b. Slate- A group of individuals nominated in a state for the position of presidential elector.

9 c. National Popular Vote Interstate Compact- The National Popular Vote Interstate Compact which

10 form here on out will be abbreviated as the NPVIC is an agreement that activates when an

11 electoral college vote controlling majority of US states agrees to the agreement among

12 participating U.S. states to allocate their Electoral College votes to the presidential candidate who

13 receives the most votes nationwide, regardless of the outcome within each individual state,

14 effectively turning the USA into a direct democracy.

15 i. For counter-plagiarism purposes, all areas of the bill labeled with a "1" are references to the bill

16 available on the webpage "https://www.nationalpopularvote.com/bill-text"

17 ii. The following are the definitions used in Section 1, Subsection c, Subsubsection iii of the bill, as

18 provided on the NPVIC bill:

19 a. chief executive- The Governor of a State of the United States or the Mayor of the District of

20 Columbia.

21 b. elector slate- A slate of candidates who have been nominated in a state for the position of

22 presidential elector in association with a presidential slate.

23 c. chief election official- The state official or body that is authorized to certify the total number of

24 popular votes for each presidential slate.

25 d. presidential elector- shall mean an elector for President and Vice President of the United States.

26 e. presidential elector certifying official- The state official or body that is authorized to certify the

27 appointment of the state's presidential electors.

28 f. presidential slate- A slate of two persons, the first of whom has been nominated as a candidate

29 for President of the United States and the second of whom has been nominated as a candidate for

30 Vice President of the United States, or any legal successors to such persons, regardless of whether

31 both names appear on the ballot presented to the voter in a particular state.

32 g. state- A State of the United States and the District of Columbia.

33 Statewide popular election- A general election in which votes are cast for presidential slates by

34 individual voters and counted on a statewide basis.

35 iii. The complete and unaltered provisions of the NPVIC, as provided by the NPVIC bill, are outlined

36 below:

37 a. Each member state shall conduct a statewide popular election for President and Vice President

38 of the United States.

39 b. Prior to the time set by law for the meeting and voting by the presidential electors, the chief

40 election official of each member state shall determine the number of votes for each presidential

41 slate in each State of the United States and in the District of Columbia in which votes have been

42 cast in a statewide popular election and shall add such votes together to produce a "national

43 popular vote total" for each presidential slate.

44 c. The chief election official of each member state shall designate the presidential slate with the

45 largest national popular vote total as the "national popular vote winner."

46 d. The presidential elector certifying official of each member state shall certify the appointment in

47 that official's own state of the elector slate nominated in that state in association with the national

48 popular vote winner.

49 e. At least six days before the day fixed by law for the meeting and voting by the presidential

50 electors, each member state shall make a final determination of the number of popular votes cast

51 in the state for each presidential slate and shall communicate an official statement of such

52 determination within 24 hours to the chief election official of each other member state.

53 f. The chief election official of each member state shall treat as conclusive an official statement

54 containing the number of popular votes in a state for each presidential slate made by the day

55 established by federal law for making a state's final determination conclusive as to the counting of

56 electoral votes by Congress.

57 g. In event of a tie for the national popular vote winner, the presidential elector certifying official

58 of each member state shall certify the appointment of the elector slate nominated in association

59 with the presidential slate receiving the largest number of popular votes within that official's own

60 state.

61 h. If, for any reason, the number of presidential electors nominated in a member state in

62 association with the national popular vote winner is less than or greater than that state's number

63 of electoral votes, the presidential candidate on the presidential slate that has been designated as

64 the national popular vote winner shall have the power to nominate the presidential electors for

65 that state and that state's presidential elector certifying official shall certify the appointment of

66 such nominees.

67 i. The chief election official of each member state shall immediately release to the public all vote

68 counts or statements of votes as they are determined or obtained.

69 j. This article shall govern the appointment of presidential electors in each member state in any

70 year in which this agreement is, on July 20, in effect in states cumulatively possessing a majority

71 of the electoral votes.

72 k. This agreement shall take effect when states cumulatively possessing a majority of the electoral

73 votes have enacted this agreement in substantially the same form and the enactments by such

74 states have taken effect in each state.

75 l. Any member state may withdraw from this agreement, except that a withdrawal occurring six

76 months or less before the end of a President's term shall not become effective until a President or

77 Vice President shall have been qualified to serve the next term.

78 m. The chief executive of each member state shall promptly notify the chief executive of all other

79 states of when this agreement has been enacted and has taken effect in that official's state, when

80 the state has withdrawn from this agreement, and when this agreement takes effect generally.

81 n. This agreement shall terminate if the electoral college is abolished.

82 o. If any provision of this agreement is held invalid, the remaining provisions shall not be affected.

83 Section 2: Upon enactment of this bill, the state of Tennessee shall adhere to all provisions of the

84 NPVIC henceforth.

85 a. This means amending the Tennessee code section 2-15-104 subsection C that deals with who

86 Tennessee electors for the electoral college may vote for.



87 b. This section of Tennessee code currently requires electors to cast their vote for the candidates

88 of the political party which nominated them.

89 c. This section should instead be amended to adhere to the provisions of the NPVIC.

90 i. This would mean amending subclause 1 of this section



91 a. From "The electors shall cast their ballots in the electoral college for the candidates of the
92 political party which nominated them as electors if both candidates are alive."
93 b. to "The electors shall cast their ballots in the electoral college for the national popular
94 vote winner if both candidates are alive."
95 ii. Amending sub clause 2 of this section
96 a. From "If the presidential candidate of the party is dead or both the presidential and vice
97 presidential candidates of the party are dead, the electors may cast their ballots in the electoral
98 college as they see fit."
99 b. To "If the national popular vote winner is dead or both the presidential and vice
100 presidential national popular vote winners are dead, the electors may cast their ballots in the
101 electoral college as they see fit."
102 iii. Amending sub clause 3 of this section
103 a. From "If the vice presidential candidate of the party is dead, the electors shall cast their
104 ballots in the electoral college for the presidential candidate of the political party which nominated
105 them as electors but may cast their ballots in the electoral college for vice president as they see
106 fit."
107 b. To "If the vice national popular vote winner is dead, the electors shall cast their ballots in
108 the electoral college for the presidential national popular vote winner but may cast their ballots in
109 the electoral college for vice national popular vote winner as they see fit."
110
111 Section 3: Implementation of this bill incurs no costs, as it solely entails Tennessee's participation
112 in an interstate compact.
113
114 Section 4: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
115
116 Section 5: This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring
117 it.
118
119
120

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the</p>	<p>RSB/24-4-8</p>
<p>Education</p> <p>Preston Selby</p> <p>Signal Mountain High School</p>		<p>RED SENATE</p>
<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		

AN ACT TO MAKE MORE STEM-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
2
3 Section 1: Terms used in this act shall be defined as follows:
4 STEM- Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics
5 Stem Education- Educational programs inclusive of STEM, focusing on hands-on learning that have
6 real-world applications
7 Academic Programs- Educational programs run by the schools that provide extra academics.
8 support and enrichment to students
9 Curriculum- The subjects in school that make up the schedule or classes
10 Classroom Instruction- Instructional material provided directly from the teacher and the school as
11 opposed to the district or state
12 Low Income- Income which is lower than 200% of the poverty threshold determined by the US
13 Census Bureau
14 Title 1 Schools- A Federal Education Program in schools to support lower income students.
15
16 Section 2: All Tennessee schools shall be given the opportunity to apply for state funded
17 educational grants in order to provide lower income students with STEM opportunities. The
18 purpose of the grants is to:
19 Give schools the opportunity to expand current STEM programs, or integrate STEM into the
20 curriculum or extracurricular activities;
21 Allow for lower-income students to receive the same quality of education as their higher income
22 peers;
23 Increase productivity of the Tennessee workforce by providing students with key STEM skills that
24 shall benefit them once they enter the workforce.
25
26 Section 3: The money given to the schools will vary, with the cap amount being \$250,000 for a
27 single school. A new committee composed of a diverse group of school employees will review the
28 applications for STEM grants. This committee will meet once every fiscal year to assess all
29 applications received from Tennessee Public Schools.
30 In order to determine which schools receive these grants, the committee will review:
31 i. Any current STEM programs the school may have;
32 ii. The amount of outside funding schools receive to fund these programs;
33 iii. The feasibility of introducing STEM programs;
34 iv. Any STEM-related extracurricular activities that the school is planning to have;
35 v. The mean household income of the school's student population;
36 vi. School student size.
37 Certain schools will be eligible for a higher monetary grant than other schools. When reviewing the
38 criteria, the committee will use a scale of 1 to 5. The lower a school's score, the less of a grant the
39 school can expect to receive.

40 The primary recipients of the STEM grants will be Title 1 schools which primarily serve lower
 41 income students.
 42
 43 Section 4: The funding specified in Section V is used to cover the establishment of new programs
 44 or labs, the annual upkeep of said labs, utilities, new technology, and other miscellaneous
 45 materials including but not limited to:
 46 Computers
 47 3-D printers
 48 Hardware
 49 Tools
 50 Online Software
 51 Building materials.
 52
 53 Section 5: The funding for STEM grants will cost \$50,000,000 upon passage of this bill and an
 54 additional \$10,000,000 annually for upkeep. This funding will come from the Tennessee
 55 Department of Education's yearly budget.
 56
 57 Section 6: All laws or sections of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 58
 59 Section 7: This act shall take effect July 1st, 2024 with the public welfare requiring it.
 60
 61
 62

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Economic and Community Development</p>	RSB/24-4-9
		RED SENATE
<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p>		HOUSE
<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		SENATE
<p>Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Fail <input type="checkbox"/></p>		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>William Wyckoff</p>		
<p>Martin Luther King Magnet School</p>		

AN ACT TO COMBAT THE UNHEALTHY RISE OF SHORT-TERM RENTALS

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. Short-Term Rental: a residential dwelling, including a single-family dwelling or a unit in a multi-
 5 unit building, such as an apartment building, condominium, cooperative, or time-share, that is
 6 rented wholly or partially for a fee for a period of less than thirty (30) continuous days (i.e. Airbnb
 7 or Vrbo).
 8 b. Hotel/Motel: a large, continuous, temporary lodging business originally constructed with the
 9 primary intent of providing short term lodging and accommodations for a large amount of people
 10 (typically only for 1-3 nights), composed of mainly individual rooms, and managed by a singular
 11 entity, corporation, or LLC, rather than based on a company-owner commissioned ownership
 12 business model.
 13 c. Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance (TDCI): the state department chiefly tasked
 14 with issuing licenses, upholding regulations, and managing commerce throughout the state.
 15
 16 Section 2: All properties classified as short-term rentals shall be required to register with the
 17 Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance, and subsequently must apply for an official
 18 operating permit.
 19 a. The creation, granting, and review of permits, along with issuing of fines, shall be managed and
 20 overseen by the Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance.
 21 b. Any new short-term rentals must comply with registration and permit requirements before they
 22 shall be allowed to operate.
 23 c. All existing short-term rentals will be allotted sixteen months to comply.
 24 d. Failure to comply with registration and permit requirements will result in fines ranging from
 25 \$1000 to \$20000 depending on the magnitude of its revenue and duration of illegitimate
 26 operation. These fines will be split evenly between the commission corporation and the owner.
 27
 28 Section 3: The property tax of all short-term rentals shall be increased by an increment of 5% on
 29 the state level and a minimum of 3% to maximum of 10% on the local level.
 30 a. The state tax revenue generated from this increase shall be collected and enforced by the
 31 Tennessee Department of Revenue.
 32 b. The local tax revenue generated from this increase shall be levied, collected, and enforced by
 33 local or county governments in concurrence with their standard taxation practices and
 34 mechanisms.
 35 c. To account for disparities and regional differences, the specific value of this local tax shall be left
 36 determinable (within its bounds) by local municipalities, or county governments if lacking such.
 37
 38 Section 4: Corporations which oversee short-term rentals shall be required to submit
 39 comprehensive annual reports to the Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance.

40 a. These reports shall include a detailed summary of number of operating locations, profit, costs,
41 incidents, and any projected expansion plans, by both individual county and aggregate.

42 b. If further information is required, the scope of these reports may be expanded by the TDCI at
43 its discretion.

44
45 Section 5: Businesses classified as hotels or motels shall not be subject to the requirements and
46 regulations required herein.

47 a. In cases of dispute, classification will be determined by a manual review by the Tennessee
48 Department of Commerce and Insurance.

49
50 Section 5: The adoption and fulfillment of this law will not cost the State of Tennessee any funds,
51 instead it will generate additional revenue for both state and local governments via a combination
52 of tax revenue and fines.

53
54 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

55
56 Section 7: This act shall take effect January 1st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
57
58

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-4-10
Health Callan Williams Signal Mountain High School		RED SENATE
		ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Increase the Number of Registered Nurses in the State of Tennessee

1 BE ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

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

4 Registered Nurse: a nurse who graduated from a college nursing program or from a nursing school
5 and has passed a national licensing exam.

6 Reimbursement: the action of repaying a person who has lost or spent money.

7 Tuition: a sum of money charged for teaching or instruction by a school, college, or university.

8 Health Facilities: a place that provides health care, which includes hospitals, nursing homes,
9 doctors offices, and home health agencies.

10

11 Section 2: An act to provide tuition reimbursement for undergraduate nursing students for a
12 maximum of two years to help increase registered nurses practicing in our Tennessee Health
13 facilities. Tuition reimbursements would require working full time in a healthcare facility or
14 practice in the state of Tennessee for two years post graduation.

15

16 Section 3: Hospitals in Tennessee report they are experiencing a shortage in hiring workers in
17 certain occupations, which has sharply increased since the beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
18 The Tennessee Center for Health Workforce Development analyzed the impact of health related
19 fields in Tennessee, which includes nursing.

20

21 Section 4: In 2021, Tennessee had a shortage of 15,700 registered nurses. If the current pattern
22 continues, by 2035 staffing patterns in Tennessee will look more like national patterns. Future
23 supply of and demand for nurses will be affected by a host of factors, including population growth,
24 the aging of the nation's population, overall economic conditions, expanded health insurance
25 coverage, changes in health care reimbursement, geographic location, and health workforce
26 availability.

27

28 Section 5: This will cost \$50,000,000 for a period of 5 years with tuition reimbursement provided
29 by The Tennessee State Loan Repayment Program. This will be funded by the government via
30 surpluses in the health department budget and state taxes.



31

32 Section 6: This act shall take effect at the start of the 2025-2026 school year.

33



34

35

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		RSB/24-4-11
			RED SENATE
Safety and Homeland Security Zoe Campbell Dyer County High School			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An Act to Properly Allocate Police Training



- 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 Accountability- the act of being charged with crimes
- 5 Domestic- matters not involving crime
- 6 Deescalation- the act of calming a situation
- 7 Firearm- any weapon that shoots
- 8 Training- the education received to be a police officer
- 9
- 10 Section 2: All police officers will be required to have 40% deescalation training, 40% domestic
- 11 training, and 20% firearm training. The training will align with their current required hours of
- 12 training.
- 13
- 14 Section 3: The domestic training will include dealing with children, disabled people, and those
- 15 contemplating suicide. The training will also include the most common domestic issues in the
- 16 occupation area. The training will be based on psychologists' recommendations for each group of
- 17 people.
- 18
- 19 Section 4: Officers who do not abide by their training and use unnecessary violence will be
- 20 charged accordingly. All uses of unnecessary violence are liable for a charge.
- 21
- 22 Section 5: Any charges involving violence will strip them of their license and bar them from any
- 23 future job as an officer.
- 24
- 25 Section 6: This addition will include no extra cost for the state of Tennessee.
- 26
- 27 Section 7: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 28
- 29 Section 8: This act shall take effect June 1, 2024, the public welfare requiring it.
- 30
- 31
- 32

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-4-12
			WHITE SENATE
Safety and Homeland Security Caleb Hagan, Serik Bilbro Webb Bell Buckle			ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE SENATE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>

An act to require a license to own and purchase a firearm



- 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. Firearm Safety Course: A training course aiming to teach basic firearm safety and handling.
- 5 b. Mental Aptitude Test: A pen and paper test examining mental wellness and mental ability.
- 6
- 7 Section 2: Presently, the state of Tennessee does not require a license to own or purchase a
- 8 firearm. This bill would require prospective and eligible firearm owners to attend and pass a
- 9 mental aptitude test and a firearm safety course at a local police station to obtain a permit.
- 10
- 11 Section 3: All Tennesseans must pass a mental aptitude test prior to taking the state regulated
- 12 course to obtain a firearm ownership and purchasing permit. Such a test would examine mental
- 13 health and determine if one would be a danger to themselves or others if in possession of a
- 14 firearm. Restrictions would follow federal definitions and restrictions under 18 US Code § 922(G),
- 15 which states that "It shall be unlawful for any person (1) who has been convicted in any court of, a
- 16 crime punishable for a term exceeding one year; (2) who is a fugitive from justice; (3) who is an
- 17 unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance; (4) who has been adjudicated as a
- 18 mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution; (5) who, being an illegal alien
- 19 (A) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or (B) except as provided in subsection (Y)(2),
- 20 has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in
- 21 section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26))); (6) who has
- 22 been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions; (7) who, having been a
- 23 citizen of the United States, has renounced his citizenship; (8) who is subject to a court order that
- 24 (A) was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such
- 25 person had an opportunity to participate; (B) restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or
- 26 threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or
- 27 engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury
- 28 to the partner or child; and (i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to
- 29 the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or (ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use,
- 30 attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that
- 31 would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury; or (9) who has been convicted in any court
- 32 of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, to ship or transport in interstate or foreign
- 33 commerce, or possess in or affecting commerce, any firearm or ammunition; or to receive any
- 34 firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce"
- 35 and 27 Code of Federal Regulations § 478.11 (a) and (b).
- 36
- 37 Section 4: Firearm owners will have to be recertified through both tests every eight years similar
- 38 to the eight year cycle of handgun permit renewals.
- 39

40 Section 5: Tests and training courses will be conducted at municipal police and sheriff department
 41 facilities and occur bi-weekly with regard to federal holidays.
 42
 43 Section 6: The mental aptitude tests will have no fee, however, the training course will require a
 44 fee of \$25.00 and the acquisition of a permit will require a fee of \$40.00.
 45
 46 Section 7: Money collected from fees will be split 50% to the police department administering the
 47 tests and 50% to the state of Tennessee.
 48
 49 Section 8: All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 50
 51 Section 9: This act shall take effect 1 January, 2025 the public welfare requiring it.
 52
 53
 54

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	WSB/24-4-13	
		WHITE SENATE	
ACTION ON THE BILL		SENATE	
HOUSE		Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation		Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
Jimmy Giannasi			
Signal Mountain High School			

AN ACT TO IMPROVE PEDESTRIAN SAFETY AND INCREASE PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

1 BE IT ENACTED BY TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
 4 a) TDOT: Tennessee Department of Transportation
 5 b) AADT: Annual Average Daily Traffic
 6 c) Raised Crosswalk: Ramped speed tables spanning the entire width of the roadway, allowing
 7 pedestrians to cross at grade with the sidewalk
 8 d) Crosswalk Visibility Enhancements: Additional countermeasures added to crosswalks to help
 9 make both the crosswalk and pedestrians using the crosswalk more visible to drivers
 10 e) Enhanced Crosswalk: Any crosswalk with additional safety measures to make the crosswalk
 11 more hospitable to pedestrians and/or more visible to drivers
 12 f) Population Density: A measurement of population per unit land area
 13 g) High-Risk County: Tennessee counties that rank in the top four in terms of pedestrian deaths
 14 according to the Tennessee Highway Safety Office
 15 h) High-Risk City: A city found to be inhospitable for pedestrian travel based on data from the
 16 TDOT Pedestrian Safety Prioritization Tool
 17 i) Pedestrian Road Safety Initiative: A program funded by the Federal Highway Safety
 18 Improvement Program that aims to create safer roads for pedestrians
 19 j) TDOT Pedestrian Safety Prioritization Tool: a cluster analysis of fatal and severe pedestrian
 20 crashes used to identify hazardous areas for pedestrians
 21
 22 Section 2: This bill establishes the Commission on Pedestrian Safety and Accommodation (CoPSA),
 23 which will branch from the Pedestrian Road Safety Initiative within TDOT's Office of Multimodal
 24 Planning.
 25 a) This Commission will be responsible for identifying High-Risk Counties and Cities and for
 26 offering them grants to aid the construction of Raised Crosswalks and Crosswalk Visibility
 27 Enhancements.
 28 b) All cities within a High-Risk County will be closely examined by the CoPSA. If a High-Risk City is
 29 identified, its local government will be notified by the Commission that it is eligible for the grant.
 30 The city government will be responsible for filling out a grant application.
 31 i) The grant application will be created by either the Office of Multimodal Planning or CoPSA and
 32 will contain details about the location of the construction and proposed improvements.
 33 ii) If a High-Risk City fails to fill out this application, it will not be eligible to receive the grant.
 34 iii) Cities that are not identified as high-risk by CoPSA will not be eligible for this grant.
 35 c) The Commission, in its discretion, will decide whether an applicant is awarded the grant based
 36 on the location(s) of the proposed construction(s), the suggested improvement(s), and available
 37 funds.



	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-4-14
	Environment and Conservation Kaylee Kim, Lauren Seabolt Green Hill High School	WHITE SENATE ACTION ON THE BILL HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/>	

AN ACT TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY BY RESTRICTING THE USE OF FERTILIZERS CONTAINING PHOSPHORUS

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act shall be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Buffer: A protective space or separation between land and water.
- 5 b) Commercial Fertilizer License: A license that authorizes someone to distribute a commercial
- 6 fertilizer in Tennessee.
- 7 c) Fertilizer: A substance applied to soil or plants to provide nutrients, such as nitrogen,
- 8 phosphorus, and potassium, for optimal plant growth and development.
- 9 d) Runoff: The unconfined flow of water over the ground surface.
- 10 e) Saturated Soil: Soil in which all available pore spaces are filled with water, resulting in the
- 11 absence of air pockets.
- 12 f) Turf: Land, including residential property, golf courses, and publicly owned land, that is planted
- 13 in closely mowed, managed grass.
- 14 g) Phosphorus: A chemical element that is essential to plants for the use of harvesting the sun's
- 15 energy and converting it for growth and reproduction.
- 16
- 17 Section 2: This bill will prohibit a person from applying fertilizer that contains phosphorus to turf
- 18 and soil, unless a soil test, approved by the TN State Commissioner of Environmental Conservation
- 19 and from the last three years, confirms that the available phosphorus level is insufficient for
- 20 growth. These individuals still must remain under the guidance of someone holding a commercial
- 21 fertilizer license.
- 22
- 23 Section 3: Authorized application of the fertilizer is still prohibited:
- 24 a) When the soil is saturated or frozen,
- 25 b) During November 1st - May 31st,
- 26 c) If the buffer from land to water is under 30 feet,
- 27 d) If the amount exceeds the rates that are approved by the commissioner and recommended by
- 28 Middle Tennessee State University.
- 29
- 30 Section 4: This bill will mandate the monitoring of phosphorus levels in lakes, rivers, streams, and
- 31 other bodies of water through the current ongoing tests conducted by the Tennessee Department
- 32 of Environmental Conservation under the Water Quality Control Act and the Clean Water Act.
- 33
- 34 Section 5: If a company or person does not comply with the regulations stated, \$2,500 - 25,000
- 35 will be fined per day, per violation. Any following violations will result in fines of \$25,000 - 200,000
- 36 per day.
- 37

- 38 i) Any 2-3 lane road with a speed limit at or below 30 miles per hour and an AADT count below
- 39 9,000 is considered appropriate for constructing a Raised Crosswalk; however, these qualifications
- 40 are open to change. This category does not include roads considered truck, emergency, and
- 41 arterial routes.
- 42 ii) Crosswalk Visibility Enhancements are most effective on multi-lane roadway crossings with an
- 43 AADT greater than 10,000. However, the addition of these countermeasures is also effective on
- 44 any roads suitable for a Raised Crosswalk.
- 45 iii) If a city is awarded the grant, the funds will be provided to the city government after the
- 46 construction of the Enhanced Crosswalk has been completed.
- 47
- 48 Section 3: The grant amount will be determined by the Population Density of the High-Risk City
- 49 and will follow the bracket outlined below.
- 50 a) High-Risk Cities with a Population Density of less than 300 inhabitants per square mile will be
- 51 awarded 30% of the building cost for every Enhanced Crosswalk they construct.
- 52 b) High-Risk Cities with a Population Density of 300-550 inhabitants per square mile will be
- 53 awarded 35% of the building cost for every Enhanced Crosswalk they construct.
- 54 c) High-Risk Cities with a Population Density of 550-900 inhabitants per square mile will be
- 55 awarded 50% of the building cost for every Enhanced Crosswalk they construct.
- 56 d) High-Risk Cities with a Population Density of 900-1500 inhabitants per square mile will be
- 57 awarded 70% of the building cost for every Enhanced Crosswalk they construct.
- 58 e) High-Risk Cities with a Population Density of 1500-2000 inhabitants per square mile will be
- 59 awarded 85% of the building cost for every Enhanced Crosswalk they construct.
- 60 f) High-Risk Cities with a Population Density of more than 2000 inhabitants per square mile will be
- 61 awarded 95% of the building cost for every Enhanced Crosswalk they construct.
- 62
- 63 Section 4: High-Risk Cities must submit their applications before beginning construction to be
- 64 eligible for the grant. Additionally, applicants must not begin construction until the grant recipients
- 65 have been announced. CoPSA will announce the recipients at the beginning of each fiscal year,
- 66 beginning in fiscal year 2025.
- 67
- 68 Section 5: This Commission would request \$3 million annually from the TDOT budget to fund the
- 69 grants being awarded.
- 70
- 71 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 72
- 73 Section 7: This act shall take effect on January 1st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.
- 74
- 75
- 76

38 Section 6: This bill will allow the TN Department of Environmental Conservation and The
 39 Department of Agriculture to encourage alternate ways of adding phosphorus to the soil including
 40 but not limited to animal manure, bone meal, worm castings, compost, rock phosphate, or fish
 41 emulsion.
 42
 43 Section 7: This bill does not require funding from the state budget; although it is possible to
 44 generate revenue from fines.
 45
 46 Section 8: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 47
 48 Section 9: This act shall take effect July 1st, 2024 with the public welfare requiring it.
 49
 50

 71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government	 the Economic and Community Development	WSB/24-4-15
ACTION ON THE BILL		HOUSE Pass <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fail <input type="checkbox"/>
Economic and Community Development Gavin Mercado, Wyatt Brown Central Magnet High School		SENATE



AN ACT TO GROW AND DEVELOP THE TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY IN TENNESSEE

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
 2
 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are as follows:
 4 a) Tax Credit - Credit that can be used to offset tax money.
 5 b) Corporate Tax - A tax on a company's taxable income
 6 c) Franchise Tax - A tax on a company's net worth
 7 d) Industrial Machinery Tax Credit - Credit provided on the purchase of machinery.
 8 e) Job Tax Credit - A tiered system that provides tax credit per job.
 9
 10 Section 2: All businesses specializing in the technology industry will receive the following benefits:
 11 Corporate Tax Reduction - 6.5% to 4.5%
 12 Sales and Use Tax Reduction - 7% to 6%
 13 Franchise Tax Reduction - 0.25% to 0.20%
 14 Industrial Machinery Tax Credit - 1%-10% to 5%-15% (Depending on equipment)
 15
 16 Section 3: In addition to the benefits listed in Section 2, these businesses will automatically qualify
 17 for the Enhanced Job Tax Credit, as well as have a reduced rate of 50 jobs required for the Super
 18 Job Tax Credit.
 19
 20 Section 4: The Department of Revenue will assess the impact and effectiveness of these changes
 21 on the technology industry and will make adjustments every 4 years. These adjustments must be
 22 approved by the governor.
 23
 24 Section 5: The enactment of this bill will be of no cost to the Tennessee government.
 25
 26 Section 6: All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
 27
 28 Section 7: This act shall take effect starting in the fiscal year of 2025, the public welfare requiring
 29 it.
 30
 31
 32

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-4-16	WHITE SENATE
Health Julia Cass, Camper Lane Chattanooga School for the Liberal Arts		Economic and Community Development Mattea Pantin, Ezra Hathaway Ruiz, Nora Ledeczi Martin Luther King Magnet School		

AN ACT TO LEGALIZE MEDICAL AID IN DYING IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE



- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Terms used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise, shall be defined as follows:
- 4
- 5 a) Medical aid in dying (MAID)- Otherwise referred to as physician-assisted suicide occurs when a
- 6 physician prescribes to a qualifying patient a lethal injection that they can self-administer
- 7 b) Terminal illness- an illness that is irreversible and has no cure that will likely result in the death
- 8 of the patient
- 9 c) Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners- A department in Tennessee that is in charge of health,
- 10 safety, and welfare protection.
- 11
- 12 The purpose of this act is to permit authorized individuals, such as physicians, to assist those,
- 13 under the correct circumstances, with medical aid in dying. The terms in which a patient qualifies
- 14 for the MAID program shall include, but not be limited to:
- 15
- 16 a) Patient must be diagnosed with a terminal illness
- 17 b) Patient must be over the age of 18
- 18 c) Patient must have a life expectancy within 1 year
- 19 d) Patient must give two written (over 14 days apart) and one oral request for MAID
- 20 e) Patient must receive approval from their primary physician
- 21 f) Patient must receive approval from a consulting physician
- 22 g) Patient must receive approval from a psychologist
- 23 h) If available, any treatments shall be exercised before consideration of the MAID process
- 24
- 25 The responsibility to uphold appropriate standards of medical practice concerning this act will be
- 26 within the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners.
- 27
- 28 Pricing will be approximately upwards of 3,000 dollars per lethal dose, along with the costs of any
- 29 additional pre-existing medical services regarding the patient's diagnosis.
- 30
- 31 All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.
- 32
- 33 This act shall take effect April 1st, 2023, the public welfare requiring it.
- 34
- 35
- 36

	71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA the Youth in Government		WSB/24-4-17	WHITE SENATE
Economic and Community Development Mattea Pantin, Ezra Hathaway Ruiz, Nora Ledeczi Martin Luther King Magnet School		Economic and Community Development Mattea Pantin, Ezra Hathaway Ruiz, Nora Ledeczi Martin Luther King Magnet School		

AN ACT TO INCREASE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND DENSITY IN TENNESSEE'S CITIES

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act are defined as follows:
- 4 A) Single-Family Zoning: Areas where the only developments permitted are single-family
- 5 residences. Single-family residences typically have one owner, predefined lot sizes and parking
- 6 minimums.
- 7 B) Multi-Family Zoning: Areas in which multi-family residences are permitted. There may be some
- 8 restrictions placed on these types of lots, most importantly in the form of parking minimums.
- 9 C) Commercial Zoning: Areas in which businesses are permitted to establish a location. Residences
- 10 are not permitted in these zones.
- 11 D) Small Business: A business, typically with a single location, established in a small lot. Excluded
- 12 from this category are businesses established on lots in excess of 5,000 square feet.
- 13 E) Accessory Dwellings: Defined as a secondary housing unit constructed on a single lot.
- 14
- 15 Section 2: All single-family dwellings on land zoned for single-family housing will be able to be
- 16 converted into multiplexes in all cities or towns in Tennessee. The only restrictions imposed on
- 17 converting these dwellings are as follows: in cases where a hazard of some form would be created
- 18 by converting a dwelling, in cases where existing residents would be in some way displaced, or in
- 19 cases where historic districts would be obstructed in some way.
- 20
- 21 Section 3: All residents of adjacent properties to a single-family dwelling being converted into a
- 22 multi-family dwelling shall be notified of changes to that property before they take effect. These
- 23 residents will, however, not be able to stop this conversion unless they can show that by
- 24 converting that dwelling, it would violate a restriction outlined in Section 2.
- 25
- 26 Section 4: There shall be no minimum lot size requirement imposed upon any residential property
- 27 that is in excess of 15,000 square feet. While lots this size that contain only a single-family
- 28 dwelling will be permitted to exist, and while lots this size that already exist will not be modified by
- 29 the Tennessee government, new construction will not be inhibited by excessive minimum lot size
- 30 requirements.
- 31
- 32 Section 5: Areas zoned for single-family homes that are sufficiently dense, which is to say areas in
- 33 which no lot size exceeds 5,000 square feet, will also allow for small businesses, such as small
- 34 restaurants and stores, to operate at a permanent property in those areas. This does not extend to
- 35 large stores, which would be any store with a lot size in excess of 5,000 square feet.
- 36
- 37 Section 6: Minimum parking requirements, specifically in high density neighborhoods, shall be
- 38 abolished. No minimum parking requirement shall be imposed upon any business or residence in

39 an area in which street width does not exceed 30 feet, or in which there are primarily high density,
 40 single-family dwellings, duplexes, or similar dwellings. Minimum parking requirements shall be
 41 upheld in areas of lower density; however, the maximum quantity of parking spaces shall be no
 42 more than one and a half times the highest occupancy of a building.
 43
 44 Section 7: Housing units shall not be subject to arbitrary restrictions on property construction,
 45 such as a maximum number of staircases.
 46
 47 Section 8: Mixed-use and multi-family housing shall be permitted in areas previously zoned for
 48 exclusive commercial use and parking lots.
 49
 50 Section 9: Accessory dwellings will be eligible for construction on areas currently zoned for single
 51 family homes, with exceptions being made depending on whether there is available space, or if
 52 utilities will be able to support that accessory dwelling.
 53
 54
 55

 <p>71st General Assembly of the Tennessee YMCA Youth in Government</p>	 <p>the Youth in Government</p>	<p>WSB/24-4-18</p>
		<p>WHITE SENATE</p>
<p>General Services</p> <p>Isaac Grant, Torin Young Signal Mountain High School</p>		<p>ACTION ON THE BILL</p> <p>HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail</p> <p>SENATE <input type="checkbox"/> Pass <input type="checkbox"/> Fail</p>

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH SAME-DAY VOTING REGISTRATION IN ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ELECTIONS WITHIN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE TENNESSEE YMCA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT
- 2
- 3 Section 1: Terms in this act will be defined as follows:
- 4 a) Same-Day Voting Registration - Allows any qualified resident of the state to register to vote and
- 5 cast a ballot at the same time, either during early voting or on election day.
- 6 b) Federal Election - An election held for either a member of Congress or the president of the U.S.
- 7 c) Local Election - An election held for a legislative, executive, and/or judicial official in a county or
- 8 city.
- 9 d) State Election - An election held for a legislative, executive, and/or judicial official in the state.
- 10 e) Qualified Voters - Citizens of the United States residing in Tennessee over the age of 18.
- 11 f) Election Districts - Divisions of a larger administrative region that represent the sections of the
- 12 population within the larger region. The state of Tennessee holds nine Election Districts.
- 13 g) E-poll Books - Electronic voting machines that are used to verify voter eligibility. They are
- 14 known to reduce errors, automate ballot issuing, and collect and display critical data.
- 15 h) Provisional Ballot - Records a vote that requires further stipulation of authenticity. They are
- 16 counted after the polling offices close on election day.
- 17 i) HAVA - The Help America Vote Act which required mandatory changes and improvements in the
- 18 electoral process.
- 19 j) Tennessee Code Section §2-2-109 - This code specifies the current voter registration periods.
- 20 k) Tennessee Code Section §2-7-112 - This code specifies the current procedures for voting.
- 21 l) Commission office - The governmental body where electoral tasks such as voter registration and
- 22 election administration are regulated.
- 23
- 24 Section 2: A qualified voter will maintain the ability to register 29 days before an election occurs.
- 25
- 26 Section 3: A qualified voter may register or have the voter's registration altered at a county
- 27 election commission office at any time the office is open. On election day, the voter must register
- 28 at the polling center and not at the commission office. A voter may not register on a federal
- 29 holiday or a weekend. This ensures that extra employees will not need to work overtime and that
- 30 voters can only vote on weekdays.
- 31
- 32 Section 4: Same-day voters looking to register, must arrive at least one hour before the voting
- 33 office closes. This will ensure that both the volunteers and employees at the polling office are not
- 34 overwhelmed with same-day registration in addition to the already registered voters. Same-day
- 35 voters must register to vote in person on election day.
- 36

37 Section 5: If the same-day registrant votes at a polling station where e-poll books are not used,
38 then their vote will count as provisional and will not be counted until the voter's application is fully
39 checked by a member of the state election commission. This is to ensure maximum safety
40 and minimize the chances for an individual to vote more than once.

41
42 Section 6: Following every election period, both polling employees and members of the state
43 election commission will have the option to fill out an impact assessment of same-day voting in
44 which they will provide their input on how the process may be improved and its current limitations.
45 Each county election commission will review these assessments and make changes to the system
46 of same-day voting as needed.

47
48 Section 7: This edition of this course will cost \$1,500,000 to pay election commission office
49 employees and employees who work at polling centers. This bill will be funded through the HAVA.

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

52
53 Section 9: This act shall take effect January 1st, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.

54
55

ABCs of YIG

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

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

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

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

Budget: The YIG Youth Governor is required to complete and pass a budget using Tennessee's actual budget for the previous fiscal year. All bills must have a fiscal line item so that the Governor has enough information to put together the Budget. Bills passed and signed into law from the Red and White chambers are to be included in the Governor's Budget. The budget is presented in the Red and White Chambers on Sunday morning and must be passed before session adjourns.

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

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

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

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

Conference Staff: Conference staff are college-age volunteers who are typically alumni of the program. They wear orange name tags and are tasked with helping CCE staff ensure that the Code of Conduct is being followed. In addition, they are component mentors, helpful guides, and super-fast pizza deliverers. Conference staff can be a thankless job, so please be kind to them throughout the weekend. We hope delegates come back as conference staff in the future!

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

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

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

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

Desks: The desks in the Capitol are the real workspaces of our TN senators and representatives. Do not touch anything on top, in the drawers, or under any desks you sit at throughout the weekend, and do NOT use the voting buttons or microphones at each seat.

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

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

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

Evacuation Plan: The evacuation plan is in the Advisor Guide. In the event of an emergency, please look to YMCA staff, conference staff and advisors for instructions.

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

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

Food: Delegates are given free time during meals. Please walk to restaurants in groups.

Governor's Cabinet: The Governor's Cabinet consists of the Governor and the Commissioners of each Department, who act as advisers to the Governor. The Cabinet is not a legislature; Commissioners do not have votes, nor do they present, speak, or debate like representatives in the legislature. Commissioners are called upon to thoroughly research their Departments and act as expert advisers to the Governor about the programs and funding in their Departments. They will be actively engaged in the budget process during the entire conference.

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

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

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

House: One half of the legislative branch. The House is the larger of the two chambers. Any laws passed in the house are to be presented in the Senate, and vice versa. Our conference has 3 house chambers: Red, White and Blue, divided based on age and YIG experience.

Info Booth: The Info Booth is the home base of the CCE Staff during the conference. If advisors or delegates need anything, the Info Booth is a good place to start. In the hotel, this is located on the 2nd floor near the ballroom. In the Cordell Hull Building, it is located in the cafeteria area.

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

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

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

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

Lobbyists: Lobbyists are charged with shedding light on facts, ideas, and opinions that support their position in an attempt to influence decision making in state government.

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

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

Merch: We sell fabulous YIG gear for you to have throughout the year. Get your sweatshirts, t-shirts, and stickers at the Merch Booth (in the cafeteria area with the Info Booth).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pizza: Delegates who get hungry after curfew should order pizza (\$10.00 for either a large pepperoni or a cheese) through the YMCA CCE. The Conference staff will deliver the pizza to your hotel rooms at curfew. Note- You MAY NOT order pizza through anyone other than us.

Pizza NOT ordered through the CCE will be confiscated. Pizza can be ordered online via the conference app or at the info desk until 4:00pm each night.

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

Press Corp: No state government is complete without a watchdog, thus we have the press corps. The press corps will publish conference papers and newscasts daily to keep all delegates abreast of what's going on in each component. They are responsible for social media throughout the conference. They will also get an introductory crash course in journalism.

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

Seat Assignments: Each house and senate delegate has an assigned seat during session. These may be found on the conference app. If delegates do not sit in their assigned seat, they will meet with CCE staff.

Senate: The second half of the legislative branch and the smaller of the two. Senate delegates present solo. All legislation passed in the House is presented here, and vice versa. Our conference has 3 senate chambers: Red, White and Blue, based on age and YIG experience.

Supreme Court: Lawyer teams of 2 delegates work on briefs for real TN court cases and argue their opinions before the justices. The court may hear discussion on unconstitutional bills or bills flagged for judicial review.

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

Tomfoolery Committee: This is an evening activity where joke bills are presented! Tomfoolery occurs during the dance on Saturday night. Tickets to attend are \$5 and can be purchased at the Merch Booth. All proceeds during Tomfoolery Committee go to the CCE scholarship fund. Delegates can submit bills they wish to present via the conference app. The docket will be announced during dinner break on Saturday.

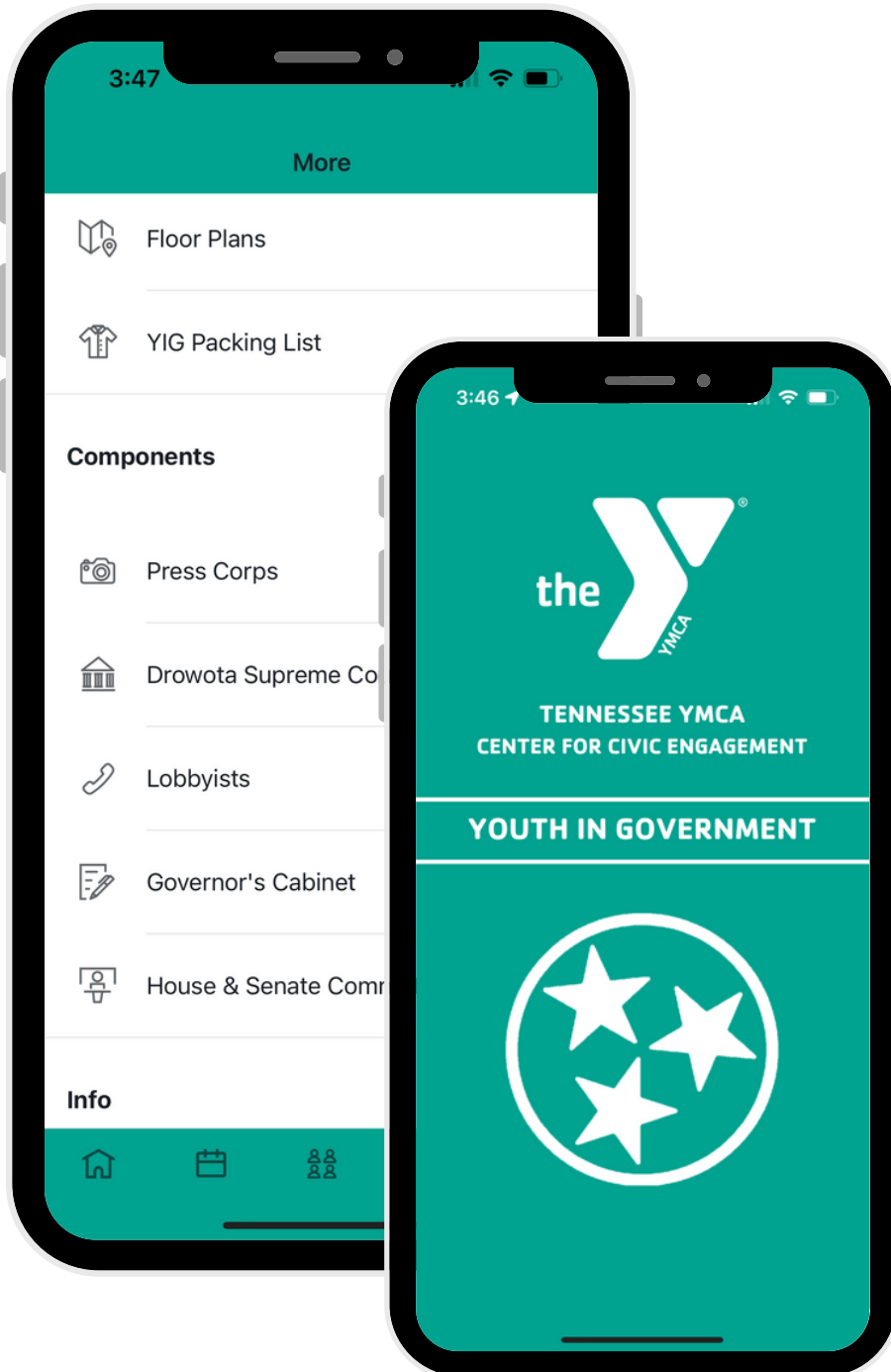
Unconstitutional: Not according or consistent with the Tennessee Constitution. The Attorney General and Solicitor General assist with determining if a bill is constitutional or unconstitutional.

Veto: The Governor may veto a bill that has passed both House and Senate, preventing it from being included in the Governor's budget.

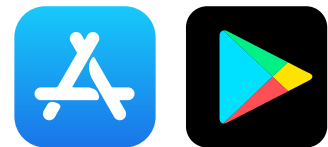
Visitor Policy: The CCE visitor policy is outlined in the Code of Conduct. No visitor in high school is permitted to visit without a note from a parent. Any visitor not in high school must obtain a visitor's pass from the Info Desk, or they will be asked to leave.

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

Download the YIG Conference App!



Scan this QR code for
to open the download
link for Cvent Events



Tennessee Mail-In Application For Voter Registration

You can use this form to:

- register to vote in Tennessee or change your name and/or address.

To register to vote:

- you must be a U.S. citizen, AND
- you must be a resident of Tennessee, AND
- you must be at least 18 years old on or before the next election, AND
- If you have had a felony conviction, your eligibility to register and vote depends upon the crime you were convicted of and the date of your conviction. To assist in processing your application, provide the required information in box 4 and any responsive documents you have. For more information about this process, call **1-877-850-4959** or visit **sos.tn.gov/restoration**.

Are you interested in working on Election Day? YES NO

Instructions/Checklist:

- Please PRINT with a blue or black **INK** pen (not felt tip).
- Provide the information in boxes 1–4 below, read the VOTER DECLARATION in box 5, and sign by the “X” in box 5.
- You must mail or hand deliver this form to your county election commission at least 30 days before an election. Go to **sos.tn.gov/election-commission** to find your county election commission address.
- To ensure a more confidential mailing process for this form, you can place this application in an envelope addressed to the county election commission.

If you are qualified and the information on your form is complete, we will add your name to the county's voter rolls. We will then mail you a voter registration card. This card will tell you where to vote.

Names of persons selected for jury service in state court are not chosen from permanent voter registration records.

Voter registration records are public records, open to inspection by any citizen of Tennessee, excluding social security numbers.

Federal or Tennessee state government-issued photo ID is required to vote unless exception applies.

Warning: Knowingly giving false information to register to vote or attempting to register when not qualified is a felony punishable by not less than two (2) years nor more than twelve (12) years imprisonment or a fine of \$5,000 or both.

FOR COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION USE ONLY

Mail _____ Reg # _____ Approved _____
Effective Date _____ P/A _____
District _____ Precinct _____ Ward _____

1 VOTER ELIGIBILITY

Are you a citizen of the United States? YES NO
Are you a resident of the State of Tennessee? YES NO
Will you be 18 or older on or before Election Day? YES NO

If you answered “No” in response to any of the above, do not complete this form.

2 PERSONAL DETAILS

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Middle Name: _____ Suffix: _____
SSN: _____ / _____ / _____ Date of Birth: _____ / _____ / _____ Sex: M F Race (optional): _____
Place of Birth (city/state): _____ Phone: (_____) _____ - _____
Residential Address: _____ (no PO box) Apt #: _____ City: _____
State: _____ Zip Code: _____ County: _____ Email (optional): _____
Mailing Address (if different): _____

3 LAST ADDRESS OF VOTER REGISTRATION (if any)

Name: _____ Address: _____ Apt #: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ County: _____

4 FELONY CONVICTION Have you ever been convicted of a felony? (If expunged, answer “no”) YES NO If yes, provide the following information (if known).

Crime(s): _____ Date (mo./yr.): _____
Place (city/state): _____ Have you received a pardon or had your voting rights restored? YES NO If yes, provide copy of document.

5 VOTER DECLARATION: I, being duly sworn on oath (or affirmation), declare that the above address is my legal residence and that I plan to remain at such residence for an undetermined period of time and say that to the best of my knowledge and belief all of the statements made by me are true.

X _____ / /
Signature of Applicant Date

Signature of Person Assisting Applicant Address of Person Assisting Applicant



ss-3010 (Rev. 09/20)

FROM:

PLACE
STAMP
HERE
The Post Office
will not deliver
without postage.



Voter Registration Document - Please Do Not Delay

TO:

_____ **COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION**

TRANSFERRED TO NEW ADDRESS

New Address (and mailing address if different)	District/Ward/ Precinct	Clerk	Date	Additional Information